



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO
POVERTY



Management of photographic exhibition “Casa de Todos”



The Directorate of the Communications and Photography Program oversaw the management of the photographic exhibition ‘Casa de Todos’. The project was carried out in collaboration with representatives from the University of Hertfordshire.



Charity Dinner “Inspírate”



Students from the Communications and Business Image program at UPC organized a charity dinner “Inspírate” at the “Ana Cocina de Cambio” restaurant, featuring renowned chefs María Julia Raffo and Pedro Miguel Schiaffino. The dinner aimed to raise funds for the INSPIRA shelter to open a second shelter that provides assistance to over 120 children undergoing oncological treatment.

The “INSPIRA” shelter is a non-profit association led by Dr. Ricardo Pun Chong, where they provide temporary shelter, healthy meals, and assistance to children who come to the capital from the interior of the country to receive oncological treatment, among other illnesses.

The students took on the challenge of raising funds to cover the labor and finishing costs required for the new shelter to open its doors to all children in need.



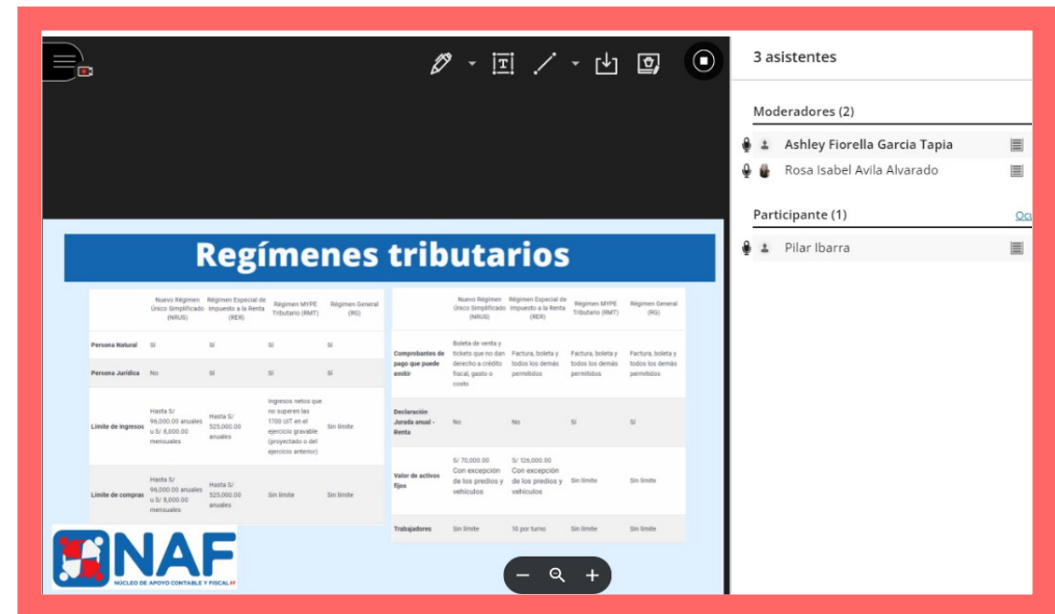
NAF (Accounting and Tax Support Nucleus)



This program provides free tax guidance to individuals and small businesses, and was developed by fourth-term students onwards.

It aims to promote the importance of timely payment and declaration of taxes. Prior to this, students received 20 hours of training from the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) from January to July 2022. A total of 1,119 consultations were conducted.

Students developed soft skills such as effective communication, research, citizenship, and social responsibility. Through this accounting support nucleus, the community is informed about the importance of formalization in our country for contributing, through taxes, to the construction of more schools, hospitals, roads, among others.




A Comprehensive Look at Pension System Reform



The Political Science program organized the panel discussion “A Comprehensive Look at Pension System Reform” with the aim of understanding and informing about the future of the pension system.

The academic panel discussed the opportunities and threats regarding the pension system.

The event took place in the Luis Bustamante auditorium at campus San Isidro, with an attendance of 75 people.



UNA MIRADA HACIA UNA REFORMA INTEGRAL DEL SISTEMA DE PENSIONES

Miércoles 21 de septiembre, 9:00 a.m.

Expositores:

Giovanna Prialé.	Presidenta de la Asociación de AFP
Walter Borja.	Jefe de la ONP

Comentaristas:

Pablo Lavado	ex Viceministro de Prestaciones y Aseguramiento en Salud, Vicedecano del Departamento Académico de Economía de la Universidad del Pacífico
Ana María Choquehuanca.	ex Ministra de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables, Presidenta Asociación Nacional PYME PERU
Carlos Adrianzen.	Decano de la Facultad de Economía – UPC

Organiza: Carrera de Ciencias Políticas de la Facultad de Economía – UPC

Factors Associated with Food Insecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean Countries: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of 13 Countries



Authors: Hernández-Vásquez, A., Visconti-Lopez, F.J., Vargas-Fernández, R.

Abstract: It is estimated that Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is the region with the second highest figures for food insecurity (FI) globally, with a prevalence of 40.9% in the entire region. This cross-sectional study analyzes the household factors associated with FI across 13 LAC countries. We used data from the first round of high-frequency phone surveys, conducted by the World Bank. Approximately 4 out of 10 people in LAC experienced FI during the first phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. FI was positively associated with the number of individuals aged from 5 to 18 years, the number of men, the illness, accident, or death of an income-earning household member, and health expenditure due to COVID-19 or other illnesses, as well as the increase in food prices, reduced family income, and job loss by a member of the household. On the other hand, households located in capital cities and those with more bedrooms were less likely to have experienced FI. The design of social policies must focus on the economic deficiencies experienced by the LAC population, with unemployment, reduced income, and high food costs being the main factors that must be addressed to ensure adequate nutrition.

Keywords: COVID-19; Caribbean region; Latin America; cross-sectional studies; food insecurity.

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Socioeconomic inequalities in the consumption of fruit and vegetables in Peru between 2014 and 2019



Authors: Hernández-Vásquez, A., Visconti-Lopez, F.J., Vargas-Fernández, R.

Abstract: Objective: To estimate the prevalence and socio-economic inequalities in adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables in Peru between 2014 and 2019.

Design: Analytical cross-sectional study. The outcome variable was adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables, defined as the consumption of five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per d (yes/no). We used concentration curves and Erreygers concentration index to describe socio-economic inequalities and a microeconomic approach to determine the contribution of each variable to inequality.

Setting: Peru.

Participants: Data from Peruvians aged 18 years or older collected by the Demographic and Family Health Survey.



Socioeconomic inequalities in the consumption of fruit and vegetables in Peru between 2014 and 2019



Results: The prevalence of adequate fruit and vegetable consumption did not change between 2014 (10·7 %; 95 % CI (10·0, 11·4)) and 2019 (11 %; 95 % CI (10·4, 11·7)). We found socio-economic inequalities in the adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables, with wealthier individuals having a higher prevalence of adequate consumption compared to poorer individuals in 2014 (19·2 % v. 3·5 %) and 2019 (18·6 % v. 4·7 %). The decomposition analysis found that education, urban areas and being wealthy were the main factors associated with socio-economic inequality in adequate fruit and vegetable consumption, being structural problems of society.

Conclusion: Despite the current regulations on healthy eating in Peru, adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables remains low, and there are socio-economic inequalities between the poorest and wealthiest individuals. Our findings suggest that more efforts are needed to increase the intake and assess the disparities in adequate fruit and vegetable consumption.

Keywords: Fruit; Latin America; Peru; Social inequalities; Vegetables.

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<https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980022001860>



Chronic disease relapses: A cross-sectional study of the associated factors and socioeconomic inequalities during the COVID- 19 pandemic in Peru



Authors: Visconti-Lopez, F.J. , Hernández-Vásquez, A., Solorzano-Salazar, D.M., Azañedo, D.

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate the prevalence, associated factors and socioeconomic inequalities in chronic disease relapses (CDR) during 2020 in Peru.

Methods: A secondary analysis was made of the National Household Survey on Living Conditions and Poverty (ENAHO) 2020. Participants older than 18 years who suffered from a chronic disease and with information about the occurrence of a CDR in the last 4 weeks prior to the survey were included. Adjusted prevalence ratios (aPRs) were estimated to determine the associated factors. Socioeconomic inequality in CDR was estimated using concentration curves (CC) and the Erreygers concentration index (ECI).

Results: Data from 38,662 participants were analyzed; the prevalence of CDR in the last 4 weeks prior to the survey was 16.5% (95% CI: 15.8-17.2). Being female (aPR 1.29; 95% CI: 1.21-1.37), with regards to being male; being 30-39 (aPR 1.22; 95% CI: 1.05-1.42), 40-49 (aPR 1.29; 95% CI: 1.12-1.48), 50-59 (aPR 1.60; 95% CI: 1.41-1.82), and 60 years or older (aPR 1.80; 95% CI: 1.58-2.04), compared to 18-29; reaching up to primary (aPR 1.18; 95% CI: 1.07-1.31), or secondary education (aPR 1.13; 95% CI: 1.02-1.24), in contrast to tertiary education; presenting some physical, psychological or cognitive limitation (aPR 1.33; 95% CI: 1.21-1.46), with respect to experiencing no limitations; and being affiliated to a health insurance (aPR 1.18; CI 95%: 1.09-1.29), opposed to not having health insurance; were associated with a higher probability of CDR. Resi



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ding in the natural region of the coastal area (aPR 0.83; 95% CI: 0.74-0.92) was associated with a lower probability of relapse compared to residing in the jungle area. In people with limitations and residents of the jungle areas, the prevalence of CDR was concentrated in those with higher per capita spending.

Conclusions: Approximately 1 in 6 Peruvians with chronic diseases had a relapse within the last 4 weeks prior to the survey of 2020 and certain geographic and sociodemographic factors were found to be associated with CDR. It was also found that a higher concentration of CDR was observed in the population with the highest per capita spending with some limitations, as well as in residents of the jungle, implying the need for appropriate policy interventions that address CDR with a special focus on these populations.

Keywords:

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Compressed Earth Blocks for Rural Housing in Seismic Zones Using Bagasse Fibers from Sugarcane



Authors: Tello, J., Cabrera, M., Rodríguez, J., Eyzaguirre, C.

Abstract: The low resistance to compression and flexural of conventional earth techniques such as adobe in the occurrence of earthquakes causes the immediate collapse or failure of structures built with this material. These deficiencies are caused by the lack of stabilization and reinforcement processes of the block, which causes low mechanical performance in the face of seismic forces. The most common structures to collapse during earthquakes in developing countries such as Peru are the self-built adobe rural houses, being the most used in these areas due to the high housing deficit and the high demand for low-cost housing. One solution to this problem is the use of reinforced CEB in rural housing. In the present investigation some properties such as absorption, compressive strength and flexural strength are studied, the results indicate that the compressive strength and flexural strength increase when compared with an unstabilized earth block, however, the increase in absorption is proportional to the amount of fiber so it was used in small proportions less than 1% in the mixture.

Keywords: Absorption, Compressed earth block, Compressive strength, Flexural strength, Sugarcane bagasse

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“It’s about money, always about money.” Social exclusion, female agency and family ties in *Las maravillas*, by Elena Medel



Authors: Loayza, R.Á.L.

Abstract: The article proposes that *Las maravillas* (2020), by Elena Medel, shows the double social exclusion to which working women in Spain have been subjected, not only because of their status as women, but because they are poor. Likewise, it is desired to demonstrate that Medel’s text puts on stage the ability of this social group to reflect on its precarious situation, organize itself and face said exclusion, all thanks to the emergence of female agency. Finally, the novel also affects the permeability of these women’s family ties, which are redefined by the social class to which they belong.

Keywords: Elena Medel; *Las maravillas*; social exclusion; female agency; family ties

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Abstract: Objective: To estimate the prevalence and socio-economic inequalities in adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables in Peru between 2014 and 2019. Design: Analytical cross-sectional study. The outcome variable was adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables, defined as the consumption of five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per d (yes/no). We used concentration curves and Erreygers concentration index to describe socio-economic inequalities and a microeconomic approach to determine the contribution of each variable to inequality. Setting: Peru. Participants: Data from Peruvians aged 18 years or older collected by the Demographic and Family Health Survey. Results: The prevalence of adequate fruit and vegetable consumption did not change between 2014 (10.7 %; 95 % CI (10.0, 11.4)) and 2019 (11 %; 95 % CI (10.4, 11.7)). We found socio-economic inequalities in the adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables, with wealthier individuals having a higher prevalence of adequate consumption compared to poorer individuals in 2014 (19.2 % v. 3.5 %) and 2019 (18.6 % v. 4.7 %). The decomposition analysis found that education, urban areas and being wealthy were the main factors associated with socio-economic inequality in adequate fruit and vegetable consumption, being structural problems of society. Conclusion: Despite the current regulations on healthy eating in Peru, adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables remains low, and there are socio-economic inequalities between the poorest and wealthiest individuals. Our findings suggest that more efforts are needed to increase the intake and assess the disparities in adequate fruit and vegetable consumption.

Keywords: Fruit; Latin America; Peru; Social inequalities; Vegetables

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Violence, images and memory in the New Coronavi-rus and good government. Memories of the Covid-19 pandemic in Peru by Edilberto Jiménez



Authors: García, A.C.| Pau, S.

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: COVID-19; Image; Memory; Peru; Testimonial Art

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