



MARKET-DEVELOPMENT-ENVIRONMENT

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

“SHE FEEDS THE WORLD – PERU”
REGION: PIURA, LIMA, AND ICA



Lima, January 2023

FINAL EVALUATION OF THE SHE FEEDS THE WORLD PROJECT: PIURA, LIMA, AND ICA
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

From April 2019 to December 2022, CARE PERU implements the project "She Feeds the World" - SFTW (SFTW - She Feeds the World), a program launched by the PepsiCo Foundation through CARE USA in several countries. The purpose of the project has been to reduce chronic malnutrition and anemia in children under 5 years old and increase the income of 4,000 poor families residing in 4 prioritized districts, corresponding to the provinces of Lima, Ica and Sullana with a gender approach. The target group are children under 5 years old and pregnant women. The project considered as areas of change, to achieve its results, to work on the economic empowerment of women, improvement of nutrition and feeding practices, increase in access and control of productive resources, and increase in access to market opportunities. The project was organized into three components; Promotion of healthy practices and environments for maternal and child care in prioritized districts of the regions of Lima, Ica and Piura, Increased income of 4,000 households (16,000 beneficiaries) in poor communities in prioritized districts of the regions of Lima, Ica and Piura in a sustainable and inclusive manner, and Development of Strategic Alliances and Political Advocacy to improve maternal and child nutrition and local economic development with a gender approach. It should be noted that the project had a goal at the end of the action (December 2022) of directly reaching 54,000 women, men and children and indirectly benefiting 358,450 people, in this case through advocacy and scaling strategies, with a full scope estimated of 412,450 people.

At the end of the implementation, CARE PERÚ entrusts ESTRATEGIA, a consulting company, to conduct the final evaluation assessment of the project "She Feeds the World - Peru", to measure the level of achievement of the planned objectives and implemented strategies; as well as the status of the project indicators. The following specific objectives were considered:

- Evaluate the level of achievement of the objectives, analyzed from the institutional approaches and the contribution to the global strategy of SFTW; as well as the status of the indicators achieved based on the established goals and the relevant strategies in the context of the pre-pandemic and during COVID-19 that contribute to impact and sustainability.
- Identify the most significant qualitative changes in the impact population and from the different actors involved in the project.
- Identify effective practices adopted in participating households that have had a positive impact on addressing chronic malnutrition and maternal and child nutritional anemia, with a focus on equality and prevention of gender-based violence. As well as assess the level of growth and development of children.
- Identify the productive practices that have had a positive impact on productivity, income increase and productive diversification that are promoted and applied by the families participating in the project in the prioritized production lines.

Peru from March 2020 to February 2021 registered a mortality rate from COVID-19 of 3.7 thousand people per million inhabitants (Source: Johns Hopkins University), the highest in the world and considerably exceeding those registered by the main developed economies; the pandemic in Peru, was expressed in an aggressive spread of the disease and the effects of death, quarantines, lack of communication, fear and limitations for family productivity (increased level of poverty), this coupled with the collapse of the health system and above all of the health

establishments (EESS) of the first level of care (Centers and Posts), services close to the health needs of low-income populations. In this context, Care Peru implemented the project.

The main challenge of the project was to reduce the levels of malnutrition in girls, boys, and pregnant mothers, as well as to improve economic income; from a greater empowerment of women and the participation of key actors from the public and private sectors. In this regard, the evaluation assessment shows that the results achieved through the main impact indicators have been positive, it is so that, despite the adverse context that occurred during the pandemic that coincided with the implementation phase of the project, where rural poverty in 2020 increased abruptly, affecting 45.7% of the population of rural areas, the situation worsens in 2022 due to the increase of 8.22% in the inflation rate, the highest in the last 26 years according to the INEI, influenced by the global crisis. Despite this situation, the project managed to reduce the prevalence of chronic child malnutrition by 0.5 percentage points, however, it was not possible to reach the expected level due to the decrease in household spending capacity for access to the main foods in the diet that do not necessarily come from local production. However, in the case of anemia in children under 5 years old, a significant decrease of 18.5 percentage points was observed. Another key indicator was the decrease in the prevalence of moderate and severe anemia in pregnant women; the value obtained is the decrease of 9.4 percentage points of prevalence with respect to the baseline. This could have been fundamentally attributed to the greater access to iron-rich foods from family production systems promoted by the project, multimicronutrient and iron supplementation from the health sector, and nutritional education received by families through community health agents strengthened by the project.

The economic income per household at the end of the project increased 34.5% with respect to the Base Line value.

The Strategic Alliances of Care Peru are expressed in relation to the fulfillment of some Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in the project "She Feeds the World" the following are identified: 1. End of poverty, since work was done in component 2 the improvement of the family economy to obtain a quality of life, 2. Zero hunger through component 1 that refers to health and nutrition, in this component emphasis was placed on the food security of mothers and children beneficiaries of the project. 3. Health and Well-being, this objective is also linked to component 2, emphasizing child health for minors up to the first 5 years of life. Likewise, objective 5 is another one that directed the actions of the project. Achieve equality between genders and empowering women and girls, which is the general objective of the project, for which reason its main beneficiary was women from different intervened areas such as Piura, Ica, and Lima.

The level of achievement of the planned objectives and the strategies implemented, the result of the indicators achieved, the lessons learned, as well as the conclusions and recommendations, are detailed throughout the evaluation report. Without a doubt, the effects of the pandemic have had a direct impact on the results of the project.

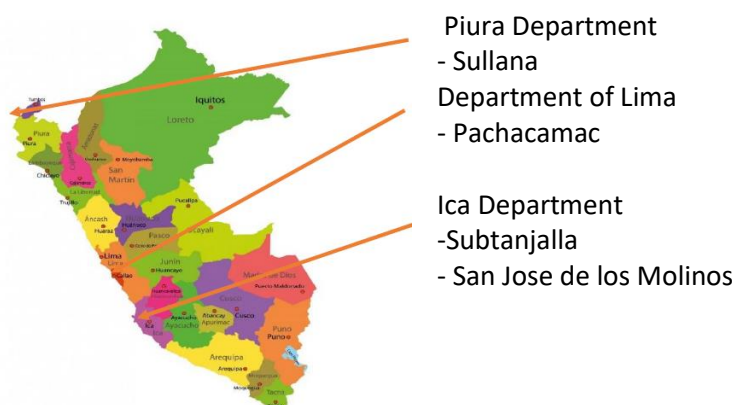
2. BACKGROUND.

"She Feeds the World - Peru", is part of the program launched in several countries by the PEPSICO Foundation through CARE USA (Currently implemented in Egypt, Uganda, Turkey, Vietnam, and Colombia, where conditions of vulnerability and social gap become visible. In Peru, the project is implemented in prioritized districts of three different coastal regions, identified according to the programmatic priorities of CARE PERU and PepsiCo in Peru: Piura, Lima, and Ica.

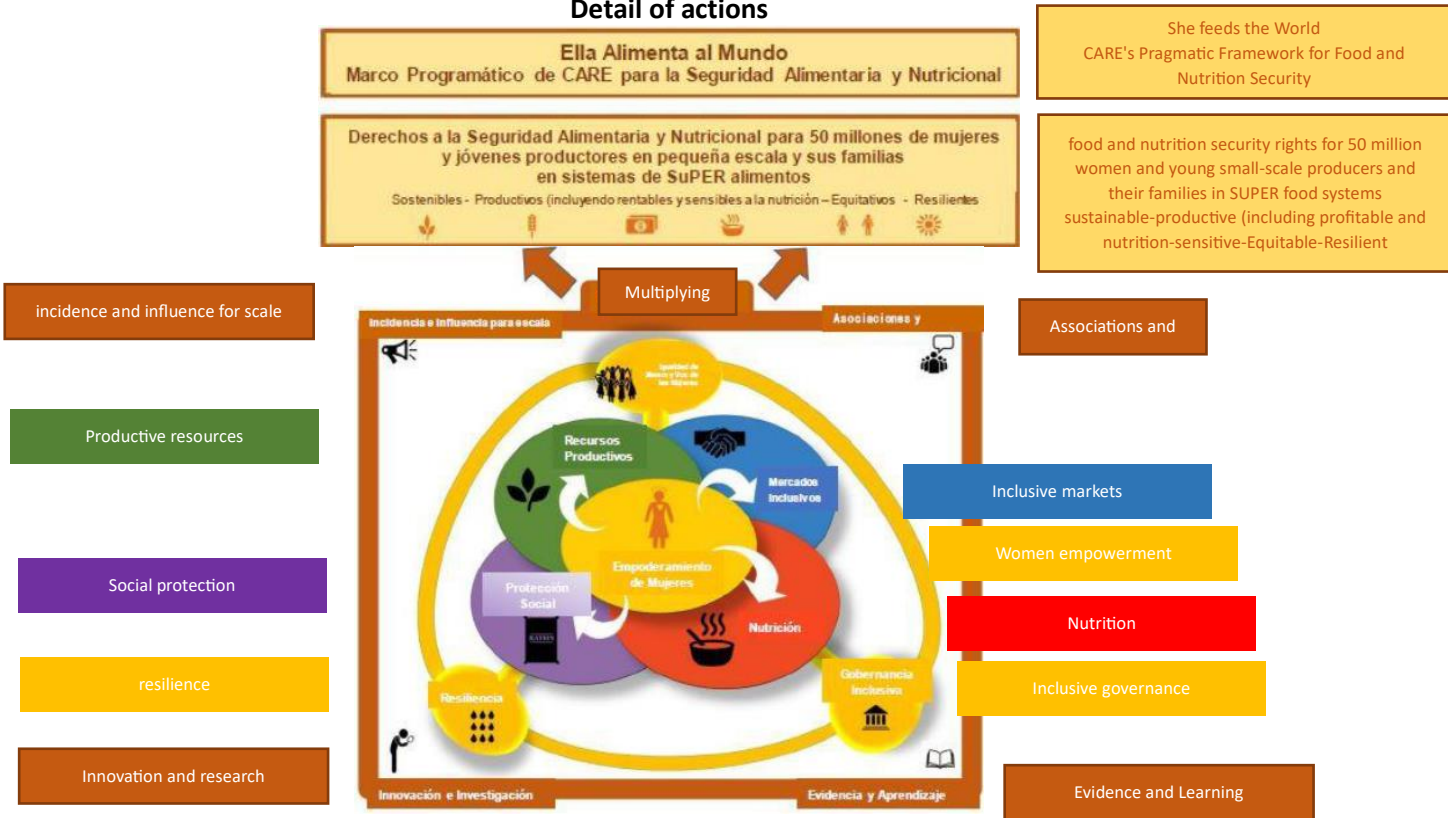
The "She Feeds the World" project, conducted by Care Peru, had the objective of improving nutritional conditions and reducing Nutritional Anemia in children and pregnant mothers, as well as improving the economic income of households from agriculture of 4 districts of the regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura, with a gender approach. To measure the fulfillment of this objective the following were defined as main indicators:

- Percentage of decrease in chronic malnutrition of children under 5 years old
- Percentage of decrease in the prevalence of moderate and severe anemia in children under 5 years old.
- Percentage of decrease in the prevalence of moderate and severe anemia in pregnant women.
- Percentage of increase in annual economic income per household.
- Number of inter-institutional agreements with local governments to promote and provide sustainability to project activities with their regular annual budgets.
- In the same way, the following results are proposed to achieve the objective:
- Promotion of healthy practices and environments for maternal and childcare in prioritized districts of the regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura,
- Increase income for 4,000 households (16,000 beneficiaries) in poor communities in prioritized districts in the regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura in a sustainable and inclusive manner.
- Development of Strategic Alliances and Political Advocacy to improve maternal and child nutrition and local economic development with a gender approach.

Figura 1: Maps of intervention areas



Detail of actions



The projected goal was 412,450 participants, 54,000 directly reached with project activities and 358,450 participants reached indirectly.

3. METHODOLOGY.

The final evaluation of the project "She feeds the world" was conducted with a quantitative and qualitative approach within the framework of integral development, which shows a validated application of instruments towards the population to achieve results from reliable sources such as identified social actors and also the allied institutions, including the anthropometric study. The population under assessment was made up of the group of children and/or families from each district that were intervened and not intervened (control groups) in the project in the districts of Sullana, Pachacamac, Subtanjalla and San José de Los Molinos, resident in private homes and household establishments in urban and rural areas. The sample was probabilistic, stratified and independent in each study city, with a confidence level of 95% of the results

The selection of children was conducted according to the data provided by CARE, where the total number of children aged up to 4 years 11 months and 29 days serving the assessment with a cut-off date from October 15, available at being eligible was 320, 436 families and 14 pregnant women. See Table 6.

A face-to-face pilot survey was conducted in health establishments, local governments, and families in Lima Este in order to test the questionnaire of questions and the indicators of the assessment, both in health and economics.

The qualitative information was collected through interviews (semi-structured), applied to institutional actors and stakeholders of the project (guided by the scope harvesting approach), as well as to women participating in the project (guided by the most significant change approach), where the interviews covered food, nutrition, and production issues, which were

implemented by the project. Once the information was obtained in the database, it was processed using SPSS and/or STATA and/or R and/or Excel software, depending on the needs of the indicator.

4. RESULTS BY INDICATOR AND ANALYSIS OF THE FULFILLMENT OF OBJECTIVES.

Objective: To reduce chronic malnutrition and nutritional anemia in 4 districts of the Regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura, with a gender approach.

4.1 Impact Indicators

Table 1: Impact Indicators

No.	Key Indicators	Baseline	Final Evaluation
1	Percentage of Decrease in chronic malnutrition of children under 5 years old	8.3%	7.8%
2	Percentage of decrease in the prevalence of moderate and severe anemia in children under 5 years old	26.5%	8.0% (+)
3	Percentage of decrease in the prevalence of moderate and severe anemia in pregnant women	12.4%	3.0% (+)
4	Percentage increase in annual economic income per household	S/. 1221	S/. 1642 (34.5% increase)
5	Number of Inter-institutional Agreements with local governments to strengthen and give sustainability to project activities with their regular annual budgets.	0	05

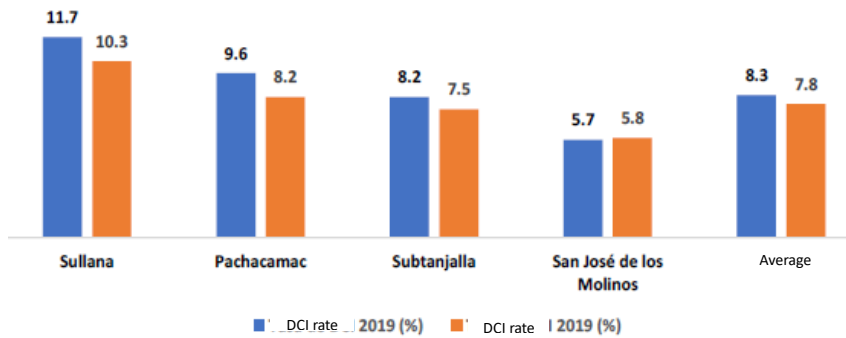
Source: CARE Peru, Evaluation Team of Estrategia & Opinión S.A.

Key Indicator 1: Percentage of Decrease in chronic malnutrition of children under 5 years old¹. For this evaluation, regarding the indicator of child chronic malnutrition (CD), the calculations of SIEN CENAN INS MINSAs² are used as a reference for the target districts. Based on this information, it is determined that between the years 2019 and 2022 (project execution period), the child chronic malnutrition rate had decreased slightly, by 0.5 percentage points (pp), from 8.3% (2019, the same year with the start of the project) to 7.8% in 2022, similar to the national variation for the period (2019-2021) which was a reduction of 0.6 pp, dropping from 12.2% to 11.5%. In three of the four target districts, in the period (2019-2022) the rate of chronic malnutrition has been reduced (Sullana, Pachacámac, Subtanjalla), while in the district of San José de los Molinos it had grown 0.1 pp. (See Table 7)

¹ The indicator of chronic malnutrition (growth retardation – “stunting”) in children under 5 years old, expresses the percentage of all children whose median height or length for age is below the two standard deviations. Children are defined as “stunting” if their height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-11-2015-stunting-in-a-nutshell>

² SIEN: Nutritional Status Information System in Health Establishments (EESS).

Figure 2: % of Chronic Malnutrition in children under 5 years old
Districts of the scope of the project. (%)



Source: Equipo de Evaluación final de Estrategia & Opinión S.A.

The project has contributed to this reduction in child chronic malnutrition, through strategies and actions leading to the improvement of healthy practices and environments for maternal and childcare in prioritized districts of the regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura. These actions were intended to help households with children under 5 years old *benefit from available prevention measures that protect against chronic child malnutrition (growth retardation), such as nutritional anemia*. As previously presented, in the target districts of the project, child chronic malnutrition has been reduced

The project strategy of acting in different spaces, to achieve the prevention of chronic malnutrition, was conducted within the operational limitations posed by the COVID-19 Pandemic in the intervention areas, the most significant limitations were the rapid dissemination of the disease and the effects of death, quarantine, fear, lack of communication and the risk of loss of family productivity (increase in the level of poverty), this and the collapse of the health system and especially of health establishments³ of the first level of care (Centers and Posts), services close to the health needs of low-income populations, this limited or could limit the effective execution time of the project, as well as its impact on the different strata of the target child population under 5 years of the project.

Contrasting the technical effort and the density of the field activities deployed by the project, in support of the populations of the three areas, despite the adverse effects of the pandemic and the impact of the global crisis, especially the last year of intervention, the reduction achieved is a reflection of the interventions that have made it possible to contain the health crisis, especially during the years 2020 and 2021 and the economic crisis of 2022, which mainly affected the level of access to food that is not produced in the area and that is part of the family basket. In addition, It should be noted that the actions to meet this objective in populations with low prevalence (DCI <20% - WHO 1995) and promote its reduction is not a short-term task, in Peru since 2016, a decrease in the year 2021 and an increase of 0.1 percentage point is reported for the first semester in 2022, compared to 2021⁴, which represents an annual decrease during 2016-2022 of 0.21 percentage point per year of the national average and 0.4 percentage point in the rural coast and despite this phenomenon that is difficult to reverse in the country, the project has started a downward trend in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in its area.

³ It is estimated that during the pandemic there was a decrease in the resolution capacity of the EESS of the first level of care of up to 80%, reference source MINSAs officials

⁴ INEI Preliminary Report Peru: Budget Program Results Indicators, First Semester 2022

The prevalence levels for Acute Diarrheal Diseases (ADD) of 12.6%⁵ and for Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) of 42.4%⁶ with children under 3 years old being the most affected, with detrimental effects on the height of girls and children; likewise, as determinants of childhood anemia, these are linked to the status of water and drainage service. Within the scope of the project, we observed the existence of people who ingest water directly from the source without processing it, with the areas of Piura and Ica being the most exposed to this condition: 59.5% and 32.4% respectively, and Lima much less with 8.1%. Regarding the status of the elimination of human excreta, a high percentage with connection outside the home is observed: 61.3% and the type of service is cesspool or blind well in 69.9%, which in practice represents a high fecalism when open air, this indicates risk of infection due to inadequate disposal of highly infective excreta. Another determinant is the practice of hand washing, we can observe that the recognition of key moments of high risk, such as the moment before feeding children and the moment after changing diapers are of the order of 70.5% and 58.4% respectively.

These structural conditions and the adoption of practices also require a period of maturation and are a direct result of the frequency, persistence and continuous monitoring, in this sense the communication activities (by mass, digital or face-to-face media) have been conducted systematically by the project, obtaining levels of participation in at least one of the following activities, Visits and/or Sessions and/or Messages: 80.2% Lima and Piura above 90%, which expresses a level of extramural work quite well developed and a participation activity of the EESS and community health agents.

In the interviews with the EESS there is an explicit recognition of the involvement in most cases of the health authorities, there is also recognition of a change in attitude of mothers in terms of concern for supplementation, control of growth and development and the empowerment of mothers in their demand for better care and greater participation in EESS activities, as well as recognition of the support provided by CARE in training, delivery of anthropometry equipment, supplies for care, delivery of printed educational material, on aspects related to nutrition and food, support for the committed work of community agents, the quality of follow-up visits and referrals of children and pregnant women from their homes to the EESS for their controls.

Other activities related to generating resilience in families in the nutritional and food field have been the implementation of orchards and raising small animals, the prevalence of households with orchards and raising is 68.2% (n=201). Likewise, it refers that the products of the garden, are mostly used for food at home, such as vegetables, fruits, and vegetables mainly and in the raising of small animals, the main ones are birds for meat and eggs (hens and chickens and other birds) 40.3% (n=179) are a source of protein and iron for girls and boys. It should be noted as a determining factor in all actions, the role of mothers and heads of household, in active participation for the development of activities.

Key Indicator 2: Percentage of decrease in the prevalence of moderate and severe anemia in children under 5 years old⁷.

At the end of the project, moderate anemia decreased significantly, today it affects only 8.0% of children under 5 years old, which compared to the baseline of 26.5%, the evaluation has found

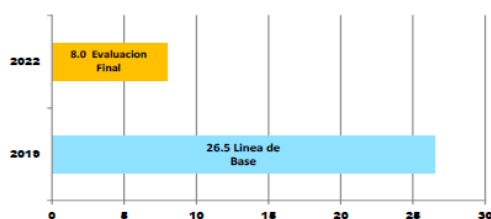
⁵ National rural coast 11.1% INEI 2022 under 36 months

⁶ National rural coast 12.2% INEI 2022 under 36 months

⁷ The indicator of moderate and severe (severe) anemia in children under 5 years old, expresses the percentage of all children from 6 to 59 months old, whose blood hemoglobin is between 9.9 and 7.0 g/dl moderate and less than 7.0 g/dL severe. World Health Organization. Hemoglobin concentrations to diagnose anemia and assess its severity. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2011 (WHO/NMH/NHD/MNM/11.1)

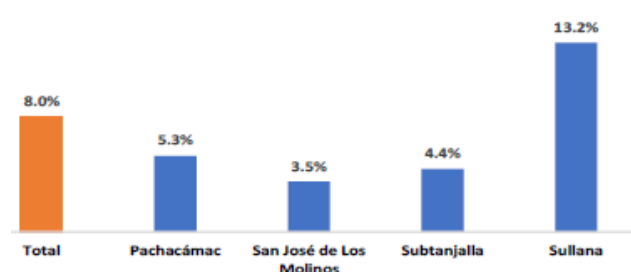
a reduction in 18.5 percentage points, which is quite a remarkable achievement. It should be noted that the degree of anemia today only reaches a moderate level, no children with severe anemia have been found. The distribution by field of intervention can be found in Table 8.

Figure 3: % Moderate and Severe Anemia in children under 5 years old



Source: Final Evaluation Team of Estrategia & Opinión S.A.
Key: 8.0 Final Evaluation
26.5 Baseline

Figure 4: % Moderate and Severe Anemia in children under 5 years old, by area



Source: Final Evaluation Team of Estrategia & Opinión S.A.

The actions of the project for the prevention of childhood anemia, mainly of nutritional origin – were also reviewed in the analysis of the indicator referring to chronic malnutrition (CD), given that some of the causal processes of nutritional anemia are also linked to those of DC, therefore the actions on the environment, such as the improvement of hygiene habits, improvement of the quality and availability and use of water and appropriate services for the disposal of human excreta – including diapers for young girls and boys – hand washing habits and food practices such as exclusive breastfeeding (30.8% Evaluation assessment: indicator of eating practices) and introduction of liquid and semi-solid foods from 6 months (87.5% Evaluation assessment: indicator of food practices), protect the child from repeated infections, especially EDA and IRA, which cause chronic inflammation, and damage to the intestinal absorptive capacity, causing anemia through this route (Environmental Enteropathy)⁸.

In relation to the actions of the project, the work of the Health Establishments - ESS and community health agents has been persistent, although exclusive breastfeeding has reached a low level and therefore the introduction of liquids and solids in early feeding is evident, this generates morbidity risks, and regarding the initiation of solid or semi-solid foods, the percentage of initiation is quite acceptable, but in the same way those who do not do so increase the risk of malnutrition and anemia.

Obviously, all efforts to strengthen the EESS and its CRED and iron supplementation services are also included. It should be noted that anemia in our child population nationwide is massive, early and refractory to supplementation, national figures show a decrease from 43.6% to 40.9% in the period from 2011 to 2022 first semester, that is, a decrease of 0.38 average percentage points per year, which is a very slow improvement and an increase (worsening) is observed in the post-pandemic period from 2021 to the first semester of 2022 from 38.8% to 40.9% (2.1 percentage points), as mentioned for DC, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic may also have affected efforts to substantially improve iron care and supplementation actions.

It is necessary to bear in mind that childhood anemia in Peru has a pattern of a continuous maternal-neonatal-infant process, despite the fact that for different technical reasons hemoglobin is not measured.

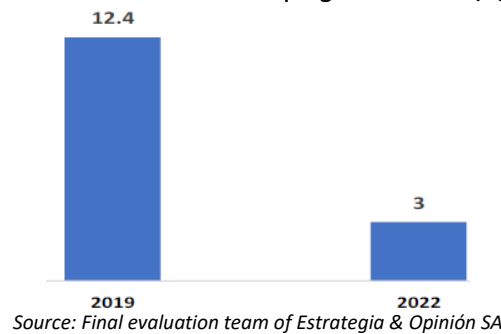
⁸ Ann. NY Acad. Sci. 1308 (2014) 118–128 C 2014 New York y Academy of Sciences. - Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), environmental enteropathy, nutrition, and early child development: making the links. World Health Organization. Hemoglobin concentrations to diagnose anemia and assess its severity. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2011 (WHO/NMH/NHD/MNM/11.1)

in children under 4 or 6 months old, childhood anemia could be related to moderate or severe maternal anemia, which would affect fetal iron supplies, conditioning or aggravating newborn anemia and shortening autonomy with respect to dietary iron, causing these boys or girls to develop anemia between 9 to 12 months old if they do not receive early supplementation, in this critical period it is important to start supplementation and complementary feeding when being 6 months old with iron-rich foods, the prevalence of iron supplementation or micronutrients is at 43.6% (n=243) levels in the Evaluation.

Key Indicator 3: Percentage of decrease in the prevalence of moderate and severe anemia in pregnant women⁹.

The baseline value recorded by the project, from information from SIEN (National Institute of Health - National Nutrition Center - Ministry of Health of Peru - year 2019) is 12.4% prevalence of moderate and severe anemia (AMG) in pregnant women, average of the four districts. The final evaluation value (2022) is 3% (SIEN 2022), which shows a reduction of 9.4 *percentage points*.

Figure 5: Moderate and severe anemia in pregnant women (%)



The project has developed actions aimed at preventing pregnancy anemia, as well as strengthening the capacities of health personnel in the fields of nutrition, such as actions aimed at preventing pregnancy anemia, supporting follow-up iron and folic acid supplementation actions at home, perhaps what limited the detection of a greater number of pregnant women was the limitation posed by the sample.

Key Indicators 4: Percentage of Increase in annual economic income per household

The annual economic income per household (average for the scope of the project) at the end of the project is S/ 1,642 soles, which represents an increase of 34.5% in relation to the baseline, which was 1,221 soles. 95 % is allocated (S/ 1,558) to *expenses* and 5% to *savings* (S/ 84). In the target population (scope of intervention), 41% of the expenditure was allocated to *food*, followed by 12% in *education*, 10% in *housing/fuel/electricity*, 6% in *health*, clothing/footwear, which concentrates the largest part of the expense. Regarding the group of control, 54% of expenses was *food*, followed by 10% on *housing/fuel/electricity*, 9% on *education*, 7% on *clothing/shoes*, and 3% on *health*. It should be noted that, in the district of Sullana, expenses on food concentrates 50% of total spending, which implies that, in this district, *living conditions are more associated with a status of monetary poverty*.

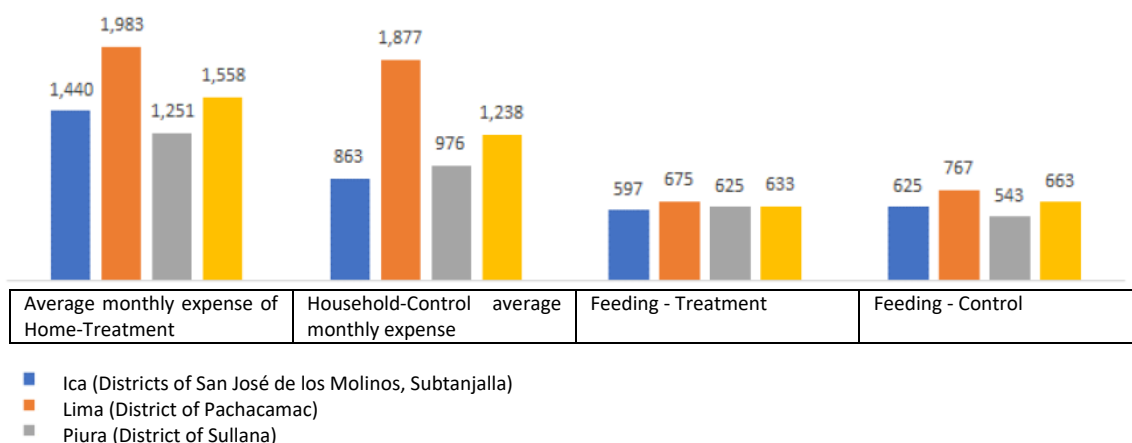
⁹The indicator of moderate and severe anemia in pregnant women shows the percentage of pregnant women whose blood hemoglobin is: Without anemia: 11.0 g/dL or higher, mild anemia: 10.0-10.9 g/dL, moderate anemia: 7.0-9.9 g/dL and severe anemia: less than 7.0 g/dL. World Health Organization. Hemoglobin concentrations to diagnose anemia and assess its severity. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2011 (WHO/NMH/NHD/MNM/11.1)

This spending is potentially geared towards improving food security and potentially contributing to better nutrition. As a reference, according to official information from INEI (2022), 39% of real expense per inhabitant was allocated to *food*, as an average of 12 population groups spending nationwide. It can be verified that the comparison between the treatment group and the control group, for the monthly household expense, on the one hand, the highest expense in the target population (1,558 soles VS 1,238). In the Food category, although the percentage of the total is higher in the control group (54% of the total VS 41% in the treatment group), in absolute terms it is marginally higher (663 soles in the control group VS 633 soles in treatment group). (See Table 9)

The reading at the district level indicates:

- In *Ica*, the total expense in the treatment group is S/1,440 VS S/ 863 in the control group. *The cost of food is, respectively, S/ 597 (41% of the total) VS S/ 625 (72% of the total).*
- In *Lima*, the total cost in the treatment group is S/1,983 VS S/ 1,877 in the control group. *The cost of food is, respectively, S/ 675 (34% of the total) VS S/ 767 (41% of the total).*
- In *Piura*, the total cost in the treatment group is S/1,251 VS S/ 976 in the control group. *The cost of food is, respectively, S/ 625 (50% of the total) VS S/ 543 (56% of the total).*

Figure 6: Average monthly household expenditure - Food
(Total and in the Food category) (Soles)



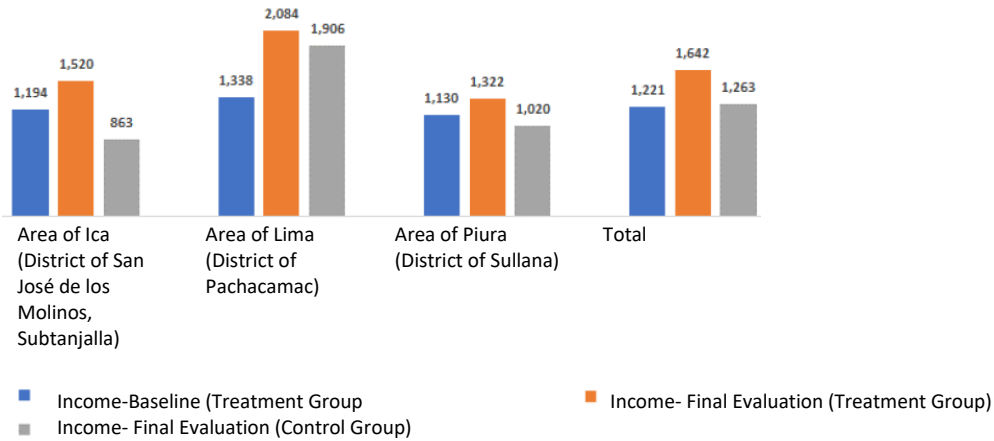
Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

According to the Baseline information, the monthly economic income of households in the district of Sullana was 1,130 soles, in Pachacamac 1,338 and the average between Subtanjalla and San José de los Molinos was 1,194 soles.

The following features are discussed below:

- **Regarding income variations:** at the area level, income has varied at a higher rate in Lima (Pachacamac) (**55.8%**), **27.3%** in Ica (average for the districts of San José de los Molinos and Subtanjalla) and **17%** in Piura (District of Sullana), all with respect to the baseline values (Treatment Group).

Figure 7: Economic income by groups and regions- Average monthly household income (Soles)



Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

- On the attribution or impact of the project:** The economic income in the homes of the *Control Group* in the areas (Ica, Lima, Piura) have been: **863, 1906 and 1,020** soles respectively. With this, the difference between the final values of the treatment group and the control group (*semi-attributable*, because the baseline of the control group is not available) would be: **657** (Ica), **178** (Lima), and **302** (Piura). Note that although the average income is higher in the area of Lima, the income of the control group is also higher, so the impact is less. The greatest impact is evident in the area of Ica.

- On income levels and their relationship with monetary poverty:** According to official information from INEI (2022)¹⁰, the basic basket corresponding to the Poverty Line is **1,512** soles, for a household of 04 members (per capita line of 378 soles per person). Comparing this value with the *values of the final evaluation*, we can affirm that, although the increase in economic income has been evident, and it is far from the 2021 INEI extreme poverty line (804 soles per month per household), except for income in Pachacámac (greater than 2,000 soles), in Sullana and the districts in Ica, household income is very slightly above (Ica) and below (Piura) the **total poverty line**, as a resulting reading, where in the explanation of these income are the productive and commercial processes that were promoted by the project.

- On nominal and real income:** the variations obtained for the final evaluation are nominal. However, this income, in *real terms* (purchasing power of goods and services) has been affected by inflation¹¹ higher than the goals projected by the government (2% annual average). The inflation rates in the years 2021 and 2022 were 6.4% and 8.6%, which has ultimately reduced the purchasing power of families in the area of the project. (See Table 10)

As an additional element, it is indicated that this increase in income described could have been greater if it had not been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has mainly affected jobs in 2020 (due to lower sales of goods and services), and income, where according to official information, by mid-2022, pre-pandemic levels had not yet been recovered (2019).

Gender gap.

For the final evaluation, the gender gap is approximated by the difference between the economic income of households headed by people, based on the information obtained in the

¹⁰ National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática).

¹¹ Sustained increase in the price level.

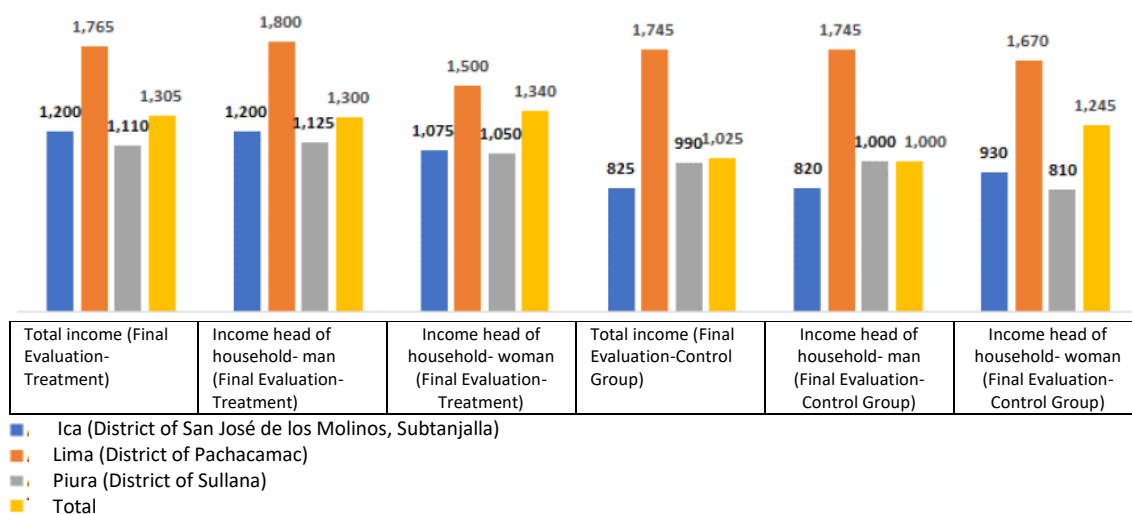
field. In this regard, the *median income*¹² is analyzed (adequate indicator, better focused than the arithmetic average that generally has, greater possibility of bias). The total median of economic income is S/ 1,305 soles; S/ 1,300 in households headed by a man, and S/ 1,340 in households headed by women. (See Table 11)

Within the scope of the SFTW project, which intervened with the female population, the median income is practically similar between households headed by people, which indicates an evident improvement in the economy of households headed by women. Part of the explanation for this finding is associated with the fact that during the phase of greatest impact of the COVID 19 pandemic (2020 and part of 2021), men, with greater labor dependency (employees), became unemployed in a way untimely and lose its ability to generate income. In this context, the SFTW project has developed capacities and provided women with tools for entrepreneurship, so that they, being self-employed, and in the agricultural activity, a sector that did not reduce significantly in the pandemic, even with greater demand for healthy foods has improved their income generation capacity in households headed by women, compared to households headed by men.

Reading the data, by area, shows that the median income of households headed by men is higher than that of women in the areas of Ica, Lima, and Piura, with variations of 11.6%, 20% and 7.1%, respectively.

The difference in median income between the treatment and control groups is 27.3% (total), 30% in households headed by men and 7.6% in those headed by women.

Figure 8: Median economic income by group and region



Source: Final evaluation of the SFTW-CARE Peru project.

The median household income regarding the control group is lower than in the treatment group (S/ 1,025 VS S/ 1,305), lower in households headed by men compared to those run by women (S/1,000 VS S/ 1,245).

Number of producer households whose income has been provided.

At the end of the project, 2,445 households of the target population have received support to generate economic income, on average: 2,705 in agricultural activity, 3,329 in livestock activity, 1,338 in income generation as a dependent (employee) in some sector, 647 in independent

¹² The Median represents the value of the central position variable in a set of ordered data.

income generation in the countryside, and 520 in independent income generation in the city. (See Table 12)

Key Indicator 5: # Inter-institutional agreements with local governments to promote and give sustainability to project activities with their regular annual budgets

At the end of the project, 05 Inter-institutional Agreements with local governments had been established:

- *Municipality of San Juan Bautista, department, province of Ica.*
- *Municipality of Subtanjalla, department, province of Ica.*
- *Municipality of Pachacamac, Lima.*
- *Municipality of Miguel Checa, province of Sullana.*
- *Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Piura.*

The following public entities have contributed resources to give sustainability to the action implemented by the project.

- Provincial Municipality of Sullana-Piura.
- Regional Council for Gender Equality (CORIG) Piura.
- Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI)
- Regional Government of Ica, via PROCOMPITE mechanism
- National Water Authority.

In relation to this indicator, a set of questions was asked, via interviews:

- *To what extent has an institutional support platform for the project been installed?*
- *How have the mechanisms and digital development contributed to the project in a Pandemic and post-Pandemic environment?*
- *What signs and progress of sustainability has the project achieved?*

In these interviews, it is specified that, in some cases, an inter-institutional cooperation agreement has been signed, but there were other cases where without formal agreements, joint work plans were established, to overcome bureaucratism and respond in the context, influenced by the pandemic. The project and the agreements contributed, in the first place, so that in the context of COVID-19 that nobody expected, an adequate and pertinent response is made, in the use of services and virtual training in productive and management issues.

Official information from MEF¹³ (Friendly Economic Transparency), in the municipalities of Pachacámac (Lima) and Sullana (Piura) financial resources have been executed in the axis of *agricultural development*, of 470 thousand soles (approx) in the municipality of Pachacámac and 5.3 million soles in the municipality of Sullana. (See Table 13)

In the districts of complementary incidence (San Juan Bautista, Miguel Checa), based on the initial opening budget (PIA), in San Juan Bautista no budget is identified in the agricultural axis, and in the district of Miguel Checa, a budget of approximately *300 thousand soles* in the agricultural axis is identified. (See Table 14)

At the end of the SFtW project, initiatives that have sustainability conditions are evident, relevant aspects due to the decision of the beneficiaries and their families to remain current over time, the enthusiasm they maintain for having managed to do something different from everyday life, the use of formal partnerships to promote their products and the commitment of the platforms and institutions to continue with technical assistance contribute to their sustainability.

Regarding the budget commitment, according to information from CARE Peru, CORIG-Piura financed *178,500 soles* for holding congresses (02) and fairs (02) for women agricultural

¹³ Ministry of Economy and Finance.

producers. The Provincial Municipality of Sullana has committed 447,638 soles for the implementation of 06 producer promotion fairs.

In relation to the signing of institutional agreements. In most of the interviews it is confirmed that an agreement was signed with CARE to develop joint activities with the SFtW project. In the cases in which there was no signing of an agreement, work links and synergies were agreed to add effort and reinforce the programs with common objectives, the reasons for these work agreements, without an agreement, were given to avoid the protocols and bureaucratic processes that allow them to work as quickly as possible within the framework of the pandemic, while the agreement is being signed.

Coordinated and articulated work was performed to support training, accompaniment in the formation of associations for all genders in order for them to participate in a series of projects, which in many cases was extended to other institutions and special state programs such as Agro Ideas, Agro Compite and Agro Rural

The SFtW project contributed to improving the capacities of the officials and staff of the institution with whom the agreement was made. The Regional Agrarian Directorate - DRA of Ica states that if there was a greater incidence to interact with various target groups that coincided with the work of the directorate, which includes the relationship with the private sector.

The impact of the project in the institutions that had an agreement with Care through the SFtW project has also been reflected in the digital mechanisms and instruments promoted, expressed in the good response of women regarding the use of digital technologies, greater inclusion in digital networks, in the use of tablets for training, where their organizations and institutions have also benefited from this impact, that is, in improving the digital skills of program users.

The training and opportunities for women to empower themselves were developed based on predominantly virtual training in response to the pandemic and, according to the interviewees, the following training topics were prioritized: good agricultural and livestock practices by production lines, agroecological practices linked to use of organic fertilizers, good food and nutrition practices, business generation and entrepreneurial skills so that the products are sustainable and profitable over time.

In relation to unexpected or negative results related to digital development, at the beginning, access to social networks or the internet generated difficulties first in adapting and getting familiar using the tablet, WhatsApp, and training platforms such as Zoom and Google meet, in that sense of the pandemic, created the conditions for women, mainly, to get used to and adapt very quickly to virtuality.

The level of participation of women and their families in the digital training processes has been quite good, all the interviewees say so, some of the salvageable processes, which are proposed is that many housewives were associated and brought together mostly to work and produce, to continue helping in the family basket, the groups of farmers met, first, they were taught about the importance of crops theoretically and then practically. The next step was that they shared experiences, WhatsApp groups were formed, they themselves shared the recipes and procedures on how to control pests and diseases and improve their cultivation and breeding techniques, as well as replicating among themselves with follow-up and support of the institutions with which the project was articulated.

The actions of the beneficiaries were consolidated by participating in internships with organized groups from other regions to exchange knowledge and transfer technology and also through their participation in fairs through the exhibition and marketing of their products.

At the end of the SFtW project, it is evident that the main promotion and dissemination strategies of many initiatives within the framework of the Field and Business School tend to be continuous over time, relevant aspects give demonstrations, such as the decision of the beneficiaries and their families to stay current over time, the enthusiasm they maintain for having managed to do something different from everyday life, the use of formal associations to promote their products and the commitment of the agrarian agency to continue with technical assistance using the approaches adopted by CARE within the framework of joint work. The achievement of strategic alliances by some institutions with private companies contributes to the continuity and sustainability of the main production chains promoted by the SFtW project.

RESULT 1: Best nutrition and health practices for maternal and childcare in four districts of the regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura.

4.2. Indicators of the Nutrition Component.

Table 2: Other Indicators associated with the Nutrition Component

No.	Key Indicators	Baseline	Final evaluation
6	Percentage of children under 5 years old with a complete Growth and Development Control (CRED) for their age	8.30%	2.6%
7	Percentage of children under 3 years old receive supplementation with multimicronutrients and iron	40%	43.6%
8	Percentage of caregivers of children under 5 years old who apply healthy eating and hygiene practices. - Consumption of solid or semi-solid foods from 6 months	70%	87.5%
9	Percentage of the population aware of the adoption of practices that promote health and prevent chronic malnutrition and maternal and child nutritional anemia with a gender approach	0	80.2%
10	No. Households sensitized for the adoption of practices that promote health and prevent chronic malnutrition and maternal and child nutritional anemia with a gender approach	0	2,260
11	No. Households sensitized on gender equality and the prevention of gender-based violence	0	2,658
12	No. Households with family gardens and/or small animal husbandry.	0	3,374
13	No. of public health establishments in 12 districts with improved resolution capacity to promote maternal and child feeding and nutrition.	0	24
14	No. of community health promoters trained in child nutrition and gender violence	0	483

Source: CARE Peru, Evaluation Team of Estrategia & Opinión S.A.

Key Indicator 6: Percentage of children under 5 years old with a complete Growth and Development Control (CRED) for their age¹⁴

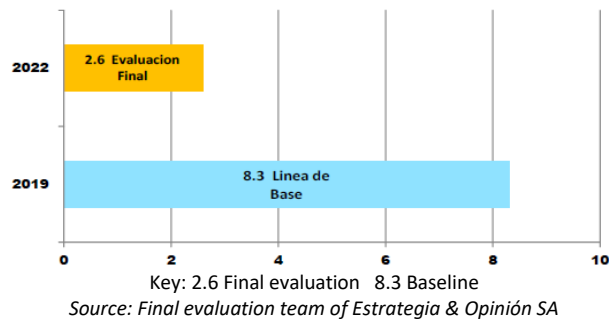
In the evaluation assessment, we started from a baseline value of 8.3% for *complete CRED* for children under 5 years old. In the evaluation assessment (December 2022) a prevalence of 2.6% (n=190 of four districts area of the project) of complete CRED was found¹⁵. This expresses a reduction of 5.7 percentage points (pp).

¹⁴ The indicator of Complete Control of Growth and Development in children under 5 years old, shows the percentage of all children under 5 years old who received 4 controls in the first 21 days (48 hours, 7 days, 14 days, and 21 days), 11 controls from the month to 11 months (1 per month) and 7 controls from 12 months to 24 months (1 every 2 months) according to their age.

¹⁵ According to NST¹⁵ No. 137-MINSA/2017/DGIESP

It should be noted that this low level found (2.6%) is lower than the national average (1st semester 2020-ENDES/INEI) which was 8.3%. (See Table 15)

Figure 9: % of Complete CRED to children under 5 years old



An explanation of this result has to do with the methodology used, since the CRED controls received by each child have been transcribed, whose mother or caregiver had the comprehensive care card in hand at the time of answering the questionnaire, and if it had, the CRED controls received would have been duly registered by the health personnel who conducted the CRED. These two factors have been constantly found during the development of the evaluation assessment. This is a risk for the accuracy of the measurement of the indicator when this method is used, due to the high frequency of omission of the record, for this reason also the low rates of complete CRED in the ENDES 2022 assessment, where participation in CRED was 34% but a full CRED is only 6.0%.

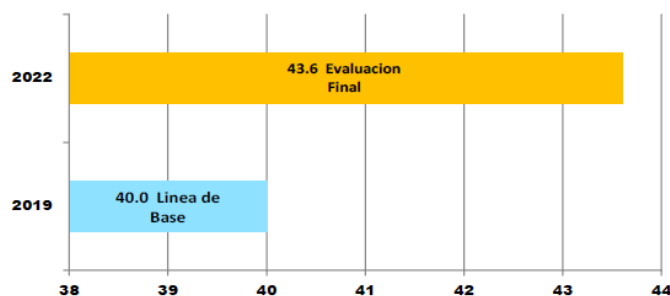
The project has conducted communication actions to disseminate the importance of the CRED in the care of the child, the CRED services of the EESS have been strengthened with equipment and capacities for the personnel, the follow-up and referral of the girls and boys has been supported through community agents, thus covering all the facilitating factors and overcoming the critical points in the flow of CRED care, but there is the limiting factor of the availability of time for the mother and caregiver on the exact day of the appointment, since the controls require and need to be accounted for a high opportunity factor, *a lost control removes the boy or girl from the indicator*. For this reason, this indicator is very difficult to achieve, since its measurement requires 100% compliance (22 controls conducted on the exact date of the appointment for a child of 2 years old).

The Evaluation assessment has worked on the three moments in the life of a child who theoretically should comply with the 04 controls, in our case all the children with some CRED are 190, of which they only have a record of CRED controls from the first moment, one year old, 60 children (31.6%), therefore the rest are left out of the indicator due to a registration problem. This problem will be repeated in the following two moments (from 1 month old to 11 months old and from 12 months old to 24 months old) in such a way that in our case it was only possible to count 2.6% of the children with complete CRED of the 190 who received some CRED control recorded in their card. The children of the project do have significant control that is not being reflected at the time of measurement for the reasons stated, and it does not reflect the effort made. On the other hand, it is important to highlight that due to the pandemic, the level of access of mothers/fathers/caregivers to health establishments with their children for their controls and subsequent registration, has been quite limited due to fear of contagion by COVID-19, and the prevention measures taken especially during the period between 2020 and 2021.

Key Indicator 7: Percentage of children under 3 years old receive multi-micronutrient and iron supplementation¹⁶

In the evaluation assessment, we started from a baseline supplementation value of 40.0%. In the evaluation assessment (December 2022) a 43.6% prevalence of supplementation was found, (n=243 from four districts within the project area), with a positive variation (3.6 pp). It is noted that the national average prevalence of nutritional supplementation is 34.2% (2022-1st Semester-ENDES/INEI). (See Table 16)

Figure 10: % Nutritional supplementation in children under 3 years old



Key: 43.6 Final Evaluation 40.0 Baseline

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Since that supplementation is an activity linked to CRED for the most part, as well as dependent on contact with EESS and health personnel, the actions for its achievement have the same determinants for their success as for CRED already analyzed in the CRED complete section. It should be noted that achieving effective supplementation is decisive for the prevention of childhood anemia, and this depends closely on the mother or primary caregiver, to achieve adherence to their use. The project developed activities to support supplementation through communication activities, support to EESS, community agents and institutional advocacy.

Key Indicator 8: Percentage of mothers, and caregivers of children under 5 years old who apply healthy eating and hygiene practices.

This composite indicator does not have a baseline value and consists of indicators such as exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months old, consumption of solid or semi-solid foods from 6 months old, hand washing at critical moments.

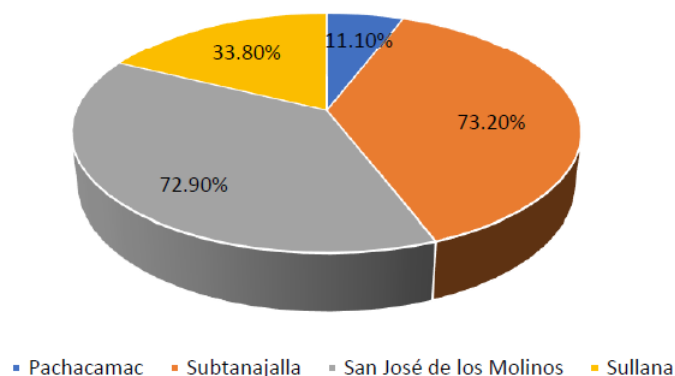
The baseline value of the indicator for the initiation of consumption of solid or semi-solid foods (CASSS) from 6 months old was 70% and in the Evaluation assessment it was 87.5%. (See Table 17). The indicator follows the calculation guidelines contained in Indicators to assess infant and young child feeding practices - Definitions and measurement methods - World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2021. See Table 18.

The actions of the project in all its intervention spaces have included effective strategies in the promotion of the prevention of DC and childhood anemia, its execution depends on the impact of these strategies on the change or adoption of effective practices by the mother or caregivers of the child, as in this case the timely introduction of semi-solid and solid food as complementary feeding, already in the previous indicators we have commented the facilitating factors and the factors that hinder the timely adoption of these practices.

¹⁶ The supplementation indicator (of micronutrients and iron) in children under 5 years old shows the percentage of all children under 3 years old (35 months) who received supplementation in the last 7 days of the survey.

The indicator % mothers or caregivers who know the required elements for hand washing, is defined for the evaluation as: the percentage of mothers and caregivers who know simultaneously the elements: Jet Water, Soap, and Towel, which in our case has the value of: 52.8%.

Figure 11: Required knowledge about handwashing in women by region



Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

It is evident that the required elements for hand washing are easily and mostly identified when considered individually, as shown by the evaluation assessment and a low percentage recognize the three most important elements simultaneously. See Table 19

Output (Product) 1.1: Population of 4 districts of the Regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura, sensitized for the adoption of practices that promote health and prevent chronic malnutrition and maternal-child nutritional anemia, with a focus on equality and prevention of gender-based violence.

Key Indicator 9: Percentage of the population aware of the adoption of practices that promote health and prevent chronic malnutrition and maternal and child nutritional anemia with a gender approach

This indicator synthesizes the effects of the following activities, home visits and/or Demonstration sessions and awareness meetings and/or Messages through the media and by mobile phones, summing up in a percentage of awareness of 80.2% of the population, its results have been measured by area such as Pachacamac: 93.3%, San José de los Molinos: 77.1%, Subtanajalla: 50.0% and Sullana: 90.8%.

Key Indicator 10: Households sensitized to the adoption of practices that promote health and prevent chronic malnutrition and maternal and child nutritional anemia with a gender approach.

According to the CARE Peru monitoring system, the value is: 2,260 registered families.

As previously mentioned, the project has conducted various activities to sensitize household members to the adoption of practices that promote health and prevent chronic malnutrition and maternal and child nutritional anemia.

Key Indicator 11: Households aware of gender equality and the prevention of gender-based violence.

According to the CARE Peru monitoring system, the value is: 2,658 registered sensitized households.

The project has developed workshops for men in the field on gender equality and violence prevention.

Key indicator 12: Households with family gardens and/or small animal husbandry

According to CARE Peru's monitoring system, the value is: 3,374 households with family gardens and/or small animal husbandry supported by the project.

The evaluation has found the prevalence of households with orchards and rearing is 68.2% (n=201). Likewise, it refers that the products of the garden, are mostly used for food at home, such as vegetables, fruits, and vegetables mainly and in the raising of small animals, the main ones are birds for meat and eggs (hens and chickens and other birds), guinea pigs and pigs 40.3% (n=179) are a source of protein and iron for girls and boys.

It should be noted as a determining factor in all actions, the role of mothers and heads of household, in active participation for the development of activities.

Output (Product) 1.2: Strengthened health services for the development of effective interventions with a gender approach, aimed at children under 5 years old and women of childbearing age in 4 districts of the Regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura.

Key indicator 13: Public health establishments (EESS) of 04 districts with improved resolution capacity to promote maternal and child feeding and nutrition.

According to CARE Peru's monitoring system, by the end of the project, capacities had been strengthened in 24 health establishments.

The project, after coordination with the health sector establishments, developed persistent mechanisms for better care of the girls, boys and pregnant women participating in the project. These establishments were also provided with communication educational material and equipment and their staff trained by the project. In the interviews with the EESS there is an explicit recognition of the involvement in most cases of the health authorities, there is also recognition of a change in attitude of mothers in terms of concern for supplementation, control of growth and development and the empowerment of mothers in their demand for better care and greater participation in EESS activities, as well as recognition of the support provided by CARE in training, delivery of anthropometry equipment, supplies for care, delivery of printed educational material, support for the committed work of community agents, the quality of follow-up visits and referrals of children and pregnant women from their homes to the EESS for their controls.

The communication activities (by mass, digital or face-to-face media) have been conducted systematically by the project, obtaining, as stated before, levels of participation in at least one of the following activities, Visits and/or Sessions and/or Messages above 90%, which shows a fairly well-developed level of extramural work and an active participation of the EESS and community health agents.

Key indicator 14: Number of community health promoters trained in child nutrition and gender violence.

According to CARE Peru's monitoring system, the value is: 483 community health promoters trained by the project.

During the project, training and support and technical assistance have been provided to volunteers from the community - community health promoters, who, in turn, reached participating homes through home visits. With the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions on traffic and movement derived from the declaration of emergency; the intervention methodology was quickly adapted to maintain contact with participating families, volunteers from the community and local allies. This new strategy made use of virtual media, telephone calls and radio and loudspeaker messages, among others.

All this effort is recognized as detailed in the previous indicator.

RESULT 2: Increase in the income of 4,000 poor households (16,000 people) in the regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura in a sustainable and inclusive manner

4. 3. Indicators of the Economic Development Component.

Table 3: Indicators of the Economic Development Component

No.	Indicators key	Baseline	Final Assessment
15	Percentage increase in sales value (VV)	S/. 2624.8	S/. 3816.8 (45.4% increase)
16	Percentage increase in gross value of production (VBP)	S/. 2916.2	S/. 4360.8 (49.5% increase)
17	No. of economically empowered women who lead the productive process.	0	1,784
18	Number of households with technical productive capacities and strengthened business skills	0	4,191
19	No. of producer households whose link to financial services has been provided	0	2,786
20	No. of participants trained in financial education.	0	4,483
21	No. of women farmers trained in soil management (including soil analysis) and analysis methodologies/techniques)	49	1376 (1,145 women)
22	No. of soil samples tested using field test kits	0	217

Source: CARE Peru, Evaluation Team of Estrategia & Opinión S.A.

Output (Product) 2.1: 4,000 producer households have access to competitive markets.

Key Indicator 15: Percentage increase in sales value.

Key Indicator 16: Percentage increase in gross value of production.

The Gross Production Value (VBP) and the Sale Value (VV) shows the production valued in money (soles, dollars, etc.) of the physical value of the production weighted by the average sale prices (final or intermediate market or in farm, as is the case of the SFtW project). It shows, therefore, the result of the set of strategies that the project has implemented for this (associativity, access to financing, empowerment, etc.). Based on the information from the project monitoring system, with information of the time series type and with the largest number of observations, the total VBP and VV (unitary) calculated for the end of the project (2022) and the baseline (2019) is detailed below.

The unit VBP (2022) was 4,360.8 soles, while the unit VV was 3,816.8 soles, with a variation (compared to the 2019 value) of 49.5 % and 45.4%, respectively, positive rates that ultimately explain the increase in income economic, in a period marked (2020, mainly) by the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected demand, sales, employment and income.

Key Indicator 17: # economically empowered women who lead the productive process¹⁷

Based on the survey questions, referring to *women who lead productive activity or businesses and the question on women who make financial decisions*, the composite indicator on economically empowered women who lead the productive process has been constructed. Based on this measurement, it is established that 1,784 women present this change. The structure by area is: 500 (Ica), 611 (Lima), and 675 (Piura). In the control group, the total number of economically empowered women is 844, and by areas: 311 (Ica), 400 (Lima) and 133 (Pura). The comparison between treatment and control groups indicates a *semi-attribution* (due to not having baselines for the treatment or control population) of 189 (Ica), 211 (Lima) and 542 (Piura). (See Table 20)

Key Indicator 18: Number of households with technical productive capacities and strengthened business skills.

According to CARE Peru's monitoring system, the value is: 4,191 registered families, 1,525 corresponding to Ica, 1,185 to Lima, and 1,481 to Piura.

Output (Product) 2.2: Link to financial services provided to 4,000 producer households¹⁸

Key Indicator 19: Number of producer households whose link to financial services has been provided.

By the end of the project, 2,786 households had been connected to formal financial services (rural and municipal savings banks, other financial institutions, and banks). Within the total of 2,786 households, 1,098 were in Pachacámac-Lima, 728 in the area of Ica, and 960 in Sullana-Piura. In the case of the control group, 1,867 households had connection levels with formal financial services, the *semi-attributable* level of the project, specifically, would be 919 households, of which 462 are from the area of Ica, 209 from Pachacámac-Lima and 248 of Sullana-Piura.

¹⁷ The information processing integrates the questions of the Survey Questionnaire 9.5 (Women who lead productive activity or businesses) and question 9.4 (Women who make financial decisions).

¹⁸ Indicator built from the survey questions: 9.1, on whether any member of the family has savings, requested, or accessed any credit; 9.2 on place and origin (banking, financial, boxes); and 9.3, on ownership of the accounts (any member of the household).

The project has contributed to this link through training and technical meetings to transfer tools. See Table 21

Of the total number of households (2,786), 1,318 correspond to households headed by men and 1,249 headed by women.

Key Indicator 20: Number of participants trained in financial education.

According to CARE Peru's monitoring system, the value is: 4,483 participants, 67% of whom are women. This effort is reflected in the indicator of financial empowerment of women measured by this evaluation, which has reflected an increase of 17.5% in relation to the baseline.

Output (Product) 2.3: 30 women trained to develop participatory soil analysis, reaching 150 farmers.

Key Indicator 21: Number of women farmers trained in soil management (including soil analysis) and analysis methodologies/techniques.

The Baseline report of the project provisioned those 49 farmers (13 men and 36 women) had knowledge about soil analysis, out of a total of 336 respondents (14.6%). See Table 22

The final evaluation details that 1,376 producers have participated in training on soil analysis, of which 1,145 are women and 231 are men. This greater technical capacity contributes to better soil management and has an impact on better productive yields per hectare. See Table 23

Key Indicator 22: Number of soil samples analyzed using field test kits.

According to CARE Peru's monitoring system, 217 producers have been recorded whose soil samples from their plots have been analyzed by the trained women.

RESULT 3: Promotion of policies and strategic alliances to improve maternal and child nutrition and local economic development with a gender approach.

4.4. Indicators of the Alliances and Advocacy Component.

Outcome 3 (Effect 3): Political advocacy and strategic alliances promoted to improve maternal and child nutrition and local economic development with a gender approach.

Table 4: Indicators of the Alliances and Advocacy Component

No.	Key Indicators	Base line	Assessment Final	Control Group
23	No. of active and strengthened platforms and networks to improve local economic development	0	13	NA
24	No. of alliances for joint activities aimed at improving local economic development	0	13	NA
25	No of Alliances developed with the public and private sectors to improve nutrition and food	0	3	

Source: CARE Peru, Evaluation Team of Estrategia & Opinión S.A

Key Indicator 23: # Active and strengthened platforms and networks to improve maternal and child nutrition and local economic development

At the end of the project, it was possible to promote and activate 13 inter-institutional, public, and private action platforms, 04 in the area of Piura, 04 in the area of Lima and 05 in the area of Ica. These instances are linked to *agricultural development, gender equality and child and maternal health* (See Table 24). The formation of these allowed to achieve incidence and greater impact

in the number of users and beneficiaries of the project. One of the platforms has made it possible to strengthen the lemon value chain, through training and the development of business plans for financing through public programs, such as AGRORURAL and mechanisms for co-financing plans, such as PROCOMPITE. Additionally, it was possible to promote and strengthen the production line of agroecological vegetables, training in pruning and fertilizers. The promotion of the production of avocados, fruit trees and horticulture; as well as the raising of small animals, through agreements with private and public institutions, the promotion and participation in fairs and access to markets.

Output (Product) 3.2: Alliances developed with the public and private sectors to improve rural economic development with a gender approach.

Key Indicator 24: Number of Alliances for joint activities aimed at improving local economic development

With MIDAGRI (Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation), to finance the management and participation of specialists from the ministry for the development of policy guidelines for the promotion of women agricultural producers. Financing was arranged with ANA (National Water Authority) for training in water resource management (S/ 34 thousand soles, approximately). The SFtW project has facilitated the presentation of the *Business Plan* of the organization of agricultural producers Virgen de la Candelaria in the district of San José de Los Molinos, which received 340,000 soles.

One of the great resources that allow the establishment of a project in an intervention area and the full development of this is the recognition of allied institutions and the agreements that can be reached with them. The "She Feeds the World" project in its vast area of intervention was linked to various institutions, many of which supported with actions and others with intentions. The actions of agreement occurred mainly with the Regional Agrarian Directorates (DRA), of the regions of Ica, Piura, and Lima, also together with their Agrarian Agencies, likewise with the municipalities in some cases. These delivered since 2019 as a support for the efforts of these institutions to guarantee the organization and protection of the producing population. Table 25. Here are some statements from local officials regarding the implementation of the project:

Within component 2, the digital literacy actions were conducted due to the social conditions to which the population was subjected by the state of emergency, these conditions at first made difficult the actions programmed for the implementation of the project, since one of the fundamental roles for its assertiveness is the direct relationship between the population and the executor, but the pandemic imposed the application of new strategies. In a reasonable time, SFtW was able to identify its population through networks and virtual platforms, its great allies being local institutions and social organizations for their invitation and connection by being closer to the population.

Governance has the importance that in the exercise of its authority it promotes a healthy balance between the state, society, and the market; thus seeking the corporate restructuring of society under the ideal of enhancing the capacity for action of its population. This was also shown in the districts intervened by SFtW, since the institutions sought to enhance the

capacities of their farmers with training and professionals but did not reach a fixed goal due to limitations that all institutions of the "economic" status nevertheless have.

On the issue of gender, evaluation is fundamental from the institutional perspective, in recent years the empowerment of women and girls has been considered optimal for the social development of a country, and it is something that Care Peru kept in mind in its path of action. Women had a real role in the "She Feeds the World" project, since at least 70% of the population participating in the productive initiatives was conducted and led by the female gender and 30% by the male gender, in the case of component 1 the first digit is increased. Many times when saying workers, the image of a man is symbolically created whose functions are the household responsible of the economy, but rarely of women, the intervention provinces were familiar with this situation. Women were linked more to a domestic context and whose function was the upbringing and maintenance of the home, thus limiting their development and even implanting the idea itself in themselves.

Regarding the breakdown by gender, the project included 70% for women and 30% for men in this sense, the opportunities generated were given without distinction of gender, because they interacted equally, encouraging both men and women to assume responsibilities shared both in the domestic and productive space, such as feeding the animals, cleaning, agricultural cultural work, harvesting, post-harvest and marketing, therefore, the shared actions that have been increased in the project have had an impact in improving family income, and also in improving their own family basket and quality of diet.

To address the issue of leadership and female empowerment, there were resources to raise awareness, it was not enough to just have the idea and promulgate it, you had to take action on the matter and continue with something else, which in the case of SFtW was the formation of promoters of competitiveness, for its sustainability, based on the training of women leaders who had a multiplier effect on their bases at the community level and also at the private level, actively inserting themselves as a key stakeholder in value chains.

Another relevant aspect of the SFtW project was to promote the participation of rural women, through communication campaigns for the day of rural women and the day of the peasant, in this framework we have been able to highlight the work of women in the agricultural sector ...they have been participating in agricultural activities and the project has been able to make them visible to women through different means.

This change was not only limited to the beneficiary population but also at the institutional level, practices began to be adapted for the recognition of women as a competitive symbol in agriculture and in food systems.

Key Indicator 25: # Alliances developed with the public and private sectors to improve nutrition and feeding.

According to CARE Peru's monitoring system, the value is: 3, one for each field of intervention. The "She Feeds the World" project executed by Care Peru, in a more relatively institutional environment, has managed to implement and promote good nutritional practices and income generation for family economies. This occurred through strategic alliances, which have been fundamental for the population approach, field recognition and social risk.

Peru in recent years has made much use of strategic alliances to combat social needs, the same ones that start from the identical causes of population vulnerability, keeping this in mind strategic alliances go beyond satisfying needs if not now they are also oriented to the creation of opportunities.

4.5. Complementary Indicators

Table 5: Summary of Complementary Indicators related to female participation and empowerment.

No.	Indicators	Baseline	Final Evaluation	Control Group	Variation (Final evaluation -Base line)
1	Percentage of women belonging to an organization or associates	21.0%	50.5% 590 women	0.00%	29.50pp
2	Percentage of women in leadership positions within an organization	3.40%	17.1% 578 women	0.01%	13.70pp
3	Percentage of women engaged in agriculture	41.20%	47.3% 1,891 women	33.1% 1,325 women	6.10pp
4	Percentage of women engaged in livestock activity	49.60%	37.7% 1,508 women	32.0% 1,279 women	-11.90pp 5.7pp
5	Median monthly income for women in US dollars**	\$113.21	\$396.4	US\$368.3	28.1%
6	Average monthly income for men in US dollars**.	\$302.56	\$384.6	\$295.8	88.8%
7	Percentage of women who save	21.80%	43.10%	55.60%	17.50pp
8	Percentage of women applying for credit	41.2%	60.70%	47.80%	19.50pp
9	Percentage of women who have formal credit	31.9%	52.0%	41.10%	20.10pp
10	Percentage of women users with access to formal and informal credit	9.2%	58.4%	54.5%	3.9pp
11	Percentage of women with access to markets	29.40%	33.8% 1,353 women	18.9% 756 women	4.40pp
12	Percentage of women participating in collective production and marketing	10.10%	18.5% 740 women	0.00%	8.40pp
13	Percentage of women who use basic business management tools for their business ventures	21.00%	29.8% 1,191 women	1.1% 44 women	8.80pp
14	Percentage of people who make household economic decisions together	53.80%	55.8% 2,231 women Men	35.6% 1,422 women Men	2.00% 20.2%
15	Unpaid weekly hours dedicated to domestic and care work	44.82 hours week(female) 42.68 hours week (males)	34.84 hours week women	28.32 hours week males	23%
16	gender equitable attitudes		80.8% women	51.4% male	
17	Percentage of households with levels of food insecurity	52.9%	37.64%		15.2 pp

** Based on the exchange rate on February 4, 2020 of US \$1 to 3.38 Peruvian soles.

Women Empowerment

Indicator 1: Percentage of women belonging to an organization or associates¹⁹

¹⁹ Indicator based on the processing of the survey question 8.1. Are you and your family members of any producer association?

50.5% of women dedicated to family farming and livestock work in an organized or associated way. The SFtW project adds a positive difference of 29.5% to female associativity whose baseline figure was 21%. Said organization and association orientation was promoted through theoretical and practical training where the participants shared their experiences with each other.

The results by region are differentiated where Ica - San José de Los Molinos and Subtanjalla reached 57.1%, then Lima - Pachacámac with 56% and Piura - Sullana with 45.5%. See Table 26

Indicator 2: Percentage of women in leadership positions in an organization²⁰.

17.1% of women occupy leadership positions and positions in economic, social, educational and/or neighborhood organizations where significant progress of 13.7% has been achieved empowering women, compared to 3.4% in the baseline.

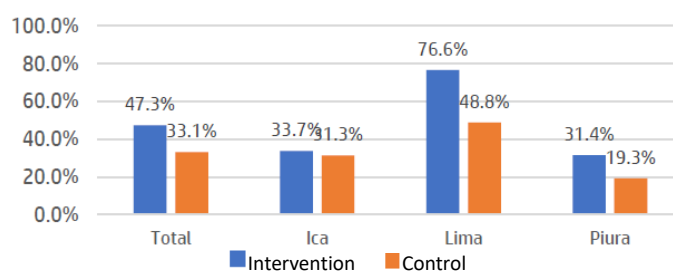
Likewise, the results by region show that more women hold leadership positions in organizations in Piura - Sullana with 23.9%; Lima - Pachacámac with 12.4% and Ica - San José de Los Molinas and Subtanjalla with 12.4% among the positions assumed by women are vice presidency, secretary, treasury, promoters of competitiveness, prosecutor, and coordinator among others.

Indicator 3: Percentage of women engaged in agriculture.

47.3% of the women participating in the SFtW project are engaged in conventional agriculture and in family gardens and achieved a 6.1% increase compared to female participation in the activity, which was 41.2%. The control group was 33.10%

Comparatively and by region, we observe that the participants from Lima - Pachacamac reach 76.6% followed by Ica - San José de Los Molinos with 33.7% and Piura with 31.4%.

Figure 12: Women engaged in agriculture by groups and regions



Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

The incorporation of women into productive activities by the project was oriented towards training and provision of inputs, promotion of agroecological production, transformation of products aimed at market niches, ending in some cases in formalization.

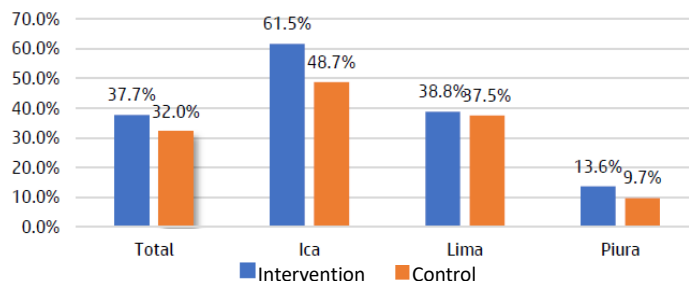
Indicator 4: Percentage of women engaged in livestock activities.

37.7% of the women participating in the project conduct livestock activities such as raising small animals (guinea pigs, birds) and pigs. However, there is a decrease of -11.9% compared to the baseline that had 49.6%.

²⁰Indicator based on the processing of the survey question 8.2 Does this person have any leadership position in the association?

However, among the families that were part of the assessment, a negative difference is observed between the intervention group, which means that more women are dedicated to the various livestock activities. It was found 32.0% in the control group

Figure 13: Women engaged in livestock activities by groups and regions



Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

On the other hand, the differences by region are surprising; Ica, appears in first place with 61.5% where women dedicated to raising goats, poultry, and pigs; followed by Lima with 38.8% where women practice raising poultry and pigs and finally, Piura appears with 13.6% and in all cases, women are the ones who dedicate themselves more to raising small animals compared to men. in all regions.

Indicator 5: Average monthly income of women

The women participating in the SFtW project have an average monthly income of US\$396.4 and achieved a 28.1% increase compared to the control group (US\$368.3). The average monthly income in the Baseline was US\$113.21.

Indicator 6: Average monthly income of men

The men participating in the SFtW project have an average monthly income of US\$384.6 and achieved an 88.8% increase compared to the control group (US\$295.8). The average monthly income in the Baseline was US\$302.56.

Indicator 7: Percentage of women who save

The group of participants in the project maintain a set of financial relationships with the formal systems, such as maintaining savings in the formal system and the commitment of credits. 43.1% of women maintain formal savings by the end of 2022, with a favorable gap of 17.5% compared to the 2019 LB where it appeared with 21.8%. See Table 27

Indicator 8: Percentage of women applying for credit

In the period of intervention of the project 2019 to 2022, 60.7% of women requested the granting of a formal credit compared to 41.2% of the BL, noting an increase of 19.5%. In the control group it has been found 47.8%.

Indicator 9: Percentage of women with formal credit

The percentage of women who have formal credit at the end of 2022 is 52.0%, showing an increase of 20.1pp in relation to the BL, which was 31.9%. In the control group it was 41.1%.

Indicator 10: Percentage of women users with access to formal and informal credit

In relation to this indicator, variables associated with financial services were evaluated. The possession of savings in the formal system and the practice of private or informal finance associated with financing. It has been found that 58.4% of women have access to formal and informal credit and in the control group 54.5%, showing a positive difference of 3.9pp. the BL shows a value of 9.2%.

In general, women active users of financial services such as those who have savings in the formal and informal system have almost a balance in terms of management. However, a slight difference is observed; therefore, 28.9% of women keep savings in the system formal compared to 29.5% of women who use or work in the "informal" modality. In the control group the informal system prevails, 38.9%, compared to 15.6% maintained by savings in the formal system.

The differences by region show that the level of articulation to the formal system through savings is higher in Lima with 52.6%, followed by Ica that records 23% and Piura that appears a slightly more relegated with 11.1% in the group of women participating in the project.

On the contrary, in the control group, women act primarily in the parallel system of informality, with those from Ica leading in quantitative terms with 83.3%, followed by Lima that records 23.3% and Piura with 10%.

Finally, the formal financial systems continue to be banks, rural savings banks, and cooperatives; while the informal ones are the credit unions, family loans and the private lenders or usurers. See Table 28

Indicator 11: Percentage of women with access to markets²¹

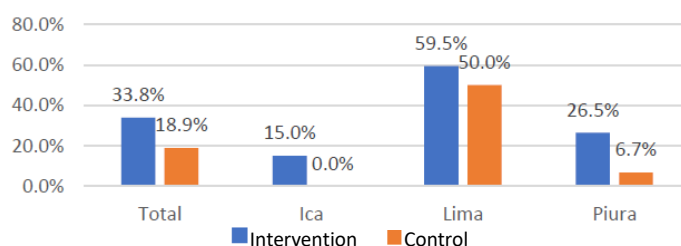
33.8% (1,353) of the women articulate their productive activities to the market, mainly in the process of marketing agricultural and livestock products, achieving a positive difference for the project of 4.4% compared to the BL of 29.4%. Despite the progress achieved by the project, men maintain the predominance related to the articulation to the market compared to women in the intervened groups and the control groups with figures higher than 20 percentage points.

However, in the control group only 18.9% of women are involved in the market.

Likewise, in the comparison of the results by region, Lima leads the way with 59.5%, followed by Piura, with 26.5%, and Ica, with 15% among the women participating in the project.

²¹ Indicator based on the processing of the survey questions: 5.7 (on participation and sale in the market, for agricultural supply), 5.8 (on those who sell in the market), and 6.6 (on participation and sale in the market, for livestock supply).

Figure 14: Women who articulate to the market by groups and regions



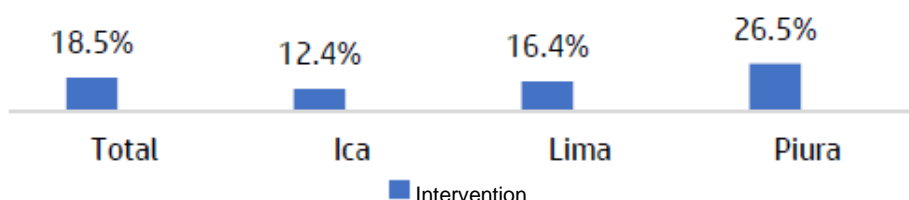
Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Indicator 12: Percentage of women who participate in production and trade collectively.

In the group of women participating in the project, there is 18.5% (740 women) who market their agricultural and/or livestock products collectively compared to the initial studies associated with BL of 10.1%, having achieved 8.4% of superior results attributed to the intervention from CARE. It is also important to mention that in some regions there is a community bank that serves to solve needs and urgency of money for the execution of productive activities.

On the other hand, comparing female participants compared to men, a 4% superiority in favor of women is noted, although by regions these figures are equated for the case of the Piura region (26.5% vs 25.6%), while for Lima it favors women over men (16.5% vs 9.5%), as much as in Ica (12.4% vs 8%).

Figure 15: Women who trade collectively by groups and regions



Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

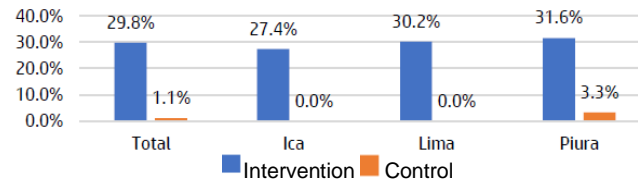
Indicator 13: Percentage of women who use basic business management instruments/tools for their enterprises²²

29.8% (1191) of women learned to use business management tools in their various ventures as a result of face-to-face and virtual training aimed at managing income and expenses, cost management, business plans and budget determination, observing an improvement in the 8.8% compared to the BL of 21%. In the control group there is 1.1%

Comparatively, women have a better performance compared to men (29.8% vs 24.3%) even among the regions are the women of Piura, followed by Lima and Ica.

²²Indicator based on the processing of the survey question: 7.2.A.- What business management tools are you applying in your business?

Figure 16: Women applying business management instruments / tools of by groups and regions



Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Indicator 14: Percentage of people who make economic decisions within the household (jointly).

55.8% (2,231) of the participants in the SFTW project usually make decisions together (people) on economic issues within the home, a situation that is replicated in the control group with 35.6% because they are oriented to the improvement of the family.

However, despite the results attributed to the project, they only have an additional 2%, in relation to the baseline 53.8%, but compared to the control group is 20.2%.

The differences attributed to the project by region are almost balanced considering the margin of error of the evaluation where Ica and Lima appear very close compared to Ica that shows lower figures, which means that the economic decisions of the household are little shared among women and the man. See Table 29

Indicator 15: Unpaid weekly hours dedicated to domestic and care work.

One of the main approximations to the situation of *gender equality* is found in the difference between women and men with respect to the hours (daily, weekly, monthly) dedicated to unpaid domestic work and childcare, since the *gap*, not the dedication of time to these key tasks in the home, limits the just productive, economic, and social development of the woman or the man; in Peru and internationally, the evidence shows a gap, where women *spend more time* than men on the indicated tasks. According to the project's Baseline report, women spent an average of *6.40 hours a day (44.82 weekly)* in paid and care work, while men spent *6.10 hours a day (42.68 weekly)*, where the gap it was 2.15 hours (5% more hours in women than in men). At the field level, in Ica and Piura there is a greater gap in dedicated hours between women and men (5.6% and 12.7% more, respectively). In Lima (Pachacámac), the hours dedicated by women are less than men (-3.8%). See Table 3

Households headed by men dedicate, on average, *34.84* hours per week to domestic and care tasks (unpaid), while in households headed by women, they dedicated *28.32* hours per week. The final evaluation indicates that, on average, women spend *6.52* hours per week more than men (23% more), which increases to *13.59* hours in Ica, *4.77* in Piura and *1.2* in Lima. *There is no reduction in the gender gap.* See Table 31

Analyzing the difference in hours, it is corroborated that although the hours dedicated by women to unpaid work (*-9.98* weekly hours), the hours of men were reduced more (*14.36* weekly hours). Except in the zone of Piura, where the hours reduced by men is less than in women, in the zones of Lima and Ica, the reduction in hours has been greater in men than in women. See Table 32

It should also be noted that the BL was lifted in times of a pandemic where there were mobility restrictions.

Indicator 16: Gender equitable attitudes (GEM scale)²³

At the end of the project intervention, a level of gap in opinions is established between female and male actors, of the target population, which shows macho patterns rooted in males, mainly; with a lag of "macho patterns" also in women, as well as a limited recognition of equal rights between men and women, and specifically of boys and girls. Likewise, opinions tolerant of violence are detailed. See Table 33.

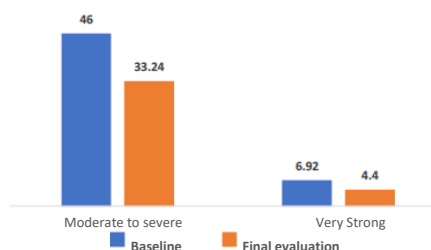
Based on the statements made in the survey, gender equitable attitudes correspond to the opinions contrary to said statements (in disagreement), it is determined that only 51.4% of the males surveyed have gender equitable attitudes, while 80.8% % of women have the same attribute.

Key Indicator 17: Percentage of Households with levels of food insecurity.

From the analysis of food insecurity, using the scale of experience of food insecurity²⁴ shows the following context at the end of the project. (See Table 34)

At the end of the project, 37.64% of households had food insecurity, 33.24% moderate or severe and 4.4% very strong. Comparing the baseline values of 52.92% (46+6.92), it would mean a reduction of 15.28 pp, in the *strong grade*, decreasing by 2.52pp, and in the moderate/severe grade by 12.76 pp.

Figure 17: % Food Insecurity Scale



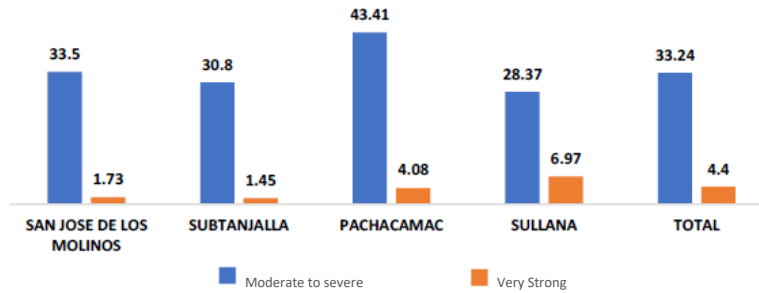
Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

The highest level of food insecurity is shown in Pachacámac (47.49%), Sullana (35.34%), San José de Molinos (34.78%) and Subtanjalla (35.23%). (See Table 35)

²³ <https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/comprendiendo-el-ejercicio-de-violencia-de-hombres.pdf>

²⁴ <https://www.fao.org/3/bl354s/bl354s.pdf>

Figure 18: % Moderate/severe and very strong Food Insecurity



Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. Conclusions Nutrition Component.

1. We can conclude that the project decreased the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years old, despite the adverse context experienced by the target population during the pandemic and post-pandemic phase.
2. The project developed the effective activities proposed for the prevention and reduction of the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in all the scenarios in which it intervened, in terms of the field of adoption of healthy practices, and of practices in the specific field of nutrition, are in transit to improvement. We consider that the real time of execution of the activities was also affected by the situation of the Pandemic that even at the end of 2022 threatened a fifth wave of COVID-19 and the impact of the global economic crisis.
3. We can conclude that the project reached an optimal value of moderate and severe anemia in children under 5 years old with respect to the baseline. As for DC, the project developed the effective activities proposed for the prevention and reduction of the prevalence of DC and childhood anemia in all scenarios, being the most difficult to change dependent on structural aspects. The project has developed actions aimed at preventing anemia in pregnancy, as well as strengthening the capacities of health personnel in the fields of nutrition, supporting follow-up actions for iron and folic acid supplementation at home.
4. There is an improvement in the quality of community human resources, mainly women and their homes; it will always be difficult to extrapolate these findings to the entire population but empowered or sensitized participating women (attitude of acceptance and rational and conscious adoption of advice, guidance, and messages) give a sustainability advantage to project actions in the nutrition and child health fields.

5.2. Conclusions Economic Development Component.

1. The action of the project has had a very important impact on the productive agricultural development of the target population and mainly on small-scale women producers, in a pandemic scenario (2020, mainly), which affected the main national economic indicators, macro (GDP, Private and Public Investment), and micro (employment, household income, monetary poverty rates). In a sub-period where nominal income had fallen in the coastal

region or where growth in the rural area was less than 10%, in the project area it was 34.5%, with a positive semi-attributable level, compared to the control analyzed group. In this sense, the SFtW project represented a strategic intervention.

2. The final measurements, both the VBP (Gross Production Value) and the VV (Sale Value), show a positive variation greater than the projected goal at the beginning of the project, an important difference is evident, between the agricultural (higher) and livestock (lower) and once again there are significant differences between the values of the Lima area (higher) than those of Ica and Piura.
3. It should be noted that close to 50% of the participating women apply business management tools to their production process (management of costs, income, budget, greater culture of savings and marketing skills), which represents a first level for them to take a leap soon, thus contributing to an efficient management and with business criteria the lines of production that they generate and promote from their agricultural or livestock properties.
4. In relation to access to financing, although 2,786 target households have been provided with information or some training to access the (formal) financial system, within these households, a percentage that can be classified as low (29.2%) of Participating women are users with access to formal and informal credit, where there is still a significant challenge.
5. The analysis of the monitoring information of the project on VBP and VV, allows validating that, in the promoted agricultural and livestock products, there has been a significant improvement in productivity (yield per hectare or kg per unit of livestock species or eggs per hen), which confirms the impact of the technical assistance and the methodologies of the Field and Business Schools promoted by the project.
6. *At the end of the project, evidently, women are more capable, with greater self-esteem and levels of economic empowerment, because they make productive, financial decisions and the management of the productive process, and increasingly assume managerial positions in organizations, as validated in evaluation indicators.* However, this does not necessarily ensure greater access to diversified markets. As indicated in the initial item, referring to economic income, despite the positive progress, it is necessary to continue working to consolidate sales by developing capacities to continue improving the standardization and quality of the products and the consequent competitiveness of the offer (marketing, commercial management, electronic commerce, collective brand), which the market finally rewards in better prices or in higher orders or quantity demanded, all of which where the producers move on a practical level of the territorial value chain. In this regard:
 - The associativity, although it has a positive advance (50%), it shows an important challenge that is to continue increasing the aggregate offer and trade on a larger scale.
 - So are those of women linked to the market, where just over a third (33.8%) manage to link up with the market and 18.5% do it collectively.
 - While the project has focused mainly on working with the population of women agricultural producers, gender inequality has been significantly reduced, which constitutes a notable achievement of the intervention.
7. Technical sustainability is considered, to a large extent, guaranteed, based on the greater capacities and empowerment of households dedicated to agricultural production, and specifically, of women.

8. Institutional sustainability presents challenges in the short term. Being positive the cooperation agreements signed in the implementation of the project, the existing information of budgets and public projects of the allied municipalities, do not show, in all cases, allocation of specific resources, either under the modality of current expenses (permanent) or investment (with objectives for defined periods). The move from joint action agreements to financial resource decision-making is not easy, and it does not happen in a short time, but it is decisive, as an expression of incidence, and for the multiplication or scaling of an innovative experience, which could be specified with future projects that consolidate the processes started.
9. Regarding *Gender Equality*, significant progress is evident, if we see it from the hours dedicated to domestic and care work (unpaid), and from *gender equitable attitudes* (GEM).

5.3. Recommendations on nutrition component.

1. As main recommendation, there should be a single project intervention group, actions to improve the issue of water and sanitation and housing represent high intervention costs where it is important to generate intersectoral and municipal actions to achieve definitive and creative solutions.
2. It should be considered that the prevalence of chronic malnutrition is not a very sensitive indicator to short-term changes, especially when the prevalence levels are at a low or moderate level, in addition to responding to multisectoral commitments; therefore, it is not possible to have measurements of significant changes in the short term.
3. In relation to CRED, for this indicator to achieve truly significant figures, health personnel should be trained and aware of the appropriate registration of CREDs in the Card and the Medical Record, as well as create a dynamic or method of evaluation of Complete CRED in the EESS, which allows progress to be measured in real time with respect to complete CRED, the work of CRED and its record for the week must be reviewed periodically, in addition to creating an appointment system with alert days, to guarantee that by visiting home, the community agent guarantees timely compliance with the CRED control on the date of the appointment of the child. Definitely the isolation and the decrease in the level of assistance of parents/caregivers, children to health establishments for fear of contagion by COVID-19 during 2020 and 2021, has had an impact on not being able to maintain complete CRED records.

5.4. Recommendations on Economic development component.

1. Once the project has been completed, it is recommended that CARE Peru, at the institutional level, define and implement a plan to disseminate the experience conducted in the project to key stakeholders (previously defined) and potential replicators, in such a way that the assistance packages in terms of post-production management and marketing can also reach public-private actors in other regions and countries with similar contexts. It will also be important to facilitate the connection of the agricultural organizations participating in the project with programs such as AGRORURAL and AGROIDEAS in long-term perspectives, which mean a continuity of technical and financial support, to the growth plans of said organizations. In 2023, both programs will continue allocating resources to the *women's entrepreneurship axis*, via business plans. In the case of allied municipalities, the prioritization of resources for technical assistance workshops (via current spending) and the

formulation of public investment profiles, which improves the infrastructure and common equipment (to be defined according to the productive lines) is strategic.

2. In the logic of building scalable knowledge about the SFtW project, it is suggested to contact the academic sector (universities, through theses and research), which contribute new knowledge, based on specific research, systematizations, and case studies.
2. As CARE Peru, it will be important, based on the experience of the SFtW project, to continue managing projects to mobilize funds for new actions (projects) focused on scaling up and strengthening the stakeholder network.

5. IDENTIFIED LEARNING.

1. The decrease in the value of the prevalence of moderate and severe anemia in children under 5 years old, as well as in the indicator of chronic malnutrition, which despite all the operational and procedural difficulties that accompany the measurement of capillary hemoglobin with portable hemoglobinometry at home (in the house), the value obtained for the types of anemia in the population of the project areas is consistent with the national prevalence.
2. It is required to keep in mind that childhood anemia in Peru has a pattern of continuous maternal-neonatal-infant process, despite the fact that for different technical reasons hemoglobin is not measured in children under 4 or 6 months old, childhood anemia could be related to moderate or severe maternal anemia, which would affect the iron stock of the fetus, conditioning or aggravating the anemia of the newborn and shortening the autonomy with respect to dietary iron, causing these boys or girls to develop anemia between the ages of 9 to 12 months old if they do not receive early supplementation, in this critical period it is important to start supplementation and complementary feeding at 6 months old with iron-rich foods, the prevalence of iron or micronutrient supplementation is at levels of 43.6% (n=243).
3. The absence of moderate and severe anemia in pregnant women is notorious, probably with the improvement in the prenatal control of the EESS and extramural actions aimed at improving the influx of pregnant women to their prenatal controls, make pregnant women with moderate and severe anemia given their risk and symptoms, they are not found in the community, and most are referred to more complex EESS and generally require specialized treatment.
4. The low prevalence of complete CRED for children under 5 years old is perceived, that is, it could be affirmed that despite the actions conducted by the project, the objective was not achieved, but we must consider that the methodology has been to transcribe the CRED controls received by each boy or girl, whose mother or caregiver had the comprehensive care card in hand at the time of responding to the questionnaire, and if it had one, that the CRED controls received had been duly recorded by the health personnel who conducted the CRED. These two factors have been constantly found during the development of the evaluation assessment. This is a risk for the accuracy of the measurement of the indicator when this method is used, due to the high frequency of omission of the record, for this reason, also, the low rates of complete CRED in the ENDES 2022 study, where participation in CRED is 34% but a complete CRED is only 6.0%, in both measurements the underreporting factor, a factor to consider that has also been strongly influenced by the low level of attendance at health establishments during critical periods of COVID-19.

5. Regarding the percentage of Households with levels of Food Insecurity), as well as those of food practices, they are very changing indicators, they respond well to changes in perception and objective restriction of food in people and in households, they are not valid for establishing long-term diagnoses, hence their importance as sentinels, for this reason regarding the result of the indicator, and being dynamic, we cannot be satisfied if a third of the population is in a situation of food insecurity, the comparison of figures is not so important, but rather the existence of some degree of food insecurity to address.
6. The importance of the project running in parallel, from the middle of the project onwards, with an incidence and escalation plan, which ensures the management of the strategies and operating models developed, when the project is no longer operational.
7. In relation to the signing of institutional agreements, there were cases in which institutional agreements were not signed, but this was not an obstacle with the SFtW project. In cases where there were no agreements, work links were agreed to reinforce the programs that coincide with each other, the reasons for these work agreements without an agreement were given to avoid protocols and bureaucratic processes, in order to work as quickly as possible within the framework of the pandemic.
8. Regarding direct budgetary contributions as a result of institutional conventions and agreements, it is not possible to identify it if there was a budgetary contribution to the project, in all cases support can be seen with technical assistance and articulation with some activities that were in the operational plan of the institutions. Coordinated work was performed to support training, accompaniment in the formation of associations for all genders in order for them to participate in a series of projects, which in many cases was extended to other state institutions such as AGROIDEAS, AGRORURAL, PROCOMPITE AGRARIO.
9. The digital instruments had a good acceptance and use by women, especially the use of *Tablets* and the relationship in networks to train and interact, in a context of social distancing (due to COVID-19).



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: TABLES

Table 6: Distribution of the applied sample

Region	District	NUTRITION					ECONOMIC			INSTITUTIONAL
		It shows children <5 years old by group of age according to district					families	Treatment	Control	
		Total	0 - 11	12 - 23	24 - 35	36 - 59				
	Total	320	64	78	82	96	436	346	90	9
Piura	Sullana	118	12	25	36	45	147	117	30	1
Lima	Pachacamac	77	14	20	20	23	146	116	30	5
Ica	Subtanjalla	64	23	19	9	13	36	36	0	3
	San Jose de los Molinos	61	15	14	17	15	107	77	30	

Source: Final Evaluation Team of Strategy & Opinion SA

Table 7: Rate of child chronic malnutrition in the scope of the project (2019 baseline and 2022 Final evaluation): Values and variation

Region	District	ICD rate 2019 (%)	ICD rate 2022 (%)	Variation (percentage points)
Piura	Sullana	11.7	10.3	-1.4
Lima	Pachacamac	9.6	8.2	-1.4
Ica	Subtanjalla	8.2	7.5	-0.7
	San Jose de los Molinos	5.7	5.8	0.1
Average		8.3	7.8	-0.5

Source: SIEN MINSA.

Table 8: Childhood anemia in the project scope

STUDY DISTRICT	NO ANEMIA	WITH ANEMIA			
		TOTAL	MILD	MODERATE	SERIOUS
Total	60.2%	39.8%	31.8%	8.0%	0
PACHACAMAC	56.6%	43.4%	38.2%	5.3%	0.0%
SAN JOSE DE LOS MOLINOS	84.2%	15.8%	12.3%	3.5%	0.0%
SUBTANJALLA	69.1%	30.9%	26.5%	4.4%	0.0%
SULLANA	47.8%	52.2%	39.0%	13.2%	0.0%

Source: Final Evaluation Team of Estrategia & Opinión S.A.

Table 9: Household spending structure (Soles)

AMBITO	PROMEDIO DEL GASTO	Alimentación		Vivienda, combustible y electricidad		Transportes y comunicaciones		Cuidados de la salud		Educación		Vestido y calzado		Muebles y enseres		Otros gastos (entretenimiento)		Otros			
Total	INTERVENCIÓN	1,558	100%	693	41%	161	10%	139	9%	88	6%	183	12%	98	6%	21	1%	19	1%	219	14%
	CONTROL	1,238	100%	663	54%	128	10%	97	8%	43	3%	108	9%	87	7%	6	0%	5	0%	103	8%
Ámbito Ica (Distritos de San José de los Molinos, Subtanjalla)	INTERVENCIÓN	1,440	100%	597	41%	172	12%	162	11%	126	9%	174	12%	123	9%	43	3%	7	0%	36	3%
	CONTROL	863	100%	623	72%	83	10%	37	4%	0	0%	3	0%	113	13%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ámbito Lima (Distrito de Pachacamac)	INTERVENCIÓN	1,983	100%	675	34%	219	11%	163	8%	64	3%	237	12%	92	5%	8	0%	26	1%	500	25%
	CONTROL	1,877	100%	767	41%	209	11%	177	9%	61	3%	232	12%	69	4%	0	0%	4	0%	359	19%
Ámbito Piura (Distrito de Sullana)	INTERVENCIÓN	1,251	100%	625	50%	91	7%	93	7%	71	6%	137	11%	82	7%	17	1%	21	2%	114	9%
	CONTROL	576	100%	543	96%	93	16%	73	13%	71	12%	84	15%	75	13%	21	3%	13	2%	4	0%

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

KEY: AREA/EXPENSE AVERAGE/FEEDING/HOUSING, COMBUSTIBLE, AND ELECTRICITY/TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS/HEALTH CARE/ EDUCATION/DRESSING AND FOOTWEAR/FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT/OTHER EXPENSES(ENTERTAINMENT)/OTHERS

Total Intervention	Control
Ica (Distritos of San Jose de los Molinos, Subtanjalla)	Intervention Control
Lima (District of Pachacamac)	Intervention Control
Piura (District of Sullana)	Intervention Control

Table 10: Increase in annual economic income by household, groups, and regions

No.	Indicator	Type of indicator	A			B.	C.	D.	E	Population Change	
			Baseline value	Unit of measurement	Source					Goal projected (End project)	Final Evaluation Value (target population)
Outcome 2 (Effect 2): Income of 4,000 households from poor communities in 4 districts of the Regions of Lima, Ica, and Piura increases											
1	% Increase in annual economic income per household	Result-Impact	Total	1,221	Soles	Study of baseline	15% of increase regarding the Baseline (S/ 1,404)	1,642	na	1,263	34
			Ica (Districts of San Jose de los Molinos, Subtanjalla)	1,194			Ica (Districts of San Jose de los Molinos, Subtanjalla)	15% (1,373)	1,520	na	863
			Lima (District of Pachacamac)	1,338			Lima (District of Pachacamac)	15% (1,538)	2,084	na	1906
			Piura (District of Sullana)	1,130			Scope Piura (District of Sullana)	15% (1,299)	1,322	na	1020

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 11: Median economic income, by head of household (Soles)

	Treatment group				Control group			
	Income of households (total) (Final Evaluation)	Income from households - Head Male (Final Evaluation)	Income from households -Head Woman (Final Evaluation)	Variation of Income (households led by males compared to the ones led by women)	Income Of households (total) (Final Evaluation)	Income of households -Head Male (Final Evaluation)	Income of Households - Head Women (Final Evaluation)	Variation of Income (households led by males compared to the ones led by women)
Ica (Districts of San Jose de los Molinos, Subtanjalla)	1,200	1,200	1,075	11.6%	825	820	930	-11.8%
Lima (District of Pachacamac)	1,765	1,800	1,500	20%	1,745	1,745	1,670	4.5%
Piura (District of Sullana)	1,110	1,125	1,050	7.1%	990	1,000	810	23.4%
Total	1,305	1,300	1,340	-2.98%	1,025	1,000	1,245	2.5%

Source: Final evaluation of the SftW-CARE Peru project.

Table 12: Economic income by sector and region

Area	Agricultural subsector	Livestock subsector	independent income in the city	independent income in the field	income as a dependent (employee)
Ica	624	1087	289	231	532

Lima	983	1283	104	23	555
Piura	1098	960	127	393	231
Total	2,705	3,329	520	647	1,318
Average	2,445				

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 13: PIM (modified institutional budget)-2022 in districts within the scope of the project.

Municipality	Department	PIM Total 2022	Total Agricultural PIM
San Jose de los Molinos	Ica	10,514,145	0
Subtanjalla	Ica	35,712,714	0
Pachacamac	Lima	88,107,972	1,168,826 (executed only approx. 470 thousand soles)
Sullana	Piura	184,339,670	5,735,338 (5.3 million soles were executed)

Source: MEF. Own elaboration.

Table 14: PIM (opening institutional budget)-2023 in districts of complementary incidence by the project.

Municipality	Department	PIM 2022	Total Agricultural PIM	
San Juan Bautista	Ica	9,241,249	0	1,948,481 (road improvement neighborhood and rural)
Miguel Checa	Piura	17,367,108	302,883	

Source: MEF

Table 15: Children under 3 years old with CRED.

Area	Total Children CRED	Total CRED					
		Total	%	CRED Complete	%	CRED Incomplete	%
Total	246	192	78.0%	5	2.6%	187	97.4%
Pachacamac	61	37	60.7%	1	2.7%	36	97.3%
San Jose de los Molinos	53	44	83.0%	4	9.1%	40	90.9%
Subtanjalla	53	44	83.0%	0	0.0%	44	100.0%
Sullana	79	67	84.8%	0	0.0%	67	100.0%

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 16: Nutritional supplementation, by age

Area	Total children of			
age strata	36 months old	0-11 months old	12-23 months old	24-35 months old
Los Molinos	41.5	30.4	63.2	27.3
Subtanjalla	32.1	58.8	23.5	15.8
Pachacamac	53.3	73.7	45.0	42.9
Sullana	44.3	60.0	54.5	33.3
Total	43.3	54.1	47.4	31.2

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 17: Children with minimal dietary diversity

Area	Sex	Minimum Dietary Diversity (DDM)		
		Total	Minimum	%
Total		126	96	76.2%
Pachacamac	Man	18	14	77.8%
	Women	16	14	87.5%
San Jose de los Molinos	Man	12	7	58.3%
	Women	17	11	64.7%
Subtanjalla	Man	15	9	60.0%
	Women	14	eleven	78.6%
Sullana	Man	17	13	76.5%
	Women	17	17	100.0%

* Indicators to assess infant and young child feeding practices: definitions and measurement methods UNICEF/WHO 2021
Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 18. Children who start eating solid or semi-solid foods from 6 months old

Districts	Sex	Indicator		
		Total	Minimum	%
Total		24	21	87.5%
Pachacamac	Man	2	2	100.0%
	Women	6	5	83.3%
San Jose de los Molinos	Man	2	2	100.0%
	Women	2	2	100.0%
Subtanjalla	Man	6	5	83.3%
	Women	1	1	100.0%
Sullana	Man	5	4	80.0%
	Women	0	0	0.0%

* Indicators to assess infant and young child feeding practices: definitions and measurement methods UNICEF/WHO 2021

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 19: Key moments for hand washing

Area	Interviewed	Know the key moments: before cooking, before eating, before feeding the children, after going to the bathroom, after changing diapers, simultaneously	%
TOTAL	320	94	29.4%
Pachacamac	90	14	15.6%
San Jose de los Molinos	70	29	41.4%
Subtanjalla	82	35	42.7%
Sullana	142	16	11.3%

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 20: Economically empowered women lead productive processes

Projected Goal (End project)		Final Evaluation Value (target population)	Control Group Value (Baseline)	Control Group Value (Final Evaluation)	Change in Target Population	Change in Control Group	Differences (Project Attribution)	Effectiveness
1,500	NA		NA		NA	NA		
Total		1,786		844			940	1,784 VS 1,500 (119%)
Scope Ica (Districts of San José de los Molinos, Subtanjalla)		500		311			189	
Lima (District of Pachacamac)		611		400			211	
Piura (District of Sullana)		675		133			542	

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 21: Producer households whose link to financial services was provided

Area	projected goal	Final Target Value	Final Value- Control Group	attribution	Effectiveness
	A	B	C	(B-C)	B/A
	1,200	2,786	1,867	919	232%
ICA		728	267	462	
PACHACAMAC		1,098	889	209	
SULLANA		960	711	248	

Source: Final evaluation of the SFTW-CARE Peru project.

Table 22: Knowledge in soil analysis. Baseline

Target group		Ica		Lima		Piura		General	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Women	Yes	8	8.2	13	12	15	18.5	36	12.6
	No	89	91.8	95	88	66	81.5	250	87.4
Sub Total Women		97	87.4	108	98.2	81	70.4	286	85.1
Males	Yes	3	21.4	0	0	10	29.4	13	26
	No	11	78.6	2	100	24	70.6	37	74
Sub Total Males		14	12.6	2	100	3.4	29.6	50	14.9
Total		111	100	110	100	115	100	336	100

Source: Baseline. October 20119

Prepared by: Mi Chacra Peru SAC

Table 23: Number of participants in training on soil analysis by regions

	Ica (Districts of San José de los Molinos, Subtanjalla)	Lima (District of Pachacamac)	Piura (District of Sullana)	Total
Male	58	12	162	231
Female	254	636	254	1,145
Total	312	647	416	1,376

Source: Final evaluation of the SFTW-CARE Peru project.

Table 24: Platforms and/or networks made up of regions

District	Platforms and/or networks
Lima	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional Council of Organic Products - COREPO. 2. Lurin Valley Water Commission 3. Pachacamac agricultural technical table. 4. Participatory Guarantee Systems SGP (Ecological Agriculture Network) (NGOs).

Piura	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Piura Regional Council for Gender Equality (CRIG). 2. Instances of Local Articulation in Piura and the IDI (Initiative for the reduction of Child malnutrition). 3. Agriculture Development Network, in the province of Sullana. 4. Virtual network (WhatsApp) with district municipalities (06) of the province of Sullana.
Ica	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avocado value chain technical table in Ica. 2. Regional Agrarian Management Committee-Ica. 3. Instances of Local Articulation in Ica and the IDI (Initiative for the reduction of child malnutrition). 4. Regional Articulation Instances for the Promotion and Protection of Breastfeeding in Ica. 5. Provincial Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Breastfeeding in Ica.

Source: CARE Peru. Monitoring and follow-up system 2022

Table 25:: Institutional actors included in the Final Evaluation

Lima - Pachacamac	Piura-Sullana	Ica - Ica
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Municipality of Pachacamac - District Municipality of Lurín - Regional Government of Lima - GRL - National Health Service - SENASA - Ministry of Agriculture and Development - MIDAGRI - Agrorural - National Institute of Agrarian Innovation - INIA - Agrarian Agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Municipality of Sullana - District Municipality of Marcavalle - District Municipality of Bellavista - District Municipality of Lanceros - District Municipality of Ignacio Escudero - District Municipality of Salitral - District Municipality of Querocotillo - Regional Government of Piura - GRP - Economic Development Management of the Regional Government of Piura 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Municipality of Ica - Ministry of Agriculture and Development - MIDAGRI - National Institute of Agrarian Innovation - INIA - National Agrarian Health Service - SENASA - Procompite Regional Ica - Ministry of Production - Agrarian Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - San Ignacio de Loyola University - USIL - Ray Peru - Healthy Eating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Agrarian Directorate of the Regional Government of Piura - National Water Authority - ANA - National University of Piura - UNP 	

Table 26: Women in organizations or associates by districts and intervention groups

District Assessment			WOMEN	%	MEN	%
Total	Intervention	1168	590	50.5%	578	49.5%
	Control	44	0	0.0%	44	100.0%
Ica	Intervention	243	139	57.1%	104	42.9%
Pachacamac	Intervention	289	162	56.0%	127	44.0%
	Control	44	0	0.0%	44	100.0%
Sullana	Intervention	636	289	45.5%	347	54.5%

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 27: Financial actions of project participants by groups and regions

		MAINTAIN SAVINGS			APPLY FOR CREDIT		FORMAL SAVINGS		FORMAL LOAN	
DISTRICT OF ASSESSMENT		TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	
Total	Intervention	4000	1723	43.1%	2428	60.7%	1318	32.9%	2081	52.0%
	Control	4000	2222	55.6%	1911	47.8%	667	16.7%	1644	41.1%
Ica	Intervention	1306	543	41.6%	486	37.2%	358	27.4%	416	31.9%
	Control	1333	1156	86.7%	356	26.7%	0	0.0%	267	20.0%
Lima	Intervention	1341	855	63.8%	913	68.1%	751	56.0%	786	58.6%
	Control	1333	844	63.3%	889	66.7%	533	40.0%	800	60.0%
Piura	Intervention	1353	324	23.9%	1029	76.1%	208	15.4%	879	65.0%
	Control	1333	222	16.7%	667	50.0%	133	10.0%	578	43.3%

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 28: Women users of formal and informal financial services by groups and regions.

Study District			FORMAL FINANCES		INFORMAL FINANCES	
			WOMEN	%	WOMEN	%
Total	Intervention	4,000	1,156	28.9%	1,179	29.5%
	Control	4,000	622	15.6%	1,556	38.9%
Ica	Intervention	1,306	301	23.0%	566	43.4%
	Control	1,333	0	0.0%	1,111	83.3%
Lima	Intervention	1,341	705	52.6%	405	30.2%
	Control	1,333	533	40.0%	311	23.3%
Piura	Intervention	1,353	150	11.1%	208	15.4%
	Control	1,333	89	6.7%	133	10.0%

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 29: People who make economic decisions within the household by groups and regions

Assessment District		WOMEN/MEN	
Total	Intervention	2231	55.8%
	Control	1422	35.6%
Ica	Intervention	832	63.7%
	Control	489	36.7%
Lima	Intervention	821	61.2%
	Control	667	50.0%
Piura	Intervention	578	42.7%
	Control	267	20.0%

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 30: Summary of hours devoted to domestic and care work. Project Baseline

	Male		Female		Gap (Female-Male)	
	Daily	Weekly	Daily	Weekly	Hours	Percentage
Total	6.10	42.68	6.40	44.82	2.15	5.0%
Ica	6.21	43.47	6.56	45.92	2.45	5.6%
Lima	5.86	41.02	5.64	39.48	-1.54	-3.8%
Piura	6.22	43.54	7.01	49.07	5.53	12.7%

Source: Baseline Assessment (2019).

Table 31: Summary of hours dedicated to domestic and care work. Final evaluation of the project

	Male		Female		Gap (Female-Male)	
	Daily	Weekly	Daily	Weekly	Hours	Percentage
Total	4.05	28.32	4.98	34.84	6.52	23.0%
Ica	3.65	25.55	5.59	39.14	13.59	53.2%
Lima	2.33	16.33	2.50	17.53	1.20	7.3%
Piura	6.15	43.08	6.84	47.85	4.77	11.1%

Source: Final evaluation of the project.

Table 32: Difference (Final Evaluation – Base Line) (Hours)

	Male		Female	
	Daily	Weekly	Daily	Weekly
Total	-2.05	-14.36	-1.43	-9.98
Ica	-2.56	-17.92	-0.97	-6.78
Lima	-3.53	-24.69	-3.14	-21.95
Piura	-0.07	-0.46	-0.17	-1.22

Source: Final evaluation of the project

Table 33: Opinions of people participating in the SFTW project,

QUESTIONS		Men's Opinion	Women's Opinion	(Gender gap)
When children and adolescents are not physically punished, they become spoiled and lazy	Agree	22%	30%	8%
	Disagree	38%	61%	23%
	Not specified	41%	9%	-31%
	Total	100%	100%	
When a woman leaves the house, she neglects her chores at home.	Agree	14%	18%	4%
	Disagree	45%	72%	27%
	Not specified	41%	10%	-31%
	Total	100%	100%	
The woman should not work if her husband or partner does not want her to.	Agree	8%	8%	1%
	Disagree	52%	82%	30%
	Not specified	40%	10%	-31%
	Total	100%	100%	
The economic income of the married or cohabiting man and the way he spends it is a private matter that only concerns him	Agree	1%	2%	1%
	Disagree	58%	89%	31%
	Not specified	41%	9%	-32%
	Total	100%	100%	
Every woman must first fulfill her role as mother, wife or housewife and then realize her own dreams.	Agree	17%	18%	1%
	Disagree	43%	73%	30%
	Not specified	41%	10%	-31%
	Total	100%	100%	
From a very young age, women must learn to be patient, understanding and to please their husbands or partners in everything.	Agree	6%	4%	-2%
	Disagree	53%	86%	33%
	Not specified	41%	10%	-31%
	Total	100%	100%	
It is up to women to do all the household chores	Agree	8%	9%	1%
	Disagree	51%	81%	30%
	Not specified	41%	10%	-31%
Total	100%	100%		
The husband or partner is the one who must make the most important decisions in the home	Agree	8%	4%	-4%
	Disagree	51%	86%	35%
	Not specified	41%	10%	-31%
	Total	100%	100%	
If a woman does not attend to her husband or partner or does not fulfill her duties at home, she deserves to be reprimanded by her husband or partner.	Agree	3%	5%	2%
	Disagree	57%	85%	29%
	Not specified	40%	10%	-30%
	Total	100%	100%	
Even if there is abuse, a woman should always be with her husband or partner	Agree	1%	0%	0%
	Disagree	59%	90%	32%
	Not specified	41%	9%	-31%
	Total	100%	100%	
Women who neglect their children deserve some form of punishment from their husband or partner.	Agree	1%	4%	3%
	Disagree	58%	86%	28%
	Not specified	40%	10%	-31%
	Total	100%	100%	

The woman who is unfaithful to her husband or partner must be punished in some way by him	Agree	3%	4%	1%
	Disagree	57%	86%	30%
	Not specified	40%	10%	-31%
	Total	100%	100%	
A woman's love and patience will eventually make her husband or partner stop being violent.	Agree	14%	16%	2%
	Disagree	46%	74%	28%
	Not specified	40%	10%	-30%
	Total	100%	100%	
<i>Gender equitable attitudes (average)</i>		51.4%	80.8%	

Source: Final evaluation of the SFTW-CARE Peru project.

Table 34: Households with food insecurity

	Population with Food Insecurity (AI)(%)			Mild+ is not food insecure
	Total	moderate to severe	Very strong	
Baseline	100	46.0	6.92	47.08
Final evaluation	100	33.24	4.40	62.36

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

Table 35: Households with food insecurity (by areas)

Food insecurity level	Districts			
	SAN JOSE DE LOS MOLINOS	SUBTANJALLA	PACHACAMAC	SULLANA
Moderate or severe	33.5%	30.8%	43.41%	28.37%
Very strong	1.73%	1.45%	4.08%	6.97%
Mild+ No food insecurity	64.77%	67.75%	52.51%	64.66%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Final evaluation team of Estrategia & Opinión SA

ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF THE MAIN OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

Impact results

Decreased moderate and severe anemia in children under 5 years old. A decrease of 18.5 percentage points of prevalence is observed with respect to the baseline. The baseline value records 26.5% and the evaluation assessment at the end of the project 8.0%.

Decreased moderate and severe anemia in pregnant women. A decrease of 9.4 percentage points of prevalence is observed with respect to the baseline. The baseline value records 12.4, while the final value at the end of the project is 3.0% (both estimated from the SIEN).

Decrease in Chronic Malnutrition of children under 5 years old. In the average of the districts covered by the project, it shows a reduction of 0.5 percentage points (pp) in prevalence between the value associated with the evaluation (7.8%) compared to the baseline value (8.3%).

Annual economic income per household. At the end of the project it is S/ 1,642 soles, in the target population, a 34.5% increase compared to the Baseline value, which was 1,221 soles. In relation to the control group, the measurement at the end of the project indicated an income of S/1,262 soles.

Inter-institutional agreements with local governments. At the end of the project, 05 Inter-institutional Agreements had been established with subnational governments, to continue the activities of the project with regular budgets of each institution. Within this achievement, the signing of a Framework agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation also stands out, which allowed an articulated implementation with its decentralized instances and work on a proposal of guidelines to promote the promotion and inclusion of rural women within the services agricultural services offered by the sector.

Effect results.

Healthy maternal and childcare practices and *environments*.

Growth and Development Control (CRED) for children under 5 years old. A decrease of 5.7 percentage points is observed with respect to the baseline. The baseline value records 8.3% and the evaluation assessment at the end of the project found a prevalence of 2.6 of complete CRED, a result that has fallen negatively, many of these factors are attributable to the impacts of isolation and fear of contagion by attendance at health establishments generated by the pandemic, among others related to the way of measuring these standards.

Children under 3 years old receive supplementation with multimicronutrients and iron. An improvement of 3.6 percentage points is observed with respect to the baseline. The baseline value is 40.0 and the evaluation assessment at the end of the project found a prevalence of 43.6%.

Population sensitized for the adoption of practices that promote health and prevent chronic malnutrition and maternal and child nutritional anemia with a gender approach. This indicator found a value of 80.2% of the population aware of the adoption of practices that promote health and prevent chronic malnutrition and nutritional anemia.

Income of households from poor communities increased in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

Increase in Gross Production Value (VBP) and Sales Value (VV). The unitary VBP (2022) was 4,360.8 soles, while the unit VV of 3,816.8 soles, with a variation (compared to the 2019 value) of 49.5% and 45.4%, respectively, positive rates that ultimately explain the increase in economic income, in a period marked (2020, mainly) by the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected demand, sales, employment and income.

Economically empowered women who lead the productive process. It is observed that 1,784 women in the scope of the project have managed to empower themselves in their productive activity.

Number of producer households whose link to financial services has been provided. At the end of the project, it had been possible for 2,786 households to connect with formal financial services, given that, in the measurement conducted, 1,867 households in the control group had levels of connection with formal financial services, the semi-attribution of the project, specifically, it would be 919 households.

Households with technical productive capacities and strengthened business skills. 4,191 homes have been found.

Political advocacy and strategic alliances promoted to improve maternal and child nutrition and local economic development with a gender approach.

Active and strengthened platforms and networks to improve maternal and child nutrition and rural economic development. In relation to institutional Platforms and active and strengthened networks to improve maternal and child nutrition and rural economic development, it is observed that 13 platforms and/or networks have been strengthened to articulate inter-institutional efforts to improve nutritional conditions and promote the family farming and the economic empowerment of women producers.

Main findings in the complementary indicators and linked to the economic empowerment of women.

Women Empowerment

Women in an organization or associates. The final evaluation reports 50.5% of associated women, which, compared to the baseline value, which is 21%, represents an impact of 29.5 percentage points.

Women who occupy leadership positions in the organization. 17.1% of the women participating in the project hold leadership positions within their organizations, which compared to the baseline value (3.4%) expresses an improvement of 13.7 percentage points; and considering that in the control group the indicator presents a value of 13.7%, it shows an impact (attribution) of 3.4 points

Women engaged in agriculture. 47.3% of the women participating in the project have agriculture as their main form of employment, which compared to the baseline value (41.2%) represents an improvement of 6.1 percentage points.

Women who make decisions about productive investments. 79.5% of the women who decide to adopt productive investments at home are observed, compared to 68.9% of women in the control group.

Women who run the business or productive activity (alone or in partnership). 46% of women manage their businesses or productive activities; alone or associated, compared to 33.3% of the control group.

Women who apply basic business management tools in their ventures. 29.8% of women learned to use business management tools in their various enterprises as a result of the training. An improvement of 8.8 percentage points is observed compared to the baseline of 21%.

People who make economic decisions within the household (jointly). 55.8% of households made up of people who make joint decisions on economic issues are observed, while the control group recorded 35.6%.

Women who articulate to markets. 33.8% of women articulate their productive activities to the market in the process of marketing agricultural and livestock products, achieving a positive difference for the project of 4.4% compared to the baseline of 29.4%. while the control group only recorded 18.9%.

Women who trade collectively. In the group of women participating in the Project, there is 18.5% who market their agricultural and/or livestock products collectively, compared to the initial studies associated with the baseline of 10.1%, having achieved 8.4 percentage points.

Women with greater capacity to conduct economic activities. 46.2% of the women participating in the project acquired greater productive and business skills. While the control group of women only reached 25.6%.

Unpaid weekly hours dedicated to domestic and care work. It is observed that the women participating in the Project dedicate a total of 34.84 unpaid weekly hours to domestic work and childcare, while the males record 28.32 weekly hours.

Productive

Increase in family income. It is observed that in the participating women, 27.90% of the family income is spent on food, while in the control group, 22.10% of the family income is spent on food. This is attributable to the increased appreciation of the importance of good nutrition and diet.

Financial decision making at home. Regarding financial decision-making at home, the women participating in the Project reach 43.10%, compared to the baseline of 25.6%, an improvement of 17.5 percentage points is observed.

Analysis of equitable gender attitudes (GEM scale)²⁵ At the end of the project intervention, a level of gap in opinions is established between female and male actors, of the target population, which shows macho patterns rooted in males, mainly; with a lag also in women, as well as a limited recognition of equal rights between men and women, and specifically of boys and girls. Likewise, opinions tolerant of violence are shown.

Women who own or control productive assets and have the skills to use them productively. 97.1% of women own or control productive assets and have skills for productive use compared to 74.4% of the control group, noting a difference in favor of the participants of 22.0 percentage points.

²⁵ <https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/comprendiendo-el-ejercicio-de-violencia-de-hombres.pdf>



Women active users of formal and informal financial services. In general, women active users of financial services are: 43.10% women who save; women who request credits 60.7%; women who have savings in the formal system 32.90% and women who have formal credits, 52%

Sustainable companies supported. According to the project monitoring system (CARE Peru), 3,922 producers were supported who have received various strengthening actions for their articulation in the market.

Women who have increased their capacity to participate equitably in economic activities. It is observed that 83.9% of the participating women developed capacities for equitable development in economic activities compared to 81.1% of the control group.