

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Peru is a unitary republic, with three tiers of subnational government. At the regional level, the country is divided into 24 departments, to which must be added the provinces Lima and Callao, with powers and functions similar to those of the departments. There are 196 provinces at the intermediate level. Finally, the country has 195 provincial municipalities and 1,874 municipalities.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Since 2016, all SDGs have been included in the **National Strategic Planning System (SINAPLAN)**. The **National Strategic Development Plan (PEDN) 2016-2021** is Peru's guiding document for a harmonious, sustainable and decentralized development. It is also the tool for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and includes development, provincial and departmental plans. The Vision and General Government Policy (2018) includes the five areas of the 2030 Agenda and has 5 main axes: integrity and the fight against corruption; institutional strengthening for governance; equitable, competitive and sustainable economic growth; social development and well-being of the population and effective decentralization for development. The **Vision of Peru to 2050**, approved in 2019 at the National Agreement Forum, articulates the efforts of society as a whole for sustainable development, and guides the formulation of policies for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.³

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **National Agreement Forum** is the space for dialogue and agreement and the instance for monitoring and promoting compliance with national policies.⁴ The government, the political parties that are represented in Congress and civil society organizations participate in it. The **National Strategic Planning System (SINAPLAN)** coordinates the national strategic planning process to promote and guide the harmonious and sustained development of the country.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

Initially, a consultation process was organized for the 2020 VNR, via comments from the whole society and a questionnaire to the members of the National Agreement. The VNR has been prepared based on the analysis of various statistics and the consultation of bibliographic references, in order to measure the progress of the policies, as well as the commitments to achieve national development in the long term and face the COVID-19 pandemic in the short term.

1.3 MONITORING

The **National Centre for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) information system** allows monitoring of the execution of the General Government Policy (PGG). Similarly, there are **consultations** for specific geographic areas, such as part of the **Huallaga basin**, the **Lima Region** and the **Valley of the Apurimac, Ene and Mantaro rivers (VRAEM)**, as well as one that allows monitoring of SDG implementation. The registration and monitoring of people's daily lives, which was previously relegated, is now a priority and contributes to the management of the COVID-19 crisis. There is also concerted follow-up through spaces for dialogue between society and the national government, especially the Roundtable for the Fight against Poverty (MCLCP).

1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf

2. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15856Peru.pdf> (2017);

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26324VNR_2020_Peru_Report_Spanish.pdf (2020)

3. For more details, see the synthesis of the Vision of Peru in the VNR, 2020, p. 125-126.

4. 35 policies at the national level constitute the National Agreement. They are grouped into 4 interrelated objectives: democracy and the rule of law, equity and social justice, competitiveness of the country, efficient, transparent and decentralized state (see details in the VNR, 2020, p. 123-124).

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

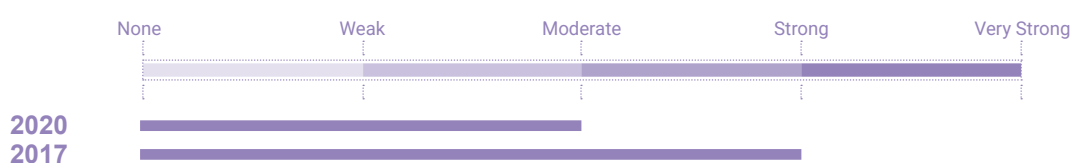
Authorities at the regional and municipal levels participate in the **National Agreement**, through the **Roundtable for the Fight against Poverty (MCLCP)**. The National Agreement organizes regional, provincial and district coordination councils for the formulation of agreed development plans and their follow-up. Based on the Decentralization Law (n° 27783), the PEDN is prepared taking into account the development plans at the regional and local level.⁵

The concerted regional development plans (PDC) result from the strategic planning process in the territory, which has the purpose of guiding the comprehensive development of the territories. However, they are plans of the society and the state, not of the regional, provincial or district governments which are only responsible for supporting them.⁶

To advance in the formulation of the new PEDN, as well as in the set of emergency plans and in new concerted development plans, information was collected from the **National Assembly of Regional Governments (ANGR) and various regions**, such as the Madre de Dios, Tumbes, Tacna regions, the Central Amazon Pacific Regional Mancommunity (PACA) and the Regional Mancommunity of the Andes.

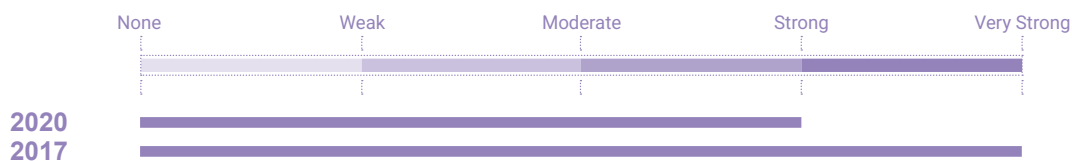
2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



Comments: There are no details on the participation of LRGs. They are mentioned throughout the 2020 VNR, without much references to specific cases and best practices.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: Authorities at the regional and municipal levels participate in the National Agreement. Lima mentioned its regular participation (consultative) in the inter-ministerial commission (GTF Survey 2020). For the new PEDN, as well as for the set of emergency plans and new concerted development plans, information was collected from the ANGR and various regions.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

LRGs are mentioned throughout the 2020 VNR, including in its conclusion. All tiers of subnational government are mentioned. There is also a subsection on the 26 concerted regional development plans (see VNR, 2020, p. 137).

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

There is no specific reference in the 2020 VNR to local initiatives and policies regarding SDG implementation (although there are some examples of local action during the pandemic, see below).

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

In 2020, two cities presented a VLR: **Chimbote** and **Trujillo**.⁷ Lima published its VLR in 2021.

5. Under normal conditions, the formulation of the PEDN integrates dialogue processes on policies and plans from the local level, passing to the district, provincial, and departmental levels through concerted development plans established in the Constitution of Peru since 2002. From the district level, the participation mechanisms are still weak. See Ley N° 27783, Ley de Bases de la Descentralización.

6. More information in the VNR, 2020, p. 137.

7. See: [https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Chimbote%20\(2020\).pdf](https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Chimbote%20(2020).pdf) ; https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/trujillo_2020.pdf

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

There are no specific references to resources allocated to local governments, especially for SDG implementation. The Solidarity Commitment to the Protection of Life “Hunger 0” (see also below) mentions some guidelines and initial procedures for regional governors, provincial authorities and other stakeholders, for the most immediate priorities.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: The 2020 VNR is clearly focused on the COVID-19 pandemic. It is structured to synthesize the main aspects for the Protection of Life as the main reference to guide development and to formulate the new Strategic National Development Plan in the context of the COVID-19 emergency. It also highlights the focus on people of the national development policy, and mentions for example the Solidarity Commitment to the Protection of Life “Hunger 0”, which marks a main priority for emergency action and for the country’s policies and strategic plans.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Regarding the COVID-19 crisis, the 2020 VNR acknowledges that gender inequities were more evident, in particular regarding the burden of domestic and care tasks, and the physical and sexual violence against women and girls. There is no specific information at the local level, nor on women participation in politics.

3.2 COVID 19

Intergovernmental coordination is one of the aspects exposed for Peru’s response to COVID-19, and effective decentralization for development is one of the 5 axes that remain, during the crisis, among the most permanent aspects of the Policy General Government (PGG). At the regional and provincial level, the identification of immediate actions has been organized, both for the protection of life (health, supply) and for economic recovery. The way to guide the action down to the provincial level has been identified with regional and municipal authorities. Following what was proposed by several regions, it was agreed to use a verification sequence for interrelated actions in the immediate term. The priorities are 1. Protection of life. Health, nutrition. 2. Essential supply. 3. Production. 4. Citizen attitude. 5. Additional productive activation activities (reactivation).

In particular, the 2020 VNR recognizes that in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, the leadership of regional governors took on greater relevance to promote development from the territories. Therefore, their involvement has been promoted from the first coordination meetings to face the crisis. The ANGR has been part of the temporary **Multisectoral Working Group**, to participate in the formulation of the strategy for the economic recovery.

The ANGR also coordinated with each regional government for the formulation of regional Economic Reactivation Plans.⁸ By May 2020, 18 regional governments had already approved theirs. The 2020 VNR also highlights the efforts of regional governments such as **Cajamarca**, which have drawn up decrees aimed at improving conditions for agricultural activities, tourism, health services and digital transformation.⁹ Proposals for emergency actions, both general and for vulnerable populations and indigenous peoples, have also been developed in several departments.

8. To see the priorities of these recovery plans, see VNR, 2020, p. 103.

9. For more details on the decrees taken by Cajamarca, see VNR, 2020, p. 105-106.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁵

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		26.2 (2018)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	59 (2020)
	Rural	22 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	64 (2020)
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		33.1 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		90 (2001, Lima Comas)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		30.5 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		35.1 (2019)

10. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>.
More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/per>