

2023

Peru Report

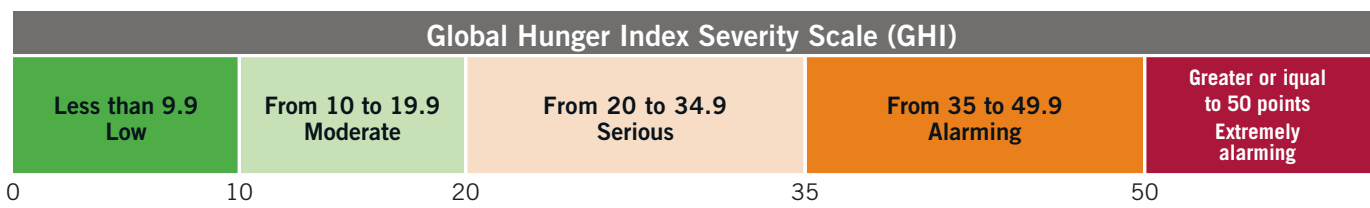
GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

THE POWER OF YOUTH IN THE CREATION OF FOOD SYSTEMS

November 2023



HOW TO READ THE RESULTS?

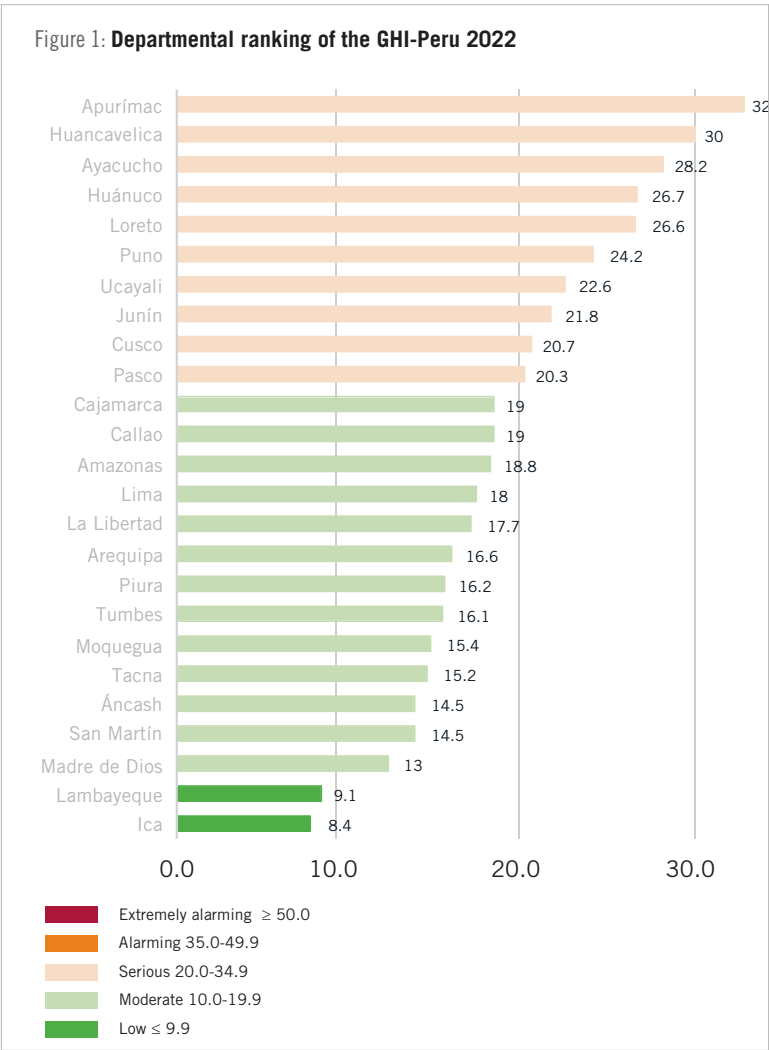


DEPARTMENTAL SITUATION

For 2022 there is a clear setback at the departmental level of the Global Hunger Index. The combination of the strong inflationary pressures during 2022 and the economic stagnation created the perfect context for a generalized economic, social and food deterioration. Only two departments (Ica and Lambayeque) were placed in a "low" hunger situation. In contrast, thirteen departments were in the "moderate" scale and ten departments (mainly in the central and southern Andes and the northern Amazonian region) were categorized with a "severe" hunger index. The departments that went from a moderate situation (2021) to a severe situation (2022) were

Cusco, Junin and Pasco. Huancavelica and Apurimicac, on the other hand, are close to "alarming" (see Map 1 and Figure 1).

Due to the agro-export boom, the growth of agro-industrial production and mining potential, the departments of Ica, Lambayeque, Madre de Dios and Ancash appear as the departments with the least serious hunger levels in the country. However, the current conditions may deteriorate considering the critical economic situation the country is facing.



Source: ENAHO 2022, ENDES 2022

RESULTS BY TERRITORY

According to different socio-economic analysis, the Peruvian coast is still the most developed region and the Peruvian Amazonas, and the Andes are the most underdeveloped. This is also reflected in the hunger levels. Since the second decade of this century, the Metropolitan of Lima and the rest of the country's coastal areas have also entered a process of deterioration or stagnation in terms of hunger (see Figure 2).

The COVID-19 pandemic, the political instability, the supply chain crisis, and the climate and economic crisis have only deepened these trends, increasing hunger levels on the coast, comparable to those of the Andes and the Peruvian Amazonas. In the case of Lima, the hunger levels are currently higher than that of the rest of the coast (see Figure 3).

Figure 2: Evolution of GHI according to natural regions, 2010-2022

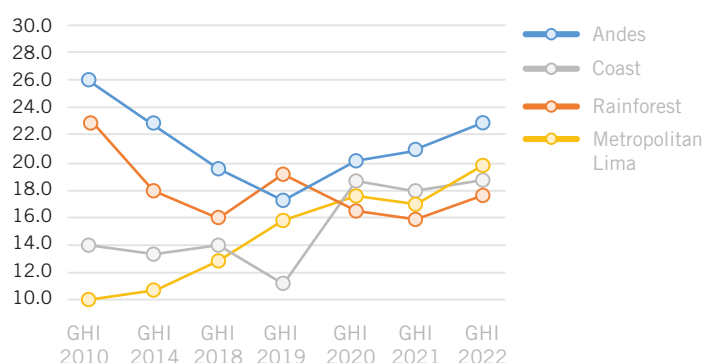
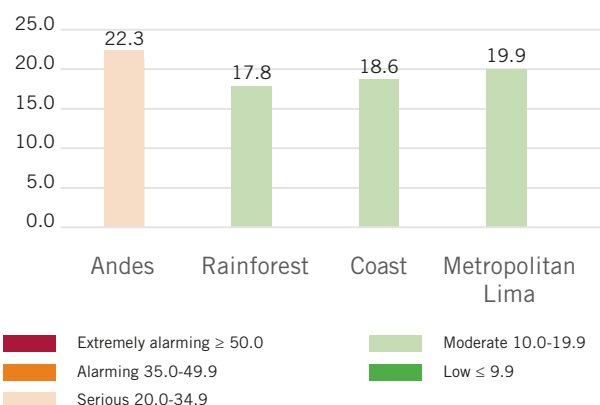


Figure 3: GHI by natural regions, 2022



Source: ENAHO, ENDES various years

GHI TREND

In the last decade (2010-2019), most of the departments in Peru achieved significant reductions in the hunger levels. The departments of Pasco, Cusco and Huancavelica stand out, having achieved reductions in hunger of more than ten points of the GHI. Unfortunately, the social, economic and institutional landscape of recent years erased several years of progress. According to the GHI 2022, the departments that have lost more than a decade of progress against hunger include Madre de Dios, Tacna, Moquegua, Tumbes, Lima, the constitutional province of Callao, Junín, Ucayali and Apurímac (see Figure 4).

In terms of areas of residence, urban areas have been the hardest hit with hunger levels increasingly close to "severe" which is far from the levels registered in the past decade (see Figure 5). High rates of informality, underemployment and precarious income make them more fragile and vulnerable to any unexpected shock. Since the pandemic to date, rural areas have gone from a moderate hunger situation to a severe one. If the difficult economic conditions continue, it will take longer to recover the pre-pandemic situation.

Figure 4: Evolution of the GHI-Peru departmental, 2008-2021

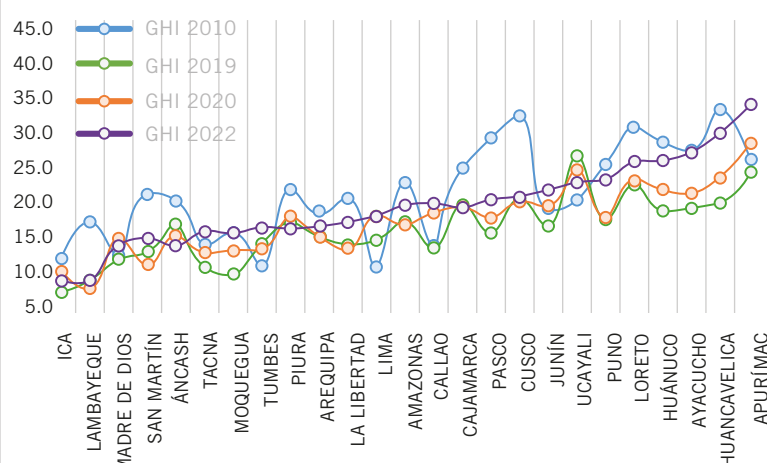
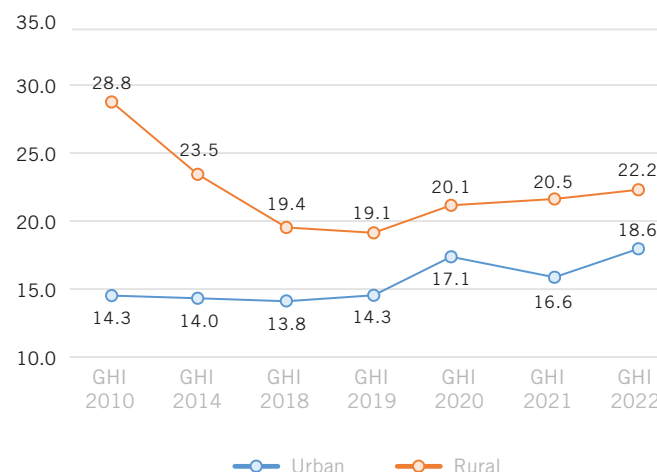


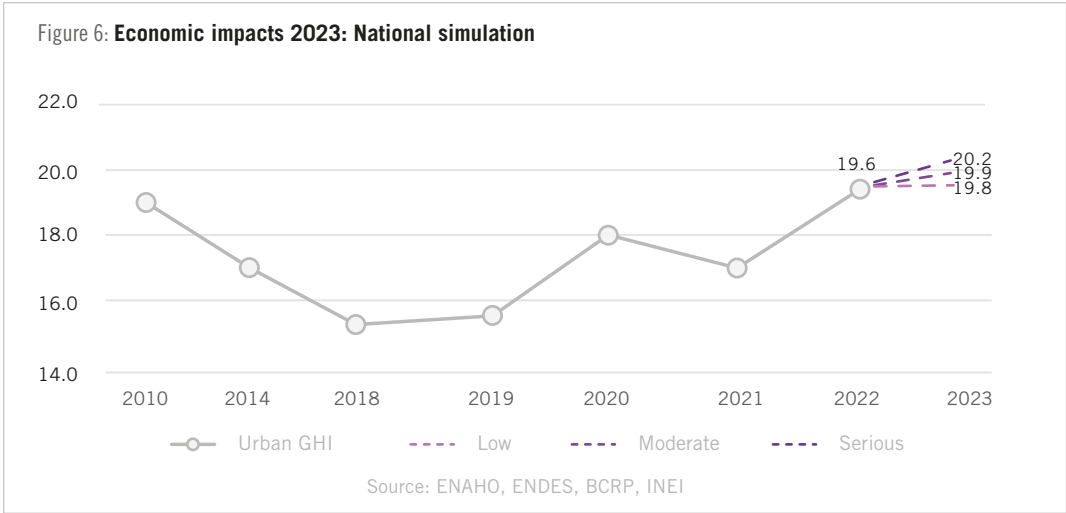
Figure 5: Evolution of the GHI-Peru by areas of residence, 2010-2022



Source: ENAHO, ENDES various years

NATIONAL SIMULATION OF GHI IN A CONTEXT OF CRISIS

The forecast for the national level indicates that the current economic crisis will lead to a deterioration of the hunger levels throughout the country with three possible scenarios (Figure 6). In the most pessimistic scenario (severe impacts), the GHI will increase to 20.2 points, in other words, the national hunger situation will move from moderate to severe. In all three of the scenarios, the 2023 hunger incidence level will be the worst recorded during the entire period analyzed (2010-2023).

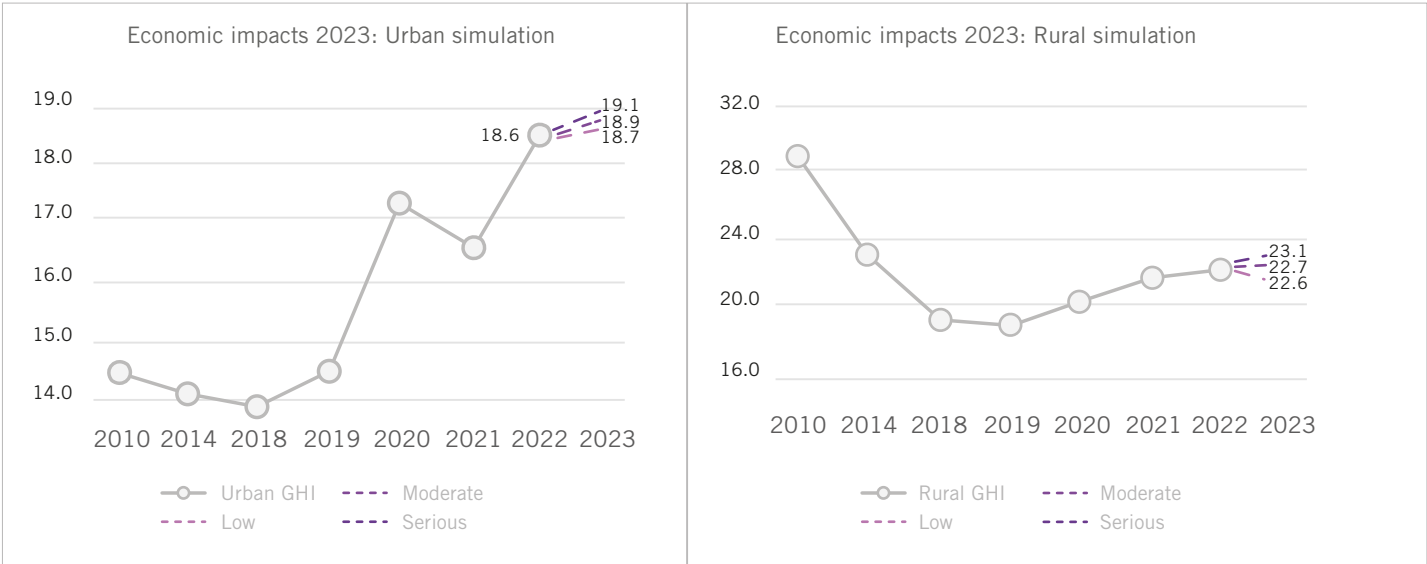


Simulation by GHI residence areas

The hunger situation is also expected to deteriorate in both areas, but with very particular characteristics for each of them (Figure 7). In the case of the urban area, the hunger level stagnated before the pandemic. The precariousness of urban employment, the loss of purchasing power, incipient investment, added to the various national and global crises, have aggravated the conditions for economic subsistence and significantly deteriorated the hunger situation.

In the case of rural areas, the worsening of hunger has not been as drastic as in urban areas, probably due to the very characteristic of rural populations that cover a large part of their food needs with their own agricultural production. However, weather conditions (El Niño phenomenon) and the international volatility of oil prices could negatively affect rural family economies and, in this sense, reverse the apparent food resilience of these areas.

Figure 7: **Simulation by area of residence**



Fuente: ENAHO, ENDES, SINADEF, INEI.

PENDING CHALLENGES

- ✓ The 21st century has been demanding for the reduction of hunger in the world. The increased occurrence and severity of weather phenomena at the global level, the instability of the price of the main commodities, economic crises, among other important aspects, have shaped a period characterized by a repeated rise in food prices worldwide, which has impeded progress in the global eradication of hunger.
- ✓ Inflationary pressures and the economic stagnation in 2022, and the current economic crisis that the country is going through have aggravated the crisis and deteriorated the living conditions of millions of families in the country, exacerbating among others the food indicators. The FAO ranks Peru as the South American country with the worst food security.
- ✓ The challenges for the State are undoubtedly great and complex. More than ever, short, medium and long-term policies are crucial. For such challenges, the efforts of the State are not enough. The private sector in its broadest sense (business, civil society, individual initiatives, organizations, etc.) and international cooperation are of vital importance to complement, empower or improve public action in favor of social welfare.
- ✓ Future progress in reducing hunger in the country and the world requires the active participation of the community and the indigenous peoples as the main agents of change in their territorial and cultural environments. This will lead to fairer, developed and environmentally responsible societies.

GHI 2023 PROPOSALS

- ✓ Investing in local and regional markets, as well as pre- and post-harvest activities such as processing, storage, marketing, and transportation, can help localize and transform food systems at all levels.
- ✓ Employment conditions must be improved, and fair salaries guaranteed within the food systems so that youth perceive agriculture and food systems as sectors where they can make a profitable living and develop their professional careers.
- ✓ Support and diversify agricultural production that integrates indigenous and traditional knowledge, as well as modern technologies, machining and irrigation to make agriculture more profitable and less labor-intensive.
- ✓ Young people must play a central role in making decisions that affect them. To participate in food systems, they need greater access to education and training, skills development and capacity building as they relate to agriculture and other food systems activities.
- ✓ Social and economic programs should incorporate gender equality to eliminate education and employment barriers for young women and help them reduce their unpaid care work.

WELTHUNGERHILFE

Kyomi Nishida is a young environmental activist of Yine origin who lives in Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios. She studied gastronomy and is currently studying education at UNAMAD. Through the project "The right to food and the right to a future in the Amazonas" implemented by WHH and DAR (Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), together with FENAMAD, Kyomi has participated in agroforestry workshops accompanying native communities.

This experience helped her to promote a small vegetable garden in a school near Puerto Maldonado with children in third and fourth grade of primary school. "Teaching children about food and food security is a daily task. First we have to awaken their curiosity about how seeds can be used to develop a food or fruit for human consumption and about the care it requires because it is a living being that has to be cared for until it is harvested." The families are also involved in the bio garden, and together with them, they prepare the soil, participate in the harvest and take care of its maintenance.

The harvested produce, such as vegetables, is used in school lunches, enriching their diet. Kyomi's initiative generates a positive impact among students and teachers, addressing the need for varied and nutritious diets. At the same time, generating greater awareness about the production, quality and consumption of food for the proper development of children.



AYUDA EN ACCIÓN



Xavier Alarico Gavilano is the administrator of the “El Rey” mariculture association in Sechura, Piura. They have been cultivating scallops and oysters for 22 years using aquaculture techniques and have decided to work in an environmentally sustainable manner to avoid predation of the product that they work with.

The Ayuda en Acción Foundation works with the “El Rey” Association through its Gallariy program and has worked with them to develop and plan the organization. Mentoring has been provided in cost management, human resource management, processes, accounting and taxation, allowing them to improve their operations. They have also received training in business intelligence, which enables them to gather relevant information, transform it into knowledge, and make decisions about their sales processes.

It has been important for the “El Rey” Association of maricultores to formalize and professionalize the work they do, which has enabled them to take the leap to the company level and face the changes that are developing in the sector.

HELVETAS

Only 3 years old, Alejandra knows that the wind in her community is not looked favourable upon. At 3830 meters above sea level, in the town of Kelluyo in the dry puna of Puno, rain has always been scarce. However, for more than a year, the clouds have been blown away by the wind.

Her grandmother, “mamita Herminia”, told us how the wind picks up and covers the cañihua, quinoa and potatoes with dust. Cañihua, an Andean grain from Peru, is the main crop in Kelluyo that is harvested in May, producing between 50 and 80 bags per family. “When she was little, we always ate it. It is nutritious and helps the brain, that’s why I always give her Ale so that she grows healthy and strong”.

Ale will not have to roast and grind the cañihua in the early morning. Since 2022, thanks to the work of the MIDIS-FONCODES Haku Wiñay program in promoting Inclusive rural entrepreneurship, they have a grinder and roaster with which they obtain flour to sell in local markets and communal consumption.

Herminia and two community members, part of an Inclusive Rural Entrepreneurship, fight against the wind. For this reason, FONCODES, together with Andes Resilientes, is carrying out a situational diagnosis of 105 Inclusive rural entrepreneurship in Puno and Cusco. The diagnosis seeks to identify difficulties, learning, good practices and innovations to incorporate adaptation strategies to climate change that allow them to consolidate and be more sustainable.

Helvetas Perú works with FONCODES, within the framework of the Andes Resilient to Climate Change project of the Helvetas consortium and Fundación Avina, of the Swiss Cooperation COSUDE.



ALEJANDRA, THE CHILD HOPE OF KELLUYO

CESVI



ROSAURA, THE CHALLENGE OF RETURNING TO THE FIELD

Rosaura Laura is a young woman in charge of managing the company “Juan Laura, The Chocolate Farmer” in Pichari, province of La Convencion, department of Cusco.

As a daughter of a family of farmers, she spent her childhood in VRAEM which was heavily affected by the violence of the internal armed conflict. From a very young age, there was the idea on her family’s farm of preserving the diversity and care for the countryside. Over time, she went to the city to study and specialized as a genetic resources’ analyst.

After that, she decided to return to the countryside and bring value to the Peruvian cocoa, especially from VRAEM. “I returned to the countryside because I wanted to show that the farmer is the driving force of his or her own development. And to put an end to the idea that the young population does not have any opportunities in the countryside. The work of the farmer is so dignified and important for food security that it is necessary to strengthen and dignify it.”

Rosaura feels that the work of the young population is indispensable. “Trained young people must return to the countryside to do their bit and modernize it, not in the sense of putting chemicals in food, but of merging the traditions of our families with the knowledge that one acquires in institutes, universities... so that this leads to improvements in our lives, our society and our country.”

Alliance 2015

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