

LATIN AMERICA

REGIONAL NEWSLETTER | 2022 - N° 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Food prices increase: Corn has risen 30% in Guatemala.

COLOMBIA

5.8 million people live under the influence of armed groups.

PERU

The National Police registered 1,134 reports of missing women, in January 2022.

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CENTRAL AMERICA

1. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

GUATEMALA

The most vulnerable households in Guatemala's Dry Corridor, as well as those most affected by hurricanes ETA and IOTA, have started the 2022 with unusual debts, [partial crop failures and no savings](#), which will mean that they have to obtain their food from the market at a time when prices have risen sharply; [the cost of corn has increased by 30% over the previous year](#), while beans have risen by about 15% according to estimates made in rural communities in the Dry Corridor by Action Against Hunger teams.

In January 2022, [diesel and gasoline were 33 and 30 percent higher than the last five-year average](#), which had a direct impact on household budgets, impacting on the increase of the cost of urban and peri-urban transportation between 50 and 100 percent in.

According to the regional food security monitoring, [the increase in the price of basic foodstuffs will lead 60% of rural families in the Guatemalan Dry Corridor to adopt stress or crisis strategies](#), including the reduction of portions or mealtimes, indebtedness, or the sale of productive assets.

The food deterioration of families has a direct impact into child malnutrition; according to data from the Ministry of Health, the national rate of acute malnutrition in children under 5 years of age as of February 2022 compared to 2021 increased from 22.63 to 24.97 cases per 10,000 inhabitants.

HONDURAS

In the latest early warning report on acute food insecurity (Hunger Hotspots, FAO-WFP) [Honduras is included as one of the 20 countries requiring most attention globally](#) according to the number of people who would require food assistance; between July and September 2021, it was estimated that approximately 3.3 million people (35% of the country's population)

faced acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher), including more than 600,000 people in emergency situations (IPC Phase 4).

This situation persists since beginning of 2022 due to the socioeconomic crisis resulting from the institutional deterioration of recent years, the pandemic and the consequences that still remain as a result of the effects of hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020. In fact, [poverty has increased from 64.7% to 73.6% in 2021](#) (National Institute of Statistics of Honduras), while the country continues to register [the highest rates of violence in the region](#). Food security assessments conducted by Action Against Hunger and partner organizations in a dozen Honduran municipalities at the end of 2021 identified that [households surveyed spent an average of 72% of their income on food purchases](#).

In terms of migratory movements to North America, Honduran migrants are joined by migrants in transit from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and currently from Venezuela.

NICARAGUA

[The humanitarian space continues to shrink](#) in Nicaragua, during the first two months of 2022, the legal personality of 12 Universities and 26 non-governmental organizations have been cancelled, exceeding 100 non-profit entities closed since 2018. In parallel, [the food security context is also suffering a serious deterioration](#), partly caused by the economic decline due to the socio-political crisis.

[The prevalence of chronic malnutrition is 17%, reaching 30% in some regions](#). In January 2022, the first caravan of migrants was registered in which Nicaraguans participated, driven by the lack of job opportunities. Inter-American Dialogue reported [in January 2022 that 170,000 Nicaraguans left the country in the last year, 80,000 of them heading to the United States](#).



2. ACHIEVEMENTS



During the months of January and February 2022, Action Against Hunger made the last cash transfer under the BHA project, which aimed to alleviate the food needs of more than 17,000 people in the municipalities of Cuilco and San Ildefonso Ixtahuacán in Huehuetenango, Guatemala.



With the monetary transfers, acceptable food consumption increased from 49.6% to 70% of target households, and households with borderline and poor food consumption decreased from 35.4% to 25% and from 15% to 5% percent, respectively.

In these same municipalities, after a joint exercise to determine the technical training needs of the population, equipment was delivered for training in masonry, carpentry, electrician, dressmaking, and cooking with the support of UNHCR.



The objective of this delivery is to strengthen people with techniques and skills for employment and self-employment. Through the delivery of inputs for vocational training, both communities have become involved in the project by facilitating spaces for these trainings, establishing it as a priority within their community strategies, which is expected to have a positive impact on their communities.



54.1%
ARE
WOMEN



45.9%
ARE
MEN



25.4% ARE CHILDREN
UNDER 5



€ 399,063.41
CASH DELIVERED



ACTIONS IN
6 DEPARTMENTS



20 PROJECTS UNDERWAY



192 STAFF MEMBERS

3. RELEVANT GAPS



The **sustained rise in the price of food**, the scarce labor supply in rural areas for the population, especially in the Central American Dry Corridor, the approaching dry season and the frequent impact of climatic phenomena, all contribute to the precariousness of access to food and make humanitarian assistance for vulnerable populations even more urgent. This will ensure that their food needs are not reduced in quality and quantity, as is expected to happen in the middle of year, and that they do not resort to negative strategies that will put their livelihoods at risk.

For this reason, it is of paramount importance to continue investing in food security through mainly **monetary transfers that guarantee the availability of food**, improve access to water and sanitation, and promote the employability of the populations participating in the programs we implement in the region.

4. INNOVATION

STUDIES TO GENERATE AGROECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN COMMUNITIES OF CHIQUIMULA

Since November 2021, Acción Against Hunger in partnership with the Universities of Jaén and Santiago de Compostela, Spain; and the University of San Carlos of Guatemala implement the Project Agroforestry actions to generate resilience against the effects of climate change in the Eastern Dry Corridor of Guatemala.

only when it is needed, as a valve effect, allowing water savings in the dry season. The project seeks to **restore the soils near the communities through the creation of nurseries for reforestation**, with native species of forestry, agronomic, food and construction interest, allowing the recovery of the biodiversity of the area.

The objective of this project is to increase the production of community gardens by evaluating the irrigation system using devices called "Rain Tree" in plantations of species of food importance in the area (chipilín, chatate and yucca) in order to increase their productivity. This device collects and stores rainwater and disposes of it through an emitter - a clay cone - located near the plant's roots. The cone, or emitter, releases water to the plant





5. PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



- 63** People strengthened on hygiene, water and/or sanitation practices
- 385** Water filters, eco-filters and tanks delivered (1,925 People reached)
- 5** Civil society organisations strengthened (58 people reached)
- 16** Institutions strengthened (53 people reached)

2,099

PEOPLE
REACHED

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



- 326** People trained in food security and livelihoods strategies
- 8,754** People received multipurpose cash transfers or vouchers

8,754

PEOPLE
REACHED

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



- 235** Health workers, promoters and volunteers trained
- 149** People received COVID-19 prevention supplies
- 44** Deliveries of health and nutrition supplies (220 people reached)
- 190** Child care kits delivered (190 people reached)
- 1,637** People reached through malnutrition prevention interventions
- 810** People monitored for malnutrition
- 837** People screened for malnutrition

2,500

PEOPLE
REACHED

RISK MANAGEMENT



- 63** People trained in disaster risk reduction and management

63

PEOPLE
REACHED

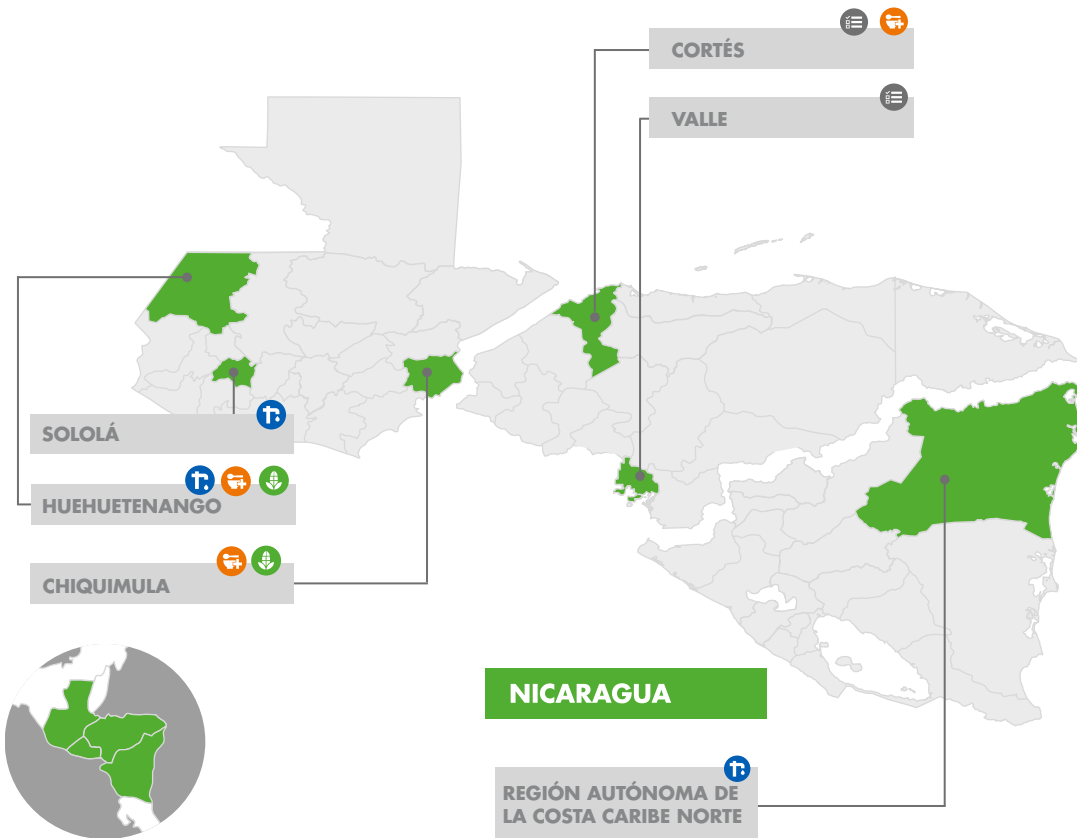


13,226 TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED IN CENTRAL AMERICA

6. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS



7. TESTIMONIALS



[...] For the first time we received this remittance thanks to the Alcances Program. I had gotten myself into debt and then that help came and that's when I got I took a little to pay off my debt".

CONSUELO MORALES PÉREZ
Guatemala



Promoting healthy diets in rural communities in Guatemala

Consuelo Morales Pérez says she is happy because with the help she received from the ALCANCES project, she was able to buy food for her family, pay off a debt and even save to buy a cow that will provide her with income in the future.

"For the first time we received this remittance thanks to the ALCANCES Program. I really feel very happy, very happy, because we have received this help," says Morales Pérez, even though her face still shows concern.

"I had gotten into debt and then this help came, and I took a little to pay off my debt. The rest of the 1,890 quetzals was invested in food and part of it was saved to buy a cow. [...] we had never bought enough rice or sugar and thanks to the help I was able to buy my quintal of sugar, about two arrobas of rice, pasta, soap and I paid my

debt. So, I have the rest saved so that if the aid comes again, I am thinking of buying a cow so that someday [...] I can generate money because the cows will calve and can be sold".

The ALCANCES program was launched by Action Against Hunger in collaboration with the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance of the United States Agency for International Development (BHA) to improve food security in the most vulnerable communities in Guatemala.

Consuelo Morales says that she has not considered emigrating, but her children are in Mexico picking coffee. Her husband did it 15 years ago, but he lost the money he earned when he made a bad investment.

8. STUDIES/SURVEYS

IMPACT OF DIFFERENT MIGRATION EXPERIENCES ON LIVING CONDITIONS AND ROOTNESS IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN DEPARTMENT OF HUEHUETENANGO (GUATEMALA)

DECEMBER, 2021 | **435 HOUSEHOLDS** | **5 COMUNITIES FROM HUEHUETENANGO**

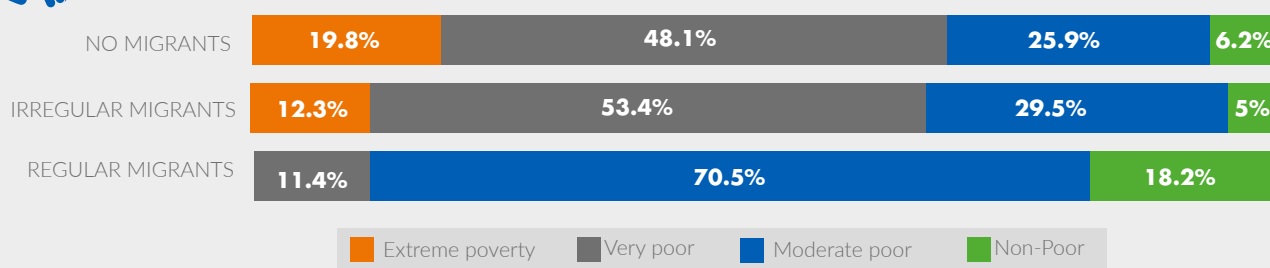
MAIN OBJETIVE

To assess how different migration experiences affect the living conditions and roots of rural households with a high incidence of migration to the US. To this end, the reality of the families is compared by differentiating three types of contexts: those in which no member has migrated, families in which at least one person has migrated irregularly to the US, and families in which at least one member migrates regularly and temporarily.

RESULTS



• SIMPLE POVERTY SCORECARD

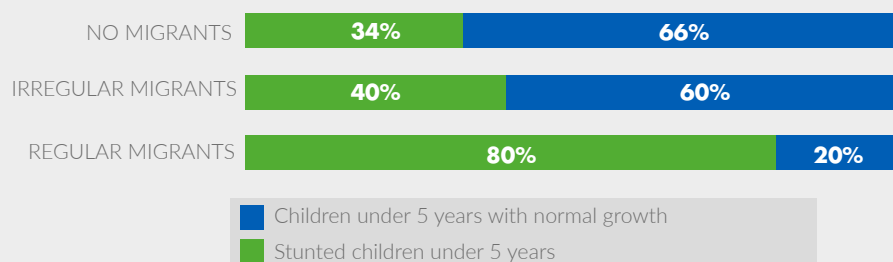


• CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS GROWTH

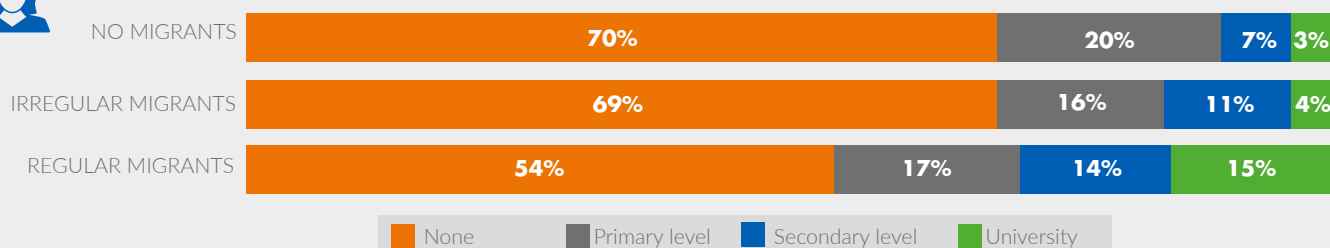


46.5% of children under 5 years of age in Guatemala are stunting (ESMI, 2015)¹

66.7% of children under 5 years of age in Huehuetenango Department (ESMI, 2015)²



• HIGHEST ACADEMIC DEGREE - HOUSEHOLD FEMALE



CONCLUSIONS

The study, made it possible to verify how access to circular migration programs and temporary employment in United States by some families led to significant socioeconomic improvements compared to households in which the migration experience of some of its members was irregular, with the risks that this entailed, or households in which no family member had migrated.

Among the most significant results are notable improvement in the quality of housing, food security or dietary diversity, the elimination of the incidence of extreme poverty or the large reduction in chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age, from 66% in households with no migration experience to only 20% of children under 5 years of age of families with temporary or circular migration experience. There are also notable differences in the greater participation in the community's social life of women in households with regular migratory experience, who also have a higher level of education.

^{1,2} Davis, J., & Brazil, N. (2016). Migration, remittances and nutrition outcomes of left-behind children: a national-level quantitative assessment of Guatemala. PloS one, 11(3), e0152089.

COLOMBIA

1. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

During the first two months of 2022, there has been a considerable deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Colombia, due to factors such as the increase in violence, the continuing impact of COVID-19, the effects of disasters, and the increase in the flow of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, which in February 2022 reached more than 6 million people. Given this context, the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2022 (HRP) presented publicly on February 23, estimated that 7.7 million people will need humanitarian assistance in Colombia this year.

In addition to this scenario, the armed strike decreed by the National Liberation Army - ELN, between February 23 and 26, dates in which the actions of this group intensified, including the detonation of explosive devices and limitations to mobility, events that negatively impacted trade (including food) and the possibilities of transit and access to different areas of the country. According to statements by the Ombudsman's Office, mass displacements increased in the first quarter of 2022 (6 mass displacements and two confinement events), concentrated in the departments of Arauca, Nariño, Putumayo, Cauca and

Chocó, in addition to the affectations suffered in Santander and Norte de Santander, territories with high presence and control by this group.

On the other hand, some dynamics observed in 2021 continued in 2022, such as armed actions and recruitment threats between organized armed groups (GAO) and organized criminal groups (GDO) in some border areas, which implies a constant flow of Venezuelan and Colombian population in a pendular manner. In this regard, during this year, stands out the forced displacement of more than 1,882 people from the state of Apure (Venezuela) who arrived in the department of Vichada in Colombia. It should be noted the affected population includes binational indigenous peoples.

Finally, it is projected that in the course of 2022 double affectations will continue to occur, the most frequent being those that occur in the Venezuelan population that is forced to be displaced or confined by the confrontations and control exercised by the armed actors, hence the importance of developing comprehensive interventions that consider the multisectoral causes, in addition to reinforcing the Nexus-development approach.



2. ACHIEVEMENTS



During the months of January and February, Action for Hunger has attended to 7 emergencies resulting from the conflict in the departments of Chocó, Nariño, Arauca, Vichada, reaching 6,035 people mainly through monetary transfers (340) and the delivery of family food packages (1,663).

As part of the "Sibundoy floods, Putumayo department" project financed by the Swiss Embassy in Colombia - Humanitarian Aid and Development COSUDE, emergency assistance was completed for affected indigenous families (more than 1,600 people) through the delivery of 312 agricultural and livestock kits in accordance with the customs and vocation of the communities served.

A collaboration agreement was signed with the World Food Program (WFP) in Arauca for the delivery of 4.5 tons of food to provide emergency assistance to the 1,200 people displaced by the clashes between ELN armed groups and FARC dissidents in the border area with Venezuela in the municipality of Puerto Carreño (department of Vichada).



As part of the socioeconomic integration project "Inclusive Cities and Communities in Solidarity" financed by IOM in Barranquilla, we have strengthened a local fishing association through training to enhance their business skills, as well as through the delivery of supplies to support their work.

Finally, in this period, the Colombia mission has finalized the booklet "Stories that transform the territory" where short stories are told by seven participants who were part of the historical memory process carried out in Guaviare during the implementation of the project "Contributing to the defense of human rights, the promotion of peace and democratic values in the framework of peace building in the department of Guaviare, Colombia" funded by the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID).





3. RELEVANT GAPS

Even though forced displacement and confinement figures are increasing in the country (72,388 people displaced in 2021 and 56 reported confinements), and that 5.8 million people (76% of the total PIN for Colombia in 2022) live under the influence of illegal armed groups, funding remains insufficient to address the humanitarian needs of populations affected by various forms of violence.

Only 48% of the 2021 HRP financial target was met, mostly to address humanitarian needs related to migratory flows, consequences of violence and disasters. Therefore, the lack of prioritization of this crisis is critical to be able to provide adequate and effective responses in the short and medium term in the coverage required in the most affected territories.

Likewise, there are gaps in coverage in the territorial stabilization and peace-building sector, due to insecurity conditions in the settlement areas that force the displacement of the signatory population and host communities, making medium and long-term actions more complex. In this regard, it is essential to carry out triple nexus actions, based on the 5 points of the peace agreement signed in 2016, especially in relation to point 2 on comprehensive rural reform.

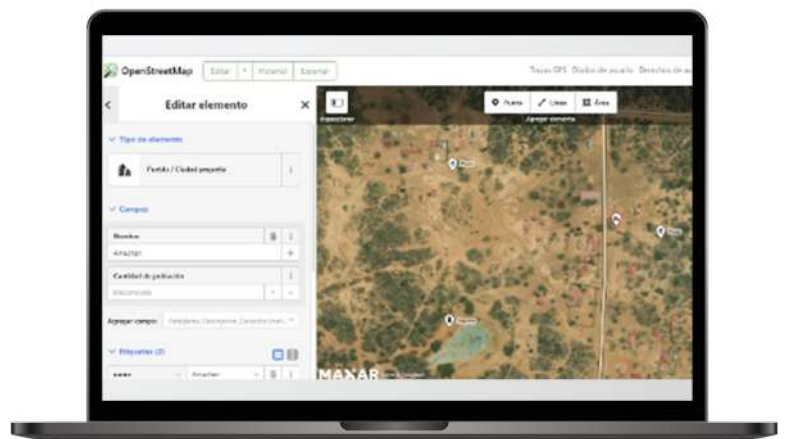


4. STUDIES/SURVEYS

Within the framework of the YANAMA project, Acción contra el Hambre together with IMMAP participated in the Missing Maps project (a project led by a collective of organizations working with the common goal of creating accessible cartographic data in the places where humanitarian organizations operate), where we conducted a mapathon for the collection of geographic information of communities in the Guajira and informal settlements in Maicao.



This information is published on Open Street Maps, a free collaborative platform. The Wash team of Acción contra el Hambre de la Guajira and the Information Management Unit participated together with IMMAP during 4 sessions in the mapping of the mentioned communities.



FIND THE PLATFORM [HERE](#)



5. PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



- 55 Hygiene promotion campaigns
- 877 People strengthened on hygiene, water and/or sanitation practices
- 3 Sanitation facilities built and/or repaired in public spaces (2,339 people reached)
- 2,156 Hygiene Kits distributed (2,502 people reached)
- 4 Institutions strengthened (27 people reached)

6,230

PEOPLE
REACHED

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



- 10,423 People received food assistance
- 3,887 People received multipurpose cash transfers or vouchers
- 40 People received CASH/Vouchers for productive initiatives and/or fixed expenses
- 41 People supported with guidance and/or training on employment and/or entrepreneurship

14,391

PEOPLE
REACHED

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



- 379 People receiving assistance to access to public services
- 995 People supported with psychosocial support consultations
- 310 People assisted in Sexual and reproductive health
- 2,027 People screened for malnutrition
- 769 Deliveries of health and nutrition supplies (1,045 people reached)
- 203 Pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children treated for malnutrition
- 1,490 People reached through malnutrition prevention interventions
- 64 People monitored for malnutrition
- 1,393 People sensitized in Sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence
- 2,682 People sensitized on healthy nutrition and good childcare practices

7,824

PEOPLE
REACHED

OTHER SECTORS



- 95 People that received CASH for accommodation

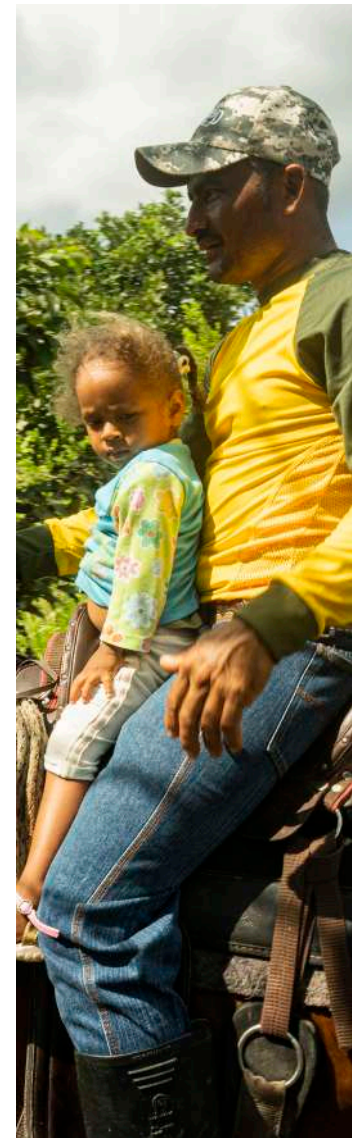
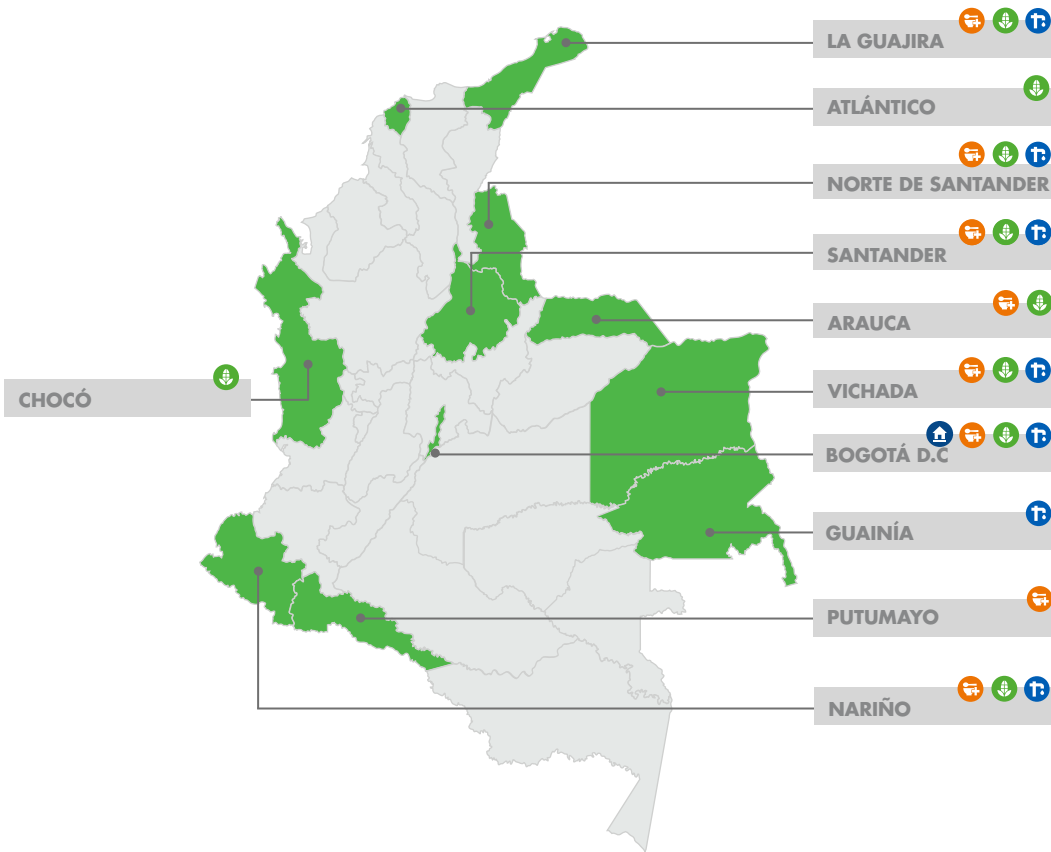
95

PEOPLE
REACHED



27,825 TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED IN COLOMBIA

6. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



7. TESTIMONIALS



[...] “I love sharing my work with my community. I now teach art to others and help lead community mural projects.”

ENRIQUE
Barranquilla, Colombia

Inclusión socioeconómica en Barranquilla

Enrique participated in the socioeconomic integration project to start his own painting and art business. He attended classes once a week for six months combining his studies around work and family commitments. Once Enrique and his classmates graduated, seed money was given to strengthen their businesses. In Enrique's case he received a set of paints, brushes, an easel and a worktable.

“I tried to set up my own business before, but I couldn't make it work. Now I have a regular income and get a lot of satisfaction from seeing people enjoying my art.” During the training, Enrique learned basic math, how to project his income, start saving money and how to invest in his business to help it grow. “I love sharing my work with my community. I now teach art to others and help lead community mural projects.”



8. INNOVATION

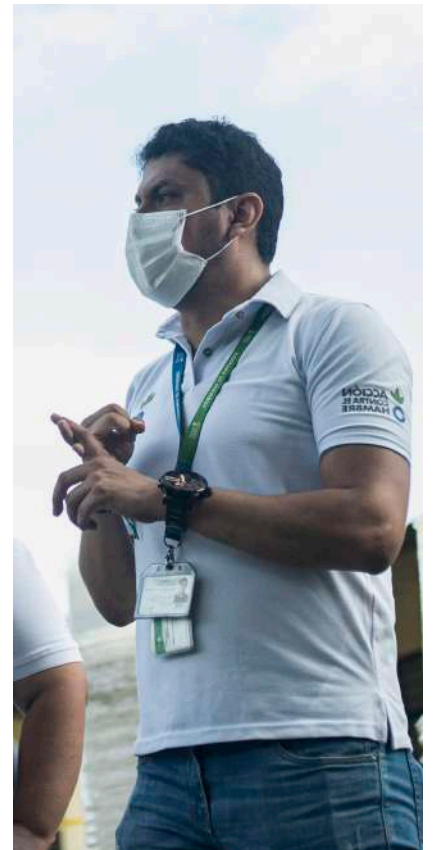
From the Information Management Unit (UGI) we generate evidence translated into information products for our different stakeholders, marking a differential compared to other humanitarian organizations in the country, through technical contributions based on the collection and processing of information, visualized in maps, sectoral and regional reports, situation sheets and infographics, to share the data in the humanitarian world. The UGI designs information tools at the service of the technical and regional coordination, of the different projects and of the Country Directorate for an innovative management adapted to the needs of the mission. Among the products produced by the UGI are the MIRE Consortium's emergency response reports on armed violence, to raise awareness of the problems of the affected population among the humanitarian community and advocate with other donors for the mobilization of additional financial resources.

The CUA/DNA Consortium is leading a new method for the eligibility of vulnerable population, based on the analysis of the Total

Vulnerability Index (TVI) and compared with different Proxy-Means Tests (PMT) proposals, allowing to estimate income or consumption, which facilitates targeting social interventions and therefore also large-scale cash transfer programs in humanitarian and development settings.

The objective of this new analysis is to review the inclusion and exclusion errors of the current model, revising and refining the variables currently used for the PMT model, prioritizing in this case the variables related to food security.

Thus, with this adjusted model we can identify with greater relevance those who require emergency humanitarian food security assistance (ideally those who have been in the country for less time), instead of identifying those who are in extreme poverty for structural reasons. This process also involves an analysis at the departmental level to improve the way the model works in the departments where we carry out other actions.



PERU

1. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Peru began 2022 with a low economic growth expectation (2.3%), in a context of continued weakness and political instability, with constant threats of vacating the president and a strong turnover at ministerial level. Although 2021 closed with an inflation of 6.4% and a depreciation trend of the sol, in these two months there has been a positive change in inflation and a continued decline in the price of the dollar.

According to BBVA Research and the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), in these two months formal employment and the wage bill have recovered, although with strong differences by sectors and geographies (Lima stands out negatively, with the worst indicators). Although formal employment grew by 6.5% nationally in January 2022, this growth has not prevented the number of underemployed workers from remaining very high, while informal employment rates continue rising.

Despite the fact that health indicators have been affected due to the impact

of Omicron, January 31, the curfew or social immobilization has been suspended throughout Peru, and since February 25, shops, restaurants and other business capacity has been enabled at 100 %. The process for students return to face-to-face classes has also begun since March.

Regarding the Venezuelan refugee and/or migration population, in Peru by 2022 is estimated more than 1.5 million people (1.45 million in permanence), of which 113,150 would be in transit, which represents more than one million of people in need according to the calculations of the R4V platform.³

Most of the population in transit has Chile as final destination, but the application of the "redirection" policies of the Chilean State have forced this population, very vulnerable and in precarious economic conditions, to use illegal access routes that in most cases involve multiple risks, such as through Bolivia and/or through desert areas on the border between Chile and Peru.



³ <https://www.r4v.info/es/refugiadosymigrantes>

2. ACHIEVEMENTS

Action Against Hunger Peru have started a project financed by IOM, with a target population of 6,700 people, with the following lines of action:



- (i) monetary transfers in health and water for the migrant population;
- (ii) delivery of hygiene kits by gender and age
- (iii) community participation of the migrant and refugee population at the first level of care.

The intervention areas are Metropolitan Lima and Callao.

We have established an alliance with the Inclusive Lima Program of the Municipality of Metropolitan Lima, a program born to generate awareness strategies that can favor and facilitate the labor inclusion of vulnerable people, in addition to promoting a culture of diversity and inclusion in Peruvian society; the alliance will allow the joint development of Employability training at the most vulnerable sectors: people with disabilities, migrants and refugees, women in vulnerable situations and young people in poverty.



On the other hand, we have signed agreements with private companies to fill their vacant positions with "VIVES Emplea" employability programs members, aimed at specific sectors of the population, which has the objective of strengthening soft skills and tools management, in order to improve their ability to seek and find employment.

Finally, within the agreement signed with the National Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women, we have initiated actions to develop an Inter-institutional Work Plan 2022.



57.4%
ARE
WOMEN



42.6%
ARE
MEN



15.3% ARE CHILDREN
UNDER 5



17.9
TONS OF FOOD DELIVERED



€ 106,885
CASH DELIVERED



ACTIONS IN
10 DEPARTMENTS



12 PROJECTS UNDERWAY



63 STAFF MEMBERS

3. RELEVANT GAPS

In Peru there are still multiple problems and sectors of the population with unmet needs, among which the problem of gender-based violence stands out, which has worsened during the pandemic, according to the Equality and non-violence report of January 2022 of the Ombudsman's Office in January 2022, **519 notes of alerts from women were registered reported as missing (378 girls and adolescents, and 141 adults)** and 1,134 complaints of disappearance of women were registered before the National Police.

In this scenario, it is a priority to strengthen protection programs for women and children, facilitating access to them, so that people at risk and/or who are in a situation of vulnerability can not only identify the warning signs, but also go to the corresponding instances and properly exercise their rights.

Therefore, from Action Against Hunger, in addition to considering this problem from a transversal approach in all our programs, based

on a partnership with the Aurora Program of the Ministries of Women and Vulnerable Populations, we develop referral routes and activities to promote the care and training service for beneficiaries.

On the other hand, between January and February 2022, the emergency system of the National Emergency Operations Center - COEN, of the National Institute of Civil Defense has issued **21 emergency reports for oil spills, especially concentrated in jungle areas (Amazonas, Loreto, Datem del Marañon)**, highlighting for its impact the oil spill that occurred on January 15 at the country's main refinery, La Pampilla, operated by the Spanish company Repsol.

These events and the response to them show the priority of **strengthening the institutional capacity to prevent and manage the different disaster risks, as well as the mitigation of their impact and rapid recovery**, given that they have a strong impact on food security and livelihoods, in addition to being a constant source of social conflict.





4. PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 963** People strengthened on hygiene, water and/or sanitation practices
- 1,303** Hygiene Kits distributed (3,192 people reached)

3,192
PEOPLE
REACHED



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- 31** People trained in food security and livelihoods strategies
- 1,819** People received food assistance
- 2,692** People received multipurpose cash transfers or vouchers
- 219** People received agricultural supplies
- 37** People supported with guidance and/or training on employment and/or entrepreneurship

4,765
PEOPLE
REACHED



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- 281** People receiving assistance to access to public services
- 997** People supported with psychosocial support consultations
- 41** Health workers, promoters and volunteers trained
- 657** People sensitized in Sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence
- 878** People sensitized on healthy nutrition and good childcare practices

1,833
PEOPLE
REACHED



RISK MANAGEMENT

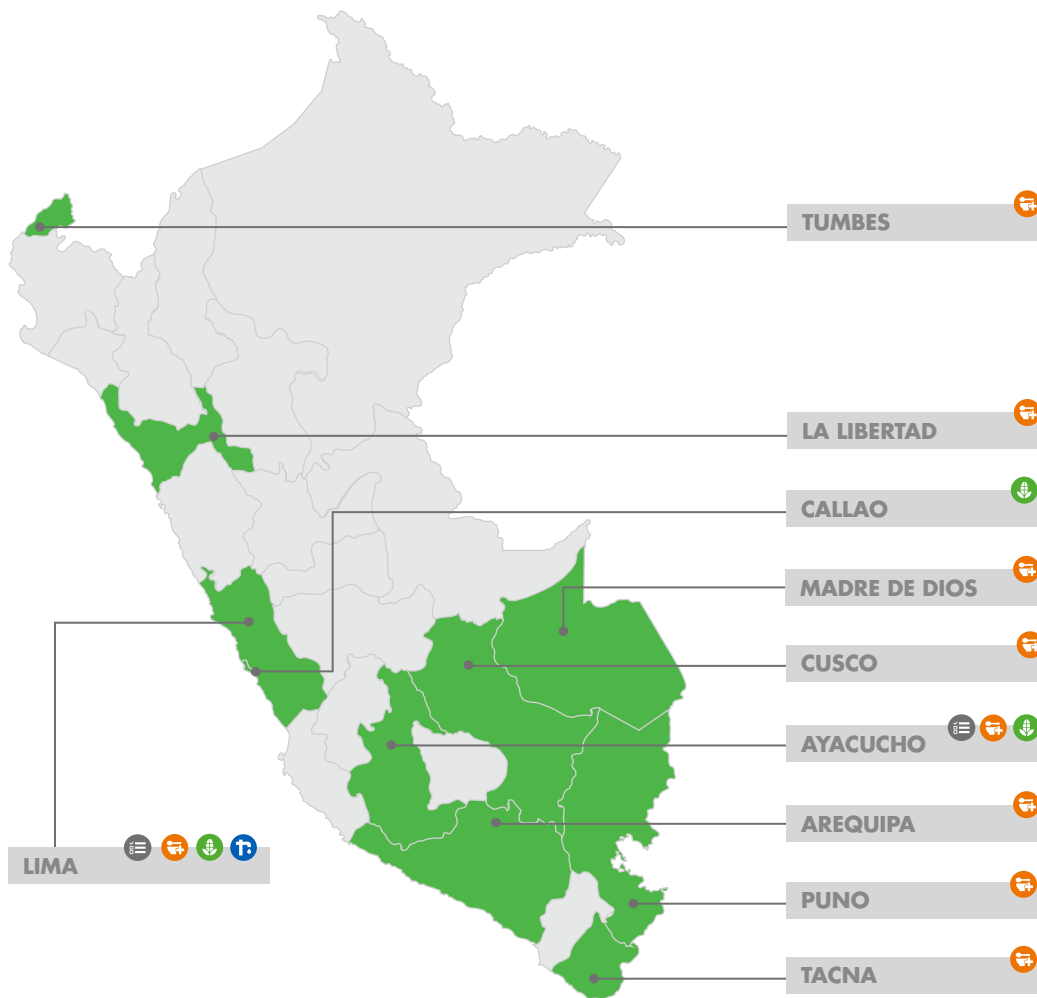
- 30** Supplies delivered and/or services covered in shelters and organizations (668 people reached)
- 40** People trained in disaster risk reduction and management
- 36** Civil society organisations strengthened (145 people reached)

686
PEOPLE
REACHED



8,539 TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED IN PERU

5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



6. TESTIMONIALS



[...] We had spent the money for school supplies when the compulsory social isolation order came. We ran out of savings."

MARÍA FALCÓN
Lima, Peru



In the days before the pandemic, the families of the Absalón Alarcón human settlement in San Juan de Miraflores invested what little they had in sending their sons and daughters back to school.

The mandatory social isolation order found them without savings, left them without jobs or livelihoods, and led to a crisis in which

they were unable to access food or water for their basic needs. Given the lack of support and the need to survive the COVID-19 health crisis, they came together and formed 6 common pots. In this video, María Falcón, currently a communal pot leader, recounts the history of the settlement during the time of the pandemic, and how they still need support today.

[THE FULL TESTIMONY CAN BE FOUND HERE](#)



[...] “Finding refuge in the shelter was a blessing because the moment my son was born, everything was paralyzed by the pandemic.”

KEYLA CALDERÓN
Lima, Perú



Keyla Calderón arrived at the Amachana Shelter in February 2020. She arrived pregnant along with her husband and her daughter, a girl with mental disabilities. Her friends told her that there were shelters for the refugee and migrant population “I decided to sign up, without much hope because the waiting list was very long. But they gave me priority because of my daughter’s situation of vulnerability and because she was pregnant”.

With the pandemic, the Peruvian State ordered a mandatory

quarantine and all the restaurants stopped working, so Keyla’s husband lost his job. A day after the quarantine began, Christian was born.

“Finding refuge in the shelter was a blessing because the moment my son was born, everything was paralyzed by the pandemic. They helped me with diapers for my baby and we never lacked food. If I had not entered the shelter, we would have had a very bad time because other compatriots of mine had nothing to eat.”



REGIONAL RESPONSE

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



- 200** Hygiene promotion campaigns
- 8,327** People strengthened on hygiene, water and/or sanitation practices
- 10** Sanitation facilities built and/or repaired in public spaces
(2,402 people reached)
- 239** Safe water access points built and/or restored in public spaces
(23,129 people reached)
- 7,851** Hygiene Kits distributed (24,311 people reached)
- 818** Water filters, eco-filters and tanks delivered (3,834 people reached)
- 22** Institutions strengthened (97 People reached)
- 9** Civil society organisations strengthened (83 People reached)

36,456
PEOPLE
REACHED

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



- 2,578** People trained in food security and livelihoods strategies
- 36,155** People received food assistance
- 15,333** People received multipurpose cash transfers or vouchers
- 40** People received CASH/Vouchers for productive initiatives and/or fixed expenses
- 219** People received agricultural supplies
- 78** People supported with guidance and/or training on employment and/or entrepreneurship.

54,412
PEOPLE
REACHED

RISK MANAGEMENT



- 63** People trained in disaster risk reduction and management
- 30** Supplies delivered and/or services covered in shelters and organizations
(668 people reached)
- 40** People trained in emergency shelters management
- 36** Civil society organisations strengthened (145 people reached)

749
PEOPLE
REACHED



REGIONAL RESPONSE

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



- 660** People receiving assistance to access to public services
- 2,315** People supported with psychosocial support consultations
- 276** Health workers, promoters and volunteers trained
- 310** People assisted in Sexual and reproductive health
- 416** People screened for anaemia
- 7,074** People screened for malnutrition
- 149** People received COVID-19 prevention supplies
- 959** Deliveries of health and nutrition supplies (1411 people reached)
- 190** Child care kits delivered (190 people reached)
- 1,950** Pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children dewormed
- 503** Pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children treated for malnutrition
- 4,094** People reached through malnutrition prevention interventions
- 3,185** People monitored for malnutrition
- 2,786** People sensitized in Sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence
- 7,480** People sensitized on healthy nutrition and good childcare practices

19,297
PEOPLE
REACHED

OTHER SECTORS



- 95** People that received CASH for accommodation

95
PEOPLE
REACHED



108,167 TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED TO DATE IN 2022



57,5%
ARE WOMEN



42.5%
ARE MEN



15.3%
ARE CHILDREN UNDER 5



€ 670,741.19
CASH DELIVERED



399.69
TONS OF FOOD DELIVERED



6
COUNTRIES



60
PROJECTS UNDERWAY



616
STAFF MEMBERS



MAIN DONORS



Unión Europea
Protección Civil y
Ayuda Humanitaria



Suecia
Sverige



In partnership with
Canada



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
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ACTION
AGAINST
HUNGER



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