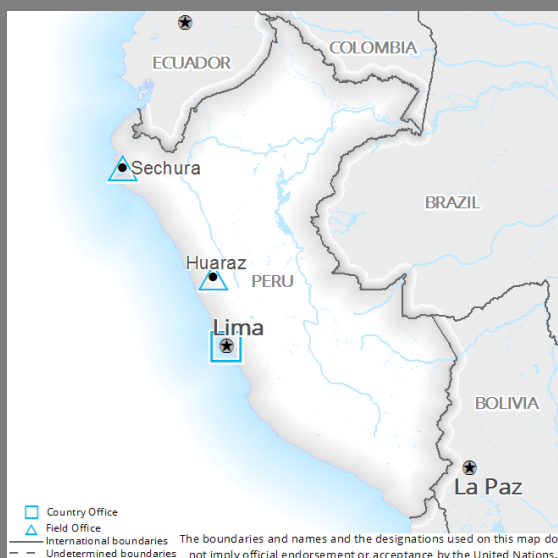




Operational Context

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 16.3 m six months net funding requirements

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.

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Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
46.7 m	15.7 m	16.3 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*

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

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

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