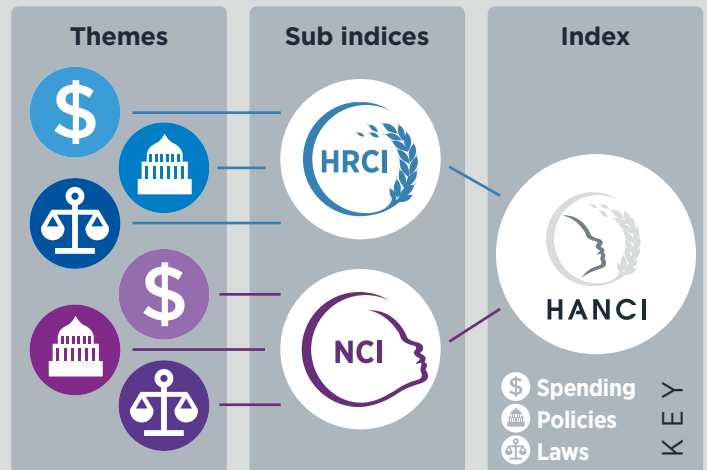
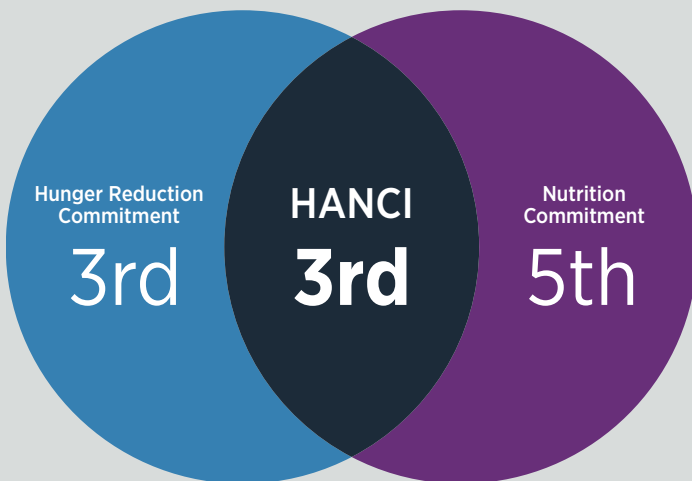


Key data for Peru



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 0.8% **Stunting:** 14.4% **Proportion of population underweight:** 3.4%

Source: Government of Peru (ENDES, 2015)











Strong Performance




- The Government investment in the health sector is comparatively high at 14.4% of total public spending in 2015.
- The Government of Peru has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- Peru instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Peru benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2016.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Peru promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 91.1% of the population of Peru in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Peru 97.6% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2016.
- In Peru, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.













Areas for improvement

- In Peru, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- The Government of Peru has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 3.1% of children in 2012.


Key data for Peru
Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	1.3%	2014	41st
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	14.4%	2015	4th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2016	Joint 4th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 24th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	96.7%	2014	1st
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 5th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2017	Joint 10th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark² No benchmark³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong⁴ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law, Not in Practice  In Law & Practice
Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	3.1%	2012	45th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	91.1%	2015	12th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	76.8%	2015	4th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	97.6%	2016	4th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2011-2021	26th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

*For full details visit:
www.hancindex.org