



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Peru

## Country Brief

### October 2023



Governors Summit in Lima, Peru  
Photo @Mariaelena Melgar. WFP Peru

## Operational Context

The fallout from the pandemic combined with increases in the prices for 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**

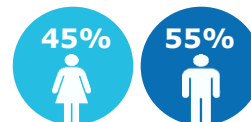
Chronic malnutrition: **11.7% of children between 6-59 months (2022)**

## In Numbers

**USD 82,162** cash-based transfers made\*

**USD 1.2 m** six months (November 2023 - April 2024) net funding requirements, representing 14 percent of total.

**1,916 people assisted\***  
in October 2023



\*Preliminary figures

## Operational Updates

- In October, WFP assisted over 500 migrants residing in the country as well as Peruvians through cash-based transfers (CBT). As part of its migrant crisis operation, WFP provides a three-month monthly transfer adapted to family size (from USD 100 to USD 350).
- WFP also assisted 1,382 in-transit migrants on the northern and southern borders and in Arequipa. Each person receives a one-off value voucher for seven days to improve access to prepared food and basic hygiene items.
- In October, WFP finalized its emergency operation to support households in Piura, Tumbes, La Libertad, and Lambayeque, hit severely by heavy rains in March. From March to October, WFP reached 14,521 individuals.
- WFP provided logistics services nationwide to transport 302 mt of food and non-food items on behalf of seven partners, including the Government and the National Institute of Civil Defence, reaching 256,000 people. The services were delivered to attend to emergency response due to unusually low temperatures in Huancavelica, Cusco, Apurimac, and Junin.
- WFP provided technical and logistical assistance to address the declared food emergency in Lima on 31 January. WFP transported 138 mt of food for the Lima Foundation to assist in Lima's peri-urban areas, with 16,400 households using 665 *ollas comunes*. In addition, WFP also transported 97 mt of food and non-food items for other humanitarian partners from the agroindustry to assist 15,700 households.

**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>36.8 m</b>	<b>8.9 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.

## Partnerships

- WFP, with FAO and IFAD, implemented a communications initiative for the World Food Day on 16 October. This initiative increased visibility in Peruvian and regional media by using social media and podcasts on climate change, water harvesting, pollution, stress, and the El Niño phenomenon.

## Capacity Strengthening

- On 26 and 27 October, WFP supported the preparation of the Second Regional Summit of Governors of Peru organized by the Regional Government of Lima. This event focused on sustainability strategies to combat zero hunger, where WFP supported specific regional governments to present their proposals. The Summit served as a platform for exchanging experiences at both the local and national levels.
- On 23 October, WFP, in collaboration with IFAD, CAF, and FAO, organized a national discussion event on food and nutritional security, involving 45 National Food Security Commission public officials. The event covered the advancements in implementing the Law on Public Purchases from family farming. Challenges and successful experiences of integrating family farming with public procurement were also discussed. WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil participated in sharing experiences from the Amazon region.

## Challenges

- The coastal El Niño phenomenon, started in February 2023, is enduring challenges for the affected populations, particularly in the northern regions of the country.
- Furthermore, Peru is anticipated to face substantial consequences, including floods, landslides, and droughts, stemming from the prolonged existence of the El Niño phenomenon expected to persist until early 2024. These ongoing climatic challenges underscore the urgent necessity for comprehensive preparedness and response measures to safeguard the well-being of populations affected.

## Donors

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