



WFP PERU



COUNTRY BRIEF

May 2026



23,056 people assisted in April 2026 (51% female)



USD 1.8 M cash transferred



USD 3.5 M required in the next six months (May– October 2026)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Peru faces rising food security risks amid political uncertainty and El Niño-related shocks, increasing pressure on constrained social protection systems.
- WFP is delivering targeted assistance and strengthening national systems through adaptive social protection, nutrition and food systems interventions, including support to vulnerable populations such as migrants, with proven results and strong potential for scale.
- However, current resources are insufficient to sustain and expand operations, limiting the ability to scale high-impact interventions and respond to growing needs in climate-affected and vulnerable areas.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Peru has entered a decisive electoral phase following the April 2026 general elections, with a presidential runoff scheduled for early June.

Continued uncertainty around the current administration's priorities on social protection and food security, combined with contrasting policy approaches among leading candidates, adds further risks to the continuity and resourcing of social programmes.

- Climate risks remain significant. Heavy rains and flooding associated with El Niño conditions have continued to affect multiple regions, disrupting livelihoods and local food systems. Forecasts indicate that El Niño conditions may persist in the coming months, increasing the likelihood of further climate-related shocks, including crop losses and heightened food insecurity in vulnerable rural and peri-urban areas.
- While poverty has declined to 25.7 percent in 2025, recovery remains uneven, with significantly higher rates in rural areas (35.5 percent) and persistent vulnerability across the population. Food insecurity remains widespread: 17.5 million Peruvians (51.7 percent of the population) and 894,000 migrants and refugees (53.8 percent) are food insecure. Malnutrition continues to pose significant challenges, with anemia affecting 43.7 percent of young children and chronic malnutrition 12.1 percent of children under five. In this context, WFP's [Country Strategic Plan \(2023–2026\)](#) focuses on urgent food and nutrition needs, resilience to climate shocks, and institutional strengthening.

OPERATIONAL UPDATES

Social Protection and Emergency Preparedness

- WFP contributed to advancing adaptive social protection systems in Peru through participation in a MIDIS–GIZ dialogue on the national roadmap, sharing experience on anticipatory action mechanisms for floods in the Amazon. Scaling these approaches would enable broader and faster responses to climate-related emergencies, particularly in vulnerable regions.
- WFP also provided technical assistance for the approval of a public emergency social protection service led by AGRO RURAL, a government agency supporting smallholder farmers. The initiative will enable itinerant market spaces during emergencies, helping sustain livelihoods and food access. With additional resources, this model could be expanded to strengthen resilience in rural communities.

Nutrition and Food Assistance

- WFP submitted to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) the first 2026 report on food card assistance for people with tuberculosis. In March, 3,855 individuals received food cards, and among those reporting expenditures, 94 percent of spending was allocated to nutritious foods recommended by national guidelines, reflecting the effectiveness of combining cash-based assistance with nutrition guidance.
- WFP also provided nutrition counselling to all assisted individuals, reinforcing healthy consumption practices and contributing to improved nutrition outcomes. Expanding this approach would allow more vulnerable populations to benefit from both food access and improved dietary practices. WFP also continues to provide cash-based assistance to migrants in Tumbes, Lima and Tacna.

Food Systems and Local Procurement

- WFP continued supporting government efforts to strengthen public procurement from family farming. In April, the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDAGRI) established a working group to develop regulatory proposals aimed at improving smallholder farmers' access to public markets.

- In Piura, progress was made towards a regional ordinance on rice fortification with WFP technical support. With further investment, similar initiatives could be scaled to improve nutrition and strengthen local food systems.

Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection

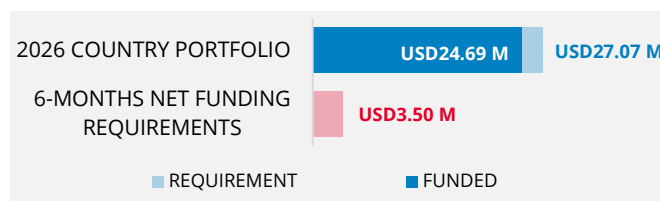
- WFP's feedback mechanism handled 1,335 calls as of March 2026, with 87 percent of cases resolved during the first interaction, reflecting strengthened accountability and timely response to beneficiary concerns.
- WFP is also analyzing patterns of violence affecting vulnerable populations. Rising insecurity—driven by crime and illegal economies—is affecting livelihoods, mobility and access to services, particularly in urban areas and migration corridors. Migrants face additional risks due to informality and barriers to reporting abuses. Sustained investment in protection mechanisms will be critical to maintaining service quality and expanding coverage.

Partnerships, Private Sector Engagement

- WFP conducted a mission to Piura to engage private sector partners and social funds, including FOSPIBAY, Miski Mayo and Minera Río Blanco. Partners validated progress and expressed interest in scaling initiatives on women's empowerment, anemia and family farming, with follow-up actions including technical proposals and a baseline assessment.
- The mission identified opportunities to mobilize private sector financing and strengthen territorial partnerships. Expanding this engagement will be key to scaling high-impact interventions and diversifying funding sources.

FUNDING OVERVIEW

Country Strategic Plan (2023-2026)



Donors: CLTF, COSUDE, DSM, Fluor Foundation, FOSPIBAY, Gob Perú GCCC, POT - BHA ANAPE IV, USG, World Bank, WPD JAWFP IG.