



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO
POVERTY



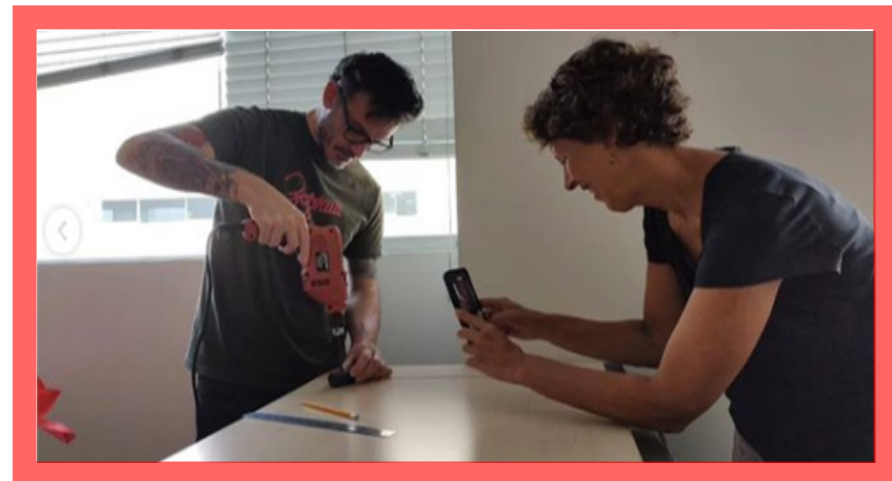
Pinhole International Festival



In April 2023, the Communication and Photography program organized the Pinhole International Festival. The project was led by UPC professor Pilar Pedraza, who conducted a workshop for children and adults from vulnerable areas in Villa María del Triunfo.

The objective was promoting pinhole photography as a means to showcase and raise awareness of different community perspectives. Cameras were built using economic resources, such as a cardboard box, a shoe polish tin, or masking tape.

Additionally, the event featured an international guest, Argentine photographer Guillermo Alvarez. This action is a starting point for working on the development goal 1, “Ending Poverty”, since through these actions students educate and share their knowledge to generate change by representing images in vulnerable areas.



Clothing collection and shoe donation



During August and September 2023, the Fashion Design and Management program conducted a clothing collection campaign to donate to the NGO Aprendo Contigo. The clothes were sold to raise funds to provide quality

education to students at a school in Andahuaylillas, Cusco. The objective was to raise awareness about the purchase and use of clothing.

Additionally, the program conduc-

ted a shoe collection campaign on the Monterrico, San Miguel, and Villa campuses to donate to the NGO Caminando Juntos. The objective was to provide footwear to children in need.



Donations to support victims of landslides and floods collected at all UPC Campuses



In March 2023, thousands of Peruvians and hundreds of localities in Peru were affected by intense rains and floods caused by Cyclone Yaku and the rainy season, leading to increased river flows, overflows, floods, landslides, and collapses.

The Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas (UPC) and the social organization Juguete Pendiente partnered to benefit the affected families and launched a donation collection campaign from Friday, March 24 to Wednesday, March 29 at all university campuses.

Our commitment to contribute to the country is present in times of greatest need, therefore the entire UPC community was invited to donate at any of the campuses.



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-



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



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.

Frontiers in Public Health, 31 March 2023, Volume 11 – 2023

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2023.1068083>



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

Investigación Económica. Econ vol.82 no.324, pg. 51-71 2023 Epub 22-Mayo-2023,

<https://doi.org/10.22201/fe.01851667p.2023.324.82168>



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

Water Economics and Policy, 2023, Vol 9

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1142/S2382624X23500042>

