



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Peru Country Brief August 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 was appointed Chairman of the Advisory Board that will provide technical support to the reorganizing commission of the National School Feeding Programme *Qali Warma*. The Advisory Board consists of experts from various United Nations agencies: WFP, FAO, World Bank, UNICEF and PAHO. As its first activity, the board will support a gap analysis and identify opportunities for improvement in the short, medium and long term. This report will inform the improvement plan for the School Feeding Programme.
- Based on the lessons learned from the emergency response after El Niño phenomenon at the beginning of 2017, WFP, together with INDECI presented a first draft of the "Guidelines for the formulation of rehabilitation plans". 50 officials of the central, regional and local government, as well as 20 officials from the private sector and civil society organizations validated this first version during a workshop. WFP advocated for the inclusion of shock – responsive social protection approach in the rehabilitation. This is a key aspect to avoid the deterioration of the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable groups in emergencies.
- To expand WFP's local intervention in Ventanilla, data was collected in six new areas of the district. For the initial situational analysis, information was collected on the prevalence of anaemia and chronic malnutrition in children under 5, socioeconomic conditions, and frequency of consumption of iron-rich foods. Once the most vulnerable children have been identified, the community approach model to fight anaemia will be replicated in coordination with the local and regional health network, and count on strong community participation of community counsellors. With this expansion, WFP will be supporting 14 areas in Ventanilla.
- On 20 August 2018, the second season of *Cocina con Causa* aired on the national TV channel. The show consists of 160 episodes and will be aired every day from Monday to Friday at 10:30am, following a thirty-minute magazine format combining expert opinions and recommendations with nutritious easy-to-make recipes and real stories of families who managed to fight malnutrition.



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

The results of the baseline survey of the second season of the TV show *Cocina con Causa* were presented in August. The questionnaire sought to determine knowledge, skills and practices of the population on the following topics: anaemia, chronic malnutrition, overweight and obesity. Around 1,300 people responded to the survey. Main findings are:

- The poorest households have the least knowledge about the causes, consequences and ways to prevent anaemia, compared to people of other socioeconomic levels.

- Exclusive breastfeeding was identified by the population as the main practice to prevent child malnutrition (66.2%).
- More than 50% of the population could identify types of foods that cause overweight and obesity.
- 52% of the population reported having tried to make some change in their diet in the last 3 months.
- More than 65% of the population reported having eaten fruits and vegetables the previous day.
- 82% of the viewers of *Cocina con Causa* found the show interesting and would watch it again.
- 31% of the viewers reported having prepared a recipe featured in the show and 76% of them recommended it to someone else.

Challenges

Due to the political situation, issues other than food security may be of greater interest in the public agenda and the media: this can hinder 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.

Update on the migratory situation of Venezuelans in Peru

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that 425,000 Venezuelan migrants remain in the country, of which 80% reside in Lima. The main point of entry is the Peru-Ecuador border in Tumbes, with 1,500 to 5,200 migrants from Venezuela entering the country daily. WFP conducted an initial Food Security Assessment of the migrant population in June, determining that 14% were food insecure and 2% were severely food insecure, when entering the country.

The latest reports indicate that the Peruvian migration, health and food services at the border in Tumbes have exceeded their capabilities. The situation is especially complicated at times of increased influx, when migrants have to stay more than 9 hours in these facilities and, in some cases, even spend the night outdoors. As of 25 August, Venezuelan migrants are only allowed to enter the country with a passport. The Peruvian Government declared the State of Emergency for 60 days in three districts of Tumbes. The United Nations System, including WFP, is providing technical assistance to the Peruvian government to address migration problems in the medium term.

Donors

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