



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Peru Country Brief October 2025



Agricultural producers' fair for World Food Day. Cusco-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 185,700 cash-based transfers made*

USD 4.5 m six months (November 2025 – April 2026) net funding requirements, representing 34 percent of total.

4,890 people directly assisted* in October 2025



*Preliminary figures

Operational Updates

- In September, WFP assisted 2,446 in-transit migrants and 1,120 settled migrants in border areas such as Tumbes and Tacna, and in Lima. Additionally, WFP provided 2,889 hot meal rations to 1,324 individuals in Tumbes.
- WFP provided service delivery to the Government, totalling USD 301,600, to implement cash-based transfers for food assistance to 6,080 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 195,500, 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 8,696 students under the national school feeding programme.
- As part of logistics service provision, WFP transported 101 MT of food on behalf of the Lima Foundation and 193 TM from agroindustry for community kitchens serving over 14,800 households in Lima's peri-urban areas and Chiclayo.
- In October, the Feedback and Complaints Mechanism (CFM), successfully handled 667 requests from individuals supported across all WFP Peru operations, providing guidance and solutions.

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Country Strategic Plan (2023-2026)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
93.3 m	71.7 m	4.5 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

- In observance of World Food Day, WFP participated in a fair organized by the Cusco Regional Agricultural Management. Two producers from the *Sumaq Llançay* association, who receive support through the *Compartiendo la Mesa* project, were invited to join the event and share their experiences. These smallholder farmers, who also participated in the Community Agricultural Training Schools organized by SENASA with technical assistance from WFP, showcased fresh and nutritious vegetables harvested using good agricultural practices.
- On 21 October, WFP, the Andean Community (CAN), and the Swiss Cooperation (COSUDE) held the first hybrid Forum of the Community of Practice on Financial Mechanisms. This platform fosters technical dialogue among key actors from government, academia, humanitarian and civil society organizations, and the private sector to strengthen institutional capacities and optimize the use of financial resources for disaster risk management. The event convened key government representatives from Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Bolivia, alongside WFP and CAN staff.
- WFP participated in MIDIS’s Social Inclusion Week, focusing on the theme of school feeding with an educational approach. The discussion highlighted how school feeding is evolving into a model that not only nourishes but also educates, promotes health, strengthens food culture, and supports local production.

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.