



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Peru Country Brief May 2021

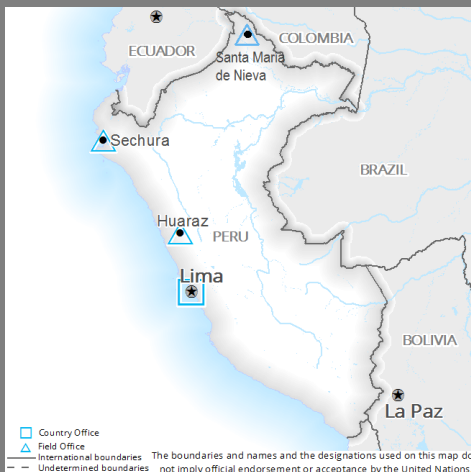
LA AGRICULTURA FAMILIAR ABASTECE EL 70% DE LA ALIMENTACIÓN DE LOS PERUANOS



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**

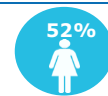
Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **12.2% of children under five years old (2019)**

In Numbers

USD 24.7 million six months net funding requirements

4,550 people assisted in May



Operational Updates

- Regional alert levels and movement restrictions have been extended until 20 June 2021.
- WFP assisted 4,550 people through its emergency operation for Venezuelan migrants and refugees and host communities in Lima, Callao, La Libertad, Arequipa, Tumbes and Sechura.
- WFP Peru participated in the WFP Innovation Bootcamp to find nutrition solutions in Latin America. The team proposed a nutrition app to promote healthy eating habits among Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru.
- WFP presented its successful programmatic adaptation to respond to the COVID-19 crisis in a session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.
- The National Congress "Zero Hunger Special Commission" invited WFP to present its work during an official session. During this high-level dialogue, WFP shared recommendations for the implementation of the initiative "Zero Hunger" with key policymakers.
- WFP participated in the session "Prioritizing school feeding services: Peruvian proposal" coordinated by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion as part of the "Evaluation Week" organized by the Global Evaluation Initiative.
- WFP's Prosan Project supported the organization of an agroecological fair in the district Cristo Nos Valga in Sechura. This space promotes smallholder farmers direct linkage with consumers facilitating people's access to nutritious products at competitive prices.
- The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion launched the study "Vulnerability to food insecurity by department, province and district" developed with WFP's technical support. The study provides relevant statistics to inform Zero Hunger policymaking.

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Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
56.7 m	30.7 million	24.7 million

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

- WFP is conducting emergency food security assessments in the area of intervention of its Wiñantsik and Prosan projects. Results are expected in the next months.

- WFP closely monitors the progress of its logistics operation in coordination with the National Institute of Civil Defence and the Food Bank.

Capacity Building

- WFP's Nuwa Tajimat project trained 28 community agents on prenatal care and nutrition for pregnant women using healthy local products. This joint intervention with PAHO/WHO, UNFPA and UNAIDS is WFP's first operation in the Amazon region.
- WFP'S Wiñantsik Project organized training sessions on adequate haemoglobin sample collection for 29 health staff from four districts in Ancash. This is an important tool to control child and maternal anaemia and take appropriate timely measures.
- Over 160 government staff from Lima, Callao, Tumbes, Piura, La Libertad and Lambayeque received technical assistance to formulate their local emergency operations plans with emphasis on food security. This virtual training was coordinated with the National Institute of Civil Defence.

Challenges

- Peru is experiencing a very challenging second wave of COVID-19, an increasing socioeconomic crisis and a tense and uncertain political scenario. In this context, WFP's emergency response will need to continue along with capacity strengthening to advice government partners.

Donors

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