



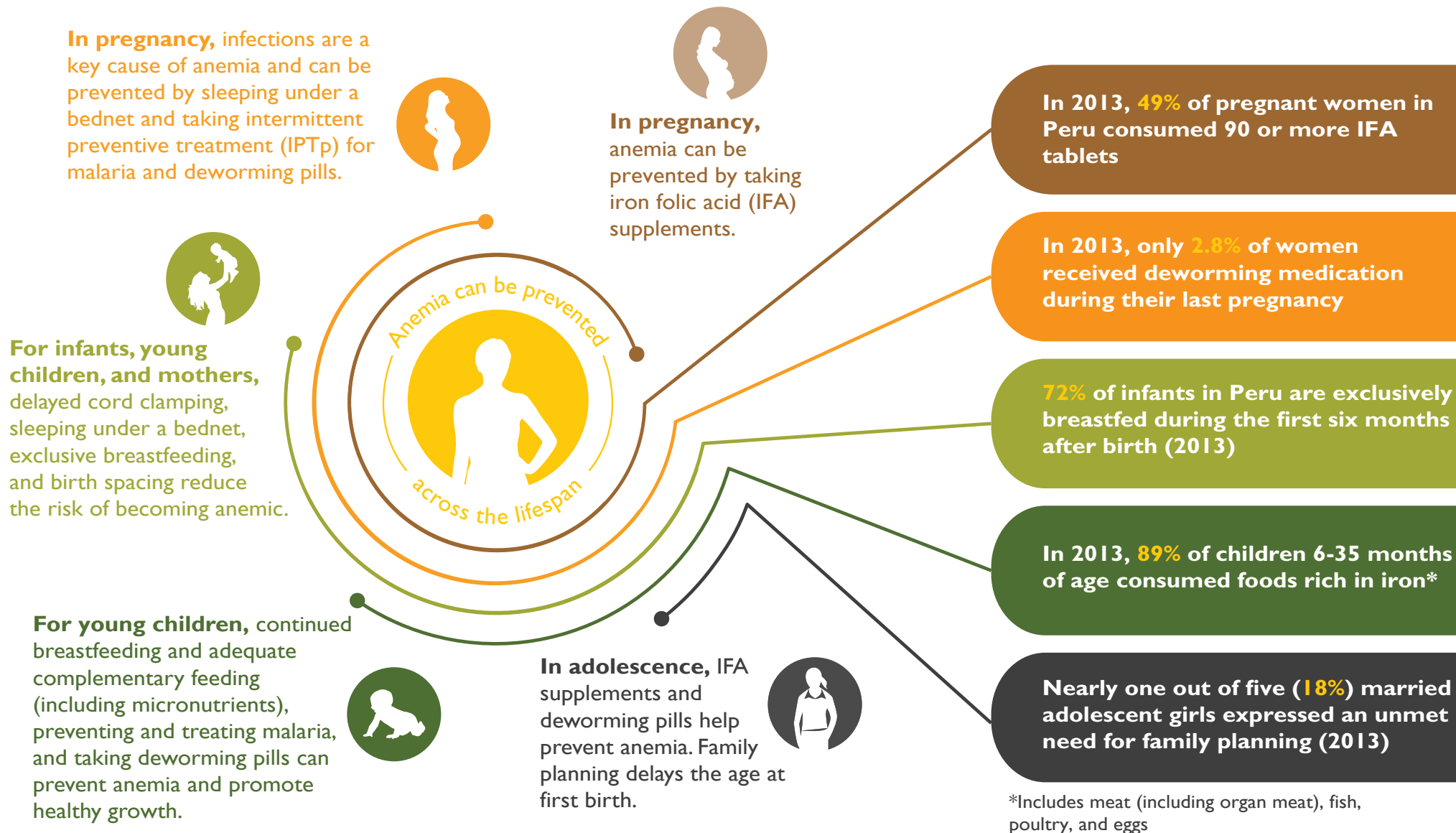
PERU

National Anemia Profile



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SPRING
Strengthening Partnerships, Results,
and Innovations in Nutrition Globally

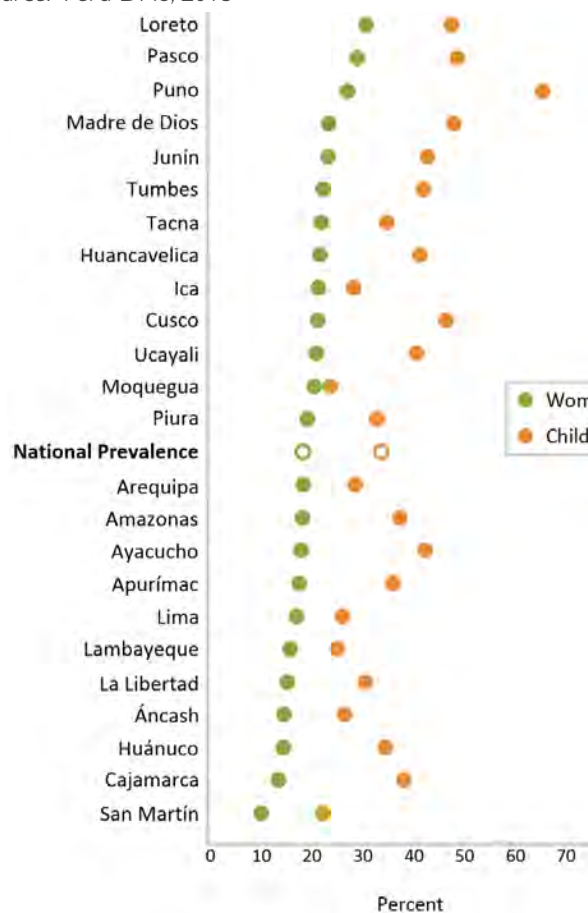


A multisectoral approach to prevent anemia will save lives and improve the wellbeing of mothers, infants, and children

Anemia has substantial negative effects on the health and economic wellbeing of nations and communities. Children with anemia experience irrevocable cognitive and developmental delays and exhibit decreased worker productivity as adults.¹ Globally, maternal anemia increases the risk of pre-term delivery and low birth weight, and iron-deficiency anemia underlies 115,000 maternal deaths and 591,000 perinatal deaths each year.²

Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months and women 15-49 years, by region

Source: Peru DHS, 2013



1. Walker, S. P., T. D. Wachs, J. M. Gardner, B. Lozoff, G. A. Wasserman, E. Pollitt, and J. A. Carter. 2007. "Child development: risk factors for adverse outcomes in developing countries." *Lancet*, 369(9556): 145-157.

2. Stoltzfus, R. J., L. Mullany, and R. E. Black. 2004. "Iron Deficiency Anemia." In *Comparative Quantification of Health Risks: Global and Regional Burden of Disease Attributable to Selected Major Risk Factors*. M. Ezzati, A. D. Lopez, A. Rodgers, and C. J. L. Murray, eds. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Trends in the prevalence of anemia in Peru

Children 6-59 months of age

■ mild ■ moderate ■ severe

2007-2008



2013



The DHS hemoglobin levels used to diagnose anemia in children 6-59 months in grams/dL are: Mild 10.0-10.9; Moderate 7.0-9.9; Severe <7.0; Any <11.0.

Women 15-49 years of age

2007-2008



2013



The DHS hemoglobin levels used to diagnose anemia in non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age in grams/dL are: Mild 10.0-11.9; Moderate 7.0-9.9; Severe <7.0; Any <12.0.

Status of Policies or Strategies to Support Reductions in Anemia*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IFA for pregnant women | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) for household use |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IFA for women of reproductive age | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indoor residual spraying |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IFA for adolescent girls | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National policy on sanitation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iron and/or folic acid fortification legislation | N/A IPTp for pregnant women ¹ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed cord clamping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaria diagnosis and treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dietary diversity for complementary feeding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deworming for children |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Micronutrient powders for children | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deworming for pregnant women |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breastfeeding |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no policy | <input type="checkbox"/> policy pending |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> policy in place | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing documentation |

*Information from the Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA) (<https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/en>) or country documentation. The status of policies and strategies have been identified to the best of our knowledge. Revisions and updates are welcome.

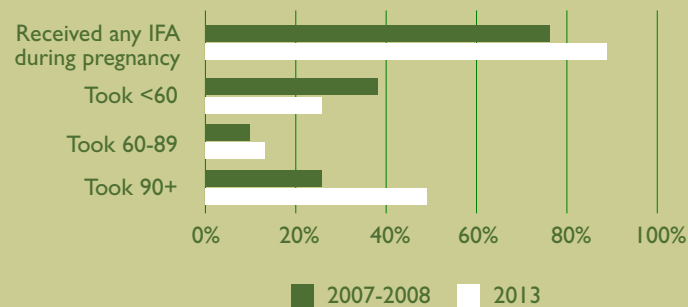
¹Not part of national malaria strategy due to low prevalence of malaria during pregnancy.

Evidence-informed WHO guidance can be found here: <http://www.who.int/elena/en/>

Anemia is a Preventable Condition—Simple Interventions Can Have a Huge Impact

Increase iron uptake and stores

IFA supplementation among pregnant women increased from 2007-2008 to 2013



Contraception use steadily increased among married women from 2000 to 2013, to nearly universal coverage

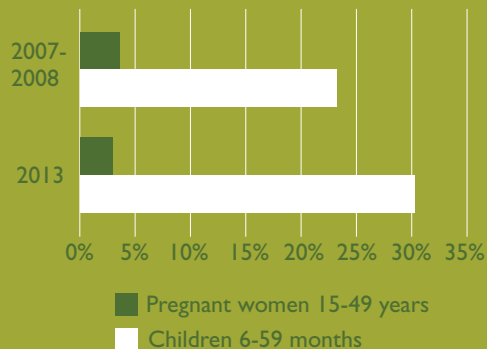


Most children 6-23 months old were fed according to 3 key Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices in 2013



Reduce iron losses and infection

Women and children receiving deworming medication has increased from 2007-2008 to 2013, but remains low*



*Deworming medication given in past 6 months for children and during last pregnancy for women

Exclusive breastfeeding of children <6 months has marginally increased since 2000

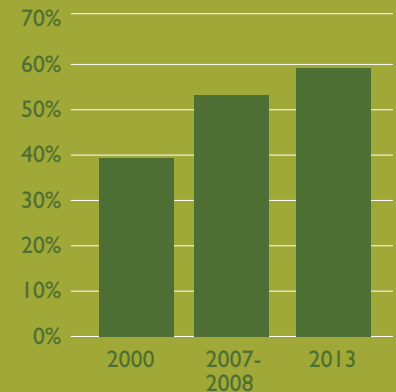


The percentage of households with access to an improved source of drinking water has not changed since 2000*



*Definition of 'improved drinking water source' has changed slightly across years. See Demographic and Health Surveys.

The percentage of households with an improved latrine/toilet has increased since 2000*



*Definition of 'improved latrine/toilet' has changed slightly across years. See Demographic and Health Surveys.

Multiple Sectors Play a Role in Anemia Prevention and Treatment

Stunting and anemia share similar risk factors and are responsive to many of the same interventions

Agriculture

- Increase income and reduce poverty
- Production of biofortified and iron-rich crops
 - Small livestock/poultry
 - Dietary diversity

Health

- Iron supplementation
 - Deworming
- Breastfeeding and complementary feeding
- Family planning
- Malaria prevention and treatment
- Delayed cord clamping

Water and Sanitation

- Improved latrines
 - Handwashing
- Access to clean water
- Livestock management
 - Infectious disease prevention

Education

- Female literacy
- Health education
- Hygiene education
- Family planning education
- Nutrition education

Data Sources:

Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática. 2014. Perú Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar 2013. Lima, Perú: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática.

Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática. 2009. Perú Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar 2007-2008. Calverton, Maryland, USA: ORC Macro.

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