



United Nations
Population Fund - Peru

IX Country
Programme
2017-2021



Expanding
adolescents,
youth and
women access
to sexual and
reproductive
health and
rights

A concerted plan to *ensure sexual*

and reproductive rights

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is the leading international cooperation agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

The IX Country Programme Document 2017-2021 is a cooperation agreement between Peru and UNFPA which lays the ground for its technical assistance for development.

It is the result of a prioritization exercise which acknowledged Peru's most crucial challenges and needs, and seeks to secure human rights, with special attention to sexual and reproductive rights. Hence, it is aligned with the national priorities that are expressed in national and international normative frameworks, such as the National Policy of International Technical Cooperation, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Action Programme of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

Its design has been broadly participatory and gathered the insights of key stakeholders from government, civil society, the Academy and international cooperation. Moreover, it is built on the accomplished learning from the VIII Country Programme implementation and the recommendations derived from its assessment.





Peru: a young and multicultural country with great challenges to overcome

Peru is a diverse, multiethnic and young country: 24% of its population identifies themselves as indigenous and 3%, as Afro-Peruvians¹.

27% of its population is young (aged 15–29), yet aging is steadily increasing².

Significant inequities persist. There are crucial inequalities regarding income, gender, generation, ethnicity, culture and territory³.

1 out of 5 Peruvians is poor⁴. Andean and Amazonian populations are more affected by monetary poverty, and State presence across the country is heterogeneous.

Many women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. This is the result of constrained access to sexual and reproductive health due to territorial, legal, ethical and cultural barriers. For instance, 152.6 maternal deaths occurred in regions of the Highlands between 2007-2011, whilst 50.6 maternal deaths occurred during the same period in Lima⁵.

1. National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (2015): National Household Survey Technical Report 2014.
2. National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (2009): Peru: Population estimates and projections 1950-2050.
3. National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (2009): Technical Report: The Evolution of Monetary Poverty 2009-2015.
4. Ibid.
5. Ministry of Health and UNFPA (2013): Maternal Mortality in Peru 2002-2011.

There is a low use of modern contraception. It is located among the lowest in Latin America, stagnant at around 50% of partnered women of reproductive age since 2000⁶.

Adolescent pregnancy has increased in the last decade, particularly unplanned ones. 1 out of 7 adolescents is pregnant or mother at national level; 1 out of 5, in the Highlands; and almost 1 out of 3, in the Amazon Rainforest⁷. In 2015, 4 mothers under 15 years old were registered each day, as well as 11 mothers of 15 years old⁸.

Giving opportunities to young people is a condition to harness the demographic dividend. In 2014, 16.9% of young people (15-29 years old) did not study or work⁹.

High levels of gender biased violence remain. 7 out of 10 women in reproductive age suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence from their partners at least once in their lives¹⁰.

Census 2017 is a crucial for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and identifying and bridging development gaps. Therefore, Peru will continue strengthening its National Statistics System.

Peru is highly vulnerable to natural disasters. More than 10 million people have required humanitarian assistance in the last 15 years¹¹.

6.National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (2016): Demographic and Family Health National Survey, 2015.

7.Ibid.

8.National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, Ministry of Woman and Vulnerable Populations, and UNFPA (2016): Adolescent Girls in Peru.

9.National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (2015): Peru: Regional Educational Indicators 2004-2014.

10.National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (2016): Demographic and Family Health National Survey, 2015.

11.National Civil Defense Institute (2015): Peru: Statistical Compendium 2015.







Our Vision for Peru

2021

Peru's most numerous generation of adolescents and young people has the capacities and opportunities to fully exercise their rights, including their sexual and reproductive rights, live a life free of violence and are a dynamic force that propels sustainable development.

- Their specific needs are more visible and are targeted by public policies.
- They have comprehensive policies available that offer them development opportunities and prevent violence.
- They can prevent unplanned pregnancies.
- They receive comprehensive sexuality education at public schools.
- They have an active and sound participation in the decision-making processes that have an impact in their live and future.
- They have a State that implements an integral and multi-sectoral response for preventing violence, giving care to victims of violence and punishing perpetrators.

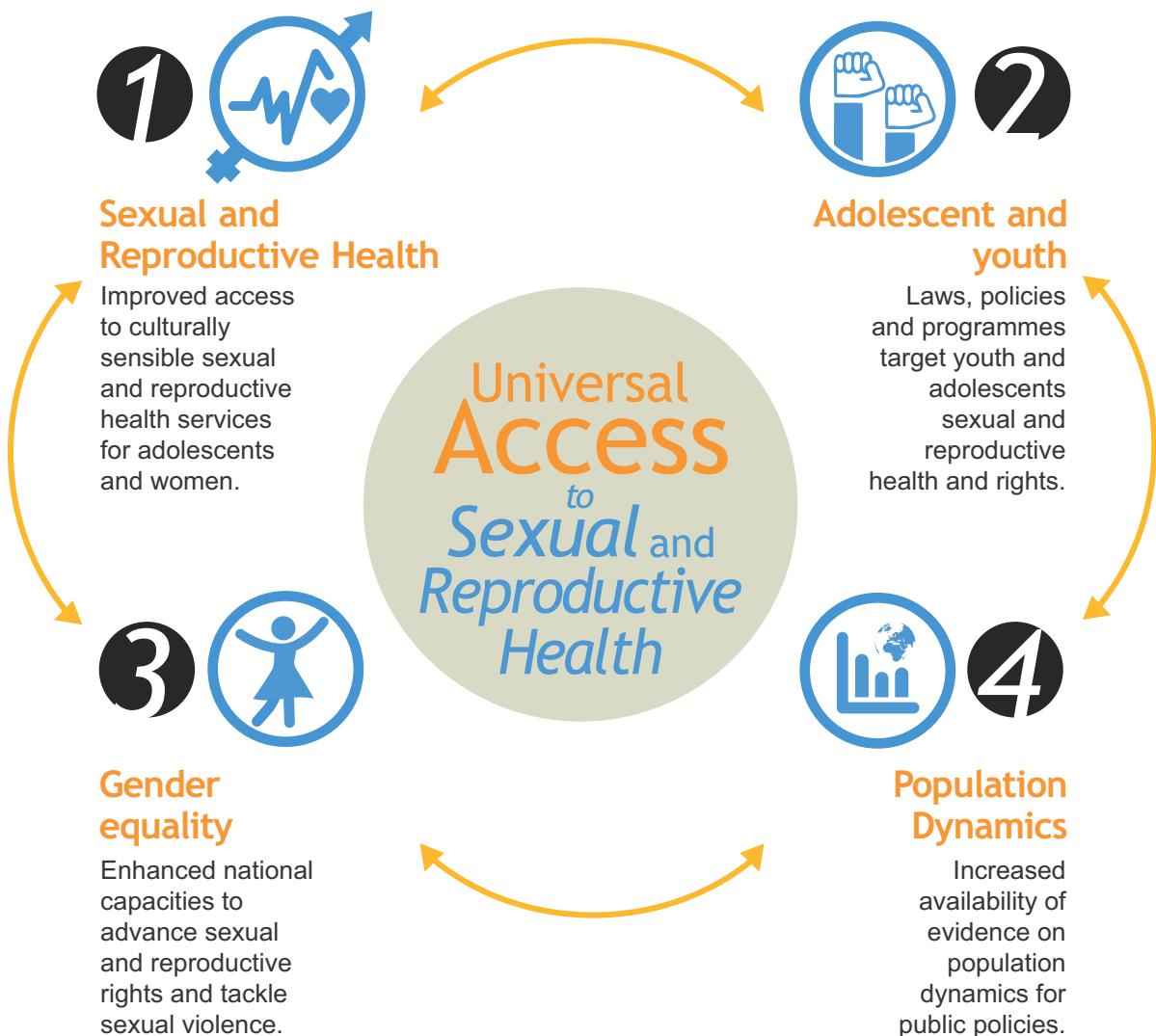


UNFPA and Peru's **IX Country Programme** **2017 - 2021**

The IX Country Programme has as fundamental goal to contribute to securing all people's access to quality sexual and reproductive health which supports their integral development, in equality of opportunities among men and women.

In order to reach this goal, it seeks a substantial impact to achieve **four strategic results:**







Sexual and Reproductive Health

Policies and programmes aimed at enhancing access to integrated sexual and reproductive health services, including those for emergency contexts, have been enhanced by adopting human rights, gender and culturally sensitive approaches, specially targeting adolescents and youth, as well as Andean and Amazonian indigenous women, and Afro-Peruvian population.

Adolescents and Youth

National capacity for designing and implementing evidence based laws, policies and programmes addressing adolescents' and youth's sexual and reproductive health and rights has increased, securing their comprehensive development.



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Result



Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Governmental institutions' and civil society organizations' capacities for promoting reproductive rights and tackling gender based violence have been strengthened, securing women's and girls' rights at the national and sub-national levels, in compliance with international commitments and laws.

4

Result

Population Dynamics

High quality evidence and desegregated data on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and its links with poverty and sustainable development have increased, allowing tracing social inequality for designing evidence based policies, including those aimed at humanitarian contexts.



Results and Resources Framework (2017-2021)

National priority: National Policy for International Technical Cooperation (PNCTI) axis 1: Social inclusion and access to basic services.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome 2: Access to basic services.

Indicators: Maternal Mortality Rate: *Baseline: 93 per 100,000 live births (2011); Target: 70;* Percentage of adolescents who are pregnant or already mothers: *Baseline: 13.5% (2010); Target: 10.8%.*



UNFPA strategic plan outcome	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partners	Indicative resources
<p>Outcome 1: Sexual and reproductive health</p> <p>Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, maternal health and HIV, that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access.</p> <p>Outcome indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Proportion of demand for contraceptives satisfied (total) <i>Baseline: 89.7; Target: 90.7</i>Percentage of live births attended by trained health staff. <i>Baseline: 91.8%; Target: 95%</i>	<p>Output 1: Increased availability of high-quality disaggregated data and evidence on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and their linkages to poverty and sustainable development, that enables the mapping of social inequalities for evidence-based policy-making, including in humanitarian settings.</p>	<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of policy interventions, supported by UNFPA, that expand access to quality family planning services for vulnerable populations. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 4</i>Number of sexual and reproductive health regulations and guidelines developed with UNFPA support, that incorporate human rights, gender, generations and culturally sensitive approaches. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 3</i>Number of health providers trained for the implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP). <i>Baseline: 100; Target: 200</i>	Ministry of Health; Social Security; Regional Health Authorities; National Civil Defence Institute; other United Nations organizations; Pathfinder International; PRISMA.	\$2.6 millions (\$1.3 millions from regular resources and \$1.3 millions from other resources)

National priority: PNCTI axis 1: Social inclusion and access to basic services; PNCTI axis 2: State and governance.

UNDAF 2017-2021 outcome: 1, 2 and 4: Productive and decent work; Access to basic services; Peace, human security and rule of law.

Indicator: Percentage of women, 15-19, who neither work nor study: Baseline: 25.7% (2014); Target: 23% (2021).



<i>UNFPA strategic plan outcome</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources</i>
<p>Outcome 2: Adolescents and youth</p> <p>Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health.</p> <p>Outcome indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of laws and/or policies that favor adolescent access to counseling services on sexual and reproductive health services and HIV. <p><i>Baseline: 1; Target: 2</i></p>	<p>Output 1: Strengthened capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations to advance reproductive rights and address gender-based violence, ensuring a life free of violence for women and girls, at the national and subnational levels, in compliance with international commitments and standards.</p>	<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of policies and programmes that address the barriers that limit the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents and young people, designed with UNFPA technical support. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 3</i>Number of advocacy initiatives implemented by participatory platforms to include sexual and reproductive rights of marginalized adolescents and youth, within public policies and programmes. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 4</i>	<p>National Youth Secretariat; Regional Youth Councils; Andean Regional Commonwealth Youth Council; Peruvian Network of Young Afro-descendants - ASHANTI Peru; other United Nations organizations.</p>	<p>\$1.5 millions (\$0.8 million from regular resources and \$0.7 million from other resources)</p>

National priority: PNCTI axis 1: Social inclusion and access to basic services; PNCTI axis 2: State and governance.

UNDAF 2017-2021 outcome 2 and 4: Access to basic services; Peace, human security and rule of law.

Indicator: Recommendations by EPU and United Nations treaty entities that are implemented by Government of Peru: Baseline and Target to be defined.



<i>UNFPA strategic plan outcome</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources</i>
<p>Outcome 3: Gender equality and women's empowerment Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth.</p> <p>Outcome indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Action plans on gender equality that integrates reproductive rights with public budget allocations. <p><i>Baseline: 0; Target: 1</i></p>	<p>Output 1: Strengthened capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations to advance reproductive rights and address gender-based violence, ensuring a life free of violence for women and girls, at the national and subnational levels, in compliance with international commitments and standards.</p>	<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Existence of a government and civil society mechanism to follow up the adoption of international recommendations on sexual and reproductive rights, with UNFPA support.● Number of policies and programmes that address sexual violence with multi-sectoral approach, designed with UNFPA support. <p><i>Baseline: yes; Target: no</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 0; Target: 3</i></p>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Women Ministry of Health; Ombudsman; Judicial Power; Peruvian Police; Sexual and Reproductive Health Board; International Cooperation Gender Board.	\$1.1 millions (\$0.6 million from regular resources and \$0.5 million from other resources)

National priority: PNCTI axis 2: State and governance.

UNDAF 2017-2021 outcome 1, 2, and 3: Productive and decent work; Access to basic services; Efficient public management.

Indicator: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at national level, disaggregated:
Baseline: Less than 25% (2015); Target: to be defined.



UNFPA strategic plan outcome	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partners	Indicative resources
<p>Outcome 4: Population dynamics Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality.</p> <p>Outcome indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● At least one census of good quality has been processed, analyzed, and disseminated following international recommendations. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 1</i>● Number of new national plans/programs that address population dynamics in setting development targets. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 5</i>	<p>Output 1: Increased availability of high-quality disaggregated data and evidence on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and their linkages to poverty and sustainable development, that enables the mapping of social inequalities for evidence-based policy-making, including in humanitarian settings.</p>	<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Population and housing census developed and disseminated, following international standards. <i>Baseline: No; Target: Yes</i>● Number of national government institutions using population projections for planning and monitoring public policies. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 8</i>● Number of SDGs indicators under UNFPA commitment, with levels of disaggregation for mapping demographic and socio-economic inequalities. <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 10</i>	National Institute of Statistics; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Health; Social Security; National Secretariat of Youth; Ministry of Culture; National Center for Estimation, Prevention and Reduction of Disaster Risks.	\$5.9 millions (\$0.8 million from regular resources and \$5.1 millions from other resources)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



UNFPA Peru contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a universal action plan, to which all countries have committed themselves, for ending poverty and building a more sustainable world in the following 15 years. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are at the core of this endeavor.

Reaching the SDG involves saving and transforming the lives of millions of people who live under conditions of poverty or discrimination, as well as protecting our planet. By subscribing the SDG, the State of Peru has shown commitment to secure Peruvians' human rights and wellbeing, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health, which is an essential condition for human dignity and sustainable development.

The SDG consolidate the path traced by the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, Cairo 1994) that placed human rights and dignity, including every person's right to plan their families, as a fundamental pillar for development policies. The ICPD Programme of Action guides UNFPA mission around the globe.

The IX Country Programme builds on the 2030 Agenda and will contribute substantially with Peru's efforts for reaching SDG, with special emphasis in the following:



It tackles inequalities in access to maternal health and family planning, with special focus on women, youth and adolescents from Andean and Amazonian populations.



It advocates for a comprehensive and high quality education that includes sexuality education.



It promotes the approval and implementation of public policies aimed at eradicating all forms of violence against women, including sexual violence.



It fosters partnering with non-governmental organizations to develop an SDG integral monitoring system.



It contributes to poverty reduction.



It offers political advisory to take advantage of the demographic dividend within national plans.





Peru,
a Country Where
No One is
left behind

*Together we can reach
the future we want*



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Population Fund - Peru

Contributing to a Peru where

every
pregnancy
is wanted

every
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