



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Peru Country Brief October 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

- In October 2018, WFP was invited to participate in a workshop by the Ministry of Economics and Finance (MEF) to present our successful experiences with local interventions that are including a family support strategy. This invitation was also extended to the mayors of Sechura and Ventanilla, districts with WFP beneficiaries. This event helped us share evidence about the positive impact of family support as a strategy to make health interventions sustainable.
- Peru is one of the countries most vulnerable to natural disasters in the western hemisphere according to INDECI (National Institute of Civil Defense). As part of Peru's CSP, we aim to provide technical assistance to the three levels of government. As a result, WFP will be supporting 10 workshops (two days each) to regional and local offices of INDECI, as well as other government entities, on food assistance and warehouse management during emergencies.
- As part of our technical assistance to the Government, WFP initiated an assessment in 2017 of public school cafeterias, snack bars and canteens at national level. This study was of great interest to the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry for Development and Social Inclusion. The findings and the final edition of this document was reviewed by the RBP and by international experts.

In October 2018, we presented our findings and recommendations: students spend an average 0.70USD three times a week and the products most frequently sold are homemade food such as chicken sandwiches, fried rice, mashed potatoes terrines and soft drinks. The preference for homemade food offers an interesting opportunity to train food vendors and offer more nutritious food. However, infrastructure and a lack of healthy eating habits are key challenges.

Contact info: Alexandra Cáceres (Alexandra.caceres@wfp.org)

Country Director: Tania Goossens

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/peru

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
12.0 m	6.9 m	-2.3 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.

Rice fortification continues to gain ground in the public health strategy

With the recent approval of technical guidelines for fortified rice by the Ministry of Health, WFP has taken immediate action to obtain concrete commitments from the government and determine a clear roadmap for the implementation of rice fortification.

WFP invited Monica Guamuch, lead investigator from INCAP (Institute of Nutrition of Panama and Central America) to meet with CENAN (the National Center for Food and Nutrition) to share experiences in the design and

implementation of monitoring systems for rice fortification.

Dr. Guamuch also visited one of the largest rice mills in Peru, which produce the fortified kernel, to better understand the current process and identify areas of improvement.

During the same time, WFP and the Ministry of Health jointly organized a rice fortification event in Chiclayo, where the country's largest rice producer associations and millers are located. The objective of the event was to create a space to share information on how a rice fortification strategy will impact producers, millers and other private sector companies. Participants included the Vice Minister of Health, representatives from the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, APEMA (Association of Rice Producers) and APEAR (Association of Rice Millers).

During a recent visit by Miguel Barreto, WFP Regional Director, a meeting was held with the Minister of Development and Social Inclusion to reinforce our support on the use of fortified rice to reduce anaemia and malnutrition.

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.

Donors

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