

# WFP Peru Country Brief September 2022

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



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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 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 to strengthen policies and their implementation. WFP has been present in Peru since 1968.



Population: **33 million**

2020 Human Development Index: **79 out of 189**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

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

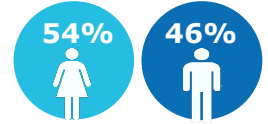
## In Numbers

**USD 2.6 m** delivered as cash-based transfers

**USD 4.9 m** six months (October 2022 – March 2023) net funding requirements, representing 27 percent of total

**40,443 people** assisted\* in September 2022

\*Preliminary figures



## Operational Updates

- As part of its emergency operation, WFP assisted 17,986 established and in-transit migrants in eight regions with cash-based transfers (CBT) through Western Union and vouchers redeemable in selected stores for food and personal hygiene articles.
- In Lima, WFP supported 989 beneficiaries at 66 *ollas comunes* (community-led food canteens that temporarily arise in times of crisis) with CBT so they can purchase nutritious food.
- WFP provided humanitarian logistics services nationwide to transport 764 mt of food and non-food items on behalf of 16 partners, including the Government and the National Institute of Civil Defence, benefiting 275,628 people.
- WFP trained 160 community health workers (83 percent women and 17 percent men) on nutrition practices for reducing anaemia, nutrition counselling and malnutrition screening approaches. Community health workers then conduct home visits to promote healthy food and nutrition practices, measure mid-upper arm circumference of children under 5 to identify malnourished children or those at risk who are referred to clinics.
- To support the Government's initiative of rice fortification, WFP trained 16 technicians from public institutions such as the ministries of health, agriculture and production, farmers organizations, and technical institutes from Lambayeque, San Martin and Lima on good commercialization practices of fortified rice. The technicians will then replicate the trainings and target smallholder producers.

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## Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
108.1 m	87.2 m	4.9 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

## Capacity strengthening

- To exchange information on the challenges of the food crisis at the regional and national levels and address the food crisis with a multi-stakeholder and sectoral approach, WFP Peru's Country Director and WFP Regional Director met the Private Sector Advisory Committee.
- The local government of Ayacucho passed the "Public Food Procurement from Smallholder Farmers Law" which allows the local government to purchase fresh food for social programmes -amongst them the school feeding programme- directly from local producers. Thus, WFP accompanied 33 local organizations in the process to obtain the family farming brand certificate which is needed for smallholder farmers to provide their products to the Government.

## Monitoring

- WFP is leading with the Ministry of Social Inclusion of Peru a new Emergency Food Security Assessment to assess the impact of the pandemic on food security in the country. The results are expected for late November.
- Migration flows at the northern and southern borders have increased due to high unemployment and increase in prices. Migrants previously residing in Chile are leaving and entering Peru. Consequently, WFP will target more migrants than planned.

## 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.