



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. Peru is currently among the top three countries with confirmed COVID-19 cases in the region and among the top ten worldwide.

WFP Peru has adapted its operation to provide 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 4.9 m six months net funding requirements

Operational Updates

- The COVID-19 state of emergency has been extended until 31 August 2020. Targeted quarantine remains in place.
- WFP completed the first cash-based transfers as part of its emergency response. This operation was possible through the activation of the global LTA with Western Union that benefited both migrant and local populations.
- Funding from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) will allow WFP to expand its logistics support services to INDECI. As of July, nationwide distributions have reached an estimated 30,000 quarantined beneficiaries as part of INDECI's "Te Cuido Peru" Programme.
- As part of the joint WFP/PAHO-WHO intervention to strengthen the government's technical capacities and response to the health emergency in Ancash, 70,000 PPE for health professionals were distributed. This is part of the PAHO/WHO component. WFP has implemented its first cash transfers to households under quarantine.
- WFP provided technical support to the National Council of Ministers for the design and implementation of a logistics plan to deliver around 200,000 humanitarian kits in Lima and Callao. The first 20,000 distributions were completed in July.
- WFP's signature programme "Cocina con Causa (at home)" returned to social media in July with a stronger focus on food conservation and nutritious and inexpensive recipes in view of the socio-economic situation as a result of COVID-19.
- WFP and the Repsol Foundation have renewed their partnership to continue strengthening institutional capacities for the promotion of food security and reduction of anaemia among children in Ventanilla.
- WFP organized a webinar to prepare for the upcoming frost season in coordination with INDECI and CENEPRED. Over 330 participants joined the online event.
- A survey to gather users' feedback on "AgroChatea" was implemented in coordination with MINAGRI. 86% percent of respondents find the app very useful/useful. It provides live market prices data for food products in Lima.

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
46.7 m	27.8 m	4.9 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

Capacity Strengthening

- In close coordination with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, WFP has provided specialized technical support to guide the national reopening of Community Kitchens led by the Complementary Feeding Programme (PCA) as well as the regulations for the Community Pots in the Municipality of Lima.
- In addition, WFP has led several technical discussions to support the National School Feeding Programme "Qaliwarma" with the implementation of remote monitoring tools.
- WFP has also launched the Nutrition Hub which is a web-repository of nutrition-related technical documents and works together with different government partners on the development of strategic communication materials.

Challenges

- WFP's Executive Director's visit to the region highlighted the need for continuous support to timely address the serious food insecurity that threatens millions of vulnerable households in Latin America and the Caribbean. According to WFP's estimates, prior to the crisis, around 1.9 million Peruvians suffered from moderate food insecurity. 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 will demand greater operational efforts for the post-COVID recovery process.

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.