

Demographic data (2010, WPP 2012)

Population:	29.3 million
Children under 5:	2.9 million
Population growth rate:	1.08%

Nutrition data (DHS 2012)

Stunting:	18.1%
Wasting:	0.6%
Low Birth Weight:	6.9%
Overweight:	9.8%
Exclusive Breastfeeding:	67.6%

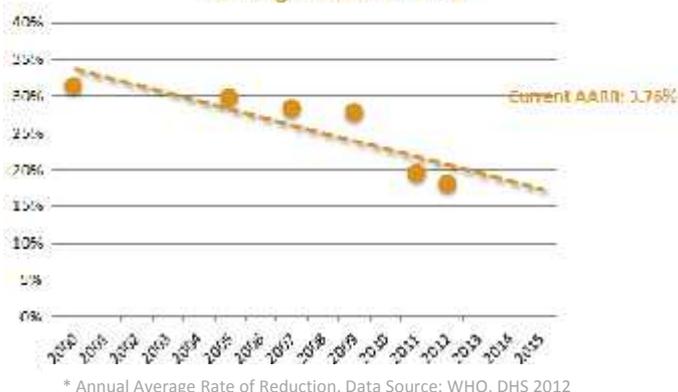
Cost of Nutrition Plans

Total Cost (2 years)	\$4.3 billion
Annual Cost:	\$2.2 billion
Per Capita Annual Cost:	\$72.1

Break-down:

Nutrition-specific interventions:	9.0%
Nutrition-sensitive approaches:	91.0%
Strengthening Governance:	0.0%

Stunting Reduction Trend



Total Cost for 2 Years (millions of USD)



Coverage of Nutrition-Specific Interventions

Good nutrition practices

Exclusive breastfeeding (0-6 months)	67.6%*
Complementary feeding with at least 4 groups per day (6-23 months)	No data

Vitamin and mineral intake

Zinc treatment for diarrhoea	No data
Pregnant women attending 4 or more ANC visits (proxy for iron and folate supplementation)	94.2%**
De-worming (12-59 months)	28.7%**
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	3.9%**
Presence of iodised salt in the house	No data

Comprehensive data on coverage of treatment for acute malnutrition, and micronutrient fortification are not available

*Source: *DHS 2012,**DHS 2011*

Peru in the SUN Movement

Peru became part of the SUN Movement in November 2010 and appointed the Vice Minister of Policy and Social Evaluation as the SUN country Focal Point. The First Lady of Peru is a member of the SUN Lead Group. Peru has adopted the national 'Incluir para Crecer' ('Inclusion for Growth') strategy, led by the Ministry for Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS). The strategy focuses on reducing social inequities and poverty as means of reducing malnutrition and promoting growth. The system, first established in 2007, geographically targets interventions and coordinates across programmes to fight malnutrition. In 2012, national guidelines to reduce child malnutrition were approved by the government. A number of Ministries have recently signed a "National Agreement for Coordinated Action against Child Malnutrition" establishing (i) an inter-Ministerial strategy, (ii) effective interventions to reduce child malnutrition and districts that should be prioritized in the strategy and (iii) a multiannual budgetary commitment for nutrition. Regional Presidents of the National Assembly of Regional Governments have also endorsed a National Joint Commitment to Combat Child Malnutrition. The SUN donor convener is the World Bank.

Peru Plans for Nutrition

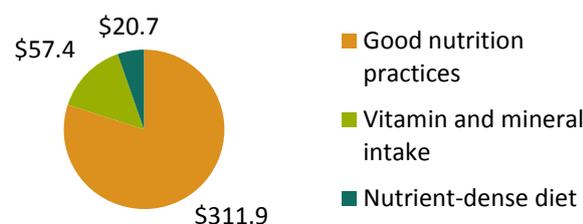
Nutrition interventions fall across a number of different Ministry plans in Peru. For the current costing exercise, the MIDIS led a process to compile budgets for 2013-2014 for nutrition-related interventions across Ministries. These interventions included specific nutrition interventions, water and sanitation, education, agriculture and food security.

Cost of Nutrition Plans

The total cost of nutrition plans over 2 years is approximately \$4.3 billion. This is equivalent to an annual cost of \$2.2 billion per year or a per capita annual cost of just over \$72.

Cost of Nutrition-Specific Interventions Over 2 Years

Nutrition-specific interventions cost \$390 million, or 9% of the total cost. The majority of the costs are allocated to promotion of good nutrition practices.



Cost of Nutrition-Sensitive Approaches Over 2 Years

Nutrition-sensitive approaches represent approximately \$3.9 billion, or 91% of the total cost. Costs are allocated to health, water and sanitation programmes, and food security.



Cost of Strengthening Governance Over 2 Years

Budgets for strengthening governance to implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches have not been included in this costing exercise.

Priorities, Implementation & Accountability

The 'Incluir para Crecer' strategy is being rolled out by the country's 25 regional governments in coordination with the central Government. They are defining specific development targets, estimating funding gaps, and strengthening collaboration with other sectors such as the implementation of health and sanitation interventions funded by the National Fund for Rural Infrastructure. Each programme has a monitoring and evaluation framework.

Domestic & Donor Financing Commitments

An annual budget of \$1.1 billion for nutrition has been allocated by the government. In addition, there is a multi-annual budgetary commitment to increase or at least maintain the financial resources associated to reducing and preventing children's chronic malnutrition.

Funding Gap

The current costing exercise reflects approved government budgets and not full costings. It is therefore not possible to currently calculate the funding gap. Peru has made progress in developing a methodological guidance to estimate the unit costs of addressing malnutrition in different regions of the country. Further work is required, however, to refine the methods, track non-governmental expenditures and track the multi-year budgeting for nutrition-related programmes and interventions.