



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Peru

Country Brief

August 2023



Smallholder farmer in Ayacucho, Peru @Semira Comunicaciones, WFP Peru

Operational Context

The fallout from the pandemic combined with increases in the prices of oil, pulses and cereals pushed inflation to its highest level in 26 years. Although macroeconomic indicators showed a slow recovery, mainly driven by mining production and exports, the country faces an estimated ten-year setback in terms of poverty reduction, highlighting Peru's structural inequalities.

According to the latest national food security assessment (2021), 16 million Peruvians (51 percent) and 740,000 migrants and refugees residing in the country (57 percent) were food insecure. It is estimated that the cost of the double burden of malnutrition in Peru reached 4.6 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019. Moreover, anaemia has worsened and now affects 42 percent of young children. Chronic malnutrition and acute malnutrition affect 11.5 percent and 0.4 percent of children under 5 years old, respectively.



Population: **33 million**

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

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **11.7% of children between 6-59 months (2022)**

In Numbers

USD 650,000 cash-based transfers made*

USD 9.3 m six months (September 2023-February 2024) net funding requirements, representing 80 percent of total.

11,000 people assisted*
in August 2023



*Preliminary figures

Operational Updates

- In August, WFP assisted 3,243 migrants and 157 Peruvians through cash-based transfers (CBT) as part of its migrant crisis operation. WFP is providing a monthly transfer for three months until November 2023, adapted to family size (transfer value from USD 100 to USD 350) for migrants residing in the country.
- WFP also assisted 4,195 in-transit migrants in the northern and southern borders and one inland area with a one-off value voucher to improve access to prepared food and basic hygiene items, covering a seven-day period.
- WFP maintained its emergency operation to support vulnerable households in Piura, Tumbes, La Libertad and Lambayeque, severely impacted by heavy rains. Since the operation started in March 2023, 10,557 people have been assisted, including 3,632 in August alone. This continued effort underscores WFP's commitment to assisting those affected by natural disasters.
- WFP provided logistics services nationwide to transport 8 mt of food and non-food items on behalf of seven partners, including the Government and the National Institute of Civil Defence, benefiting 3,500 people. The services were delivered to attend to emergency response due to heavy rains in northern Peru.
- WFP provides technical and logistical assistance to address the food emergency in Lima declared on 31 January. WFP transported 78 mt of food for the Lima Foundation to assist in Lima's peri-urban areas, 8,000 households in 665 *allas comunas*. In addition, WFP also transported 188 mt of food and non-food items for other humanitarian partners from the agroindustry to assist 21,600 households.

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Further information: [WFP Peru](https://www.wfp.org/peru)

Country Strategic Plan (2023-2026)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
73.8 m	25.5 m	9.3 m

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.

Donors

Canada, China, European Commission (DG ECHO), Peru, Switzerland, United States of America (USAID's BHA), multilateral funds, private donors, CERF and WFP Changing Life Transformation Fund.

Partnerships

- WFP reinforced its partnership with academia to continue developing research and generating evidence to contribute to achieving Zero Hunger. WFP and the *Universidad del Pacífico* signed an inter-institutional cooperation agreement to work together to improve nutrition and food security.

Capacity Strengthening

- WFP provided technical support to INDECI for a multisectoral, intergovernmental planning workshop, during which the First Multisectoral Plan to tackle the El Niño phenomenon in Peru was presented to national authorities. This collaborative effort aimed to enhance preparedness and response strategies for the potential impacts of the El Niño phenomenon.
- WFP played a crucial role in supporting the regional governments of Moyobamba and Chachapoyas in revising their methodology for calculating the Food System Resilience Index. This methodology aids communities looking to strengthen their capacities to cope with crises. The initiative involved two workshops, with sixty government participants.

Challenges

- The repercussions of the coastal El Niño phenomenon, which commenced in February 2023, continue to impact individuals residing in vulnerable conditions, particularly in the country's northern regions. Furthermore, Peru is anticipated to experience substantial damage from floods, landslides, and droughts due to the Global El Niño phenomenon, projected to persist until early 2024. These ongoing climatic challenges underscore the importance of comprehensive preparedness and response measures to safeguard the well-being of affected populations.
- Peru is experiencing prolonged political and social instability, intensified by food insecurity due to the current crises and climate shocks, which affect markets and supply chains. The Government has implemented economic bonuses, food assistance, and emergency measures to support the agricultural sector. These factors are expected to pressure the already fragile economies of vulnerable households, including migrants and refugees, with limited access to national social protection programmes.