



WFP Peru

Country Brief

April 2022

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



©WFP Photo: María Elena Melgar / RD visits PROSAN project in Sechura, Peru

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**

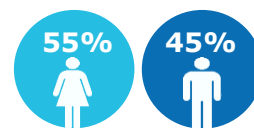
Chronic malnutrition: **12.2% of children between 6-59 months (2019)**

In Numbers

USD 270,803 of cash-based transfers made*

USD 5.9 m six months (May–October 2022) net funding requirements, representing 70% of total

6,217 people assisted* in April 2022



*Preliminary figures

Operational Updates

- WFP assisted 6,217 people through its emergency operation for migrants and refugees and host communities. This included an operation for in-transit migrants in Tacna fully operated by WFP.
- The Minister of Development and Social Inclusion and the Executive Director of the National School Feeding Programme participated in the “IX Regional School Feeding Forum” organized by WFP Colombia. WFP Peru will continue working alongside these government partners to further strengthen national school feeding policies.
- WFP’s Deputy Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean visited the PROSAN project in Sechura. As part of WFP’s support, beneficiaries have implemented family gardens for self-consumption while also connecting to local markets to generate a sustainable source of income.
- WFP’s first operation in the Amazon region, Nuwa Tajimat has been successfully finalized. This joint intervention with PAHO/WHO, UNFPA and UNAIDS reached 21,000 people through its maternal, sexual, and reproductive health, response to gender-based violence, HIV and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, and nutrition counselling components.
- WFP participated in the forum “Enterprises and their actions to reduce anaemia and malnutrition” organized by *Perú Sostenible*, a network of private sector enterprises committed to the SDGs.
- WFP distributed 307 water tanks among *ollas comunes*¹ in Lima, allowing for the adequately collection of water to prepare food for the most impoverished urban settlers.
- WFP provided transportation services for the distribution of 2,861 mt of humanitarian assistance nationwide in coordination with National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI, for its Spanish acronym) and other non-government partners.

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¹ Community-led food canteens that temporarily arise in times of emergencies.

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
104.8 m	71.8 m	5.9 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:

- 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 8: Strengthen partnerships for SDG results

Strategic Outcome #6: 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

- The Government of Peru has officially requested WFP's technical assistance to jointly conduct an evaluation of the national school feeding programme, *Qaliwarma*. Preparatory arrangements are underway.

Challenges

- Peru is facing a prolonged period of political instability intensified by the ripple effects of the Ukraine crisis that have triggered a global increase in the prices of commodities. As a result, between late March and early April, nationwide manifestations against the increase of gas by transportation sector generated violent clashes between protesters and the national law enforcement bodies. This holds back the expected economic recovery, thereby affecting the most vulnerable households, including migrants and refugees that despite residing in the country have limited access to national social protection schemes.

Capacity building

- WFP provided nutrition and food security counselling to 500 *ollas comunes*¹ in Lima. These efforts seek to positively influence health and nutrition behaviours among vulnerable urban households severely affected by the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic.
- WFP organized the workshop "Procuring logistics services during emergencies" in Lima. This training for government and non-government humanitarian organizations allowed to further reinforce the humanitarian network which will allow for a better coordinated action in case of emergencies.

Donors

Antamina, FOSPIBAY, Multilateral Funds, People's Republic of China, United States of America (USAID's BHA) and Peru.