Further information: Country Contact info: has been present in Peru since 1968. WFP strengthening role that integrates with its well positioned capacity to support the national humanitarian supply chain. This is achieved through cash transfers along with logistics support for strategic plans to provide direct food assistance.

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.

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 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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**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 Pacífico 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.