



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Peru Country Brief February 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

- On 7 January, a new Minister of Health was appointed, Dr. Zulema Tomás Gonzáles. In the first week of February, the Country Director and Deputy Country Director of WFP Peru arranged a meeting to ensure the continuity of our partnership with the Ministry on rice fortification, the fight against anemia and generation of evidence to improve public health policies.
- On 12 February, an ordinance was issued by the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima, declaring the fight against anemia in children under 36 months as a priority. This opens the door to involve the three levels of government to reach the goal of anemia reduction by 2021.
- Regarding our support to rice fortification, WFP participated in two meetings:
 - A meeting was held with the mayor of Lambayeque, staff of the Food Supplementation Program, the National School Feeding Program and members of the Peruvian Association of Rice Producers (APEAR) to share information on procurement procedures of social programs, and for APEAR to supply fortified rice to social programs in the future.
 - A meeting took place with the agricultural manager of the Lambayeque Regional Government. The manager confirmed the government commitment to generate a space for dialogue and collaboration between the Regional Government and civil society in view of the integration of fortified rice in social programs. WFP offered to support this initiative with technical assistance.
- As part of the technical assistance to the Government for disaster and emergency management, the Ministry of Health, with the support of WFP Peru, conducted a workshop to validate the emergency food and nutrition guidelines for children, pregnant women and infants.

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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.

The baseline study of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) aims to generate credible, reliable and useful information that allows WFP to assess the initial status of the CSP through the measurement of output indicators and expected outcomes that have been contemplated in the theory of change and in the logical framework.

Baseline will rely on several sources of information:

- Databases of the INEI (ENDES and ENAHO) and databases of surveys carried out by WFP
- Interviews with key informants
- Desk review

Currently, WFP is validating quantitative and qualitative indicators, proposed in the theory of change of the CSP. After the validation, the baselines will be determined and used a starting point to monitor the outputs and expected outcomes and establish indicator goals.

Donors

China, Peru, European Commission, OFDA, Repsol Foundation and FOSPIBAY.

Challenges

In January, new regional governors and district mayors took up their positions. This resulted in new challenges: (i) to ensure continuity in government strategies to improve public policies to fight anemia; and (ii) to position the issue of anemia and chronic child malnutrition within the priorities of the new leadership.