



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Peru Country Brief May 2022



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. In 2021, 25.9 percent of Peruvians live below the poverty line, and 4.1 percent are considered extremely poor, this is associated to one of the highest informality rates in the region (72.5 percent). More than half of the national population is food insecure (51 percent).

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: **11.5% of children between 6-59 months (2021)**

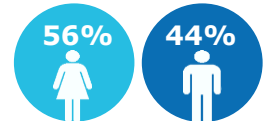
In Numbers

USD 722,757 of cash-based transfers made*

USD 10.2 m six months (June – November 2022) net funding requirements, representing 46% of total

16,311 people assisted* in May 2022

*Preliminary figures



Operational Updates

- WFP assisted 16,311 people through its emergency operation for migrants, refugees, and host communities. As a result of the operation that began in August 2021 and ended in May 2022, WFP reached 125,433 people in seven regions with USD 16 million in cash-based transfers (CBT).
- In May, WFP launched a new phase of the emergency operation initially delivering CBT to in-transit migrants in Tacna in collaboration with its cooperating partner, Adventist Development and Relief Agency.
- WFP provided transportation services to distribute 3,957 mt of humanitarian assistance (food and non-food items) nationwide in coordination with the National Institute of Civil Defense and local and international non-government organizations.
- USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance approved USD 2.6 million to continue working in food assistance in Peru through the direct support of *ollas comunes* (community-led food canteens that temporarily arise in times of emergencies).
- In Sechura and Huaraz, WFP continues providing technical assistance in agroecological and climate resilient production and strengthening the network of community agents who conduct home visits to promote healthy food and nutrition practices, and monitor the nutritional status of children under 5. Also, WFP will finalize screening for anaemia and chronic malnutrition to evaluate the effects of projects on children's nutritional status.
- Following the commitments assumed by the Government of Peru at the IX Regional School Feeding Forum organized by WFP Colombia, WFP is working with the National School Feeding Programme on a proposal to pilot hot meals in schools in Cajamarca.
- WFP hosted a field mission from WFP's Innovation Accelerator to design a pilot, to be implemented with the NGO *Los Andes de Cajamarca*, to promote rural women's financial inclusion through the use of [SheCan](#), a digital blended financing platform.

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Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
104.8 m	73 m	10.2 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

Capacity Building

- On the fourth week of May, WFP organized the South-South Triangular Cooperation exchange between Peru and Dominican Republic in Santo Domingo. The exchange addressed shock responsive social protection, community kitchens (known as *comedores populares*), emergency preparedness and anticipatory action.
- In response to the looming crisis, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion requested WFP's technical assistance to conduct a market functionality analysis in seven departments employing WFP's Market Functionality Index methodology. The results will help the Government identify the most appropriate activities and transfer modalities for the national emergency response to the food crisis.

Monitoring

- Upon request from the Government of Peru, WFP has launched the procurement process to identify the provider who will conduct the evaluation of the national school feeding programme. According to the timeline, the evaluation is expected to start in June and finalize in September.

Challenges

- The country is facing a prolonged period of instability intensified by the ripple effects of the Ukraine crisis. The crisis has disrupted strategic supply chains threatening the trade flows of key products. This has accelerated the global increase in the prices of food commodities, with severe effects in the food security of the vulnerable population in the urban and rural areas. Food insecurity is in the centre of the political agenda and the Government put in place measures that include economic bonuses, food assistance and emergency measures to support the agrarian sector. As a result of the socioeconomic context, social and political tensions are increasing.
- These factors are expected to continue putting pressure on the fragile economies of the most vulnerable households, including migrants and refugees who have limited access to national social protection programmes.

Donors

Antamina mine, China, FOSPIBAY, multilateral funds, Peru, and the United States of America.