Key data for Peru

**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.

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

Source: Government of Peru (ENDES, 2018)

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.
### Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANI-Global) - 2019

#### Key data for Peru

### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>35th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- **Access to land (security of tenure) ³**
  - Strong
  - 2019
  - Joint 4th

- **Access to agricultural research and extension services ²**
  - Strong
  - 2019
  - Joint 14th

- **Civil registration system — coverage of live births**
  - 97.7%
  - 2016
  - 1st

- **Functioning of social protection systems ⁵**
  - Moderate
  - 2018
  - Joint 2nd

#### 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 & Practice
  - 2019
  - Joint 1st

- **Equality of women’s economic rights ⁴**
  - In Law & Practice
  - 2019
  - Joint 1st

- **Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)**
  - Yes
  - 2015
  - Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark  
² No benchmark  
³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong  
⁴ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law, Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- **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 ¹**
  - 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

#### Laws

- **ICMBS ² enshrined in domestic law**
  - Fully Enshrined
  - 2019
  - 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  
³ International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

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