In Numbers

- **USD 11.6 million** six months net funding requirements
- **18,334** people assisted in April

Operational Updates

- Restrictive COVID-19 containment measures have been extended until 30 May 2021 (restrictions vary per region).
- The joint WFP/PAHO-WHO COVID-19 response operation funded by Antamina in Ancash finished this month. It included food assistance through cash transfers for people in quarantine due to COVID-19.
- WFP assisted 18,334 people with cash transfers as part of its COVID-19 response operation in Ancash and its emergency operation for Venezuelan migrants and refugees and host communities in Lima, Callao, La Libertad, Arequipa and Tumbes.
- The Regional Health Direction and Regional Government of Ancash agreed to reactivate the Regional Early Childhood Observatory with WFP's technical support. This will contribute to strengthening food security and nutrition in the region.
- WFP organized the webinar “Linking family farming with public purchases” in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, FAO and IFAD. The results of two relevant studies were shared with over 200 participants and will inform the national law on public purchases.
- WFP co-organized the webinar “Innovation and challenges for food assistance to address COVID-19 in LAC” with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. Government representatives from Argentina, Panama and Peru presented their national cash transfer strategies.
- A social protection webinar organized between the governments of Peru and the Dominican Republic analysed the strategies required to adapt emergency response for future scenarios like the pandemic. This event is part of the SSTC established between the two countries with WFP’s technical support.

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 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.

In this context, WFP Peru adapted its Country Strategic Plan to provide direct food assistance through cash transfers along with logistics support for the national humanitarian supply chain. 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: **32.1 million**
- **2020 Human Development Index:** 79 out of 189
- Income Level: **Upper middle**
- Chronic malnutrition: **12.2% of children under five years old (2019)**

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### 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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$56.7 m</td>
<td>$31 million</td>
<td>$11.6 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:** 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.

- As part of its efforts to promote the inclusion of fortified rice in social government programmes, WFP participated in the round table “Understanding fortified rice” organized by the municipality of Lima. National, regional and local government staff discussed the relevance of fortified rice in the fight against anaemia and malnutrition.

- WFP's logistics operation continues in coordination with the National Institute of Civil Defence and the Food Bank.

**Monitoring**

- WFP finalized the baseline of its PROSAN Project and started the data collection for the baseline of its Wiñantsik project.

**Capacity Building**

- WFP's PROSAN Project launched training workshops on soft skills for community agents. This will help them improve their interaction with participating households.

- WFP's Wiñantsik Project organized a workshop on food preparation for infants and pregnant women addressed to community health agents and health staff.

**Challenges**

- The socioeconomic effects of the pandemic intensified have food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP's emergency response will need to continue along with capacity strengthening to advice government partners.

**Donors**

Antamina, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) – Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), FOSPIBAY, Multilateral Funds, People’s Republic of China, Repsol Foundation, USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the Republic of Peru.