



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Peru Country Brief August 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. 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 5.2 m six months net funding requirements

Operational Updates

- The COVID-19 state of emergency has been extended until 30 September 2020. Targeted quarantine remains in place.
- WFP subscribed field level agreements with three international NGOs to advance with its cash-based response for vulnerable Venezuelan migrants and vulnerable local population affected by the COVID-19 crisis.
- As part of the virtual commemoration of the World Humanitarian Day, INDECI presented awards to humanitarian partners, including WFP, for their valuable support for the COVID-19 emergency response. WFP's support for logistics operations was highly praised.
- The WFP Country Director and PAHO/WHO Representative jointly conducted an official visit to Ancash for the inauguration of a new call centre to assist COVID-19 cases managed by the Regional Health Directorate. They also met with regional government authorities and distributed PPE and hygiene kits.
- WFP and the Secretariat of the UN Network for SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) completed the Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping in Peru, the first SUN country in Latin America to do so, with the support of a multidisciplinary technical committee and five ministries.
- WFP participated in a national dialogue organized by the National Round Table for the Fight Against Poverty to discuss the impact of the current COVID-19 context on food security and nutrition.
- Through its Wiñantsik Project, WFP distributed hygiene kits to 17 health centres in the Ancash region.
- WFP's PROSAN Project supported the first Agro-ecological Fair in Sechura in coordination with the local municipality enabling smallholder farmers to directly market their products.
- WFP started implementing virtual learning groups in three schools in Ventanilla as part of its strategy to promote healthy nutrition at schools. An additional eight schools in Sechura will also take part in this initiative.

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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Peru

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
46.7 m	28 m	5.2 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

Monitoring

- WFP launched a hotline to collect beneficiaries' feedback and complaints. This is part of the operational adjustments related to the implementation of direct food assistance as an emergency response mechanism.

Capacity Building

- The National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI) approved a "Monitoring, Follow-up and Evaluation Plan" that will guide the monitoring and evaluation of the National Risk Management Plan (PLANAGERD 2014-2021). WFP provided direct technical support to adapt the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) to the national context. This tool allows to assess national and local emergency response capabilities providing valuable inputs for decision makers. As EPCI is now officially part of INDECI's evaluation tools, WFP will continue providing support for its annual update in direct coordination with INDECI. Due to COVID-19, the methodology to update EPCI has been adapted to virtual settings. So far, virtual workshops have been organized with the municipality of Lima and Carayballo. Additional virtual workshops are planned with national and local stakeholders from the regions of Tumbes, La Libertad and Lambayeque.

Challenges

- Peru is amongst the countries worst hit by the global COVID-19 pandemic. As the economy struggles to recover, food insecurity deepens and affects the most vulnerable households, including Venezuelan migrants. Continuous emergency response efforts will still be required in the upcoming months to tackle the persisting socioeconomic effects of the crisis.

Donors

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