**In Numbers**

USD 5.8 million six months net funding requirements

26,920 people assisted in February

54% female, 46% male

**Operational Updates**

- Restrictive COVID-19 containment measures have been extended until 28 March 2021 (restrictions vary per region).

- WFP’s first mass media campaign about its COVID-19 response in Peru reached over 22 million impressions through radio, social media and BTL activations. Communication messages highlighted the emergency response in Ancash, direct food assistance for Venezuelan migrants and refugees and logistics support to INDECI.

- WFP assisted 26,920 individuals with cash transfers through its COVID-19 response operation in Ancash and assistance to Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Lima, Callao, La Libertad, Arequipa and Tumbes.

- WFP’s Wiñantsik Project has actively engaged in direct field consultations with government partners from five districts in Ancash to establish a coordinated roadmap for technical assistance on child malnutrition.

- WFP’s PROSAN Project launched a Social and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy “Cuidar es Amar” (Caring is Loving) in coordination with the regional government of Piura.

- Heavy rainfall triggered severe flooding in Madre de Dios (Amazon region) prompting the declaration of a state of emergency. WFP provided logistics support to the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI) for the transportation of 30 mt of food assistance to the most affected areas.

**Monitoring**

- During January 2021, WFP conducted a third round of remote assessments. Figures show a slight decrease in moderate and severe food insecurity among Venezuelan migrants and refugees (from 68 percent to 63 percent) and Peruvians (from 56.5 percent to 54.9 percent). However, the latest containment measures triggered by the second wave of COVID-19 may have an impact on these figures.

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**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)

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Further information: [www.wfp.org/countries/Peru](http://www.wfp.org/countries/Peru)
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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56.7 m</td>
<td>28.9 million</td>
<td>5.8 million</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: Resilience-building

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: Crisis response

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.

Capacity Building

- WFP started the 2021 training cycle of its Wiñantsik Project with a workshop on assertive communication and training on nutritional data collection for community health agents. Likewise, community health agents from WFP’s Prosan Project have received training and technical assistance for anaemia and chronic child malnutrition prevention.
- Through its PROSAN Project, WFP organized eight workshops on food preparation for infants and young children in three districts in Sechura. Families received key tips on food safety, adequate hygiene practices and specific nutrition requirements for children aged 0 to 36 months.
- WFP implemented three virtual workshops with key government officers from the regions of Ucayali, Junín and Arequipa to further strengthen the implementation of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index. High turnover of government officers requires constant updates and technical follow-up. In addition, a virtual workshop to define the roadmap for the elaboration and approval of emergency preparedness plans was coordinated with the regional government of Lambayeque. Delegates from six local governments participated in the event.

Challenges

- The second wave of COVID-19 reinstated strict containment measures that have a direct impact on food security and nutrition. This will require additional efforts for emergency response and capacity strengthening to advice government partners.

Donors

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