

LATIN AMERICA

NEWSLETTER

JANUARY - MARCH 2023

CENTRAL AMERICA

One third of the population in Guatemala and Honduras needs humanitarian assistance

COLOMBIA

Thousands of migrants continue to cross the Darien on their way north

PERU

Food emergency continues in Lima, while northern Peru has been affected by heavy rains



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**ACTION
AGAINST
HUNGER**



There are mixed migration flows which remain poorly visible and so far, there is no monitoring mechanism covering the entire region, although it is estimated that there are more than 20 million people forcibly displaced in the region.

CONFERENCES IN SOLIDARITY WITH VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

In March, Action Against Hunger actively participated in all events related to the **"International Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants and their Host Countries and Communities"**¹ organized in Brussels under the coordination of the European Union and Canada and in close collaboration with the R4V Platform. The first event was the meeting with **Civil Society organizations** led by the LAC RMD Coalition², which took place virtually on 9 March and was widely attended by different actors, including refugee and migrant organizations (more than 360 people participated in the event).

“

[...] The regional mechanisms, which have proven to be effective, are an example to be followed elsewhere in the world and should be further strengthened based on accumulated experience. In this regard, we believe that more coordination is key to having consolidated data at the regional level on the population on the move."

VINCENT STEHLI,
Director of Operations • Action Against Hunger



Vincent Stehli, Director of Operations of Action Against Hunger during his participation in the conference in Brussels.



¹ [2023 International Conference of Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants and their host countries and communities](#)

² [The LAC RMD Coalition: Call to Action in the Framework of the International Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants 2023](#)

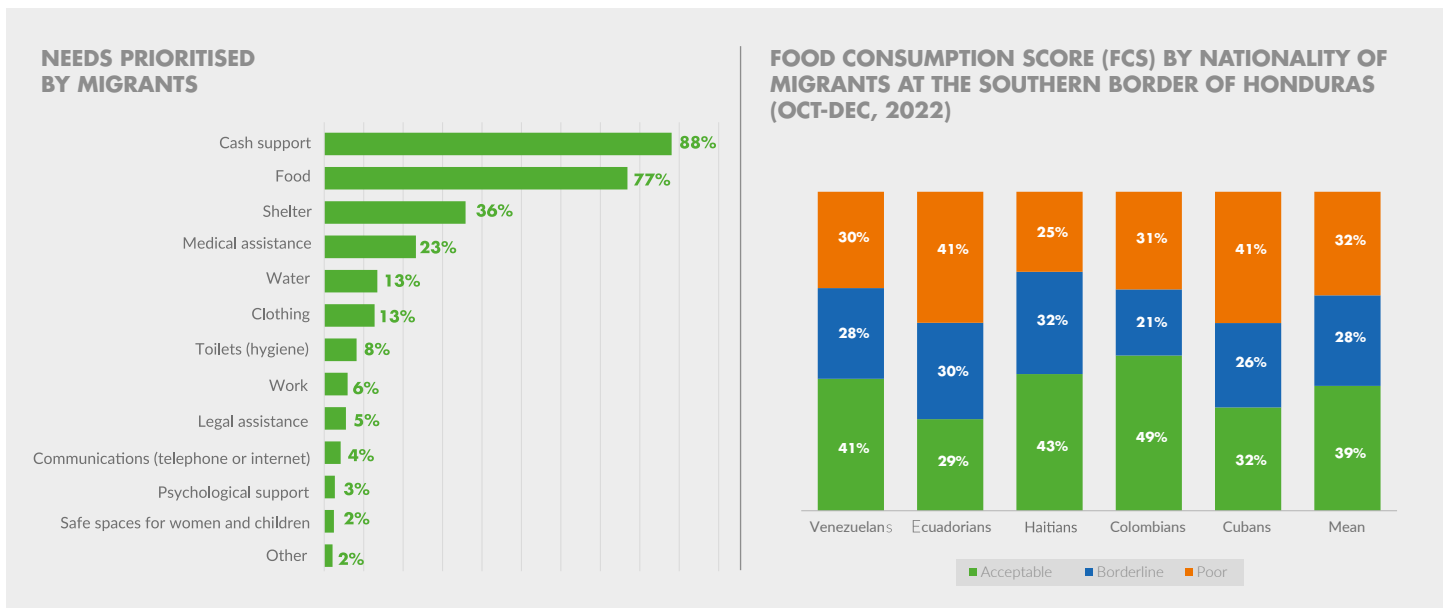
During the **face-to-face conference in Brussels**, the Director of Operations of Action Against Hunger, Vincent Stehli, participated in the plenary on behalf of the LAC RMD Coalition on the 17th March.

In both spaces, civil society organizations working with migrant and refugee populations, have made a call to expand the mechanisms of coordination in the region. If we take advantage of the lessons learned and good results obtained out of the work at the R4V Platform, we can overcome the

current fragmentation of information and response by type of crisis to attend more effectively the **20 million people on the move in the region**. We have also made a call to increase the funding of the humanitarian response plans and to keep the international community commitment on localization and protection of humanitarian access.

Finally, as co-leader of the **Food Security sector in the R4V Platform**, together with the World Food Programme (WFP), we presented the sector's progress³ in the

session of the R4V technical roundtables that took place virtually and in person in Brussels on the 15th. During the session, we highlighted how the increase in hunger in the region has a direct influence on people's migratory intentions. In addition, we presented food security data by nationality gathered in a critical transit point, the southern border of Honduras, as well as information on the main needs of the population in transit (cash and food support).



SOURCE: Consorcio Life (2023) Survey of Migrants in Transit in Honduras

THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING VISIBILITY AND COMMITMENT TO THE REFUGEE AND MIGRANT POPULATION AND THEIR HOST TERRITORIES

#MásSolidaridadEnElRefugioYLaMigración

Call to action 2023:
The LAC RMD Coalition

Read the note, [HERE](#) ✨

Key figures and analysis 2022
Regional food security sector

Watch the video, [HERE](#) ✨

³ Key figures and analysis 2022 - Regional food security sector



Cuilco, Guatemala

GUATEMALA

In Guatemala, the year 2023 will be marked by an **electoral process** monitored by institutions with little independence, in a context of progressive deterioration of the rule of law. In June, the national congress, departmental governorships and municipal governments will be completely renewed, in addition to the first round of presidential elections. In August, the second round of the presidential elections will be held.

Earlier this year, the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) was published. Almost a **third of the population, 5 million people, are in need of humanitarian assistance**; increasing 1.2 million people since the 2021 HNO, which reflected the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of hurricanes ETA and IOTA. Therefore, it can be said that **Guatemala has not yet recovered from the effects of the pandemic**

and natural disasters, in addition to the inflation in the prices of food, fertilizers and fuels.

In February, the Nutrition cluster activated an alert when a **disproportionate increase of acutely malnourished children** with clinical signs of *Kwashiorkor* was detected in the municipality of Panzós, in Alta Verapaz, one of the country's most depressed departments. Already in 2022, the highest number of children under five years of age who died from malnutrition also occurred in the Department of Alta Verapaz (13 registered cases), according to official figures from the Guatemalan Ministry of Health (MSPAS).

According to the latest data provided by SICA (Central American Integration System) for the period between February and May 2023,

22% of the indigenous *Ch'orti'* population in the east of the country is expected to be in Phase 3 (crisis) or higher (emergency) of Food Insecurity. Unfortunately, it is estimated that **humanitarian food assistance in this period will be limited**, and if no changes are made, the minimum 25% of food energy required to be included as significant assistance to areas under the IPC (Integrated Phase Classification) protocol will not be reached.

Despite this dramatic increase in the vulnerability of the population, the Guatemala Humanitarian Response Plan has only obtained 9% funding to date.

NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS AND CARE WORK FOR NOÉ

Noé Abel, 11 months old, had Moderate Acute Malnutrition and moderate stunting when he was visited at his great-grandmother's home in November 2022 by members of the **Integral Health Brigades** that Action Against Hunger teams have formed together with the Guatemalan Ministry of Health and support from UNICEF. His nutritional condition had been aggravated by not receiving breast milk due to the absence of his mother. During the first visit of the brigades, he was given milk substitute, but he could not tolerate it, had a fever and could only eat a third of the RUTF sachets. The milk substitute food left for him during the first visit of the brigades, he suffered from fever and was only able to eat a third of the sachets of Ready-to-Eat Therapeutic Food that were given to him.

In view of this situation, **nutritional counseling** was provided to his great-grandmother, specifically on the handling of therapeutic milk, and a visit to a pediatric specialist was prescribed.

In January 2023, in the next control of Noé Abel, it was found that he had positive evolution, although he was still underweight and moderately stunted. He now resides with his maternal grandmother, following the death of his great-grandmother in December. His grandmother says that the child now tolerates the milk that was recommended and that she gives her grandson the **nutritional supplement** and Incaparina, several times a week, which has significantly influenced the positive evolution of her grandson's health.

This case reflects the reality of **many children in Central America** who are left in the care of older adults, especially when **their parents migrate abroad**. Often, these households are unable to receive remittances, nor do they have a minimum income in the absence of basic retirement pensions or social safety nets. Too old to work, with an extremely precarious economy, they nevertheless make every effort to provide for the grandchildren who come to live with them.



His nutritional condition had been aggravated by not receiving breast milk due to the absence of her mother.



Huehuetenango



Jocotán



Sololá

Families visited during malnutrition monitoring and water, sanitation and hygiene training in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

The Honduran government has extended the duration of the **state of emergency** that has been in place since December 2022 as a measure to counter crime in the country, following the footsteps of measures adopted in El Salvador. This special period will be in effect until at least 21st of May, covering 123 municipalities. However, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Honduras expressed its concern over the use of the state of emergency, reiterating its call for the implementation of a comprehensive citizen security policy.

In relation to the humanitarian sector, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023 has been published, which shows an **increase in the number of people with humanitarian**

needs in the country with respect to the previous year, **reaching 3.2 million**, which represents a third of the total population. The funding requirement is US\$280 million for a target population of 2.1 million people, of which only 10% has been funded to date.

The HRP estimates the number of people with food assistance requirements in 2023 at 2.6 million, and the Nutrition Working Group identified at least 551,000 people, including children under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women, as requiring immediate nutrition attention. These estimates are consistent with the situation projected in the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) food insecurity analysis for the period June-August 2023, which

projects 2.4 million people in Phase 3 (crisis) or 4 (emergency) who will require urgent support actions.

Regarding the migrant population, despite the implementation of the US Parole program in October 2022 for Venezuelans, and since January 2023 for Cubans, Haitians and Nicaraguans, **the flow of people in transit through Honduras has remained high**, reaching 66,275 people from 1st of January to 9th of April, according to official figures from the National Institute of Migration. The main nationalities are from Venezuela (17,890), Haiti (13,179), Ecuador (12,483) and Cuba (3,815).



Migratory flow in Machuca Ocotepeque, Honduras.

THE COMMUNITY EFFORT IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANES AND FLOODS



ANA MERLÍN
Cortés, Honduras

[...] a pleasant environment is created for the children of the school"

In response to the damage caused by Tropical Storm Julia in October 2022, and the lack of shelters, the "Elsa Gloria de Ruiz" Pre-school in the department of Cortés, Honduras was used as a **temporary shelter** for families affected by the floods caused by the overflowing rivers in the municipality of Potrerillos, although this meant that classes would have to be suspended and the school facilities would have to be used for another purpose.

Given this situation, the school and the community was selected as a pilot center for the project "*Rapid response to the urgent needs of people affected by the floods caused by tropical storm Julia*", implemented by Action Against Hunger in the municipality and financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

With this external support, the sanitary system was repaired following an age and gender approach, so that "*a pleasant environment is created for the children of the school*", commented the principal, Ana Merlín Contreras Rodríguez, who emphasizes the dual role of the school: educational and shelter. As a result, the facilities have been improved for daily use by the students, once the flooding is over and the sheltered families have returned to their homes.

"The Elsa Gloria de Ruiz Pre-school, founded in 1976, currently has 108 boys and girls, divided into four third grade sections and one second grade section", explains Ana Merlín.

SURVEYS/ STUDIES

ASSESSMENT OF THE NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN HOUSEHOLDS IN 4 PRIORITY REGIONS IN HONDURAS

Data Collection:

**NOVEMBER,
DECEMBER 2022**



4 PRIORITY ZONES IN HONDURAS

(South Region, West Region, Sula Valley and Gracias a Dios)

119 municipalities involved

1.766 surveys in 165 clusters distributed

787 children under 5 years of age evaluated

354 children under 24 months evaluated



MAIN OBJECTIVE

Assess the food security situation in households, the nutritional status of children aged 6 to 59 months, and the feeding practices of infants and children under two years, a nutrition and food security survey was conducted using the SMART and CARI methodologies.



The survey was financed by UNICEF and WFP and was carried out by INE (National Institute of Statistics) with technical advice from Action Against Hunger.

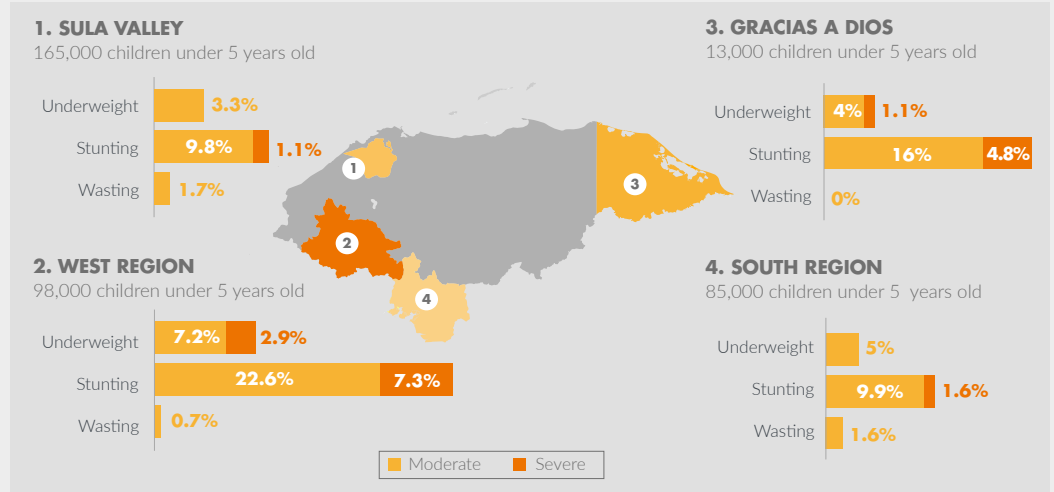
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SURVEY (CARI AND SMART METHODOLOGIES)



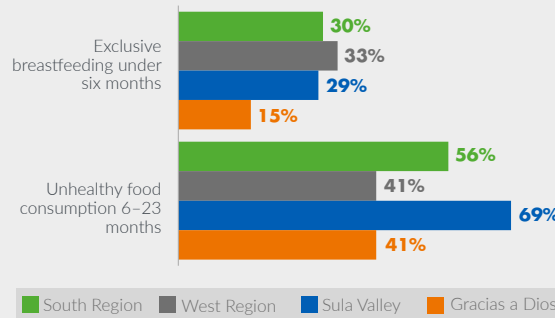
That the prevalence of **underweight** (weight for age) in the western zone (10.1%) represents a situation of high severity (alert) according to WHO thresholds.

The **prevalence of stunting** (height-for-age) is practically "very high" in the West Region (29.9%), "high" in Gracias a Dios (20.8%) and "medium" severity in the South Region (11.5%) and the Sula Valley region (10.9%).

Although the **prevalence of wasting** (weight-for-height) is low in the 4 study regions, it is a situation of special attention due to its lethality, as it is one of the main threats to child survival.



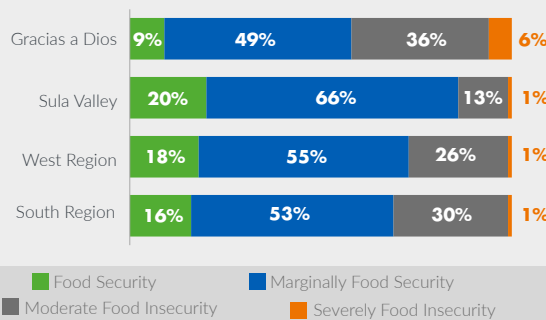
FOOD CONSUMPTION AND BREASTFEEDING IN CHILDREN 6 - 23 MONTHS OF AGE



Exclusive **breastfeeding in children under 6 months is very low**. Less than 2 out of 10 children in Gracias a Dios were exclusively breastfed and between 29% and 33% in the other three study regions.

The **high number of children consuming sweetened beverages is alarming**. Between 7 and 4 out of 10 children aged 6-23 months consume unhealthy foods.

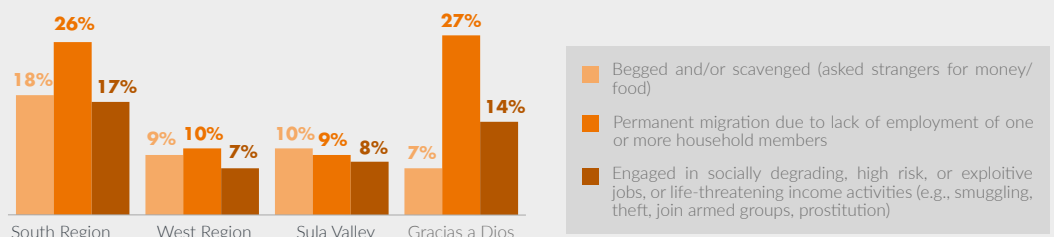
FOOD SECURITY INDEX



The Sula Valley, presents the most favorable indicators, with 14% of the population being food insecurity.

The South and West regions show similarities, with a **third of their population in food insecurity**, between 31% and 27% respectively, and the Department of Gracias a Dios is the one with the most unfavorable food security indicator, where almost half of the population (43%) is in some degree of food insecurity.

COPING STRATEGIES



The level of food insecurity is especially related to the **implementation of emergency coping strategies**. In the South and Gracias a Dios regions, the number of people implementing emergency strategies exceeds one third of the surveyed population. In these cases, more than a quarter of the population has used migration of one or more household members as a strategy.

FOOD SECURITY MONITORING



The main uses of cash transfers have been:

- The purchase of food
- The purchase of educational materials
- Coverage of medical expenses



After delivery, the pattern of food consumption improved notably:

- **58.01%** of families increased their food consumption score (PCA).
- **56.41%** improved its diversity.



In addition, the implementation rate of strategies related to food consumption rCSI (coping strategies), decreased significantly.

SAMPLE

In the second half of 2022, with UNICEF funding, we implemented a project in the Honduran municipalities of Tegucigalpa (department of Francisco Morazán) and El Progreso (department of Yoro) in which basic humanitarian assistance was provided to **1,032** families in exclusion situation.



NICARAGUA

Regarding the humanitarian context, preliminary data from the baseline of the Alcances project that we implemented in Waspám (February and March 2023) indicate a concerning situation. Only 55% of households are in an **acceptable situation** according to the Food Consumption Score, 22% in a serious situation and 16% in borderline conditions, values significantly worse than those found in recent similar diagnoses carried out by Action Against Hunger in Guatemala and Honduras.

In the case of children, 33% of children under six months are exclusively breastfed and only 16% of children aged 6 to 23 months consume five of the eight recommended food groups (Minimum Dietary Diversity).

In field visits, Action Against Hunger teams have identified **families that feed exclusively on school meals**, with minimal food consumption, or that have carried out survival strategies such as begging or sending children to other homes so that they can be fed.

The situation is worrisome and worse than what we saw after the passage of hurricanes ETA and IOTA in November 2020. In fact, the lack of food access and availability due to the impact of Hurricane Julia (October 2022), means that **households do not have food reserves or food for consumption**.



EXGGIE SULLEN: A young entrepreneur who is driving her business forward on the North Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua



EXGGIE SULLEN
North Caribbean Coast, Nicaragua

I am very grateful for my business"

Woman, young and enterprising, Exggie Sullen has managed to boost her business in Waspám, on the North Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua and today she says that "everything is going very well".

She had long wanted to have her own business, so when she was given the opportunity to participate in the "Youth for SDG 2030" project, she didn't think twice and applied. Exggie Sullen's enterprise is a **grocery store** which she decided to name "La Fe".

*"I am very happy to have this business because it is something I have always wanted to do, to have my own business, and **this has helped me in many things I needed,**" says Exggie Sullen, who says she has many customers and sells a lot in her pulpería.*

"We provide good service. I feel good because my customers feel good. We are two people in the business and we work as a team".

COLOMBIA



Families returning to their homes after a delivery of hygiene kits in Amazonas, Colombia.

In March, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023 for Colombia was published, highlighting the continuity of the humanitarian crisis resulting from **multiple challenges**, such as prolonged armed conflicts, mixed migratory flows, natural disasters, and the global socioeconomic situation.

According to the HRP, it is estimated that **7.7 million people** will have humanitarian needs during 2023, of which 2.4 million are children and 3.9 million are women. As a result, we can point out that the risks and threats to which the civilian population, including refugees and migrants, are exposed in areas where armed actors are present are increasing and intensifying the structural vulnerability of these populations, limiting their access to essential services and local integration. According to ICRC's report, Humanitarian

Challenges in Colombia 2023, "In various parts of the country, the population faces indescribable suffering that worsens when armed actors fail to comply with the rules of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and other humanitarian principles"⁴.

Also, between January and March, we attended three humanitarian emergencies derived from the armed conflict, delivering humanitarian aid to 4,093 people through the MIRE consortium. Similarly, it has been identified that in the communities affected by the emergencies, there are still needs in Health, Food Security, Nutrition, and Protection, so it is necessary to maintain a multisectoral and comprehensive response. Due to the conflict and armed violence, the most affected populations remain **Afro-descendant and indigenous communities**, women, boys, and girls.

In addition, in April 2023, the Colombian Ombudsman's Office warned about the violation of human rights of migrants in Darien and the risks faced by people in transit, such as crime, extortion, fraud, psychosocial effects, and sexual abuse. Between January and March 2023, there is a record of 97,624 migrants of various nationalities who have crossed the Darien; most are Venezuelans (35,774), followed by Haitians (24,767), Ecuadorians (15,386), and from African and South Asian countries⁵. Among the needs of this population are the persistent **lack of health care and medicines** and limited access to food, water, lodging, and transportation.

FOOD SECURITY MONITORING

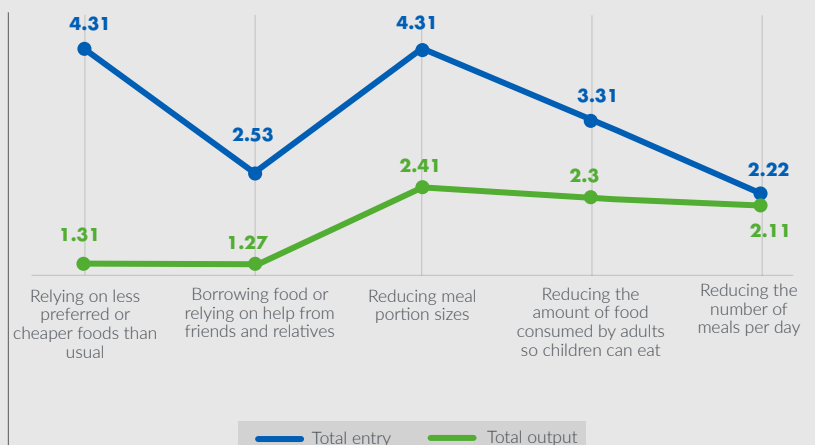
rCSI: Coping Strategies

- The data show a decrease in the highest severity strategies for prioritizing child feeding.
- Women tend to reduce these strategies at the end of the assistance phase.
- Families are able to access preferred foods and consume them in recommended amounts, especially for children.
- Asking relatives for help remains the last option for obtaining food.

HDDS: Household Dietary Diversity



Household dietary diversity increased and allowed families to access firstly, fruits and vegetables and secondly, animal protein sources, dairy and eggs.



⁴ ICRC. Humanitarian Challenges 2023. Colombia Annual Report. 22 March 2023

⁵ The Ombudsman's Office. Human rights situation of migrants in Darien 2023. 12 April 2023

SURVEYS/ STUDIES

ADN DIGNIDAD

FASE 2
OCT. 2022 - SEPT. 2023

The Program responds to the humanitarian situation of vulnerable refugees and migrants from Venezuela, returned Colombians, and host communities, and has become one of the largest-scale cash transfer programs in Colombia and the region.

- The program's implementation is led by Action Against Hunger, in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), with funding from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).
- The cash transfers provided by the program to its beneficiaries are complemented with the delivery of key messages on fraud prevention, healthy nutrition, protection services, regularization of the migratory situation, and family economy.

+ 81 MIL PARTICIPANTS

SERVICES



UFA. Between \$50 and \$100 USD per month household. Between \$300 and \$600 USD in six months



Promotion of adequate nutrition



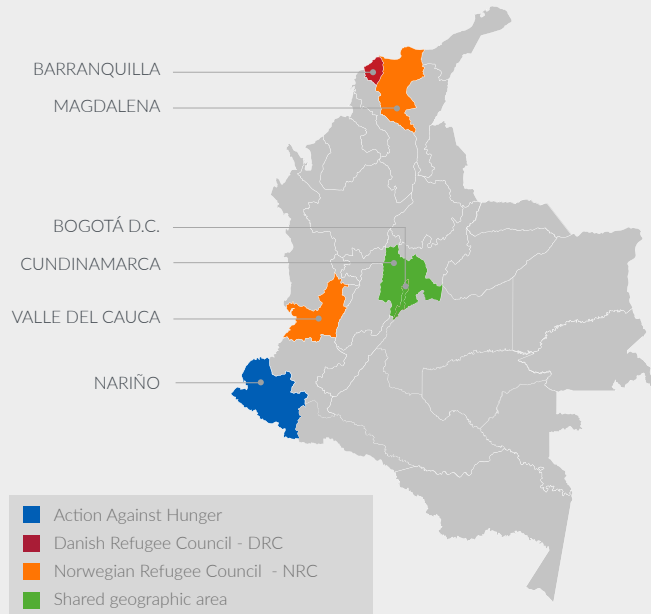
Information on access routes to legal and protection services



Economic Recovery and market systems



At the end of 2022, the program began a second phase to continue supporting the most vulnerable population and promote their **socioeconomic recovery and integration**, increasing their ability to obtain employment, start a business, and access financial services. These activities are key to preventing more migrants from returning to the route to try to reach the United States through the Darien (the wave of second migration we see in many countries in the region).



ECONOMIC RECOVERY REACH

EMPLOYABILITY



1,900 PERSONS

ENTREPRENEURSHIP



2,980 PERSONS

FINANCIAL SERVICES



570 PERSONS



During the first quarter of 2023, the ADN Dignidad Program registered **17,308** new beneficiaries to receive cash assistance.



The active economic recovery component - CREA, entered 169 persons in the **employability route** and 377 in the **entrepreneurship route**; the latter received seed capital to strengthen or reactivate their business units.



Those who entered the **EMPLOYABILITY** route are in the process of training and have had experience in the sectors of:

- General and domestic services (26%)
- Hotels and restaurants (16%)
- Marketing and sales (15%)
- Construction (8%)



In the **ENTREPRENEURSHIP** route, 82% of the business units are in the process of reactivation and 12% in the process of strengthening; These are mainly **food production and sale service initiatives** (50%) and the marketing of manufactured goods (26%).



Likewise, 17 savings groups were formed with 248 participants. Training sessions were also carried out to deliver key **nutrition and protection** messages, **benefiting a total of 5,644** persons.

In relation to cash transfers, the results of a rigorous program impact evaluation⁶ recently finalized by 3ie show:



- Significant effects in reducing both the severity and the **prevalence of food insecurity mitigation strategies**, as well as the negative coping mechanisms, mainly related to food consumption practices adopted by households in case of contingencies.



- According to the evaluation, ADN Dignidad's participants **have higher savings, are less likely to report debts**, and are more likely to invest in working assets.

The program also **increases the subjective well-being of the participants** by reducing their insecurity perception and improving their satisfaction with life. The results of the evaluation will be published in April 2023.



⁶ Objective of the evaluation: Identify effects attributable to the ADN Dignidad Program on variables of interest (food security, housing, access to savings and credit, income and expenses, employment, survival strategies, among others). Data collected between July and October 2022 in Bogotá, municipalities of Cundinamarca, Barranquilla and Nariño municipalities. Total number of surveys: 3,190 (1,532 treatment and 1,658 control).

SAFE WATER FOR LA MOJANA: Joining forces to ensure a healthy and sustainable future ensure a healthy and sustainable future



JAVIER RIVERO
Sucre, Colombia

"We drank the water as it came, we used it for bathing, cooking and everything [...], we got diarrhea and much itchy skin [...]"

La Mojana is a region located in northern Colombia, known as the flooded savannah, where the Cauca, San Jorge, and Nechí rivers converge. Paradoxically, despite the water wealth, one of the primary humanitarian needs in the region is access to safe drinking water because the rivers are contaminated by solid waste, fecal waste, and heavy metals such as mercury from illegal mining.

"Unity is strength; communities must unite for mutual benefit." Javier Rivero, president of the Water and Sanitation Committee of Corregimiento de Zapata, municipality of Majagual, department of Sucre, where Action Against Hunger rehabilitated the community water supply system by installing solar panels as a sustainable energy source for pumping water. "We did not have a water filtration system. We drank the water as it came, we used it for bathing, cooking and

everything [...], we got diarrhea and much itchy skin [...]"

Access to safe water guarantees the basis for good nutrition; also, it promotes good hygiene habits that impact health and the economy by reducing diseases. "We are in a remote community, and the main road is in poor condition, so when someone got sick, they had to spend on transportation to get to Majagual, and the only way was to stop eating to pay for those expenses."

The community is looking for new support to protect their crops from continuous flooding and implement risk mitigation strategies. "We were very divided. Action Against Hunger brought us together, gave us water training, and motivated us to work as a community; now we are united".



Our CEO, Olivier Longué, visited La Mojana in March.



HIGHLIGHTS

From January to March 2023, territorial disputes between non-state armed groups (GANE) over social control and illegal economies continued to trigger **emergencies and impacts on the civilian population and the deterioration of humanitarian access.**

Most humanitarian access incidents have been associated with the announcement

of armed strikes by GANE through pamphlets that resulted in restrictions or interference with the mobility of humanitarian agencies, personnel, and goods within the country. The departments most affected by these restrictions were **Chocó, Norte de Santander, Antioquia, Córdoba, Nariño, and Cauca.**



Neighbors working in a relief effort to clean up debris and mud after the passage of a landslide as a result of flooding in Piura.

PERU

Peru begins 2023 amid **social conflicts**, expressed in road blockades, limiting displacements mainly in the center and south of the country, in addition to demonstrations and marches in the capital; all this as a result of the failed self-coup of former President Pedro Castillo, in December. To date, these demonstrations continue in a discontinuous manner and have resulted in the death of dozens of people and situations that, according to Amnesty International, have undermined human rights. According to this organization, during these months the current government has acted with a marked racist bias, with excessive and lethal use of force by the security forces, mainly against the indigenous and peasant population.

This context of **political instability** has been compounded by Cyclone Yaku and **heavy rains** that led to the declaration of emergency in 1,056 districts (54% of the country), including 3 departments in the north of Peru declared in level 5 of emergency. According to the National Humanitarian Network, around 517,000 people would have humanitarian needs, including 148,000 children and adolescents. The most critical needs would be the availability of foods, water for human consumption and fuel. In addition, the reestablishment of drinking water treatment and distribution systems, to avoid the consequences that an inadequate system would have on food, personal and community health, personal hygiene, and the functioning of basic services. Up to 75,900 households

would have been impacted and agricultural activities, commerce, transport, and tourism among other livelihoods would have been seriously affected in the three regions. All this, with less than 60% of the registered data, and without taking into account the Venezuelan migrant and refugee population, that may have been affected, and that due to not being registered (because of their administrative situation or other reasons) their needs are not being registered, nor are they being included in the response plans or in the activities for the coverage of basic needs. It is important to point out that the Department of Tumbes is a point of entry of the Venezuelan population to the country, so **the emergency could aggravate the risk of lack of protection of this population**, already highly exposed to exploitation and human trafficking mafias.

Action Against Hunger has quickly dispatched our team to the area to analyze the situation and will start response activities in April with emergency funds from Sweden (SIDA – Rapid Response Mechanism).

Peru is currently in an active **emergency situation for COVID-19 and dengue fever and is on alert for avian flu**. In addition, Metropolitan Lima has declared a food emergency, and the drinking water supply systems of several of its most vulnerable districts are also in an emergency situation.

7 NEEDS IDENTIFIED



The population affected by cyclone Yaku and heavy rains requires basic supplies such as food, potable water and fuel.



Restore potable water treatment and distribution systems to prevent negative consequences on nutrition, health, personal and community hygiene, and the functioning of basic services.



Assistance to households impacted in the most affected regions, as well as to those whose livelihoods have been affected, including agricultural, commercial, transportation, and tourism activities.



Basic needs must also be met for non-registered Venezuelan migrant and refugee populations.



Protecting Venezuelan populations in emergency situations in Tumbes from exploitation and trafficking mafias is also critical.



Addressing emergencies related to COVID-19 and dengue, as well as an alert for avian influenza in the country, is necessary.



There is also an emergency related to food in Lima Metropolitana, as well as water supply systems in some of its most vulnerable districts.



Training on food handling to mothers leaders of common kitchens of the most affected communities in Carabaylo, Lima.

COMMON KITCHENS AFFECTED BY RAINS AND LANDSLIDES

Although the rains are affecting mainly the northern area of the country, landslides have also occurred in the province of Lima, causing the **loss of homes and livelihoods of hundreds of families**. Civil society organizations, such as the common kitchens, which have played a key role in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and now to the food insecurity emergency, have also been severely affected. In many cases, their physical infrastructure has collapsed, they have lost roofs, walls, or have been left without access to water and other services. Many of these ollas report an increase in the number of families requiring assistance, as they have lost their homes. Among the main needs are food and non-food items and livelihood restoration.

In these situations, the ability to coordinate with local organizations is key to **emergency response**, especially to ensure humanitarian access, regular monitoring, and efficient logistics management.

In the case of the common kitchens in Carabaylo and Comas, which serve the most affected population in the areas of Viña El Naranjal, Villa Esperanza, or El Progreso, we have been able to support 13 of these kitchens with 97 food baskets, quickly and efficiently, thanks to a solid localization strategy and rapid coordination with the private sector.

It is important to remember that **the Peruvian population continues to**

experience a series of crises that affect its food security. Currently, the drinking water supply system in the most vulnerable sectors of Metropolitan Lima is in an emergency situation, in addition to the current Food Emergency declaration.



Delivery of food to common kitchens in Carabaylo, Lima.

Watch the video, [HERE](#) ✨

FOOD SECURITY MONITORING

FOOD ASSISTANCE



People who received food in the shelters that benefited from food kits, reduced their food insecurity according to the FIES scale; going from 40% food insecurity at the beginning of the intervention to 0% food insecurity at the end of the Project.

CASH ASSISTANCE



The use of cash transfers for food had a positive impact on the reduction of food insecurity in women from 80% to 75.7% using the FIES scale as indicator.



LATIN AMERICA REACH BY AXES AND SECTORS



PEOPLE



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- 20,629** People receiving food assistance
- 31,269** People receiving multipurpose cash transfers



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- 365** Relevant health actors trained in modality support and key components
- 7,826** People provided with access to reproductive, maternal, newborn and child primary health care services
- 2,583** Supplementary Feeding Programme (SPF) beneficiaries
- 1,385** Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) beneficiaries
- 2,967** People of at-risk group or vulnerable receiving focused Mental Health & Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) care
- 13,956** People screened for malnutrition
- 70** People receiving Non-Food Items
- 4,540** People receiving behavior change interventions to improve Health and Nutrition practices
- 3,659** People receiving nutritional complement



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 7,493** People reached by water trucking
- 39,533** People receiving Non-Food Items



RISK MANAGEMENT

- 1,085** People receiving Non-Food Items



TERRITORIES



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- 330** People receiving agro-pastoral support
- 3,337** People receiving Food Security and Livelihoods training
- 631** People receiving other economic support activities



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- 13,693** People receiving behavior change interventions to improve nutrition practices



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 12,856** People trained /coached on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- 16** Health care facilities with improved water, sanitation, hygiene, health care, waste management and environmental cleaning services, where AAH contributed (trained, constructed or rehabilitated) to at least 1 service
- 1** Handwashing facility built/rehabilitated
- 42,737** People using basic drinking water services implemented or rehabilitated in communities
- 4,604** People using basic safely managed sanitation services in the community, including a handwashing facility with soap and water, implemented or rehabilitated
- 47** Improved water points with reliable source of water



RISK MANAGEMENT

- 15** People receiving Disaster Risk Management (DRM) training



SYSTEMS

GENDER AND PROTECTION



- 55** People that are referred to specialized Gender-based violence (GBV) services
- 2,534** People receiving Gender-based violence (GBV) training
- 4** Alliances with implementing partners and organizations specialized in gender
- 13.9%** Of projects count with Risk Analysis (Protection)
- 50.7%** Of projects count with Gender Analysis

ADVOCACY



- 3** Positioning papers & reports produced
- 213** Alert analytic reports produced for decision-making and influencing to prevent hunger
- 84.8%** Of men reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner
- 85.0%** Of women reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner

LOCALIZATION



- 10** Projects with national/local partnerships
- 28** National/local partnerships across projects



€ 896,699.62
CASH IN EUROS DELIVERED



489 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES (MEN/WOMEN) WITH ACCESS TO SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE DIRECTLY LINKED TO NATIONAL MEASURES WITHIN SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME



ACTIONS IN
32 DEPARTMENTS



51 PROJECTS UNDERWAY



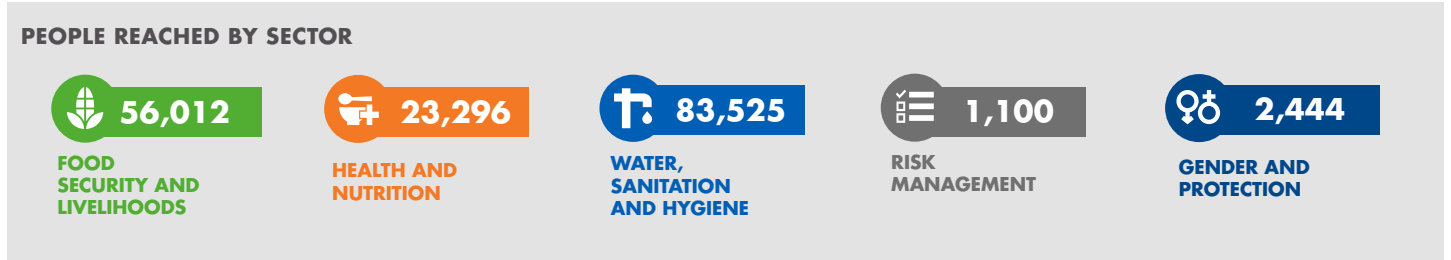
429 PROFESSIONALS



Opening of a child-friendly space at the "Ministerio de Amor" shelter in Lima, Peru.



REGIONAL RESPONSE



CENTRAL AMERICA



COLOMBIA




PERU




OTHER COUNTRIES



 **124,469** TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED
JANUARY - MARCH 2023

 56.5% ARE WOMEN	 43.5% ARE MEN	 12% ARE CHILDREN UNDER 5
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FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OUR OUTREACH, VISIT OUR WEBSITE



DISCOVER THE REACH OF OUR WORK IN **LATIN AMERICA**

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**ACTION
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