



World Food Programme

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# WFP Peru

## Country Brief

June 2024



Comunidades de Hieero. Ventanilla, Peru. WFP

### 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 43.1 percent of young children. Chronic malnutrition and acute malnutrition affect 11.5 percent and 0.4 percent of children under 5 years old, respectively (ENDES 2023).



Population: **33 million**

2023 Human Development Index: **87 out of 192**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **11.5% of children between 6-59 months (2023)**

### In Numbers

**USD 0.747 m** cash-based transfers made\*

**USD 8.1 m** six months (July - December 2024) net funding requirements, representing 64 percent of total.

**11,747 people assisted\***  
in June 2024



\*Preliminary figures, T1

### Operational Updates

- WFP assisted 5,167 migrants in transit at the northern and southern borders and one transit region with a one-off value voucher to improve their access to food and basic hygiene items, covering 14 days.
- WFP assisted 6,570 established migrants and 10 local population through cash-based transfers (CBT) as part of its migrant crisis operation. This monthly transfer lasts three months and is adapted to family size, with values ranging from USD 100 to USD 350 for migrants residing in the country.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion to complement social programmes, WFP designed a pilot project to benefit over 4,400 people participating in 75 communal kitchens in Lima. This pilot will consist of three transfers over a five-week operation.
- As part of logistics service provision, WFP transported 144 mt of food and non-food items, as part of the National Institute of Civil Defence's emergency response to heavy rains, benefiting more than 4,400 households in Loreto, Cusco, Piura and Apurimac.
- Additionally, as part of logistics service provision, WFP transported 74 mt of food on behalf of the Lima Foundation for 16,500 affected households in Lima's peri-urban areas in community kitchens. WFP also transported 400 mt of food and non-food items from the agro-industry on behalf of other humanitarian partners to assist over 25,600 households.

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## Country Strategic Plan (2023-2026)

| Total Requirement (in USD) | Allocated Contributions (in USD) | Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 73.8 m                     | 46 m                             | 7.8 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

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

## Partnerships

- On 11 June, WFP participated in the forum 'Pact Against Hunger and Malnutrition,' organized by the Multiparty Zero Hunger Commission of the Congress of the Republic. During the central part of the event, WFP and FAO presented the proposed 'Pact Against Hunger and Malnutrition,' a historic agreement signed by more than 20 mayors from different jurisdictions nationwide.
- On 13 June, the WFP Advisory Council, composed of Peruvian business leaders, met to review the progress of its annual strategic planning. The meeting focused on the mobilization of key actors in the fight against hunger, advocacy for projects aimed at reducing anemia, and the commitment of the media to prioritize food insecurity in the news agenda.

## Capacity Strengthening

- The Ministry of Health led a technical meeting for the prevention and reduction of anemia, aiming to exchange experiences and generate feedback from different perspectives. WFP participated by presenting its experiences with food fortification as one of the most cost-effective measures in reducing anemia. This approach involves adding essential vitamins and minerals to mass-consumed foods, such as rice.

## Challenges

- With prolonged political and social instability, intensified by food insecurity due to the current crises and climate shocks, Peru's markets and supply chains remain affected, despite the Government's economic bonuses, food assistance, and emergency measures for the agricultural sector. WFP expects these factors to pressure the already fragile economies of vulnerable households, including migrants and refugees, given the limited access to national social protection programmes.
- By the end of June, the government revoked Resolution N° 000177-2019-MIGRACIONES, dated June 12, 2019, which allowed Venezuelan nationals to enter Peruvian territory with an expired passport and the respective visa. The impact of this change is unclear, as it may increase the use of non-formal border crossings, which are expensive and risky for migrants. WFP will continue monitoring the flow at the borders and assess the impact it may have on operations.