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## United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda\*

### Country programme document

#### Peru

##### *Summary*

The country programme document (CPD) for Peru is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$4,250,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$40,750,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2022 to 2026.

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\* E/ICEF/2022/1.

*Note:* The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



## Programme rationale

1. Peru is the seventh most populous country in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a population of 33.0 million, of which 9.6 million, or 29 per cent, are children and adolescents. In the Amazon region, the percentage of children and adolescents is higher: 42 per cent in Loreto; 40 per cent in Ucayali; and 38 per cent in Amazonas. Sixty-one per cent of children and adolescents live on the coast, 25.8 per cent self-identify as indigenous/native and 3.6 per cent as Afro-Peruvian, and 10.4 per cent have some type of disability.
2. Peru is classified as an upper-middle-income country, with a per capita income of \$6,978 before the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.<sup>1</sup> Between 2000 and 2019, it was the third largest economy in Latin America, with the highest average annual growth rate; however, COVID-19 has triggered one of the most severe economic setbacks in the region, with an 11.1 per cent drop in domestic product in 2020.<sup>2</sup> The human development index in 2019 was 0.778, placing Peru in position 79 out of 189.
3. Of the Latin American countries, Peru has received the second largest number of Venezuelan migrants. Approximately 190,000 of the 1,050,000 Venezuelans settled in the country are children and adolescents. Of these, 47 per cent<sup>3</sup> do not attend classes and 33 per cent show some signs of mental health issues.<sup>4</sup> Sixty-two per cent of Venezuelan households with children and adolescents live in overcrowded conditions.<sup>5</sup>
4. Peru has progressed significantly towards fulfilling the children's rights specified in some of the Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>6</sup> For example, in 2018 the rate of participation in organized learning (1 year before the official primary school entry age) stood at 99.2 per cent and the prevalence of wasting in children under 5 at 0.46 per cent. However, progress has not been as forthcoming in other areas, as shown in the 2018 data on the stunting among children under 5 (12.17 per cent) and the proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (17 per cent).
5. According to the National Institute of Statistics and Information Technology (INEI), the pandemic caused an increase in the incidence of poverty among children and adolescents from 28.3 to 40.5 per cent, mostly in urban areas. The 48 per cent increase in public spending on children and adolescents between 2013 and 2019 was not accompanied by significant improvements in the availability and quality of some services.

<sup>1</sup> World Bank, "The World Bank in Peru: overview". Available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/peru/overview#1> (accessed in February 2020).

<sup>2</sup> National Institute of Statistics and Information Technology (INEI), Technical report on national production, No. 1 (January 2021). Available at <https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/boletines/01-informe-tecnico-produccion-nacional-nov-2020.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> INEI, "Living Conditions of the Venezuelan Population residing in Peru" (Lima, June 2019). Available at [https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones\\_digitales/Est/Lib1666/](https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1666/).

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF, "The pandemic and the mental health of Venezuelan children and adolescents in Peru" (2021). Available at <https://www.unicef.org/peru/informes/pandemia-salud-mental-ninas-ninos-adolescentes-venezolanos-en-peru>.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations common country analysis for Peru (March 2021). Available at [https://peru.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/PERU%20CCA%20FINAL\\_13.9.21.pdf](https://peru.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/PERU%20CCA%20FINAL_13.9.21.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> All of the data in this paragraph are from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Sustainable Development Goals country profile for Peru, UNICEF Data. Available at <https://data.unicef.org/sdgs/country/per/>.

6. A recent investigation<sup>7</sup> indicates that 1 in 10 children in Peru is orphaned and has benefited from the Government's monetary assistance programme. However, social protection remains fragmented, with persistently limited vertical and horizontal coordination and coverage deficits. According to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, social programmes, such as Cuna Más and Contigo cover 13.8 per cent and 49.3 per cent of the target population of children and adolescents, respectively. There are no programmes to serve indigenous, disabled or migrant populations, or people in conditions of poverty who are vulnerable to climate shocks and other types of emergencies.

7. According to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, data are not collected and analysed systematically.<sup>8</sup> With UNICEF support, administrative records and surveys have been improved, but the monitoring of child poverty, violence, abuse and exploitation data, especially in rural areas and for migrant, indigenous and disabled populations, needs to be strengthened.

8. Water and sanitation services coverage remains low. According to UNICEF, only 26 per cent of the population uses basic sanitation services and 51 per cent basic drinking water services, with gaps between rural and urban areas.<sup>9</sup> The main bottlenecks in these areas are related to the provision of decentralized services and public sector governance.

9. National neonatal and infant mortality rates are 8 and 14 per 1,000 live births respectively, and are higher in rural areas (14 and 22 per cent) than in urban areas (9 and 14 per cent). The highest neonatal and infant mortality rates are to be found in the Andean and Amazon regions.<sup>10</sup>

10. Disparities persist between rural (24.8 per cent) and urban (7.2 per cent) areas in chronic malnutrition, as are overweight and obesity rates, where the trend is the opposite.<sup>11</sup> The prevalence of chronic malnutrition in indigenous children is 9 per cent, higher than in their non-indigenous peers.<sup>12</sup> The prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6 to 35 months remains above 40 per cent, rising to 50.9 per cent among indigenous children and those living in poverty.<sup>13</sup>

11. Notwithstanding the complete immunization of 78.6 per cent of children under 3 years of age in 2019,<sup>14</sup> vaccination coverage is deficient. By November 2020, during the pandemic, the vaccination schemes for this population had been reduced by 20 per cent, according to the Ministry of Health.

12. In 2019, of the 38.0 per cent of adolescents who accessed a Ministry of Health service, only a third received comprehensive care benefits. This decreased to 9.4 per cent during the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately 30 per cent of adolescents are

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<sup>7</sup> Susan D. Hillis and others, "Global minimum estimates of children affected by COVID-19-associated orphanhood and deaths of caregivers: a modelling study", *The Lancet*, vol. 398, No. 10298 (July 2021).

<sup>8</sup> CRC/C/PER/CO/4-5.

<sup>9</sup> UNICEF, Country profile for Peru, UNICEF Data. Available at <https://data.unicef.org/country/per/>.

<sup>10</sup> INEI, Demographic and Family Health Survey, 2020. Available at <https://proyectos.inei.gob.pe/endes/resultados.asp>.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> INEI, "Peru: performance indicators of budgetary programmes, 2015-2020". Available at <https://proyectos.inei.gob.pe/endes/ppr.asp>.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

at risk of developing a mental health problem, which is 10 percentage points above the global average.<sup>15</sup>

13. The UNICEF analysis of gender inequalities reveals two major issues: harmful gender norms that normalize pregnancies and early unions, and the care crisis. In 2019, 9.3 per cent of adolescents aged 15 to 19 years were mothers and 3.3 per cent were pregnant for the first time,<sup>16</sup> increasing the risks of, among other things, violence and school dropouts, as well as health risks.

14. According to the INEI 2010 Time Use Survey, adolescent girls spent nine hours per week on care-related tasks, while adolescent boys spent less than five hours per week.<sup>17</sup> This situation worsened during the pandemic, which increased the burden of domestic work and care on women, preventing them from engaging in activities such as learning.

15. Although access to early childhood development (ECD) services is low nationally (16.3 per cent), gaps are especially persistent among children with disabilities and migrant and rural populations.<sup>18</sup> More than 60 per cent of children with disabilities under 5 have a severe disability. The 105 early intervention programmes serve only 3,310 children under the age of 3 years with developmental risks or disabilities.

16. Despite advances in access to education, the pandemic has impacted school dropouts and learning at all educational levels. A total of 705,000 students interrupted their studies or were at risk of doing so. Of those, 243,000 dropped out owing to connectivity or communication problems with their teachers.

17. Differences persist in the timely completion of primary education among Spanish-speaking and indigenous-language-speaking children (90.7 and 79.7 per cent, respectively, in 2019). Learning gaps remain between urban and rural areas in levels of satisfactory achievement: 17.7 and 11.1 per cent, respectively, in math and 39.8 and 16.7 per cent in reading comprehension for second grade primary school students.<sup>19</sup>

18. Special educational services for children with disabilities only cover an estimated 38 to 40 per cent of the demand. This is due to the difficulty of identifying target populations, a limited budget and insufficient adaptation of educational material to different types and degrees of disability.

19. The cumulative dropout rate, without considering the transition to/during secondary school, is 6.4 per cent, increasing in adolescents living in poverty and extreme poverty (7.1 and 7.6 per cent). Only 17.7 per cent of second-year high school students pass the math tests and 14.7 per cent the reading tests.<sup>20</sup>

20. Children and adolescents in Peru live in violent contexts. According to the National Survey on Social Relationships, in 2019, 70 per cent of children aged 12 to 17 years were victims of some type of violence caused by a person they lived with, and 60 per cent of children and adolescents were victims of psychological and physical violence at school. According to the Demographic and Family Health

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Health and UNICEF, "The mental health of children and adolescents in the context of COVID-19", *Estudio en Línea, Peru 2020*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/peru/informes/salud-mental-ninas-ninos-adolescentes-contexto-covid-19-estudio-en-linea-peru-2020>.

<sup>16</sup> INEI, Demographic and Family Health Survey, 2019. Available at <https://proyectos.inei.gob.pe/endes/resultados.asp>.

<sup>17</sup> Available at

[https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones\\_digitales/Est/Lib0960/Libro.pdf](https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib0960/Libro.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> Ministry of Education and Cuna Mas Programme.

<sup>19</sup> Ministry of Education, Census Evaluation of Students, 2019. Available at <http://umc.minedu.gob.pe/ece2019/>.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

Survey, in 2020, 52.1 per cent of adolescents aged 15 to 19 years suffered from violence by their spouse or partner.

21. The Women's Emergency Centre of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations reports that, of all reported cases of sexual violence in 2020, 69.2 per cent were against children and adolescents, with girls, including adolescent girls, being the most affected (91.3 per cent). Only 3.6 per cent sought help from some type of institution.

22. In 2019, 6,497 children and adolescents in a condition of vulnerability and separated from their families resided in 236 residential care facilities.<sup>21</sup>

23. In 2018, of 5,904 adolescents in conflict with the law, 91.8 per cent were male, 41.9 per cent were 17 years old and 28.9 per cent were 16 years old at the time of the arrest.<sup>22</sup> Peru favours deprivation of liberty over socioeducational measures for crimes committed by adolescents, according to international standards. The detention centres are overcrowded and lack adequate conditions.<sup>23</sup>

24. According to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and the World Food Programme, approximately 7 million people in Peru lived in areas of high or very high vulnerability to food insecurity in 2018 owing to recurrent climatic phenomena.<sup>24</sup> In 2017, 2.5 million children were exposed to floods, 2.7 million to droughts and 108,000 to low temperatures, and 628,000 were affected by the El Niño phenomenon. In 2019, 40,827 suffered from risks associated with climate change.<sup>25</sup>

25. Lessons and recommendations that emerged from the evaluation of the country programme of cooperation, 2017–2021, informed the preparation of the present country programme. These included the need to: (a) deepen the work on territories, addressing scalable priorities and innovative initiatives; (b) apply an intersectoral approach and ensure programmatic articulation, especially in work with adolescents and to reduce inequality gaps; (c) include transversal approaches in the CPD; and (d) continue to strengthen the integration of emergency management, ensuring that the humanitarian-development nexus is taken into account in the management of the migratory crisis and the pandemic.

26. A UNICEF study showed that 76 per cent of Peruvian companies would be willing to support social initiatives and organizations to benefit children and adolescents.<sup>26</sup> The private sector, including the media, is a key ally in developing and scaling programmatic solutions and contributing to the country programme financing.

27. The comparative advantage UNICEF has in Peru lies in its convening capacity at the request of the State, civil society, media, the private sector and local actors, to accelerate the fulfilment of the rights of children and adolescents.

<sup>21</sup> Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Eighth annual progress report on the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents, 2012–2021. Available at <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1762188/VIII-Informe-PNAIA-2019.pdf.pdf>.

<sup>22</sup> INEI, *Statistical Yearbook of Crime and Public Safety, 2012-2018*. Available at [https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones\\_digitales/Est/Lib1691/](https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1691/).

<sup>23</sup> UNICEF, "Analysis of the situation of children and adolescents in Peru, 2020".

<sup>24</sup> Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and World Food Programme, "Map of vulnerability to food insecurity due to the recurrence of natural phenomena, 2018". Available at <https://sigrid.cenepred.gob.pe/sigridv3/documento/10166>.

<sup>25</sup> UNICEF estimates based on data from the National Centre for Disaster Risk Estimation, Prevention and Reduction and the National Institute of Civil Defence.

<sup>26</sup> UNICEF and Deloitte, "What are companies doing for children in Peru?", 2017. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/peru/informes/que-estan-haciendo-las-empresas-por-derechos-ninos-en-el-peru>.

## Programme priorities and partnerships

28. The country programme for 2022–2026 is aligned with the Vision of Peru for 2050, and specifically with two of its goals: (a) people reach their potential with equal opportunities and without discrimination and (b) a democratic, peaceful society, which is respectful of human rights and free from fear of violence. It is also aligned with the strategic priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) through strategic priority 1, People's well-being and equal access to opportunities, and strategic priority 4, Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship, as well as with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, through its Goal Areas, and the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022-2025.

29. In accordance with the gender programmatic review, the programme focuses on transformative programmatic actions in five areas: the care system; completion of secondary education; adolescent pregnancy/motherhood and early unions; sexual and gender-based violence against women, girls and adolescents; and empowerment of adolescents in science and technology.

30. The country programme aims to contribute to the capacity of the Government of Peru and Peruvian society to ensure that children and adolescents, especially those in conditions of vulnerability and at risk of exclusion, have access to quality health services; live in healthy, safe and resilient environments; are protected from violence, abuse and discrimination; and enjoy conditions that permit them to participate actively in decisions about their lives, in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international instruments.

31. UNICEF will provide technical assistance and strengthen national and subnational governmental institutional capacities, support the gender-responsive training of state professionals and promote awareness of the rights of children and adolescents, communication for development, generation of evidence, knowledge management, advocacy and communication, South-South and triangular cooperation, and partnerships with the private sector.

32. The country programme will implement visible solutions to ensure changes in the lives of the most vulnerable children and adolescents in the prioritized territories of Ucayali, Huancavelica, Loreto and Lima Norte. UNICEF will seek complementarity between downstream interventions, such as improving access to ECD, education and health services, increasing resilience to climate change and promoting participation, and upstream interventions, such as strengthening national policies and systems.

33. UNICEF conducted three consultations with various stakeholders, including a joint consultation with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund with more than 300 key partners from the Government, civil society, donors and academia.

34. For the next country programme, UNICEF will continue to cooperate with United Nations agencies through joint programming and existing inter-agency mechanisms, lead the outcome 2 results group (education and child protection) and participate in the working group for refugees and migrants and others.

### **Every child and adolescent survives and thrives**

35. The theory of change is that, by 2026, children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, will have access to ECD, comprehensive health and nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

36. UNICEF will continue to advocate for universal and comprehensive health, nutrition, ECD, social protection, WASH, climate and environment policies and programmes, with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation. It will promote positive social norms associated with parenting, care and comprehensive adolescent health care.

37. UNICEF will advocate to expand the coverage of ECD programmes based on child development care and a gender transformative approach, in coordination with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, and will develop local models, focusing on quality and relevance for indigenous, migrant and disabled populations. UNICEF will work from the beginning with government entities and will develop a plan to embed those programmes in their institutional instruments and policies to ensure continuity and scalability.

38. With the Ministry of Health, UNICEF will contribute tools, strategies and scalable programmes to ensure access to comprehensive health care for children (including immunization, nutrition and mental health services) and will develop local models with regional directorates of health, focusing on quality and relevance for indigenous, migrant and disabled populations, including to respond to COVID-19 and other humanitarian situations. Simultaneously, UNICEF will help the adolescent population access comprehensive health-care programmes, emphasizing mental health, nutrition and sexual and reproductive health, including maternal health and menstrual hygiene.

39. UNICEF will promote private sector participation in the areas of media communications, logistics, infrastructure, technology and telemedicine to improve child development and health services, and comprehensive adolescent health. It will also implement other cross-cutting approaches, such as communication for development and gender-based programmes, to prevent and attend to adolescent pregnancy, sexual abuse and early unions.

#### **Every child and adolescent learns**

40. The theory of change is that, by 2026, children and adolescents will benefit from inclusive primary and secondary education policies and programmes that recognize them as rights-holders and agents of change.

41. UNICEF will support the Ministry of Education in the expansion of inclusive education programmes and will develop models to support populations excluded from primary and secondary education in prioritized areas, in coordination with the regional directorates of education and the local educational management units. It will work to ensure that those models are in accordance with the main components of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.

42. In the case of inclusive primary education, UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to ensure the start, transition and successful completion of primary education, through specialized support services for learning, focusing on educational materials, classroom practices and teacher training.

43. In the case of secondary education, UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to strengthen the capacities of principals, teachers and students, in coordination with the regional directorates of education and the local educational management units, to promote their foundational, transferable, digital and employability skills through the design of alternative, flexible and scalable modalities for high school completion. UNICEF will particularly promote the autonomy and

empowerment of adolescent girls in science and technology, strengthening partnerships with the private sector.

44. UNICEF will support adolescents with access to information, participation mechanisms, skills and tools and in exercising their agency capacities, consolidating governance systems that include them and strengthening public oversight for the fulfillment of their rights and climate action. This will be done through school and community participatory mechanisms and the Local Conference of Youth on Climate Change in Peru.

45. UNICEF will involve the private sector in promoting the right to education by facilitating access to connectivity and innovations, improving infrastructure and services, promoting life and work skills, and providing resources for innovative projects.

#### **Every child and adolescent is protected**

46. The theory of change is that, by 2026, children and adolescents will be protected against physical, psychological, sexual and gender-based violence and have access to services that guarantee their protection and access to justice, including in the context of an emergency.

47. UNICEF will facilitate the transformation of social and gender norms that influence violence against children and adolescents by strengthening the capacities of families, schools, communities, service operators, media and the private sector to identify, prevent and transform violent practices and promote good treatment and positive parenting. UNICEF will also advocate with and provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations in the development of policies, programmes and regulations to prevent violence against children and adolescents.

48. Through technical assistance to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, UNICEF will strengthen the capacities of national and local protection systems to provide services that are compliant with international standards to children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence, survivors of gender-based violence and crimes, and children without parental care. Focusing on case management, including a gender-based and intercultural approach, the competencies of public servants will be strengthened to improve care for children and adolescents. UNICEF will also support the Superintendency of Migration in integrating a child-sensitive approach in its services to migrant populations.

49. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, and the National Youth Centre Programme to promote the use of alternative measures of deprivation of liberty and family and social reintegration for adolescents in conflict with the law, including access to social services and employability opportunities. UNICEF will also provide assistance to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations to strengthen its institutional response to access to justice by improving the quality and specialization of public servants in the areas of justice, protection and the treatment of victims. UNICEF will work with the private sector to foster social reintegration of adolescents in conflict with the law.

50. This component of the country programme will promote the humanitarian-development nexus, linking the response to the migration crisis and other types of emergencies, to ensure the strengthening of the protection system for children and adolescents.



**Poverty and social protection**

51. The theory of change is that, by 2026, children and adolescents will have access to a comprehensive social protection system and programmes that reduce poverty through a multidimensional approach and promote resilience to stress and external shocks.

52. UNICEF will strengthen the social protection system by fostering coordination and articulation of its programmes aimed at children and their adaptation to populations in situations of exclusion or those at risk of being affected by emergency situations.

53. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and advocate for the development of proposals to strengthen the social protection system and ensure its comprehensiveness, universality and resilience to stress and external shocks, using a life-cycle and gender-transformative approach (care system). It will establish partnerships with the private sector for the progressive building of social protection floors.

54. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, INEI and academia in adapting standards, policies, methodologies and tools for the systematic measurement of child poverty through multidimensional and resilient approaches at the national and subnational levels.

55. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion in developing tools and capacities to ensure adequate, sufficient and timely public spending. To that end, UNICEF will strengthen their capacities for measuring the efficiency and quality of national public expenditure. At the subnational level, it will contribute to the measurement and management of public finances, focusing on equity between territories and population groups.

56. This component will contribute to the design of policies that complement programmatic actions proposed in the health component related to the care systems and ECD. It will also complement efforts related to public investment in children in the areas of education, health, protection, and social protection and support the mainstreaming of a gender-based approach through policies and programmes.

**Engagement of citizens and the private sector**

57. The theory of change is that, by 2026, Peruvian society and the private sector recognize, respect, promote and demand fulfillment of the rights of the child and climate action.

58. UNICEF will engage with the Government and the private sector and play an important role in convening public and non-public stakeholders around children's issues at the global, regional and local levels. The component is aimed at increasing the knowledge of the public and private sectors regarding the impact of business policy on children and communities and promoting responsible business practices.

59. UNICEF will strive for key partners from the private sector, including the media and business associations, to increase their commitment to the rights of children and adolescents, collaborate on the construction of resilient environments in their areas of influence and contribute funds, knowledge and influence to achieve and amplify the Sustainable Development Goals related to children and adolescents.

### Programme efficiency

60. The component will ensure efficient management through programmatic coordination; planning, monitoring and evaluation; and compliance with quality programming standards in planning and achieving results for children and adolescents.

61. UNICEF will use its communication and influencing capacity through its brand and reputation to contribute to public opinion, mass media, unions and associations related to communications and thus improve the information and entertainment coverage relevant to the rights of children and adolescents. UNICEF will promote public oversight of how the media informs and represents children and adolescents and will use social networks and digital media to give children and adolescents a voice to be agents of change.

62. UNICEF will reinforce the links between humanitarian response and development, ensuring the strengthening of national and community capacities for prevention of, preparation for and response to the effects of droughts, floods, rising sea levels, earthquakes and other extreme events. To that end, UNICEF will work with stakeholders, including the private sector, to build and strengthen the resiliency of communities.

### Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Every child and adolescent survives and thrives	700	9 300	10 000
Every child and adolescent learns	600	8 900	9 500
Every child and adolescent is protected	900	8 100	9 000
Poverty and social protection	700	7 250	7 950
Engagement of citizens and the private sector	650	3 500	4 150
Programme effectiveness	700	3 700	4 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 250</b>	<b>40 750</b>	<b>45 000</b>

### Programme and risk management

63. This document summarizes UNICEF contributions to national results and is the main accountability mechanism to the Executive Board for the alignment of results and resources allocated to the programme at the country level. The responsibilities of managers at the local, national, regional and headquarters levels are defined in the organization's programmatic and operational policies and procedures.

64. The programme considers risks related to COVID-19, high-impact natural phenomena, climate change and health emergencies. Additional risks include political and social instability, economic crisis, reduced fiscal space and limited donor funding.

65. UNICEF will monitor the situation to re-evaluate planning assumptions, considering risks and adjusting the programme. Jointly with the Government and the United Nations system in Peru, it will assess periodically the strategic, programmatic,

operational and financial risks, define the appropriate mitigation measures and supervise the effectiveness of the governance systems and the stewardship of financial and human resources.

## **Monitoring and evaluation**

66. In cooperation with the relevant ministries, UNICEF will monitor progress towards the fulfillment of children's rights, measuring the reduction of obstacles and barriers to foster conducive environments, access to, demand for and quality of social services and to strengthen existing evidence at the national and subnational levels. UNICEF will also monitor the results established in this programme document and the indicators of the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025, to which it is aligned.

67. In collaboration with INEI and the Government, UNICEF will strengthen national and subnational capacities to generate quality disaggregated administrative data. It will support the design and implementation of national surveys to collect data on the deprivation of children, especially in areas where information gaps have been identified, to improve the monitoring of indicators aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the humanitarian reports.

68. UNICEF will support the strengthening of national evaluation capacities, focusing on: (a) strengthening the capacity of national evaluation systems to take children into account; (b) evaluating actions towards the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to the UNICEF mandate; (c) generating evidence to inform national processes and reports on progress towards the achievement of goals; and (d) advocating for country-led evaluations and the use of evidence from such evaluations.

## Annex

### Results and resources framework

#### Peru – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2022–2026

<b>Convention on the Rights of the Child:</b> articles 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28, 32, 38
<b>National priorities:</b> Sustainable Development Goals 1–6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17
<b>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:</b> 1–6
<b>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, Goal Areas:</b> 1–5

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
1. By 2026, people increase their access to decent work and to the comprehensive social protection system, including a social protection floor, which ensures universal access to health, including sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, food security, income security and a	1. By 2026, children and adolescents' access early childhood development (ECD), integrated health and nutrition services, with a special emphasis on vulnerable populations.	Percentage of children (24–59 months) receiving early stimulation and responsive care from their parents or caregivers B: 16.3% T: 30.0%	Administrative records  Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDES)	1.1. ECD and child parenting programmes in prioritized territories improve the quality, relevance, resilience and accessibility of services for indigenous, refugee, migrant, displaced and disabled children and their families.  1.2. The health system's capacity increases to ensure that vulnerable children have access to immunization, nutrition and health services in prioritized territories.  1.3. Adolescents have access to integral health-care	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), Ministry of Education (MoE), National Institute of Statistics and Information Technology (INEI), Ministry of Health (MoH)	700	9 300	10 000
		Proportion of women (15–19 years) who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care B: 63.9% T: 74.0%						
		Percentage of adolescent girls who are anemic B: 23.8% T: 19.0%						
		Evidence-based and multi-stakeholder water,						

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
care system, with an integrated approach and a special emphasis on gender and rights.		sanitation and hygiene planning, coordination and review mechanisms established and implemented  B: 0 T: 4		programmes and grow up in environments in which mental health is promoted and in which sexual abuse, adolescent pregnancy and early unions are prevented.				
2. By 2026, people improve their equitable access to quality universal education and special protection, with an integrated approach and a special emphasis on gender and rights.	2. By 2026, children and adolescents benefit from inclusive policies and programmes that ensure educational transitions to primary and secondary school and recognize them as rights-holders and agents of change.	Adjusted net attendance rate of children from the poorest quintile in primary school  B: 93.5% T: 97.0%	National Household Survey (ENAHO)  Census Evaluation of Students	2.1. The education system and teachers in prioritized territories improve their capacities to offer pertinent, inclusive, resilient and quality primary education services, with a special focus on indigenous, refugee, migrant, displaced and disabled children and their families.  2.2. Adolescents access secondary school approaches which favour the development of their competencies and abilities, ensuring their graduation and employability.  2.3. Children and adolescents access the information, mechanisms, competencies and tools to participate, as agents of change, in the promotion of	MoE, INEI, National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents	600	8 900	9 500

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				public safety to guarantee their rights.				
		<p>Completion rate in secondary education<sup>a</sup></p> <p>B: 79.7% T: 83.3%</p>						
		<p>Percentage of children in secondary school reaching the minimum level of proficiency in reading</p> <p>B: 40.0% T: 44.0%</p>						
		<p>Percentage of children in secondary school reaching the minimum level of proficiency in mathematics</p> <p>B: 34.4% T: 40.0%</p>						
2, 3 and 6  3. By 2026 people in situations of vulnerability, lack of protection, poverty and food insecurity increase their resilience in crisis situations,	3. By 2026, children and adolescents are protected against physical, psychological, sexual and gender-based violence and can access protection and	<p>Percentage of mothers (or primary caregivers) who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children</p> <p>B: 20.2% T: 15%</p> <p>Percentage of sentenced children who receive a non-custodial sentence</p> <p>B: 51% (2020) T: 59%</p>	<p>ENDES</p> <p>National Survey on Social Relationships</p> <p>Administrative data from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP)</p>	<p>3.1. Families, schools, communities and the private sector have the capabilities to identify, prevent and transform violent practices towards children and adolescents.</p> <p>3.2. The child protection system has the capacity and tools to deliver appropriate,</p>	INEI, MIMP, MoE, private sector	900	8 100	9 000

<sup>a</sup> Conclusion group 17 to 18 years of age.

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
enhancing humanitarian response and post-crisis recovery mechanisms with an integrated approach that emphasizes gender, rights and territory.	access to justice, including in emergency contexts.	Percentage of children in family-based care of the total number of children in all forms of formal alternative care  B: 42% (2019) T: 55%	Administrative data from the National Programme of Youth Centres	quality services to attend to children and adolescents, including in emergency situations.  3.3. Children and adolescents in conflict with the law, victims of sexual violence and/or survivors of gender-based violence, and victims and witnesses of other felonies have access to adequate justice services according to international standards.				
1 and 3	4. By 2026, children and adolescents access an integrated social protection system and programmes that reduce poverty under an approach that is multidimensional and resilient to stress and external impacts.	Percentage of children (0–17 years) living in monetary poverty  (B): 40.5% (2020) (T): 35%  Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)  B: 90.6% T: 90.0%	ENAHO  Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF)	4.1 Peru has evidence related to the situation of children as well as methodologies and tools to measure infant poverty systematically with a multidimensional and resilient approach.  4.2. Peru has proposals to build an integral, universal, and resilient social protection system able to cope with stress and external shocks, with a life-cycle approach.  4.3. Peru has the tools and capacities to	INEI, MIDIS, MoEF	700	7 250	7 950

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				increase and improve the quality and accountability of child and adolescent programme and policy investments.				
6. By 2026, people, especially those in major situations of vulnerability and discrimination, such as children, adolescents and young men and women, exercise their rights equally as a result of the enhancement of effective governance, social cohesion, access to justice and the fight against gender inequality and all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence,	5. By 2026, Peruvian society and the private sector recognize, respect, promote and demand compliance with children's rights.	Percentage of news with a human rights-based approach  B: 42% T: 60%	UNICEF survey	5.1. Communications media have the knowledge, capacities and tools to self-regulate and improve information and entertainment treatment in relation to the rights of children and adolescents.  5.2. Public and private sector allies increase their commitment to the rights of children and adolescents, using their resources, knowledge and influence to achieve and broaden the Sustainable Development Goals related to childhood.	Media and prioritized private sector companies	650	3 500	4 150
		Percentage of people who consider that the population is increasingly aware of the rights of children and adolescents  B: 14% T: 20%						
		Percentage of companies, among the 500 with the highest billing, that have corporate policies related to rights of children and adolescents.  B: 1% T: 6%						



<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
based on an integrated approach.								
Programme efficiency						700	3 700	4 400
<b>Total resources</b>						<b>4 250</b>	<b>40 750</b>	<b>45 000</b>