



# LATIN AMERICA

## REGIONAL NEWSLETTER | 2021 - N° 3

**COVERAGE TERM:** MAY 1ST - JUNE 30TH 2021

**DATE:** 21/07/2021

### CENTRAL AMÉRICA

9 million of food insecure people need assistance in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

### COLOMBIA

On average, 620 deaths per day and more than 21.000 new COVID19 positive cases continue to be reported.

### PERU

There is a law proposal for the declaration of food emergency since there are 4.5 million people in food insecurity



# 1. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

## CENTRAL AMERICA

Over the last three months, **the number of reported cases and deaths because of the COVID19 pandemic has gradually increased** until reaching a peak in the number of daily infections and deaths at the end of June 2021.

Contrary to what has happened in other countries, where there are waves and peaks of infection over the months, in Guatemala the evolution is marked by a gradual and uninterrupted growth, strongly conditioned by the absence of reliable tests and statistics in a large part of the country. According to the Guatemalan Ministry of Health, there were 20,177 active cases as of 25 June, while the daily death toll exceeds 50, the highest figure for 14 months. In Honduras, COVID-19 infections are on the rise, with 1,041 new cases reported on average every day and 40 deaths per day at the end of June.

**The rate of vaccination in Central America remains particularly slow.** As of early July 2021, only 0.9% of the population in Guatemala or 0.6% of the inhabitants of Honduras had received full dose of vaccination compared to 40.9% in Spain<sup>1</sup>.



From May to the end of August, rural areas in Central America are experiencing the so-called **Seasonal Hunger**, a period when employment opportunities are very limited and farming families have not yet been able to harvest their staple crops of maize and beans.

According to FEWSNET and field work by Action Against Hunger teams, food prices show an upward trend, while scarce employment opportunities have been further reduced because of the pandemic, and households affected by Hurricanes Eta and Iota have not yet fully recovered their livelihoods. As a result, the UN estimates that some **9 million food insecure people need assistance** in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

## COLOMBIA



The pandemic is causing concern throughout the country, with **daily averages of 620 deaths and more than 21,000 new positive cases**. In addition, ICU occupancy is over 90%.

The government continues with the vaccination process, which to date has accumulated 18.58 million doses applied and 7.10 million people immunized. To support the pace of vaccination, private companies have been authorized to purchase vaccines.

Since April 28<sup>th</sup> there have been daily massive demonstrations and last June 1<sup>st</sup>, the National Strike Committee urged citizens to eliminate the restrictions and blockades that have caused shortages of food, medical supplies and transportation nationwide. Despite this, **social mobilizations continue, due to discontent with the economic, social and health situation aggravated by the pandemic.**

<sup>1</sup> <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>



After more than 65 days of demonstrations, with violent incidents, numerous international organizations continue to ask the government to clarify the death of 45 protesters allegedly at the hands of the security forces, the multiple injuries resulting from the response of the Mobile Anti-Riot Squads (ESMAD), as well as the 114 missing persons.<sup>2</sup>

Despite the 2016 Peace Agreements, **confrontations and human rights violations persist. As of May, 29.252 people have been displaced, an increase of 101% compared to last year**, while 277 people in the reincorporation process have been killed since the signing of the Peace Agreement.

In terms of confinement (inability to leave/enter their territory due to violence/threats), an increase of 58% is reported for a total of 27.025 people affected so far in 2021.<sup>3</sup>

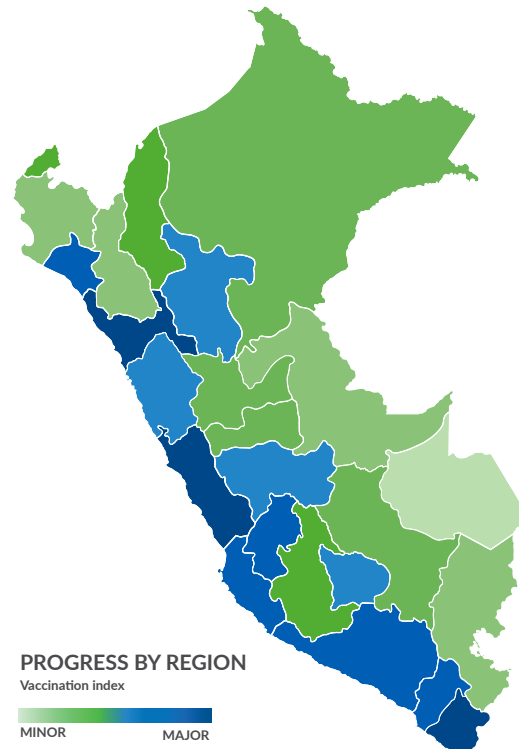
Finally, according to UNHCR last report, **Colombia has the highest number of displaced persons worldwide (8.3 million people)** and is the second country with the largest refugee population (1,8 million people coming from Venezuela as of January 31, 2021).

## PERU

After having suffered in April 2020 the worst peak of the entire pandemic in terms of infections and daily deaths, **Peru begins to present a decline in the long and intense second wave, which lasted for more than five months and has positioned the country as one of the worst managed and most affected by the pandemic**, with more than two million confirmed symptomatic cases and more than 191.000 deaths (it is the country with the highest COVID-19 mortality rate in the world).

In February 2021, the distribution of vaccines began, reaching a total of 7.900.990 doses applied, with a total of 3.274.903 people with full vaccination and 1.351.184 people only with the first dose.

**To date, the Peruvian government has contracted 62.7 million doses, which would ensure complete coverage of its population.** National vaccination plan includes cancer and HIV patients since June, in parallel with pregnant women and women over 60 years of age.



Source: Data La República 2021

The first two cases of the Delta variant have been identified in Peru, in the Arequipa region, where there has been an increase in infections, contrary to what happened in the rest of the country, where, as has been indicated, the incidence of the coronavirus is descending.

In the political sphere, there is still no formally appointed president, which is slowing down the process of transferring powers to the new government and generating some social conflict.

Bill 7821/2020-CR has been presented and is under discussion in the Congress of the Republic to declare the recognition of the food emergency as a necessity and national interest. This is considering that **about 4,5 million Peruvians are facing food insecurity. It is proposed that the State allocate resources, infrastructure and equipment that improve access to food for the vulnerable population.** In this context, it will be important to consider coordination and articulation actions in the territories where work is being carried out.

<sup>2</sup> CNN/junio 11: <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/danos-y-perdidas-economicas-por-el-paro-nacional-en-colombia/>

<sup>3</sup> OCHA/junio 24: [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/infografia\\_impacto\\_y\\_tendencias\\_humanitarias\\_entre\\_enero\\_mayo\\_2021\\_vf\\_2.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/infografia_impacto_y_tendencias_humanitarias_entre_enero_mayo_2021_vf_2.pdf)





## 2. STUDIES / SURVEYS



### CENTRAL AMERICA

### HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY SURVEY



MARCH TO  
APRIL 2021

Coordinated by teams from **Action Against Hunger** and a group of **up to 20 local and international NGOs** operating in Central America with ECHO support.

Methodology included:



**4000**  
HOUSEHOLDS



Central American  
Dry Corridor



The objective was to **learn how food security was evolving after the impact of hurricanes Eta & Iota**, as well as the socio-economic consequences of the COVID19 pandemic.



Data collection was conducted electronically using **Kobo Collect** tools.

The survey questionnaire:



was designed according to the **Consolidated Approach to Food Security Indicator Reporting** (CARI) methodology promoted by the World Food Program (WFP) and widely endorsed by the humanitarian community.



Was agreed upon by the twenty or so organizations that participated in the process and included, among others, the following topics:

- i) Information on household food consumption
- ii) Information on expenditures
- iii) Information on coping strategies
- iv) COVID-19 affected people

### THE CONCLUSIONS OF THIS STUDY REFLECT:



**90%** of the surveyed families present some type of food insecurity, with notable differences between the Central American countries.

In terms of **levels of food insecurity**:



**Honduras** has the highest percentage of the population **95%** of cases.



**Guatemala: 93%** of cases\*  
**Nicaragua: 86%** of cases  
**El Salvador: 85%** of cases

\*Guatemala presents the highest frequency of families in **severe food insecurity** (7% of the population).

Regarding **food consumption**:

**22%**

of households show **poor or borderline consumption**

**78%**

of households have **acceptable consumption**



Households with poor or borderline consumption have much **less variability with respect to the type of food to which they have access.**



**18%** of households **consume less than 4 food groups per day.**



On average, households spend **66%** of their income on food purchases.



Households that are severely food insecure **spend up to 83%** of their income on food.

**81%** of families have implemented coping strategy in their household, the most common being crisis and stress strategies



especially those referring in the decrease of health and education expenses, although more than **half of the families buy on credit or borrow food or have worked for food.**



The survey also **revealed the unlike coverage of social safety nets in Central America**, which directly affects the food security of the most vulnerable households.



**52,8%** of households in **El Salvador**

**11,5%** of households in **Guatemala**

**3,1%** of households in **Honduras**

Received some type of assistance provided by the state or other entities

The weakness of social safety nets, and the discontinuity of the care programs launched in Guatemala and Honduras in response to the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, **make it even more difficult for Central American societies to recover.**





## COLOMBIA

### CASE STUDY ON THE MIGRATION DYNAMICS OF PEOPLE ON MIGRATION ROUTES

APRIL TO MAY 2021

**Migration routes** between Villa del Rosario (Norte Santander) and Bucaramanga.

Methodology included:



**489 quantitative surveys** were conducted, complemented with qualitative information from 31 interviews with NGOs and migrants.

#### THE CONCLUSIONS OF THIS STUDY REFLECT:



**9%** of the people interviewed are between 14 and 18 years old, reflecting one of the emerging phenomena related to the departure of unaccompanied minors, especially boys (13%).



**95,5%** stated that **part of their family remained in Venezuela**, but 71% expect those family members to leave Venezuela soon. This data presumes that the migratory flow will continue to grow.

**Main reason** for leaving Venezuela:

Improve economic conditions

**50,5%**



**44,6%** Improving living conditions (food security, education)

**4,9%** Other reasons

## PERU

### NORTH LIMA PROJECT EMPLOYS AND UNDERTAKES. REFLECTIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AND LESSONS LEARNED

AUGUST 2020 TO FEBRUARY 2021

**8 DISTRICTS** of North Lima: Ancón, Comas, Carabaylo, Independencia, Los Olivos, Puente Piedra, San Martín de Porres and Santa Rosa.

Methodology included:



**53 INTERVIEWS** conducted out with the key actors of the project



**Analysis based on the results of the project** executed by Action Against Hunger and funded by Madrid Municipality.

#### THE CONCLUSIONS OF THIS STUDY REFLECT:



Technical assistance and training for municipal officials for the formulation of investment plans and projects is key.



The need to incorporate the gender approach is clear.



Strengthening the digital skills of local government workers becomes critical in a COVID-19 context.



Involving companies is essential.



The youth and women who are trained show a broad interest and motivation for the knowledge of labor rights.



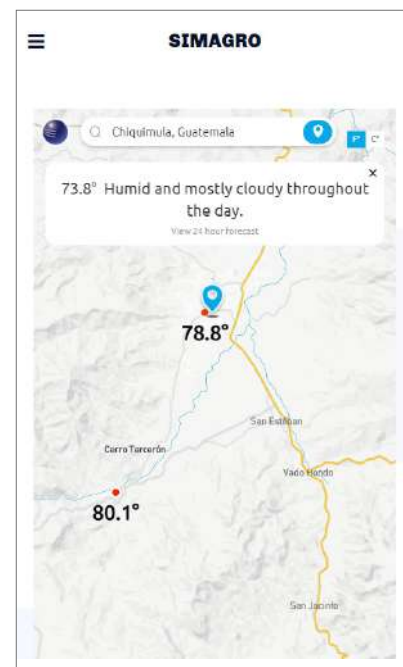
## 3. INNOVATION

### CENTRAL AMERICA

In June 2021, the **AGROCLIMATE MONITORING SYSTEM (SIMAGRO)** of the Department of Chiquimula in the Eastern Region of Guatemala was presented to the public. SIMAGRO is a monitoring system that allows the general public, but especially farmers, to have access to information related to the climate and its relationship with crops in this part of the country. Ultimately, the aim is that timely knowledge of relevant agro-climatic information minimizes the risk of losses and improves local production.

In practice, **it functions as an information repository that brings together agro-climatic bulletins, weather forecasts and allows drought monitoring through satellite images.** It also provides real-time weather information for the department of Chiquimula with a local network of its own weather stations.

Action Against Hunger has been supporting this initiative since its inception, under the auspices of the Centro Universitario del Oriente (CUNORI), attached to the University of San Carlos. The germ of SIMAGRO is the Agroclimatic Table of Chiquimula, which, under the leadership of local actors, has allowed public institutions, specialized civil society organizations, academia and cooperatives to share climate and agricultural information and analysis for almost a decade. Together with Bioversity International and ECHO, Action Against Hunger has supported this effort, which in recent years has spread as an example replicated in other areas of the country.



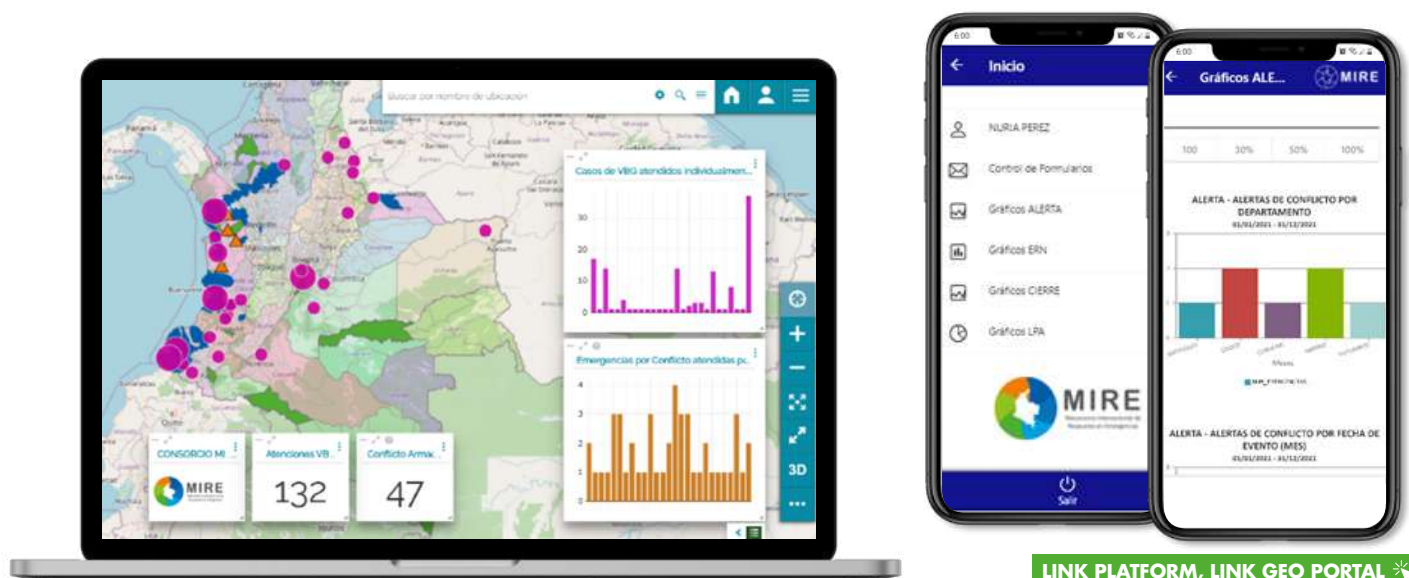
SIMAGRO platform visualization, 2021.

### COLOMBIA

#### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TRACKING TOOL

Action Against Hunger, together with NRC, APS and MDM, is part of the MIRE Consortium (Intersectoral Emergency Response Mechanism) which is funded by ECHO and is the main mechanism for the attention of emergencies derived from the conflict in Colombia.

In the framework of this initiative, our **Information Management Unit (UGI)** has implemented an information system for the collection of data from the KoboToolbox forms, linked to a tool for the creation of statistics and context and response maps. The alphanumeric information can be consulted from a cell phone application, humanitarian alerts generated can be consulted in real time and the RNAs (rapid needs assessments) and the closure reports of each emergency are known. Access to information in real time allows for a faster reaction by all MIRE members and consequently an improved response.





## PERU

### GUIDELINES FOR THE SAFE OPERATION OF SOUP KITCHENS IN COVID-19

Soup kitchens are community organizations whose purpose is to provide food at a very low cost to vulnerable populations; for this, they receive non-perishable food from the State and self-manage resources for its operation; there are currently approximately 14.000 dining rooms in Peru.

In a context of a COVID-19 pandemic, **the safe operation of soup kitchens is key to maintaining the service and alleviating food insecurity without posing a risk to their operators or users.** For this reason, the document “Guidelines for the safe operation of soup kitchens and preventing the spread of COVID-19” has been prepared, which systematically presents the following components: **i)** prevention practices against to COVID-19; **ii)** organization and operation; **iii)** hygiene measures; **iv)** personal care; **v)** food preservation; **vi)** attention to diners; and **vii)** pest control.

Through the Project “Lima Norte actúa con prevención y protección en la COVID-19”, financed by SDC, 938 soup kitchens in 7 districts received educational materials contributing to the training of 4.690 women leaders. This action has been possible to the work articulated with the Food Complementation Program, Municipal Association of Lima Norte, 07 Municipalities and the Lima Norte Health Directorate.



#### SKETCH MODEL OF THE SOUP KITCHENS AREAS

You can find all the information in the document: **ORIENTACIONES PARA EL FUNCIONAMIENTO SEGURO DE COMEDORES POPULARES Y PREVENIR LA PROPAGACIÓN DE LA COVID-19**





## 4. TESTIMONIALS

### COLOMBIA

La Guajira is the northernmost area of Latin America, a region with an abundance of rivers and jungles in the southern, which are gradually turning into an arid and immense desert. It is historically home to the Wayúu indigenous community, which represents 45% of the department's population and is the largest indigenous community in Colombia.

**The limitations to fundamental rights in La Guajira are evident for 39,7% of its population living in extreme poverty.** The limited presence of the state, the dispersion of populations in the desert, global warming, structural poverty and the recent arrival of 148.000 migrants and refugees in vulnerable situation, have caused the collapse of the health system, already deficient and also affected by the effects of the pandemic.

The Wayúu live in communities called "rancherías" with their respective houses and meeting spaces scattered throughout the territory. In this territory, the more prosperous communities have schools where some children study, or mills that help to collect scarce amounts of salinized groundwater, the water that children and adults drink without meeting the required safe water parameters, making its consumption one of the main factors causing malnutrition.

**The region has a malnutrition rate six times higher than the national rate.** The most fortunate families live close to the mills, but others must travel miles under the sun to get water. According to the government, 77% of indigenous families in La Guajira are affected by food insecurity.





## ON WHEELS FOR THE WATER:

Having a transport that shortens distances in the desert means opportunities. A bicycle for mobility becomes a tool that allows children and young people to get to school, communities to access water more easily and families to communicate and meet each other.

In articulation with the NGO World Bicycle Relief ([worldbicyclerelief.org](http://worldbicyclerelief.org)) focused on large-scale bicycle distribution programs in developing countries, we identified the opportunity to improve the lives of several communities throughout La Guajira. Both organizations joined forces so that 487 families in the municipalities of Uribia, Manaure and Riohacha received one bicycle per household. **The gender focus was key in this intervention and 70% of the beneficiaries were women.** Several benefits are associated with the intervention: access to water is improved, the commercialization of local enterprises is strengthened, transportation conditions for students are improved and thus access to education is improved to avoid school dropout.

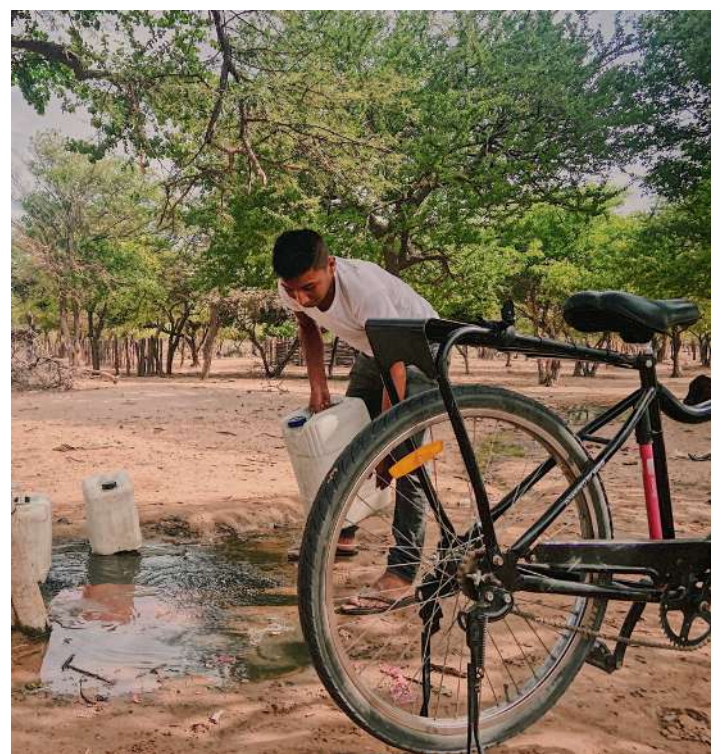


*The most benefited have been the communities that live further away, 3 to 5 kilometers away. Now if something happens we can find each other faster and if they need water from the mill or food, it takes less time to get there"*



**DAISY CAMARGO**  
leader of the Majalí community

Daisy is solemn and speaks and breathes calmly. With her calm awe, she tells us that the bicycles came to complement the results of the USAID-funded Yanamaproject. As of May 2021, **8.596 people have benefited, including 50 families in his community.** Drought-resilient production systems, training in good practices for their goats and cattle, training in risk management and the improvement of systems for obtaining safe water are some of the interventions we carried out in the region.







*It will help us a lot to supply more than 40 families, including elderly people, children, pregnant women [...]*



**ALICIA LIMA**  
Human settlement La Peruanidad/  
Common Pot "Llapam Wasi"

Among the challenges of 2020 was to ensure the correct nutrition of populations with fewer resources. **The soup-kitchen have been the engine that has allowed many families in our country to survive the lack of income during the pandemic.** Getting food to the different districts of the country has been a successful task thanks to the articulation with the State, the beneficiaries and the grassroots organizations. More than 105 tons of food have been distributed in shelters, common pots and soup kitchens (fresh and dry unprepared food) and 22.665 rations / food plates in shelters (distributed prepared food).

**Alicia Lima** from the human settlement La Peruanidad / Common Pot "Llapam Wasi" and beneficiary of the project, points out: "It will help us a lot to supply more than 40 families, including elderly people, children, pregnant women ... I appreciate the support they give us today with rice, beans, preserves, milk, oil ... because that is what is most used in a common pot, and we need it. We also have people from abroad such as Venezuela that we can support. With what little we have; we shake hands to benefit many families... The common pots of Peru and here in Pamplona Alta we urgently need this help".







## 5. REGIONAL RESPONSE

# CRITICAL REGIONAL FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

The **State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021** report<sup>5</sup>, shows how negative trends in the fight against world hunger have been exacerbated by pandemics: "While the global prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity has been slowly on the rise since 2014, the estimated increase in 2020 was equal to that of the previous five years combined. Nearly one in three people in the world (2.37 billion) did not have access to adequate food in 2020 – an increase of almost 320 million people in just one year".

Although the majority of hungry people are in Africa and Asia, the worst trends are in Latin America.

The evolution in recent years shows a 64% increase in the number of undernourished people, from 36,4 million in 2015 to 59,7 million in 2020<sup>6</sup> (figure 1), as well as an accelerated increase in the percentage of severely (14%) and moderately or severely<sup>7</sup> (40,9%) food insecure people, representing an increase of almost 50% since 2015 (figure 2).

### CHANGE 2015 - 2021

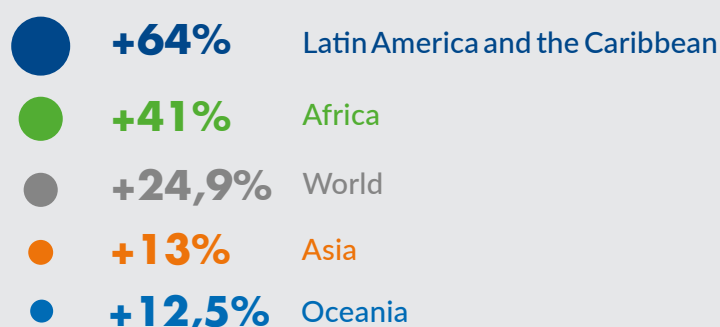


FIGURE 1: SOFI Data 2021, Washington Post edition

### PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SUFFERING FOOD INSECURITY (MODERATE/SEVERE)

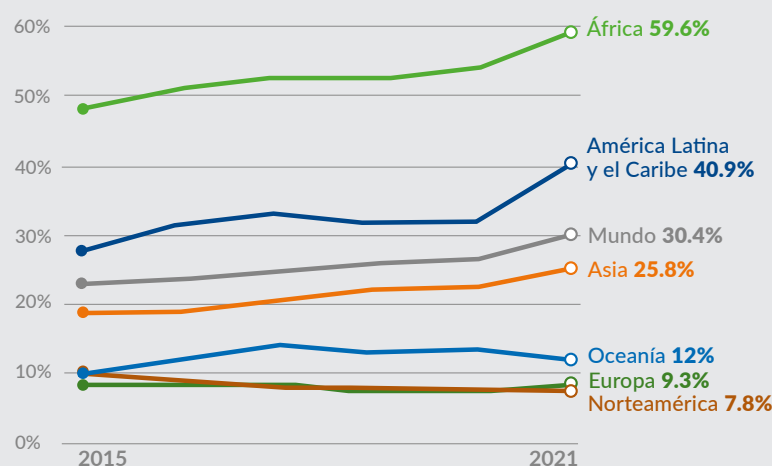
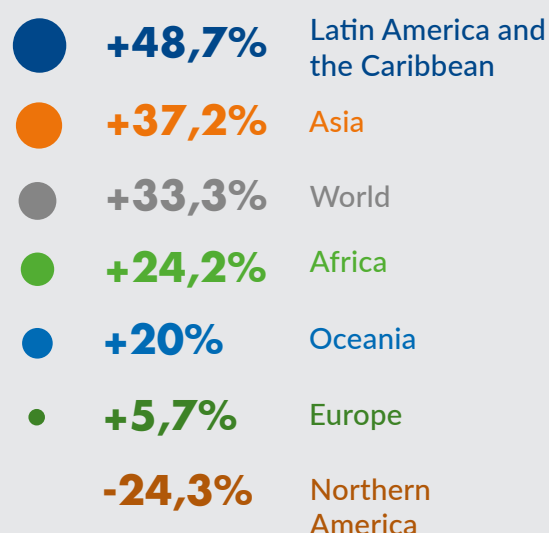


FIGURE 2: SOFI Data 2021, Washington Post edition

### CHANGE 2015 - 2021



In this context of a worsening situation in Latin America, in this newsletter we want to assess the level of outreach of our [Regional Appeal 2021-2025](#), comparing the goals we had set and the progress we have made in the first half of the year.

<sup>5</sup> <https://sdgs.un.org/events/state-food-security-and-nutrition-world-2021-sofi-33052>

<sup>6</sup> SOFI 2021; tabla 2

<sup>7</sup> SOFI 2021; tabla 3





# REGIONAL APPEAL 2021 - 2023

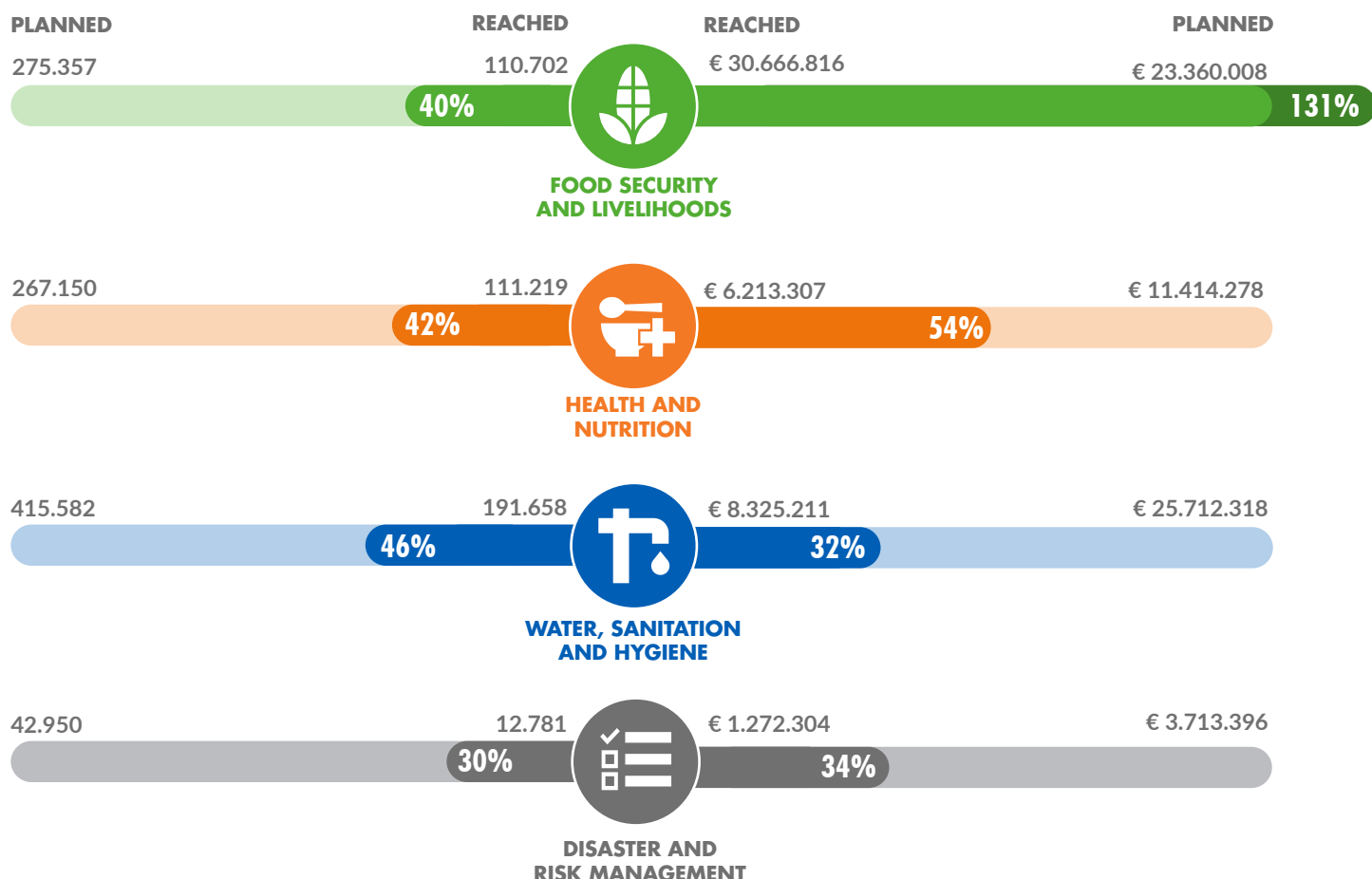
MID-YEAR BALANCE

## REACH OUT IN PEOPLE AND FUNDS BY SECTOR

Comparing the goals, we have set for the this first year of implementation of the Regional Appeal, we can identify:

### PEOPLE

### FUNDS



### REGIONAL REACH OUT



## PEOPLE REACHED BY JUNE

The people reached represent around 41,3% of those we had planned for this year. While this average is reasonable for the first six months of the year, there are large differences between sectors and missions, as will be seen below. We expect to come closer to the targets set for the end of the year, albeit with differences between countries and sectors.

## FUNDING SECURED FOR 2021

On a funding level, we can make a very positive overall balance, as we have secured more than 70% of the required funds for 2021. Despite this, the situation is very different from country to country. In the case of Central America, thanks to the response we have activated in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras after hurricanes Eta and Iota, operations have experienced a strong increase, especially in the area of food security and livelihoods. For Peru, we are still far from reaching the funding we had hoped to obtain to respond to the needs of the population.





# REGIONAL APPEAL 2021 - 2023

MID-YEAR BALANCE

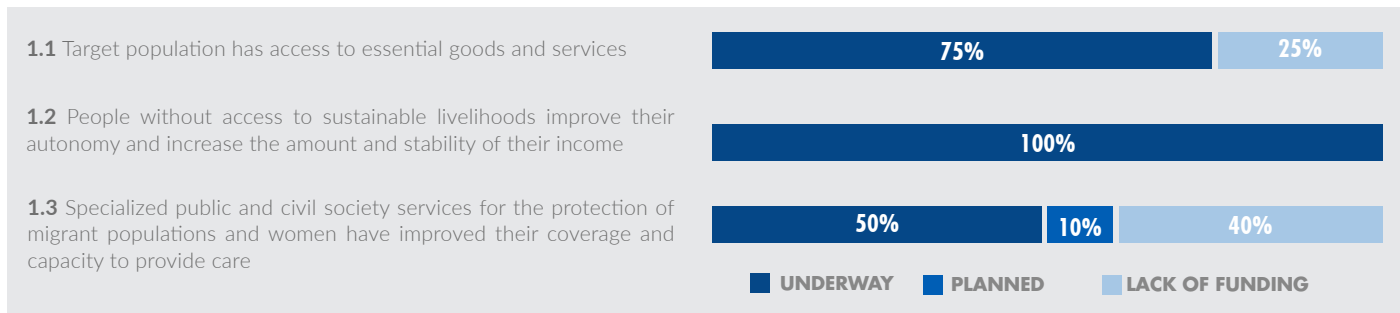
## STATUS OF ACTIVITIES BY AREA



### 1. WORK WITH PEOPLE

IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES AGGRAVATED BY COVID-19

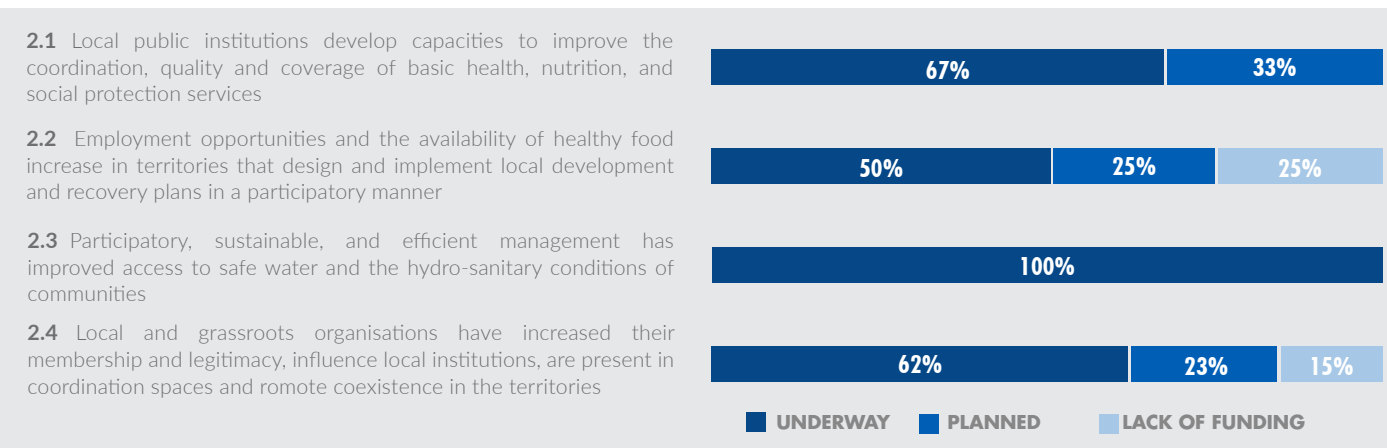
In relation to the activities we had planned, we can see that all the missions have been able to implement most of the actions included in the **PEOPLE** axis, where the most humanitarian activities are concentrated.



### 2. STRENGTHENING THE TERRITORIES

WITH WORSE STRUCTURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

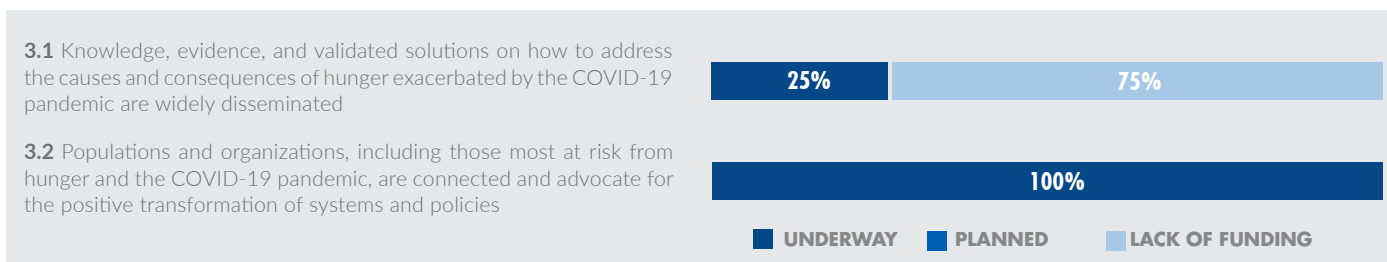
In the **TERRITORIES** axis, the lower implementation is mainly due to the type of activities we can implement in regions, where on the one hand we have a limited capacity to work formally with public institutions, and on the other hand there is very little investment in actions that promote resilience and medium and long-term changes in communities.



### 3. INFLUENCING SYSTEMS

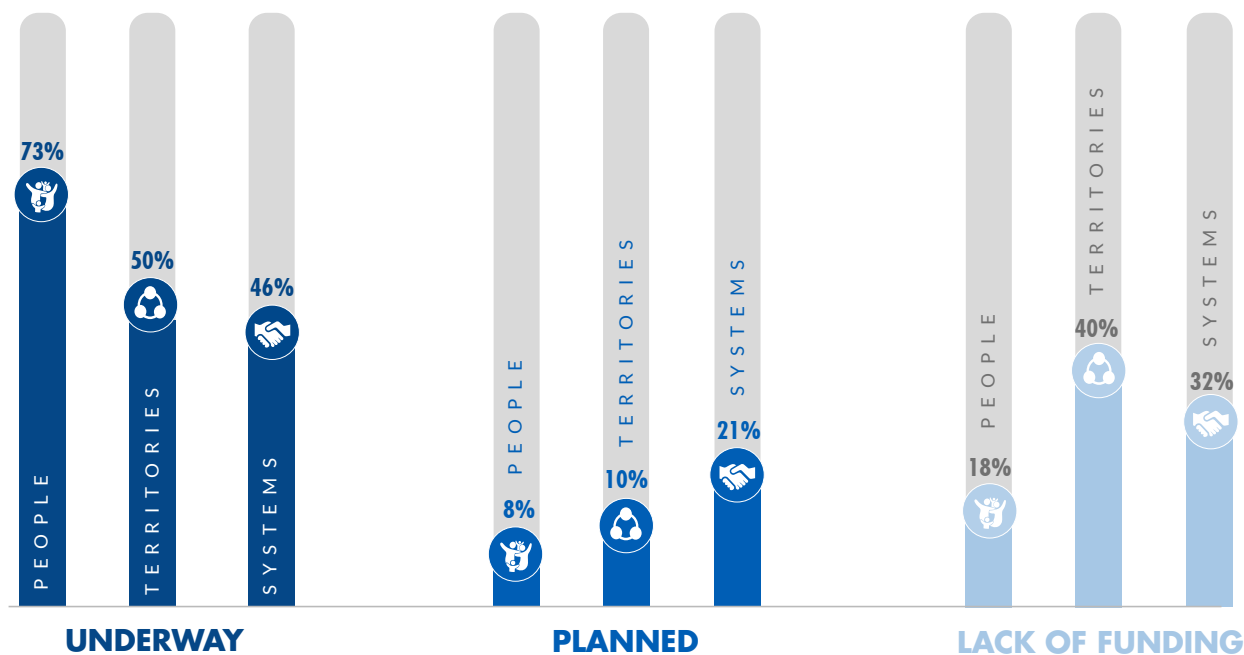
TO BREAK THE CYCLES OF EXCLUSION AND VULNERABILITY

In the **SYSTEMS** axis, is where we have more activities that are funded but not yet implemented ("planned"). This is mainly due to studies that are in the design phase, and to the differences between each country. Again, in Peru we have less capacity, due to context and available funds, to work on advocacy activities.





## COMPARATIVE STATUS OF ACTIVITIES BY AREA



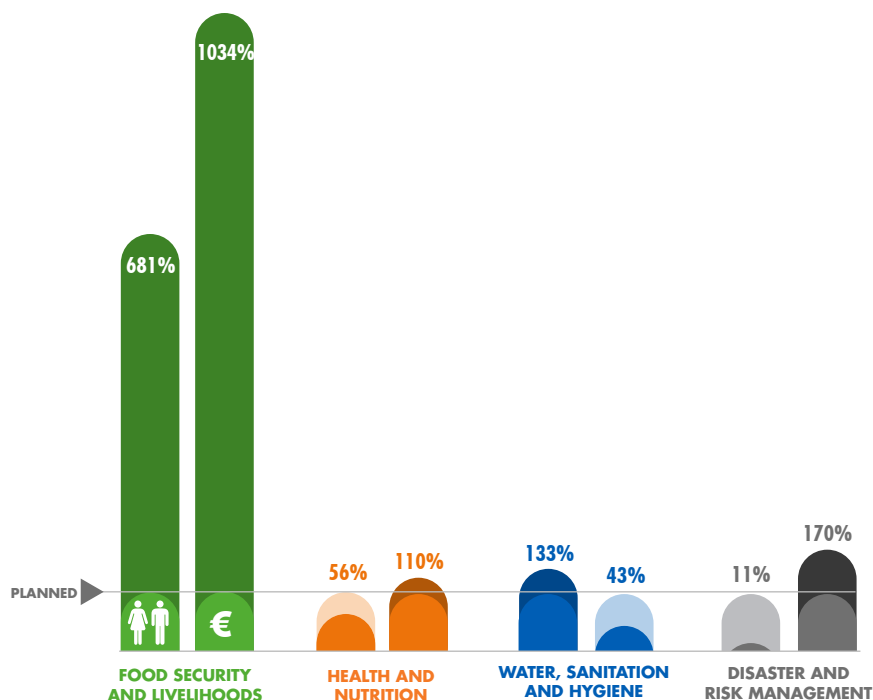
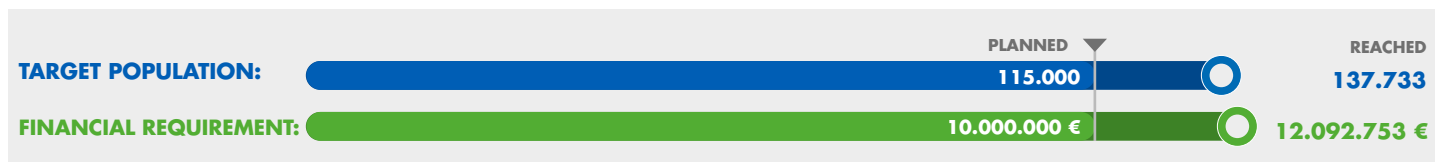




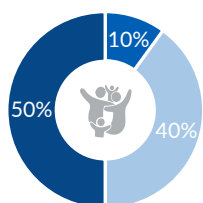
## ACHIEVEMENTS BY MISSION

# CENTRAL AMERICA

REGIONAL APPEAL 2021-2023  
MID-YEAR BALANCE

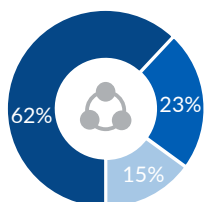


SECTOR	PEOPLE		BUDGET	
	PLANNED	REACHED	REQUIRED	REACHED
	8.000	54.443	€ 643.902	€ 6.656.480
	52.000	28.871	€ 1.650.782	€ 1.812.986
	60.000	80.004	€ 7.467.228	€ 3.219.600
	3.000	326	€ 238.088	€ 403.687



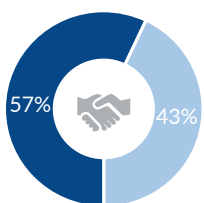
### PEOPLE

We have served the population most affected by the impact of COVID-19 and by the emergency generated by hurricanes ETA & IOTA at the regional level, supporting the coverage of the most basic and urgent needs, through food assistance in the form of monetary transfers, provision of safe water and nutritional monitoring of the most vulnerable sectors.



### TERRITORIES

We work in close coordination with community leaders, seeking to strengthen rural municipalities in improving the quality and coverage of their public services, especially with regard to health systems and agencies responsible for the provision of drinking water and sanitation. We promote the generation of greater opportunities through cooperatives, inclusive socio-economic development and sustainable and resilient agri-food systems.



### SYSTEMS

In alliance with the academy, we collect evidence, standardize information and share data with public institutions and the international community from an innovative approach, favoring greater aid efficiency by contributing to targeting and selecting the most vulnerable communities.





## ACTION AREAS AND PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR

### GUATEMALA

IZABAL



ALTA VERAPAZ



EL QUICHÉ



SOLOLÁ



HUEHUETENANGO



CHIQUMULA



### HONDURAS

CORTÉS



YORO



### NICARAGUA

MADRIZ



NUEVA SEGOVIA



MANAGUA



MATAGALPA



REGIÓN AUTÓNOMA DE LA COSTA CARIBE NORTE



**54%**  
ARE  
WOMEN

**46%**  
ARE  
MEN

**8%**  
ARE CHILDREN  
UNDER 5 YEARS OLD



**136,22**  
TONS OF FOOD DELIVERED



**666.587,36 €**  
CASH DELIVERED IN EUROS



ACTIONS IN  
**13** DEPARTAMENTOS



**24**  
PROJECTS  
UNDERWAY



**121**  
PROFESSIONALS

### OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION



The vaccination rate in Central American countries, especially in Guatemala, is one of the lowest in all of Latin America, with 4% of the population vaccinated so far. The rebound in cases due to the new variant, hospital saturation and the lack of measures by the government to prevent contagion is generating a social crisis.

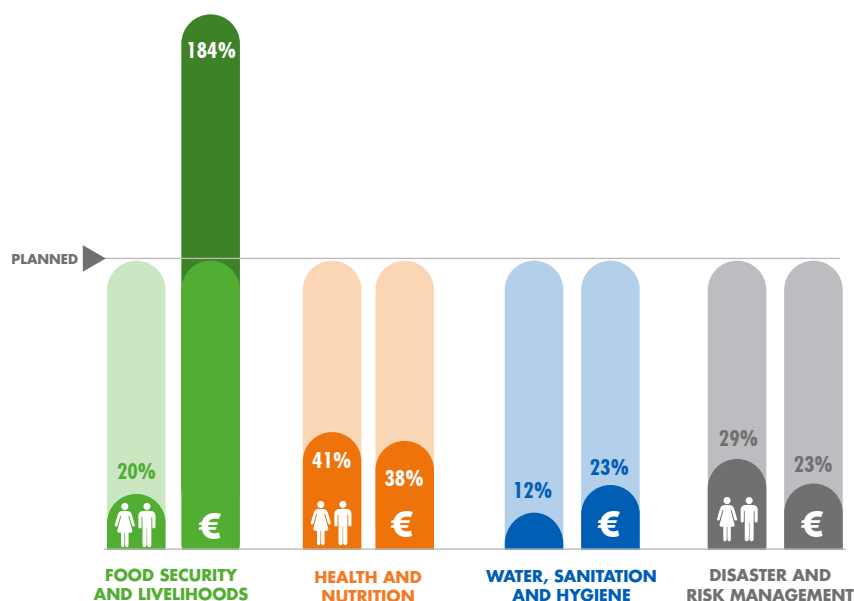




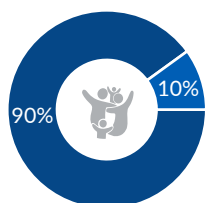
# ACHIEVEMENTS BY MISSION

## COLOMBIA

REGIONAL APPEAL 2021-2023  
MID-YEAR BALANCE

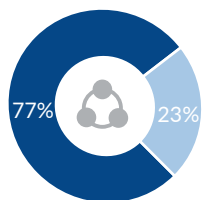


SECTOR	PEOPLE		BUDGET	
	PLANNED	REACHED	REQUIRED	REACHED
	106.969	20.871	€ 11.700.000	€ 21.510.382
	80.027	32.977	€ 5.974.692	€ 2.284.969
	117.000	13.875	€ 12.000.000	€ 2.790.746
	37.950	10.957	€ 3.325.308	€ 748.897



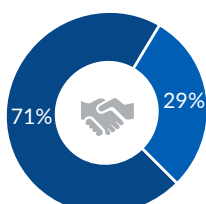
## PEOPLE

In these first 6 months, we have been able to address urgent humanitarian needs and contribute to improving access to livelihoods for the most vulnerable populations. Working with the national and migrant population through the development of productive projects allowed us to provide tools for people to develop their own enterprises and have the technical and financial knowledge to ensure the quality of their businesses.



## TERRITORIES

We support rural municipalities to improve their food security, increasing their knowledge of livestock and agricultural practices that guarantee greater conservation of the territory. These initiatives improve the economic-productive development of families and ensure the sustainability of long-term actions through the strengthening of community management capacities. On the other hand, we have developed activities of direct support and strengthening of health and water and sanitation systems, which are key to improving the situation of the highly vulnerable population, mainly children and breastfeeding and pregnant women.



## SYSTEMS

We have worked to improve the institutional response capacity through training of public officials on national guidelines for the management of malnutrition and the use of digital tools to collect information in disaster scenarios. Strengthening public entities to optimise their responses by leaving installed capacities is one of our main strategic lines of work, which is why we have worked to improve the institutional response capacity through training for officials on national guidelines on malnutrition management and the use of digital tools to collect information in disaster scenarios. We have also contributed directly to the feedback of the humanitarian architecture by participating in national and regional initiatives, sharing our data and situation analysis based on evidence collected in the field.

CAPTION

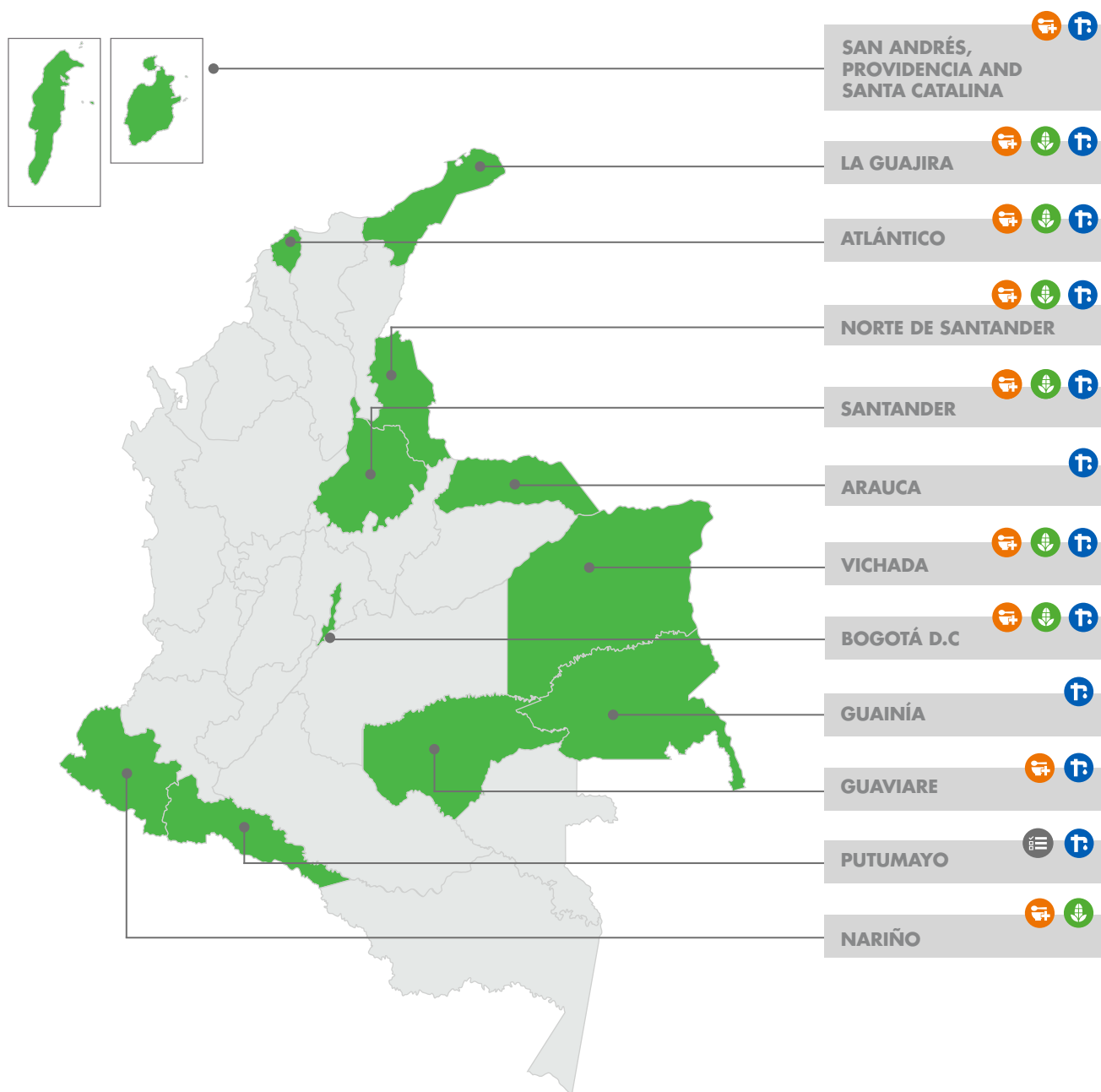
■ UNDERWAY

■ PLANNED

■ LACK OF FUNDING



## ACTION AREAS AND PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR



**58%**  
ARE  
WOMEN

**42%**  
ARE  
MEN

**24%**  
ARE CHILDREN  
UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

**43,2**  
TONS OF FOOD DELIVERED

**2.614.647 €**  
CASH DELIVERED IN EUROS

**12**  
ACTIONS IN  
DEPARTMENTS

**27**  
PROJECTS  
UNDERWAY

**334**  
PROFESSIONALS

### OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION



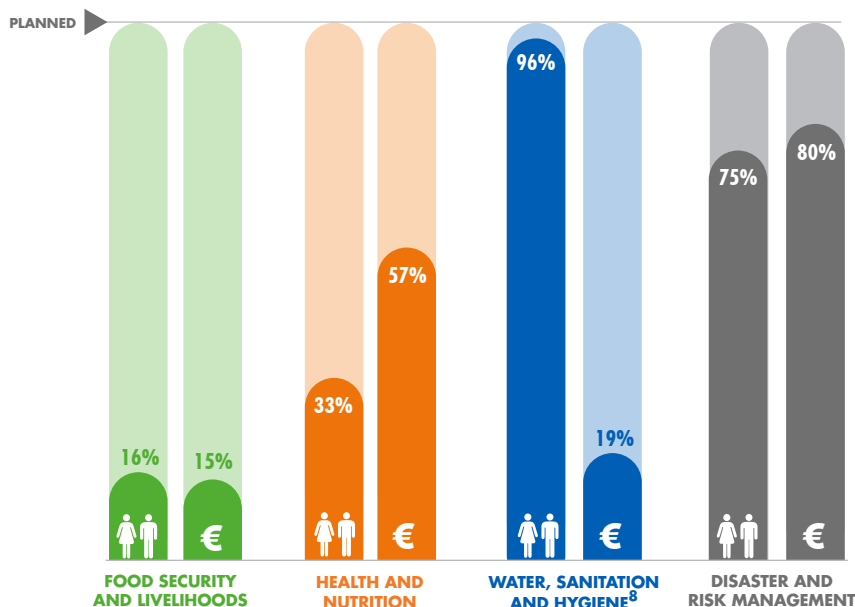
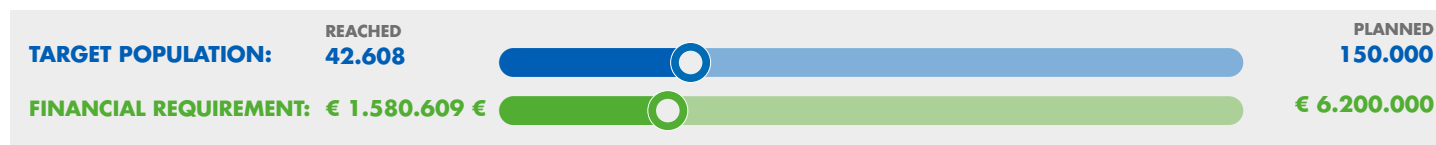
In addition to displacement and confinement due to conflict, there is a continuous flow of migrants arriving in the country in highly vulnerable conditions. GIFMM projections estimate that by the end of 2021 there will be 2,08 million migrants in the country, which is why it is necessary to increase resources to provide attention to the different population groups in need.



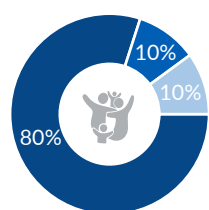


# ACHIEVEMENTS BY MISSION

## PERU REGIONAL APPEAL 2021-2023 MID-YEAR BALANCE

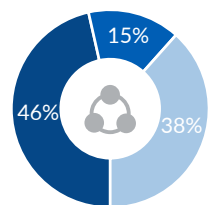


SECTOR	PEOPLE		BUDGET	
	PLANNED	REACHED	REQUIRED	REACHED
	107.220	16.734	€ 3.795.906	€ 582.551
	87.455	28.899	€ 1.176.316	€ 670.659
	28.582	27.322	€ 1.077.778	€ 207.679
	2.000	1.498	€ 150.000	€ 119.720



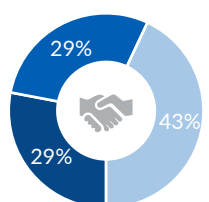
### PEOPLE

We support the coverage of the most urgent basic needs through the delivery of hygiene kits, food baskets and cash transfers. In addition, we work to improve access to health and nutrition care, hygiene promotion, the recovery of livelihoods of family farmers, and the improvement of skills for employment and entrepreneurship, for the economic and social inclusion of migrants and refugees, as well as the national population in vulnerable situations. We strengthen the capacities in Disaster Risk Management in our stakeholders.



### TERRITORIES

We provide technical assistance to local governments, state institutions and community organizations, we strengthen their capacities, management processes, inter-institutional coordination, and the implementation of intercultural, gender equality, risk management and rights approaches in their regular activity. We work it with health centers, markets, community kitchens and common pots, as key centers for the territory and its communities.



### SYSTEMS

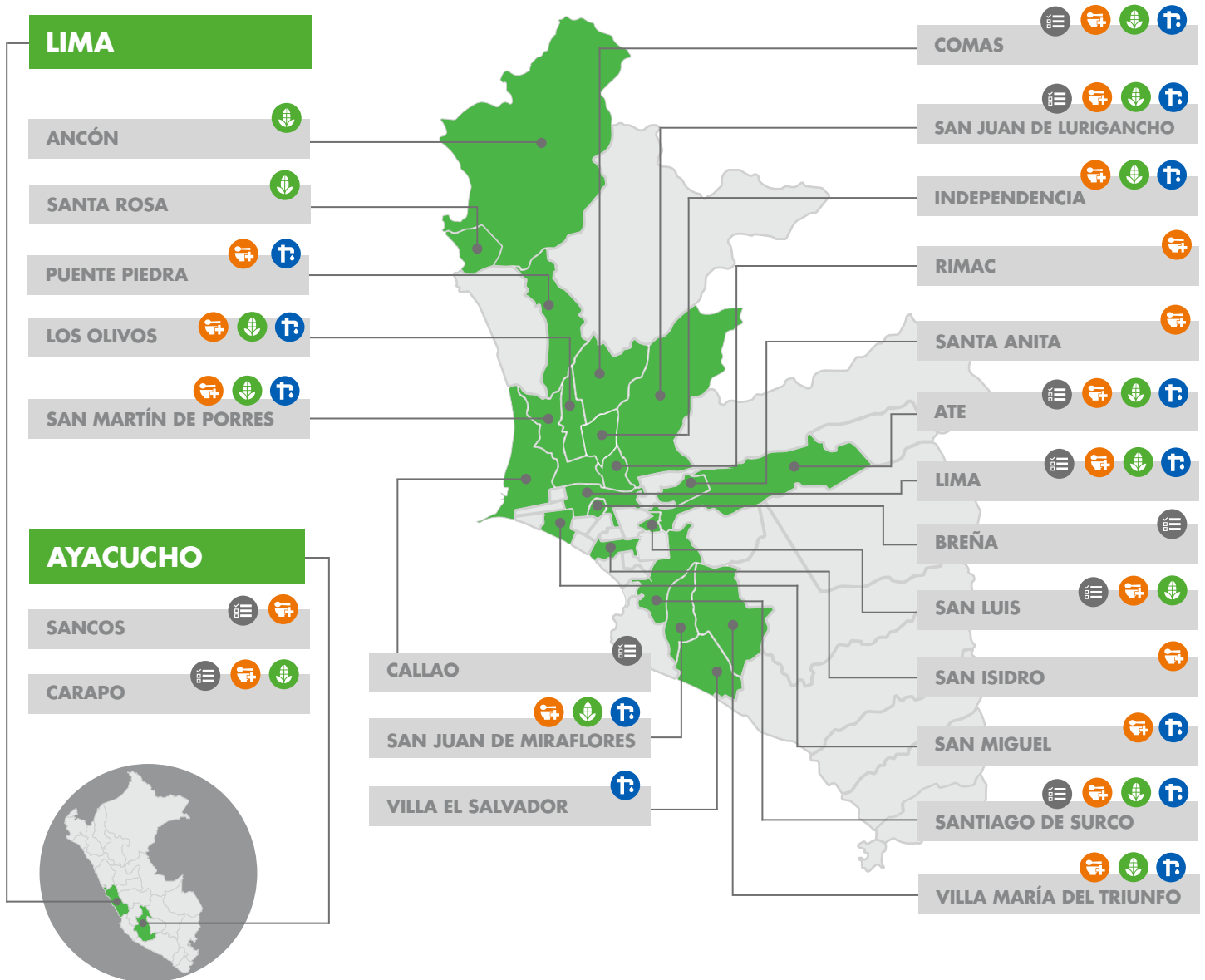
Hand in hand with organized civil society and public institutions, we work to generate evidence for decision-making, aimed at protecting vulnerable groups such as migrants and refugees from Venezuela, people with HIV and people in food insecurity. We promote the involvement of key actors in the fight against hunger, both from the private and public sectors, through participation and advocacy in various networks and groups, for the inclusion of these issues in their institutional agendas.

**CAPTION** ■ **UNDERWAY** ■ **PLANNED** ■ **LACK OF FUNDING**

<sup>8</sup> Considering the changes in the situation, the Action Against Hunger Peru team has prioritized the improvement of infrastructure and the delivery of family hygiene kits, which has allowed us to increase the coverage of our intervention



## ACTION AREAS AND PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR



**58%**  
SON MUJERES

**42%**  
SON HOMBRES

**21%**  
SON NIÑAS/ NIÑOS MENORES DE 5 AÑOS

**102,8**  
TONS OF FOOD DELIVERED

**4015,76 €**  
CASH DELIVERED IN EUROS

**ACTIONS IN 23 DISTRICTS**

**08**  
PROJECTS UNDERWAY

**38**  
PROFESSIONALS

### OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION



In Peru, there is a stock shortage of iron supplements because the public food and health protection programs have not yet executed the purchases planned since November 2020. Although the process of registering health data of Venezuelan migrants has begun, it has not yet been fully implemented, which makes it difficult to analyze the needs of this population and design community interventions.





# REGIONAL COVERAGE

JANUARY - JUNE 2021

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



- 30.060** People reached by hygiene promotion campaigns
- 19.224** People trained on WASH
- 160** Sanitation facilities rehabilitated/constructed (116.906 People reached)
- 44** Water points rehabilitated/constructed (95.700 People reached)
- 20.834** Hygiene Kits delivered (76.869 People reached)
- 3.577** Water filters, eco-filters and tanks delivered (19.188 People reached)
- 53** Handwashing facilities built/rehabilitated (22.943 People reached)
- 50** Shelter Kits delivered (171 people reached)

**191.658**

PEOPLE  
REACHED

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



- 15.403** People trained in food security and livelihoods
- 112.787** People receiving food aid
- 45.702** People receiving multipurpose cash transfers or vouchers
- 573** People received CASH/Vouchers for productive initiatives and/or fixed expenses
- 1.333** People received agricultural supplies
- 12.258** People supported with guidance and/or training on employment and/or entrepreneurship

**110.702**

PEOPLE  
REACHED

## DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT



- 9.556** People trained in disaster and risk management
- 412** People trained in emergency shelters management
- 1.952** People reached by the rehabilitation and/or construction of infrastructures for emergency mitigation and response

### INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

- 11** Community-based organizations strengthened
- 5** Refugee/Migrant-based organizations strengthened

**12.781**

PEOPLE  
REACHED

**6**  
COUNTRIES

**68**  
PROJECTS  
UNDERWAY

**513**  
PROFESSIONALS





# REGIONAL COVERAGE

JANUARY - JUNE 2021

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- 21.630** People reached by malnutrition prevention interventions
- 26.474** People reached by infection, prevention and control actions "WASH FIT/IPC COVID-19 strategy"
- 12.151** People provided with Technical advice on nutrition and health
  - 178** Refugees/migrants received guidance on affiliation processes to the health system
- 12.213** People supported with Psychosocial support consultations
- 30.735** People trained on prevention of COVID-19
  - 1.237** Health workers, promoters and volunteers trained
- 8.109** People assisted in Sexual and reproductive health
- 11.431** People supported with outpatient consultations
  - 701** People screened for anaemia
- 15.234** People screened for malnutrition
  - 3.706** People supported with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for COVID-19 prevention
- 6.026** People received COVID-19 prevention supplies
- 4.186** Child care kits delivered (4361 people reached)
- 1.877** Health supplies distributed
- 5.194** Pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children dewormed
- 1.141** Pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children treated for malnutrition
  - 546** People monitored for malnutrition
- 14.791** People sensitized in Sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence
- 14.850** People sensitized on healthy nutrition and good childcare practices

**111.219**  
PERSONAS  
ALCANZADAS



**55.3%**  
ARE  
WOMEN



**44.7%**  
ARE  
MEN



**15.1%**  
ARE CHILDREN  
UNDER 5 YEARS OLD



**316.402** TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED 2021





**FOR ACTION.  
AGAINST HUNGER.**

## MAIN DONORS



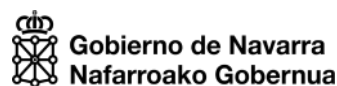
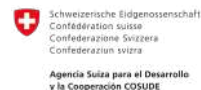
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