



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Peru Country Brief September 2025



Kunka launch. Lima-Peru

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)**

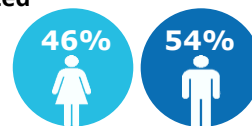
In Numbers

USD 94,200 cash-based transfers made*

USD 5.7 m six months (October 2025 – March 2026) net funding requirements, representing 28 percent of total.

4,023 people directly assisted*
in September 2025

*Preliminary figures



Operational Updates

- In September, WFP Peru launched a pilot to improve interoperability across its assistance points in Tumbes, Lima, and Tacna. The initiative allows migrants to receive food card top-ups at any of the three locations, supporting a future “one-card” model along the migration route to ensure continuous access to food assistance throughout the migration journey.
- A second pilot in Tumbes introduced small food kits to complement hot meals, offering migrants a hot meal at the community kitchen, a take-away food kit for immediate needs post-departure, and a food card for use the following day.
- WFP assisted 2,160 in-transit migrants and 471 settled migrants. Additionally, WFP provided 2,865 hot meal rations to 1,392 individuals in Tumbes.
- WFP provided service delivery to the Government, totalling USD 273,000, to implement cash-based transfers for food assistance to 5,838 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, totalling USD 245,000, 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 8,657 students under the national school feeding programme.
- As part of logistics service provision, WFP transported 137 MT of food on behalf of the Lima Foundation for community kitchens serving over 5,470 households in Lima's peri-urban areas.

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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)
93.3 m	71.4 m	8.6 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

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

Partnerships

- On 10 September, WFP Peru officially launched Kunka, its individual donation platform. The inaugural campaign focuses on supporting food rescue logistics. Funds raised through this initiative will be used to finance the transportation of fresh surplus food from local markets to community kitchens and other social organizations serving vulnerable populations. This effort aims to reduce food waste while enhancing food access for those in need.

Capacity Strengthening

- On 17–18 September, WFP co-organized the webinar “Guidelines for the Formulation and Approval of the Reactive Management Plan and its Linkage to the Public Budget” with the National Civil Defense Institute and the Financial Access for Disaster Resilience Project, in collaboration with Swiss Cooperation and PREDES. The event aimed to disseminate newly approved guidelines for regional and local implementation of the Reactive Management Plan and was attended by 500 participants, including DRM officials, planners, budget specialists, and academic representatives from the Northern and Southern Macro Regions.
- With support from HQ, WFP Peru continues to provide technical assistance to MIDIS for the redesign of the School Feeding Programme, focusing on operational models for the new School Feeding Service. This includes inputs on service delivery modalities and the development of a co-responsibility framework with families.
- From 16 to 18 September, WFP held the fourth Parametric Insurance workshop in Quillabamba, Cusco, to equip subnational governments and local actors with participatory tools to assess food system resilience, identify priority actions, and develop context-specific action plans. The event gathered 35 officials from various public institutions, along with representatives from WFP.

Challenges

- WFP in Peru continues to face a complex operational landscape marked by rising poverty, persistent food insecurity, and increasingly frequent climate-related emergencies. Despite past economic growth, over half of the population remains vulnerable, with chronic malnutrition, anaemia, and obesity affecting children and adolescents. Political instability has emerged as a significant challenge, complicating coordination efforts and the implementation of long-term food security strategy.