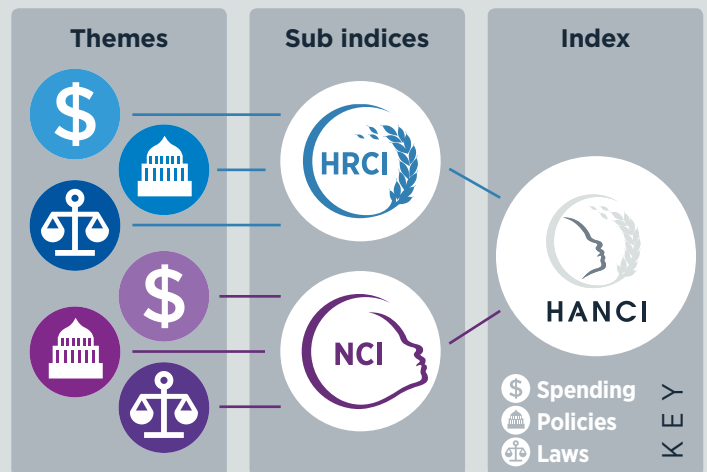
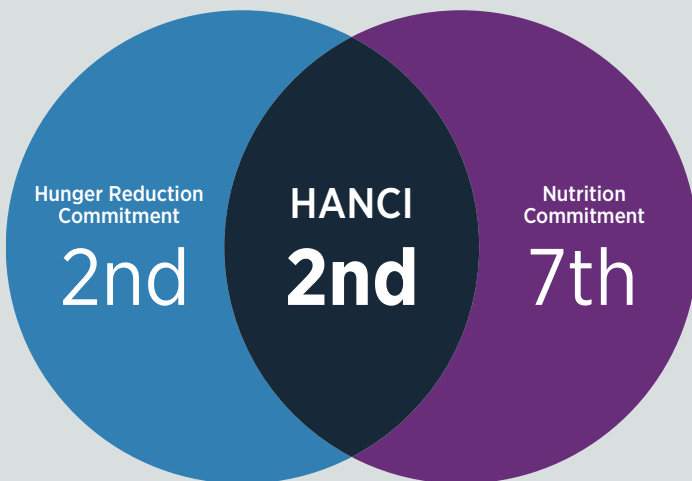


## Key data for Peru



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 0.5%** **Stunting: 12.2%** **Proportion of population underweight: 2.6%**

Source: Government of Peru (ENDES, 2018)











### Strong Performance




- The Government investment in the health sector is comparatively high at 14.9% of total public spending in 2017.
- 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.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- In Peru, the law gives women economic rights equal to men. Women also have equal legal access to agricultural land. These reduce women's vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- 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 2018.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Peru promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 92.1% of the population of Peru in 2017 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

- The Government of Peru has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 3.2% of children in 2017.


**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 <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	2016	35th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	14.9%	2017	3rd
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2019	4th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2019	Joint 14th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	97.7%	2016	1st
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2018	Joint 2nd
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2017	Joint 10th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law & Practice	2019	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	In Law & Practice	2019	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> No benchmark<sup>2</sup> No benchmark<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong<sup>4</sup> 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	2019	Joint 1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	3.2%	2017	45th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	92.1%	2017	8th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	74.3%	2017	6th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	97.6%	2016	Joint 6th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Moderate	2011-2021	25th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Fully Enshrined	2019	Joint 1st

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

\*For full details visit:  
[www.hancindex.org](http://www.hancindex.org)