



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Peru Country Brief July 2018



Operational Context

Although chronic child malnutrition has been reduced by half since 2000, it continues to affect 12.9 percent of children under five, with significant differences according to area of residence. Anaemia rates among children between 6 and 36 months have stagnated between 43 percent and 45 percent in the past 6 years. Obesity and overweight levels are on the rise, affecting 32.3 percent of children aged 5 to 9 years. In addition, Peru is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. In 2015, an estimated 7.1 million people lived in a district with high or very high vulnerability to food insecurity in the face of disasters.

WFP's role in Peru has gradually shifted from the provision of food aid to strengthening national, regional and community capacities. While WFP remains ready to respond to emergencies at the request of the Government, its primary role is being a key partner in food security and nutrition to the Government. With its new strategy, WFP is adopting an advocacy, partnership and convening role to generate commitment towards SDG2 and is introducing an integrated approach combining communications, social mobilization and generation of evidence. WFP has been present in Peru since 1968.



Population: **31.2 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **87 out of 188**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **13% of children under 5 years (2017)**

In Numbers

USD 12 m overall requirements

Operational Updates

- WFP and UNICEF, together with the technical table to fight poverty, are documenting and analysing successful experiences of reducing anaemia in the country. 32 experiences have been identified at the national level, from which five are being analysed in greater depth. In July, the first findings were presented to the technical table. Based on this analysis, operational recommendations will be prepared for the Government, especially for the ministries of Health and Development and Social Inclusion to replicate, scale or adapt best practices.
- WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture trained more than 50 officers of the agrarian regional offices and the rural productive development programme in the use of KoBo, a mobile application for tablets and cell phones, to obtain fast information on food prices in regional and local markets. Specialists and local producers will have a more agile and modern system to obtain data, make it available in real time, and choose at which centres sell or buy products.
- WFP presented *Cocina con Causa* at the 3rd Ambassador Meeting of the *2030 Mission*. The *2030 Mission* is a national adaptation of Young Leaders for the Sustainable Development Goals - 17 young people from different parts of the country who actively work on projects and initiatives that help achieve the SDGs. They showed their interest and commitment to support *Cocina con Causa* and to end malnutrition in the country – a joint work plan is being drafted.
- WFP and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion trained 48 small-scale producers, micro-entrepreneurs, rice mill owners and social programme officers on "Rice fortification: standards, requirements, productive innovation and safety, associativity and commercial articulation". The objective was to articulate all stakeholders of the value chain of fortified rice and guarantee the availability of local and nutritious products in social programmes.



The data collection concluded on July 30. Around 1,300 people responded to the survey. During the month of August, the data will be analysed by socioeconomic condition, gender, age and geographical region.

Challenges

Due to political juncture, other issues may be of greater interest in the public agenda and media, which sometimes hinders the positioning of hunger and malnutrition as a priority. WFP mobilizes and works with different partners within the Government, media, private sector and civil society to ensure hunger and malnutrition gain priority.

Government committed to reduce malnutrition

On 28 July 2018, during the Independence Day of Peru, President Vizcarra held his annual speech presenting results of last year’s management and reinforcing government priorities. Among other issues, he reiterated the government’s commitment to reducing anaemia: *“We are firmly committed to reducing the rates of anaemia, which affects our present and, above all, the future of our country.”* He also referred to the importance of strengthening social programmes and use them to build a better citizenship.

The issues of climate change and the prevention of natural disasters, introducing a new Centre of Emergency Operations (COEN), an early warning system for the monitoring of emergencies, and timely protection and attention to disaster-affected people formed an important part of his discourse.

President Vizcarra announced that the National Gender Equality Policy will be approved as part of the actions promoted by the Government to prevent, protect and address cases of violence against women. Achieving gender equality and empower women is fundamental to end hunger and save lives.

WFP welcomes and congratulates the President and his Government on efforts to reduce malnutrition rates in the country and will continue providing technical assistance and support government priorities.

Donors

Donors to WFP Peru in 2018 include China, Peru, European Commission, OFDA, Repsol Foundation and FOSPIBAY.

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
12.0 m	6.4 m	-1.9 m

Strategic Result 8: Strengthen partnerships for SDG results

Strategic Outcome #1: The Government, the private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicating hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

Focus area: root causes

Activity:

- Provide assistance to the Government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG 2, establishing targets and allocating resources and commitments towards zero hunger goals.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome #2: Vulnerable groups most at risk of prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru – stunting, anaemia, overweight and obesity – have improved nutrition status by 2022.

Focus area: root causes

Activity:

- Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance – including through South-south cooperation and technology transfer – to all three levels of government through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted to the regional/cultural context.

Strategic Result 5: Strengthened Capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome #3: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and response and social protection policies and programmes by 2022.

Focus area: resilience- building

Activities:

- Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance at the policy and operational levels for national and subnational authorities to improve the integration and efficiency of social protection and disaster risk management programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

Monitoring

Data to establish the baseline of the second season of the TV show *Cocina con Causa* was collected during July 2018 through a nationwide public opinion survey with 16 questions. The questionnaire sought to determine the knowledge, skills and practices of the population before the start of the programme on the following topics: anaemia, chronic malnutrition, overweight and obesity.