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Joint declaration and signatures

In 1945, the Charter of the United Nations established the three foundational pillars of the United Nations (UN) system: peace and security, human rights and development. Decades later, in its historic resolution 72/279 of 2018, the General Assembly decided to strengthen the development pillar by fundamentally transforming the coordination system for the development of the Member States. In order to consistently support them in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the reform of the United Nations System (UNS) created an invigorated, empowered and independent resident coordination system.

In this new system, the Resident Coordinator of the UNS in a country leads the process of elaboration of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the primary document that articulates the government's expectations regarding the work of the UN as a whole, as well as the development programs of the UN Agencies, Funds and Programs (AFP) in each country, are derived from the UNSDCF.

The UNSDCF 2022-2026 represents the collective commitment of the UNS to contribute to the efforts of the Government of Peru in the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), as well as the national development priorities with which this roadmap is aligned. This UNSDCF 2022-2026 establishes the general guidelines to develop joint work plans between the Government of Peru and twenty-two AFPs (residents and non-residents), during the next five years.

In this sense the UNSDCF 2022-2026 is the reference framework, product of a joint work between the Government of Peru and the United Nations System in Peru on their contribution to the following four strategic priorities: 1) Well-being of people and equal access to opportunities; 2) Environmental management, climate change management and disaster risk management; 3) Competitiveness and inclusive and sustainable productivity; and, 4) Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship.

The strategic priorities were validated in an inclusive dialogue process with the Government, under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with the participation of civil society actors, workers' and employers' organizations, government, academia and private sector. These priorities are aligned with the five axes of the Vision of Peru to 2050 approved by the National Agreement Forum, to the General Government Policy,

the 35 State Policies of the National Agreement, the National Policies, the Strategic Plan for National Development and the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, the UNSDCF is aligned with the international commitments of the Peruvian Government on human rights, sustainable development, gender equality, climate change, disaster risk reduction, crime prevention, and justice and migration, and may be adjusted during its implementation to help achieve the SDGs.

Taking into consideration the context of the multidimensional crisis generated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the urgent need to stop the epidemic outbreak, protect people in a socio-economic situation of vulnerability and build long-term resilience, the Agencies, Funds and Programs in Peru are committed, therefore, to the collective human, technical and financial resources of the UNS being organized and deployed in the most effective and efficient manner possible. This in order to support the Government of Peru and ensure that the results of the UNSDCF are met, so that the goals established in the 2030 Agenda are achieved, in accordance with the national strategic priorities and the national legal system, and in accordance with the principle of “leave no one behind”.

The Parties sign the Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development 2022-2026 between Peru and the United Nations in Lima, on September 7, 2021.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU

FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN PERU

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Glossary

- **Social cohesion:** the degree of trust in government and within society, and the willingness to participate collectively towards a joint vision of sustainable peace and common development goals. It has two main dimensions, one vertical and one horizontal. The horizontal dimension addresses relationships between individuals, seen, for example, as trust between individuals or the willingness to join associations. The vertical dimension represents trust between the government and society. This includes trust in political, economic, or social leaders, institutions, and processes such as elections, access to justice, taxes, budgeting and the provision of public services. It focuses on the State, it considers the cohesion between citizens; it is a dimension in which perceptions and behaviors reflect loyalty, broad legitimacy, security, and trust in national, sub-national or local actors, institutions and processes.
- **Humanitarian crisis:** any situation where there is a general threat to life, physical security, health, or basic subsistence that is beyond the capacities of the communities where they reside to solve it.
- **Equitable exercise of citizenship:** implies the existence and recognition of civil, social, political, economic and cultural rights and duties inherent to the individual as part of a society and political community of equals. Second, citizen participation in political and economic life from the ability to act and promote changes. The exercise of citizenship is not only a right in itself that contributes as such to well-being but also the most effective channel to guarantee that the social objectives of development are adequately represented in public decisions.
- **Environmental management:** a structured set of principles, technical standards, processes, and activities, aimed at the integral management of the environmental system in order to achieve an adequate quality of life and the sustainable development of economic activities, preventing or mitigating environmental problems, without ending the environment in the long run.
- **Comprehensive management of climate change:** consists of participatory, transparent and inclusive planning for the design, execution, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and dissemination of policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects aimed at reducing the country's vulnerability to the effects of climate change, reduce emissions and increase GHG removals; considering interculturality, gender and intergenerational approaches, built under a process of multi-sector, multi-stakeholder and multi-level agreement.
- **Disaster Risk Management:** social process whose ultimate goal is the prevention, reduction and permanent control of disaster risk factors in society, as well as adequate preparation and response to disaster situations, considering national policies with special emphasis on those related to economic, environmental, security, national and territorial defense in a sustainable manner¹.
- **Effective governance:** effective governance is a precondition for advancing in the paving of the three lanes towards the 2030 Agenda (productivity, inclusion, and resilience), and it presupposes processes that allow: the generation of opportunities for socio-economic

¹Article 3 of the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management.

development and meaningful participation; the existence of solid, integral, and transparent institutions that consider the conditions of each territory; and better opportunities for peaceful coexistence and citizen security.

- **Innovation:** the ability to generate and execute new ideas (incremental, evolutionary, or transformational) and begins with creativity. Innovation works best from a portfolio approach, with a balance between predictable, short-term (incremental) advances and riskier, long-term (transformational) bets. For the United Nations System, the scale and ambition of the Sustainable Development Goals call for a major change in the way development practice is carried out. This requires both *moon shots*: bold, visionary inventions and technological disruptions; as well as *puddle jumps*: important and incremental advances that support people in vulnerable situations and ensure that no one is left behind.
- **Integrity of the public sector:** refers to the constant alignment and compliance with shared values, principles and ethical standards to defend and prioritize the public interest over private interests. It is a strategic response to corruption and an essential condition for ensuring good governance, as it contributes to inclusive growth, ensures the effective delivery of public services, and strengthens the values of democracy and trust in governments².
- **People in a situation of discrimination:** people or groups may face some type of discrimination, directly or indirectly, or even multiple forms of discrimination. The principle of equality and non-discrimination is recognized at the core of all human rights work, as recognized by the Charter of the United Nations and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Given its relevance, the principle of equality and non-discrimination has been recognized and constitutes one of the main objectives of all international human rights treaties. The principle applies to all people concerning all human rights and freedoms and prohibits discrimination on a non-exhaustive list of grounds such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, sexual orientation, gender identity, birth or any other condition³.
- **People in situations of vulnerability:** these are the different segments of the population that are identified as vulnerable based on different attributes of a human right and analyzing the prospects of erosion of people's capacities and options related to threats (physical, biological, anthropogenic, or their combination). The Peruvian State has recognized some groups in situations of vulnerability in the National Human Rights Plan (PNDH) 2018-2021: i) Women, ii) Children and adolescents, iii) People with disabilities, iv) People in situations of mobility, which includes refugees and migrants; v) LGTBI people; vi) People living with HIV and TB; vii) Domestic workers; viii) Victims of the period of violence 1980-2000; ix) Afro-Peruvian People; x) Indigenous Peoples; xi) Older Adults; xii) Human rights defenders; xiii) Persons deprived of liberty. In addition to the groups recognized in the PNDH, the UNSDCF 2022-2026 also recognizes as people in vulnerable situations the populations in the three lowest income quintiles.
- **Social protection floor:** a set of basic social security guarantees defined at the national level, which ensure protection aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion. These guarantees must ensure as a minimum that, during the life cycle, all people

² OECD, 2021.

³ UN (2012). Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation.

in need have access to at least essential health care and basic income security that jointly ensure effective access to the goods and services defined as necessary at the national level.

- **Humanitarian response:** emergency assistance that seeks to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain human dignity during and after crises caused by human intervention and disasters due to natural catastrophes in accordance with the humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality, humanity, and independence. This assistance seeks to guarantee access to basic services for displaced populations such as food, medical care, water, and shelter.
- **Post-crisis recovery:** programs that go beyond the provision of immediate relief/emergency assistance, aimed at assisting those who have fully suffered the effects of a crisis (humanitarian crisis), including disasters, in rebuilding their homes, their lives and services and in strengthening their capacity to deal with future disasters and other emergencies.
- **Resilience:** the ability of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a phenomenon, trend, disturbance, or danger, responding or reorganizing in such a way that they maintain their essential function, identity and structure, and retain the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation.
- **Sexual and reproductive health:** sexual health is a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being related to sexuality; which is not the absence of disease, dysfunction, or disability. To achieve and maintain sexual health, the sexual rights of all people must be fully respected, protected and exercised. This requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as the possibility of having pleasant and safe sexual experiences, free from all coercion, discrimination, and violence. Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and its functions and processes. Reproductive health, therefore, implies that people can enjoy a satisfying and safe sex life and reproduce and have the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition is the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law and the right of access to appropriate health-care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. In line with the above definition of reproductive health, reproductive health care is defined as the set of methods, techniques and services that contribute to reproductive health and well-being by preventing and solving reproductive health problems.
- **Food security:** exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
- **Basic income security:** basic guarantee of a social protection floor, present throughout the entire life cycle, which seeks to ensure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level. In the case of children and adolescents, it seeks to ensure access to food, education, care and any other goods and services. For people of active ages and older adults, on the other hand, it seeks to compensate for the lack or reduction of income due to different contingencies such as illness, unemployment, maternity, disability, old age and work accident.

- **Public services:** the activities assumed by public or private bodies or entities, created by the Constitution or the laws, to regularly and continuously satisfy a certain category of needs that are of general interest (security, education, health, water and sewerage, electricity, and natural gas, etc.).
- **Comprehensive social protection system:** system made up of all social protection regimes and programs, including social protection floors, rooted or based on the legal system of a country that, under a human rights approach, respond in a coordinated manner, planned and sustainable to reduce and prevent poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion throughout the life cycle. Social protection covers nine main areas: family and child benefits, maternity benefits, unemployment benefits, benefits in case of accidents at work and occupational diseases, as well as sickness, old-age, disability, survivor benefits, and health protection (medical care). Social protection systems address all of these policy areas through a combination of contributory schemes (social insurance) and tax-financed non-contributory benefits (including social assistance). Its effective coordination seeks to materialize the objectives of universal coverage, comprehensiveness in terms of new and emerging risks such as long-term care, adequacy of benefits, adaptation to a changing world of work and financial sustainability.
- **Care system:** set of public policies and services focused on the State guaranteeing the right to care, which in turn must be based on gender equality, which implies a new organization between the State, families, the community, and the private sector. As there is greater social co-responsibility around care, the possibilities of women to participate in decision-making, to work, to study and to have a better disposition of their time increase, all of which affects the development of their autonomy, especially economic. Care systems are based on the recognition of the human rights of both the people who receive care and those who provide it.
- **Sustainable:** characteristic that refers to something that has the ability to harness resources in a way and at a rate that does not lead to long-term degradation of the environment, thus maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present generations and future.
- **Decent work:** opportunities to access a job or other means of work that generates a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for individuals to express their opinions, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives, and equal opportunities and treatment for all. Therefore, it encompasses full employment with security, social protection, fundamental workers' rights, and social dialogue, all of which are essential elements for achieving global social justice.
- **Volunteering:** Volunteering is a universal social behavior that is based on people's desire to commit to change, rather than passively experience development processes. It has the potential to contribute to community resilience and social cohesion, allowing vulnerable groups to organize flexibly, respond in real-time and adapt to changing risk patterns. Volunteering, like other types of citizen participation, is both a means for development and an end in itself, becoming a great resource to address many of the development challenges of our time and with great potential to significantly promote national ownership, inclusive participation and sustainability.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFP	Agencies, Funds and Programs
AHF	Aids Health Care Foundation
ALOXI	Alliance for Public Works Tax Deduction [Alianza para obras por impuestos]
AN	National Agreement
APCI	Peruvian International Cooperation Agency [Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional]
APDP	Peruvian Association of Demography and Population [Asociación Peruana de Demografía y Población]
BIC	Benefit and Collective Interest
CATP	Autonomous Central of Workers of Peru [Central Autónoma de Trabajadores del Perú]
CCA	United Nations Common Country Analysis
CCEFIRO	Building Paths of Hope Against Injustice, Rejection and Forgetfulness [Construyendo Caminos de Esperanza Frente a la Injusticia, el Rechazo y el Olvido]
CDC	National Center for Epidemiology, Prevention, and Disease Control [Centro Nacional de Epidemiología, Prevención y Control de Enfermedades]
CDN	National Steering Committee [Comité Directivo Nacional]
CEDEMUNEP	Center for the Development of Peruvian Black Women [Centro de Desarrollo de la Mujer Negra Peruana]
CEDET	Center for Stimulation, Development and Rehabilitation Therapies [Centro de Estimulación, Desarrollo y Terapias de Rehabilitación]
CEDRO	Centre for Information and Education for Drug Abuse Prevention [Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas]
CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CEPESJU	Center for the Study of Youth Economic and Social Problems [Centro de Estudios de Problemas Económicos y sociales de la Juventud]
CEPLAN	National Center for Strategic Planning [Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico]
CEPR	Special Commission for Refugees [Comisión Especial para los Refugiados]
CF	Cooperation Framework
CHIRAPAQ	Center for Indigenous Cultures of Peru [Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú]
CIREMI	Interreligious Committee for the Reception of Refugees and Migrants [Comité Interreligioso de Acogida a los Refugiados y Migrantes]
CS	Civil Society
CODIP	Commission of Blind Ladies of Peru [Comisión de Damas Invidentes del Perú]
CONDESAN	Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Andean Eco region [Consortio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecoregión Andina]
CME	Special Resident Immigration Quality [Calidad Migratoria Especial Residente]
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CGTP	General Confederation of Workers of Peru [Confederación General de Trabajadores del Perú]
CONFIEP	National Confederation of Private Business Institutions [Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Empresariales Privadas]
CTS	Compensation for Time of Service
CTP	Confederation of Workers of Peru [Confederación de Trabajadores del Perú]
CUT	Unitary Worker Central [Central Unitaria de Trabajadores]
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
DE	Direct Effect(s)
HR	Human Rights
ECE	Censal Assessment of Students
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ENAGERD	National Survey of Disaster Risk Management
ENAHO	National Household Survey
ENDES	National Demographic and Family Health Survey.
ENPOVE	Survey Directed to the Venezuelan Population Residing in the Country
EPCI	Emergency Preparedness Capabilities Index
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
EsSalud	Social Security of Peru
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
GA&F	Interagency Group of Partnerships and Financing for Development
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMIG	Specialized Group for Refugees and Migrants

GEG	Gender Specialized Group
GM&E	Group for Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of Results
GICI	Interagency Group for Communication and Advocacy
GIVAR	Group for the Surveillance of Antiretroviral Drug Supply
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GTRM	Refugee and Migrants Working Group
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICRAF	International Council for Research in Agroforestry [World Agroforestry Centre]
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
INPPARES	Peruvian Institute of Responsible Parenthood [Instituto Peruano de Paternidad Responsable]
INSAP	Popular Health Institute [Instituto de Salud Popular]
INEI	National Institute of Statistics and Information Technology [Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática]
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPRODES	Institute Promoting Social Development [Instituto Promoviendo Desarrollo Social]
JNE	National Elections Jury
JWP	Joint Work Plan
LGTBIQ +	Lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual, intersex, queers
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIDIS	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion
MIDAGRI	Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation
MINAM	Ministry of the Environment
MINEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MINJUSDH	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
MINSA	Ministry of Health
MIUT	Child Marriages and Early Unions
MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MTPF	United Nations Multipartner Trust Fund
MTPE	Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion
MVCS	Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODISEX	Observatory of Sexual and Reproductive Rights of People with Disabilities [Observatorio de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos de las Personas con Discapacidad]
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT	Operations Management Team
ONPE	National Office of Electoral Processes [Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales]
ONUHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
PAHO / WHO	Pan American Health Organization, Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization
PCG	Program Coordination Group
PCS	Pacific Corporate Sustainability
PCM	Presidency of the Council of Ministers
PEDN	Strategic National Development Plan
PGG	General Government Policy
PJ	Judicial Branch
PNDH	National Human Rights Plan
PROFONANPE	National Fund for Natural Areas Protected by the State [Fondo Nacional para Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado]
RAE	Ecological Agriculture Network [Red de Agricultura Ecológica]
RAV	Arequipa Volunteer Network [Red Arequipa Voluntaria]
RCO	Resident Coordination Office
RG	Results Group(s)
SEN	National Statistical System
SERFOR	National Forest and Wildlife Service
SERNANP	National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State
SERP	Socioeconomic Response and Recovery Plan
SGHR	Specialized Group on Human Rights
SGI	Specialized Group on Interculturality

SINAPLAN	National System of Strategic Planning
SIS	Comprehensive Health Insurance
SNM	National Superintendency of Migration
UNS	United Nations system
SP	Strategic Priorities
SPAJ	Peruvian Society of Adolescence and Youth [Sociedad Peruana de Adolescencia y Juventud]
SPOG	Peruvian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [Sociedad Peruana de Obstetricia y Ginecología Sociedad Peruana de Obstetricia y Ginecología]
SUNAT	National Customs and Tax Administration Superintendency
TBC	Tuberculosis
TC	Constitutional Court
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteers Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation

1. Country's progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

Peru is the third country in terms of geographic area and the fourth with the largest population in South America. With a territorial extension of almost 1.3 million km², it is a megadiverse country, home to 70% of the planet's biodiversity. This biodiversity is observed through its variety of ecosystems, flora and fauna⁴. In 2020, the Peruvian population was 32.6 million people (50.4% women and 49.6% men)⁵, who predominantly live in urban centers (79.3%)⁶, and it is estimated that this population will reach almost 36 million in 2030⁷. In absolute terms, the population continues to increase, and one of the factors that explains this growth in recent years is the wave of the Venezuelan population in human mobility, especially since 2018.

The Peruvian population is still relatively young (the largest age group is 15-29 years, 27% of the total) and shows great cultural and linguistic diversity. In Peru there are 55 indigenous or native peoples⁸, 51 from the Amazon and 4 from the Andes⁹ and, according to the results of the last National Population Census of 2017, 25.8% of the population identifies as part of an indigenous or native people, which is equivalent to approximately 6 million people. Additionally, INEI reports that more than 3 million Peruvians live abroad, which represents about 10% of Peru's population for 2018¹⁰.

Regarding the advancement of the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Peru ranks 61 out of 166 in the SDG Index for 2019¹¹ (see section 1.4). For the same year, at the level of human development, the country ranks 82nd out of 189 countries, according to the Human Development Index (HDI), and is in the group of countries with "High Human Development"¹². As in many other countries in the world, progress towards the SDGs before the pandemic was heterogeneous, and in many cases still not progressing at the pace necessary to reach the targets set for 2030. The pandemic, declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020, has meant a series of significant setbacks in most of the objectives, which makes it urgent to find factors that accelerate the steps towards sustainable development in the framework of recovery.

Even though income inequality measured by the Gini coefficient fell notably from 2002 to 2019 (from 53.6 to 41.5), different studies indicate that high inequality still predominates in the country, both in the field of property, as in the factorial and personal distribution of income¹³, and access to basic social services and infrastructure; the HDI falls 19.2% when adjusting for inequality¹⁴. In this context, Peru is a good example that, although economic growth is central to reducing poverty, it is insufficient without redistribution that contributes to better equity. On the other hand, although progress in favor of gender equality is recognized, the Gender

⁴ MINAM (n.d). Ecosystems <https://www.minam.gob.pe/diversidadbiologica/nuestras-lineas-de-intervencion/direccion-de-conservacion-sostenible-de-ecosistemas-y-especies/ecosistemas/>

⁵ INEI (2020). "Estado de la población peruana 2020".

https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1743/Libro.pdf

⁶ INEI (2018); Perú: Perfil sociodemográfico. Informe Nacional, Censo Nacional 2017.

⁷ INEI (2020). "Estado de la población peruana 2020".

https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1743/Libro.pdf

⁸ "Indigenous or native peoples are those groups that have their origin in times before the State, that take place in this country or region, retain all or part of their distinctive institutions, and that, in addition, present the collective consciousness of possessing an indigenous or native identity." Database of indigenous peoples of the Ministry of Culture (BDPI)

<https://bdpi.cultura.gob.pe/pueblos-indigenas>

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ <https://www.inei.gob.pe/prensa/noticias/mas-de-tres-millones-de-peruanos-salieron-del-pais-y-no-han-retornado-11986/>

¹¹ Sachs, J. et al. (2020). "The Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19". Sustainable Development Report 2020. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹² UNDP (2019). Human Development Report 2019. Overview: Human Development Report 2019. Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in human development in the 21st century.

¹³ OXFAM (2019). Riqueza y desigualdad en el Perú: Visión panorámica. Lima, January 2019.

¹⁴ UNDP, Human Development Profiles by Country: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PER>.

Inequality Index shows that Peru (0.395 in 2019) is still behind the average of countries with high human development (0.340)¹⁵, which is reflected in the pending challenges in the exercise of bodily and economic autonomies and participation in decision-making processes.

It is important to note that the COVID-19 pandemic has had serious socio-economic and gender consequences, exacerbating inequalities. According to INEI, monetary poverty increased by 9.9 percentage points in 2020 and reached 30.1% of the Peruvian population. This affected 45.7% of people living in rural areas (3.1 million people) and 26% of people living in urban areas (6.8 million people)¹⁶. This would represent a 10-year setback in the poverty level at the national level. In the same way, maternal deaths increased by 45.7% in 2020 compared to 2019, equivalent to an 8-year setback in the improvement of SDG 3¹⁷.

1.1. National Context

The Common Country Analysis¹⁸ (CCA), as well as the Socioeconomic Response and Recovery Plan on the socioeconomic effects and impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (SERP), account for the causes and the essential aspects that determine the national context from which the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026 will be implemented by the United Nations System Country Team (UNCT). The Framework will be led by the Resident Coordinator and the Country Team, in support of the Government of Peru for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development prioritized by the country, which has been articulated with the Vision to 2050 and the Policies of the National Agreement; and will seek the active participation of different actors from the State, civil society, workers' and employers' organizations, academia, and the private sector.

To explain the current situation and trends in the national context, the main structural and institutional challenges (in the social, economic, environmental, and political-institutional spheres) identified when preparing the Assistance Framework currently in execution (UNDAF 2017-2021) are still relevant. However, four new elements have appeared that change the set of factors behind the current situation and make the new Cooperation Framework have additional challenges to respond to.

- **Political Instability:** The growing instability at the highest political level is related to factors such as the confrontation between powers of the State controlled by different political forces, probes and acts of corruption, and a growing social mobilization in a context of discontent and demands for substantive changes. This instability has an impact on the advancement of public policies for development, and could even have economic repercussions, which adds to the need to deepen the decentralization process. Since the last general elections of 2016, there have been four presidents in less than five years, an unprecedented situation in the recent history of the country.
- **Refugees and migrants from Venezuela:** Peru is the second largest recipient of refugees and migrants from Venezuela (more than one million people). With more than 500 thousand applications for refugee status, Peru is the country with the most applications for refugee status by Venezuelans worldwide¹⁹.
- **Increased risk of disasters due to climate change:** Only for the period 2015-2019, the incidence of emergencies due to variability and climate change intensified due to increases in precipitation on the coast and northern highlands and the reduction in precipitation in the northern jungle, as well as the increase in the maximum and minimum temperature by 0.2 ° C / decade in almost the entire territory. These emergencies mainly affect the most vulnerable, including rural populations linked to subsistence family farming and artisanal

¹⁵ UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/68606>

¹⁶ INEI (May, 2021). <https://n9.ci/sg547>

¹⁷ MINSAs-CDC. Epidemiological surveillance of maternal mortality.

¹⁸ UN (2021). Common Country Assessment-CCA- Peru.

¹⁹ Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela: <https://r4v.info/es/situations/platform> Date accessed: 05.21.21.

fishermen, generating a growth in inequality gaps²⁰. The level of availability of both agricultural and livestock food is vulnerable to climatic changes²¹. In this sense, they increase vulnerability to food insecurity given that the possibilities of providing the population with insufficient amounts of food are increased. Thus, given the impact of climate change on the hydrological cycle and the availability of water for irrigation, agriculture could decrease between 12% and 50%²².

- **COVID-19 pandemic:** In May 2021, Peru doubled the numbers of deaths from COVID-19 after a data review and became the country with the highest per capita mortality rate in the world with more than 1.9 million confirmed cases and over 180,000 people dead²³. The socioeconomic impacts have been profound. Among them are the massive loss of employment, food insecurity, as well as the decline in access to quality education and health²⁴. It is important to highlight that these impacts have been greater in the groups of people in situations of greater vulnerability.

WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE

In terms of **health**, the country has made significant progress in expanding people's access to health insurance. Universal health insurance coverage has increased considerably in recent years, mainly due to advances in the coverage of the Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS), but by 2019 almost a quarter (24.5%) of the population still had no insurance coverage. In this sense, comprehensive health coverage guaranteed for the entire population is still pending, which considers preventive and promotional health approaches and gives due importance to its various elements, such as sexual and reproductive health and mental health, with a look at the right of people to enjoy the highest level of physical and mental health. In contrast to other countries in the region, Peruvian women are below the median use of modern contraceptive methods for Latin America. A particularly critical indicator has been the 45.7% increase in maternal deaths in 2020, compared to the previous year, in part due to the interruption of service at the first level of care due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, on the issue of sexual and reproductive health, the inequalities that affect the country are very evident. Thus, for example, the prevalence of adolescent pregnancy and maternity (see more information on the situation of adolescents and young people in Peru in Table 1) is higher among those who live in households with a lower income level (13.6% in the lower quintile versus 2.7% in the upper quintile, a difference of 5 times), have less education (primary education: 41.2%), reside in rural areas (12.4%) and jungle areas (14.3%)²⁵. Likewise, there is still a segmented health system in the country, where several schemes coexist with different configurations and that have their own mechanism of operation, affiliation, provision, and financing. In this context, it is necessary to verify that the massive insurance suggested by the expansion of the SIS is effective for the most vulnerable groups and the most remote territories. The lack of articulation within the system represents one of the main problems to guarantee the social protection of the population. Ensuring the "One Health" approach is essential to anticipating, preventing, detecting, and controlling diseases that spread between animals and humans. Containing Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) contributes to food safety and reduces environmental threats²⁶.

In terms of **food and nutrition security**, in recent years there have been important advances in the country that caused, for example, the rate of chronic malnutrition in children under five

²⁰ MINAM (2013). Informe del Balance de la Gestión Regional frente al Cambio Climático en el País: Avances, logros, dificultades, retos y oportunidades. <https://www.minam.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/wp-content/uploads/sites/11/2013/10/Informe-de-Balance-de-la-Gesti%3b3n-Regional-frente-al-Cambio-Climatico.compressed.pdf>

²¹ Universidad del Pacífico and WFP (2017). Hambre Cero al año 2030 en el Perú ¿Cómo lograr el Segundo Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible?

²² Ortiz, R. (2012). El cambio climático y la producción agrícola. IADB.

²³ MINSa (2021). https://covid19.minsa.gob.pe/sala_situacional.asp

²⁴ Aldana, U., Rodríguez, R., Santa Cruz, A., Toledo, M. (November, 2020). Informe Final-El impacto socioeconómico del Covid-19 en los hogares peruanos. IEP/UNDP/RCO/ILO/UNICEF/WFP.

²⁵ INEI (2020): Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDES).

²⁶ See: <http://www.fao.org/one-health/es/>

years of age to decrease from 14.6% to 12.2% between 2014 and 2019²⁷. However, there continue to be challenges at the nutritional level in the country, for example, a persistent challenge is the presence of anemia in early childhood (in 2019, 40.1% of children aged 6 to 35 months with anemia prevalence, being 36.7 % urban: and 49.0% rural²⁸). It is important to note that the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognized Peru's significant progress in reducing mortality and chronic malnutrition in children, however, it expressed concern about the disparities between progress in urban and rural areas and in relation to indigenous children and children living in poverty²⁹ (see more information on the international recommendations of the Universal Human Rights System for Peru in Annex 2). The pandemic has had a considerable impact on people's food and nutrition, making the current scenario have little to do with what existed previously, especially in the case of those in vulnerable situations. It is estimated that food insecurity would have increased considerably in urban and rural areas and would be higher in rural areas and among the poorest. However, elements of food insecurity are also observed even in the group with the highest socioeconomic level in the urban areas³⁰. The pandemic has also affected the well-being of children and adolescents, starting with their consumption of food. According to a study carried out by several AFPs in Peru³¹, in 17% of urban households with boys or girls aged 5 years or under, the size of lunch decreased for minors, this percentage being 45% in rural areas. On the other hand, it has been found that food insecurity indicators are higher for adults than for children or adolescents, which indicates that households prioritize their consumption. To this, on the other hand, a tendency to increase obesity and overweight in childhood and adolescence is added³². According to the National Center for Food and Nutrition (CENAN) of the National Institute of Health (INS), 69.9% of adults are overweight and obese, which also affect 42.4% of young people, 32.3% of schoolchildren, 33.1% of older adults and 23.9% of adolescents³³. Likewise, while chronic malnutrition affects mostly the rural areas of the country; obesity and overweight affect mostly urban areas.

²⁷ INEI (2020). Peru: Indicators of the Budgetary Programs, 2014 - 2019 ENDES.p.13. <https://n9.cl/tde9>

²⁸ INEI (2020). Peru: Indicators of the Budgetary Programs, 2014 - 2019 ENDES. p. 52.

²⁹ CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5, 2016: paragraph 53

³⁰ Aldana, U., Rodríguez, R., Santa Cruz, A., Toledo, M. (November, 2020). Informe Final-El impacto socioeconómico del Covid-19 en los hogares peruanos. IEP/UNDP/RCO/ILO/UNICEF/WFP.

³¹ Idem.

³² FAO, IFAD, PAHO, WFP & UNICEF (2020). Panorama de la seguridad alimentaria y nutrición en América Latina y el Caribe. Santiago de Chile.

³³ INS (March, 2019). *About 70% of Peruvian adults suffer from obesity and overweight* <https://n9.cl/nkcvp>

BOX 1. SITUATION OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERU

With about 25% of its population in the age group of adolescence and youth (15 to 29 years) and 65% of its population at a working age, Peru is at this moment in the ideal point for taking advantage of the demographic bonus, which will close in 2045. Taking advantage of this situation that will end in the 2040-2050 period for the benefit of long-term and sustainable development requires the strengthening of the human capital of adolescents and young people, who face inequalities in access to quality basic social infrastructure and services, and whose development opportunities and exercise of rights have been severely limited during the context of COVID-19.

Poverty faced by the adolescent and young population has been reduced steadily in the last decade. The adolescent age subgroup carries a greater weight of poverty (15-19 years, 22.3%: 2019) in relation to the youth group (20-24 years, 16.4%: 2019) and the general population in the national average (20.7%: 2019). The impact of poverty on the adolescent and young population doubles in the rural zones of rural areas. The socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 have led to a setback of between 10 and 11 years in the progress made in reducing poverty among adolescents and young people, to the greater detriment of the adolescent population in rural areas (poverty of 49.3%: 2020). On the other hand, in a context of structural challenges linked to productive diversification, sectoral productivity gaps and informal employment, and their relationships with opportunities for access to education and decent work, the proportion of adolescents and young people (15 -29 years) who does not study, work or receive any type of training increased from 19% to 30% in 2020 compared to the previous year. This is especially complex given the digital divides and limited access to technology and connectivity, which restricted the access of significant proportions of students to virtual education in 2020.

Thousands of adolescents and young people have their life trajectories affected due to situations related to the experience of their sexuality and the exercise of their sexual and reproductive rights, particularly the poorest, with a lower educational level, who live in the Amazon, are indigenous or Afro-descendants, have a disability or are migrants and refugees. Adolescent pregnancy is a persistent problem, the proportion of adolescents who are pregnant or who were already mothers has changed little in the last decade (13.9%: 2014-2015; 12.6%: 2018), although it presents a marked drop to 8.3% in 2020 which needs to be analyzed. The highest percentages of teenagers that have been pregnant are found in the Jungle (14.3%); those that are located in the lowest wealth quintile (13.6%); and those residing in the rural area (12.4%). Of special concern is the case of forced child pregnancies, classified as torture at the international level; that is, when a girl under the age of 15 is raped and pregnant. In our country 4 girls under the age of 15 become mothers every day, most likely as a result of sexual abuse. On the other hand, adolescents are the ones with the highest rate of unmet family planning needs (14.2%). The relatively low use of modern contraceptive methods is striking among adolescent couples (51.1%) and sexually active (63.9%), as well as the fact that 36% of adolescent couples do not use any contraceptive method, and that 21.5% use traditional methods, exposing themselves to the risk of unintended pregnancies. In the context of COVID-19, due to the interruption of health services with an emphasis on sexual and reproductive health counseling for adolescents, only 31% of indigenous A&J declared that they could access contraception; 17% of young Afro-descendants indicated that they had not used any method, and 12% used traditional methods. In the last five years, HIV has increased in the young population, representing 47.1% of all infections, with the 25-29 year-old group reporting the highest number of HIV cases (20.4%).

Violence in all its forms significantly affects adolescent girls: 59 out of 100 have suffered some type of violence, including sexual violence. 43% of the complaints about sexual violence received in the Women's Emergency Center correspond to adolescents between 12 and 17 years of age (6,007 of 13,840 complaints received in 2020). On the other hand, the prevalence of unions and early marriages in adolescents under 18 years of age is 19.8% (46% in Loreto). It is a harmful practice closely associated with gender inequality, poverty, violence and early motherhood.

The participation of A&J as strategic development actors is key, however, only 7.18% participate in organizations. It highlights a low participation in political parties (1.3%), and a minimal presence of young people in citizen participation mechanisms.

10.2% of homes nationwide have a **housing deficit**³⁴, with the rural area having the highest percentage of inadequate homes with 17.5%, while the urban area has 8.2%³⁵ (which means that, in absolute terms, the number of urban households in a situation of housing deficit is double that of rural households). In relation to **access to basic services**, more than 3 million people do not have access to water (without considering safe or potable water considerations in this measurement) and 7.4 million do not have access to sanitation services, with a greater emphasis in rural areas and peri-urban and marginal urban areas³⁶. Furthermore, more than 400,000 households do not have access to electricity. On the other hand, in the last decade internet access has doubled. According to figures from the second quarter of the National Household Survey (ENAHO) 2020, 70.3% of the population aged six years and over has access to the internet, this being higher in urban areas (3.5 times more than in rural areas). However, much of this access occurs outside the home and most access through an exclusive connection from their mobile phone.

In the case of **education**, in Peru, an educational reform has been implemented in the last decade that aims to ensure a quality educational service with equity, based on efficient management and a meritocratic teaching career. This reform has faced significant political challenges at various times but has continued to advance through various ministerial administrations. Thus, in the last five years, it has been possible to continue increasing enrollment at different levels, in addition to significantly increasing public spending as a proportion of the public budget, especially after 2011. For example, during the last decade, the completion rate at the primary level³⁷ has been increasing progressively. In 2019, the country's average was 89.5%, with the completion rate being higher in urban areas (92.0%) than in rural areas (83.5%) (in the last five years a marked decrease in the urban/rural gap has been observed, dropping from around 20 percentage points to less than 10). Concerning gender, unlike at the secondary level, there are no significant differences at the primary level. In high school, the situation is much more complex. By 2019, the completion rate at the age corresponding to the level (17-18 years) was 76.5% in the country³⁸. In proportion, the completion rate of women is higher than men in both urban and rural areas; However, regardless of gender, there is a considerable number of women and men who do not complete secondary education at the age corresponding to the level, as a result of the incidence of adolescent pregnancy, accumulated extra-age and insertion into the labor market at an early age; and, therefore, they run the risk of not going back to school and seeing their future life possibilities reduced. Regarding learning achievement, despite the progress, the situation is still critical since few students achieve a satisfactory level in reading comprehension or mathematics in the national census assessments, with a particularly critical situation at the secondary level. Furthermore, it is important to bear in mind that in Peru the gap in the coverage and quality indicators is deepening with poor or extremely poor students, indigenous or living in rural areas, and students with a disability. Thus, for example, illiteracy is accentuated in women with a native mother tongue (Quechua, Aymara, or Amazonian language)³⁹. In the wake of the pandemic, these challenges are even greater due to the suspension of face-to-face education and its replacement by virtual education. Some of the difficulties linked to this type of teaching include the gap in internet access and the equipment for the development of virtual classes, such as computers, laptops, or tablets (only 2% of rural households have this equipment, and 41 % in urban areas⁴⁰).

³⁴ Households are considered to have a housing deficit if they have a quantitative deficit and / or a qualitative housing deficit.

³⁵ INEI (2020). National Survey of Budget Programs - ENAPRES; Chapter XIII; P. 191

³⁶ INEI (2018). National Survey of Budget Programs - ENAPRES 2018.

³⁷ Understood as the proportion of people between 12 and 13 years of age who completed this educational level with respect to the total population within said age range.

³⁸ Ministry of Education (MINEDU) (2021): Educational Quality Statistics (ESCALE).

³⁹ MINEDU (2018). School Census 2013-2017.

⁴⁰ MINEDU (2018). School Census 2013-2017.

Despite increases in public social spending and advances in various social policies, in Peru before the pandemic, there were significant challenges in understanding social protection as a universal right (see more information on the importance of having a comprehensive system of social protection in Peru in table 2).

BOX 2. THE URGENCY OF HAVING A COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN PERU

The economic and social crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the absence, in Peru, of a comprehensive social protection system that would respond to its effects and fundamentally in favor of the most vulnerable. The country does not have a social protection floor that guarantees access to at least essential health care and basic income security for effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level, throughout people's entire life cycle. This situation has been exacerbated as a result of the current context.

Currently, less than 3 out of 10 workers contribute to social security and therefore are not covered in the event of death, old age, disability or illness; indeed, only 25.3% contribute to the pension system. The situation is more unfavorable for women, where only 21.4% contribute to the system. In the case of occupational accidents and diseases, the ratio is even lower. The latter is due to the fact that the system does not cover all registered workers, but only those who work in activities considered high risk.

The reality of older adults does not escape the lack of protection where, at the end of 2019, 41.3% did not have any type of income, be it from pension or work. For that same year, only 18% of adults over 65 years of age reported receiving a pension and an additional 4.7% had a pension and earned income, probably due to the low pensions recognized by the system. An important fact is that 27.8% of people in this group do not report pension income, but do report income from work, which reveals that the low coverage and quality of benefits pressure older adults to remain linked to the labor market past 65 years of age.

Finally, a large part of the Peruvian population remains without comprehensive protection mechanisms to face the loss of income derived from the lack of employment, nor does it have access to programs and services to improve their employability and, with it, their reintegration into the labor market during an economic recovery that is expected to be slow and long-lasting. In this regard, Peruvian regulations establish a system of individual accounts under the title of Compensation for Time of Service or CTS that, during the pandemic, has shown significant deficiencies in terms of coverage. In addition to the limitations presented by individual accounts being conditioned on the ability to accumulate savings, its regulation exempts micro-companies from this obligation when it is in this type of company that the vast majority of the Peruvian workforce is employed or underemployed.

Improving the performance of the Peruvian social protection system, in line with international labor standards, in terms of its governance, expansion of coverage and sustainability of the different subsystems, constitutes an undeniable reality and a demand of society as a whole.

MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK

Peru's sustained economic growth is due in large part to the exploitation of natural resources, which is why there are enormous pressures on both its biodiversity and its ecosystems. Likewise, threats from illegal hunting, illegal mining, illegal logging, migratory agriculture, deforestation, overexploitation of fishery resources and the degradation of protected and unprotected ecosystems generate effects such as loss of habitat, overuse of resources, pollution and the displacement of native species in these ecosystems; which in turn endanger the survival of many vulnerable populations in the economic and social sphere since these populations are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change and depend on the ecosystem goods and services that are provided by this biodiversity. Indigenous peoples, peasants and fishermen are part of these especially vulnerable populations, in addition to the inhabitants of the cities since they require the provision of ecosystem services for their functioning. In the last two decades, Peru's

cities have expanded by more than 40%, compared to the average of 30% in the LAC region⁴¹, and a large part of this urban expansion has occurred informally, consuming productive land and ecosystem services. In this context, it should be considered that the generation of knowledge, through scientific research and the recognition of traditional knowledge, are key to contribute to the recovery and restoration of Peruvian ecosystems and their biodiversity.

The **levels of air pollution** reached by the country are worrying, mainly in the urban centers of the country⁴². In 2018, Lima was ranked 27th among the cities with the highest air pollution in Latin America (with an annual average of 28 µg / m³ of PM_{2.5}). However, at the end of 2019, it was ranked 15 (with an annual average of 23.7 µg / m³), which would denote a recent improvement in the city's air quality⁴³. According to the WHO world air quality report, in 2019, Peru is in position 50 of the countries with the highest concentration of PM_{2.5} with an annual average of 17.9 ug / m³ and Lima in position 42 of cities with the highest concentration of PM_{2.5} with an annual average of 18 ug / m³⁴⁴. The National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Peru (SENAMHI), since 2010, manages a network of 10 Atmospheric Surveillance stations located in Metropolitan Lima, in the districts of Ate, Santa Anita, San Juan de Lurigancho, Puente Piedra, Carabayllo, San Martín de Porres, Villa María del Triunfo, San Borja and Jesús María, which measure 6 air pollutants (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO₂, O₃, CO and SO₂) established in the Environmental Quality Standards for air (ECA - air) approved by Supreme Decree No. 003-2017-MINAM, showing that the ECAS for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are exceeded in a large number of days, mainly at the Ate, Villa María del Triunfo, Huachipa and San Juan de Lurigancho stations⁴⁵, and that these levels of contamination are mainly influenced by anthropic activities⁴⁶, the transportation sector emitting over 50% of the particulate matter under 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) in the metropolitan area of Lima and Callao.

According to the inventory carried out by the Ministry of the Environment in 2014, total **mercury** emissions and releases were over 69 tons at a minimum and up to 343 tons maximum per year in the country. The main sources of release of this element are apparently linked to gold and silver extraction processes with mercury amalgamation processes, mining associated with copper and zinc, but also to other industrial processes not related to mining activity⁴⁷. Also noteworthy is the environmental damage produced by the more than 60 oil spill incidents reported, for example, those of the North Peruvian pipeline. In the case of the mining sector, the cases of the toxic effects of lead in the Pasco region stand out. In this regard, in 2018, the Working Group on Human Rights and Business received reports of various negative externalities related to mining, oil and gas⁴⁸.

On the other hand, the **generation of solid waste** per inhabitant in Peru is very low compared to more developed countries; however, the insufficient infrastructure for its integral management is notable (taken from the collection, recovery, treatment, and final disposal), since almost half of the waste is improperly disposed of through illegal dumps, uncontrolled burning, water currents or directly in the ocean⁴⁹. Thus, among the most outstanding environmental pollution problems are the disposal of tons of plastic in continental water currents and the sea, and the production model of much of the informal and illegal mining of

⁴¹ Atlas of Urban Expansion, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, UN-Habitat, and New York University

⁴² For more information on air quality in cities, see the section on SDG 11.

⁴³ WORLD AIR QUALITY REPORT Region & City PM_{2.5} Ranking. It should be noted that the World Air Quality Report is based on data from the world's largest centralized platform for air in real time combined with the efforts of thousands of initiatives carried out by citizens, communities, companies, organizations nonprofits and governments. See: <https://www.iqair.com/world-most-polluted-cities?continent=59af929e3e70001c1bd78e50&country=6FC843efEKrPZzBdk&state=&page=1&perPage=50&cities=>

⁴⁴ WHO, 2020

⁴⁵ Silva, J., Rojas, J., Norabuena, M. et al. Particulate matter levels in a South American megacity: the metropolitan area of Lima-Callao, Peru. *Environ Monit Assess* 189, 635 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-017-6327-2>

⁴⁶ SENAMHI (2021). REPORT. Surveillance of air quality Metropolitan Area of Lima and Callao. April

⁴⁷ <https://expedicionmercurio.com/#evaluacion-inal>

⁴⁸ United Nations, General Assembly (2018). . Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises on its mission to Peru, A / HRC / 38/48 / Add.2, May 9th, 2018

⁴⁹ OECD (2018). Environmental performance evaluation.

metallic minerals in almost all regions of the country, not adhering to international standards for hazardous waste.

It should be noted that Peru is part of the main multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste, such as the Minamata Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Basel Convention. In this sense, the country prioritizes its implementation through specific regulations and/or national application plans, to date having the National Plan of Application of the Minamata Convention on Mercury approved in 2019 by Supreme Decree No. 004-2019-MINAM and The National Plan for the Updated Application of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, approved in 2021 by Supreme Decree No. 010-2021-MINAM.

The impact of climate change on glacier retreat is causing new types of polluting factors such as **acid rock drainage**, the consequences of which affect not only the areas closest to the glaciers, but also all those along the way of the waters generated by this deglaciation process.

Peru has up to seven of the nine characteristics defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)⁵⁰ to qualify as a "particularly vulnerable" country to the adverse effects of **climate change**. Studies have determined that by the year 2100, up to 6% of the country's water resources would be lost due to the effects of climate change, affecting availability for consumption, the agricultural and industrial sectors and the generation of energy⁵¹. Part of the loss of these water resources appears to be linked to the glacial retreat, resulting in imbalances in the supply of water resources in the basins where many of the most vulnerable communities live and where a good part of the country's agricultural production is generated⁵².

Faced with climate change, one of the most vulnerable sectors is the **agriculture sector** because, according to MIDAGRI, it depends mostly on rain (66% on waterless land) and uses 80% of fresh water (inefficiently)⁵³, some of the main consequences on the sector being: 1) Effects on vegetative development, yield and health of the crops, translated into the development of pests in drought conditions for the Andean region, and diseases in rainy conditions, 2) Lower profitability of the crops due to increased production costs, associated with the greater need for insecticides, damage to irrigation infrastructure or incidence of floods, and 3) Greater risks to the health of farmers and consumers⁵⁴.

Faced with this high vulnerability to the effects of climate change, Peru has made important legislative progress. Thus, in 2018, it promulgated the Framework Law on Climate Change (regulated in 2020)⁵⁵, so becoming the first country in Latin America to have it⁵⁶. In line with these regulations, the National Strategy against Climate Change to 2050 is in the process of being updated⁵⁷, which will serve as an instrument for the comprehensive management of climate change in the long term, in addition to including different scenarios to achieve carbon-neutrality⁵⁸. In turn, within the framework of the Paris Agreement, the country has determined

⁵⁰ i) Low-lying coastal areas, ii) arid and semi-arid areas, iii) areas exposed to floods, droughts and desertification, iv) fragile mountain ecosystems, v) disaster-prone areas, vi) areas with high urban air pollution and vii) dependent economies largely from the income generated by the production and use of fossil fuels.

Revised from: National Climate Change Strategy. MINAM, 2015. p.20. <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/374120/ENCC-FINAL-250915-web.pdf>

⁵¹ Von Hesse and Galarza (2011). Costs and Benefits of Adaptation to Climate Change in Latin America. Lima, GIZ. <http://ailac.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/EstudioCosto-BeneficiodeACCenAmericaLatina-1.pdf>

⁵² For more information see: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000266209>

⁵³ MIDAGRI (n.d). El Sector Agrario y el Cambio Climático. <https://n9.cl/mesm0>

⁵⁴ BCRP (2009). El Cambio Climático y sus efectos en el Perú, pp. 31. <https://n9.cl/5jst>

⁵⁵ Law N ° 30754: Framework Law on Climate Change <https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/normas/ley-marco-cambio-climatico>

⁵⁶ Diario Gestión (2018). Peru becomes the first country in Latin America to have a Framework Law on Climate Change. Press release. <https://n9.cl/fy6bw>

⁵⁷ The latest version was published in 2015 under DS N ° 011-2015-MINAM <https://n9.cl/mbsa>

⁵⁸ Unique digital platform of the Peruvian State (n.d). National Strategy for Climate Change by 2050. <https://n9.cl/7wo8x>

a more ambitious nationally determined contribution (NDC) and has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by up to 40% by 2030⁵⁹.

Regarding **disaster risk management, according to** the National Civil Defense Institute, between 2003 and 2017, there have been 69,419 emergencies and disasters, affecting 16,404,234 people and leaving 1,935,448 displaced and affected people. The aggregate direct impact of these events was USD 4.2 billion⁶⁰. And despite the measures taken by the government, the vulnerability of the population has been increasing in part due to climate change and it is estimated that, currently, 63% of the country's population is in a situation of vulnerability to disasters⁶¹.

Through Law No. 29664, the National Disaster Risk Management System was created and under this framework, management documents have been approved at the country level for the implementation of Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The National Policy for Disaster Risk Management to 2050 has recently been updated, the contents of which are framed in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

It is important to highlight that vulnerability to disasters increases the population's susceptibility to **food insecurity**⁶². In the 2015 Food Insecurity Vulnerability Map⁶³, six regions were identified (whose poverty rates are usually the highest and have a high degree of rurality) that showed a "Very High" level of vulnerability to food insecurity: Huancavelica, Apurímac, Huánuco, Puno, Amazonas and Ayacucho. Additionally, at a disaggregated level, it was found that 23% of the country's population (approximately 7.1 million people) lived in districts (mainly in the mountains and jungle of the country) with "High" and "Very High" vulnerability to food insecurity due to the recurrence of natural phenomena. The excess presence of chemical residues, such as pesticides, in various foods is also a concern.

⁵⁹ Government of Peru (2020). Nationally Determined Contributions of Peru: Update Report Period 2021 - 2030. <https://n9.cl/w4pz8>

⁶⁰ National Policy for Disaster Risk Management to 2050. Approved by Supreme Decree No. 038-2021-PCM.

⁶¹ INDECI-National Institute of Civil Defense (March, 2018). "Strengthening Disaster Response in Peru: Lessons Learned from the El Niño Coastal Phenomenon 2017 in Peru", Lima. p.17.

⁶² Universidad del Pacífico and WFP (2017). Hambre Cero al año 2030 en el Perú ¿Cómo lograr el Segundo Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible?

⁶³ PMA & CENEPRED (2015). 2015 Vulnerability map to Food Insecurity due to the recurrence of natural phenomena

BOX 3. URBAN-RURAL GAPS

The COVID-19 pandemic represents a triple health, economic and social challenge, and will have serious impacts in Latin America and the Caribbean, with Peru not being the exception. In this context, rural populations face important structural limitations that make them even more vulnerable to the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. Furthermore, rural women have greater limitations than men to access productive resources and services, which makes them more vulnerable to the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19.

In Peru, taking the ENAHO 2019 as a reference, the incidence of monetary poverty shows a gap between rural and urban areas: 14.6% of poverty in urban areas and 40.8% in rural areas. Although it is true that it represents a decrease of two percentage points compared to the 2018 data, the effects of the pandemic, according to UNICEF, could generate an increase in rural poverty to 62.5% by 2021. This projection is aggravated in the framework of the methodological update of the INEI for the measurement of multidimensional poverty in Peru. According to the IPE, with data prior to the pandemic, the estimates of rural poverty would increase by 327 thousand people by 2021, including dimensions of health, education and living conditions. This would represent a 20% increase in rural multidimensional poverty in the country, while urban areas would reduce their poverty rate to 9.3%. This situation of poverty does not occur equitably in the rural population and affects historically excluded groups in a more profound way, such as women, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants.

Differences in access to basic services in cities and rural areas add to this, particularly in relation to access to sanitation services. According to MIDIS, while between 2010 and 2017 the urban-rural gap in telephone and electricity services narrowed (from 41.6 to 16.4 pp and from 39.6 to 17.6 pp, respectively) and even in water supply (from 48.7 to 23.9 pp); During the same period, on the contrary, the gap in sanitation grew from 43.2 to 44.8 pp. The access gap to sanitation services and, in general, to basic services, deepens when the language of the head of the family is Quechua, Aymara, Awajun / Aguaruna, Ashaninka, Shawi / Chayahuita and Shipibo-Konibo.

On the other hand, the presence of older adults in poor households, in a greater proportion than in urban areas, means that, under the current health context, vulnerabilities increase. According to INEI, in 2019 poverty affected 32% of rural older adults compared to 7.1% in Metropolitan Lima or 11.6% of the rest of the national urban areas. Likewise, deepening the gap, 40.3% of rural older adults are illiterate, of which 61.3% are women, which reinforces the narrative of greater affectations due to informational disabilities regarding care and mitigating measures for COVID-19.

Regarding access to **community participation in environmental matters**, it should be noted that the country has made efforts to develop an accessible environmental information system and prior consultation with indigenous peoples for the development of projects in their territories is protected by the law, although major improvements are required in its application, within the framework of interculturality and the United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (see more information on the international recommendations of the Universal Human Rights System for consultations with indigenous peoples in Annex 2 and more information on the situation of indigenous peoples in Table 4). As of 2021, there are eight prior consultation processes in process, 4 of them related mainly to energy issues (hydrocarbons, electricity generation), 3 to mining and 1 to road infrastructure⁶⁴. Progress in environmental justice with the creation of a prosecutor office specialized in environmental crimes is also notable. On the other hand, volunteering both at the central and regional levels has become a tool for the promotion of environmental education and culture. In this way, citizens, mainly young people, get involved in actions promoted by their authorities at all levels. However, the large number of socio-environmental conflicts that occur throughout the territory would appear to reflect the

⁶⁴ <https://consultaprevia.cultura.gob.pe/proceso> Access date: 05.06.21.

limited capacity of citizens to influence environmental decision-making. In addition, it is important to note that even though Peru signed the Escazú Agreement, Congress filed its ratification despite the fact that this agreement is essential to ensure access rights in environmental matters, and therefore essential to resolve and prevent socio-environmental conflicts.

Regarding **environmental crimes**, Peru has made significant progress with the creation of the Functional Unit for Environmental Crimes of MINAM (General Secretary Resolution No. 028-2021-MINAM) and the High Level Commission for the prevention and reduction of Environmental Crimes (Supreme Decree No. 011-2021-MINAM), both will develop proposals for measures at all levels for the prevention and reduction of this type of crime, and promote coordination between the authorities and the State's response to this problem.

BOX 4. SITUATION OF INDIGENOUS OR NATIVE PEOPLES

In Peru there are 55 indigenous or native peoples, 51 from the Amazon and 4 from the Andes, and 48 indigenous or native languages are spoken, 44 in the Amazon and 4 in the Andes¹. Likewise, according to the results of the last National Population Census of 2017, 25.8% of the population identifies themselves as part of an indigenous or native people, which is equivalent to 5 million 985,551 people. Of this universe of Peruvians, 30.2%, that is, a third, would correspond to young people and adolescents between 15 and 29 years old. Breaking down ethnic self-identification, it is observed that the majority of indigenous people self-identify as Quechua (22.3%). Smaller proportions of the census population self-identify as Aymara (2.4%) and as natives or indigenous people of the Amazon (0.9%). The census also records that this population resides mainly in the urban areas of the country¹.

Indigenous or native peoples have collective human rights recognized by international and national legal norms. Regarding international legal instruments, it is worth highlighting Legislative Resolution No. 26253 where the Peruvian State ratified ILO Convention No. 169, which recognizes the right of indigenous or native peoples to maintain and strengthen their cultures, ways of life and their own institutions, and their right to participate effectively in the decisions that affect them.

Despite advances in policies, international and national standards, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights Defenders¹, expressed concern about the lack of application of the provisions of ILO Convention 169 and of the United Nations Declaration on processes for land tenure, natural resources and environmental issues, as well as the stigma and criminalization they face, the limitation of the right to protest, freedom of expression and the indiscriminate use of force¹. Likewise, he warned that indigenous or native peoples continue to face discrimination and exclusion that has led them to live in contexts of inequality in different dimensions, particularly those who live in the Amazon. These dimensions include: access to education, health services, including sexual and reproductive health, access to basic services, political participation and access to justice systems. The vulnerable conditions in which they live exacerbated the spread of COVID-19 in this population.

COMPETITIVENESS AND PRODUCTIVITY

The pandemic found Peru in a stage of economic slowdown that began in 2014 with the end of the commodity bonanza period and the decline in private investment. Even though the **strength of its macroeconomic fundamentals** allowed the country to cushion the fall in domestic demand and ensure the functioning of financial markets and the payment system with unprecedented expansive fiscal and monetary policy packages⁶⁵, COVID -19 has made evident the structural problems of the Peruvian economy characterized by low and heterogeneous productivity. This

⁶⁵ Measures implemented by the country included: (i) mobilization of fiscal resources to face the emergency in its various aspects; (ii) distribution of financial support to families to cover basic needs during the period of confinement; (iii) support to companies through payroll subsidies and credit guarantees to prevent liquidity problems from leading to an excessive number of bad debts and the collapse of the payment system; and (iv) an expansionary monetary policy with a reduction of 200 basis points in the reference rate to 0.25%, its all-time low.

low productivity is mainly due to the concentration of the export basket in few products, lags in competitiveness, including industrial competitiveness, and in the business environment⁶⁶, insufficient social and infrastructure spending, low tax pressure, and a labor market structure that has not changed in the last decade and is concentrated in those sectors that have lower productivity (such as agriculture and fishing). In addition, low-quality informal employment continues to be predominant⁶⁷ (in Annex 2 there are further details on the recommendations made to the country on employment issues within the framework of Human Rights).

According to the 2018 Harvard University Growth Lab Economic Complexity Index, the country was ranked 104 out of 133 countries. This represents a drop of 20 positions in the world ranking, compared to the position obtained in 1998, due to the lack of diversification of exports⁶⁸. In this regard, the export basket is poorly diversified and concentrated in basic raw materials, which is a sign of high vulnerability to fluctuations in the price of commodities in the international market. In 2018, the largest exports of goods were in low complexity products, particularly minerals and agriculture.

It is estimated that, due to the recession induced by the COVID-19 pandemic and the uncertainty generated by the internal political crisis that peaked in November 2020, the gross domestic product (GDP) contracted 11.12% in that year⁶⁹. The contraction of the economy was accompanied by a massive loss of jobs and a worsening of public finances. The loss of jobs was greater in the second quarter of 2020 when the employed population fell by 6.7 million, and informal employment increased.⁷⁰ The nominal exchange rate devalued, affected by uncertainty and the fall in the interest rate. However, despite the pandemic, inflation remained under control in 2020 and the BCRP estimates that by 2021 inflation will be 2% (target range), which is within the expected parameters and that in 2022 it would be below 2%⁷¹. In this context of economic reactivation, it will be especially important to bear in mind that human rights are not conditioned or sacrificed through, for example, accelerated or virtual prior consultation initiatives, and the relaxation of labor and environmental standards that do not comply with international standards.

Likewise, the confinement decreed by the government against COVID-19⁷² notably affected the Peruvian labor market. The most critical period was in the second quarter of 2020, where both labor supply and demand plummeted by about 30% compared to the same quarter of 2019 - something never seen before since labor statistics are produced-, a situation that led to an inactivity rate of 54.7% (26.7% over that registered in the same period of 2019), an increase in the unemployment rate as well as an increase in the informal employment rate for a similar period of analysis⁷³. All this was accompanied by the deterioration of the jobs still ongoing due to the scarce policies for remote work, as well as the destabilization of the economy of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MiPyme), a business segment that represents 99.5 % of the total of formal companies in the Peruvian economy; 96.2% being micro-enterprises, 3.2% small and 0.1% medium⁷⁴. This business segment, which is one of the most important sources

⁶⁶ Despite the notable progress of the Peruvian financial system since the 1990s, mainly in terms of regulation and stability of the institutions, the degree of deepening of the local market is still low, mainly in terms of domestic credit to the private sector, capitalization and amounts traded on the stock market and insurance premiums.

⁶⁷ Based on the ENAHO, between July 2019 and June 2020, the informal employment rate rose to 74.3%, that is, 1.7 percentage points over that registered in the year July 2018-June 2019, which would indicate that the traditional adjustment mechanism of the Peruvian labor market - through adjustments in the quality of employment rather than in the quantity - was not blocked or limited.

⁶⁸ <https://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/rankings>

⁶⁹ INEI (February, 2021). Technical Report National Production

⁷⁰ Gamero, J. and Pérez, J. (2020). Perú › Impacto de la COVID-19 en el empleo y los ingresos laborales. Panorama Laboral en tiempos de la COVID-19. ILO.

⁷¹ BCRP (March, 2021). Inflation Report. March 2021 Panorama actual y proyecciones macroeconómicas 2021-2022.

<https://www.bcrp.gob.pe/docs/Publicaciones/Reporte-Inflacion/2021/marzo/reporte-de-inflacion-marzo-2021.pdf>

⁷² Chacaltana (2020). Rapid response to COVID-19 under high informality. The case of Peru [online] <https://n9.cl/vzlae>

⁷³ Chacaltana and Pérez (2020). Rapid response (and slow recovery) to COVID-19 under high informality. The case of Peru [online] <https://n9.cl/ct12v>

INEI (2020). Technical Report Comportamiento de los indicadores de mercado laboral a nivel nacional, N° 03 - agosto 2020 [en línea] https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/boletines/03-informe-tecnico-n03_empleo-nacional-abr-may-jun-2020.pdf

⁷⁴ See: <https://ogeiee.produce.gob.pe/index.php/en/shortcode/estadistica-oe/estadisticas-mipyme>

for job creation, has been one of the most affected sectors as a result of the pandemic with an impact translated into a greater number of closures and job losses, as well as disruption in the productive chains and payment flow circuits⁷⁵.

EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

At the political and public policy level, Peru continues to face in 2021 several of the great structural and institutional challenges that the country sought to address at the beginning of the century, after the previous period of democratic transition (2000-2001). These include challenges related to democratic governance, modernization of public management, decentralization and regionalization process, unequal presence of the State in the territory, weakness of the democratic culture in society, crisis of representation and political parties, lack of disaggregated data to better understand inequalities and corruption. At the same time, different studies and surveys have registered a constant decrease in citizens' trust in the political system, compared to a level that was already low before this period.

On the other hand, social conflict has remained high in recent years, and even during the pandemic: in March 2021 the Ombudsman's Office reported 194 conflicts, including 143 active and 51 latent, most of them located in the Loreto region⁷⁶. This has put the State's capacity for prevention, dialogue, and conflict resolution to the test. Conflict in many cases has been related to the impact of the extractive activities of mining and hydrocarbons. In addition, we must not forget that Peru is the second largest producer of coca leaf worldwide, with the largest amount of production destined for the manufacture of illicit drugs. The persistence and even more so the increase in the cultivation of coca to produce illicit drugs brings with it an increase in related crimes, insecurity and corruption. Likewise, many forms of crimes such as drug trafficking, illegal mining, and others against natural resources, are associated with money laundering, which further undermines the economy and the legal flow of funds, as this crime seriously affects the financial-banking system, important axis in development.

Regarding access to justice, between 2015 and 2018 the number of detainees without conviction decreased by 23.5%; however, multiple challenges remain as around 40% of the prison

BOX 5. SITUATION OF AFRO-PERUVIAN PEOPLE IN PERU

The situation of the Afro-Peruvian people continues to be a challenge in the human rights framework, where 60% of the population perceives that Afro-Peruvians are discriminated against. For its part, the Ombudsman's Office has warned: (i) prevalence of racial discrimination, different forms of multiple and intersectional discrimination; (ii) the recognition of Afro-Peruvians as a distinct people, with ancestral claims, is fundamental; (iii) public policies with insufficient intercultural focus; (iv) challenges in generating data and information on the situation of the Afro-Peruvian population; (v) disparities in education, health, employment, and standard of living; (vi) low level of participation and insufficient representation in political and institutional decision-making processes; and, (vi) sexual violence. The 2018-2021 National Human Rights Plan and the Indigenous Peoples policy establish specific initiatives for this group.

Peru has received various recommendations related to the situation of Afro-Peruvians both in the framework of the Third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, by the Treaty Bodies and some Special Procedures, as well as by the ILO supervisory bodies, among which are summarized: (i) comprehensive policy against racism and racial discrimination; (ii) advance the effective implementation of the national policy for mainstreaming an intercultural approach and implement a specific policy to close racial gaps and disparities; along with affirmative measures; (iii) effective awareness-raising measures for individuals, public servants, and justice operators; (iv) recognize the collective rights of Afro-Peruvians and include specific protections for Afro-Peruvians; (v) improve the accuracy of information systems and data collection related to Afro-Peruvians; (vi) guarantee their meaningful participation and inclusion in the development process; in social, economic, cultural, political and civil life; and in making decisions that affect your life.

⁷⁵ UNDP (2020). Más allá de la recuperación: Una conducta al 2030 desde la conducta empresarial peruana. <https://n9.cl/5h58>

⁷⁶ Ombudsman's Office. (March, 2021). Social Conflicts Report No. 205. <https://n9.cl/1776p>

population does not know the scope of their sentence⁷⁷. In parallel, within the country's justice system, the most recent information shows 298,424 new defense assignments or representations, a magnitude that represented an increase of 6.5% with respect to the volume of new procedural charges assigned ex officio in 2017⁷⁸. Likewise, CEDAW expressed its concern about the barriers that limit women's access to justice, mainly those who live in poverty, in rural and marginal areas and those who belong to indigenous, Amazonian or Afro-Peruvian communities⁷⁹. See more information on the situation of Afro-Peruvians in Peru in table 5.

Gender inequality is a significant barrier to the full and equitable exercise of rights and citizenship. Discriminatory gender norms, structures and stereotypes limit the exercise of bodily autonomy by girls, adolescents, and women, with greater emphasis on those who belong to groups in a greater situation of vulnerability. This, in turn, affects their health and limits their possibilities of developing their economic autonomy and political participation to the detriment of their benefit, that of their communities and society in general. Gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices such as early unions and child marriages (MIUT) are common manifestations in Peru, which may have been aggravated in the COVID-19 context. Regarding GBV, the Public Ministry, between 2016 and 2018, attended 282,054 complaints of serious injuries due to violence and attacks against women and members of the family group. Between 2009 and 2018, 1,167 women were killed. For its part, between 2017 and 2020, the National Police of Peru attended 883,652 complaints of violence against women and members of the family group. Despite these figures, it is important to note that there is a reduction in the proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 49 who state that they have suffered physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by their husband or partner (8.8%: 2020, 11.7%: 2015) and an increase in the number of femicides. In the case of MIUT, there is no progress in the high prevalence in women aged 20 to 24 years (19% national average; 46% Loreto), with adverse effects on their development: girls and adolescents united between the ages of 10 and 15 only finish primary school and 75% of women united early are engaged in unpaid domestic work.

Since 2016, chronic instability at the highest political level has been added to these medium and long-term challenges, related to factors such as the confrontation between State powers controlled by different political forces, probes and acts of public and private corruption, and a growing social mobilization in a context of discontent and demands for profound changes. This instability has an impact on the advancement of public policies for development and could even have economic repercussions.

In recent years, political crises, in addition to generating institutional instability, have impacted human rights⁸⁰. Human rights institutions in Peru have made significant progress. At the public policy level, the National Human Rights Plan (PNDH 2018-2021) stands out, a strategic tool of the Executive Branch, which links its goals with the SDGs and the recommendations of UN mechanisms, and includes for the first-time lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender, intersex, queers (LGTBIQ+), human rights defenders and domestic workers as a special protection group. In addition, in June 2021 the Government made the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights 2021-2025 official. However, according to the II National Human Rights Survey, "7 out of 10 Peruvians feel that human rights are little or not protected in the country", and only "1 out of 4 (27%) believes that this situation will improve"⁸¹. Likewise, the majority considers that "corruption is the main problem that affects their rights" and perceives Congress as the institution "that generates the most mistrust in the defense of human rights"⁸². Table 6 shows more information on the situation of human rights defenders in Peru.

⁷⁷ INEI (2021). Monitoring and Follow-up System for Sustainable Development Goals. Access date: 24.02.2021. bit.ly/3arwkHF

⁷⁸ Idem.

⁷⁹ United Nations, General Assembly (2014). Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of Peru, CEDAW/C/PER/CO/7-8, July 24th, 2014, paragraphs 11 and 12.

⁸⁰ Ombudsman's Office (2019). Twenty-third Annual Report, p. 121.

⁸¹ MINJUSDH (June, 2020). Analytical Report: II Encuesta Nacional de Derechos Humanos.

⁸² Ibid.

BOX 6. SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN PERU

The situation of human rights defenders in Peru is a matter of concern for the UN human rights mechanisms, such as the special rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, which concluded in 2021 that a large numbers of these, particularly defenders of environmental rights, land rights and the rights of indigenous peoples cannot operate in a safe and conducive environment in Peru (A / HRC / 46/35 / Add.2, 2021). During 2020, at least 5 environmental defenders and natural resource defenders were assassinated in Peru. The Peruvian State approved in April 2020 the intersectoral Mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders, which will include the intervention of eight ministries. Likewise, the Peruvian State has received various recommendations related to the situation of human rights defenders both in the framework of the Third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, by the Treaty Bodies and some Special Procedures, among which are summarized: (i) measures against stigmatization, intimidation and violence against human rights defenders; (ii) measures against the criminalization of defenders; (iii) guarantee the right to public meetings in the context of social protests, and (iv) effective protection measures for human rights defenders at risk.

A greater effort to follow up on the recommendations of the UN mechanisms in recent years indicates a trend towards the creation of more guarantor frameworks. However, these contrast with the factual situation of certain groups, the limits seen for the guarantee of certain rights and the growing limits to civic space, as well as the real weight given to these efforts, especially at the level of budget, implementation, and commitment of certain sectors. The risk of not addressing these structural causes is the high probability that millions of people remain in poverty, exclusion, and the lack of satisfaction of their rights, and not fulfilling the commitment of the 2030 Agenda that no one is left behind.

1.2. National vision of sustainable development

Since 2019, Peru has a Vision of Peru to 2050 elaborated within the framework of the National System of Strategic Planning (SINAPLAN). This constitutes a guiding element of the action of the State and society to achieve the sustainable development of the country in the long term, and incorporates Peru's commitments to the 2030 Agenda, considering the spheres of People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Alliances. This central instrument for the sustainable development of the country was approved at the National Agreement Forum. The National Agreement is made up of 35 long-term State Policies, and the National Agreement Forum includes actors from the public sector, political parties, the private sector, and civil society in the space for dialogue and agreement.

Since 2020, CEPLAN has readjusted its lines of action to the new emergency context, seeking to advance in the set of emergency plans and towards new Concerted Development Plans and the formulation of the Strategic National Development Plan (PEDN) in severe adverse conditions. Although it does not explicitly consider the SDGs, the Vision to 2050, in effect, integrates the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and incorporates considerations of democratic governance and political factors, human rights, humanitarian assistance and peace. Its five axes are:

1. People reach their potential with equal opportunities and without discrimination to enjoy a full life.
2. Sustainable management of nature and measures against climate change.
3. Sustainable development with decent employment and in harmony with nature.
4. Democratic, peaceful society, respectful of human rights and free from fear and violence.
5. Modern, efficient, transparent, and decentralized state that guarantees a fair and inclusive society, without corruption and without leaving anyone behind.

It is expected that this vision will be realized through the updating and implementation of policies and plans in the different sectors, levels of government (including the Concerted Development Plans of subnational governments) and institutions, starting in 2021. Under the guidance of the vision, the State Policies of the National Agreement may be updated, and progress will be made in the formulation of a new Strategic National Development Plan (PEDN) to replace the Bicentennial Plan that expires in 2021. In general, the main framework instruments for the sustainable development of the country establish objectives that are directly linked to the goals and indicators of the SDGs.

On the other hand, the Peruvian Government has defined the General Government Policy (PGG) as the set of prioritized policies that are developed through national policies during a period of Government. Even in the context of the COVID-19 emergency, the central aspects of the PGG to 2021, with its five axes, have remained in force, although interrelated with the priorities for emergency care: i. Integrity and fight against corruption; ii. Institutional strengthening for governance; iii. Equitable, competitive, and sustainable economic growth; iv. Social development and well-being of the population and v. Effective decentralization for development. Likewise, in response to the context and the current crisis, the Peruvian State, through the National Agreement, has renewed its Solidarity Commitment to the Protection of Life "Peru Hunger 0"⁸³ in conjunction with SDG 2.

⁸³ National Agreement (2020). Compromiso Solidario con la Protección de la Vida "PERÚ HAMBRE 0".

1.3. Articulation with the 2030 Agenda: appropriation and incorporation of the SDGs in national frameworks

Since 2012, the Government of Peru has been significantly involved in the consultation and construction processes of the 2030 Agenda and has prepared two Voluntary National Reports (INV) to report on the progress and perspectives of sustainable development in the country.

Figure 1. Articulation of the Axes of Vision 2050 with the 5Ps of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs



Source: Prepared by the authors.

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs have been being implemented in Peru through the committed action of the different actors in society. Along these lines, the 17 SDGs and the 5Ps of the 2030 Agenda, “People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships”, are articulated with the 5 Axes of the Vision of Peru to 2050, (see figure 1) and with the 35 State Policies (see table 1)⁸⁴.

⁸⁴ For more details on the articulation of the 35 State Policies with the SDGs, consult: National Agreement & UNDP (2017). Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y Políticas de Estado del Acuerdo Nacional.

Table 1. Articulation of the 35 State Policies and the SDGs

35 State Policies of the National Agreement	SDG
1. Strengthening of the democratic regime and the rule of law (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 16
2. Democratization of political life and strengthening of the party system (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 5, SDG 16
3. Affirmation of national identity (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 11
4. Institutionalization of dialogue and agreement (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 16
5. Government based on objectives with strategic planning, national prospective and transparent procedures (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 11
6. Foreign policy for peace, democracy, development and integration (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16, SDG 17
7. Eradication of violence and strengthening of civility and citizen security (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 16
8. Political, economic and administrative decentralization to promote the integral, harmonious and sustained development of Peru. (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 16, SDG 17
9. National Security Policy (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 16
10. Poverty alleviation (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 16
11. Promotion of equal opportunities without discrimination (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 10
12. Universal access to free and quality public education and promotion and defense of culture and sports (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 16
13. Universal access to health services and social security (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 16
14. Access to full, dignified and productive employment. (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16
15. Promotion of food security and nutrition. (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 6, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15, SDG 16
16. Strengthening the family, protection and promotion of childhood, adolescence and youth. (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 16
17. Affirmation of the social market economy (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11
18. Search for competitiveness, productivity and formalization of economic activity (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16, SDG 17
19. Sustainable development and environmental management (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 16, SDG 17
20. Development of science and technology (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 4, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 17
21. Development in infrastructure and housing (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 1, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 17
22. Foreign trade policy for the expansion of markets with reciprocity (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 2, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16, SDG 17
23. Agricultural and rural development policy (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 2, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15, SDG 16, SDG 17
24. Affirmation of an efficient and transparent State (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 16
25. Caution of the institutionality of the Armed Forces and its service to democracy (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 16
26. Promotion of ethics and transparency and eradication of corruption, money laundering, tax evasion and contraband in all its forms (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 16
27. Eradication of illegal drug production, trafficking and consumption (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 3, SDG 8, SDG 12, SDG 16
28. Full validity of the Constitution and human rights and access to justice and judicial independence (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 16
29. Access to information, freedom of expression and freedom of the press (Approved on July 22, 2002)	SDG 16
30. Elimination of terrorism and affirmation of national reconciliation (Approved on June 10, 2003)	SDG 16
31. Fiscal sustainability and reduction of the debt burden (Approved on September 30, 2003)	SDG 16, SDG 17
32. Disaster risk management (Approved on December 17, 2010)	SDG 1, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 16
33. State Policy on water resources (Approved on August 14, 2012)	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 6, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 16, SDG 17
34. Territorial Planning and Management (Approved on September 24, 2013)	SDG 1, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 15, SDG 16, SDG 17
35. Information society and knowledge society (Approved on August 16, 2017)	SDG 1, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 16

Source: National Agreement & UNDP (2017)⁸⁵

Likewise, the PGG to 2021 has been aligned with various SDGs and conceives development around five interrelated axes with their respective guidelines that are specifically articulated with some goals of the SDGs. Thus, in the implementation, it can be seen how the Government

⁸⁵ National Agreement & UNDP (2017)⁸⁵. Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y Políticas de Estado del Acuerdo Nacional.

is progressing towards the achievement of specific goals of the SDGs⁸⁶. These are 46 priority goals corresponding to 14 objectives, as can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Alignment of the axes and guidelines of the General Government Policy and the goals of the SDGs

PGG Axis	PGG Guideline	SDG Target
Axis 1. Integrity and the fight against corruption	1.1. Fight corruption and illegal activities in all their forms	16.1, 16.2, 16.4, 16.5 and 16.a
	1.2. Ensure transparency in all government entities	16.6 and 16.10
Axis 2. Institutional strengthening for governance	2.1 Build political and social consensus for development in democracy.	16.7
	2.2 Strengthen State capacities effectively meet citizen needs, considering their conditions of vulnerability and cultural diversity.	1.b, 5.c, 16.6, 16.7 and 16.a
Axis 3. Equitable, competitive and sustainable economic growth	3.1 Recover fiscal stability in public finances.	8.1, 17.1 and 17.4
	3.2 Enhance decentralized and sustainable public and private investment.	8.2, 8.3, 9.1 and 9.2
	3.3 Accelerate the process of reconstruction with changes, with an emphasis on prevention.	1.5, 3.d, 9.1, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.2 and 14.2
	3.4 Promote competitiveness based on the economic development potential of each territory, facilitating their articulation to the national and international market, ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources and cultural heritage.	2.3, 2.4, 8.2, 8.3, 11a and 14.2
	3.5 Reduce poverty and extreme poverty, both at the rural and urban levels.	1.1, 2.3, 1.2, 8.2, 2.3, 8.5, 8.6 and 11.1
	3.6 Promote the generation of formal and quality employment, with an emphasis on young people.	8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7 and 8.8
Axis 4. Social development and well-being of the population	4.1 Reduce childhood anemia in boys and girls from 6 to 35 months, with a focus on prevention.	2.1 and 2.2
	4.2 Provide quality health services, in a timely fashion, with decision-making capacity and with a territorial focus.	3.4, 3.7 and 3.8
	4.3 Improve the levels of student learning achievement with an emphasis on the groups with the greatest gaps.	4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6
	4.4 Increase the sustainable coverage of water and sanitation services.	6.1, 6.2 and 11.1
	4.5 Improve citizen security, with an emphasis on common and organized crime.	16.1, 16.4 and 16.a
	4.6 Promote equality and non-discrimination between men and women, as well as guarantee the protection of children, adolescents and women against all types of violence.	5.1, 5.2, 10.3, 11.3, 16.1, 16.2 and 16.b
Axis 5. Effective decentralization for development	5.1 Institutionalize the territorial articulation of national policies.	17.4
	5.2 Promote, from the different territorial areas of the country, strategic alliances for their sustainable development.	17.4

Source: CEPLAN (2018)⁸⁷.

The General Government Policy to 2021 is not the only one that refers to various components of the 2030 Agenda. There are various policies and plans of the various sectors that take one or more SDGs as a reference in their formulation⁸⁸. Namely: National Policy for Development and Social Inclusion to 2030, National Multisectoral Policy for Childhood and Adolescence, National Multisectoral Health Policy: *“Peru, Healthy Country”*, National Policy for Higher Technical Productive Education, National Migration Policy 2017 - 2025, National Urban Transport Policy, National Policy for Native Languages, Oral Tradition and Interculturality, National Policy for Culture to 2030, National Policy for Disaster Risk Management to 2050, National Human Rights Plan, National Policy for Gender Equality, National Policy for Youth, National Policy of Culture, National Development Plan for the Afro-Peruvian Population, National Multisectoral Policy on Disability for Development by 2030, National Multisectoral Policy for Older Adults to 2030 and National Housing Policy (in consultation). Likewise, four plans are identified that consider the goals of the SDGs in monitoring their results, such as the National Strategic Plan for Road Safety 2017-2021, the National Plan for Comprehensive Solid Waste Management, the National Plan for Human Rights 2018-2021, and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights 2021-

⁸⁶ CEPLAN (2018): *Perú: Informe Nacional 2018 para el desarrollo sostenible.*

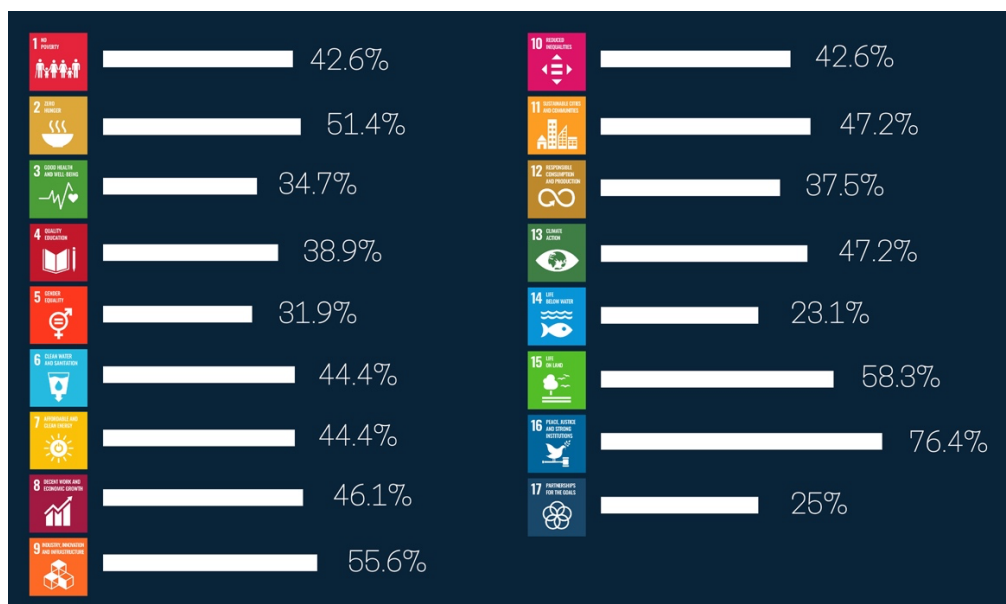
⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ The list of revised state policies and documents can be accessed through the following link: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1n9PoYShkCNjXrplzCCKyMdkqumRQMvz/view?usp=sharing>

2025. There are also other national policies that, although do not make direct reference to the SDGs because they were formulated before the approval of the 2030 Agenda, such as the National Environmental Policy, are implemented through action plans, programs and projects that contribute to the compliance with the SDGs, and several of them are in the process of being updated, in compliance with the provisions of CEPLAN, such as the National Strategy for Climate Change to 2050.

The growing presence of the SDGs as references in the government plans of political parties for the 2021 General Elections, as illustrated in figure 2, are also worth highlighting.

Figure 2. The SDGs of the 2030 Agenda and Government Plans



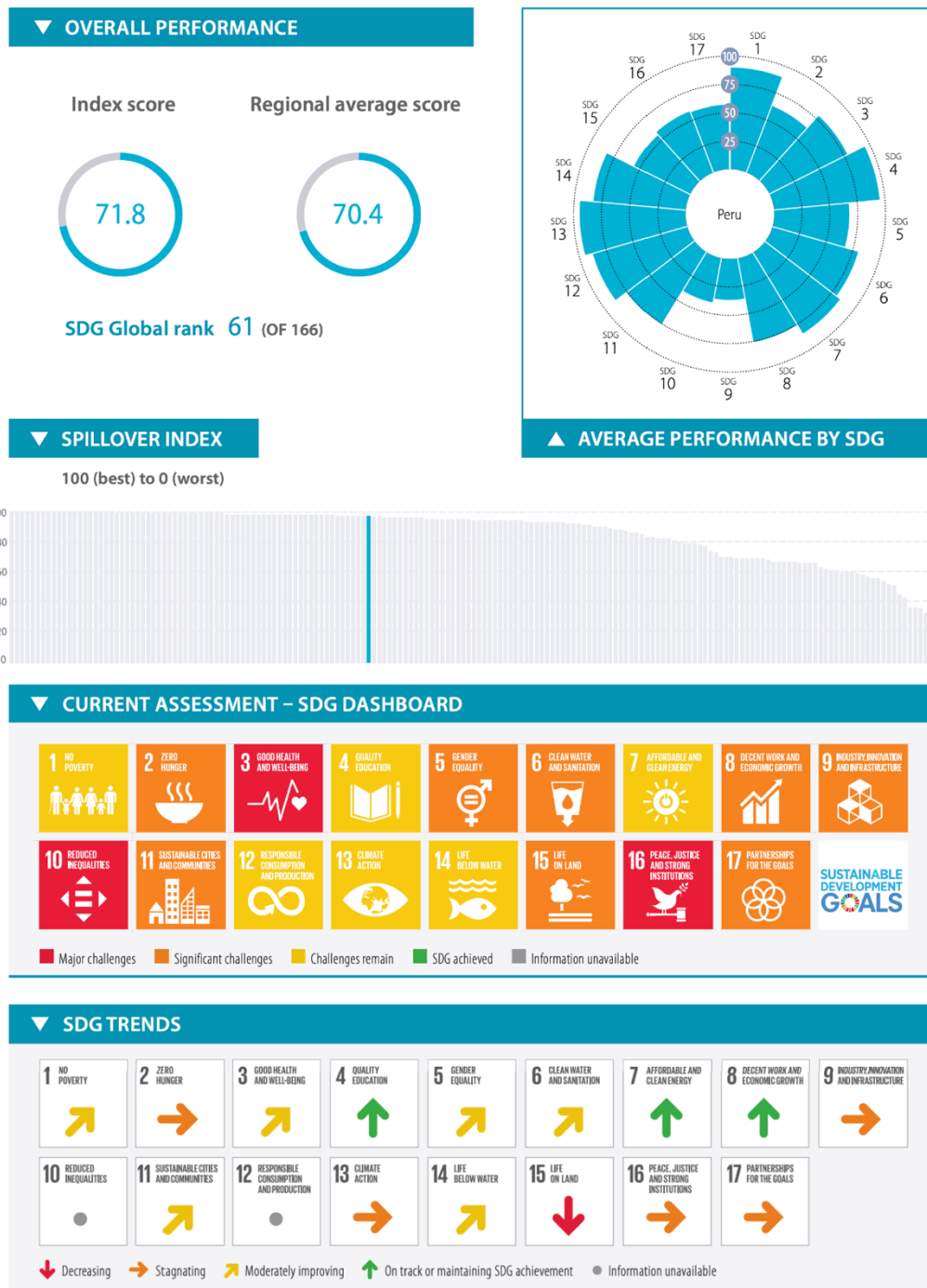
Source: School of Public Management of the Universidad del Pacífico (2021) ⁸⁹

1.4. Progress and challenges towards achieving the SDGs

According to the 2020 Sustainable Development Report, Peru ranks 61 out of 166 countries in the SDG Index, with 71.8%, ranking above the regional average of 70.4%. According to its degree of progress (see figure 3), the data shows that Peru has made significant progress in three objectives (SDG 4, SDG 7 and SDG 8), moderately improving in six objectives (SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 11, and SDG 14), stuck on five goals (SDG 2, SDG 9, SDG 13, SDG 16 and SDG 17) and getting worse on one goal (SDG15). There are two SDGs (SDG 10 and 12) for which there is not enough data to know their degree of progress.

⁸⁹ School of Public Management of the Universidad del Pacífico (2021). Informe especial: Los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de la Agenda 2030 y los Planes de Gobierno.

Figure 3. Peru: SDG Implementation Dashboard



Source: Sachs, J. et al. (2020).⁹⁰

⁹⁰ Sachs, J. et al. (2020). "The Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19". Sustainable Development Report 2020. Cambridge University Press.

This index is developed based on data generated at an international level or that countries report through the different existing international mechanisms⁹¹. Additionally, the UNS in Peru has developed a detailed and multidimensional analysis for each of the SDGs in the CCA, considering not only what is communicated by the country, but also the evidence developed by the UNS, civil society, workers' organizations and the private sector. Based on this analysis, great challenges have been found in all the SDGs, which have been accentuated due to the impact of COVID-19. Likewise, the CCA has identified the following megatrends⁹² that in the national context have influenced the progress of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs in Peru:

- **Urbanization:** Peru has gone from being an eminently rural country, with two out of every three Peruvians living in that area, to being a predominantly urban one, with four out of every five living in urban areas in the 2017 census⁹³. The phenomenon of uncontrolled urban expansion that develops largely informally with significant quantitative and qualitative deficiencies of adequate services, equipment and infrastructure is highlighted, giving rise to situations of socio-spatial segregation that deepen multiple levels of vulnerability. Thus, although recent internal migration often shows greater access to services for people who have moved to urban areas (water through the public network, electricity, and education), it also highlights a context of loss of rural population and persistent population dispersion which, in addition to constituting a challenge for public policies, largely explains the greater rural aging: those with the least possibilities of migrating remain. It is important to mention that the phenomenon of this migration continues to be the search for opportunities, which is a direct consequence of the lack of equitable investment in the regions. On the other hand, the disorderly growth of cities has exacerbated supply problems in urban transport services, with the absence of integrated public transport systems, the proliferation of inappropriate means of transport (growth of individual motorization of cars, taxis and motorcycle-taxis), generating serious congestion problems and high accident rates that translate into a high social cost. Thus, Peru has the highest mortality rate from traffic accidents (15.9 per 100,000 inhabitants) when compared to other countries in the region such as Chile (12.3), Colombia (15.6) and Argentina (12.6). In this sense, the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC) recognizes in its management instruments that improving road safety is one of the fundamental pillars that will reduce accident rates and consequently the number of deaths due to accidents.
- **Demographic changes:** Demographic aging has been occurring at an accelerated rate in Peru, along with other processes of demographic change. These changes configure, in turn, a set of important opportunities and challenges for the development of the country, among them, the transformations in educational and health models. Of particular importance among these opportunities is that related to the demographic bonus, that is, the window of opportunity generated by the change in the age structure and demographic transition in progress and related to the reduction of the dependency ratio. If this bonus is properly used, to which female labor participation and the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population also contribute, a positive impact on the country's economic development can be achieved.

⁹¹ Such as the voluntary national reports or the Global Framework of Indicators for the SDGs was developed by the Inter-Institutional and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG).

⁹² United Nations (2020). Report of the UN Economist Network for the UN 75th Anniversary: Shaping the Trends of Our Time. <https://n9.cl/p2oe0>

⁹³ INEI (2019). Perfil Sociodemográfico de la Población con Discapacidad, 2017.

- **Emergence of digital technologies:** Digitization is transforming each of the dimensions of the human experience, and the positive impact of accelerating digital disruption in our societies is essential for the achievement of each of the SDGs. At the end of 2019, 78.6% of households in Peru had at least one mobile device to connect to the Internet, almost 20% more than just 5 years ago⁹⁴. However, the possibility of access does not necessarily mean connection, and when we analyze the official data at the individual level, we discover deeper inequities. For example, only 57.1% of people aged 6 years and over in Peru used the Internet, a figure that reflected greater gaps according to geographic area, with 66.4% of urban areas connected, in contrast to only 22.6% of people in rural territories⁹⁵. In this regard, the 2019 HDI report recommends a “technological transformation”, which implies taking advantage of digital technologies quickly. If policies promoting access to these technologies are not bolstered, the lack of access to these technologies can generate greater inequality between countries, and between people. Likewise, open government and digital government, as well as access to digital education, particularly in the context of the pandemic and institutional deficit, are extremely necessary.
- **Climate Change:** Peru has up to seven of the nine characteristics defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)⁹⁶ to qualify as a “particularly vulnerable” country in the face of the adverse effects of climate change. Studies have determined that the impact of climate change by 2025 would be 4.5% in sectors such as agriculture, fishing, water, and electricity⁹⁷ (see more information on the effects of climate change in Peru in section 1.1).
- **Inequalities:** Inequality in Peru is presented as a problem of a structural nature and historical roots that acquires greater relevance as the decades go by. Inequality factors such as geographic location, socioeconomic status, gender, ethnic group and immigration status, as well as sexual orientation and disability status have largely determined which households have been hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic⁹⁸. However, the lack of disaggregated data in the country makes it difficult to truly understand inequality and its impact on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Boxes 7 and 8 have more information on the situation of people with disabilities and lesbians, gays, bisexuals, trans and intersex (LGBTI).

⁹⁴ OSIPTEL (2020). “Los servicios de telecomunicaciones en los hogares peruanos. Encuesta Residencial de Servicios de Telecomunicaciones (ERESTEL) 2019” <https://repositorio.osiptel.gob.pe/handle/20.500.12630/736>

⁹⁵ SUTEP (2020) “Brecha digital en el Perú impide aprovechar las TICs” <https://n9.cl/bldc>

⁹⁶ i) Low-lying coastal areas, ii) arid and semi-arid areas, iii) areas exposed to floods, droughts and desertification, iv) fragile mountain ecosystems, v) disaster-prone areas, vi) areas with high urban air pollution and vii) dependent economies largely from the income generated by the production and use of fossil fuels.

Revised from: National Climate Change Strategy. MINAM, 2015. pp.20 <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/374120/ENCC-FINAL-250915-web.pdf>

⁹⁷ Andean Community of Nations (CAN) (2008). El cambio climático no tiene fronteras: Impacto del cambio climático en la Comunidad Andina. Lima, El Comercio and Bernard Francou. <https://repositorio.ana.gob.pe/handle/20.500.12543/4600>

⁹⁸ World Bank (2020). Impacto de la COVID-19 (#Coronavirus) en los hogares peruanos.

BOX 7. SITUATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN PERU

As of 2017, the population with disabilities represented 10.3% of the national population (INEI, 2021), approximately 3 million people (57% women and 43% men) have one or more deficiencies (physical, sensory, intellectual, or mental) of a permanent nature and that, by interacting with environmental or attitudinal barriers, see limited or impeded the exercise of their rights and their full and effective inclusion in society. According to the MINJUSDH (2020), 61% of the Peruvian population considers that people with disabilities are discriminated against. Despite the fact that discrimination is a problem that affects these groups, there are stereotypes and aggravated discriminatory attitudes. Likewise, according to the INEI's SDG Progress Report (2021), by 2019 21.9% of PwD are considered monetary-poor; 31.5% of PWD live below 50% of the median income; only 25.6% of PWD over 14 years of age have pension insurance. According to the Ombudsman's Office, the educational system does not guarantee access to all, violating the right of hundreds of thousands of people with disabilities (Ombudsman's Office, 2019). This situation could be seriously aggravated in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Peru ratified the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and has received various recommendations related to the situation of persons with disabilities both in the framework of the Third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, by the Treaty Bodies and some Special Procedures, among which are summarized: (i) exercise of their legal capacity; (ii) access to justice; (iii) independent ways of life; (iv) access to health, social security, reasonable accommodation habilitation and rehabilitation; (v) inclusive education; (vi) access and permanence at work; (vii) accessibility and universal design; (viii) sexual and reproductive rights; (ix) participation and representativeness; and (x) violence and discrimination.

BOX 8. SITUATION OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANS AND INTERSEX (LGBTI) PEOPLE IN PERU

The II National Survey on Human Rights (MINJUSDH, 2020) recognizes that 1.7 million adult Peruvians (8%) identify as non-heterosexual. Likewise, the aforementioned survey such as Ombudsman Report N° 175 of the Ombudsman's Office (2016) indicates that lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) people face a series of problems in the exercise of their rights because of the prejudices, stereotypes and stigmas that exist about their sexual orientation and gender identity. It is a vulnerable group and prone to suffer aggressions and attacks against their life and integrity, discrimination, insults, exclusion and denial of rights, even by their own family and environment. In addition, they have problems with health and education access, equitable working conditions, abusive conditions for renting homes, transiting safely and with ease on the streets or public transportation, or accessing certain public places. Trans people have serious difficulties in gaining recognition for their gender identity and obtaining their identity document (Defensoría del Pueblo, 2016, 2018). Peru has received various recommendations related to the situation of LGBTI persons both within the framework of the Third cycle of the Universal Periodic Examination, by the Treaty Bodies and some Special Procedures, among which are summarized: (i) equality and non-discrimination, fight against discrimination, paying special attention to the structural elements of discrimination that may affect the effective exercise of the rights to health, education, decent work and participation in decision-making; (ii) administration of justice and fair trial, investigate all types of aggressions for reasons of sexual orientation or gender identity and those responsible are punished; (iii) prohibit torture and cruel treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment); (iv) equal rights to marry; and, (v) collect data and information, improve statistical systems to measure and evaluate the human rights situation of LGTBI people.

In addition to these megatrends, the CCA identifies that cross-border dynamics are also having an important impact on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Among these cross-border dynamics, those that have to do with the management of hydrographic basins (of the 159 basins of Peru, 34 are cross-border basins shared with Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia and/or Chile), human mobility, and illicit flows (especially those associated with drug production and trafficking and money laundering), have been identified as most relevant.

Finally, as part of the CCA, six “accelerators” have been identified with the potential to impact all areas of sustainable development, which would be especially relevant for Peru in the 2022-2026 period: i) address inequalities that mainly impact people in a situation of vulnerability and promote equity that allows and promotes true equality of opportunities; ii) take into account demographic changes, territorial conditions and urbanization processes when designing actions (this in turn is key when addressing inequalities); iii) harness the potential of digitization; iv) promote the circular economy; v) establish alliances between the government and the different actors (civil society, companies, workers' organizations, academia, international cooperation), taking into special consideration the private sector and financial institutions because of the role that they will be able to play to support the financing and governance of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in the country, and vi) support the country for the generation, processing and use of high quality, accessible, reliable, timely, open and reliable disaggregated data.

2. United Nations System Support to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Final Evaluation of the UNDAF 2017-2021 in Peru, provided a series of recommendations and lessons learned, which were considered for the design of the new CF:

- **The displacement of the Venezuelan population, the El Niño Costero phenomenon and the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic** have posed great challenges in achieving the results set out in the UNDAF. The UNCT has been able to respond to these challenges and reprogram the necessary resources both to address the new reality and to continue working on everything agreed in the UNDAF framework. However, it is important to note that a large part of this work was carried out using coordination spaces and instruments that were not part of the UNDAF, such as the SERP and the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants (GTRM). Therefore, it is important that the new CF properly analyze the new priorities and integrate all the instruments and coordination spaces that were ad hoc created for specific challenges. In addition, it will be key to keep the CCA updated to keep UNS interventions aligned with national priorities at all times.
- **The UNS should strengthen the coordination mechanisms between the AFPs.** The new guidelines for the elaboration of the new Cooperation Frameworks already outline mechanisms that must be implemented to improve the coordination spaces. The guidelines should be the starting point for the task of identifying the most appropriate strategies and incentives to improve the coordination and management of the Groups. The format of the Work Plans and annual reports should be harmonized to facilitate comparisons, understanding and the usefulness of these instruments. In addition, the Work Plans should be focused on the expected products and not have a project design with many activities. This approach could enable changing strategies for high-level advocacy.

- **The monitoring system needs to be strengthened.** The indicators established in the UNDAF and the Joint Work Plans (JWP) are not the most convenient to make visible the contribution of the UNS in Peru or could be complemented with other more specific ones. It would have been useful to have not only final indicators of the Direct Effects but also of progress, especially at the JWP level. For the new CF, results-based management must be strengthened, and a clear strategy must be established to support the country in strengthening official monitoring and evaluation systems for the production and use of strategic information aligned with the SDG indicators, including the relevant disaggregates for monitoring the aspects of gender, interculturality and vulnerable populations.
- **The Human Rights-based approach must be strengthened.** To strengthen or obtain better results in the area of human rights and gender under the new CF, there must be a more sustained exercise of results review by the focal points of gender and human rights. It would be necessary to work more on human rights institutionality with duty bearers and on reinforcing the subjects of rights in enforceability and limits. Likewise, it is necessary once again to work on participation and accountability to civil society and the groups with which the UNS works. A robust framework of accountability should be defined towards the people to whom the CF is directed, people who are discriminated against, in poverty or exclusion.
- **Integration of the Venezuelan population.** To respond to the humanitarian crisis faced by Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the country, one of the main achievements of the UNS actions has been to contribute to the response along the humanitarian nexus and with development interventions thinking of strategies for the strengthening of national capacities in various sectors. However, the strengthening has not been uniform or comprehensive within all public sectors to ensure the sustainability of the results and adequate care for the refugee and migrant population. The new CF must maintain the perspective of "*leaving no one behind*" and work to include the Venezuelan population in the country's gaze as an immediate need that will remain in the long term as national attention. For this, it is essential to preserve the dynamics of coordination between the AFPs within the GTRM, which guarantees better facilitation for consensus and fluid communication, with the participation and collaboration of the State. Box 9 shows more information on the situation of refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

BOX 9. SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS FROM VENEZUELA

The continuous deterioration of the socioeconomic, health, political and human rights situation in Venezuela has triggered unprecedented and large-scale movements of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, who arrive in neighboring countries in situations of great vulnerability and with immediate urgent needs, including regularization and documentation, as well as development. Most Venezuelans have the prospect of staying in the country in the short and medium term. Despite this, access to sustainable livelihoods and other integration tools are increasingly difficult due to the impact of the pandemic.

Peru is the second country with most refugees and migrants from Venezuela in the world and first in the number of asylum applications. It is estimated that there are around 1.05 million Venezuelans in the country, including more than 530,000 asylum seekers. Despite the generous welcome provided by the country's government, the vast majority of refugees and migrants from Venezuela are in a situation of humanitarian crisis with very limited access to basic health services, decent accommodation, and sustainable livelihoods and decent work, forcing them into the informal economy, inadequate employment, underemployment, and, in several cases, into situations of labor exploitation. Prior to the COVID-19 emergency, only nine percent of the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population had access to health insurance, 94 percent of people of working age (14 years and older) were carrying out some activity but only 12 percent had a work contract and 50 percent lived below the monetary poverty line (ENPOVE 2018). Recent studies show the increase in food insecurity and the increase in job insecurity.

Those in an irregular situation and with a lack of access to documentation face the greatest risks of exploitation, including human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, as well as lack of protection. However, people who have documentation or are regularly in the country face great challenges to validate their studies and practice their profession, to access a decent job, opportunities for financial inclusion or to access the public education system, since many platforms do not recognize the documentation they have to access services or apply for a job. Within the Venezuelan population communities are pregnant or breastfeeding women, children and adolescents, people with chronic diseases (including HIV) and / or disabilities, older adults, LGTBIQ people and single-parent households with high economic, social, environmental, education and health vulnerability. Recent studies show the increase in food insecurity and forced evictions.

The majority of the refugee and migrant population of Venezuela, even in a regular situation, is not included in the national social protection systems or in their programs, so the impact of the pandemic has considerably hampered their situation and living conditions. It is estimated that in 2021 a total of 523 thousand people face food insecurity, 685 thousand have urgent integration needs, 533 thousand for health, 492 thousand for protection services, 437 thousand for shelters, 414 thousand for water, sanitation and hygiene, 362 thousand for education and 71 thousand for transportation (GTRM, 2020).

- **Food security, nutrition and family farming.** The UNS has permanently provided technical assistance on the subject of food security, nutrition, and family agriculture despite not having developed a joint Work Plan in this regard (the AFPs have individually maintained an active role channeled through technical actions and resources to work in this line). In the new CF, food security must be positioned as a key issue to address the needs that have emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic, such as setbacks in anemia, chronic malnutrition, or the appearance of overweight in the face of junk food consumption.
- **Volunteering.** In the design and implementation of the next UNSDCF 2022-2026, it is important to emphasize that volunteering is valued as a strategic tool that adds value to AFP interventions, genuinely involving citizens, which enables the increase in scope, impact and sustainability of UNS interventions. It is pertinent that volunteering is not only considered

as a solidarity practice oriented to the common good or the care of populations in situations of vulnerability or exclusion. Volunteering is a strategy that contributes to reducing social gaps, increasing social capital, strengthening citizen values, generating community resilience, among other multiple and diverse contributions to development.

2.1. Strategic priorities

The strategic priorities (SP) of the UNSDCF 2022-2026 have been defined through a joint construction process between the UNS in Peru (including all AFPs with activities in the country, regardless of whether they have a permanent presence in Peru or not), the Government of Peru (national sectors and autonomous bodies), non-governmental actors such as civil society (including organizations of populations in vulnerable situations, such as organizations of people with disabilities, LGBTIQ + and people with HIV / AIDS), academia, tripartite constituents of ILO, private sector and donors. This process has taken as a reference the National Agreement and the Strategic Plan for National Development. Thus, between March and June 2021, 10 virtual workshops were held (on account of existing restrictions to carry out face-to-face meetings due to the pandemic), and innovative alternatives were sought to make them as participatory as possible. These alternatives included the use of the Mural tool, sharing by mail all the documents to be discussed prior to the meeting and keeping the space open to receive comments by email up to 2 weeks after each meeting (see more information on the workshops carried out in Annex 3).

As a starting point for the definition of strategic priorities, the following inputs were considered:

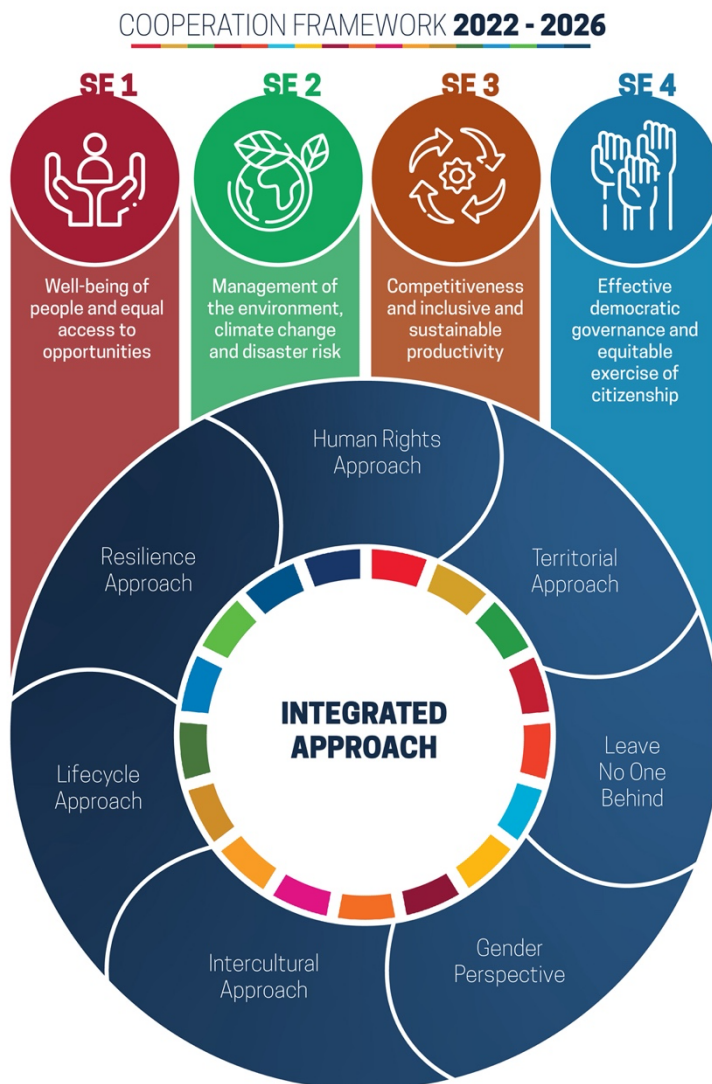
- The recommendations and lessons learned from the UNDAF 2017–2021.
- The main challenges and accelerators identified in the CCA (see section 1.4).
- The development priorities in Peru's medium and long term, as they have been collected by the Vision of Peru to 2050 and the policies of the National Agreement (see sections 1.2 and 1.3).
- The recommendations issued on Human Rights issues since 2015, both by the treaty bodies, special procedures, and Universal Periodic Review (see Annex 2).
- A virtual survey on the added value of the UNS in Peru (see section 2.6).

As a result of these workshops, information was also obtained on the expectations regarding the way the UNS works in Peru. The sectors consulted recommended that, in a transversal way, the UNSDCF 2022-2026 consider the approaches of gender, human rights, life cycle, interculturality, resilience and leave no one behind. In addition, the need to develop the capacities of the State was emphasized, and to facilitate dialogue and alliances between different population groups and sectors of society on structural and high-impact issues, which contribute to accelerating the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the national development priorities. Additionally, it was emphasized that subnational development plans provide a spatial or geographic dimension to national development priorities and needs. Such information, contrasted with data from the CCA, will be essential to design specific interventions that reach the groups that have been left behind and resolve the root causes of exclusion.

Based on all the above, the UNS will prioritize, accompany and assist the country in four strategic priorities: (a) Well-being of the people and equal access to opportunities; (b) Management of the environment, climate change and disaster risk; (c) Competitiveness and inclusive and

sustainable productivity; (d) Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship. The expected results of the UNS work to address each of the strategic priorities are reflected in a results matrix (see Annex 1).

Figure 4. Strategic priorities and transversal approaches of UNSDCF 2022-2026



Source: Prepared by the authors.

To respond to the need to work with different approaches in a transversal way, UNSDCF 2022-2026 integrates as a transversal axis from its design and for its implementation, monitoring, follow-up and evaluation, an **integrated approach** that includes six transversal approaches (the perspective of gender, intercultural approach, rights-based approach, life cycle approach, territorial approach, resilience approach) and the principle of leaving no one behind, presented below:

- **Gender perspective** to make visible the structural and historical inequalities that persist between women and men, girls and boys, in all dimensions of sustainable development; focus efforts on closing gender gaps in key areas for the advancement of women, and placing substantive equality as a requirement, accelerator and result of sustainable development.

- **Intercultural approach** that establishes the recognition of cultural differences as one of the pillars of the construction of a democratic society, based on the establishment of relations of equity and equal opportunities and rights. The intercultural approach in public management is the process of adaptation of the different institutions, at the normative, administrative and civil service level of the State to attend in a pertinent way the cultural and social needs of the different ethnic-cultural groups of the country.
- **Human rights approach** as a conceptual framework for the process of human development that, from the normative point of view, is based on international human rights norms and from the operational point of view, is oriented to the promotion and protection of human rights analyzing inequalities at the heart of development problems and correct discriminatory practices and the unfair distribution of power that hamper development progress⁹⁹. It recognizes people as holders of rights and agents of change¹⁰⁰ that requires that the principles of human rights (equality and non-discrimination, participation, accountability) guide development cooperation within the United Nations, and that attention is paid to capacity development of “duty-bearers” to fulfill their obligations and of “rights holders” to claim their rights. It consists of a three-stage process for programming analysis and evaluation that identifies who is left behind and why: causality analysis, role analysis, and capacity gap analysis¹⁰¹.
- **Life cycle approach** to address the gaps determined by age, identify the chain of inequalities at each stage of the life trajectory of people and their interaction with other structural factors of inequality (gender, ethnic and cultural belonging, territory, socioeconomic status, disability status, immigration status, among others), and reverse inequalities assuming a differentiated, pertinent and favorable perspective based on the age of the people (girls, boys, adolescents, young people, adults, older adults).
- **Territorial approach** that seeks to make visible and understand territorial inequalities, socio-spatial diversity, biodiversity, the comparative advantages of each region or sub-region of the country and, based on this, build public policies, strategies or instruments that specifically respond to these needs, promoting sustainable development aimed at reducing inequalities and favoring territorial cohesion.
- **Resilience approach** that contemplates the capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to face a phenomenon, trend, disturbance or danger, responding or reorganizing in such a way that they maintain their essential function, identity and structure, and preserve the capacity to adapt, learn and transform.
- **Leave no one behind**, as the central transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of people and humanity as a whole. The approach not only involves reaching the poorest of the poor but also seeks to combat discrimination and increasing inequalities within and between countries and their root causes. It is based on the normative standards of the UN, including the principles of

99 OHCHR (2006). Frequently asked questions on a human rights-based approach to development cooperation.

100 UN (2012). The Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights.

101 UNSDG (2019). A UNSDG Operational Guide for UN Country Teams. March. <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/Interim-Draft-Operational-Guide-on-LNOB-for-UNCTs.pdf>

equality and non-discrimination that are fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and national legal systems throughout the world. It also implies addressing patterns of exclusion, structural restrictions and unequal power relations that produce and reproduce inequalities over generations and moving towards both formal and substantive equality for all groups in society. This will require the support of legal, political, institutional, and other measures to promote equality and reverse the trend of increasing inequalities. Finally, it will require the free, active, and meaningful participation of the interested persons, in particular those who are in a greater situation of vulnerability, in the review and follow-up processes to guarantee accountability, recourse and reparations for all¹⁰².

This integrated approach guides the efforts of the UNS in this CF, for the achievement of strategic priorities and direct effects, and will also be considered in all products, projects, and programs, as well as in their goals and indicators. Additionally, to ensure a harmonized programmatic approach within each of the four strategic priorities, the CF will be guided by the programmatic principles of sustainability and results-based management.

- **Sustainability:** As an essential characteristic for development, sustainability directs attention towards the maintenance and consolidation of long-term results without prejudice or detriment to natural resources and to guarantee the rights of present and future generations. The 2030 Agenda calls for guaranteeing this principle of sustainability of natural resources, as well as related cultural resources, supporting inclusive and sustained economic growth, eradicating poverty in all its dimensions and improving human well-being. It is essential to strengthen the capacities of communities and national and sub-national institutions. The UNSDCF will contribute to strengthening such institutions to promote the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.
- **Accountability** The UNSDCF promotes the accountability of the UNS, which requires establishing measures to take advantage of and achieve greater transparency and improve the measurement and reporting of results. This presupposes active and inclusive collaboration of local communities and their participation in decision-making throughout the UNSDCF cycle. This process, together with the strengthening of institutional integrity, represent, in turn, corruption prevention measures that seek to support the government to ensure that the assistance provided reaches the intended purposes and beneficiaries. The formulation of national policies and UNS programs will be based on accessible, timely and reliable quality disaggregated data with an integrated approach (which includes aspects such as gender and cultural relevance). Accountability also requires program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as risk management for development results.

2.2. Theory of change

This theory of change lists and summarizes how and why the desired changes are expected to occur in the country. During the implementation of the CF, the theory of change will have the capacity to adapt, making use of continuous monitoring and evaluation, and the conclusions obtained during its application, as well as the updates of the CCA. Formally, the UNSDCF 2022–2026 theory of change is expressed below:

102 UNSDG (2019). A UNSDG Operational Guide for UN Country Teams. March.

IF

- **The well-being of people and equitable access to opportunities are guaranteed**, where people, especially those who are in situations of vulnerability and discrimination, access a floor of social protection and decent work that make available and ensure universal health access, without discrimination, equitable, acceptable and of quality including sexual and reproductive health, education, nutrition, food security, adequate housing, basic income security, the care system and special protection, including the generation of initiatives and conditions that allow them to increase their resilience and reduce their vulnerability to crises.
- **The environment, biodiversity and disaster risk are effectively managed in a climate change scenario**, where institutions and people **implement policies and effective policy instruments for environmental management, biodiversity, land use planning and management of the disaster risk** (associated with climatic and non-climatic phenomena), with a view to preventing or reducing disasters that cause damage and victims; promote the conservation of protected and unprotected ecosystems, the sustainable use of resources, intercultural governance, as well as more sustainable production and consumption models that minimize waste and favor recycling so that greenhouse gas emissions are reduced (including the promotion of urbanization and sustainable mobility models, a renewable energy matrix, promotion of a circular economy, sustainable management of forests and resilient cities), and to strengthen the resilience of people and ecosystems to disasters facing a climate change scenario, especially those in vulnerable situations¹⁰³.
- **Inclusive and sustainable competitiveness and productivity are promoted**, where people, especially those in situations of vulnerability and discrimination, improve their access to resilient livelihoods and decent work, through the **construction of a diversified productive matrix, that values its biodiversity in a competitive, formalized, innovative, sustainable, low-carbon and inclusive way that takes into account the assets and weaknesses of the different territories and their communities**.
- **Effective, polycentric democratic governance is strengthened** for the proper management of public affairs and goods, social and peaceful cohesion, access to justice, the fight against all forms of violence and discrimination (including gender inequality and all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence), prevention and fight against illicit activities (especially illicit drug production and trafficking, money laundering, corruption, human trafficking in all its forms, environmental crimes and crime in general); ensuring that people, especially those in situations of vulnerability, inequality and discrimination, exercise their rights under conditions of equality.

THEN

Peru lays the foundations for people (especially those in situations of vulnerability and discrimination) and ecosystems to benefit, on the one hand, from a sustainable, competitive, diversified, innovative, formal, inclusive, participatory and low carbon model that guarantees the well-being of people and equal opportunities, that promotes the conservation and recovery of biodiversity and that is low in greenhouse gas emissions, and that increases the resilience of their territories and communities to disasters and humanitarian crises. On the other hand, that

¹⁰³ In relation to vulnerable people, Law No. 30754, Framework Law on Climate Change, in its Annex: Glossary of Terms, indicates that populations in vulnerable situations are those comprised of women, children and adolescents, older adults, people with disabilities, indigenous or native peoples, people deprived of liberty, migrants and those in a situation of poverty, whose economic, social and cultural conditions diminish their capacity to adapt and mitigate climate change, so they are more exposed to the impacts and risks of climate change.

promotes a State with an effective, modern, decentralized and people-focused management, that promotes integrity and accountability, fights against corruption, guarantees the full exercise of human rights, through quality services for all, and strives in an articulated way to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs (see figure 5) and national development priorities (see figures 6, 7 and 8).

BECAUSE

- **By guaranteeing people's well-being and equitable access to opportunities:** i) people's access to decent work and a comprehensive social protection system will be increased, including a social protection floor, which ensures availability and universal, acceptable and quality access to health including sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, food security, adequate housing and basic services, basic income security and care system; ii) the inclusive and equitable access of people to quality universal education and special protection will be improved, and iii) resilience to crises will be increased by strengthening humanitarian response and post-crisis recovery mechanisms that, among others, will allow adequate management of human mobility and inclusion of rural populations, refugees and migrants. All this will improve the well-being of the population, especially of people who are in situations of vulnerability and discrimination (whose conditions have worsened as a result of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic), empowering them, strengthening their resilience to face crises and that they fully exercise their social, cultural, economic and environmental rights.

This, in turn, will imply that a solid body of regulations exists and is implemented, with prioritized and articulated inclusive policies, with a human rights-based approach, with sufficient financing, progressive and quality spending, and strengthened management capacities to close the gaps of inequality and to ensure universal access to goods, rights and basic and essential quality health services (including sexual and reproductive health), nutrition, food security, adequate housing, education and decent work under the principle of not leaving the no one behind. In addition, guaranteeing equitable access to opportunities will entail the production, analysis, use and dissemination of data, indicators, and disaggregated statistics, by vulnerable group and with a gender perspective, which makes visible those who are lagging behind and informs decision making.

- **Implementing policies and effective policy instruments for the management of the environment, climate change and disaster risk management** (including climatic and non-climatic phenomena) will: i) promote responsible and sustainable production and consumption models; ii) reverse degradation and promote the recovery and conservation of biodiversity in protected and unprotected ecosystems; iii) reduce the excessive consumption of land in urbanization processes; iv) reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a renewable energy matrix; clean, modern and electrified transportation; promotion of a circular economy; and best agricultural and livestock practices and sustainable forest management; v) accelerate the transition to a greener, more sustainable and circular economy that generates greater added value; vi) reduce the exposure and vulnerability of populations and ecosystems to the effects of climate change, and strengthen their resilience in urban and rural territories; vii) strengthen the preparation, response and recovery of the population (including all vulnerable groups) in the face of disasters and humanitarian crises with a rights-based approach; viii) promote better management of scientific and traditional knowledge about the territory, the environment, disaster risks and conditions of vulnerability of the population, and of measures to reduce risk and promote

innovation for sustainable use and occupation of the territory and its resources; ix) improve the effectiveness of urban and territorial governance, environmental and disaster risk, through instruments and mechanisms of planning and multi-actor, inclusive and participatory management, in the management and decision-making about urban and rural territory; x) implement productive and technological innovations that strengthen the resilience of the population's livelihoods, especially those that live directly from the territory; xi) support the concept of “recovering better”, seeking to take advantage of the opportunities brought by the COVID-19 pandemic; xii) promote an adequate mainstreaming of rights, gender, interculturality, life cycle and territory approaches.

- **By promoting a productive matrix based on diversification, innovation and technological and digital transformation; and aimed at economic, social and environmental sustainability, the inclusion of all vulnerable groups and the creation of decent work**, the transition to a circular economy and a sustainable economic reactivation post confinement by COVID-19 will be supported and will be establishing the bases for increasing industrialization, productivity, and competitiveness of the country, having an effect on the prosperity of the population as a whole, their income, the enjoyment of their rights and their quality of life. This prosperity will only be sustainable if the productive matrix is based in turn on the sustainable management of the territory (including social capital), nature and ecosystems, preserving the ecosystem services they provide to society. To have a productive matrix, low in carbon, diversified, competitive, inclusive and sustainable, there must be a human capital that is strengthened and included in its diversity in the processes of productive transformation, with an emphasis on people affected by discrimination and inequality based on gender and rural populations with little equality of opportunities and inclusion, adequate for the current and emerging demands of national and global markets, and adapted to technological change. Value chains should have been strengthened to promote their complexity, articulation, and inclusiveness, with new regulatory, financial, social and infrastructure tools to reduce informality and inequality in its extension, with an emphasis on closing gender gaps. The fragility and assets of the territories must be considered to maximize investments and the generation of value in a framework of a comprehensive and systemic approach.
- **By strengthening effective democratic governance**, institutions are strengthened and a modern, effective, decentralized public management and administration is promoted, based on the principles of integrity, transparency and accountability, and centered on people, which in turn facilitates spaces and citizen participation mechanisms, such as volunteering, that promote social cohesion, a strengthened enabling environment for the full exercise of human rights, especially of groups in vulnerable situations, and a strengthened justice system to guarantee prompt, effective, independent justice and that it is accessible, transparent and without discrimination. Thus, the State will be able to better implement its policies and undertake profound reforms, public resources and services will achieve their legitimate purpose and intended beneficiaries, and civil society will have greater capacities to demand their rights, participate freely, actively and meaningfully under conditions of equality and non-discrimination and effectively influence inclusive decision-making in all spheres of sustainable development.

On the other hand, the State will have the institutional capacities to prevent and punish all forms and manifestations of violence and discrimination against all groups in vulnerable situations, in particular against women, girls, boys and adolescents, as well as it will guarantee access to quality services for the due care and protection of victims. In addition, the capacities of State institutions and civil society will be articulated and strengthened to prevent, report, and punish acts of corruption, illicit activities (especially the production and trafficking of illicit drugs), money laundering, and human trafficking and related crimes,

environmental crimes, cybercrime and crime in general; and promote accountability and volunteer mechanisms and guarantee social and political participation.

Figure 5. SDGs to which each Strategic Priority of UNSDCF 2022-2026 contributes

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS					
	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	X	X	X	X
	2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	X	X	X	X
	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	X	X		
	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	X	X	X	X
	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	X	X	X	X
	6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	X	X	X	X
	7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.		X	X	
	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	X	X	X	X
	9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	X	X	X	X
	10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.	X	X	X	X
	11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	X	X	X	X
	12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.		X	X	
	13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.		X	X	
	14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.		X	X	
	15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.		X	X	
	16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	X	X	X	X
	17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.	X	X	X	X

Source: Prepared by the authors.

2.3. Direct Effects

From the theory of change, the following chain of results is identified that seek to address the four strategic priorities (SP) established in this Cooperation Framework. Six direct effects (DE) are defined that represent the changes to which the AFPs will contribute collectively and substantively through collaboration and alliance with other key development partners during the period 2022-2026¹⁰⁴.

The expected outcomes for each of the four SPs are detailed below:

SP1: Well-being of people and equal access to opportunities

Direct Effect 1. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, increase their access to decent work and a comprehensive social protection system, including a social protection floor, which ensures universal access to health (including sexual and reproductive health), nutrition, food security, basic income security and the care system, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender and rights.

Direct Effect 2. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability have improved and equal access to quality universal education and special protection, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender and rights.

Direct Effect 3. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, lack of protection, poverty and food insecurity, increase their resilience to crises through strengthened humanitarian response mechanisms and post-crisis recovery, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, rights and territory.

SP2: Management of the environment, climate change and disaster risk

Direct Effect 4. By 2026, the population and ecosystems, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, strengthen their resilience as a result of institutions and communities improving policies and implementing effective mechanisms or instruments for environmental, climate change, and disaster risk management and humanitarian crises management, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, rights, interculturality, life cycle and territory.

SP3: Competitiveness and inclusive and sustainable productivity

Direct Effect 5. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability and discrimination, improve their access to resilient livelihoods through the construction of a diversified, competitive, formalized, innovative, sustainable and inclusive productive matrix, with decent work and aligned to the potential of each territory, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, particularly through the economic empowerment of women.

SP4: Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship

Direct Effect 6. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability and discrimination such as girls and boys, adolescents, youth and women, exercise their rights equally as a result of the strengthening of effective governance, social cohesion, access to justice and the fight against gender inequality and all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender, through an integrated approach.

¹⁰⁴ During the process of joint construction of this MC, the possibility of including an additional DE under PE 4 focused on corruption issues was discussed, but finally it was agreed to mainstream corruption issues in the 4 PE and concentrate efforts on transparency issues, accountability and citizen participation in DE 6.

2.4. Synergies

To maximize the impact of the UNSDCF 2022-2026 to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and manage the possible counterparts concerning the SDGs in Peru, the strategic priorities are fully articulated with each other and aligned with the priorities of the State (see Figures 6, 7 and 8).

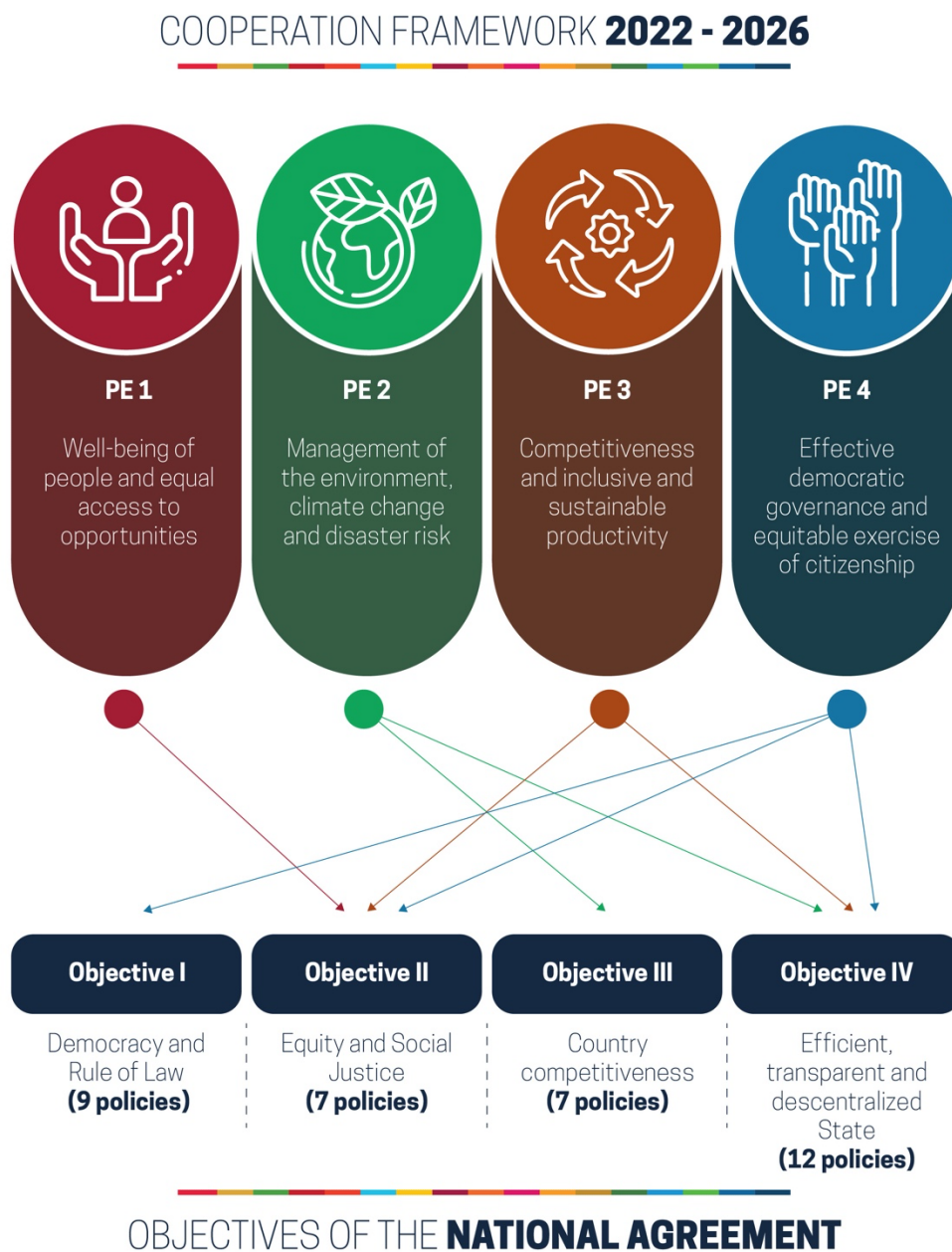
Figure 6. Complementarity of the UNSDCF with the axes of the Vision of Peru to 2050



Source: Prepared by the authors.

The interconnected nature of the SDGs requires normative coherence and an integrated systemic and cross-sectoral approach. For this reason, the UNSDCF combines the diverse and complementary mandates of the AFPs of the UNS, as well as their knowledge and specialized contributions, and is strategically linked to national development policies and plans and promotes synergies at the level of direct effects. Thus, the six direct effects linked to the four strategic priorities have been designed to optimize their complementarity and the synergies between them, they are focused on people and on leaving no one behind and seek to integrate the triple nexus between issues of sustainable development, peacebuilding and humanitarian assistance (see Box 10 for more information on the triple nexus).

Figure 7. Complementarity of the UNSDCF with the objectives of the National Agreement



Source: Prepared by the authors.

Following the principles of the United Nations, UNSDCF 2022-2026 seeks to highlight how, through its strategic priorities and direct effects, the AFPs contribute to the Peruvian State in the protection, respect, and guarantee of human rights and in the implementation of human rights commitments assumed, within the framework of the Universal System for the Protection of Human Rights. Annex 2 includes the main recommendations made to the country since 2015, both by the treaty bodies, special procedures, and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

Figure 8. Complementarity of the UNSDCF with the policies and Consensus of the National Agreement



Source: Prepared by the authors.

BOX 10. THE TRIPLE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS (HDP)

The HDP triple nexus is used to describe the interrelationships between humanitarian, development and peace actors. Specifically, it refers to joint work efforts in order to develop more effective solutions without leaving anyone behind, mitigate risks and vulnerabilities, and at the same time build sustainable peace. This approach takes place within the framework of the new United Nations policy of New Way of Working (NWOW). This form of work seeks to strengthen national and local systems and anticipate crises. To achieve this purpose, it is necessary to seek collective results linked to the goals of the SDGs at the national level, this must be done through collaborative analysis, as well as visible planning and strategic programming in multi-year programmatic and financing plans. Likewise, it is necessary to build capacities at the local level to mitigate risks and vulnerabilities, and increase resilience. Finally, each actor involved in this network must contribute to the expected collective results through their comparative advantages.

The OECD (2019) recommends that the person and their needs be at the center of all interventions carried out and that gender equality and inclusion be promoted through all actions. Likewise, it indicates that interventions must take into account the principles of “do not harm” to avoid negative externalities and maximize the positive effects of humanitarian, development and peace actions. With regard to financing, the OECD recommends developing evidence-based peace, development and humanitarian financing strategies at global, regional, national and local levels that include the most appropriate funding streams. This may include at the global level, working with multilateral partners, IFIs, governments, the private sector and civil society, and at the country level, working with governments, with the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, multilateral partners, the IFIs, the private sector and civil society to establish multi-year financing strategies to support collective results.

2.5. Sustainability

Due to the interconnected nature of strategic priorities and outcomes, and by working through an integrated approach, the implementation of the UNSDCF will help break silos of work and generate synergies, both within the UNS and in government. This, in turn, will facilitate the creation of structures and capacities that will guarantee the sustainability of the results beyond the 5 years of the CF.

On the other hand, the UNS plans to support the sustainability of the effects of the results by working simultaneously with: i) the establishment of **alliances** (see section 3.3) and ii) the **strengthening of the national statistical system** (see section 4.1). Both aspects were identified in the CCA as one of the accelerators of the 2030 Agenda in Peru (see section 1.4). In addition, they were also identified by different actors participating in the consultation workshops of the UNSDCF 2022-2026, as key issues to support the transition of responsibility for the 2030 Agenda both to the government and to the relevant non-governmental actors.

Linked to the work to strengthen alliances, another basic element to achieve the sustainability of the effects beyond the UNSDCF cycle consists of expanding and strengthening the **spaces for social participation** with civil society actors, in a way that facilitates cohesion and consensus-building. Thus, by recognizing that civil society actors are a driving force in guiding development policies and guardians that guarantee the application of policies, the UNS in Peru will seek to facilitate the participation of civil society in all facets of the 2030 Agenda.

Finally, in the current context of the country, the vision of sustainability is not only based on the development of capacities but also on the **support of coherent and comprehensive regulations**. Advocacy capacity has been considered one of the comparative advantages of the UNS in Peru (see section 2.6). The interconnected nature of the SDGs and the continuity of Peru's work on them, beyond the cycle of this UNSDCF, depends on the capacities managed by the State and on the coherence and harmony of the regulatory framework with the commitments acquired in the policies and programs that are designed, implemented, and evaluated, in order to guarantee compliance. Therefore, through the implementation of the UNSDCF, strengthening of these regulatory capacities will be sought with a view to the 2030 horizon.

2.6. Comparative advantages of the United Nations

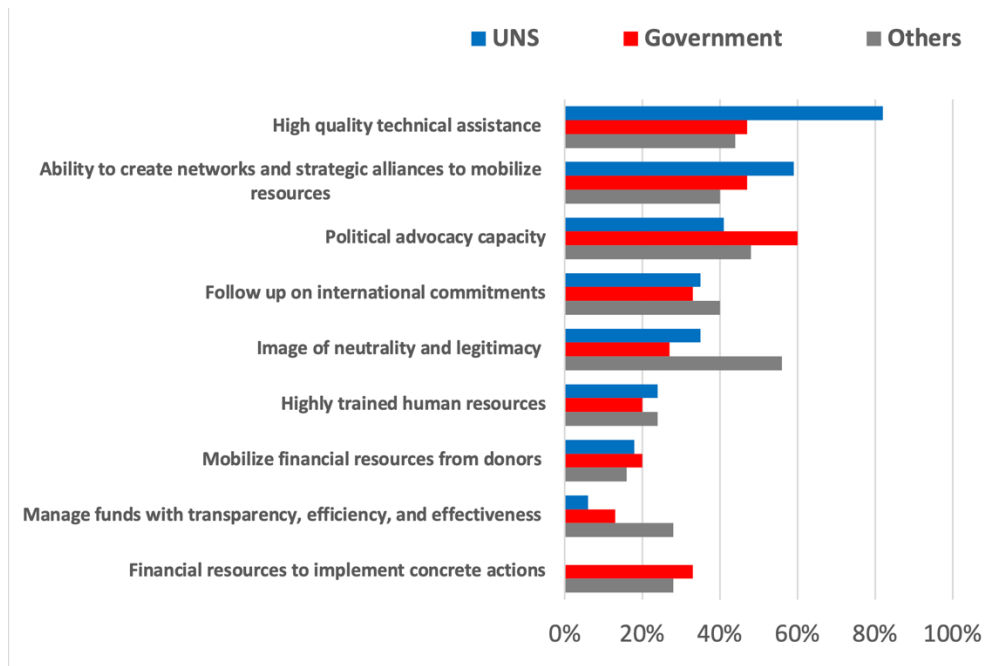
The UNS in Peru is made up of 22 AFPs with activities in the country, either with a presence and representation in the country or through projects and programs administered from regional or global headquarters outside the country but implemented in Peru. Each entity has its own area of work and mandate, but all respond as a single UNCT.

According to the results of a virtual survey¹⁰⁵ carried out by the UNS as part of the process of construction of the UNSDCF 2022-2026, the main comparative advantages of the UNS in Peru are the following in order of importance: 1) high-quality technical assistance capacity for the State, 2) ability to create networks and strategic alliances to mobilize resources that support development priorities, 3) political advocacy capacity, 4) experience and ability to follow up on international commitments, 5) image of neutrality and legitimacy to build bridges between the different actors involved in the public debate, 6) have highly trained human resources, 7) ability to mobilize financial resources from different donors to finance development priorities, 8) ability to manage funds with transparency, efficiency and effectiveness and 9) have financial resources to implement concrete actions.

According to the results obtained, the three main comparative advantages of the UNS identified by representatives of the AFPs, the government, civil society, the private sector, and the academy have been: 1) the ability of the UNS to provide high-quality technical assistance to the State, 2) the capacity of the UNS to create networks and alliances to mobilize resources, and 3) the capacity of the UNS to exercise advocacy. On the other hand, the actors of civil society, the private sector and the Academia identify as the main comparative advantage, the image of neutrality and legitimacy of the UNS, which allows building bridges with various actors, and unlike the UNS, they value the capacity of the UNS to manage funds in a transparent, efficient, and effective manner, and that the UNS has the resources to implement concrete actions (see figure 9).

¹⁰⁵ The survey was carried out on the Survey Monkey platform and was sent to more than 500 actors, including UNS personnel, governmental and non-governmental actors (civil society, private sector, workers' associations, international cooperation, and academia). 60 responses were obtained, with 45% of the responses from non-governmental actors, 28% from the UNS and 27% from governmental actors.

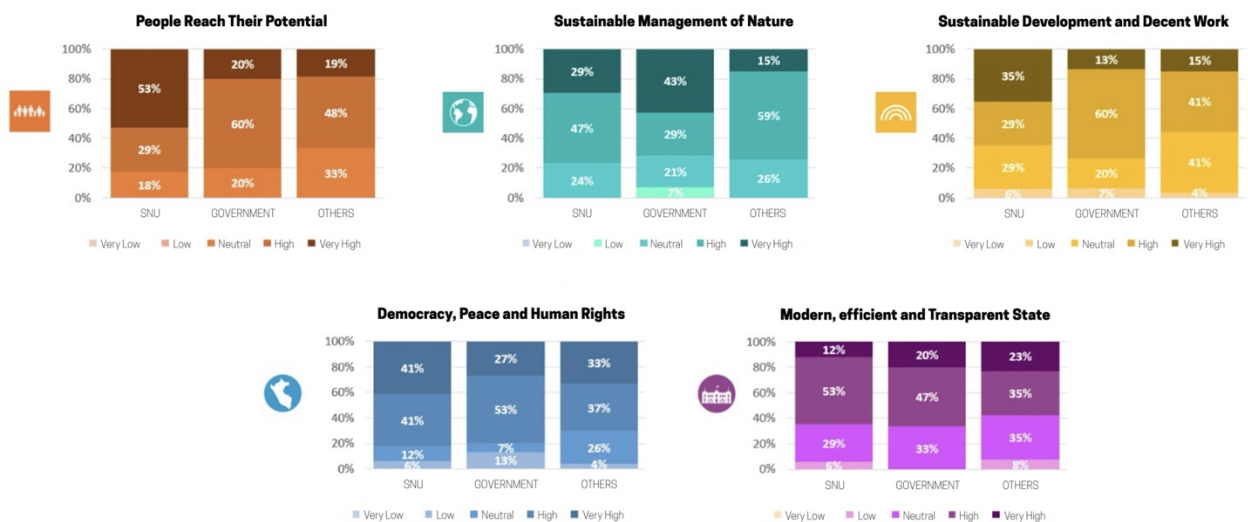
Figure 9. Comparative advantages of the UNS in Peru



Source: Prepared by the authors¹⁰⁶.

Likewise, most people surveyed identify that the UNS has a “high” or “very high” added value to support the country in achieving the long-term development objectives identified in the five axes of Vision 2050: 1) People reach their potential in equal opportunities, 2) Sustainable management of nature, 3) Sustainable development and decent employment, 4) Democracy, peace and human rights, 5) Modern, efficient, and transparent state (see figure 10).

Figure 10. Comparative advantages of the UNS and Vision 2050



Source: Prepared by the authors.

¹⁰⁶ This graph is built based on the question "What would be the three characteristics of the UNS in Peru that add more value to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs?"

3. Cooperation Framework implementation plan

To achieve the objectives of the UNSDCF 2022 - 2026, the UNS in Peru has defined a series of coordination mechanisms with national institutions and other key development partners, the governance of which is described in this section.

3.1. Governance and joint work plans

The structure for the implementation of the UNSDCF 2022–2026 will have three levels of governance and coordination: i) direction and strategic political dialogue; ii) operational-programmatic implementation; iii) advice and specialized support (see figure 11).

The UNSDCF will be operationalized through joint work plans (JWP) that will expose in greater detail the necessary contributions and specific actions to achieve the proposed results. Every AFP program, work plan or activity in Peru is derived from this CF and is aligned with it. In this sense, the CCTs will also provide greater clarity in accountability and transparency for the respective AFPs of the UNS and will help define the roles of the Government and other development partners in achieving shared results. The National Steering Committee (CDN), described below, will ensure that the implementation of the UNSDCF remains aligned with national priorities.

The JWPs will be multiannual, in line with the period covered by the UNSDCF. These plans will be reviewed annually, or whenever necessary, allowing them to be updated and adjusted in an agile way. For each of the six direct effects of the UNSDCF, there will be a JWP whose preparation, implementation and monitoring will oversee the interagency Results Groups (R). The specific formats for the joint work plans will be prepared by the RCO, the Program Coordination Group and the Monitoring and Evaluation Group, and results reporting (M&EG), based on the provisions of UN INFO. Additionally, the JWPs will serve as support for accountability to the CDN and will contain, as a minimum: specific products, indicators, responsible entities and partners, and financial requirements. The JWPs will be coordinated with the Peruvian Government. In addition, the specialized working groups prescribed by the UNS guidelines will continue, also including the specialized groups on gender, human rights, and the GTRM in support of the operational, programmatic and political activities of the UNS in Peru.

In addition, it is important to highlight that the UNSDCF will seek to articulate in all its actions the programming principles that were used in the formulation: a comprehensive approach, sustainability, results-based management, and quality information and evidence.

3.1.1. Management and strategic political dialogue level

National Steering Committee: To ensure a coordinated implementation and adequate orientation of this Cooperation Framework, a CDN will be established at the political-strategic level. This committee will be co-chaired by the Executive Director of the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI) and the Coordinator or Resident Coordinator of the UNS in Peru. The institutions that make up the CDN will be the UNS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RREE), the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) and the APCI. The CDN will evaluate the relevance of inviting other entities to address specific issues, including the Ombudsman's Office, the National Assembly of Regional Governments, and the National Agreement Forum. The CDN will provide strategic guidance during the UNSDCF implementation period, permanently ensuring its alignment with national development priorities and providing direction and guidance to the Joint Work Plans and their evaluations. Likewise, as part of the strategic dialogue between the UNS and the Peruvian government, the following topics will be prioritized: (i) main challenges the country faces in

achieving the prioritized SDGs; (ii) harmonization of the UNSDCF with national, regional, and international development priorities, and its link to voluntary national reviews; and (iii) added value of the UNS in Peru.

The Resident Coordinator will be responsible for: (i) submitting the Country Results Report, the follow-up reports and the action plan to the CDN annually, and (ii) together with the Country Team, ensuring a final evaluation process of the independent and participatory Cooperation Framework, prepare an action plan based on its findings, conclusions and recommendations and incorporate these products into the Common Country Analysis, programming documents of the Country Team organizations and future Cooperation Frameworks, and guarantee its publication.

The CDN will hold ordinary meetings twice a year, and other extraordinary meetings as circumstances warrant. The OCR of the UNS in Peru will act as the technical secretariat of this committee and will support the organization, preparation, and follow-up of the meetings. The members of this committee will also include the representatives of the AFPs and the heads of the government ministries and secretariats that are key counterparts of the AFPs. In addition, representatives of civil society, the private sector and donors may be invited to the meetings, as deemed appropriate.

The UNSDCF will be evaluated by this committee once a year. To this end, the UNS will present a results report, with their respective indicators, to the CDN. This advancement of results will make it possible to guarantee the relevance of the UNSDCF in the face of the evolution of national circumstances, such as humanitarian, economic, political, or other unforeseen situations of such magnitude that they require reprogramming or immediate responses by the UNS and its partners. The existing terms of reference for the CDN will be reviewed and updated jointly between APCI, the RCO and the UNCT for the period of this UNSDCF, and at the latest during the first 40 business days after signing it.

United Nations Country Team: The UNCT is chaired by the Resident Coordinator and is composed of the Heads of the United Nations AFPs operating in the country, working as a team under the principles of mutual responsibility as stipulated in the Framework of Management and Accountability, to ensure the harmonization and coherence of all the actions of the country team with the UNSDCF, and identify opportunities to establish synergies and complementarities, and avoid duplications and overlaps. The UNCT in Peru has overall responsibility for the coordination and operational management of United Nations programs and activities in the country, including the UNSDCF. Makes decisions on program and financial matters related to programming activities, as agreed with national authorities. The regular meetings of the UNCT will be held monthly; in addition, extraordinary meetings will be held as circumstances warrant. This team will oversee strategically leading and internal monitoring of UNSDCF 2022-2026, adopting the necessary measures for its proper implementation and scope of the intended effects, in collaboration with government counterparts at the national and municipal level — encompassing the three branches of the State—, civil society, trade associations, academia, donors, private sector and other development partners. The AFP leaders of the RG will periodically report¹⁰⁷ to the UNCT on the progress of the implementation of the UNSDCF.

Consultative Space with the Private Sector, Civil Society and Trade Associations: This space will allow maintaining a structured and periodic dialogue between the UNS and the private sector, civil society actors and trade associations to strengthen the implementation of the UNSDCF based on the knowledge and experiences of their representatives and organizations. The meetings will be called by the Coordinator or the Resident Coordinator, in coordination with the

¹⁰⁷ This periodicity will be defined in the ToR of the RGs that will be established once the MC 2022-2026 is signed.

UNCT, inviting, for example, representatives of indigenous peoples, academics, youth, organizations of people with disabilities, women and men activists who work to promote human rights, actors or partners from the private sector and trade associations, among others, as appropriate. This space will also facilitate the identification of strategic partners to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in Peru.

3.1.2. Operational-programmatic implementation level

Results Groups (RG): Reporting directly to the UNCT, the RG are the main mechanisms, coordinated and collaborative, for planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the UNSDCF. The objective of ensuring interagency work to achieve the expected effects by 2026. Each RG covers one of the six DEs of the UNSDCF and will be made up of the AFPs of the SNU involved in each of them. The leadership and co-leadership of the groups will rotate¹⁰⁸ among the representatives of the AFPs participating in each DE. Likewise, the RGs will work in a coordinated manner with their main government counterparts to ensure the efficient implementation, technically and operationally, of the UNSDCF. In addition, the RG will be able to seek support from academic institutions, specialized agencies, and other development partners to strengthen the implementation of the UNSDCF. These groups will prepare their terms of reference (ToR) and JWP on a multiannual basis, in accordance with the format provided by the RCO and in line with the requirements of UN INFO. The ToRs and the first JWP (2022-2023) will be ready no later than 60 business days after the UNSDCF is signed. The terms of reference and joint work plans will be prepared by the M&E Group in coordination with the Program Coordination Group and approved by the UNCT. They will also oversee the development of activities and products, preparation of results reports with specific indicators, and preparation of periodic inputs to update the CCA. They will meet a minimum of four times a year for planning and scheduling. Their responsibilities include the final evaluation, the preparation of the annual progress report and the preparation of the information required by UN INFO. The meeting formats will be adapted to the needs of each group, combining physical and virtual presence. The annual progress reports of the RGs will constitute an input for the annual report of the UNS prepared by the RCO with the M&E Group (see section 3.1.3). The celebration of United Nations Day and other important commemorations will be the space to disseminate the joint achievements of the UNS in the country, in coordination with the Interagency Communication Group (see section 3.1.3).

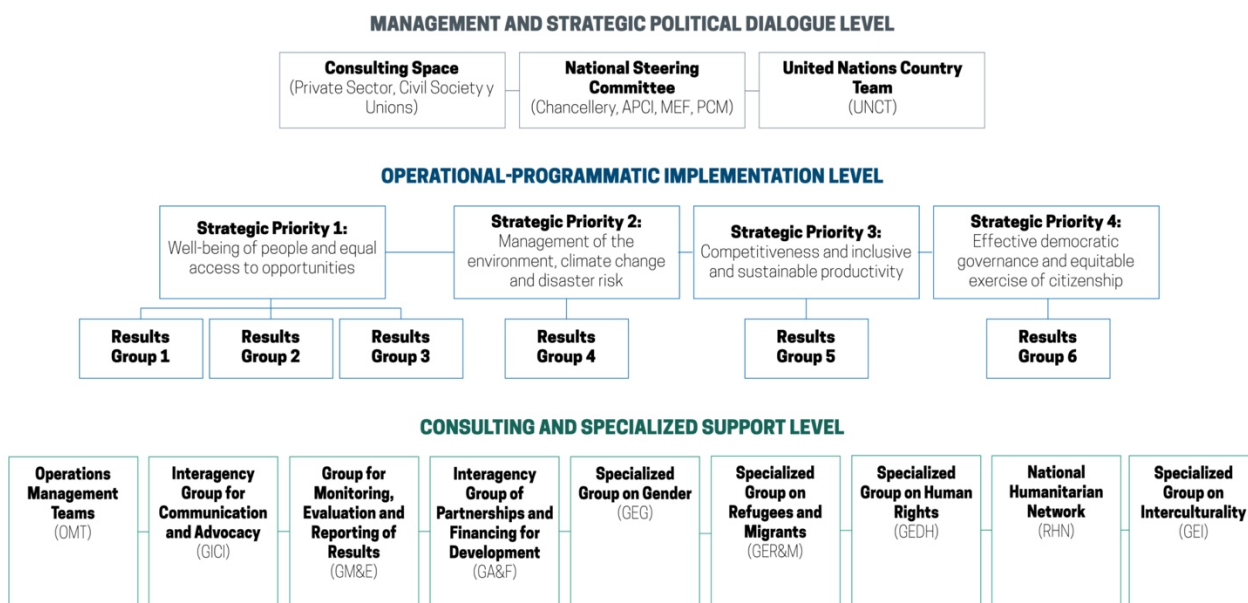
The RCO will oversee the coordination and articulation between the RGs to guarantee the efficient implementation of the UNSDCF. In this sense, the RCO will be responsible for (i) supporting the Results Groups and the Monitoring and Evaluation Groups, (ii) having a general vision of the financial, programmatic and monitoring and evaluation aspects of the Cooperation Framework, (iii) keep the Resident Coordinator and the Country Team informed about the progress of the Cooperation Framework and bring to their consideration the actions they deem appropriate, and (iv) ensure the relationship and complementarity between the RGs with the joint programs linked to the same areas issues, and the adequate flow of information to the UNCT and the CDN.

Program Coordination Group (PCG): This group will consist of the AFPs of the UNS, leaders of the Results Groups, and will oversee programmatic and operational coordination, and quality control based on the JWP of the main interventions supported by the UNS in the country for the implementation of the UNSDCF, as well as providing support to the RGs. They will also be in charge of monitoring the progress of the SDGs and important cross-cutting issues, such as policy reforms, new laws, innovation processes and support for the preparation and monitoring of

¹⁰⁸ As the MC implementation period is 5 years, this rotation will be: 2 years, 2 years and 1 year.

State reports on human rights conventions. This group will meet bimonthly or whenever necessary. The GCP will draft its own terms of reference and prepare its multi-year work plan with clear milestones and leadership distributed in various areas, with the methodological support and coordination of the M&E group, no later than 60 business days after the signing of the UNSDCF and will review both instruments annually. The terms of reference and the work plan of this group will be approved by the UNCT. This group will work closely with RCO and report back to the UNCT on major developments. This will be done through short written reports or briefings at regular or extraordinary UNCT meetings. The leadership and co-leadership of this group will rotate each year among its members (see figure 11).

Figure 11. Governance and coordination mechanisms of the UNSDCF 2022-2026



Source: Prepared by the authors.

3.1.3. Advice and specialized support level

To have an effective implementation of this UNSDCF and other commitments assumed by the UNS, there will be support and technical advice of specialized UNS working groups who are available to the UNCT and will keep it informed on their specific issues. Each of these groups will review and adapt their standard terms of reference and develop their multi-year joint work plan. These two documents will be prepared in close coordination with the RG and will be approved by the UNCT. The working groups will be as follows:

Operations Management Team (OMT): This group will consist of officers or operation managers of the AFPs of the UNS, with leadership and co-leadership rotating every two years. The OMT oversees defining and implementing a joint Institutional Operations Strategy (BOS), providing a medium-term strategic focus on common United Nations operations in the country to be more efficient by reducing internal transaction costs and improving the quality of common services.

Inter-agency Communication Group (ICG): This group will consist of communication officers or managers of the AFPs of the SNU, under the leadership of an AFP with a maximum rotation of two years and the co-leadership of the RCO. It will be responsible for the design and implementation of the communication strategy of the UNS in the country in coordination with the other communications areas of the UNS AFPs. In addition, it will oversee the design and brand positioning (branding), as well as the design and implementation of the biannual communication plan, which includes the promotion and dissemination of the UNSDCF, the

visibility of joint programs, the SDGs and the global campaigns promoted by the UN General Assembly.

Group for Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting of Results (GM&E): This group will consist of officials or persons in charge of statistics, data management, monitoring and evaluation, under the leadership and coordination of the RCO. In practical terms, it will oversee advising and ensuring the planning, articulation, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the UNSDCF, in addition to reporting the results, providing technical and methodological support. In other words, deploy results-based management that implements the theory of change established in this UNSDCF throughout its entire program cycle that links all these elements in a logical/causal way. This not only publicizes the progress and results obtained, but also identifies the problems and risks that are being faced, and in this line inform the decision-making processes. Likewise, it will capture, systematize, and disseminate the knowledge generated, good practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of the UNSDCF, within a process of learning and continuous improvement. It will oversee preparing a monitoring plan for the UNSDCF, which aims to provide directives and guidelines on how the monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDCF will be operationalized. Likewise, it will be in charge of promoting the strengthening of national capacities in terms of data generation, analysis and visualization within the framework of the implementation and acceleration of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda (e.g., identification of data gaps or voids).

Interagency Group of Alliances and Financing for Development (GA&F): This group will be made up of officials or persons in charge of the AFPs to generate strategic alliances with agents external to the UNS. The leadership will be under an AFP with a maximum rotation of two years and the co-leadership of the RCO. Among its main objectives is to encourage and promote the establishment of effective alliances in the public, public-private and civil society spheres, to bring about a transformative change that involves all these actors to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Peru.

Gender Specialized Group (GEG). This group will consist of officials or those in charge of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, under the leadership of UN Women, whose mandate is to coordinate mechanisms and tools at the UNS level, and co-leadership of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other interested AFPs with rotation every two years. It will oversee facilitating the mainstreaming of the gender equality perspective in all interagency work during the implementation of the UNSDCF, advising and supporting the efforts of the RGs and the UNCT, particularly, in the implementation of the UNCT SWAP Gender Scorecard. In addition, this group will support the preparation and follow-up of reports on international agreements related to women's human rights.

Specialized Group on Human Rights (SGHR). This group will consist of officials or those in charge of human rights issues, under the leadership of the RCO, through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and co-leadership of other AFPs with rotation every two years. It will oversee supporting the incorporation of the human rights approach in all interagency work during the implementation of the UNSDCF, advising and supporting the efforts of the RGs and the UNCT. This group will also support the preparation and monitoring of reports on international human rights agreements.

Specialized Group for Refugees and Migrants (SGR&M). This group will consist of officials or those in charge of refugee and migrant issues under the co-leadership of IOM and UNHCR, with the participation of other AFPs of the UNS that have complementary lines of work and will work in close coordination with the Group of Work for Refugees and Migrants (GTRM) in Peru. The official counterpart of the Government of this group will be the National Superintendency of

Migration and the Foreign Ministry (who lead the Intersectoral Migration Management Table and who also preside over the Special Commission for Refugees). The group will oversee supporting refugee and migration issues, as well as the preparation and follow-up of reports related to human mobility and social inclusion of refugees and migrants from Venezuela during the implementation of the UNSDCF, advising and supporting the efforts of the RGs and the UNCT.

National Humanitarian Network (NHN). This group is under the coordination of OCHA and includes the participation of other AFPs of the UNS that have lines of work related to preparedness and response to humanitarian disasters. The official counterpart of the Peruvian state is the National Civil Defense Institute (INDECI), and it works closely with NGOs, the private sector, and other actors of national and international humanitarian cooperation. The RHN will strengthen the coordination and preparation of the actors involved for the response and recovery from humanitarian disasters of all origins (natural, biological, or man-made).

Specialized Group on Interculturality (SGI). This group will consist of officials or those in charge of intercultural issues under the leadership of UNESCO, whose mandate is to coordinate the mechanisms and tools at the UNS level, and with co-leadership of any other AFP interested in the UNS and with rotation every two years. This group will work to ensure an intercultural approach in the complete cycle of implementation of public policies, as a transversal axis in the different areas of social, economic, and environmental development and as a key approach to ensure adequate implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, it will provide specialized support for access to cultural rights that are fundamental in the construction of identity, inclusion and citizenship.

3.2. Harmonized Approach for Cash Transfers (HACT)

In order to promote a closer alignment between development assistance and national priorities and strengthen national management and accountability capacities to gradually move towards strengthening national systems, the AFPs that make up the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group¹⁰⁹ will be governed by HACT. The other AFPs will be governed by their current corporate regulations. This operational framework will regulate monetary transfers between the UNS and its implementing partners, allowing efficient risk management, reducing transaction costs, and promoting sustainable development in a coordinated manner. Likewise, this framework will be reflected in the AFP's country program documents or strategic notes.

All cash transfers to an implementing partner will be based on the work plans¹¹⁰ agreed between said partner and the AFP of the UNS. The AFPs may carry out cash transfers for activities detailed in the work plans through the following modalities:

- Cash funds transferred directly to the implementing partner:
 - Before the start of activities: direct cash transfer.
 - After activities are completed: refund.
- Direct payment to suppliers or third parties for the obligations contracted by the implementing partners based on the requests signed by the designated officer of the implementing partner.
- Direct payment to suppliers or third parties for the obligations contracted by the UNS agencies in support of the activities agreed with the implementing partners.

¹⁰⁹ Includes: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP. However, since WFP transfers are made to beneficiaries directly using financial service providers, the HACT framework is not required for this agency at this time. This framework will be reflected in the AFP's country program documents or strategic notes.

¹¹⁰ Annual and multiannual work plans of the specific results groups or AFPs.

Direct cash transfers may be requested and disbursed in cases where the program execution period does not exceed three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenses may be requested and disbursed on a quarterly basis or after completion of activities. The AFPs will not be obliged to reimburse the expenses incurred by the implementing partners that are above the authorized amounts. Upon completion of any activity, the entire remaining balance of the funds will be refunded or scheduled by mutual agreement between the implementing partner and the AFPs.

The modalities of cash transfers, the amount of disbursements, as well as the scope and frequency of verification activities could depend on the conclusions derived from the evaluation of the management of public finances in the case of a government implementing partner, and those derived from an assessment of financial management capacity in the case of an implementing partner that is not part of the UNS¹¹¹. Said evaluation may be carried out by a specialized firm or consultant, selected by the AFPs, in which the implementing partner could participate. The implementing partner could also participate in the selection of the consultant. The modalities of cash transfers, the amount of the disbursements, as well as the scope and frequency of the verification activities may be reviewed during the execution of each program, based on the results of the monitoring, follow-up, and expenditure reporting activities, as well as audits.

In the case of direct cash transfers or reimbursements, the AFPs will notify the implementing partner of the approved amount and will disburse the resources to the implementing partner within a specified maximum of business days, which may vary between agencies. In the case of direct payment to suppliers or third parties for the obligations contracted by the implementing partners based on the requests signed by the designated official of the implementing partner, or to suppliers or third parties for the obligations contracted by AFP in support of the agreed activities with the implementing partners, the AFPs will make the payment within a maximum period of 15 business days.

The AFPs will have no direct responsibility for contractual arrangements made between the implementing partner and an external provider. Provided that the AFPs and another UNS agency provide cash funds to the same implementing partner, program supervision, financial control, and auditing must be carried out jointly or in coordination between such UNS agencies.

Implementing partners will use a standard Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure (FACE) form, reflecting the lines of activity of the work plan, to request the release of funds or guarantee agreement by the which the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) or the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will directly reimburse or pay the planned expenses. Implementing partners will use FACE forms to report on the utilization of cash funds received. The implementing partner must determine the designated official or officials authorized to provide bank details, request and certify the use of cash funds. The FACE forms will be certified by the designated officer of the implementing partner. Cash funds transferred to implementing partners should be used solely for the activities and within the timeframes agreed in the work plans.

Cash funds received by the Government and national NGOs serving as implementing partners will be used in accordance with national regulations, policies and procedures established by international standards, ensuring that cash funds are used for activities agreed in work plans and that reports on the use of all cash funds received are sent to UNDP, UNFPA, or UNICEF within six months of receipt of funds. If any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not

¹¹¹ For the purposes of this clause, the UNS includes the International Financial Institutions (IFI).

compatible with international standards, the financial standards, and other related standards of the AFP in question, as well as its regulations, policies and procedures, will apply.

In the case of international NGOs and civil society organizations serving as implementing partners, the cash funds received will be used in accordance with international standards, ensuring that the cash funds are used for the activities agreed in work plans and that reports on the full utilization of all cash funds received are sent to UNDP, UNFPA, or UNICEF within six months of receipt of funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each implementing partner that receives cash funds from UNDP, UNFPA, or UNICEF will provide said AFP or its representative with timely access to (a) all financial records that establish the transactional record of transfers in cash provided by UNDP, UNFPA or UNICEF, along with relevant documentation; and (b) all relevant and personal documentation related to the functioning of the implementing partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have been made.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the implementing partner and UNDP, UNFPA, or UNICEF, as the case may be. In addition, each implementing partner shall: (a) receive and review the audit report published by the auditors; (b) issue a timely statement of acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation made to the AFP that provided cash funds, so that auditors can include such statements in their final audit report before sending it to the corresponding AFP; (c) take timely action to take into account accepted audit recommendations; and (d) report to the AFPs on the measures adopted to apply the accepted recommendations made, on a quarterly basis.

The AFPs of the UNS will entrust the audits to private auditing services.

3.3. Strategic alliances and financing

The 2030 Agenda and the United Nations Reform, created and promoted by the Secretary General, recognize the need to work in global, regional, and local alliances for the timely fulfillment of the SDGs. Likewise, they spur to identify new and potential sources of financing that contribute to closing the current financial gap, which has been limiting countries in their mission to achieve the development goals by 2030.

In Peru, the design of UNSDCF 2022-2026 required the identification and participation of strategic partners, both traditional and non-traditional, current, and potential, to integrate their contributions, concerns and perspectives in the document and in future JWPs. This will allow the design of a strategy of inclusive, solid, and transformative alliances, based on shared principles and a vision of common development. The alliances generated will seek to mobilize and redirect financial resources, knowledge, technology, and capacities that contribute directly and significantly to the achievement of the SDGs. This strategy will be defined by the GA&F during the first year of implementation of the UNSDCF.

Likewise, the strategic alliances will aim to contribute to the identification, implementation, and acceleration of solutions for the 4 strategic priorities that guide the UNSDCF. To contribute to solving the structural challenges of the country, reflected in the priority areas, solutions must be highly innovative, people-centered and built in a joint and participatory manner. In this sense, the alliances generated with the Peruvian State, the private sector, civil society organizations, unions, academia, and international cooperation will be of vital importance in the process of implementation of the UNSDCF.

Within the framework of the generated alliances, the AFPs will be able to provide technical support, supplies, basic products and equipment, procurement services, transportation, funds

for promotion, research and studies, consultancies, formulation, program monitoring and evaluation, training activities, and staff support. Likewise, part of the support of the UNS entities may be allocated to non-governmental organizations and civil society as agreed in the work plans. Additional support may include access to information systems and specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as banks of consultants and development service providers.

For the execution of the actions, programs, and technical assistance of the UNSDCF, as well as the monitoring and evaluation activities, the AFPs of the UNS will be in charge of appointing the respective work teams and consultants. Regarding the distribution of resources, this will be carried out through the AFPs on an annual basis according to the budgets of the work plans and in accordance with the annual evaluations. With the consent of the Government and the AFPs, funds that are not executed as initially planned may be reallocated to other equally important activities.

The alliances' strategy will place emphasis on strengthening the alliance that the UNS has been promoting with Peru2021, a network of **private sector** companies committed to the principles of sustainability, which through the Action Tables seeks to articulate with the public sector, civil society, academia, and international cooperation to identify solutions to the country's challenges, considering the SDGs as a roadmap. For its part, the National Confederation of Private Business Institutions, the largest business union in the country, will be a key partner for the mobilization of its associates, as it proposes to become an ally for the sustainable development of the country, having recognized and declared its role as an agent of change. Likewise, a group composed by approximately 40 business leaders has been identified, they are decision makers in their respective organizations, who share the same motivation to contribute in a concrete and significant way to the achievement of the country's development goals, which represents an enormous opportunity to promote directing their efforts towards strategic development priorities.

For financing purposes, it will be key to mobilize resources through the shared actions of various agents. The magnitude of future investment requires a broad understanding of the resources that can be mobilized and the goals that can be achieved. A strategy will be designed for this, based on the diagnosis of financial flows carried out as part of the CCA, which includes trends in financing for development in Peru, an estimated calculation of the financial gaps of the SDGs and certain financing opportunities not explored to date. The financing strategy will also be defined in the first year of implementation of the UNSDCF and will be led by the RCO, deepening the aspects identified in the CCA and determining the instruments and modalities so that the financial flows are directed towards the national development goals and the SDGs.

As part of the role of the private sector in the financing strategy, the **social and environmental ventures** that have been experiencing significant growth both in volume and profitability have been identified. These impact generating organizations are expected to maximize their contribution to the SDGs using market-based solutions. The recent enactment of Law No. 31072 or Law of Benefit and Collective Interest Companies (BIC) that recognizes private companies that combine their economic activity with a scope of social and environmental benefit purposes, provides the appropriate legal framework for the creation of more hybrid companies, which will allow the generation of profits simultaneously with the generation of value for society. The UNS has designed a new tool, "UNSDG Common Approach to Prospect Research and Due Diligence for Business Sector Partnerships", as a basic framework to harmonize around a set of operational principles and standards for the private sector due diligence.

Impact investing is also a potential financial flow. As they are financial resources directed to organizations that produce goods or services to generate a positive impact on society while

obtaining a financial return, they become an opportunity to align investment decisions to the strategic areas of the Cooperation Framework and the country's development priorities.

Among the identified possibilities are impact bonds and sustainable finance. According to Pacific Corporate Sustainability (PCS), there is a high interest in corporate emissions, financial institutions, development banking, sovereign issuers, and local municipalities that develop operations in renewable energy, water infrastructure, conservation, electric transportation, sustainable construction, energy efficiency, financial inclusion, productive development and economic reactivation, sustainable tourism, among others, which are potential providers of sustainable finance instruments. Similarly, the financial sector has been promoting social and environmental financial products for companies and large corporations, among which are mortgage loans, financing for electric and hybrid cars, construction of industrial plants with LEED certification for energy efficiency and a fund that promotes gender equality.

There is an opportunity to promote the growth of the **sustainable finance** sector through the creation of an articulation space between financial sector actors in which guidelines, standards, good practices are shared and a more structured and accelerated implementation of sustainable finance in the country is motivated. From the point of view of regulation, SBS Resolution No. 1928-2015 approved the Regulation for the Management of Social and Environmental Risk, favoring the analysis of the relationship between social and environmental aspects with the risks of the business of traditional loans. This regulatory advance provides certain enabling conditions for the promotion of sustainable finance in the country.

In the same way, based on previous and ongoing successful experiences between the United Nations System and **international financial institutions** (IFI), the financing strategy will seek to incorporate them to strengthen the Cooperation Framework with their knowledge in policies, economic analysis, planning, implementation of projects and resources for development.

In the same way, **international cooperation** will continue to be an important source of resources for the implementation of development strategies. Even though the volume of ODA has decreased significantly since Peru entered the category of upper-middle-income country, there are still funds from traditional donors that represent important amounts for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. Another item that the financing strategy will address will be **South-South Cooperation**, which will contribute to the achievement of strategic priorities with the exchange of technical knowledge, capacities and resources.

With the adoption of the Funding Compact (ECOSOC, 2019) and the need for a strengthened, coherent, unified UNS and with a coordinated strategy for donors, strategic importance will be given to the design of joint programs that have already yielded positive results in the past. Experience has shown that the complementarity of the mandates and technical expertise of the UNS agencies, funds, and programs lead to greater impact, the effectiveness of results, and efficiency in the use of resources. Likewise, the **global competitive funds** that the United Nations makes available to countries with the aim of closing development gaps, such as the Fund for Sustainable Development Goals and others channeled through the United Nations Multipartner Trust Fund (MPTF), will be of utmost importance. Along the same lines, the launch of the mechanism "**UN Pooled Funds**" or Acceleration Fund is planned, with the aim of mobilizing funds from the AFPs, which will allow the leveraging of new resources for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework and the achievement of the SDGs.

The support that the Government can provide to the implementation of the financing and resource mobilization strategy for the Cooperation Framework will be key. It would also be expected to help encourage potential donor governments to make the necessary funds available to the AFPs for the implementation of the Framework initiatives, to support the mechanisms for

leveraging resources from the private sector and other sources, and to enable contributions from individuals, companies, and foundations in Peru in support of the Cooperation Framework, which will be tax-exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law.

4. Monitoring and evaluation plan

The effective implementation of the UNSDCF requires that, if necessary, the required programmatic adjustments can be made to achieve the expected results within the estimated timeframes. This is proposed considering that the characteristics, conditions and needs of the country may vary in the next five years due to possible natural, socio-economic and political events, whether internal or external to the country. In fact, the need for adaptive and agile management has been highlighted among the findings of the UNDAF evaluation 2017-2021 and is evident when considering the profound socio-economic effects generated in the last five years by the arrival of more than one million refugees and migrants or the COVID-19 pandemic in the country.

In this sense, the UNSDCF 2022-2026 will be reviewed and updated annually by the CDC to guarantee continuous monitoring and the use of objective data that periodically provides feedback on each programming cycle, not only to know the progress and report the results obtained but also to identify the problems and risks that are being faced to evaluate the necessary corrective measures. Likewise, it is especially useful within a learning and continuous improvement process such as the one involved in the implementation of the UNSDCF.

In practical terms, a monitoring and evaluation plan is necessary, one that allows the measurement of efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed strategies and provides feedback on the implementation processes of the country program, as well as its link with the content of the National Agreement and the National Development Strategy Plan. One of the key elements for this purpose is the Results Matrix of this Cooperation Framework (see Annex 1), which through national indicators aligned with the SDGs translates and aligns the transformational change promoted by the UNS for sustainable development and well-being of the population in Peru, within a framework of acceleration and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The JWPs will be key elements for the development of the monitoring and operation plan since, as seen previously, these are the instruments to make the UNSDCF operational, reflecting the programmatic and financial contribution of all the AFPs.

The monitoring and evaluation activities will be guided by the following guidelines:

- **National ownership and alignment with national development priorities** to support the Theory of Change and the results established in this UNSDCF (see section 2.2).
- **Accountability in an objective and transparent manner to the government, society, and the donor community**, through results-based management and a rights approach, the generation and use of indicators that allow the impact obtained on the target populations to be observed. It is important to bear in mind that this accountability will be carried out both based on the UNSDCF results matrix (see annex 1) and the JWP that will be defined once the UNSDCF is signed.
- **Strengthening of national capacities in the monitoring and evaluation of public policies and national development priorities**, more precisely in terms of data generation, analysis and visualization and the use of information systems within the framework of the implementation and acceleration of the prioritized SDGs for the

country and the 2030 Agenda, with an integrated approach. As mentioned in the previous section, this will be the responsibility of the M&E group, which will develop a joint strategy as UNS to address this issue.

- **Impetus and contribution to the generation of knowledge and empirical evidence** in support of the government in the progress reports towards the achievement of the SDGs (eg voluntary national reports) and other reports or policies and plans that the government prepares.
- **Coordination and harmonization of the UNS in the country with the various development partners**, based on results management and mutual responsibility.

4.1. Collective approach to strengthening national capacities in terms of monitoring and generating evidence

National actors

The **National Center for Strategic Planning - CEPLAN**, is the technical entity that promotes a vision and strategic planning for national development. In other words, it is oriented towards the development of strategic planning as a technical instrument of government and management for the harmonious and sustained development of the country and the strengthening of governance. Therefore, it is the body in charge of the surveillance and planning of public policy, budget, monitoring and evaluation of the Strategic National Development Plan (PEDN). The UNSDCF 2022-2026 takes as one of its guiding references the Vision of Peru to 2050 prepared by CEPLAN and approved by consensus at the AN Forum. Vision 2050 defines a shared and concerted vision for the future of national development priorities and strategic goals and plans. In this sense, monitoring and evaluation is an essential component of CEPLAN to provide feedback on public policy and planning cycles for decision-making that lead to the implementation of effective interventions, where not only the execution of the expenditure is evaluated, but also the quality of this, based on the use of indicators and evidence.

The **National Institute of Statistics and Informatics - INEI**, is a specialized technical body dependent on the president of the Council of Ministers. It is the central and governing body of the National Statistical System, responsible for regulating, planning, directing, coordinating, and supervising the official statistical activities of the country. In compliance with its role, the INEI assumes the responsibility of tracking and monitoring the progress of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. This implies the need for fluid coordination and permanent exchange of information between both entities to align the SDGs with the processes and instruments of the Strategic National Development Plan and national plans.

It is important to note that the INEI has developed and made available the "System for Follow-up and Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals"¹¹². This system uses the INEI surveys as the main data sources, as well as population and specialized censuses, administrative records from sector entities, and existing policies, norms, and laws. By linking the information collected by these sources and the information required to measure progress in the SDGs, it has been possible to build national indicators that allow periodic monitoring to comply with the 2030

¹¹² INEI Web: <http://ods.inei.gob.pe/ods/>

Agenda.¹¹³ In addition, for several of the indicators it has been possible to build relevant disaggregations for the monitoring of vulnerable populations and to identify existing information gaps. This System of Follow-up and Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals from INEI has been a key element for the elaboration of the results matrix of the present UNSDCF 2022-2026, to be able to rely on the country's indicators, periodically updated. However, as will be seen in the next section, one of the missions of the UNS, and in line with the recommendations of the final evaluation of the UNDAF 2017-2021, is to support the strengthening of the INEI, in terms of generation, analysis and visualization of data within the framework of the implementation and acceleration of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda (eg identification of data gaps or voids), so the UNSDCF contemplates supporting the government in this regard.

The work with national actors will be carried out in coordination with the national Sectors linked to International Technical Cooperation (ITC), members of the National ITC System.

UNS

The UNS in Peru recognizes the importance of establishing a joint work agenda that allows strengthening the capacities of CEPLAN and INEI for the collection and analysis of data as well as the management and interaction of information systems so that the achievement and monitoring of development goals in the country are promoted in a coordinated way. The statistical information compiled by the INEI, under the guidelines established by CEPLAN for the construction of indicators, plays a strategic role in monitoring and evaluating compliance with the expected achievements. Therefore, the alignment of national development objectives and the SDGs must also be reflected at the level of measurements generated for their monitoring. The relevance of the indicators should also consider that as per the General Assembly Resolution 68/261, the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals should be broken down, whenever pertinent, by income, sex, age, race, ethnic origin, immigration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

For this purpose, the UN in Peru has a joint approach to strengthen the capacities of INEI and CEPLAN in the collection of information and the generation of statistical data, which will be implemented through the Interagency Monitoring, Evaluation and Results Reporting Group (M&E) of this UNSDCF through the following objectives:

- **Strengthen CEPLAN's capacities** by providing technical and methodological assistance in the development and use of management and information generation systems. This strengthening includes supporting the capacities for the preparation of voluntary examinations on the implementation of the Agenda, in charge of CEPLAN.
- **Strengthen INEI's capacities** by providing technical and methodological assistance for the generation, analysis and visualization of data, this also implies the identification of data gaps or voids, to have more disaggregated data at the territory level, and with an emphasis on making visible populations in situations of greater vulnerability and discrimination in the country. The objective is to feed and improve the scope of the existing module "System for the Follow-up and Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals".

¹¹³ INEI (2017) https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/boletines/ods_proyectar_24-2-17.pdf

- **Develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation system of all UNS interventions to carry out** effective and continuous monitoring of the progress and results obtained by the UNSDCF with an integrated approach.
- **Strengthen the M&E Group, the Results Groups and the Interagency Groups of the UNS,** and the articulation of these with the partners of the national statistical system and other implementing partners.
- **Optimize and promote the use of existing monitoring platforms and mechanisms,** and the dissemination of monitoring reports generated to raise awareness of society on the progress and fulfillment of the SDGs within the framework of the 2030 Agenda

4.2. Responsibilities and commitments of implementing partners

This UNSDCF has a Results Matrix (see Annex 1) that summarizes, through indicators, the 4 strategic development priorities and the 6 direct effects that guide the transformational change promoted by the UNS in Peru, in line with the national development priorities. These indicators are aligned to the SDGs for measurement at the national level, in addition to goals that it intends to achieve in 2026. The periodic monitoring of these measurements will feed the progress reports that will be carried out each year and highlight the contribution of the UNS in addition to national efforts. The implementation and continuous monitoring of the UNSDCF 2022-2026 Results Matrix falls to the M&E group, under the leadership of the RCO, and in close coordination with the INEI.

In operational and programmatic terms, for the achievement of these final goals each of the six direct effects will have a results group (RG), which will consist of the participating UNS AFPs. Every two years, each RG will prepare a joint work plan. The RGs, in coordination with the government's technical sectoral teams, will agree on the products, indicators, and goals that they will follow up on through said joint work plans.

Overall, the responsibility for monitoring and evaluating this UNSDCF oversees the M&E group, under the leadership of the RCO and in close coordination with the INEI. In this sense, the RCO will be responsible for preparing a monitoring and evaluation plan for the entire program cycle of the UNSDCF, ensuring that gender and human rights indicators are included to be able to measure and follow up on these transversal programmatic principles in the cooperation for development activities of the UNS in the country. The M&E Plan must include the mechanisms for monitoring data, goals, baselines, metrics, and indicators in the form of a calendar and integrate the pertinent information from the results monitoring of the actions planned within the framework of each direct effect, identifying the RG and the agency responsible for monitoring each of the indicators and the frequency of the data supply. Finally, the M&E plan constitutes a tool that helps make timely decisions to achieve the results proposed for each direct effect of the UNSDCF.

Monitoring and evaluation instruments and tools

- **Follow-up and Monitoring System for Sustainable Development Goals.** Computer platform built by the INEI as the governing body of the National Statistical System (SEN), with available information from household surveys and administrative records for the quantification,

follow-up and monitoring of the progress of the SDGs at the national level. This platform constitutes a key input for reporting and keeping the UNSDCF Results Matrix updated.

- **UN Info**¹¹⁴. Internal UN planning, monitoring, and reporting system that harmonizes the way the UN System captures its operational footprint of development cooperation frameworks and its contributions to the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. The objective is to improve coordination, accountability, and transparency within the Country Teams. The interagency M&E group, under the leadership of the RCO, is the team responsible for collecting and inputting the corresponding information.
- **Annual Reports of the Cooperation Framework**. Joint report prepared by the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), with the support of the Monitoring & Evaluation Group, the Results Groups and the Interagency Groups of the UNS, to systematize the monitoring and reporting of progress in achieving the direct effects. The annual reviews and continuous updates of the CCA will make it possible to identify changes in the country context and national priorities, with the objective that the Cooperation Framework and its Results Matrix are aligned with the national vision of development.
- **Annual report of the UN country team**. In line with the guidelines established by the UN, each year the country team, under the leadership of the RCO, will prepare an annual report that summarizes the work and the results obtained by the UN Agencies, Funds and Programs that operate in the country.
- **Final Evaluation**. Independent process at the country level that contributes to oversight, transparency, accountability, and collective learning across the UNS. It conforms to the best international practices for evaluation and to the norms and standards of the United Nations Evaluation Groups (UNEG), with the aim of evaluating the relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of the Cooperation Framework towards national development priorities and the acceleration of the SDGs, in addition to the coherence of the UNS support in the country, the support for the generation of transformational changes and the compliance with the transversal principles. The evaluation takes place in the penultimate year of the Framework.
- **Communication of results**. Each year the scope and main results obtained by the cooperation framework will be transmitted, both within the UNCT and with the government and external counterparts. The final evaluation report will be submitted for approval by the UNCT and the CDN prior to its publication. The administration's response to the evaluation findings will then be developed, along with an action plan to address each of the findings.

Implementing partners benefit from cooperating with United Nations System agencies in monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to financial records and staff responsible for managing cash funds contributed by the agencies of the United Nations system. To this end, the implementing partners agree to carry out the following activities:

- Periodic on-site examinations and random verifications of its financial records by the UNS agencies or their representatives, as appropriate and in accordance with the specific clauses of their collaboration documents/contracts with such agencies;
- Programmatic monitoring of activities through the norms and guidelines of the UNS agencies for visits and monitoring in the field;

¹¹⁴ UN Info - Web: <https://uninfo.org/es/login>

- Scheduled or special audits. Each United Nations body, in collaboration with other United Nations system organs (when they so desire and in consultation with the coordinating ministry), will establish an annual audit plan, prioritizing audits of implementation partners that receive large amounts of cash assistance from the United Nations system organs, and those whose financial management capacity needs to be strengthened.

4.3. Assumptions, risks and opportunities

Cross-cutting assumptions

The achievement of the objectives identified in this Cooperation Framework is based on the following assumptions:

- The new incoming Government in July 2021 maintains the political will to advance towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and the commitment to the Vision of Peru to 2050.
- The new government maintains and strengthens the normative, institutional and policy framework towards the advancement of the rights and freedoms of the people, respecting what is established in the international treaties to which Peru is a party and the commitments assumed before the human rights protection system.
- The UNS in Peru maintains the technical, human, and financial capacities necessary to implement this Cooperation Framework.
- The UNS Agencies, Funds and Programs are moving towards greater integration and complementarity of their efforts to jointly contribute towards shared objectives and results for the sustainable development of Peru.
- A level of political, economic, and social stability is maintained that allows promoting development through medium and long-term government and state policies.
- The country has the national capacities and the mobilization of national and international assistance to face disasters of great magnitude during the period 2022-2026.

Cross-cutting risks

During the process of preparing the Theory of Change, the following risks were identified for the correct implementation of UNSDCF 2022-2026:

- As a result of political polarization and fragmentation in Congress, high-level political turbulence and confrontations between state powers persist after the change of government, which in turn affect the normal progress of public policy processes.
- Gaps in the enjoyment of rights, discrimination, hate speech, as well as the reduction of civic space, are deepening.
- The sustainable development priorities and interests of the new Government that takes over as of July 2021 differ substantially from those set out in this Cooperation Framework.
- Corruption undermines good governance and the rule of law, diverting planned resources for public services and sustainable development, and creating an environment conducive to the proliferation of organized crime.
- That the direct impact of the COVID-19 crisis continues over time, further increasing levels of poverty and inequalities, and fueling social tensions and conflict.

- The occurrence of a new large-scale disaster that further delays progress towards the 2030 Agenda, impacts public finances, deviates priorities to respond to the emergency and postpones the post-COVID-19 recovery.
- The limiting of capacities of certain implementing partners puts at risk the advancement of the programs and projects necessary to achieve the effects and outputs of this Framework.
- Insufficient mobilization of funds (national and international) to finance the 2030 Agenda, due to a fiscal imbalance and/or lack of external resources.
- Excessive centralism that prevents protagonism by local governments and cities.

Opportunities linked to the added value of the UNS

To face the identified risks, the following opportunities have been identified which, linked to the UNS and the construction process followed to prepare UNSDCF 2022-206, would mitigate their effect:

- **Alignment with long-term national priorities.** The UNSDCF has been aligned with national development priorities in the medium and long term, through the links established with the 2030 Agenda, the Vision of Peru to 2050 and with the policies of the National Agreement. In addition, the flexible and adaptive UNSDCF approach allows directing UNS efforts towards priorities that fluctuate over time.
- **Association with multiple actors.** UNS ability to convene and dialogue with actors from government, civil society, trade associations, private sector, academia, and international cooperation agencies to promote inclusive and sustainable alliances.
- **Emphasis on capacity building and political advocacy.** In line with the government's perception of the added value of the UNS in Peru, the UNSDCF focuses on generating results by taking advantage of the technical and political advocacy capacities of the AFPs.
- **Mobilization and attainment of financial resources.** The ability to reprogram and mobilize financial resources were put to the test during the early response to the health emergency, in addition to the ability to channel global financing mechanisms through specialized calls.

Annex 1: Results Matrix of the Cooperation Framework

Strategic priority	PE1: Well-being of people and equal access to opportunities
National development priority	<p>Vision 2050: Axis 1: People reach their potential with equal opportunities and without discrimination to enjoy a full life</p> <p>National Agreement: 10. Poverty alleviation 11. Promotion of equal opportunities without discrimination 12. Universal access to a free and quality public education and promotion and defense of culture and sport 13. Universal access to health services and social security 15. Promotion of Food Safety and Nutrition 16. Strengthening the Family, Promotion and Protection of Children, Adolescents and Youth 28. Full validity of the Constitution and human rights and access to justice and judicial independence 35. The Information Society / the Knowledge Society</p>
Related SDGs	<p>SDG 1: No poverty SDG 2: Zero hunger SDG 3: Good health and well-being SDG 4: Quality education SDG 5: Gender equality SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10: Reducing inequality SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals</p>
HR commitments and recommendations to which it contributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2018) • Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2015) • Universal Periodic Review (2017) • Working Group on Business and Human Rights (2018) • Committee on the Rights of the Child (2016) • Working Group Against Discrimination Against Women in Law and in Practice (2015) • Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (2020)
AFP	OHCHR, UNHCR, FAO, PAHO / WHO, UN HABITAT, UN WOMEN, UNAIDS, UNDP, IOM, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UNV, WFP
<p>Direct Effect 1. By 2026, people increase their access to decent work and the comprehensive social protection system, including a social protection floor, which ensures universal access to health including sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, food security, basic income security and care system, with an integrated approach and special emphasis on gender and rights.</p>	

Nbr.	SGD Nbr.	Indicator ¹¹⁵	Specific Indicator (Proxy)	Baseline (BI)	BI Year	Source	Available disaggregations ¹¹⁶
1a	1.2.1	1.2.1. Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age	Incidence of total monetary poverty	National: 30.1%	2020	ENAH0	Sex, age group, mother tongue, ethnic self-perception, disability status, rural / urban, natural region, geographic domain and department.
1b	1.3.1	1.3.1 Proportion of the population covered by systems or minimum levels of social protection, disaggregated by sex, distinguishing between children, the unemployed, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, victims of work accidents, the poor and the vulnerable.	Proportion of the population aged 14 and over with pension insurance	Pension insurance: 30.4%	2019	ENAH0	Lima / rest of the country, rural/urban, natural region, department, employed / unemployed, age group, disability status.
			Households with at least one person between 3 to 11 years of age, who attends state schools, who receives school breakfasts or lunches.	Qali Warma (breakfasts): 55.1% Qali Warma (lunches): 16.5%	2020	ENAH0	
			Heads of households elderly persons beneficiaries of the social program Pension 65	Pension 65 (heads of household): 18.3%	2020 (IV quarter)	ENAH0	
			Percentage of beneficiaries of the Juntos social program duly registered	Juntos (boys and girls): 51.2% Juntos (pregnant): 59.3%	2019	MIDIS	
1c	3.8.1	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services among the general population and	Proportion of the population with health insurance	Health insurance: 77.2%	2020	ENAH0	Sex, urban / rural, department.
			Population with Social Health Insurance according to the health care network	EsSalud (thousands): 11,811	2019	ESSALUD	

¹¹⁵ This matrix may be updated as a result of joint work between the UNS and the Government to develop new indicators and breakdowns. In addition, it is important to bear in mind that additional indicators will be included in the JWPs that will complement those presented in this matrix.

¹¹⁶ Although the table shows the baseline value at the national and aggregate level as an illustration, the different indicators will be evaluated for each of the available disaggregations.

		the most disadvantaged)	(ESSALUD), in thousands				
			Population with Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS), in thousands	SIS (thousands): 20,058	2019	SIS	
			Refugee and migrant population with Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS), in thousands	SIS: 8% (85,000 people)	2020	MINSA	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela
1d	3.1.1	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Estimation of the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Peru - Preliminary Estimate	MMR x 100 thousand NV: 60.7	2016	CDC / MINSA	
1e	2.2.1	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age, standard deviation <-2 from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards among children under 5 years of age	Chronic malnutrition rate among girls and boys under 5 years of age	National: 12.1%	2020	ENDES	Sex, Lima / rest of the country, urban / rural, natural region.
1f		Prevalence of anemia in boys and girls under 3 years of age	Girls and boys from 6 to 35 months with prevalence of anemia	National: 40.0%	2020	ENDES	Sex, urban / rural, department.
Direct Effect 2. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability have improved and equal access to quality universal education and special protection, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender and rights.							
Nbr.	SGD Nbr.	Indicator ¹¹⁷	Specific Indicator (Proxy)	Baseline (BI)	BI Year	Source	Available disaggregations ¹¹⁸
2a	4.1.1	4.1.1 Proportion of boys, girls and adolescents who, a) in the second and third grades, b)	Proportion of second grade primary school students with a satisfactory level in Reading Comprehension	2nd grade primary - Reading Comprehension: 37.6% - Mathematical	2019	ECE	Sex, urban / rural, department.

¹¹⁷ This matrix may be updated because of joint work between the UNS and the Government to develop new indicators and breakdowns. In addition, it is important to bear in mind that additional indicators will be included in the JWPs that will complement those presented in this matrix.

¹¹⁸ Although the table shows the baseline value at the national and aggregate level as an illustration, the different indicators will be evaluated for each of the available disaggregations.

		at the end of primary education and c) at the end of lower secondary education, have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in i) reading and ii) mathematics, disaggregated by sex	and Mathematical Reasoning	Reasoning: 17.0%			
			Proportion of fourth grade primary school students with a satisfactory level in Reading Comprehension and Mathematical Reasoning	4th grade primary -Reading Comprehension: 34.5% - Mathematical Reasoning: 34.0%	2019	ECE	Sex, urban / rural, department.
			Proportion of second grade secondary school students with a satisfactory level in Reading Comprehension and Mathematical Reasoning	2nd grade secondary - Reading Comprehension: 14.5% - Mathematical Reasoning: 17.7%	2019	ECE	Sex, urban / rural, department.
2b	4.5.1	4.5.1. Parity indices (between women and men, rural and urban areas, upper and lower wealth quintiles, and groups such as the disabled, indigenous peoples and those affected by conflict, as data become available) for all education indicators in this list that can be broken down.	Parity index in enrollment in initial, primary and secondary education of the population	Enrollment: - Initial: 1,014 -Primary: 1,002 -Secondary: 1,001	2019	ENAHO	Age range, urban / rural, natural region, poverty quintile.
			Parity index in enrollment in initial, primary and secondary education of the population	Attendance: - Initial: 1,014 -Primary: 1,003 -Secondary: 1,006	2019	ENAHO	Age range, urban / rural, natural region, poverty quintile.
			Parity index in enrollment in initial, primary and secondary education of the refugee and migrant population	Enrollment: - Initial: 1.34 -Primary: 1.3 -Secondary: 1.12	2020	MINEDU	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela
2c	--	Secondary completion rate, age group 17-19, disaggregated by sex, area of residence, mother tongue, poverty level, region	Completion rate, secondary, age group 17-19 as a proportion of the population	Age group 17-18: 76.8% Age group 18-19: 79.2%	2019	ENAHO	Sex, area of residence, mother tongue, poverty level, region
2d	4.3.1	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in education and in academic and non-	Higher education attendance rate of the population aged 17-24	National: 28.7% University: 19.3% Non-university: 9.4%	2019	ENAHO	Sex, urban / rural, department.

		academic training in the last 12 months, disaggregated by sex					
Direct Effect 3. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, lack of protection, poverty and food insecurity, increase their resilience to crisis situations through strengthened humanitarian response mechanisms and post-crisis recovery, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, rights and territory.							
Nbr.	SGD Nbr.	Indicator ¹¹⁹	Specific Indicator (Proxy)	Baseline (BI)	Year of the LB	Source	Available disaggregations ¹²⁰
3a	--	Index of vulnerability to food insecurity MIDIS	Vulnerability Index to Food Insecurity (VIA)	National: 0.251 (18% population high or very high vulnerability)	2018	MIDIS	
3b	--	Number of Venezuelan population in an irregular situation and total by type of documentation		Estimated population: 1.05 million Immigration permits: 481,000 (PTP, CME, other migratory qualities) Refugee applications: 532,000 People in an irregular situation: 160,000	2020	GTRM with SNM and CEPR	

¹¹⁹ This matrix may be updated as a result of joint work between the UNS and the Government to develop new indicators and breakdowns. In addition, it is important to bear in mind that additional indicators will be included in the JWPs that will complement those presented in this matrix.

¹²⁰ Although the table shows the baseline value at the national and aggregate level as an illustration, the different indicators will be evaluated for each of the available disaggregations.

Strategic priority		PE2: Management of the environment, climate change and disaster risk					
National development priority		<p>Vision 2050: Axis 2: Sustainable management of nature and measures against climate change</p> <p>National Agreement: 10. Poverty alleviation 11. Promotion of equal opportunities without discrimination 19. Sustainable development and environmental management 20. Development of science and technology 21. Development in infrastructure and housing 23. Agricultural and rural development policy 32. Disaster risk Management 33. State policy on water resources 34. Land use planning and management 35. The Information Society / the Knowledge Society</p>					
Related SDGs		<p>SDG 1: No poverty SDG 2: Zero hunger SDG 3: Good health and well-being SDG 4: Quality education SDG 5: Gender equality SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation SDG 7: Sustainable energy SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10: Reducing inequality SDG 11: Resilient cities SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production SDG 13: Climate action SDG 14: Life below water SDG 15: Life of terrestrial ecosystems SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions SDG 17 : Partnerships for the Goals</p>					
HR commitments and recommendations to which it contributes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2018) • Universal Periodic Review (2017) • Working Group on Business and Human Rights (2018) • Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (2020) 					
AFP		OHCHR, UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, IOM, ILO, UNIDO, UN HABITAT, PAHO / WHO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNODC, UNV, WFP					
Direct Effect 4. By 2026, the population and ecosystems, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, strengthen their resilience as a result of institutions and communities improving policies and implementing effective mechanisms or instruments for environmental, climate change, and disaster risk management and humanitarian crises management, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, rights, interculturality, life cycle and territory.							
Nbr.	SGD Nbr.	Indicator¹²¹	Specific Indicator (Proxy)	Baseline (BI)	Year of the LB	Source	Available disaggregations¹²²
4a	--	Percentage of the terrestrial and marine environment that is under	Total Protected Natural Area in the marine and terrestrial	29,434,628.23	2021	MINAM	

¹²¹ This matrix may be updated as a result of joint work between the UNS and the Government to develop new indicators and breakdowns. In addition, it is important to bear in mind that additional indicators will be included in the JWPs that will complement those presented in this matrix.

¹²² Although the table shows the baseline value at the national and aggregate level as an illustration, the different indicators will be evaluated for each of the available disaggregations.

		some form of conservation	environment (hectares)				
			Reserved Zones	National: 625,755.25	2019	MINAM	
4b	9.4.1	9.4.1 CO2 emissions per unit of added value	GHG Emissions	National: 205.29 MtCO2eq.	2016	INGEI, MINAM	
4c	--	Number of national and territorial institutions with provisions, normative and technical instruments and strategies to manage disaster risk	Percentage of Institutional Strategic Plans that incorporate disaster risk management	National: 56.76%	2018	ENAGERD	Level of government
			Percentage of financial execution of public investment in DRM	National: 51.40	2018	ENAGERD	Level of government
4d	--	EPCI Emergency Preparedness Capabilities Index	Level of Emergency or Disaster Preparedness by Level	Sector level: 2.33 Regional level: 2.91 Province level: 1.92	2019	EPCI	Department

Strategic priority		PE3: Competitiveness and inclusive and sustainable productivity					
National development priority		<p>Vision 2050: Axis 3: Sustainable development with decent employment and in harmony with nature</p> <p>National Agreement: 6. Foreign policy for peace, democracy, development and integration. 8. Political, economic and administrative decentralization to promote the integral, harmonious and sustained development of Peru. 10. Poverty alleviation 11. Promotion of equal opportunities without discrimination 14. Access to Full, Decent and Productive Employment 18. Search for competitiveness, productivity and formalization of economic activity 19. Sustainable development and environmental management 20. Development of science and technology 21. Development in infrastructure and housing 24. Foreign trade policy for the expansion of markets with reciprocity 23. Agricultural and rural development policy 28. Full validity of the Constitution and human rights and access to justice and judicial independence 35. The Information Society / the Knowledge Society</p>					
Related SDGs		SDG 1: No poverty SDG 2: Zero hunger SDG 4: Quality education SDG 5: Gender equality SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation SDG 7: Sustainable energy SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10: Reducing inequality SDG 11: Resilient cities SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production SDG 13: Climate action SDG 14: Life below water SDG 15: Life of terrestrial ecosystems SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals					
HR commitments and recommendations to which it contributes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2018) • Universal Periodic Review (2017) • Working Group on Business and Human Rights (2018) • Working Group Against Discrimination Against Women in Law and in Practice (2015) • Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (2020) 					
AFP		OHCHR, UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, IOM, ILO, UNIDO, UN HABITAT, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNOPS, UNV, WFP					
Direct Effect 5. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability and discrimination, improve their access to resilient livelihoods through the construction of a diversified, competitive, formalized, innovative, sustainable and inclusive productive matrix, with decent work and aligned to the potential of each territory, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, particularly through the economic empowerment of women.							
Nbr.	SGD Nbr.	Indicator¹²³	Specific Indicator (Proxy)	Baseline (BI)	Year of the LB	Source	Available disaggregations¹²⁴

¹²³ This matrix may be updated as a result of joint work between the UNS and the Government to develop new indicators and breakdowns. In addition, it is important to bear in mind that additional indicators will be included in the JWPs that will complement those presented in this matrix.

¹²⁴ Although the table shows the baseline value at the national and aggregate level as an illustration, the different indicators will be evaluated for each of the available disaggregations.

5a	--	Proportion of informal employment	Informal employment rate (8.3.1.2)	National: 75.3%	2020	ENAHO	Sex, Lima / rest of the country, urban / rural, natural region, department.
5b	9.5.1	9.5.1 R & D & I expenses	Research and development expenditures as a proportion of GDP	10%	2019	INEI / MEF	
5c	--	Growth rate of the number of formal MYPEs in the country	Number of formal MYPEs in the country	2,377,244	2019	SUNAT	
5d	9.c.1	9.c.1 Population with access to mobile network, broken down by technology	Households with access to Information and Communication Technology services and goods - ICT: Mobile Telephony, Computer and Internet	Mobile telephony: 95.0 % Internet: 38.7%	2020	ENAHO	Sex, Lima / rest of the country, urban / rural, natural region

Strategic priority	PE4: Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship
National development priority	<p>Vision 2050: Axis 4: Democratic, peaceful society, respectful of human rights and free from fear and violence Axis 5: Modern, efficient, transparent and decentralized state that guarantees a just and inclusive society, without corruption and without leaving no one behind</p> <p>National Agreement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the democratic regime and the rule of law 2. Democratization of political life and strengthening of the party system 3. Affirmation of national identity 4. Institutionalization of dialogue and agreement 5. Government according to objectives with strategic planning, national prospective and transparent procedures 6. Foreign policy for peace, democracy, development and integration 7. Eradication of violence and strengthening of civility and citizen security 8. Political, economic and administrative decentralization to promote the integral, harmonious and sustained development of Peru 9. National security policy 24. Affirmation of an efficient and transparent State 25. Caution of the institutionality of the Armed Forces and its service to democracy 26. Promotion of ethics and transparency and eradication of corruption, money laundering, tax evasion and contraband in all its forms 27. Eradication of illegal drug production, trafficking and consumption 28. Full validity of the Constitution and human rights and access to justice and judicial independence 29. Access to information, freedom of expression and freedom of the press 30. Elimination of terrorism and affirmation of national reconciliation 31. Fiscal sustainability and reduction of the debt burden

Related SDGs	SDG 1: End Poverty SDG 2: Zero Hunger SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10: Reducing Inequality SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals
HR commitments and recommendations to which it contributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee for the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2019) • Committee against Torture (2018) • Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2018) • Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2015) • Universal Periodic Review (2017) • Working Group on Business and Human Rights (2018) • Committee on the Rights of the Child (2016) • Working Group Against Discrimination Against Women in Law and in Practice (2015) • Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (2020) • Working Group on Enforced Disappearances (2015) • Special Rapporteur on the rights of human rights defenders (2020)
AFP	OHCHR, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UN WOMEN, UNAIDS, UN HABITAT, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNLIREC, UNODC, UNOPS, UNV

Direct Effect 6. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability and discrimination such as girls and boys, adolescents, youth and women, exercise their rights equally as a result of the strengthening of effective governance, social cohesion, access to justice and the fight against gender inequality and all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender, through an integrated approach.

Nbr.	SGD Nbr.	Indicator ¹²⁵	Specific Indicator (Proxy)	Baseline (BI)	Year of the LB	Source	Available disaggregations ¹²⁶
6a	5.2.1 / 16.1.3	5.2.1 / 16.1.3 Proportion of the population (women aged 15 to 49) that has suffered a) physical violence, b) psychological violence and c) sexual violence in the last 12 months by a partner or ex-partner	Proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 49 who have suffered physical and / or sexual violence by their husband or partner in the last 12 months	Physical violence: 8.3% Sexual violence: 2.0% Physical and / or sexual violence: 8.8%	2020	ENDES	
			Proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 49 who have suffered psychological and / or verbal violence exerted by their	Psychological and / or verbal violence: 34.5% Physical, sexual and / or psychological violence: 37.0%	2020	ENDES	

¹²⁵ This matrix may be updated as a result of joint work between the UNS and the Government to develop new indicators and breakdowns. In addition, it is important to bear in mind that additional indicators will be included in the JWPs that will complement those presented in this matrix.

¹²⁶ Although the table shows the baseline value at the national and aggregate level as an illustration, the different indicators will be evaluated for each of the available disaggregations.

			husband or partner in the last 12 months				
			Violence against women between the ages of 15 and 29 at some time by a husband or partner	Physical violence: 29.5% Sexual violence: 7.1% Psychological violence: 52.8% Total violence: 57.7%	2019	ENDES	
6b	10.3.1	10.3.1 Proportion of the population that declares that they have felt personally discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months for reasons of discrimination	Proportion of the population aged 18 and over who indicate that in the last five years they have felt mistreated or others have tried to discriminate against them	12.6%	2019	ENAHO	Sex, age group, mother tongue, ethnic self-perception and disability status
6c.	16.6.2	16.6.2 Proportion of the population that is satisfied with their last experience of public services	Level of trust in the country's institutions	Institutions: - National Registry of Identification and Civil Status: 55.1% - Ministry of Education: 36.6% - Armed Forces: 32.6% - Ombudsman's Office: 21.6% - National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration: 21.4% - National Office of Electoral Processes: 20.8% - National Police of Peru: 19.0% - District Municipality: 14.8% - National Elections Jury: 15.5% - Provincial Municipality: 14.0% - Public Ministry - Attorney General's Office: 14.5% - General Comptroller of the Republic: 14.0%	2019/2020 (Oct-19 to Mar-20)	ENAHO	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-Corruption Attorney: 12.7% - High Level Anti-Corruption Commission: 13.9% - Judicial Branch: 11.9% - Regional Government: 10.7% - Congress of the Republic: 4.3% - Political Parties: 3.0% 			
6d	--	Percentage of the population that recognizes corruption as one of the country's main problems	Main problems of the country: Corruption	National: 62.1%	2019 (Jul-Dec)	ENAHO	
6e.	16.10.1	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of murder, kidnapping, forced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associate members of the media, trade unionists and human rights defenders, in the last 12 months	Number of journalists, associate members of the media, trade unionists and human rights defenders who have been killed	3.0	2021	MINJUS	Sex, department, type of defender, class of attack, ethnicity and ethnic identification.
		16.10.1 Number of verified cases of murder, kidnapping, forced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associate members of the media, trade unionists and human rights defenders, in the last 12 months	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of murder, kidnapping, forced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associate members of the media, trade unionists and human rights defenders, in the last 12 months	0.0	2020	OHCHR	

Annex 2: International Recommendations of the Universal Human Rights System

The following table presents the main recommendations made to the country on Human Rights issues since 2015, both by the treaty bodies, special procedures and Universal Periodic Review. This exercise includes documents issued by:

- Special Rapporteur on the rights of human rights defenders (2020)
- Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (2020)
- Committee for the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2019)
- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2018)
- Working Group on Business and Human Rights (2018)
- Committee against Torture (2018)
- Universal Periodic Review (2017)
- Committee on the Rights of the Child (2016)
- Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2015)
- Working Group Against Discrimination Against Women in Law and in Practice (2015)
- Working Group on Enforced Disappearances (2015)

Strategic Priority: PE1. Well-being of people and equal access to opportunities		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
Direct Effect 1. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, increase their access to decent work and a comprehensive social protection system, including a social protection floor, which ensures universal access to health (including sexual and reproductive health), nutrition, food security, basic income security and the care system, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender and rights.	Recommends adoption of measures with an intercultural approach to guarantee Afro-Peruvian and indigenous women access to employment and sexual and reproductive health and health (paragraph 35)	CERD/C/PER/CO/22-23 (CERD 2018)
	Ensure that the third national plan to combat forced labor has specific goals, deadlines and that the human, technical and material resources necessary for its implementation are assigned (paragraph 29)	CERD/C/PER/CO/22-23 (CERD 2018)
	Strengthen the National Commission for the Fight against Forced Labor and the Labor Inspection System (paragraph 29)	CERD/C/PER/CO/22-23 (CERD 2018)
	Include in its next periodic report statistical information on the real dimension of the phenomenon of forced labor and how it affects indigenous peoples, Afro-Peruvians or other national or ethnic groups (paragraph 29)	CERD/C/PER/CO/22-23 (CERD 2018)
	Promote education and learning opportunities for people with disabilities (paragraph 90q)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Combat child labor and forced labor, for example, by improving data collection and the use of existing instruments and policies (paragraph 90l)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Redouble efforts to reduce labor informality (paragraph 90n)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people in accessing the labor market and in the workplace (paragraph 90s)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Ensure that the rights to health, education and employment of the indigenous community and the Afro-descendant community are respected and guaranteed (paragraph 111.180)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Raise the minimum age for admission to employment to 16 years and prohibit all	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)

Strategic Priority: PE1. Well-being of people and equal access to opportunities		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	dangerous forms of work for children under 18 years of age (paragraph 111.89)	
	increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities living in rural areas, women with disabilities and older persons with disabilities (paragraph 111.149)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Protect the rights of indigenous people and Afro-descendants, with special emphasis on the fight against discrimination towards indigenous and Afro-Peruvian women in the areas of employment and health (paragraph 111.160)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Establish effective mechanisms to monitor compliance with current legislation and relevant ILO conventions (paragraph 111.90)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Strengthen the protection of domestic workers (paragraph 111.91)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Guarantee equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (paragraph 116.76)	A/HRC/22/15 (EPU 2012)
	Ensure that the work of children is fully in line with international child labor standards with regard to the child's age, working hours, working conditions, education and health, including proper enforcement of the child labor system for authorization and registration. (paragraph 66.f)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Improving the accessibility and quality of education for all children, including intensifying quality training for teachers and improving their working conditions, particularly in rural areas, to encourage them to provide high-quality education. (paragraph 62.b)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Strengthen the measures adopted to combat school dropouts and increase the completion rate of secondary education, with special emphasis on children living in rural areas, indigenous and Afro-Peruvian children, pregnant girls and adolescent mothers (paragraph 62.e)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	a) Continue to intensify its efforts to combat child mortality and malnutrition, focusing primarily on children living in poverty, children living in rural and remote areas and indigenous children. b) Guarantee equal access to quality health care services for all children, including those living in rural and remote areas. c) Effectively implement its strategies aimed at reducing maternal mortality throughout the country, including strengthening the quality of prenatal care and the response capacity of health services. e) Intensify its efforts to promote breastfeeding up to 6 months of age. (paragraph 54)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Measures necessary to guarantee the protection of migrant border workers in accordance with Article 58 of the Convention. (paragraph 51)	CMW/C/PER/CO/1 (CMW 2015)
	Eliminate existing limitations on the hiring of migrant workers and guarantee treatment that is no less favorable than that received by	CMW/C/PER/CO/1 (CMW 2015)

Strategic Priority: PE1. Well-being of people and equal access to opportunities		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	nationals of the party State in accordance with the Convention (paragraph 49)	
	Addressing the high number of teenage pregnancies (paragraph 56.a)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances, ensure girls' access to safe abortion and post-abortion care (paragraph 56.b)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Ensure equal access to mental health care services with a view to eliminating the prevalence of suicide and depression among adolescents. (paragraph 56.d)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Fighting the incidence of drug use by children and adolescents, which entails, among other things, providing them with accurate and objective information and education (paragraph 56.e)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	fight child mortality and malnutrition, focusing primarily on children living in poverty, children living in rural and remote areas and indigenous children. (paragraph 54.a)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Reduce maternal mortality throughout the country, including strengthening the quality of prenatal care and the response capacity of health services (paragraph 54.c)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Ensure that children with disabilities have real and free access to health and rehabilitation services, and early detection and intervention programs (paragraph 52.d)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Decriminalize abortion in cases of rape, incest, risk to the mental health of women and in cases of unviability of the fetus. Also consider exceptions for those under 16 years of age given the high risk to their health (paragraph 86.b)	A/HRC/29/40/Add.2 * (WG Discrimination against Women, 2015)
	Guarantee the free distribution of emergency contraception and ensure free and systematic access to contraceptives. (paragraph 86.c)	A/HRC/29/40/Add.2 * (WG Discrimination against Women, 2015)
	Adopt a comprehensive labor legal framework to guarantee decent work for all working women (paragraph 86.f)	A/HRC/29/40/Add.2 * (WG Discrimination against Women, 2015)
	Immediately implement the minimum wage and guarantee health insurance for all domestic workers (paragraph 86.g)	A/HRC/29/40/Add.2 * (WG Discrimination against Women, 2015)
	Improve the system for granting reparations in health, symbolic, collective, in education (paragraph 88.d)	A/HRC/29/40/Add.2 * (WG Discrimination against Women, 2015)
	Guarantee access to health services for all women, including prevention, particularly for women in a situation of socioeconomic precariousness (paragraph 89.e)	A/HRC/29/40/Add.2 * (WG Discrimination against Women, 2015)
	Reinforce the adolescent pregnancy prevention strategy by ensuring that sexual education is taught from primary school and providing differentiated services in sexual and reproductive health (paragraph 89.f)	A/HRC/29/40/Add.2 * (WG Discrimination against Women, 2015)
	In order to address racial disparities in employment, quotas and incentives must be effectively implemented in the public and private sectors. (paragraph 127)	A/HRC/45/44/Add.2 (GT Exp Afrod, 2020).
	Take emergency protection measures for the protection of the Afro-Peruvian population,	A/HRC/45/44/Add.2 (GT Exp Afrod, 2020).

Strategic Priority: PE1. Well-being of people and equal access to opportunities		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	reporting structural racism in health care for Afro-Peruvians (paragraph 132)	
	It is urgent to adopt a systematic and effective policy to combat malnutrition and anemia in Afro-descendant children. (paragraph 126)	A/HRC/45/44/Add.2 (GT Exp Afrod, 2020).
	Provide social protection for Afro-Peruvian women and children (paragraph 134)	A/HRC/45/44/Add.2 (GT Exp Afrod, 2020).
	Provide a larger budget to the Ministry of Health to expand and strengthen the health repair plan. (paragraph 81, e, h).	A/HRC/33/51/Add.3 (GT Desap Forz, 2016)
Direct Effect 2. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability have improved and equal access to quality universal education and special protection, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender and rights.	Recommends that it adopt measures with an intercultural approach to guarantee Afro-Peruvian and indigenous women access to education (paragraph 35)	CERD/C/PER/CO/22-23 (CERD 2018)
	Adopt measures to facilitate access to the labor market for people with disabilities (paragraph 90q)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Raise the minimum age for admission to employment to be the same as the age for completion of compulsory schooling (15 years) (paragraph 90p)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Protect the rights of indigenous people and Afro-descendants, with special emphasis on the fight against discrimination towards indigenous and Afro-Peruvian women in the areas of employment and health (paragraph 111.160)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Increase children's access to information and education on sexual and reproductive health and rights, particularly in schools, as well as access to sexual and reproductive health services (paragraph 111.141)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Guarantee the full recognition of sexual and reproductive rights through access to comprehensive sexuality education. (paragraph 111.100)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Step up its efforts to implement an inclusive education system (paragraph 52.b)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Establish a system to provide education for children with disabilities who have been out of school for many years and cannot read or write (paragraph 52.c)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC, 2016)
	Continue to improve the accessibility and quality of education for all children (paragraph 62.b)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC, 2016)
	Guarantee the right to free and compulsory education without indirect or hidden costs (paragraph 62.d)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC, 2016)
	Strengthen the measures taken to combat school dropout and raise the secondary school completion rate (paragraph 62.)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC, 2016)
	Direct Effect 3. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, lack of protection, poverty and food insecurity, increase their resilience to crisis situations through strengthened humanitarian response	Take more measures to combat poverty and improve the standard of living of the population, particularly those living in rural areas (paragraph 111.83)
Reduce widespread child poverty (paragraph 111.140)		A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
Intensify its efforts to eliminate poverty and extreme poverty and expand access to safe drinking water and sanitation, with special		CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)

Strategic Priority: PE1. Well-being of people and equal access to opportunities		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
mechanisms and post-crisis recovery, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, rights and territory.	emphasis on rural areas and indigenous communities. (paragraph 60)	
	The Government should take measures to mitigate climate change in partnership and consultation with Afro-Peruvians, including through the implementation of the framework law on climate change. (paragraph 138)	A/HRC/45/44/Add.2

Strategic Priority: PE2. Management of the environment, climate change and disaster risk		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
Direct Effect 4. By 2026, the population and ecosystems, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability, strengthen their resilience as a result of institutions and communities improving policies and implementing effective mechanisms or instruments for environmental, climate change, and disaster risk management and humanitarian crises management, through an integrated approach with special emphasis on gender, rights, interculturality, life cycle and territory.	Establish an adequate and effective mechanism that allows the claim and restitution of ancestral lands and territories, ensuring the allocation of adequate human, technical and financial resources for the effective functioning of such mechanism (paragraph 17. a)	CERD/C/PER/CO/22-23 (CERD 2018)
	Step up its efforts to empower rural women and women living in remote areas to cope with and adapt to climate change. (paragraph 38)	CEDAW/C/PER/CO/7-8
	Guarantee the protection of the rights that indigenous peoples have to possess, use, develop and control their lands, territories and resources with full security	CERD/C/PER/CO/22-23 (CERD 2018)
	Fill existing gaps in the protection of human rights, in particular with regard to the rights of indigenous peoples to land and natural resources, the right to a healthy environment (paragraph 90. b)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Protect the rights of indigenous peoples with regard to water and a safe environment, especially when granting extraction concessions (paragraph 111. 175)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Integrate a gender perspective in land acquisition and land use change, and ensure that women are provided with adequate compensation for large-scale acquisition of land and other resources. (paragraph 38)	CEDAW/C/PER/CO/7-8

Strategic priority: PE3. Inclusive and sustainable competitiveness and productivity		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
Direct Effect 5. By 2026, people, especially those who are in a greater situation of vulnerability and discrimination, improve their access to resilient livelihoods through the construction of a diversified, competitive, formalized, innovative, sustainable and inclusive productive matrix, with decent	Adopt measures with an intercultural approach to guarantee employment for Afro-Peruvian and indigenous women. (paragraph 35)	CERD/C/PER/CO/22-23
	Eliminate barriers that, in practice, prevent access to employment services, including through the timely issuance of identity documents (paragraph 37.b)	CERD/C/PER/CO/22-23
	Measures aimed at evaluating the social and environmental sustainability of agro-industrial projects (paragraph 91J)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)

Strategic priority: PE3. Inclusive and sustainable competitiveness and productivity		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
work, aligned to the potential of each territory, and with an integrated approach and special emphasis on gender, particularly through the economic empowerment of women.	Reduce labor informality (paragraph 90l)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people in accessing the labor market and in the workplace (paragraph 90s)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Recommend all companies pay special attention to the effects of business activities on the human rights of some groups, such as indigenous peoples and women.	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Provide access to clear information on the negative consequences for human rights caused by business activities, such as special agreements between companies and the Government. (paragraph 91.e)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Increase the effectiveness of state mechanisms for out-of-court claims, as well as the capacity of the Ombudsman's Office to process complaints of human rights violations related to business activities. (paragraph 90.y)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Raise awareness of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. (paragraph 90.a)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Modify the legislation for the protection of human rights, in particular with regard to indigenous peoples to land and natural resources, the right to a healthy environment and health and the right to freedom of expression and assembly, included in ILO Conventions (paragraph 90.b)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Advise state and private companies on human rights due diligence (paragraph 90.i)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Attention should be paid to protection against discrimination related to business activities, against women, LGTBI people, and people with disabilities.	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Apply general observations no. 16 (2013), on the obligations of the State in relation to the impact of the business sector on the rights of the child, and no. 11 (2009), on indigenous children and their rights under the Convention:	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Take into account the needs and interests of indigenous women in all social investment programs that allocate benefits or compensation for damages suffered as a result of extractive industries activities, including resettlement and training solutions;	A/HRC/29/40/Add.2* (GT Disc against Woman, 2015)
	Ensure that the rights to employment of the indigenous community and the Afro-descendant community are respected and guaranteed (paragraph 111.180)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Protect the rights of people with disabilities, and study how to increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities living in rural areas, women with disabilities and the elderly with disabilities (paragraph 111.149)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)

Strategic Priority: PE4 Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
<p>Direct Effect 6. By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability and discrimination such as girls and boys, adolescents, youth and women, exercise their rights equally as a result of the strengthening of effective governance, social cohesion, access to justice and the fight against gender inequality and all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender, through an integrated approach.</p>	<p>Ensure that the definition of victim in domestic legislation is consistent with Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention; Guarantee that all victims of forced disappearance have access to comprehensive reparations and that all obstacles and limitations for their enrollment in the Comprehensive Reparations Program are eliminated; Ensure that the reparations system is sensitive to the individual conditions of the victims; Guarantee comprehensive reparation for victims of forced disappearances that occurred after the 1980-2000 period. (paragraph 29)</p>	<p>CED/C/PER/CO/1 (Committee against Forced Disappearance, 2019)</p>
	<p>Adopt the legislative measures necessary to regulate, in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 6, of the Convention, the legal situation of disappeared persons whose fate or whereabouts has not been clarified and that of their relatives, in areas such as social protection, family law and property rights. (paragraph 31)</p>	<p>CED/C/PER/CO/1 (Committee against Forced Disappearance, 2019)</p>
	<p>The Committee also wishes to emphasize the particularly cruel effect of enforced disappearances on the human rights of women and children. Place special emphasis on the need to integrate gender perspectives adapted to the sensitivity of boys and girls in the application of the rights and obligations derived from the Convention. (paragraph 37)</p>	<p>CED/C/PER/CO/1 (Committee against Forced Disappearance, 2019)</p>
	<p>Redouble efforts to search, locate and release all missing persons and, if found dead, for the dignified restitution of their mortal remains. (paragraph 33)</p>	<p>CED/C/PER/CO/1 (Committee against Forced Disappearance, 2019)</p>
	<p>Expressly include in its domestic legislation the prohibition of expulsion, return, surrender or extradition when there are well-founded reasons to believe that the person subject to said measure would be in danger of being a victim of forced disappearance; Ensure that there are clear and specific criteria and procedures to assess and verify risk. Ensure effective access to an appeal. (paragraph 29)</p>	<p>CED/C/PER/CO/1 (Committee against Forced Disappearance, 2019)</p>
	<p>From the beginning of the deprivation of liberty, all persons deprived of liberty have immediate access to a lawyer and that their families or any other person of their choice be informed of their deprivation of liberty and the place where they are being held, as well as their transfer. All cases of deprivation of liberty, without exception, are registered in official registers and / or updated files (paragraph 25.a and b)</p>	<p>CED/C/PER/CO/1 (Committee against Forced Disappearance, 2019)</p>

Strategic Priority: PE4 Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	The party State should adopt effective measures to guarantee that all detainees enjoy in practice all the fundamental safeguards from the very beginning of their deprivation of liberty in accordance with international standards (paragraph 13)	CED/C/PER/CO/1 (Committee against Forced Disappearance, 2019)
	The party State should guarantee the functional autonomy of the national preventive mechanism and provide the necessary resources for its operation.	CED/C/PER/CO/1 (Committee against Forced Disappearance, 2019)
	Guarantee that all complaints of torture are investigated promptly and impartially by an independent body and facilitate the victims' access to justice, through the relevant legal support, including free legal assistance when justified, and guarantee that the alleged perpetrators are duly prosecuted and, if found guilty, imposed penalties commensurate with the seriousness of their acts; e) Ensure that justice operators receive the necessary training that allows them to correctly determine the applicable criminal offense in cases of torture and ill-treatment; f) Compile statistical data on the number of complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions and penalties imposed in cases of torture and ill-treatment. (paragraph 17)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)
	The party State should ensure that all police attacks based on sexual orientation or gender identity are investigated and those responsible are brought to justice. It must also take all necessary measures to guarantee the physical integrity of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in all settings, including places of detention. (paragraph 23)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)
	a) Redouble its efforts to alleviate overcrowding in detention centers, mainly through recourse to alternative measures to custodial sentences and continue work to improve prison facilities. In this regard, the Committee draws the party State's attention to the Standard Minimum Rules. b) Adopt urgent measures to correct deficiencies related to the general conditions of life in prisons; c) Ensure that preventive detention is not excessively prolonged; d) Guarantee the strict separation between pretrial and convicted prisoners in all places of detention; e) Guarantee the allocation of human and material resources necessary for the correct medical and health care of inmates; g) Ensure that body searches are carried out respecting the intrinsic dignity of persons deprived of liberty. (paragraph 25)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)
	Ensure that all cases of death during deprivation of liberty are investigated promptly and impartially by an independent body. Promote measures to prevent and reduce violence between persons deprived of liberty. (paragraph 29)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)

Strategic Priority: PE4 Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	Continue the development and implementation of mandatory training programs and provide the necessary instruction to all public servants, in particular members of the National Police of Peru, the Armed Forces, the administration of justice, prison officers and other people who may participate in the custody, questioning or treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment. (paragraph 31)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)
	Continue the investigation and prosecution of cases related to human rights violations that occurred between 1980 and 2000. (paragraph 33.a)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)
	Continue to ensure that the right to truth, reparation and safeguards of non-repetition are guaranteed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Convention. (paragraph 35)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)
	Ensure that all cases of gender-based violence against women and girls, especially those cases in which there have been actions or omissions by State authorities or other entities that give rise to the international responsibility of the party State in accordance with the Convention, be thoroughly investigated, that the alleged perpetrators be prosecuted and, if convicted, duly punished, and that the victims obtain reparation, including adequate compensation; c) Provide compulsory training on the prosecution of gender-based violence to judges, prosecutors and members of the law enforcement, and carry out awareness-raising campaigns on all forms of violence against women; d) Ensure that victims of gender violence receive medical care, psychological support and the legal assistance they need. (paragraph 39)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)
	The Committee urges the party State to adopt the necessary legislative and other measures in order to: a) Ensure that no person may be expelled, returned or extradited to another State when there are well-founded reasons to believe that they would be at personal and foreseeable risk of being subjected to torture; b) Guarantee that all persons who are in its territory or under its jurisdiction have effective access to the procedure for the determination of refugee status. (paragraph 47)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)
	The party State should adopt the necessary measures to guarantee that human rights defenders and journalists can carry out their work and activities freely in the party State, without fear of reprisals or attacks. It must also investigate promptly, exhaustively and impartially all violations committed against human rights defenders and journalists, and provide reparation to the victims. (paragraph 49)	CAT/C/PER/CO/7* Committee against Torture (2018)

Strategic Priority: PE4 Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	Take steps to ensure prior and informed consultations with indigenous peoples and other communities affected by development projects and business operations and take additional steps to ensure informed participation, such as the provision of legal and technical assistance, and full access to information, as well as the imposition of effective sanctions in case of non-compliance. (paragraph 88.d)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Take measures to remove obstacles to the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining, the investigation of attacks and murders of trade unionists and the punishment of the perpetrators. (paragraph 90.m)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	It takes measures to strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, including the enactment of laws, as well as the establishment of mechanisms to deal with attacks and physically protect them from acts of aggression and intimidation. (paragraph 90.u)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Take steps to address instances of excessive use of force by police officers and members of the security forces and promptly, impartially and effectively investigate allegations of excessive use of force. (paragraph 90.v)	A/HRC/38/48/Add.2 (GT Transnational Companies 2018)
	Adopt measures to promote a safe, respectful and conducive space for civil society, including by abolishing legal and regulatory measures that unjustifiably limit the rights to freedom of expression and association, and ensuring that the rights of indigenous peoples' communities to prior consultation on extractive projects are rigorously applied (paragraph 111.176)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Apply the necessary measures to promote the rights of human rights defenders, in order to protect them against harassment, intimidation or physical violence (111.71);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Adopt effective legislative measures to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders (111.66);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue efforts to combat multiple forms of discrimination against women, particularly in rural areas, with regard to access to justice and decision-making positions (111.113);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Introduce a broad public policy that recognizes the role of human rights defenders, establishes mechanisms for their effective protection, and conducts exhaustive and impartial investigations in all cases of aggression, harassment, and intimidation committed against them (111.70, 111.72);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Strengthen technical cooperation with United Nations organizations to help address the problems of domestic violence and sexual violence, in particular violence against women and girls, and ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice (111.123);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)

Strategic Priority: PE4 Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	Intensify efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and ensure that women victims of violence receive adequate help and that perpetrators are brought to justice (111.111);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Protect the activities of human rights defenders (111.74);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and related intolerance based on gender, age, nationality, language, religion, belief, opinion, political activity, union activity, kinship, health status, disability, sexual orientation or other personal characteristics, paying special attention to the structural elements of discrimination that may affect the effective exercise of the rights to health, education, decent work and participation in decision-making (111.25);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Adopt measures to improve the representation of women in decision-making positions in the public sector, including considering the possibility of adopting temporary special measures to accelerate the achievement of this objective (111.139)	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Improve access to justice for women, indigenous peoples, and migrants (111.81);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue the fight against corruption in government instances and support the independent investigation of the alleged extrajudicial executions of 27 people by members of the Peruvian National Police (111.48);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue the application of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, in particular the fight against impunity, the application of the Comprehensive Reparations Plan, and the effective application of the National Plan for the Search for Disappeared Persons (111.78);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue the fight against corruption and impunity at all levels of the criminal justice system (111.77);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue to advance efforts to address gender inequality and adopt new measures, such as the enactment of specific legislation to protect vulnerable population groups, such as women, children and indigenous peoples, from violence and exploitation (111.106);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Within the framework of the process of fighting impunity, effectively investigate cases of forced sterilization (111.97);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Put in place effective measures to guarantee access to justice for victims of all forms of violence against women (111.126);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue its efforts to reduce and eradicate gender-based violence, guaranteeing due diligence in the prosecution and trial of the perpetrators and provide the relevant training to the competent authorities (111.128);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)

Strategic Priority: PE4 Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	Apply specialized protocols to attend to and investigate cases of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, particularly when the victims are children and adolescents (111.36);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue making progress in promoting gender equality, so that women have greater representation in politics and that quotas are respected in regional and municipal elections (111.136);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Ensure that the use of force and firearms by the security forces is regulated in accordance with the principles of necessity and proportionality, and that all cases of deaths and excessive use of force by the security forces during civilian demonstrations are duly investigated. (111.49);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Consider the possibility of adopting measures to protect human rights defenders against threats and intimidation to guarantee that they can carry out their functions properly (111.73);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue working to improve access to justice and the economic, social and cultural rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples (111.179);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Create and implement a specific mechanism that provides comprehensive assistance and protection to human rights defenders, especially defenders of communities affected by mining and hydroelectric projects (111.68);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Take measures to reduce cases of violence against women, including training for security forces, prosecutors and judges to increase gender awareness and sensitivity (111,132);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and investigate, prosecute, and punish the individuals and groups involved (111.58);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Modify current legislation to recognize sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds for discrimination and allow the prosecution of crimes motivated by prejudice on this basis (111.27);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Adopt new measures to protect women and children, in particular from violence and exploitation (116.41);	A/HRC/37/8 (EPU 2017)
	Maintain the stability of judges and prosecutors in their positions to guarantee the continuity of complex judicial processes and ensure the impartiality and independence of the magistrates (paragraph c)	A/HRC/33/51/Add.3 (GT Disappearances 2016)
	Strengthen the role of the Vice Ministry of Human Rights and Access to Justice, so that it may play a more active and leadership role, mainly in tasks of searching for the disappeared and managing the database (paragraph 78 d)	A/HRC/33/51/Add.3 (GT Disappearances 2016)
	Provide training in national legislation and international standards on forced disappearance and other crimes against humanity (paragraph 80 e)	A/HRC/33/51/Add.3 (GT Disappearances 2016)

Strategic Priority: PE4 Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	Identify the greatest challenges in the work of the Peruvian justice administration system and overcome them. (paragraph 80 m)	A/HRC/33/51/Add.3 (GT Disappearances 2016)
	Ensure the effective application of the legislation that recognizes the right of the child to be heard in the pertinent judicial proceedings. (paragraph 32.c)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Take appropriate measures to protect children from police and military actions in the context of measures taken to guarantee public safety and hold the perpetrators of human rights violations accountable. (paragraph 36)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	a) Properly investigate all cases of violence against children and hold perpetrators accountable for such crimes. b) Guarantee children's effective access to justice. (paragraph 42)	CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5 (CRC 2016)
	Establish a centralized statistical system that makes it possible to ascertain access to justice for women, especially the cases reported and tried and those archived. (paragraph 86.b)	A/HRC/29/40/Add.2 (WG Discrimination against women 2015)
	Formulate and execute simple procedures for the regularization of migrants and make them known through information campaigns at the local and national level. It is also recommended that the procedures are in line with the principle of non-discrimination and are easily accessible to migrant workers in an irregular situation and their families. The Committee also recommends that permits be created to prevent the expulsion of groups in vulnerable situations and ties to the State and / or family reunification (paragraph 57)	CMW/C/PER/CO/1 (CMW 2015)
	Establish mechanisms for social dialogue with trade unions, to guarantee that migrant workers in an irregular situation can enjoy their union rights in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention. (paragraph 37)	CMW/C/PER/CO/1 (CMW 2015)
	Focus public defense services aimed at Afro-Peruvians. (paragraph 72.m)	A/HRC/45/44/Add.2 (GT Exp Afrod, 2020).
	Facilitate reparatory justice for Afro-Peruvians. (paragraph 111)	A/HRC/45/44/Add.2 (GT Exp Afrod, 2020).
	Take immediate steps to recognize and promote the work of human rights defenders and combat their stigmatization. (paragraph 78)	A/HRC/46/35/Add.2 (HRD Rapporteur, 2020)
	Promote the active public participation of women human rights defenders. (paragraph 79)	A/HRC/46/35/Add.2 (HRD Rapporteur, 2020)
	The Government should guarantee the safety of human rights defenders and in particular: a) Apply the necessary measures to guarantee complaints made by defenders to the authorities; b) Ensure that law enforcement agencies have the necessary means to safeguard the life and health of defenders at risk; c) Intensify efforts to launch the register of risk situations for human rights defenders and ensure that it reflects the full picture of	A/HRC/46/35/Add.2 (HRD Rapporteur, 2020)

Strategic Priority: PE4 Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship		
Direct effect	Recommendations - Treaty Bodies / Special Procedures / Universal Periodic Review	Referral code
	<p>the available data on attacks suffered by human rights defenders, including criminalization and gender-based assaults; d) Strengthen the obligations incumbent on state, regional and municipal authorities; e) Establish a multisectoral mechanism for the protection of defenders by 2021. (paragraph 81)</p>	
	<p>In accordance with international human rights law, end the practice of criminally accusing defenders and community leaders who organize demonstrations for acts committed by third parties. (paragraph 82)</p>	A/HRC/46/35/Add.2 (HRD Rapporteur, 2020)

Annex 3: Summary of queries for the preparation of the UNSDCF

Date	Meeting name	Participants	Number of participants external to the UNS	Dynamics
03.24.21	Consultation and validation workshop. Priorities and direct effects of the new UN cooperation framework in Peru, 2022-2026	APCI, Chancellery, CEPLAN, MEF, PCM, SNU	• 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the CCA, process of construction of the UNSDCF, 4 strategic priorities and 6 direct effects in charge of the UNS. • Round of interventions and contributions in plenary.
03.25.21	Meeting held between the constituents of the ILO, the ILO Office For the Andean Countries and the Office of the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system in Peru	MTPE, CATP, CUT, CGTP, CTP, CONFIEP, ILO, RCO	• 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-workshop: material was sent in advance for review. • Presentation of the CCA, process of construction of the UNSDCF, 4 strategic priorities and 6 direct effects in charge of the UNS. • Bilateral discussion in groups. • Round of interventions and contributions in plenary. • Post: there was a space to receive contributions by mail
03.26.21	Consultation and validation workshop. Priorities and direct effects of the new UN cooperation framework in Peru, 2022-2026.	Civil Society Organisations Action Against Hunger, ADRA Peru, AHF PERU, Association of Agricultural Producers Guilds of Peru, Missionaries Association of San Carlos Scalabrinianos, Help in Action, Biodiversity International, CARE Peru, Cáritas, Caritas Arquidiocesana de Cusco, CCEFIRO, CDD Peru, CEDEMUNEP, CEDET, CEDRO, Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán, CEPESJU, CHIRAPAQ, CIREMI-Interreligious Committee,	• 144	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-workshop: The material for the workshop was sent to the participants in advance. • Presentation of the CCA, process of construction of the UNSDCF, 4 strategic priorities and 6 direct effects in charge of the UNS. • Discussions in 4 groups, moderated by the UNS, according to strategic priority,

		<p>CODIP, College of Obstetricians of Peru, CONDESAN, Conveagro, Peruvian Red Cross, Education with Equality, SJM Encounters, Es Hoy, Fe y Alegría Peru, France Volontaires / Red Soy Voluntari@, Fundación SM, GIVAR, GRD, GRI, Grupo GEA, HIAS PERU, ICRAF, IFRC Independiente, INPPARES, INSAP / SPC, IPRODES, Kunan, L + 1, Manuela Ramos, Mission Inclusion, ODISEX, Peru 2021, Plan International, Practical Action, PRISMA, Profonanpe, Promsex, PROSA, RAE, Reciclame, Red Arequipa Voluntaria (RAV), Red Interquorum, Red Transex, Reproductive Health Supplies COALITION / FOROLAC, RET, Socios en Salud, SPOG, TECHO, Terre des Hommes Suisse, Transparency International, Unión Venezolana en Perú, World Vision</p> <p>Academy: APDP, ANC, DESCO, GRADE, IDEHPUCP, PUCP, Toulouse Lautrec, IUCN South America, Universidad Católica Sedes Sapientiae, Universidad de Lima, Universidad del Pacífico, Universidad San Martín de Porres, UPCH, USIL</p> <p>Embassies / International Cooperation: AECID Peru, Swiss Cooperation- SDC, Embassy of Japan, Embassy of the United Kingdom, European Union, USAID</p> <p>Unions: CATP, CTP, CUT PERU, SINTRAHOGARP</p> <p>Private Sector: CONFIEP-Global, Antamina, ALOXI</p> <p>Others: National Agreement, Ombudsman's Office</p>		<p>around the following questions: i) What challenges does the country face to achieve the strategic priority?; ii) What actions would you propose to take to address these challenges?; and iii) What actors should be taken into consideration to carry out these actions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group discussions were supported by the Mural platform. This platform allowed an interactive participation of the participants that simulated a face-to-face session. • The participants presented the conclusions of their group work in Plenary. • Closure: it was indicated that participants could continue to send their comments to the proposal. • Post workshop: reception and inclusion of comments.
04.20.21	<p>Consultation and validation workshop. Priorities and direct effects of the new UN cooperation</p>	<p>APCI, MIDIS, MINSA, MINEDU, MIDAGRI, Defensoría del Pueblo, MVCS, MINCETUR, MTC, MINAM, MTPE, JNE, ONPE, MINCUL, PJ, SNU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-workshop: The material for the workshop was sent to the participants in advance. • Presentation of the CCA, process of

	framework in Peru, 2022-2026.			<p>construction of the UNSDCF, 4 strategic priorities and 6 direct effects in charge of the UNS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions in 4 groups, moderated by the UNS, according to strategic priority, around the following questions: i) What challenges does the country face to achieve the strategic priority?; ii) What actions would you propose to take to address these challenges? The participants presented the conclusions of their group work in Plenary. Closure: it was indicated that participants could continue to send their comments to the proposal. Post-workshop: comments were received that were included in the Cooperation Framework.
05.13.21	Meeting held between the constituents of the ILO, the ILO Office For the Andean Countries and the RCO	MTPE, CATP, CUT, CGTP, CTP, CONFIEP, ILO, RCO	• 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of progress of the work carried out. Round of interventions and contributions in plenary.
06.15.21	Final Consultation and Validation Workshop of the new Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development 2022-2026	APCI, Chancellery, CEPLAN, MEF, Ombudsman's Office, PCM, SNU	• 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-workshop: The draft Cooperation Framework was sent to the participants before the workshop so that they could review it. Presentation to the Peruvian Government of the text proposal for the new United Nations Sustainable Development

				<p>Cooperation Framework in Peru (UNSDCF 2022-2026).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion and reception of comments in plenary, to be incorporated in the final version of the document. • Post-workshop: comments were received that were included in the Cooperation Framework.
06.22.21 and 06.23.21	4 Validation Meetings of the Cooperation Framework of the United Nations System 2022-2026- Government (1 meeting for each SP)	CEPLAN, INEI, MINSA, MIDIS, CULTURA, MTPE, MINJUS, MINEDU, MEF, MINAM, PRODUCE, MINEM, MINCETUR, MIDAGRI, MTC, Public Ministry, JNE, Judicial Power, Ombudsman's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, APCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 1: 30 • Session 2: 18 • Session 3: 16 • Session 4: 16 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the UNSDCF formulation schedule. • Review of Strategic Priorities Guidelines and Instructions for the establishment of national conformities. • Opinions from attendees were collected. • Agreement on the formality of the collection of sectoral opinions.

Annex 4: PAHO / WHO Letter



REFERENCIA: LEG/L/606/21

3 de septiembre del 2021

Estimados Sres. Maúrtua de Romaña y Garafulic:

En mi condición de Directora de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS) y Directora Regional de la Organización Mundial de la Salud para su Oficina Regional para las Américas (OMS), he delegado autoridad a nuestro Representante en el Perú para suscribir el Marco de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible entre la Republica del Perú y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas 2022-2026 (Marco de Cooperación), sujeto a lo siguiente:

- Atendiendo a la doble personalidad jurídica de la OPS, como agencia del Sistema Interamericano y como agencia especializada del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas (SNU), la OPS continuará prestando cooperación técnica directa a la Republica del Perú, preservando su independencia como organismo Interamericano, mientras participa en el equipo de Naciones Unidas a nivel país (UNCT).
- En consonancia con su mandato y condición independiente del SNU, la OPS colabora con los gobiernos nacionales sobre la base de planes de trabajo bienales y presupuestos elaborados y acordados conjuntamente, los cuales son los principales instrumentos de rendición de cuentas entre la OPS y sus Estados Miembros y la base de los esfuerzos de movilización de recursos financieros y humanos de la OPS. Las actividades de la OPS previstas en estos instrumentos y financiados con recursos propios no se sujetan al Marco de Cooperación ni a sus requisitos relativos a recursos financieros, incluida la presentación de informes. En ese sentido, la OPS provee información pertinente sobre todas las actividades de la OPS/OMS en su Informe Anual de la Oficina de País correspondiente.

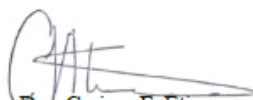
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Excmo. Sr. Embajador Oscar Maúrtua de Romaña
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Gobierno de la Republica del Perú

Señor Igor Garafulic
Coordinador Residente
Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en el Perú

- En conformidad con su condición jurídica, el presente Marco de Cooperación solo incluye las actividades de los planes de trabajo y presupuestos bienales de la OPS que son financiadas exclusivamente por la OMS y alineadas con el Marco de Cooperación. También se incluyen las actividades que son parte de programas conjuntos, en la cual la OPS participa como Oficina Regional de la OMS, y que son financiadas con fondos verticales de las Naciones Unidas y alineadas con el Marco de Cooperación.
- La firma y participación de la OPS en el Marco de Cooperación (incluidos todos sus Anexos) no constituye delegación de autoridad al Coordinador Residente, ni el reconocimiento de compromisos financieros u obligaciones con el SNU por parte de la OPS como agencia del Sistema Interamericano.
- En su capacidad exclusiva como Oficina Regional para las Américas de la OMS, la OPS sigue comprometida en participar activamente en el UNCT y en la implementación del Marco de Cooperación, con el fin de contribuir al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS). Al hacerlo, la OPS aplicará sus principios de cooperación técnica y se regirá por sus propios reglamentos, normas y procedimientos.

Hago propicia la ocasión para expresar a ustedes, las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.



Dra. Carissa F. Etienne
Directora

cc. Dr. Carlos Garzón, Representante de la OPS/OMS en el Perú