



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Peru

Country Brief

June 2020



Operational Context

Prior to the COVID-19 crisis, Peru ranked 89 in the human development index. Despite persistent political uncertainty, its upper middle-income economy showed a steady growth largely driven by mining production and exports. This resulted in significant reductions in hunger and poverty. However, the pandemic has unveiled a structural inequality gap that threatens the food security of millions of Peruvians. With one of the highest informality rates in the region (72.5 percent), the strict lockdown measures drastically affected the livelihoods of millions of households that rely on their daily incomes for subsistence. Now Peru has the second-most confirmed COVID-19 cases in the region and the fifth-most worldwide.

WFP Peru has adapted its operation to start providing cash-based transfers to directly support the government's response. This is combined with its well-positioned capacity strengthening role that integrates 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 11 m six months net funding requirements

Operational Updates

- The COVID-19 state of emergency has been extended until 31 July 2020. However, the quarantine will continue only in seven regions and for children under the age of 14 and adults over the age of 65 nationwide.
- WFP distributed 900 hygiene and protection kits in Sechura and 3,700 in Ancash in coordination with national and local authorities. This is part of WFP's reprioritization of field interventions.
- WFP started the focalization of participants for its cash-based intervention in Ancash using SCOPE, the corporate beneficiary's targeting and registration tool. Recently recruited local staff received specific training, including biosecurity protocols to guarantee their safety.
- Two WFP advisors are working at the National Council of Ministers to support the Government with the distribution of food to 200,000 vulnerable families in Lima and Callao.
- WFP actively participated in the *Acuerdo Nacional* discussions to analyse the way forward to jointly address the threats of hunger and malnutrition. These threats have reappeared as collateral impacts of the economic slowdown triggered and deepened by the lockdown measures.
- WFP facilitated the participation of the Director of Qali Warma at an international social protection webinar to discuss how the national school feeding programmes in LAC have adapted to the current COVID-19 crisis.
- WFP participated in the forum "Anaemia: how to deal with this increasing risk" organized by IPAE, a private business association that brings together high-level representatives from the private sector and academia.
- WFP organized a Food Assistance in Emergencies webinar to support capacity strengthening for INDECI and regional governments. This included a presentation of the Peru Information Hub.

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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	22.3 m	10.3 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

WFP directly supports INDECI with logistics assistance to reach the most vulnerable households in Peru

- As part of the government's efforts to tackle the economic and social impacts of COVID-19, a logistics plan was developed in direct coordination with INDECI. Through this plan, it is estimated that around 20,000 families in quarantine, both migrants and host population will be assisted. In June, around 3,000 vulnerable households from the Lima and Callao areas received humanitarian assistance and an additional 1,000 Venezuelan families received humanitarian kits to support them during the COVID19 crisis. This was coordinated with INDECI in close collaboration with UNHCR, IOM, OCHA and the OCR.

Challenges

- After almost four months since the first declaration of a national health emergency and the corresponding lockdown measures, the widespread loss of livelihoods is evident. According to WFP's estimates, around 1.9 million Peruvians suffered from moderate food insecurity prior to the crisis. No estimates were available for severe food insecurity. As the crisis unfolds, a remote survey conducted by WFP in May 2020 estimates that now 12,62 million people are moderately food insecure and an additional 3.56 million are severely food insecure, thus bringing the total number of estimated food insecure people in Peru to 16,18 million. This demands greater flexibility in terms of adjusting operational plans in coordination with cooperating partners and donors.

Donors

Antamina, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), FOSPIBAY, Multilateral Funds, People's Republic of China, Repsol Foundation, Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the Republic of Peru.