

| City Chanchamayo Province | |
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| Country | Peru |
| Population | 51,489 inhabitants |
| Title of policy or practice | Renovación de Suministros para piscicultura en el distrito de Chanchamayo. (New Supplies for fish farming in Chanchamayo District). |
| Subtitle (optional) | Promotion of an adequate nutrition through the supply for fish farming for the improvement or implementation of the breeding of fish for self-consumption and commercialization of the surplus for the rural families of the Chanchamayo District. |
| URL video | |
| Category | Food Production |
| SDGs | SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Goal: Ensure access for all people, including infants, to healthy, nutritious and sufficient food throughout the year. |
| Brief description | <p>Within the framework of reducing the 31.9% Gap* of severe anaemia in children under 5 years of age (report to 2017) in the Chanchamayo Province, the implementation of fish farming supplies is a public investing intervention of the local government of Chanchamayo through which rural families that own farms in tropical forests with access to water from springs or streams can carry out the breeding of tropical fish for self-consumption and commercialize their surplus production. The intervention consists in installing or improving breeding tanks with water supply facilities, as well as provisioning juvenile fish and training about fish breeding.</p> <p>* Source: SIEN-INS (Provincial) [Nutritional Status Information System - National Institute of Health], ENDES-INEI [Demographic and Family Health Survey – National Institute of Statistics and Informatics]. Link: http://www.portal.ins.gob.pe/es/cenan/cenan-c2/vigilancia-alimentaria-y-munricional/sistema-de-información-del-estado-nutricional</p> |
| Date of start and state (ongoing/completed) | 04/2019 – 08/2019 Ongoing. |
| Actors and stakeholders involvement | <p>The participating and responsible institution is the local government of Chanchamayo. The economic resources for the implementation of the breeding tanks come from the Fondo de Compensación Municipal [Municipal compensation fund] (a national fund deriving from the State Treasury) and from other funds collected by the local government.</p> <p>The people involved are rural families with agricultural land in the areas of Vitoc, La Merced and San Luis de Shuaro.</p> |
| Approach | <p>Step 1. Identify the recipient families and farmer associations in the prioritized areas (Vitoc, La Merced and San Luis de Shuaro).</p> <p>Step 2. Verify physical conditions and water availability.</p> <p>Step 3. Commit to the installation and maintenance of the fish breeding system.</p> <p>Step 4. Install the tanks and control of water conditions.</p> <p>Step 5. Train the beneficiaries on the breeding of fish and their importance in the beneficiaries' daily diet.</p> <p>Step 6. Disinfect the tanks; water supply and provision of juvenile fish.</p> <p>Step 7. Monitor the breeding and of the breeders' work.</p> |

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| <p>Innovation</p> | <p>The government of Peru, through its budget allocation categories, has created the Budget Program 0001 – Articulated Nutrition Budget Program. This program allows local governments to make interventions in different areas in order to reduce anaemia and malnutrition in the country. Within this framework, the local government of Chanchamayo promotes the breeding of tropical fish with emphasis on self-consumption and commercialization of surpluses. The practice is innovative for the rural areas involved since breeding fish wasn't a priority activity for these families, and fish wasn't at all part of their daily diet. This initiative, therefore, not only provides these family with a new nutrition source, but it also consists in an alternative income alongside the agricultural activities they normally conduct.</p> <p>It should be noted that most families settled in rural areas have lands with very small areas for raising fish, thus the average population density is 32.01 inhabitants / km²; however, the use of soils in the province is made very difficult by the high slopes, which are inappropriate for agriculture. This is the reason why the profitability of their agricultural plots is low or requires copious fertilizers.</p> |
| <p>Impact</p> | <p>The social impact of the Chanchamayo local government's intervention – through the implementation and improvement of the equipment for the breeding of tropical fish for those families that have properties and water availability – consists in providing these families with an alternative nutrition source through the consumption of tropical fish that they breed on their own. The present supply of fish for consumption that are bred in properties of families whose main activity is agriculture is of 0.7 kg/month; after the intervention of the local government, this number is estimated to rise up to 13 kg/month. This supply will be incorporated into the producing families' diet, and the surpluses will be sold mainly to families who are not part of this service.</p> |
| <p>Inclusion</p> | <p>Thematic inclusion: For the development, execution and implementation of the intervention in the breeding of fish, the local government of Chanchamayo will participate via the Sub Gerencia de Desarrollo Agropecuario [Sub-Management of Agricultural Development] – a body depending on the Gerencia de Desarrollo Económico [Economic Development Management]. During the monitoring and follow-ups of the impact of fish breeding, there will be an evaluation of the anaemia rates in children under five (05) years of age, which will be developed by the Chanchamayo health network of the Regional Health Bureau of the Junín Region.</p> <p>Territorial inclusion: The fish breeding project promoted by the local government of Chanchamayo will be carried out in coordination with the local authorities Community Health Agents and Communal Presidents or other authorities of the area. Thus, the areas of Vitoc, San Luis de Shuaro and La Merced will be involved in this project through the intermediation and supervision of these authorities.</p> |
| <p>Adversity coefficient</p> | <p>The development of this project allows us to face poor nutrition conditions reflected and identified in the gap that amounts to 31.9% of severe anaemia in children under 5 years, as well as chronic malnutrition in children under five (05) that amounts to of 15.2% in the province of Chanchamayo.</p> |