In Numbers

USD 6.4 million six months net funding requirements

16,922 people assisted
In January 2021

Operational Updates

- As the country deals with the second wave of COVID-19, new restrictive containment measures are in place until 28 February.
- WFP continues supporting the National Institute of Civil Defence with transportation services to distribute humanitarian assistance nationwide. As containment measures have been extended, thousands of families rely on this assistance for their subsistence.
- WFP continues to assist over 16,900 Venezuelan households and host communities in Lima, Callao, La Libertad, Arequipa and Tumbes until March 2021.
- WFP is leading the discussions to assess a minimum expenditure basket within the CBI working group of the Refugee and Migrants Response Plan.
- Through the PROSAN Project, nine communities in Sechura benefit from a drip irrigation system that contributes to improving their food security and nutrition. They are now able to include legumes and maize in their diet.
- Over seven million people have been reached through radio messages, social media and BTL activities in markets to promote adequate health and nutrition practices. This is part of the joint intervention with PAHO/WHO in Ancash.
- WFP started the coordination of the 2021 disaster risk management roadmap with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the Municipality of Lima, Tumbes and Piura. This roadmap includes the annual update of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index along with specific capacity strengthening activities.
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46.7 m</td>
<td>28.7 m</td>
<td>6.4 m</td>
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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:**
- 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 has started implementing post-distribution monitoring for the cash transfer operation. Results to date show a high level of satisfaction with the assistance along with a visible improvement in consumption patterns and diminishment of coping strategies.

Capacity Building

- Through its Wiñantsik Project, WFP organized 23 workshops on food preparation for infants and young children in four districts in Ancash. Families received key tips on food safety, adequate hygiene practices and specific nutrition requirements for children aged 0 to 36 months.

Challenges

- New containment measures may have a slight impact on beneficiaries’ capacity to redeem their cash assistance at Western Union. The strict curfew determines reduced working hours at Western Union and a reduced mobility for beneficiaries. WFP’s hotline monitors whether this causes a great disruption. However, no major operational delays are expected.
- The second wave of COVID-19 reinstated strict containment measures that demand additional logistics efforts.

Donors

Antamina, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), FOSPIBAY, German Federal Foreign Office, Multilateral Funds, People’s Republic of China, Repsol Foundation, USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the Republic of Peru.