



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

## WFP Peru Country Brief January 2019



### 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 the area of residence. Anaemia rates among children between 6 and 36 months have stagnated between 43 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 (approx. 23% of the population) 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 the generation of evidence. WFP has been present in Peru since 1968.



Population: **31.2 million**

2018 Human Development Index:  
**89 out of 189**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

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

## In Numbers

**USD 13.25 m** overall requirements

### Operational Updates

- The Peruvian Government issued a Supreme Decree incorporating the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations in the National Council for Disaster Risk Management. This is the result of joint efforts between WFP and MIDIS, who submitted the proposal to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in 2018.
- By identifying MIDIS as the national entity to respond to disasters, rural and dispersed populations with high vulnerability will be reached through national social protection systems in the event of a disaster. Thus, all social protection systems have been adapted to be responsive to emergencies and shocks to provide food assistance, monetary transfer and child protection. WFP continues to provide technical assistance for the approval of a National Strategy for shock-responsive social protection.
- This year, new leadership took over the management of the district municipality of La Victoria with a focus on three priority axes: poverty reduction, the fight against corruption and the reduction of anemia at local level. WFP joined this commitment of La Victoria by signing a letter of intent with the new Mayor aiming to reduce childhood anemia in the district.
- In January, three episodes of Cocina con Causa were recorded in the province of Sechura with the support of the local WFP office. These episodes include testimonies of the beneficiaries of the Promotion of Food and Nutrition Security Programme (PROSAN) in Sechura. The programme portrayed the work of community volunteers, the preparation of iron-rich local recipes and health campaigns that are carried out to identify children with low haemoglobin.

### Challenges

- In January, new regional governors and district mayors took up their positions. This implies two new challenges: to ensure the continuity of the strategies from the previous government to improve public policy in the fight against anemia and to position the issue of anemia and chronic child malnutrition within the priorities of this new leadership.

## International Forum to strengthen policies for School Feeding Programmes

As part of the agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to strengthen the National School Feeding Programme (Qaliwarma), WFP and MIDIS organized the International Forum "Evidence and Trends to Strengthen Policies in Nutrition and School Feeding" with the following objectives:

1. To share the global, regional and national evidence on the contribution of nutrition and school feeding programmes towards advances made in maternal and child nutrition and its role in protection and sustainable development.
2. To analyse how the evidence has contributed to strengthening policies in the field of nutrition and school feeding and its impact on the social and economic development of the country.

The forum was held for two days with approximately 150 attendees, including the Minister of MIDIS, two Vice-Ministers of MIDIS, the Deputy Minister of Public Health of the Ministry of Health and the Deputy Minister of Institutional Management of the Ministry of Education. Donald Bundy, Harold Alderman, Arlene Mitchells and Leslie Drake, international experts in school nutrition, presented and commented on the latest research.

The WFP nutrition and food security unit presented the studies carried out in 2018 related to school feeding, such as:

1. Advances of local purchasing pilots to incorporate fresh food in the regions of Ayacucho and Ucayali
2. A study on kiosks and school cafeterias in public institutions
3. Results of the validation of the prioritization index of the national school feeding programme

At the end of the forum, a small group of decision makers and a technical team resumed discussions on the implications of a redesign of the school feeding programme based on the evidence presented at the forum.

### Donors

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)
13.25 m	5.7 m	10.67 k

#### 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.