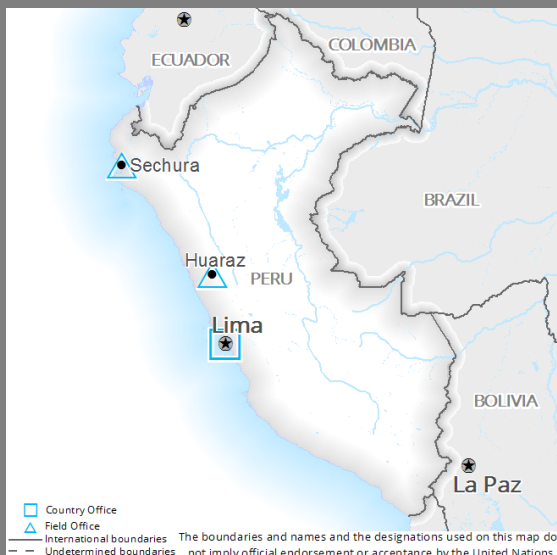




### Operational Context

Peru is an upper middle-income country with a high human development index of 0.750 (rank 89). Despite persistent political uncertainty, Peru has a steadily growing economy largely driven by mining production and exports. Consistent economic growth, combined with social investment, have resulted in significant reductions in hunger and poverty. Nevertheless, chronic malnutrition (stunting) continues to affect 12.9 percent of children under 5, with significant differences among areas of residence. Moreover, according to the Disaster Risk Management National Plan, around 46 percent of the national territory is highly vulnerable to disasters and the impacts of climate change.

WFP's role in Peru has gradually shifted from the provision of food aid to strengthening national, regional and community capacities through an integrated approach combining communications, social mobilization and 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: 12.9% of children under five years old (2017)

### In Numbers

USD 19.6 m six months net funding requirements

### Operational Updates

- The COVID-19 state of emergency has been extended until 24 May 2020.
- WFP Country Office established an Emergency response unit to strengthen the national humanitarian response. Specialized staff will facilitate the implementation of a new cash-based operation and coordinate the provision of key logistics services to directly support the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI). An additional USD 15.5 million will be required for this response. The budget has been revised accordingly.
- WFP's signature programme "Cocina con Causa" successfully launched the social media campaign "Stay at Home, Cook at Home." Recognized chefs and positive influencers shared their messages on Facebook and Instagram to promote healthy eating habits and hygiene as key preventive measures in times of COVID-19.
- After a meeting with the Ministry of Social Development to discuss cooperation priorities, WFP provided technical assistance for the formulation of operational protocols for community kitchens. This is part of a broader government strategy aimed at reactivating this social programme.
- A meeting between the Council of Ministers, the National School Feeding Programme Qali Warma and INDECI was held to define food assistance alternatives for population in the Amazon region. WFP was invited to provide its technical expertise. Food kits were chosen as a viable option. However, logistics remain a challenge as these areas are difficult to reach.
- A web repository with relevant information on food distribution in emergencies was launched. "Peru Information HUB" will facilitate access to technical guidelines for emergency food assistance and food security. This will contribute to strengthening capabilities among technical staff from local governments to improve beneficiary targeting processes.
- WFP also developed a document with technical guidelines for preparing a basic food basket that includes relevant information for its preparation and distribution. Recommendations are based on the average cost of a healthy diet.

## Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>46.7 m</b>	<b>15.7 m</b>	<b>19.6 m</b>

### 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

**Activities:**

- 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

**Activities:**

- 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:**

**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.

### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome #4:** Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises

**Focus area:** Crisis response

**Activities:**

- Technical assistance, research and assessments, to improve the implementation of programs linked to food security and nutrition.
- Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation.

### Strategic Result 5: Strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome #5:** The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis

**Focus area:** Crisis response

**Activities:**

- Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain

- The COVID-19 state of emergency demands greater flexibility in terms of adjusting operational plans in coordination with cooperating partners and donors.
- The convergence of the regional Venezuelan migration crisis with the global pandemic demands greater efforts to continue supporting and strengthening the Government's technical capabilities. Shock-responsive social protection systems are key to maintain decent livelihoods for both migrant and host populations.

## The interagency humanitarian response for the vulnerable Venezuelan population

- 5,000 Venezuelan families received humanitarian kits to support them during the COVID19 crisis. WFP coordinated the distribution of this governmental assistance in close collaboration with INDECI, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Resident Coordinator's Office.

## Donors

Antamina, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), FOSPIBAY, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Repsol Foundation and the Republic of Peru.

## Challenges