



OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

1 FIN DE LA
POBREZA



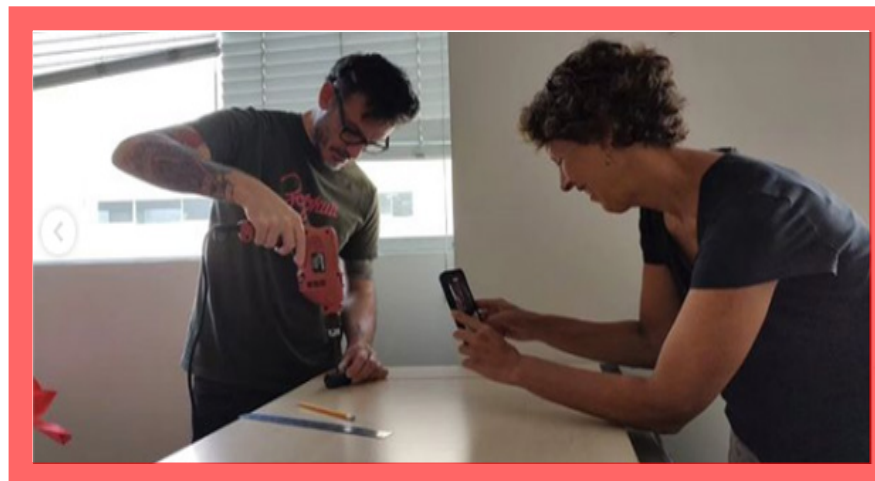
Festival internacional Pinhole



En abril de 2023, la carrera de Comunicación y Fotografía organizó el Festival Internacional Pinhole. La líder del proyecto fue la docente de la UPC, Pilar Pedraza, quien llevó a cabo un taller dirigido a niños y adultos de zonas vulnerables en Villa María del Triunfo.

El objetivo fue promover la fotografía estenopeica, que es un recurso para visibilizar y dar a conocer las miradas de diferentes comunidades. Se construyeron cámaras fotográficas con recursos económicos como una caja de cartón, una lata de betún o un masking tape.

Asimismo, se contó con la participación de un invitado internacional, el fotógrafo argentino Guillermo Alvarez. Esta acción es un punto de inicio para el trabajo del objetivo de desarrollo 1 “Fin de la pobreza”, porque a través de estas acciones los estudiantes educan y comparten su conocimiento para generar cambios a través de la representación de imágenes en zonas vulnerables.



Recolección de prendas de vestir y donación de zapatos



Durante agosto y setiembre de 2023, la carrera de Diseño y Gestión en Moda realizó la campaña de recolección de prendas de vestir para donar a la ONG Aprendo Contigo. Colaboraron vendiendo las prendas

con el fin de recaudar fondos para brindar educación de calidad a los estudiantes de un colegio en Andahuaylillas, Cusco. El objetivo fue crear conciencia en la compra y uso de prendas de vestir.

Asimismo, la carrera realizó la recolección de zapatos en campus Monterrico, San Miguel y Villa, con el fin de ser donados a la ONG Caminando Juntos. El objetivo fue brindar calzado a los niños necesitados.



Donaciones para apoyo a damnificados por huaicos e inundaciones se reciben en todos los campus UPC



En marzo del 2023, miles de peruanos y cientos de localidades del Perú se vieron afectadas por intensas lluvias e inundaciones originadas por el Ciclón Yaku y la temporada de lluvias, ocasionando el incremento del caudal de los ríos, desbordes, inundaciones, huaicos, deslizamientos y derrumbes.

La Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas (UPC) y la organización social Juguete Pendiente se asociaron en beneficio de las familias damnificadas e iniciaron una campaña de acopio de donaciones desde el viernes 24 al miércoles 29 de marzo en todos los campus de la universidad.

Nuestro compromiso de contribuir con el país se encuentra presente en los momentos de mayor necesidad, por lo que se invitó a toda la comunidad UPC a donar en cualquiera de los campus.



Inequalities in anemia among Peruvian children aged 6-59 months: A decomposition analysis



Authors: Ali Al-kassab-Córdova, Carolina Méndez-Guerra, Pamela Robles-Valcarcel, Luis Iberico-Bellomo, Kenedy Alva, Percy Herrera-Añazco, Vicente A. Benites-Zapata

Abstract:

Objective: To quantify the inequalities of anemia in Peruvian children aged 6-59 months and uncover its contributing factors.

Materials and methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study based on the secondary data analysis of the 2021 Peruvian Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Our sample included Peruvian children aged 6-59 months with complete data for the variables of interest. Anemia was defined as having a hemoglobin level of less than 11 g/dL, adjusted by altitude. Erreygers Concentration Index (ECI) and concentration curves were computed to estimate the socio-economic inequality in anemia among Peruvian children. Moreover, ECI was decomposed to figure out the contributing factors to the inequality of anemia and the residual variation.

Results: Nationwide, the prevalence of anemia in Peruvian children was 29.47%. We found a pro-poor inequality regar



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ding anemia at the national level (ECI = -0.1848). The determinants included in the model explained 81.85% of the overall socio-economic inequality in anemia. The largest contribution to inequality was from household- and community-related factors. Having a higher mother's education level (26.26%) and being from the highlands (24.91%) were the major significant contributors to the overall health inequality.

Conclusion: Almost one-third of Peruvian children have anemia. A pro-poor inequality of anemia in Peruvian children was found. Public policies ought to address the major contributing factors of anemia inequality.

Keywords: Peru; anemia; children; demographic and health survey; healthcare inequalities.

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The impact of economic growth and social expenditure on poverty reduction. Panel Var analysis for some latin american countries, 2000-2019



Authors: Dávila, E.S. .

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of economic growth and social public spending on poverty reduction through a panel of eight Latin America countries along the period of 2000 to 2019. In order to do this, a Panel Vector Autoregressive (PVAR) model is applied. The results show that economic growth has the strongest influence on poverty reduction, in both short and long run; and, while the impact of social protection expenditure does not seem to be significant on short forecast horizons, it seems to be in the long run. According to our forecast error variance decomposition, around 40% of poverty variation is due to a change in economic growth; while almost 16% due to a change in social protection expenditure.

Keywords: Economic growth; social protection expenditure; poverty reduction; Latin America; PVAR; pro-poor growth

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Reducing Leakage: Subsidies and Tariff Reform in Water and Sanitation Services in Metropolitan Lima, Peru



Authors: Gómez-Lobo, A. | Serebrisky, T. | Sosa, B.S. | Cárdenas, H. | Martínez, M.O.G. | Antonio, S.A.H.

Abstract:

This article analyzes a group of images and testimonies compiled in *Nuevo coronavirus y buen gobierno. Memorias de la pandemia de COVID-19 en Perú* by the Ayacucho artist and anthropologist Edilberto Jiménez based on three axes: the representations of the virus in the popular imagination, the subjective and objective violence of the virus as captured in the drawings, and the construction of civil society agency in the face of this violence. We argue that this book embodies a restorative justice as well as a polyphonic testimony of how the pandemic made visible and accentuated the differences as inequalities in the most vulnerable citizens: women, children, elderly people from the poorest families of San Juan de Lurigancho, one of the districts with the highest extreme poverty in Lima. Thus, we underline the political testimonial function of the book, the same one that aims at the creation of a memory about the health crisis. With all this, we conclude that Jiménez's book is a necessary contribution to reunderstand the diverse effects of the pandemic in the areas of extreme poverty in Peru and also to reflect on the role of images to build a memory in which the protagonists are the most affected

Keywords: Residential water demand, subsidy distributive incidence, tariff reform

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