

Peru

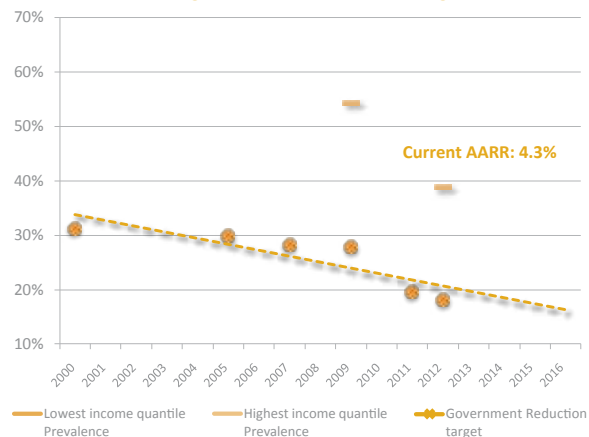


Joined: November 2010

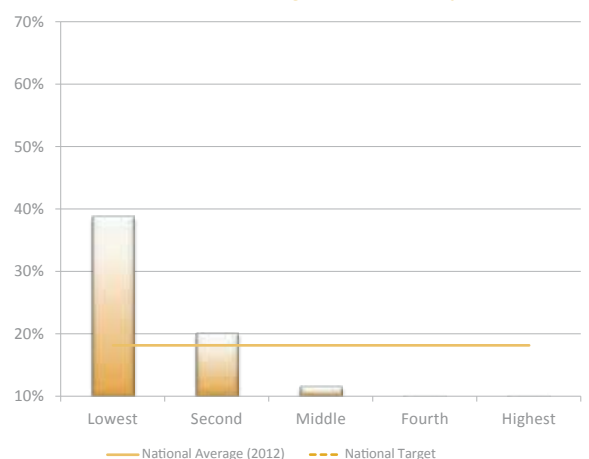


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	29.3
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	2.9
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	1.40
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.60
Population growth rate (2010)	1.08%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2012)	
Low birth weight	6.9%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	67.6%
Under five stunting	18.4%
Under five wasting	0.6%
Under five overweight	7.2%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	94.4%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	-
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	90.5%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	94.6%
Female employment rate	63.6%
Median age at first marriage	21.6
Access to skilled birth attendant	86.7%
Women who have first birth before age 18	13.2%
Fertility rate	2.6
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	76.42%
Income share held by lowest 20%	3.91%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,409.3
Energy from non-staples in supply	38.77%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	3.3
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	-
Open defecation	11.4%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	-
Access to Piped Water on Premises	-
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	-
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	6,660.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.57
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.39

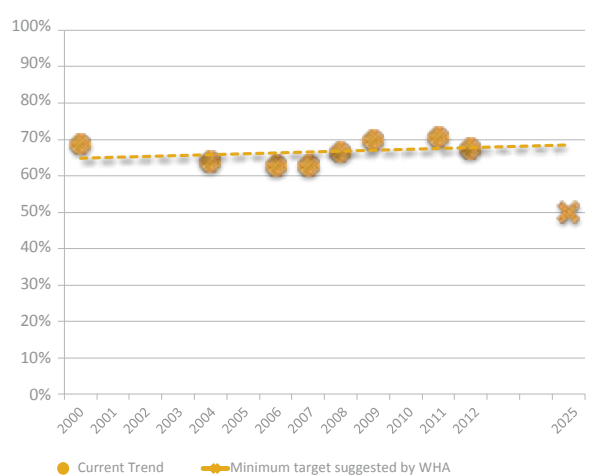
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



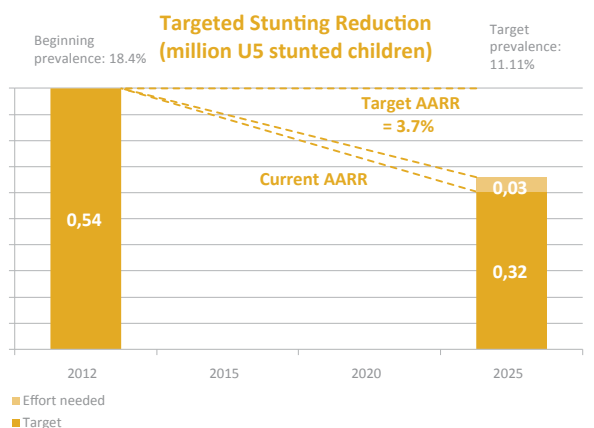
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion (MIDIS) is responsible for the interdepartmental and intersectoral coordination of the National Strategy for Social Development and Inclusion “Inclusion for Growth” (ENDIS).

Strong leadership and high-level political commitment are on hand in the fight against undernutrition. However, although the Interdepartmental Commission for Social Issues provides a multisectoral governmental platform for coordinating national social policy, there is no high-level political platform operating above sector level to specifically coordinate national efforts to counter undernutrition.

The Government promotes coordinated action to fight child undernutrition through regional and local levels of government. The government involves both civil society and the private sector through the Round Table Against Poverty (MCLCP). In addition, the Initiative against Child Undernutrition (IDI) is a collective effort of NGOs, UN organizations, donors and the MCLCP to monitor government action. Measures are being put into practice to achieve better participation from the private sector in the national efforts to fight undernutrition. In September 2014, Peru will organize a “pathway to learning” in which several SUN countries will share their experiences of coordination between different sectors and between the various levels of local and central government.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The “Inclusion for Growth” Strategy is centred on equality and social inclusion. The Coordinated Nutrition Programme (PAN) uses a results-linked budget assignment system to align programmes from the various ministries to an agreed set of results, and includes programmes relating specifically to nutrition. The budget programmes and integral health insurance, alongside social programmes currently under the direct administration of MIDIS, and the programmes for water and sanitation and food security are the government’s main programmatic tools to combat child undernutrition.

The central government coordinates its actions with 25 regional governments to define specific development objectives. Decentralized processes are already under way. Capacity building for technical teams within the regional governments has been identified as a priority. The scope and quality of implementation will increase in tandem with the improvement of the capacity to provide services to remote areas of the country improves. A deceleration has been detected in the reduction of chronic child undernutrition in the country; studies must be carried out to analyse the causes thereof. The IDI monitors the implementation of nutrition policies. The existing national system to monitor and assess programmes could be strengthened at a regional level.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

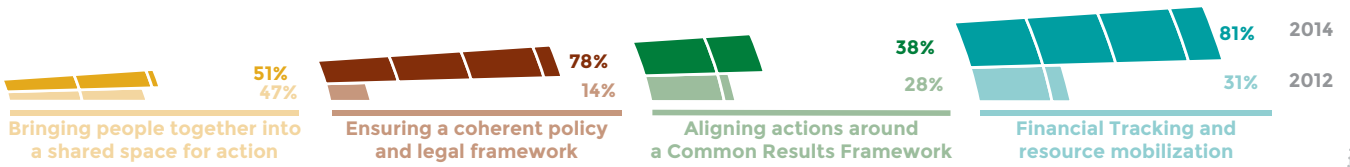
The “Inclusion for Growth” Strategy, adopted in 2013, entails a series of sectoral, intersectoral and interdepartmental policies that contribute to reducing malnutrition. In the same year, MIDIS initiated the preparation of the Guidelines for Coordinated Management to Promote Early Childhood Development, taking into account diverse sectoral and interdepartmental strategies. Peru has a National Action Plan for Infancy and Adolescence (PNAIA). National legislation with an impact on nutrition covers water and sanitation, agriculture, education and diet. The law provides for 90 days of maternity leave and includes measures to apply the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

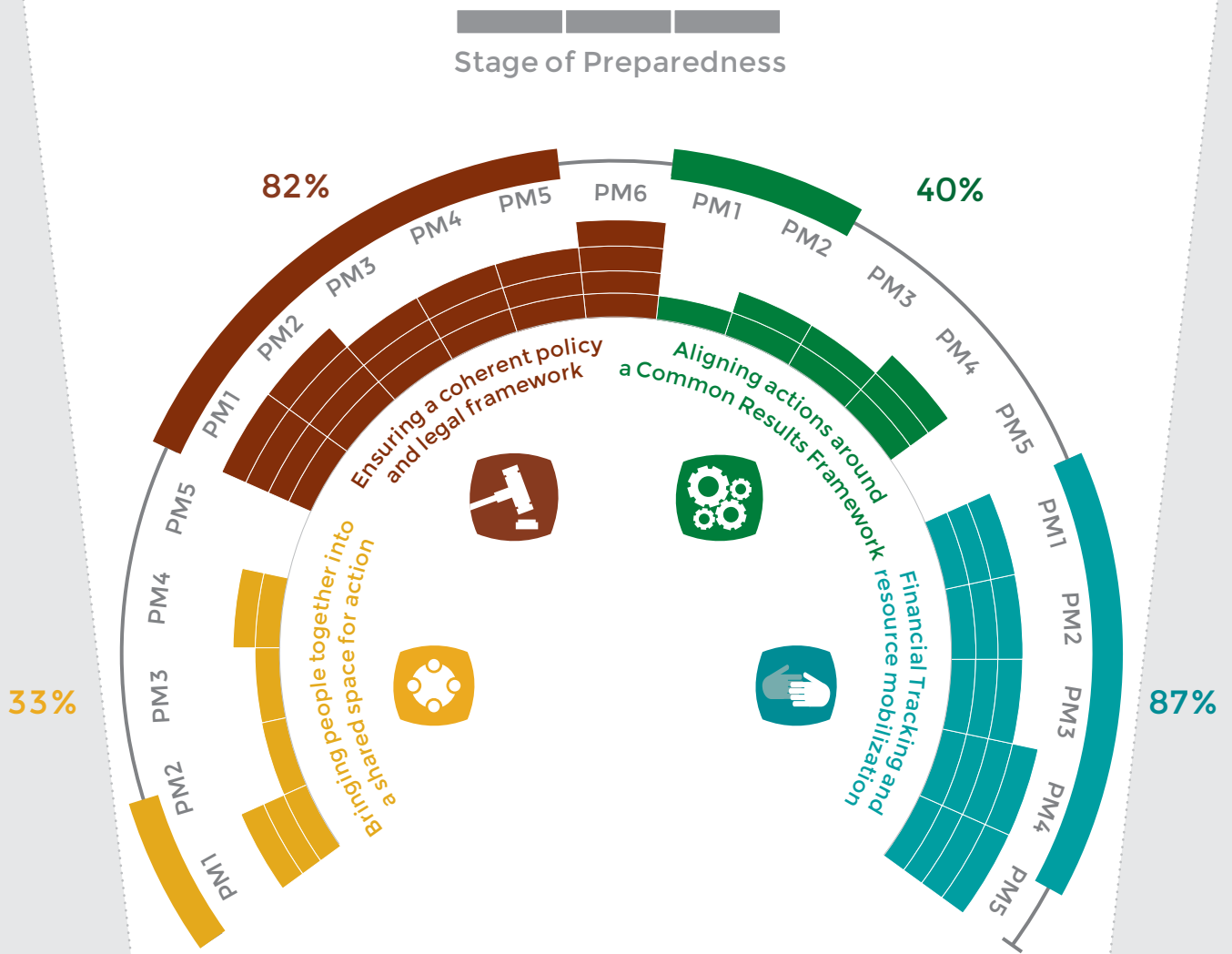
There is a long-term budgetary commitment to maintain and increase financial resources allocated to reducing and preventing chronic child undernutrition. Central government budgets are predictable. The budget allocated to specific actions needs to be quantified according to the public objective and coverage. At a decentralized level, budgets are drawn up based on results which boost the efficiency of implementation. Monitoring is carried out on the quality of spending on social programmes, including nutrition-related programmes and interventions.

Progress Across Four SUN Processes Peru

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat

²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise