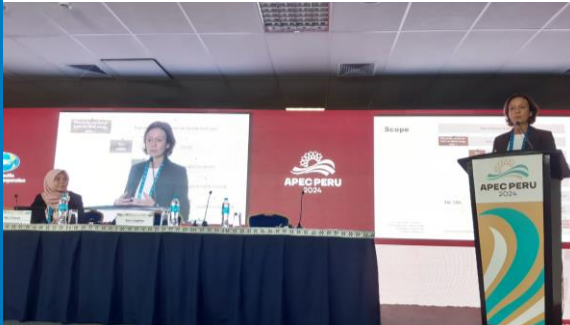




World Food Programme

WFP Peru Country Brief August 2024

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



APEC PERU Forum, Lima, 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 (2023), 17.5 million Peruvians (51.7 percent) and 894,000 migrants and refugees residing in the country (53.8 percent) are 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**

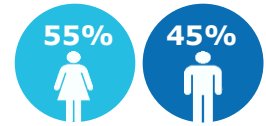
Chronic malnutrition: **11.5% of children between 6-59 months (2023)**

In Numbers

USD 1.016 m cash-based transfers made*

USD 5.3 m six months (September 2024 - February 2025) net funding requirements, representing 65 percent of total.

17,178 people assisted* in August 2024



*Preliminary figures, T1

Operational Updates

- WFP assisted 2,651 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 10,259 established migrants and 15 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, WFP is finalizing the pilot project to provide cash transfers to over 4,200 people participating in 75 communal kitchens in Lima. The pilot is intended to generate evidence to support government decisions about how to support these kitchens in the future.
- As part of logistics service provision, WFP transported 153 mt of food and non-food items, as part of the National Institute of Civil Defence's emergency response to cold snaps in Arequipa, Cusco, Huancavelica, Ica, San Martin and Ucayali, benefiting more than 3,000 households.
- Additionally, as part of logistics service provision, WFP transported 117 mt of food on behalf of the Lima Foundation for 6,300 affected households in Lima's peri-urban areas in community kitchens. WFP also transported 219 mt of food and non-food items from the agro-industry on behalf of other humanitarian partners to assist over 10,800 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 22 August, the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance approved a new two-year contribution of USD 17 million to continue providing food assistance to Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru. With this funding, WFP will extend its relief efforts for those living in vulnerable conditions.
- On 29 August, WFP and the National Society of Industries signed an inter-institutional agreement to collaborate on reducing malnutrition, promoting food fortification, and enhancing emergency response efforts.

Capacity Strengthening

- On 19-23 August, as part of the 'Compartiando la Mesa' project, WFP held 'Seasonal Livelihoods Consultation' workshops in Ayacucho and Cusco. These workshops aimed to enhance the capacity of local governments and small farmers to adapt to climate change and manage disaster risks.
- As part of WFP's efforts to highlight key issues for Peru's development, including achieving food security for all, WFP was invited to significant events such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) and the III National Summit on Zero Hunger. At these events, WFP presented the country's food situation and its strategies to combat hunger and malnutrition, focusing on topics such as family farming, food rescue, and the role of social protection during emergencies, among others.

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.
- In June, the government revoked the Resolution N° 000177-2019, which allowed migrants from Venezuela to enter Peru 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.