



World Food Programme

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## WFP Peru Country Brief January 2023



### 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**

2021 Human Development Index: **84 out of 191**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

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

## In Numbers

**USD 5 m** six months (February - July 2023) net funding requirements, representing 32 percent of total.

**38,484 people** benefited WFP humanitarian logistics services

### Operational Updates

- WFP provided humanitarian logistics services to transport 165 mt of food and non-food items for four partners, including the Government and the National Institute of Civil Defence, benefiting 38,484 people. WFP delivered 60 mt under the emergency response due to landslides caused by heavy rains in Cajamarca and Ucayali.
- As part of its capacity-strengthening activities in the urban and peri-urban areas of the Amazonas region, WFP trained 274 government personnel on emergency response to heavy rainfall and natural disasters.
- WFP planned to resume the implementation of its rice fortification activities in February with the local authorities of San Martín and Lambayeque.
- WFP completed the data collection from 400 community-led food canteens (*ollas comunes*), mostly led by women in Lima, to design training modules to improve food and nutrition practices.
- WFP participated in a round table to discuss the National Development Policy for Social Inclusion 2030, organized by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. The round table aimed at obtaining technical input on the implementation path of the policy from the humanitarian actors, academia and the private sector.

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## Country Strategic Plan (2023-2026)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>73.8 m</b>	<b>18.5 m</b>	<b>5 m</b>

**Strategic Result 1:** People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026

**Focus area:** *Crisis response*

**Activity:**

- Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and support the Government in doing the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.

**Strategic Result 2:** People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026

**Focus area:** *Root causes*

**Activity:**

- Support the Government and populations that are vulnerable to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity strengthening

**Strategic Result 3:** People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

**Strategic Outcome 3:** By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations that are vulnerable to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.

**Focus area:** *Resilience Building*

**Activity:**

- Promote interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support the Government in implementing related priorities.

**Strategic Result 5:** Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

**Strategic Outcome 4:** The Government and humanitarian and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026

**Focus area:** *Crisis response*

**Activities:**

- Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners.

## Challenges

- Peru is experiencing a prolonged period of political instability, intensified by protests in various parts of the country. Since the social unrest that began on 7 December 2022, humanitarian access has been limited.
- Food insecurity is rising due to the combined effects of climate shocks and the political crisis, affecting the markets and supply chain. Food insecurity is at the centre of the political agenda. The Government put in place measures that include economic bonuses, food assistance and emergency initiatives to support the agrarian sector.
- Food insecurity, climate shocks and the current political crisis are expected to continue in the next months to affect the population, especially the most vulnerable households, including migrants and refugees with limited access to national social protection programmes.

## Donors

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