



World Food Programme

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LIVES

# WFP Peru

## Country Brief

June 2022



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### 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)**

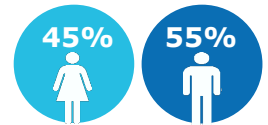
### In Numbers

**USD 91,099** of cash-based transfers made

**USD 8.5 m** six months (July–December 2022) net funding requirements, representing 40% of total

**2,255 people assisted\*** in June 2022

\*Preliminary figures



### Operational Updates

- As part of its new emergency operation, WFP assisted 2,444 established and in-transit migrants and refugees in seven regions with cash and prepaid card distributions. Operations will reach full scale during July.
- In the context of the Cash Working Group, WFP is leading, with the International Rescue Committee, a joint exercise to review the Minimum Expenditure Basket for migrants and refugees.
- WFP presented the results of the remote food security monitoring of the Venezuelan population carried out in March 2022. Results show that 38 percent and 18 percent of those surveyed are moderately and severely food insecure, respectively.
- In the framework of WFP's technical *assistance to ollas comunes* (community-led food canteens that temporarily arise in times of emergencies) in metropolitan Lima, WFP trained 2,723 kitchen managers and staff (# women) on nutrition, food service management and operations, and biosafety.
- WFP signed a field-level agreement with non-governmental organization (NGO), *Asociación Los Andes de Cajamarca*. WFP is providing technical assistance to the abovementioned NGO to ensure alignment to WFP's food systems approach to resilience and climate change and the corporate policy on protection and gender.
- 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.
- As part of the SBCC strategy of the PROSAN and Wiñantsik projects, WFP Peru prepared the topics of care for pregnant women and prenatal check-ups, warning signs and symptoms, supplementation during pregnancy and prenatal stimulation.

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**Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)**

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>108.1 m</b>	<b>76 m</b>	<b>8.5 m</b>

**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**

- In the framework of WFP's South-South and Triangular Cooperation funded by China and in coordination with WFP's Centre of Excellence in Beijing, WFP organized a workshop in Lima and Ayacucho on food quality and safety for family farming. The event sought to facilitate a dialogue between an expert from the University of Nanjing and more than 90 participants, including public officials from key government partner institutions, fellow United Nations agencies, as well as local governments and smallholder producers from Ayacucho.
- As a result of WFP technical assistance, the regional government of Lambayeque approved a bill declaring the consumption of fortified foods a regional policy priority in the fight against hunger and malnutrition.

**Monitoring**

- Upon a request from the Government, WFP contracted the services of the *Universidad del Pacifico* to conduct the continuity evaluation of the national school feeding programme. The evaluation, expected to finalize in September, will provide the necessary evidence to inform improvements at the policy and operational level.

**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, Canada, China, FOSPIBAY, multilateral funds, Peru, and the United States of America.