

SAVING LIVES

LIVES

**CHANGING** 

# Peru Country Strategic Plan 2023-2026 INFORMAL CONSULTATION

**26 July 2022** 

## WHAT'S DIFFERENT: KEY CHANGES



## **Country context changes**

- New stresses: increase of 10% in the poverty rate since COVID-19, secondlargest recipient of Venezuelan migrants, high political turnover
- WFP 2021 national survey: 51% of the population is food insecure
- Frequency and intensity of natural hazards & weather events have increased (67% of natural hazards are related to climate change)
- Zero Hunger is a topic on the national public policy agenda
- Double burden of malnutrition costs
   4.6% of GDP





## **Programme changes**

- Addresses a wider range of structural gaps to SDG2
- Builds in potential for WFP role in crisis response
- Shifts from a focus on anaemia to the triple burden of malnutrition
- Includes a specific focus on climate change adaptation
- Includes a specific focus on resilience to the long-term effects of climate change as well as to shocks or stressors
- Advocacy and communications functions consolidated, mainstreamed



## **Strategic changes**

Having created an enabling environment to achieve SDG2, the new CSP:

- Takes advantage of new policy windows to impact hunger (e.g., agrarian reform, UNFSS national pathways, public purchase laws)
- Makes support for policy implementation a key lever for impact
- WFP supports the Government through direct implementation and technical support and delivery on behalf
- Links 'saving lives' with longer-term development goals and solutions
- Mainstreams: resilience, gender, nutrition

## PERU CSP 2023-2026

#### Focus area: CRISIS RESPONSE

Crisis-affected populations can meet their food and nutrition needs, because WFP supports them and because government mechanisms are strengthened



#### **Focus area: ROOT CAUSES**

Government and vulnerable populations foster healthy food environments and strengthen nutritionsensitive social programmes, especially school meals

#### Focus area: CRISIS RESPONSE

WFP enables national efforts to *improve food security and* nutrition by providing services for which WFP is paid

**SO4.** Effective supply chain and other services



#### Focus area: RESILIENCE BUILDING

Local food systems adapt to climate change, with nutritional and economic benefits for smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations





## **CSP ALIGNMENT**

#### **PERU 2050 VISION**

Sustainable management of nature and measures against climate change

Democratic, peaceful society, respect for human rights and freedom from fear and violence

An efficient, transparent and decentralized modern state that guarantees a fair and inclusive society, without corruption and leaving no one behind.



#### **UNSDCF**

People's wellbeing and equitable access to opportunities are guaranteed

Inclusive and sustainable competitiveness and productivity are promoted, where people improve their access to resilient livelihoods and decent work

Environment, biodiversity and disaster risk management (associated with climatic and nonclimatic phenomena)

Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship

# WFP CSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

Crisis-affected populations meet their basic food and nutrition needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters.

Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026.

Indigenous people and SHF benefit from sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems and are more resilient to climate change and disasters.

The Government, humanitarian and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026.

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# Thank you.

