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.

Operational Updates

- The COVID-19 state of emergency has been extended until 30 June 2020.
- WFP joined forces with PAHO/WHO to strengthen the government’s technical capacities and response to the health emergency. Through a USD 5.7 million private sector funding, public health interventions will be supported along with food assistance to vulnerable communities in quarantine in the Ancash region.
- Through internal funding mechanisms, WFP will launch an initial COVID-19 emergency food assistance intervention addressed to an estimated 14,000 individuals, mainly vulnerable Venezuelan migrants. Funds will also support logistics augmentation activities to be directly coordinated with the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI).
- WFP provided specialized technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Development for the formulation of operational protocols to guide the nationwide reopening of community kitchens.
- WFP supported INDECI to develop a specific COVID-19 module as part of the National Emergency Response Information System.
- WFP is planning an Emergency Food Security Assessment in Ancash and Sechura. The survey will focus on households with pregnant and lactating women and children aged 0 to 59 months. Results will inform programming to contribute to the redesign required to adjust ongoing projects to the new COVID-19 context.
- QALIWARMA, the National School Feeding Programme, participated in an exchange of experiences organized by WFP Colombia to share best practices on the design and implementation of school feeding policies.
- WFP Peru is part of WFP’s global Innovation Accelerator. As part of the initiative, an app that directly links female local producers with markets will be developed.
- In coordination with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Development, WFP finalized the study “Analysis and Proposal of Transfer Mechanisms for Food Assistance to People with TB.” Findings provide more effective and less costly alternatives for specialized assistance to this vulnerable group.

In Numbers

USD 16.3 m six months net funding requirements

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South-South and Triangular Cooperation promotes Home-Grown School Feeding in Peru

- Through a contribution from the People’s Republic of China, WFP aims at linking smallholder farmers to public food procurement such as school feeding programmes. This one-year project started in May and will be directly coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Social Development. FAO and IFAD are key partners for this intervention, which will also engage with agriculture and nutrition experts from the region and the People’s Republic of China.

Challenges

- Currently, Latin America is the pandemic’s epicentre, and Peru is the second most-affected country in the region. The pandemic has the potential to push even more people into poverty and hunger. This 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 population.

Donors

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