



WFP Peru Country Brief

WFP Peru is one of the few country offices in the world that does not have a food assistance operation (food or cash transfers). Its support to government priorities is done through technical assistance and policy support. Using an innovative approach on capacity development, the office focuses on two areas: food security and nutrition, and emergency preparedness and response.

2017 is a year of transition for the Peru office. The country office is currently preparing the five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to be presented at the November Executive Board session. The new portfolio of the office includes a new advocacy role for WFP in Peru stemming from its work with Chef Gastón Acurio and a renewed partnership with the private sector.

WFP Assistance

"Promotion of Food and Nutritional Security in Sechura"-PROSAN TF FOSPIBAY (Jan 15 - Jan 18)	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)
	5 m	3.2 m (65%)

Under its PROSAN initiative, WFP seeks to improve the food security of 23,000 vulnerable people in Sechura, where the lack of government health services and economic opportunities, particularly for women, contributes to above average rates of chronic child malnutrition and anaemia. WFP aims to strengthen government capacity and, principally female-led community nutrition programmes, address micronutrient deficiencies, support smallholder farmers' market access and develop emergency response capacity. WFP's work here and in Ventanilla is designed to inform Government decisions on anaemia and malnutrition reduction strategies by identifying best practices and scale - up. In the two years since the start of the programme, anaemia levels have been reduced from 58% to 45% in children under three.

Highlights

- WFP continued its assistance of the National and Regional Governments in response to the national emergency situation.
- WFP held six educational campaigns to promote the consumption of micronutrients and good eating habits in the District of Ventanilla reaching 500 children.

"Improving the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in Ventanilla"-REPSOL TF REPSOL 200956 (Apr 16 - Mar 20)	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)
	565,816	127,201 (23%)

Building on the reduction of anaemia by 20 percentage points achieved during the 2011-2015 project, this new nutritional education initiative targets a larger geographic area to support government efforts to reduce malnutrition by working with female community leaders, parents, teachers and local authorities, as well as providing capacity building support for district staff and public health and social protection officials in Ventanilla district, outskirts of Lima.

"Technical Logistic Capacity Assistance in Emergency Preparedness and Response"-LCD TF Government of Japan (May 15 - Jul 17)	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)
	500,000	500,000 (100%)

With its Japan funded LCD project, WFP's objective is to help authorities coordinate and strengthen their humanitarian logistics response capacity, focusing on needs assessment, transport, warehousing and distribution, integrating gender and cultural considerations.

Operational Updates

In its efforts to reduce anaemia and stunting in Peru, WFP, together with the Peru - Korea Network of Pachacutec organized six educational campaigns to promote micronutrient consumption and good eating habits in the District of Ventanilla in Callao. The campaigns reached 500 children. Furthermore, WFP held capacity strengthening workshops in four districts of the Sechura Province in order to train families on good eating habits, while focusing mainly on maternal and child nutrition. As part of WFP's efforts to strengthen the capacity of disaster risk management in Peru, WFP trained radio operators in six districts of Sechura, which will be in charge of the recently installed telecommunications equipment for emergencies.

Emergency Operation

In March 2017 heavy rainfalls caused severe flooding and landslides across Peru and have affected large parts of the population. A state of emergency was declared in 12 of the country's 25 departments. The crisis led to alarming food insecurity among the affected population. A WFP-led Rapid Food Security Assessment conducted in Piura, La Libertad and Lambayeque indicated that 59 percent of households are food insecure, of which nine percent face severe food insecurity. WFP provided expertise in logistics and food security and assisted local authorities in the implementation of a coordinated and effective logistics and food security response to the disaster. A three month Special Operation was set up and logistics and programme experts were deployed to help the Government: conduct assessments of specific needs; strengthen the supply chain of the food based response including planning, procurement, transportation, storage and distribution; and enhance the coordination between the national and local levels.

"Provision of logistics and programmatic expertise in support of Government of Peru's flood response" (Mar 27 – Jun 27)	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)
	297,818	297,818 (100%)

In April the Government created a "National Authority for Recovery". To assist the Government in this second phase WFP has gradually shifted its main focus towards technical training to government staff in warehouse management, while continuing to provide technical assistance where needed, resulting in the following activities during this month:

In the Lambayeque Region, WFP in coordination with the Regional Council on Food and Nutritional Security trained officials of the Programme for Vulnerability Reduction and Emergency Disaster Response (Ministry of Education) and shelter supervisors of Emergency and Disaster Promotion Centers on emergency food assistance. Community kitchen operators were trained in a Food Sanitary Surveillance Workshop.

In the city of Lima, WFP and the National Institute for Civil Defence trained 35 regional and local government officials on warehouse management.



Credit: WFP/Rina Cerna Saldarriaga – Caption: Participants of WFP's workshop on the evaluation of damages and necessities after the floods

Country Background & Strategy



Peru is an upper middle income country, with aspirations to join the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) by 2020. Consistently strong economic growth combined with investments in infrastructure, education and health, and an expansion of social programmes has resulted in significant reductions in hunger and poverty. Although chronic child malnutrition has been reduced by half since 2000, it continues to affect 13.1 percent of children under five with significant differences according to area of residence. Anemia rates among children between 6 and 36 months have stagnated between 45 percent and 43 percent in the last 6 years. Obesity and overweight levels are on the rise, affecting 32.3 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 9 (14.8 percent of obesity and 17.5 percent of overweight). In addition, Peru is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. In 2015, an estimated 7.1 million people lived in a district with high or very high vulnerability to food insecurity in the face of disasters.

WFP's role in Peru has gradually shifted from the provision of food aid to strengthening national, regional and community capacities in food security and nutrition. While WFP remains ready to carry out emergency response operations at the request of the Government, its primary role today is being a key partner in food security and nutrition to the government. The new five-year strategy (2018 – 2022) proposes a significant strategic shift for WFP Peru. WFP is adopting a new advocacy, partnership and convening role to generate commitment towards SDG2 across all levels of Peruvian society. Through the Zero Hunger Initiative WFP Peru is introducing an integrated approach to reach Zero Hunger combining high-level political advocacy, communications, social mobilization and generation of evidence.

Gini: **44.1** (2015)

% living below the national poverty line: **20.7%** (2016)

Population not meeting daily required caloric intake: **27%** (2013)

Chronic malnutrition: **13% of children under 5 years old** (2016)

Donors

Japan, Multi-lateral Funding, Government of Peru, FOSPIBAY-Foundation, REPSOL Foundation