



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
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WFP Peru

Country Brief

May 2025



Logistic Hub, Lima, Peru. WFP

Operational Context

Increases in global prices for fuel, food, and fertilizers pushed inflation in Peru to its highest level in 26 years in 2022. Although inflation has since eased and now falls within the Central Reserve Bank's target range, the recovery remains uneven. Economic growth has been primarily driven by mining production and exports, particularly copper. However, poverty remains high at around 29 percent, with rural areas disproportionately affected. This represents an estimated ten-year setback in poverty reduction, highlighting persistent structural inequalities in the country.

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 43.7 percent of young children. Chronic malnutrition and acute malnutrition affect 12.1 percent and 0.4 percent of children under 5 years old, respectively (ENDES 2024).



Population: **34.5 million**

2025 Human Development Report. HDI
0.794 (**79 out of 193 countries**)

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **12.1% of children between 6-59 months (2024)**

In Numbers

USD 0.127 m cash-based transfers made*

USD 9.2 m six months (June - November 2025) net funding requirements, representing 45 percent of total.

3,958 people assisted*
in May 2025

*Preliminary figures, T1



Operational Updates

- In May, WFP provided food support through hot meals and food cards in Tumbes and food cards in Tacna. WFP assisted 2,140 in-transit migrants at the northern and southern borders with a one-off cash-based transfer to improve their access to food and basic hygiene items, covering a 14-day period. Additionally, WFP provided 3,445 hot meal rations to 1,818 individuals.
- WFP provided service delivery to the Government, totaling USD 97,000, to implement cash-based transfers for food assistance to 2,157 participants of the Food and Nutrition Programme for Tuberculosis Patients. This assistance also included technical support for nutrition education and a communication strategy focused on the appropriate use of the assistance, in alignment with national guidelines.
- WFP provided service delivery to the Government, totaling USD 114,000, to implement cash-based transfers for food assistance to parents' associations, enabling them to purchase and prepare fresh and nutritious food. This assistance covered 35 schools, providing hot meals to 8,693 students under the national school feeding programme.
- In May, the Feedback and Complaints Mechanism (CFM), successfully handled 345 requests from individuals supported across all WFP Peru operations, providing guidance and solutions.
- As part of logistics service provision, WFP transported 115 mt of food on behalf of the Lima Foundation for community kitchens serving over 19,800 households in Lima's peri-urban areas.

Contact info: Verónica Alvarado (veronica.alvarado@wfp.org)

Country Director: Sarah Laughton

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)
85 m	70 m	8.4 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.

Capacity Strengthening

- The Municipality of Lima, in collaboration with WFP, has inaugurated the Zero Hunger Logistics Service Centre, a strategic facility designed to optimise and professionalise the recovery and distribution of food to the most vulnerable populations. With a storage capacity of up to 40 metric tons of tubers, fruit and vegetables, the centre will play a pivotal role in reducing post-harvest losses at the Gran Mercado Mayorista de Lima, ensuring that recovered food maintains its quality and safety before being distributed to communal kitchens and social organisations.
- On 13, 20, 22 and 27 May, technical workshops were held in Lambayeque, Piura, Cusco and Ayacucho, focusing on the activation of anticipatory action in emergencies. The workshops brought together a total of 100 participants (53% women, 47% men) from local governments and teams from MIDIS, INDECI and CENEPRED.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- In May, the baseline studies for the project “Compartiendo la Mesa: Desde las Manos de Sechura” were completed. These studies identified the key areas with the greatest potential to improve the incomes of smallholder family farmers and their access to public and private markets, as well as to inform strategies for reducing anaemia and chronic child malnutrition.

Challenges

- Prolonged political and social instability, compounded by food insecurity from ongoing crises and climate shocks, continues to disrupt Peru’s markets and supply chains. Despite the Government’s economic bonuses, food assistance, and emergency measures for the agricultural sector, these challenges persist. WFP anticipates that these factors will further strain the fragile economies of vulnerable households, including migrants and refugees, who face limited access to national social protection programmes.

Donors

European Commission (DG ECHO), Germany, Ireland, Peru, Switzerland, United States of America (USAID’s BHA), multilateral funds, Peruvian private sector donors and WFP Changing Lives Transformation Fund.