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 with one of the highest informality rates in the region (72.5 percent). More than half of the national population is food insecure (51 percent). Food insecurity is also high among the large number of migrants in Peru.

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.

In Numbers

USD 689,052 delivered as cash-based transfers

USD 6.0 m six months (August 2022 – January 2023) net funding requirements, representing 43% of total

16,804 people assisted* in July 2022

*Preliminary figures

Operational Updates

- As part of its emergency operation, WFP assisted 11,729 established and in-transit migrants in eight regions with digital cash-based transfers (CBT) through cash remittance and prepaid cards. WFP plans to expand the CBT programme to three additional regions, reaching eleven regions.

- To determine the average cost of the basic needs of the target populations, WFP and the International Rescue Committee, presented the roadmap for updating the Minimum Expenditure Basket and conducting a joint income and expenditure gap analysis.

- WFP provided humanitarian logistics services nationwide to transport 983 mt of food and non-food items on behalf of 12 partners, including the Government of Peru and the National Institute of Civil Defense.

- WFP supported 5,073 beneficiaries living in 66 ollas comunes (community-led food canteens that temporarily arise in times of crisis) in Lima with CBT to assist with food purchases. Besides delivering CBT, WFP also provided 760 kitchen kits contributing to food safety. Furthermore, WFP provided logistics services to transport fresh food, rescued by a local food bank to be redistributed to low-income households, benefiting 45,107 people in the same ollas comunes.

- The country office received a contribution of 2.6 million to support the expansion of food rescue operations elsewhere in Peru to support food-insecure populations.

- To ensure cooperating partners follow WFP guidelines on protection and accountability to affected populations, WFP trained partners on gender, protection and food systems.

- In Sechura and Huaraz, WFP continues supporting the production of foods effective at reducing anaemia and strengthening the community agents who conduct home visits to promote healthy food and nutrition practices and monitor the nutritional status of children under 5.

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Further information: WFP Peru
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>108.1 m</td>
<td>76.5 m</td>
<td>6.9 m</td>
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**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**

- WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean launched "The cost of the double burden of malnutrition: social and economic impact in Peru" to quantify the economic effects of chronic child malnutrition, overweight and obesity in the country. The study was carried out with the Ministry of Health and highlighted the costs associated with health care, low school performance and low productivity resulting in a loss of USD 10.5 billion in 2019, equivalent to 4.6 percent of the country’s Gross Domestic Product.

**Monitoring**

- Following the Government’s request, WFP contracted the Universidad del Pacífico to evaluate the national school feeding programme. The evaluation team has already structured the new evaluation guideline and started to interview key informants.

- WFP continues to monitor CBT projects and pilots via a monitoring toolkit to track performance and follow key indicators. The data collection is done through an agreement with the United Nations Volunteers.

- An independent ethics committee has approved the research protocol of the study to measure the effects of home visits through local caretakers in Ancash to reduce anaemia.

**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 on the food security of the vulnerable population in the urban and rural areas. Food insecurity is at the centre of the political agenda, and the Government has put measures that include economic bonuses, food assistance and emergency measures to support the agricultural 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 with limited access to national social protection programmes.

**Donors**

Canada, China, ECHO, multilateral funds, Peru, United States of America (USAID-BHA), and private donors.