



World Food Programme

WFP Peru Country Brief November 2020

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Operational Context

Prior to the COVID-19 crisis, Peru ranked 89 in the human development index. Despite persistent political uncertainty, its upper middle-income economy showed a steady growth largely driven by mining production and exports. This resulted in significant reductions in hunger and poverty. However, the pandemic has unveiled a structural inequality gap that threatens the food security of millions of Peruvians. With one of the highest informality rates in the region (72.5 percent), the strict lockdown measures drastically affected the livelihoods of millions of households that rely on their daily incomes for subsistence. Peru is currently among the top three countries with confirmed COVID-19 cases in the region and among the top ten worldwide.

WFP Peru has adapted its operation to provide cash-based transfers to directly support the government's response. This is combined with its well-positioned capacity strengthening role that integrates communications, social mobilization and generation of evidence.

WFP has been present in Peru since 1968.



Population: **31.2 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **89 out of 189**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **12.9% of children under five years old (2017)**

In Numbers

USD 3.4 m six months net funding requirements

1,039 people assisted



Operational Updates

- The COVID-19 state of emergency has been extended until 7 March 2021.
- WFP subscribed cooperating agreements with the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Ayuda en Acción, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), World Vision and UN AIDS to scale-up its food assistance to Venezuelan migrants.
- WFP presented strategies and alternatives to reduce childhood anaemia in the Annual Conference of Executives (CADE). The CADE talks foster a coordination space with top-level private sector partners compromised with Zero Hunger.
- WFP Peru conducted the first Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping exercise in the region that will serve as a baseline for decision-making to strengthen nutrition multi-sectorality and scale-up. This exercise was published by the UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN).
- The WFP Country Director was invited to *Acuerdo Nacional* to present our recommendations for the country's new Zero Hunger Plan, which include expansion of cash-based transfers in social protection, support for family farming, approval of the rice fortification law and innovative digital mechanisms.
- As part of the joint WFP/PAHO-WHO intervention in Ancash, 900 community health agents received biosecurity kits to support their direct work with families. This includes home-visits complemented with a communications campaign to promote food security and nutrition.
- Through its PROSAN Project, WFP provided materials and basic equipment to 18 health centres in Sechura to improve the quality of assistance provided to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 0 to 59 months.
- In coordination with the Municipality of Sechura, WFP is supporting smallholder farmers to introduce irrigation systems to improve nutrition and incomes through enhanced agricultural production.

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
46.7 m	29 m	3.4m

Strategic Result 8: Strengthen partnerships for SDG results

Strategic Outcome #1: The Government, the private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicating hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

Focus area: *Root causes*

Activities:

- Provide assistance to the Government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG 2, establishing targets and allocating resources and commitments towards zero hunger goals.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome #2: Vulnerable groups most at risk of prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru – stunting, anaemia, overweight and obesity – have improved nutrition status by 2022.

Focus area: *Root causes*

Activities:

- Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance – including through South-south cooperation and technology transfer – to all three levels of government through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted to the regional/cultural context.

Strategic Result 5: Strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome #3: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and response and social protection policies and programmes by 2022.

Focus area: *Resilience- building*

Activities:

Activities:

- Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance at the policy and operational levels for national and subnational authorities to improve the integration and efficiency of social protection and disaster risk management programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome #4: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises

Focus area: *Crisis response*

Activities:

- Technical assistance, research and assessments, to improve the implementation of programs linked to food security and nutrition.
- Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation.

Strategic Result 5: Strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome #5: The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis

Focus area: *Crisis response*

Activities:

- Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain

Capacity Building

- As part of WFP's commitment to the enhancement of the National Risk Management System, a series of webinars were organized in coordination with the National Centre for Disaster Risk Analysis, Prevention and Reduction (CENEPRED, for its Spanish acronym). These spaces focused on strengthening capabilities among key government officers to better address climate risks related to excessive or insufficient rainfall.

Challenges

- Peru experienced a deep political crisis that ended with the appointment of Francisco Sagasti as interim President. The political crisis and the continuous changes of government authorities temporarily paralyzed the logistics operations. However, discussions with newly appointed government officers have proven successful and operations are slowly resuming. The continuous effects of the socioeconomic crisis triggered by the pandemic will require continuous support, particularly to address the needs of Venezuelan migrants with no access to the National Social Protection System.

Donors

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