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Country programme document for Peru (2022–2026)

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	4
III. Programme and risk management	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Peru (2022–2026).....	10



I. UNDP within the Cooperation Framework

1. The UNDP country programme document is aligned with the long-term development plan of Peru – Vision 2050 – which mainstreams the Sustainable Development Goals, the State Policies of the National Accord, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2022-2026.

2. While the socioeconomic indicators for Peru have improved significantly over the last three decades, **structural inequalities and intertwined multidimensional vulnerabilities continue to limit human development.** The system-bending effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) have pushed this situation to perilous limits. This revitalizes the need for a debate regarding development trends, including their efficiency and sustainability for tackling structural exclusion, particularly for women, youth, indigenous people, informal workers, and migrants.

3. In terms of **poverty**, Peru is internationally regarded as a success story,¹ but in 2019, 34 per cent of the population was at risk of falling into poverty if assailed by endogenous or exogenous shocks. COVID-19 increased monetary poverty from 20.2 to 30.1 per cent,² particularly affecting women and urban areas, which account for 79.3 per cent of the population.³ This links to informality, which, in 2019, accounted for 72.7 per cent of labour, disproportionately affecting women (75.8 per cent of whom hold informal jobs).⁴ This combines with the 25.8 per cent wage gap in 15 out of 24 regions,⁵ women's unpaid domestic and care work, and the pending care policy.

4. UNDP has built strong evidence to demonstrate that two conditions in the social policy framework contribute to this vulnerability. First, while improved basic services and social protection networks lift people out of poverty, they are limited by business-as-usual fiscal policies and minimal linkage with productive or training opportunities to further people's access to decent work.

5. Second, existing programmes tend towards standardization, with insufficient cultural relevance and area-based targeting mechanisms, which, in a heterogeneous territory with uneven state density, limits social mobility.

6. UNDP has supported large-scale social protection initiatives; however, its substantive contribution has been bound to specific interventions, whereas the challenges are systemic by nature. UNDP is evolving to cooperate through administrative expertise, innovative tools, and insights, to cement linkages between social protection policies and decent work.

7. In **socioecological** terms, due to its geomorphology and location, Peru is considered one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change and nature-related disasters.⁶ However, limited sustainable ecosystem management and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures have caused biodiversity degradation – which directly affects indigenous populations – and increased green-house gas emissions (40 per cent from deforestation).⁷ This perpetuates unsustainable production and consumption patterns, which are root causes of the environmental situation.

8. Although UNDP has supported the national disaster risk management system, challenges remain for implementing the national policy, and existing instruments often do not consider territorial approaches. Furthermore, disaster risk management is not adequately integrated into territorial planning. This reduces people's socioecological resilience and well-being.

¹ International Monetary Fund, 2020

² National Statistics and Information Institute, 2020

³ Ibid., 2017

⁴ Ibid., 2020

⁵ Instituto Peruano de Economía, 2020

⁶ Plan Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres, 2021

⁷ Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project, 2018

9. Consecutive project evaluations throughout the 2017-2021 cycle highlight the success of the UNDP integrated approach to connecting people and planet, including its focus on sustainable livelihoods that are intimately linked to ecosystem services, and ensuring that Peru meets its international commitments. As the largest resident United Nations entity mandated to address the climate emergency and the environmental partner of choice – as mentioned in the independent country programme evaluation – ongoing learning at UNDP will ensure its role as a sustainable climate transformation leader.

10. With respect to the **macro-, meso- and microeconomic pressures** affecting productivity, although exports increased six-fold between 2000 and 2017,⁸ Peru relies on an undiversified productive matrix which tends towards intensive environmental pressures and vulnerability to exogenous shocks. Most productive agents lack the capacities or policy frameworks to transition towards more sustainable, competitive models. Value chains tend to be disjointed, with limited associativity, access to financial instruments or shared value between stakeholders. This is linked to informality, which in 2019 accounted for 83.5 per cent of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.⁹

11. Furthermore, existing public expenditure, commercial finances and development aid flows have little interconnection, generating mixed or even negative impacts on development.

12. UNDP has a reputation for quality productive development projects with individuals and small-scale producers. Nonetheless, lessons learned have allowed for a more active role in multi-level reshaping of the production matrix. UNDP has been a leading voice within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework design teams to ensure a shift towards including the link between the macro and micro dynamics of the production system.

13. Finally, underscoring these vulnerabilities, **governance** remains a critical pivot point, particularly since COVID-19 must also be understood as a governance crisis that has exposed institutional fragility, a precarious social contract, and the unequal exercise of rights. These challenges limit the capacity of Peru to drive reforms towards more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development models.

14. Public administration, shaped by unfinished modernization and decentralization and a weak rule of law, struggles to effectively centre itself on people and their diversity.¹⁰ This limits access to timely, culturally appropriate policies and services, aggravated by regional disparities,¹¹ while the most vulnerable experience particular barriers to exercising their rights.¹²

15. This scenario, coupled with limited transparency and anti-corruption mechanisms, weakens public trust in institutions; 91 per cent of citizens perceive government authorities as corrupt.¹³

16. Citizens' rights and participation in decision making are threatened by structural discrimination, based on gender, nationality, ethnicity and sexual orientation. This leads to exclusion (40 per cent would not hire migrants¹⁴); weak representation (only 14 per cent of congressional lists are led by women¹⁵); and violence (76 femicides by June 2021;¹⁶ high

⁸ Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, 2018

⁹ Ministerio de la Producción, 2019

¹⁰ World Bank, 2020

¹¹ UNDP, 2019.

¹² Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 2014

¹³ Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, 2021

¹⁴ Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, 2019

¹⁵ UNDP, 2020

¹⁶ Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, 2021

levels of social conflict, 65 per cent socioenvironmental; ¹⁷ 9 human rights defenders – mainly indigenous – murdered in 2020¹⁸), among other dimensions.

17. UNDP has expanded its democratic governability approach to an effective governance approach, recognizing the importance of a strong link between wide and inclusive participatory mechanisms and state modernization centred on people’s needs and their capacity as agents. This systems-based approach has been successful, for example, in tackling gender-based violence and migration at all levels.

18. This programme will capitalize on diverse insights:

(a) Since 2012, UNDP partnership surveys have recognized the positioning of UNDP in thematic expertise; tailored territorial presence in 21 of 24 regions; capacities for national integration of the Sustainable Development Goals; and innovation, making it a core partner for diverse stakeholders, including 109 multi-level public institutions and over 180 private, academic, civil society and emerging development change-makers.

(b) Its United Nations technical leadership mandate for COVID-19 socio-economic recovery, recognized by the independent country programme evaluation as important for providing innovative, rapid responses adapted to emerging needs, has showcased the ability of UNDP to adapt and provide specialized support for the hardest-hit populations, including basic services and green recovery for indigenous populations, gender-based violence solutions, and reactivation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

(c) The UNDP Accelerator Lab is becoming a cornerstone for its added value within the development ecosystem. An oasis for experimentation, innovative partnerships and future-thinking, this cross-cutting unit is building a culture driven by curiosity, well suited to confronting uncertainty.

(d) Finally, while UNDP has exerted itself to defy working in silos and to promote cross-sector management, it must still strive for continuous improvement to unleash its full potential. While the UNDP partnership survey, 2020, recognized the transparency and quality of programme implementation, areas to improve include agility and value for money. UNDP will strengthen its search for programmatic and operational synergies, avoiding duplication of processes and increasing impact and efficiency.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

19. Defying business-as-usual, the UNDP issues-based, territorial vision, 2022-2026, has multidimensionality and systems thinking at its core. It will scale up commitment to “leaving no one behind” with a human-centred perspective that will permeate programme decisions. UNDP will go “beyond recovery”, from COVID-19 or future crises, with proposals for quick wins and long-term transformations that link urgent local needs to global systemic change, with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus at the fore.

20. It will focus on **reducing multidimensional vulnerabilities, both structural and those caused by crises, by accelerating human development** and expanding people’s choices for a fairer, sustainable future.

21. This holistic vision derives from the UNDP Strategic Plan, applying its signature solutions. It is grounded in the UNDP regional vision of a three-lane road that must advance simultaneously towards inclusion, resilience, and productivity, sustained by effective governance.

22. This transformational programme has been co-created with over 150 public, private, civil society, and emerging development stakeholders, in consultation with the Resident

¹⁷ Defensoría del Pueblo, 2021

¹⁸ Ibid.

Coordinator's office, the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA.

Culturally appropriate basic services, social protection, and the future of decent work

23. **If** public institutions, in coordination with private and civil society sectors, strengthen their capacities to ensure comprehensive social protection, universal access to quality basic services and minimum income levels; **then** people will improve their well-being and increase their capacities to confront present and future challenges, which in turn will expand inclusion. People will then be better placed to confront emerging development needs, such as climate change adaptation and green incomes, and to accelerate productive transformation.

24. This is **because** innovative policies and instruments¹⁹ will broaden access to basic services and social protection, including care systems, reshaping them by strengthening their linkage to productive and employment policies and expanding fiscal space so that they can act as pathways to further development progress.

25. UNDP global and local knowledge will bring strategic disruption to these frameworks. Working with the Ministries of Development and Social Inclusion; Production; Agricultural Development; Work and Labour Promotion; and Women and Vulnerable Populations, UNDP will promote experimentation for scale-up, accelerated through platforms composed of public, private and academic institutions – including think tanks and innovation labs – that integrate cutting-edge, evidence-based models. Working with the Ministry of Culture, it will continue ensuring cultural relevance through dialogue mechanisms, emphasizing indigenous populations.

26. In coordination with public and private technical education stakeholders, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), the United States Agency for International Development, and the Development Bank of Latin America, UNDP will increase access to programmes for income generation and decent work. The focus will be on women, youth, and migrants, particularly in Lima, which concentrates most micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and people living under the poverty line. Proven economic reactivation models will be replicated across local governments, promoting equal wages for women and men.

Climate change and disaster risk management to underpin green economy

27. **If** public, private and civil society stakeholders increase their value recognition of biodiversity and strengthen their capacities in nature-based solutions for conservation and disaster risk management; **then** socio-ecological resilience to climate change, disasters and humanitarian crises will be strengthened, with a positive impact on people, nature and ecosystems, including urban landscapes. This will guide green growth and promote a stronger relationship between the production matrix and the territory, and the sustainability of human development progress.

28. This is **because** UNDP will remain a key partner for the Ministries of Environment, Energy, Foreign Relations, Production, Agricultural Development, and Culture, and regional and local governments, to strengthen gender-responsive policy frameworks for sustainable biodiversity, nature and climate change management, which will, in turn, lead to more sustainable, nature-based livelihoods.

29. It will build on strategic positioning with vertical funds: the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol; bilateral cooperation (Germany, Norway, Switzerland); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme, to support the implementation and increased ambition of the nationally determined contributions and international commitments to reduce deforestation and land degradation. It will continue

¹⁹ Instruments can be programmatic (strategies, plans, studies); normative (decrees, laws, resolutions); or financial (budgets, financing agreements, micro-credits).

exploring efficient energy and sustainable transport with partners, including the Ministries of Energy and Transport and Communications.

30. UNDP will contribute to consolidating the National Disaster Risk Management System, led by the Council of Ministries, supporting implementation of the national policy and instruments for disaster risk management and land planning. It will co-create investments, critical basic services and disaster-resilient livelihoods with the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/United States Agency for International Development, Swiss Development Cooperation, and the Directorate General of European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations.

31. UNDP will continue acting as a pathway to support indigenous people's agency, prioritizing indigenous women and youth; and the effective participation of civil society organizations in sustainable development policymaking. It will focus on (a) the Amazon, covering 60 per cent of Peru, given its global relevance for tackling climate change, safeguarding indigenous cultural heritage and territories, and sustaining nature-dependent livelihoods; (b) coastal marine areas, for their abundance of biodiversity, ecosystem services and economic activities; (c) Andean highlands, key to water security and ecosystem stability; (d) border watersheds, through South-South cooperation with Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador; and (e) cities, to ensure sustainable urban development and efficient energy consumption.

Inclusive, innovative and sustainable productivity and competitiveness

32. **If** public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities to promote both horizontal and vertical integration that expands shared value generation; stimulates productive innovation and increases competitiveness and revenue; **then** this will accelerate the consolidation of a more diversified, competitive, innovative, sustainable, formal and inclusive productive matrix – aligned to the potential of each territory – facilitating the emergence of new, multi-stakeholder platforms and enterprises with sustainability at their core. This will increase people's opportunities and maintain a positive relationship with the environment.

33. This is **because**, building on globally recognized green commodity platforms and territorial development models, UNDP will support multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral platforms to combine resources and knowledge and co-create solutions that increase shared value generation and accelerate the transformation of the productive matrix of Peru. This will back the Ministries of Production, Environment, Agricultural Development, and Energy, and local and regional government leadership. UNDP will work with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNEP, and the World Trade Organization (WTO) on ambitious green markets and investment policies, and with the Ministry of Transport and Communications to ensure digital transformation.

34. Productive innovation, a circular economy approach and digital disruption will ensure the new generation of enterprises and platforms increase stakeholder and planetary benefits; generate more sustainable revenues; and integrate into more profitable and sustainable markets. This will be backed with strategic investments from international financial institutions, GEF, and, potentially, the governments of Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. UNDP will support the national sustainability ecosystem, including private sector associations and impact investment networks exploring groundbreaking green growth solutions.

35. To de-risk green investment and experimental business models, UNDP will mobilize global capacities to continue exploring innovative financing mechanisms, particularly blended financing, public work for tax deductions, results-based payments, and carbon markets.

36. UNDP will focus on territories where livelihoods are intensive in planetary pressures or have high levels of unexplored potential. Emphasis will be placed on the Amazon and nodes of commercial activity, including Lima and regional capitals, because of their interconnection with territories with high concentrations of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and low human development index rankings, such as the southern Andes and the coastal north.

Effective governance

37. **If** national and decentralized public institutions strengthen their capacities for efficient, effective and people-centred administration and spending; public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities for innovative, open, digital governance and dialogue mechanisms to improve State-citizen relations, and civil society strengthens its capacities to promote horizontal, inclusive and active citizenship; **then** these three pillars of governance will ensure citizens exercise their rights equally through strengthened public institutions, access to justice, vertical and horizontal social cohesion, and the fight against gender inequality and all forms of discrimination.

38. This is **because** UNDP and the Council of Ministries will develop people-centred, decentralized policies and instruments to accelerate the State modernization process. UNDP will tackle sector-specific challenges, including timely justice services – particularly for gender-based violence – with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations; the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Judicial Power, Public Ministry and the Korean International Cooperation Agency. In partnership with UNFPA, UNICEF, and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNDP will continue mainstreaming gender equality.

39. UNDP will accelerate a transformation towards open, digital, inclusive public services, coordinating multi-stakeholder, multilevel policies to promote useful transparency, accountability, and citizen oversight. It will work with the Ministry of the Interior on citizen security policies. With the Council of Ministries, the Ministry of Energy, and civil society organizations, UNDP will strengthen inclusive, democratic political and social dialogue and consensus-building mechanisms to reduce social conflict.

40. To guarantee inclusive citizenship, UNDP will support the judiciary, electoral bodies, the Ministry of Culture and civil society organizations to combat discrimination and promote the active political participation and representation of excluded groups. It will focus on women, indigenous populations and youth with the government of Spain; and migrants, the latter in alliance with ILO, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through the United Nations refugee and migrant response plan, with the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

41. Finally, support to South-South and triangular cooperation will be mainstreamed, particularly with Andean countries, to tackle cross-border challenges including climate change, environmental degradation, and migration. UNDP will spearhead policies and services that connect diverse stakeholders, cutting design timeframes and budgets, and promoting open innovation.

III. Programme and risk management

42. Given the uncertainty of the development scenario in Peru, programme results are subject to multidimensional risks. UNDP will manage and mitigate possible negative impacts or turn them into opportunities for positive transformational change.

43. A long-term risk is the ongoing political instability Peru experienced throughout the last programme cycle. Tensions between executive and legislative powers, and frequent changes in government, can delay results implementation and resource mobilization. Wide recognition of UNDP as a development partner of choice will provide a strategic safety net; furthermore, this programme is designed to ensure both flexibility to adapt to national priorities and solidity to ensure long-term outcomes.

44. The complex risk scenarios generated by the COVID-19 health and socioeconomic effects are both medium and long-term, and could combine with emerging shocks, including increased inequality, nature-related disasters, the climate emergency, effective governance weaknesses and the digital divide. Their urgency and volatility could distract from long-term

UNDP programming and generate a relevance gap. To mitigate this, supported by its Accelerator Lab, UNDP has included multidimensional analyses of trends, future-mapping and positive risks within the programme, helping plan, monitor and adjust multiple pathways for response, recovery and long-term development goals, turning shocks into pivots for positive transformational change.

45. Finally, the classification of Peru as a high-middle-income country, with increased direct government-to-government cooperation, poses a risk for development funding sustainability, which could scale down reach and results. The vibrant UNDP partnership and communications strategy will establish cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder partnerships that increase trust and secure continuity, informed by its results-based knowledge management strategies.

46. The UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism will ensure human rights standards and sustainability. Stakeholder mapping will guarantee that the grievance mechanism reaches the most vulnerable. The UNDP business continuity plan is updated regularly to ensure continuity in case of sudden interruptions.

47. UNDP will make innovation, digital transformation and development financing core accelerators of its programme delivery. It will ensure synergies between multiple-impact solutions to break sectoral silos, acting as an open innovation network backed by its Accelerator Lab, country platforms and regional and global resources. Findings and recommendations from monitoring and evaluation – including the independent country programme evaluation – will guide the programme. All projects will include gender analyses and plans for achieving gender equality.

48. UNDP will strive for operational excellence, modernizing systems and structures to effectively and efficiently support the programme. It will seek continuous people-management, process flows and accountability improvement; plus compliance with financial regulations, including direct project costing and general management support.

49. This programme will be overseen by the Ministry of Foreign Relations. An Executive Committee, composed of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation, the Council of Ministries, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and UNDP, plus sectoral bodies, where relevant, will provide strategic orientation, monitor results and support resource mobilization. UNDP will participate in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Executive Committee.

50. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

51. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations entities to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

52. To safeguard this programme and higher-level national results, UNDP will continue mainstreaming in-house and national partners' knowledge management capacities, linking challenges to global practices and insights.

53. Timely data and evidence, disaggregated according to target groups – particularly women – will be captured through participatory monitoring and evaluations in both UNDP and national systems. This will inform programme adaptation and policy advice, ensure

accountability to stakeholders, examine intervention effectiveness before scale-up, and support partnership-building and resource mobilization by showcasing UNDP added value.

54. UNDP will continue boosting national statistics and planning institutions, including the National Strategic Planning Centre and the National Statistics and Information Institute, to resolve existing data gaps, weak disaggregation, and reliance on proxy indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals; and promote data-driven futures scenarios for realistic planning that considers COVID-19 impact.

55. This includes measuring private sector contributions through the UNDP Sustainable Development Goals Corporate Tracker; tracking municipal Sustainable Development Goal implementation through local voluntary reports; and specialized monitoring or open-governance platforms, including for nationally determined contributions.²⁰ Efforts will be coordinated with the United Nations planning, monitoring and reporting system and supported by the UNDP Accelerator Lab and Geographic Information Systems Cluster, who will explore low- and high-tech promising and experimental data sources, including artificial intelligence, the ‘Internet of Things’, and real-time monitoring, ensuring that UNDP thought leadership continues to flourish.

56. The UNDP gender marker will monitor gender gaps and guarantee at least 15 per cent of the programme budget for gender equality and women’s empowerment. A comprehensive evaluation plan will ensure systemic, independent midterm and final assessments of projects, and outcomes. Project monitoring, evaluation, communications and audit costs will be charged to project budgets and included in their documents and workplans.

²⁰ Aligned to the adaptation and mitigation measures monitoring and evaluation system of the Ministry of Environment

Annex. Results and resources framework for Peru (2022-2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Vision 2050, National Accord. Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1. By 2026, people, 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				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2. No one left behind				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners/partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (\$ thousands)
Incidence of total monetary poverty Baseline (2020): 30.1% Target (2026): 27.2%	National Household Survey (ENAHO), annually	<p>Output 1.1. Public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities to ensure comprehensive social protection, universal access to improved basic services, and minimum income levels, especially for people in situations of, or at risk of, multidimensional vulnerability or poverty</p> <p>1.1.1. Number of policies or instruments designed or implemented to broaden access to quality basic services and social protection, including those linked to production, decent work or fiscal space (Integrated results and resources framework – IRRF1.2.1) Baseline (2021): 1 Target (2026): 13 Source: UNDP, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), annually</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of dialogue mechanisms promoting innovative instruments for social protection or access to basic services, with emphasis on people in situations of, or at risk of, multidimensional vulnerability or poverty Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2026): 5 Source: UNDP, annually</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of people who have access to opportunities that enable them to reach a minimum income floor and exercise their right to decent work, with emphasis on people in situations of, or at risk of, multidimensional vulnerability or poverty (IRRF1.3.3)</p>	<p>MIDIS Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDAGRI) Ministry of Work and Labour Promotion Ministry of Culture (MINCUL) MINSA Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC) ILO UNESCO United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Development Bank of Latin America Technical education stakeholders</p>	Regular \$485
				Other \$15,386

		<p>Baseline (2021): Total 2,300, Women 1,300, Men 1,000, Migrants 1,550, Indigenous 0, Youth 0 Target (2026): Total 7,600, Women 4,400, Men 3,200, Migrants 2,000, Indigenous 250, Youth 300. Source: UNDP, annually</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Vision 2050, National Accord. Sustainable Development Goals:1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2. 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</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1. Structural transformation</p>				
<p>Total marine and terrestrial natural protected areas (hectares) (IRRF4.1.2) Baseline (2021): 29,434,628.23 Target (2026): 48,774,545.99</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions Baseline (2016): 205.29 MtCO₂eq. Target (2026): 186.51 MtCO₂eq.</p> <p>Percentage of institutional strategic plans that incorporate disaster risk management Baseline (2018): 57% Target (2026): 83%</p> <p>Percentage of financial implementation of public investment in disaster risk management Baseline (2018): 51% Target (2026): 54%</p>	<p>Peruvian Service for Natural Protected Areas – SERNANP, Ministry of Environment – MINAM, annually</p> <p>Greenhouse gases report, MINAM, every two years</p> <p>National Survey of Disaster Risk Management (ENAGERD), annually</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities for conservation and value recognition of biodiversity and nature to ensure socio-ecological resilience and sustainable, inclusive and low-emission productive development</p> <p>2.1.1. Number of policies or instruments designed or implemented for conservation, sustainable biodiversity, nature or climate change management Baseline (2021): Total 17, National 1, Subnational 16 Target (2026): Total 116, National 28, Subnational 88 Source: UNDP, MINAM, annually</p> <p>2.1.2. Number of actions supported that contribute to nationally determined contribution measures (IRRF1.1.2) Baseline (2021): Total 0, Adaptation 0, Mitigation 0 Target (2026): Total 17, Adaptation 11, Mitigation 6 Source: UNDP, MINAM, annually</p> <p>2.1.3 Number of people, who have improved their livelihoods through the conservation, value recognition and sustainable use of biodiversity or nature (IRRF4.1.1) Baseline (2021): Total 0, Women 0, Men 0</p>	<p>MINAM Ministry of Energy (MINEM) Ministry of Foreign Relations PRODUCE MIDAGRI MINCUL MTC Regional and local governments GEF Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol Bolivia Colombia Ecuador Germany Norway Switzerland UNEP UN-Habitat National Disaster Risk Management System Presidency of the Council of Ministries (PCM) USAID Swiss Development Cooperation European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations</p>	<p>Regular \$485</p> <p>Other \$66,751</p>

		<p>Target (2026): Total 196,700, Women 92,500, Men 104,200. Source: UNDP, annually</p> <p>Output 2.2. Public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities to reduce the risk of disasters and promote resilience within each territory</p> <p>2.2.1. Number of public, private and civil society stakeholders with policies or instruments designed or implemented for disaster risk management or territorial planning (IRRF3.1.1) Baseline (2021): Total 18, National 13, Subnational 5 Target (2026): Total 131, National 24, Subnational 107 Source: UNDP, ENAGERD, annually</p> <p>2.2.2. Number of policies or instruments designed or implemented to promote disaster risk management, including resilient investments, critical basic service and essential livelihoods (IRRF3.1.2) Baseline (2021): Total 6, National 2, Subnational 4 Target (2026): Total 99, National 45, Subnational 54 Source: UNDP, ENAGERD, annually</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Vision 2050, National Accord. Sustainable Development Goals:1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3. 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				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1. Structural transformation				
<p>Informal employment rate Baseline (2020): 75.3% Target (2026): 66.1%</p> <p>Research and development expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product Baseline (2019): 10% Target (2026): 29.6%</p> <p>Number of formal micro, small and medium-sized enterprises</p>	<p>ENAHO, annually</p> <p>INEL, Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF), annually</p> <p>National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration, annually</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Public, private and civil society stakeholders within the productive system strengthen their capacities for horizontal integration, with emphasis on the most vulnerable territories</p> <p>3.1.1. Number of multi-stakeholder, multi-sector platforms that achieve horizontal integration for sustainable economic development or productive diversification (IRRF2.1.3) Baseline (2021): 6</p>	<p>PRODUCE MINAM MIDAGRI MINEM MINCUL MTC Local and regional governments UNIDO UNEP WTO International financial institutions GEF</p>	<p>Regular \$485</p> <p>Other \$29,491</p>

<p>Baseline (2019): 2,377,244 Target (2026): 4,927,242.03</p>		<p>Target (2026): 19 Source: UNDP, annually</p> <p>3.1.2. Number of enterprises, businesses or other organizations that, through productive innovation, generate shared value at the social or environmental levels, directly benefiting women, indigenous and youth Baseline (2021): 8 Target (2026): 165 Source: UNDP, annually</p> <p>3.1.3. Number of policies or instruments that promote horizontal integration to generate shared value or productive innovation Baseline (2021): 16 Target (2026): 22 Source: UNDP, annually</p> <p>Output 3.2. Public, private and civil society stakeholders from the value chains that connect with vulnerable territories strengthen their capacities, services and incentives to promote vertical integration, with emphasis on women and people in situations of vulnerability</p> <p>3.2.1. Number of enterprises, businesses or other organizations, with emphasis on those led by women, indigenous populations, youth and migrants, that access instruments to generate sustainable and resilient revenue (IRRF E.1.3) Baseline (2021): 6 Target (2026): 1,328 Source: UNDP, annually</p> <p>3.2.2. Number of enterprises, businesses or other organizations that access instruments to integrate with new, sustainable or more profitable markets, with emphasis on those with the potential to accelerate economic inclusion of women, indigenous populations, youth or migrants Baseline (2021): 5 Target (2026): 80 Source: UNDP, annually</p> <p>3.2.3. Millions of dollars of integrated financing from public and private sources</p>	<p>Germany United States Canada United Kingdom</p>	
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		<p>mobilized towards strengthening sustainable value chains. (IRRF E.3.1) Baseline (2021):0 Target (2026):58M Source: UNDP, annually</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Vision 2050, National Accord. Sustainable Development Goals:5, 10, 16, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4. 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				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1. – Structural transformation				
<p>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age Baseline (2020): Physical violence: 8.3%, Sexual violence: 2% Psychological violence: 34.5% Target (2026): Physical violence: 6.3%, Sexual violence: 2% Psychological violence: 37.7%</p> <p>Proportion of the population over 18 who, in the last five years, have felt mistreated or discriminated against Baseline (2019): 12.6% Target (2026): 3.6%</p> <p>Level of trust in country institutions Baseline (2020): - Office of Electoral Processes: 20.8% - District Municipality: 14.8% - National Elections Jury: 15.5% - Provincial Municipality: 14% - Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic: 14% - Judicial Branch: 11.9% - Public Ministry: 14.5% - Regional Government: 10.7% Target (2026): - Office of Electoral Processes: 27.1% - District Municipality: 17.6% - National Elections Jury: 18.7% - Provincial Municipality: 20%</p>	<p>Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDES), annually</p> <p>National Household Survey (ENAHO), annually</p> <p>ENAHO, annually</p>	<p>Output 4.1. National and decentralized institutions strengthen their capacities for efficient, effective, decentralized and people-centred public administration and public spending</p> <p>4.1.1. Number of policies or instruments designed or implemented as part of the people-centred public administration modernization process or that promote decentralization (IRRF2.3.1) Baseline (2021): Total 2, National 0, Subnational 2 Target (2026): Total 27, National 9, Subnational 18 Source: UNDP, PCM, annually</p> <p>4.1.2. Number of policies or instruments designed or implemented to improve justice system services (IRRF6.3.3) Baseline (2021): 14 Target (2026): 36 Source: UNDP, Judicial Power, annually</p> <p>Output 4.2. Public, private and civil society stakeholders strengthen their capacities for open digital government innovation or dialogue mechanisms for vertical social cohesion and effective governance</p> <p>4.2.1. Number of multi-stakeholder and multi-level policies or instruments designed or implemented that promote useful transparency, accountability, citizen oversight or digital government (IRRF 2.1.1) Baseline (2021): 8 Target (2026): 18</p>	<p>PCM MIMP Ministry of Justice and Human Rights MINCUL Judicial Power Public Ministry MTC UNFPA UNICEF UN-Women Ministry of the Interior MINEM Electoral bodies Civil society organizations IOM UNHCR ILO Platform for Refugees and Migrants Korean International Cooperation Agency Spain</p>	<p>Regular \$485</p> <p>Other \$26,561</p>

<p>- Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic: 22.5%</p> <p>- Judicial Branch: 14.6%</p> <p>- Public Ministry: 21.6%</p> <p>- Regional Government: 16.4%</p> <p>Perception of the country's main problems: Corruption</p> <p>Baseline (2019): 62.1%</p> <p>Target (2026):49.7%</p>	<p>ENAHO, annually</p>	<p>Source: UNDP, PCM, annually</p> <p>4.2.2. Number of instruments designed or implemented to promote inclusive and democratic political or social dialogue and consensus building processes (IRRF3.2.2)</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 11</p> <p>Target (2026): 54</p> <p>Source: UNDP, National Accord, annually</p> <p>4.2.3. Number of policies or instruments designed or implemented to promote citizen security</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 0</p> <p>Target (2026): 7</p> <p>Source: UNDP, Ministry of the Interior, annually</p> <p>Output 4.3. Civil society, with emphasis on populations in situations of vulnerability, strengthens its capacities to promote horizontal, inclusive and active citizenship, social cohesion and the full exercise of rights without discrimination</p> <p>4.3.1. Number of public, private and civil society stakeholders with instruments designed or implemented to tackle discrimination, with emphasis on women, indigenous populations, youth and migrants (IRRF2.2.2; 3.4.1; 6.2.1)</p> <p>Baseline (2021): Total 40, Focused on: Women 40, Indigenous 1, Migrants 10</p> <p>Target (2026): Total 129, Focused on: Women 129, Indigenous 9, Migrants 20</p> <p>Source: UNDP, annually</p> <p>4.3.2. Number of political or social organizations or platforms strengthened to represent or provide services to populations in situations of vulnerability, with emphasis on women (IRRF 2.4.5)</p> <p>Baseline (2021): Total 65, Focused on: Women 36, Youth 21, Migrants 10, Indigenous 10</p> <p>Target (2026): Total 174, Focused on: Women 61, Youth 37, Migrants 20, Indigenous 43</p> <p>Source: UNDP, annually</p>		
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