ALIGNING DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION TO THE SDGs IN UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES: A CASE STUDY OF PERU

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Abstract

Achieving sustainable development will require all development actors to act together and in synergy, and using comparable metrics to monitor progress. This case study explores whether the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be used as a shared framework by all actors to manage development co-operation for results in upper middle-income countries, taking Peru as a case study.

The report first lays out Peru's SDG journey: its vision of the Goals as an anchor for policy coherence, and how its domestic policies align with them. It then discusses how well development co-operation aligns to the SDGs in Peru, analysing the related enablers, drivers and challenges. The report also examines how to set up monitoring approaches that support SDG measurement in Peru. Finally, it suggests ways to overcome a number of technical, political and organisational challenges that limit the use of the SDGs – some of which are unique to development co-operation delivery in upper middle-income countries.

Foreword

Achieving sustainable and resilient societies everywhere is the defining challenge of the 21st century. Realising that ambition, made concrete in the SDGs, requires the international development community to work more closely together. Indeed, in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the community will need to collaborate in ways that lead to an inclusive recovery and to systemic transformation.

Can the framework for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework, with its 169 targets and 232 indicators, be used at the country level as a shared framework for results by development co-operation actors? If governments and their international partners can incorporate the SDG framework in useful ways into their planning and policy or project design, efforts will be less fragmented and better aligned. Interventions will reinforce each other and account for possible synergies and trade-offs. By using standard SDG indicators to monitor the results and impact of their efforts, stakeholders can report on their respective contributions, hold each other accountable, learn about what works and better coordinate their decisions. However, reaping these benefits will first require that all partners collectively align to the SDGs.

In response to a request by the DAC Results Community, in 2019, for guidance on these matters, the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate has undertaken a series of case studies exploring the use of the SDGs in various development contexts. This paper focuses on Peru and other upper middle-income countries (UMICs). Its findings and lessons can be applied to other international norms and frameworks, such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This work contributes to the broader OECD effort to improve the alignment and contribution of development co-operation towards the SDGs.

Acknowledgements

Table of contents

Tables

Figures

Abbreviations and acronyms

APCI	Peruvian Agency for International Co-operation (acronym in Spanish)
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNI	Gross national income
INEI	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics Institute (acronym in Spanish)
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RMB	Results-based management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
UMIC	Upper middle-income country

Specific terminology

Development partners: Bilateral and multilateral organisations that provide development co-operation.

Official development finance: The sum of official development assistance (ODA) and other official development flows (excluding export subsidies), as defined in OECD rules.

Executive summary

Alignment of development co-operation results to the SDGs in Peru is progressing

Peru's planning and policy frameworks are increasingly aligned to the SDGs. Peru's context and journey towards the SDGs are representative of many other UMICs, including most countries in Latin America. The Peruvian government has strategically used the SDGs as a common framework to build an inclusive, evidence-based national consensus towards sustainable development. The long-term development strategy, as well as new sectoral policies and territorial plans, increasingly use the SDGs to define results. Peru has also tagged most programmes in the budget against SDG targets.

The SDGs are gradually trickling down into the practices of Peru's development co-operation partners. Most of these bilateral and multilateral partners have mapped out their contribution to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Still, only a quarter of them use the SDG framework to track their development impact. Furthermore, some major development partners, especially those providing non-concessional lending, have yet to align. Official development assistance providers place more emphasis on the SDGs.

Several factors drive the alignment of development co-operation to the SDGs in Peru: the country's mainstreaming of the SDG framework across policies and plans; development partners' leadership to mainstream the SDGs within whole development portfolio (when coupled with sufficient guidance to field staff); and development co-operation practices that encourage country ownership. Some issues are better reflected in the SDG framework than others – such as human rights or some aspects of governance --, which require proxy indicators to measure results

Not all development partners foster monitoring approaches that support SDG measurement in Peru

Peru has made progress in SDG measurement and reporting. Ongoing development co-operation support for various government monitoring systems also indirectly creates capacity for SDG monitoring and data, particularly at sectoral and subnational levels. However, development co-operation support to national statistical capacity – including to measure and manage SDG data – is minimal.

The few development partners that use the SDG framework in Peru also tend to follow other good practices. These include investing in country capacity for SDG measurement, carrying out joint monitoring with other partners, using monitoring approaches that emphasise country ownership, and allocating sufficient resources and capacities to their own results-based monitoring systems.

However, some policies and practices by many other development partners in Peru discourage SDG-based monitoring: in particular a proliferation of results frameworks and data-linked small interventions; development partners' own corporate requirements on SDG results reporting; and pandemic-induced gaps in SDG data. All of this leads to un-harmonised SDG monitoring approaches in development co-operation.

More use of the SDGs as a shared framework for results in Peru is needed

Peru is making progress in mainstreaming the SDG framework into national and subnational planning, budgeting, monitoring and decision making. SDG data availability is comparatively high. The government uses SDG reporting to promote domestic and international accountability. It also uses the SDGs to map out international technical co-operation and mobilises collaborations with development partners, the private sector and civil society around the SDGs.

Even if the importance of official development financing wanes over time in UMICs like Peru, international partners still play an significant role, for instance in the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The SDG framework can help to articulate a coherent, data-driven response to help the country get back on track to meet its sustainable development ambitions. However, for the SDGs to become a guide for official development co-operation financing in Peru, all partners –particularly major providers of official development finance – must engage in SDG-oriented co-ordination and mainstreaming efforts.

Key recommendations

For the government of Peru:

- As an anchor for the alignment of development co-operation to the SDGs, develop a whole-of-government SDG-linked results framework (or frameworks) reflecting Peru's long-term development ambitions across sectors.

- Lead the updating of donor co-ordination and accountability mechanisms to collectively focus on sustainable development results.

- Continue efforts to collate and disseminate SDG-disaggregated data, including by temporarily using international sources of data for any of the missing 80 SDG indicators.

For development co-operation partners:

- Help articulate policy dialogue and sectoral co-ordination around SDG targets (considering their interactions) and aim to align country-level results frameworks increasingly to SDG targets.

- Encourage explicit use of SDG indicators in results frameworks, particularly those that Peruvian authorities use or prioritise (Annex C offers a synopsis of indicators regularly available in Peru).

- Collectively agree on proxy indicators for issues not covered by the SDG framework, or hard to measure.

- Consider pooling resources to ensure that SDG data availability, disaggregation (for inclusion) and frequency meet demand.

- Foster adaptability by empowering field staff to design results frameworks and set monitoring approaches that best fit the country context.

- Promote sector-level harmonisation around SDG data by exchanging results frameworks and data, and by promoting joint monitoring.

Infographic 1. Summary of key findings

Enablers and constraints to using the SDGs as a shared framework for development results and impact in Peru.
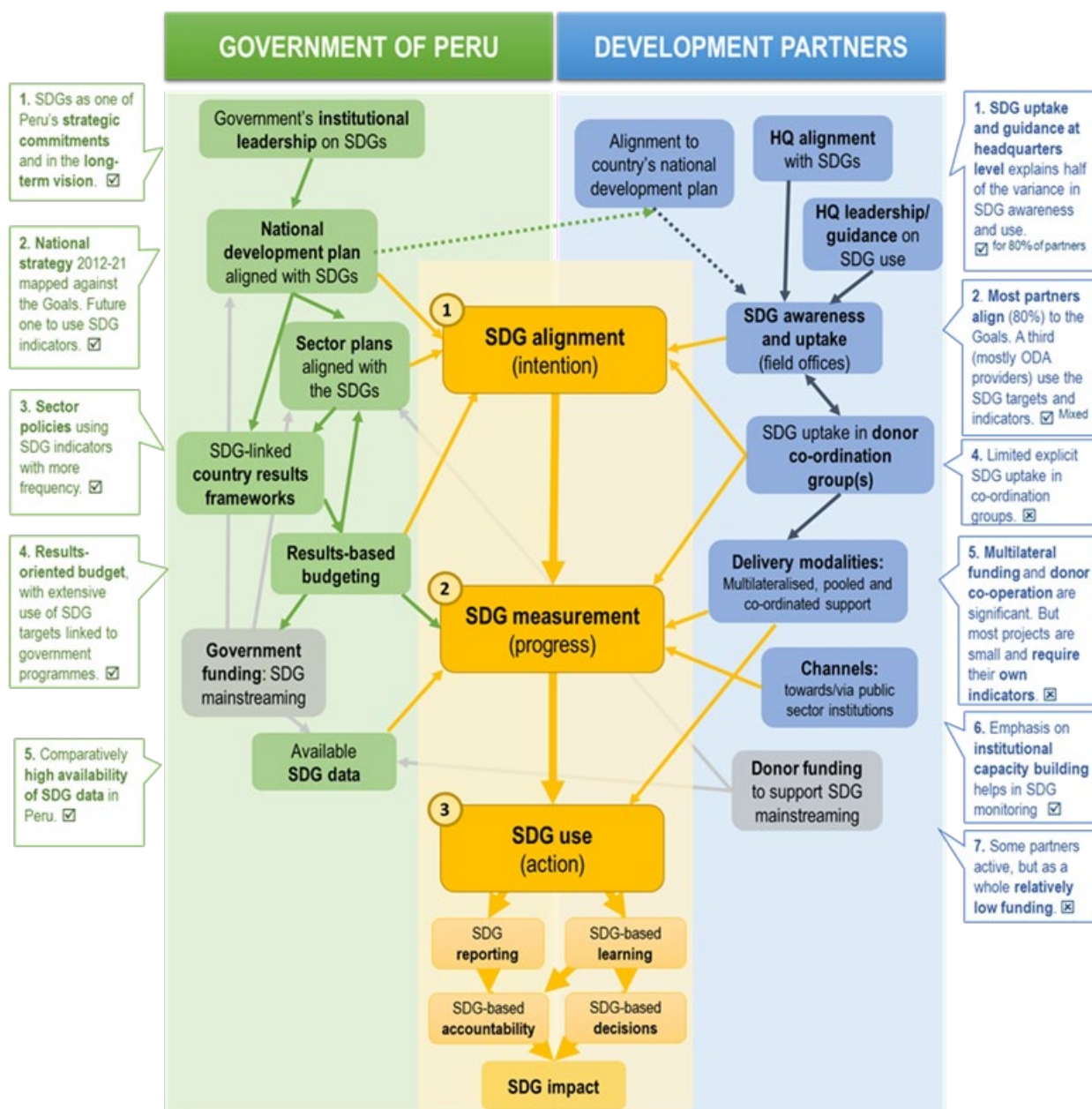
Note: HQ: headquarters; ODA: official development assistance.

Infographic 2. Peru's trends in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals
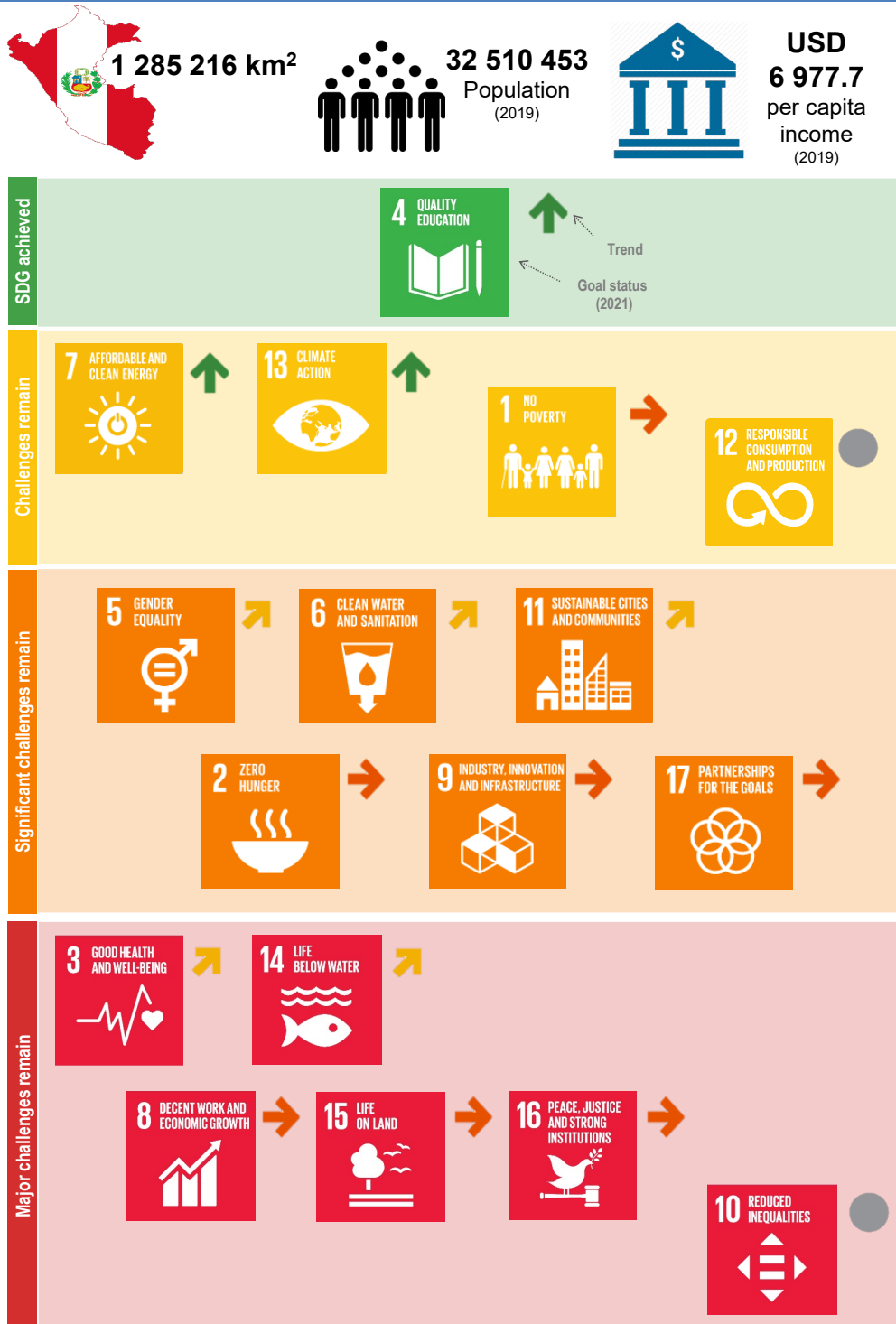
Note: One grey dot denotes insufficient data. Arrows reflect trends. As a result of the 2020 global pandemic, forecasts estimate a significant decline across most SDGs (UN, 2020[1]; UN, 2020[2])

Source: Authors' elaboration on the basis of data from the Sustainable Development Report 2021, (Sachs et al., 2021[3])

1 Peru's SDG journey

This case study explores the role of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in enhancing development co-operation delivery in upper middle-income countries (UMICs). As Peru shares many features with many other UMICs, it has been chosen as part of this case study series on the alignment of results to the SDGs (Annex B). Peru sits in the median position among the UMICs and among countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Table 1.1). Its landscape for development challenges and development co-operation also resembles the context in most of these countries, as does Peru's growing effort to date for mainstreaming the SDGs into government action. This introductory chapter presents Peru's own journey to place the SDGs at the core of government policy making, and to contextualise observed development co-operation practices regarding the SDGs.

Strategic vision: Peru's take on the SDGs as an anchor for policy coherence

Peru sees the 2030 Agenda as an opportunity to form an inclusive, evidence-based national consensus and road map towards sustainable development. For Peru, the process of aligning to the SDGs acted as a catalyst to build an evidence-based, socially defined, long-term national plan to 2030 ("Visión del Perú al 2030",) (Peru, 2017, p. 6[4]). This process was designed as two retrofitting work streams. One was based on data gathering and technical analysis of development gaps, synergies and trade-offs. The other was based on social consultation and consensus building around local and national development needs. This process guided the work of the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) in identifying and prioritising sustainable development gaps to address in order to achieve the 2030 vision for Peru. By 2020, the government was using these insights to build political consensus across national stakeholders; frame and update new government policies and programmes in line with sustainability concerns; and develop SDG-aligned data platforms, indicators, baselines and targets that could help monitor progress over time. (Box 1.1)

Box 1.1. In brief: Key features of Peru's vision for the Sustainable Development Goals

Peru aims to use the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework in three ways:

- **As a roadmap for coherent sustainable development policies**. The 2030 Agenda is seen as helping articulate domestic and international priorities, including government commitments, sectoral policies, climate change, the Fourth Industrial Revolution and accession to the OECD.

- **To ensure all development efforts and financing are effective.** Peru is progressing in mapping and mobilising all public, private and international support for the SDGs – with an emphasis on building partnerships that are broad-based, results-oriented and transparent.

- To tackle the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in an integrated manner.

Sources: Government of Peru (2017[4]); United Nations (2020[1]).

Box 1.2. Peru in the context of upper middle-income countries

Upper middle-income countries (UMICs) like Peru are becoming more ubiquitous in the global development landscape. Today, they represent 41% of all countries eligible for official development assistance (ODA), a significant leap from 26% in 2005. They are home to nearly 3 billion people and produce about a third of total global output. This follows two decades of rapid improvement in socioeconomic conditions. As such, these countries have become crucial partners in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), gradually taking a dual role as recipients and providers of development co-operation.

Notwithstanding these trends, most UMICs experience interrelated development challenges:

- **Prosperity.** Many UMICs are stuck in slow development transitions, often referred to as the "middle-income trap". Declining productivity, high inequality and persistent governance issues halt their transition to high-income status (Melguizo et al., 2017[5]). Informality remains high, while economic diversification and growth of the middle class slow down. Just prior to the pandemic, the World Bank classified about 22% of people in UMICs (630 million) as poor. In Peru, the national poverty line stood at 20.5% (2018), while inequality diminished very slowly. The 2020 pandemic may erase these gains.

- **People.** The inclusion agenda is particularly salient in the UMICs. Income and wealth concentration tend to remain high, as does tax avoidance. Territorial disparities between central nodes of development (e.g. Lima) and the rest of the territory are usually wide. In addition, the UMICs are home to one in five international migrants, with Peru adding 1 million since 2018. Enduring social inequalities and unmet expectations have often led to political instability in the UMICs, particularly in democratic contexts.

- **Planet.** While applying the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" in achieving the 2030 Agenda, UMICs like Peru are critical players to meet the 2015 Paris Agreement targets on climate and other global public goods. As a country prone to natural disasters, climate adaptation is critical for Peru's long-term prospects. UMICs like Peru are also critical partners to preserve global biodiversity. As one of 17 mega-diverse countries, Peru is home to 70% of the planet's biomes.

- **Partnerships.** Recognising these persistent development challenges, many international partners remain active in the UMICs. These countries received 22% of all official development finance in 2019 – or about USD 59.4 billion. ODA accounts for half of that, while the rest reflects lending from bilateral and multilateral development banks. Relative to the economy of Peru and other UMICs, development co-operation volumes are minor (Table 1.1). Thus, ODA support has evolved from "downstream" delivery of goods and services to "upstream" interventions, where the quality of policy advice, knowledge transfer and capacity building offered often outweigh financing in importance.

Table 1.1. Peru fits with the average situation for upper middle-income countries

	Population (million, 2019)	GNI per capita (current USD, Atlas method, 2019)	ODA (% of GNI, net ODA, 2018)	Voluntary national review on SDGs
Peru	**32.5**	**6 740**	**0.20%**	**Two (2017, 2020)**
Latin America and Caribbean (25-country average)	25.6	7 106	0.20%	76% (19)
Upper middle-income countries (56-country average)	50.9	9 063	0.10%	80% (45)

Sources: World Bank (2021[6]); OECD (2021[7]).

While Peru reached UMIC status in 2008 (World Bank, 2021[8]), with a projection to reach high-income status by 2029 (OECD, 2019[9]), the severe socio-economic impact of the pandemic will require adjusting those projections (Bottan, Vera-Cossio and Hoffmann, 2020[10]; Chudik et al., 2020[11]).

SDG uptake: Preparing government for the SDGs

Peru was among the vanguard of countries in initiating preparations to adopt the SDGs. It was an active member of the working group that helped formulate the 2030 Agenda and design the SDG framework, carrying out 88 consultative processes in 2014-15 at country level. For accountability, the government prepared two voluntary national reviews on SDG progress, one in 2017 and the other in 2020, relying on hard evidence and inclusive accountability processes (Peru, 2017[4]). To further domestic accountability and the visibility of the SDGs, it prepared an additional SDG progress report in 2018. These milestones required organisational transformations and technical work to ensure a meaningful integration of the SDGs into regular planning, policy design and monitoring processes (Infographic 1.1).

Infographic 1.1. Visualising Peru's SDG journey: Key steps to date
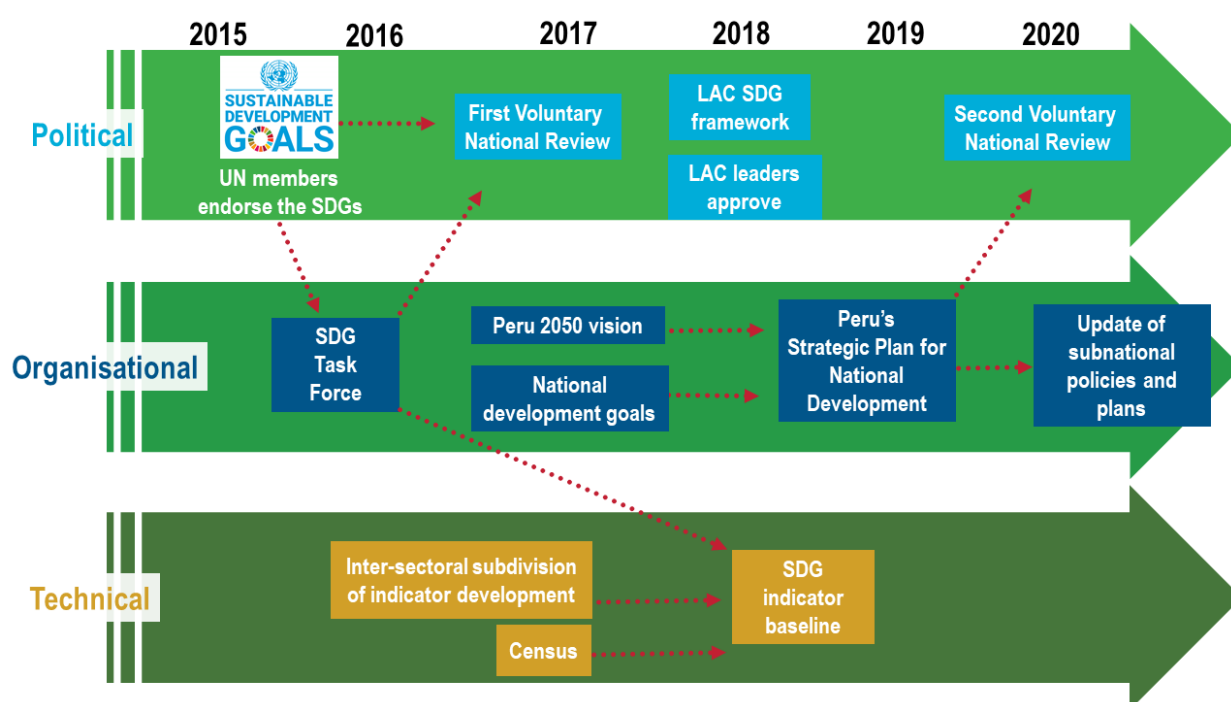
Note: UN: United Nations; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal; LAC: Latin America and the Caribbean

Peru integrates the SDGs into existing governance and policy frameworks, using the SDGs as a reference to formulate public policies. Since 2015, centre-of-government institutions have actively mainstreamed the 2030 Agenda into government policy making – from national strategic planning down to the operational plans and programmes of individual ministries and agencies (Infographic 1.2). Government institutions frame new sectoral policies and territorial plans in terms of the SDGs, partially using the SDG monitoring framework to define results. Information on targets and results feeds into the budgetary process, which is increasingly tagging programmatic budget lines to results indicators associated with SDG targets. SDG integration in both planning and budgeting is a feature that distinguishes the UMICs from other lower-income countries, as it requires a high level of consolidation of results-based management practices and systems (ISSD, 2019[12]).

Infographic 1.2. Peru's work to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals into national, sectoral and subnational government action

Before the pandemic hit, Peru had made progress in integrating SDG targets and indicators into strategic planning, policy making, budgeting and monitoring practices.

Multiple reference frameworks for Peru's long-term vision:

- 2030 Agenda and the SDGs
- General government policy goals
- Government policy
- OECD well-being framework and accession process requirements
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Management

SDG icon: areas where SDG goals, targets and indicators/data are used

National development strategic plan

Strategic actions   Specific objectives   National objectives

National policies

Strategic actions   Priority objectives

Sector plans

Strategic actions at sector level   Strategic objectives at sector level

Concerted development plans

Territorial strategic actions   Territorial strategic objectives

Operative institutional plans   **Strategic institutional plans**

Strategic actions   Strategic actions at institutional level   Strategic objectives at institutional level

| Inputs | Activities | Outputs | Immediate outcomes | Intermediate outcomes | Ultimate outcomes | Aggregated impact |

Results-based budgeting practices (SDG target field)

Peru's results chain   **Strategic monitoring indicators**   **SDG platform**

Division of labour

| Ministry of Economy and Finance | Line ministries Subnational governments | National Strategic Planning Center (CEPLAN) | National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) |

Source: Authors' elaboration based on CEPLAN (2020[13]), desk review and interviews with key informants

Responsibilities for SDG mainstreaming in Peru are a whole-of-government effort led from the centre. CEPLAN takes the lead in reviewing the long-term vision ("*Perú al 2050*") and national development plan through an SDG lens, while ensuring that sectoral and subnational plans and policies align within these parameters (Peru, 2017[4]; CEPLAN, 2020[13]). The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) maps and expands the availability of SDG-relevant data, while facilitating an SDG platform for citizen accountability. Both entities are in charge of domestic SDG reporting, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs taking care of international reporting on SDG progress. In Peru, unlike other OECD country case studies, the Ministry of Economy and Finance has updated the integrated financial management system to allow for tagging programmes and budget lines to SDG targets (MEF, 2018[14]). Disaggregated data can be accessed through an online platform (INEI, 2017[15]).

Peru is progressively aligning domestic policy making to the SDGs

While still a work in progress, SDG alignment in Peru had made significant progress before the 2020 pandemic hit the country**.** The National Development Strategic Plan for 2012-21 could not be aligned to the SDGs at inception for material reasons (i.e. the SDG framework was only agreed in 2015). However, the government made efforts to align key policy priorities and outcomes to the SDGs retroactively (CEPLAN, 2016[16]). It framed the process to develop a long-term vision for Peru (initially to 2030, later to 2050) in the parameters of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Successive sectoral policies and territorial plans approved in recent years have usually been defined in terms of the SDGs, SDG interlinkages and SDG outcomes (Peru, 2020[17]). In other cases, such as in education policy, existing frameworks for results monitoring go a step further and are already well-aligned with the SDG indicators (MINEDU, 2010[18]). Progress has also been substantive in SDG-informed results-based budgeting and in institutionalising monitoring and reporting processes (Infographic 1.3). The Peruvian Agency for International Co-operation (APCI) also maps incoming and outgoing development co-operation flows against the SDGs – particularly those related to international technical co-operation.

Infographic 1.3. SDG alignment in Peru

1. Progress in SDG mainstreaming in Peru

- Government co-ordination structures for the SDGs
- SDGs integrated into national plans and frameworks
- SDGs integrated into national budget
- SDGs integrated into sector ministries and subnational level
- SDG monitoring and reporting processes in place
- SDG campaigns for country-level awareness

2. Progress in aligning to the SDGs in Peru

National Development Strategic Plan (2012-2021)

SDG alignment at goal level (in 2018 plan update)

Long-term vision: Peru in 2050 (2019)

National Development Strategic Plan (2021-2030)

Under development / on hold. Expected to increase alignment at SDG indicator level

Source: Author's own compilation based on CEPLAN (2020[19]; 2019[20]); Government of Peru (2017[21]); ECLAC (2020[22])

Important hurdles remain for effective SDG-oriented public policies, including addressing the response to the pandemic through the lens of the SDGs. SDG mainstreaming across government action is still uneven, with less progress at subnational level and among several line ministries. Other equally important agendas (including implementing OECD recommendations, other government commitments, and the short-term response to the pandemic) have taken precedence in the last two years. Meanwhile, the SDGs are perceived as a longer term agenda. Among its challenges, Peru needs to finalise mainstreaming the SDG framework in the next planning cycle. It also needs to localise the SDG framework at subnational level. This requires increasing awareness and understanding of the SDG framework across line ministries and

subnational entities, which are in the front lines of service delivery for many SDG targets. Other challenges include framing the government response to the COVID-19 crisis through an SDG lens, as well as co-ordinating international development co-operation support in terms of government priorities for the SDGs, synergies, trade-offs and multiplier effects (beyond the good work already done in mapping international technical co-operation against the SDGs).

SDG measurement in Peru is comparatively good

Peru's push to incorporate the SDGs in national, sectoral and territorial plans drives domestic pressure for SDG measurement. In updating Peru's National Development Strategic Plan in 2018 to incorporate the 2030 Agenda, Peru emphasised strengthening public sector management at all three levels of government (national, departmental and district). This is considered a necessary precondition to monitor sectoral and subnational policies and implementation effectively from an SDG angle (UN, 2017[23]). It is also part of a broader shift from income-centric conceptions of development to multidimensional measurement of well-being, in line with the OECD well-being framework (Stiglitz, Fitoussi and Durand, 2018[24]) (OECD, forthcoming[25]) (OECD, 2020[26]). CEPLAN expected to complete this process by 2021, but various political transitions and the pandemic have caused disruption.

The drive to reorient strategic planning around the SDGs encourages a process to rebalance government data systems. INEI recalibrated the data and statistical system that started with initial SDG data mapping. In that process, it identified data sources available for 122 indicators and defined a roadmap to cover SDG data gaps (Infographic 1.4). Data come from a multiplicity of government sources. INEI made these data publicly accessible in a disaggregated, user-friendly manner on an online data hub (INEI, 2017[15]). In turn, CEPLAN defined illustrative indicators to monitor the new long-term vision to 2050, in line with the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda. A social dialogue was created around this and a refined indicator set will be used once "Peru 2050" is agreed upon.

Infographic 1.4 Sustainable Development Goal measurement in Peru
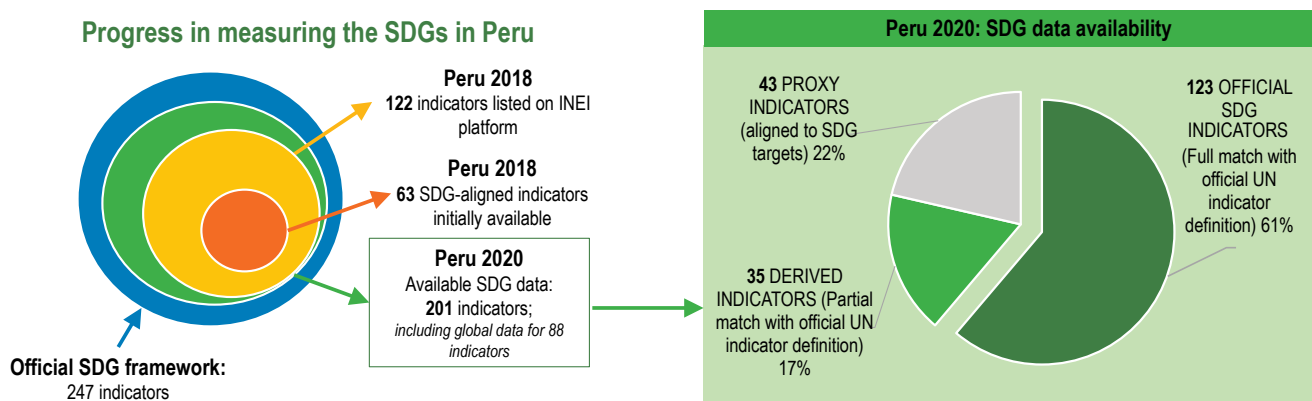
Note: The official SDG framework has 247 indicators, out of which 232 are unique and 15 are repeated.
Sources: Author's own compilation based on IAEG-SDG (2020[27]); INEI (2017[15]); CEPLAN (2020[19])

The national statistical system has tried to identify and make public all available SDG indicator data. The government identified country data sources for 122 SDG indicators, which is equivalent to half of all SDG indicators. These include 68 indicators sourced from INEI's regular surveys and 12 qualitative indicators reflecting normative changes with the rest drawn from sectoral administrative data (INEI, 2017[15]). This core set of SDG indicators tend to have good data disaggregation (into 271 sub indicators, by demographic characteristics, geographical divisions, or minorities). A government online SDG platform provides public

access to time series, metadata, graphics and disaggregated data for these SDG indicators, which can be disaggregated by territorial unit in many cases (INEI, 2017[15]).

INEI's SDG monitoring platform could benefit from integrating international sources of SDG data on Peru to cover gaps in the short term. The SDG monitoring platform relies on domestically-produced SDG indicator data that generally fit official UN definitions (Figure 1.1 and Annex C). For each of the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets, the platform maps out the official data sources available. Data disaggregation by gender or by territorial unit is also presented. At present, INEI lists a total of 122 indicators that display at least some degree of alignment to the SDGs, but the platform has not been updated since 2019. One quick win would be to complement the platform with data from the United Nations SDG database, which compiles official SDG data for countries as collected by various SDG custodian organisations. For Peru, these global sources of data would help monitor 88 additional SDG indicators and reduce the SDG data gap in the short term (see "Global indicator" label in Figure 1.1). This will allow INEI the space to continue the process to domestically produce these SDG indicators in the near future.

Figure 1.1. International sources can help fill gaps in Peru's domestic capacity to monitor the SDGs

Percentage of SDG indicators with available data for Peru, by goal and type of data (2020)
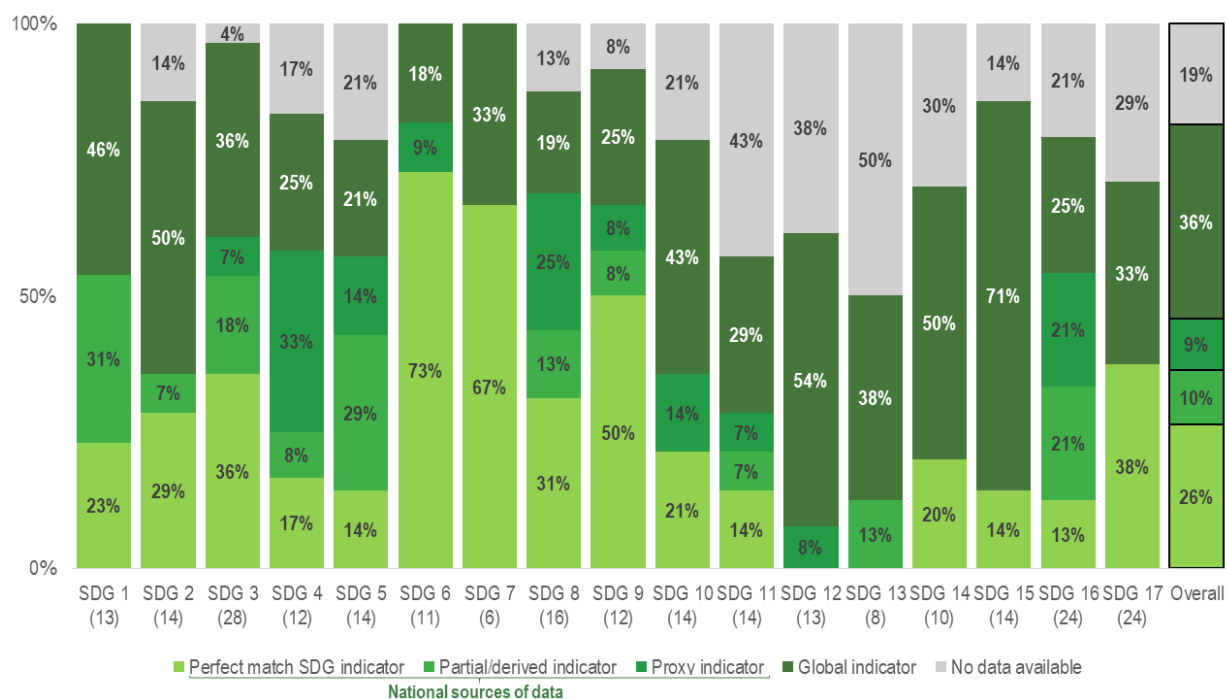
Notes: Definitions: Perfect-match SDG indicators use the official United Nations indicator definition. Derived SDG indicators use the official definition, with a slight variation (e.g. output instead of outcome, referred to a subgroup instead of total population). Proxy indicators do not use the official SDG indicator, but still refer in substance to the related SDG target.
Horizontal axis: Number of total SDG indicators per SDG in the official framework is indicated (between brackets) below each SDG number.
Source: Authors' own estimates based on a review of Peru's SDG monitoring platform (INEI, 2017[15])against the official SDG indicator definitions (IAEG-SDG, 2020[28]).

Based on data disaggregation per goal, SDG alignment varies in difficulty across the goals and respective indicators. Peru's progress in SDG alignment varies remarkably. For SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation), Peru can report on all indicators and is fully aligned to the official definition in 75% of cases. Data gaps are particularly important for SDGs related to the environment (12 to 15) and for urban and social inclusion (10 and 11), all of which are critical issues for development co-operation in Peru.

Although Peru has comparatively high availability of SDG data, timeliness and disaggregation remain a concern, which the COVID-19 pandemic has amplified. Data freshness is conditioned to the regular cycle of the underlying surveys, censuses and other data-gathering cycles (Figure 1.2). Most of them coincided with 2017-18, while the pandemic disrupted the subsequent cycle in 2020. Stable budgeting of planned data collection processes is a precondition for data freshness and sustainability. Furthermore, maximising the identification and use of administrative data or real-time big data (e.g. mobility patterns during the pandemic) could help improve SDG data frequency, so it is useful for decision-making.

Figure 1.2. Data freshness: Do SDG-aligned indicators in Peru have recently collected data?

Data availability for 201 SDG-aligned indicators in Peru, by most recent data collection period

2015-2016 12%	2017-2018 58%	2019-2020 30%

Sources: Authors' estimates based on INEI (2017[15]) and CEPLAN (2020[19]).

Use of the SDG framework and data in Peru is growing

Initially, Peru emphasised the use of SDG results data for accountability and communication purposes. During the period 2016-18 efforts focused on readying government to work with the SDG framework. Government ministries used SDG data to review and update results frameworks. It was also used to populate online platforms and reports on SDG progress with fresh SDG data (Table 1.2). The main purposes were domestic and international accountability and communication on Peru's work towards the SDGs.

More strategically, Peru used the 2030 Agenda and the SDG framework as reference points to help build a domestic consensus around the future vision for the country. The integrated SDG framework and other principles underlying the 2030 Agenda (e.g. incorporating environmental/social/economic considerations into all aspects of development, leaving no one behind) offered a powerful narrative. Together, they guided Peru towards a participatory *and* evidence-based development of the long-term vision for 2050 (in 2019) and the next National Development Strategic Plan to 2030 (Table 1.2). While the 2020 pandemic will require reassessing baselines and targets, it has also underscored the urgency of framing the strategy to 2030 on sustainable development and building resilience.

Centre-of-government ministries are also using the SDGs to set the foundations for policy coherence across government sectors and territorial entities. Up to 2020, new sectoral strategies and subnational plans had positioned their goals and expected results within the 2030 horizon. SDG-aligned indicators are frequently included among the wider range of indicators used for sectoral and budget performance monitoring. At budget level, budget lines referring to government programmes are tagged against the SDG targets they contribute to, using a mix of SDG indicators and other performance indicators to track results, as relevant. This also applies to government programmes co-financed with official development lending, setting a foundation to monitor total SDG-aligned financing.

Table 1.2. Use of the SDG framework and data in Peru: Progress to 2020

Purpose:	PROGRESS	OPPORTUNITIES

Communication / engagement	• Dedicated SDG monitoring platform (INEI, 2017[15]), integrating data sources from across government.
	• Regular SDG-oriented high-level forums with:
	   o the private sector ("*Foro Peru Sostenible*" since 2018)
	   o development partners (annual co-operation forum)
	   o civil society (joint roundtable to fight poverty).
		• Regular update (e.g. annual) and citizen-friendly formats.
		• Focus on steering multi-stakeholder partnerships and existing forums towards SDG outcomes.

Accountability	• Published voluntary national reviews on SDG progress in 2017 and 2020 (CEPLAN, 2017[29]; CEPLAN, 2020[13]). • Additional 2018 monitoring report on SDG progress. • Mutual accountability: Mapping and publishing development co-operation contributions to the SDGs (APCI, 2016[30]; APCI, 2020[31]).	• Linking SDG progress reports to policies and accountability processes. • A user-friendly platform on SDG-aligned budget allocations (including external financing) has great potential for accountability. The current platform is too technical for citizen monitoring.
Learning	• Evaluations of the national development strategy, which is aligned to the goals and includes SDG indicators (CEPLAN, 2020[32]). • SDG-aligned indicators integrated into sectoral policy monitoring and results-based budgetary programmes generate data to assess government performance against specific targets.	• Opportunity to map out the extent of actual use of SDG indicators across line ministries and consolidate data for systemic learning and integrated decision making. Many SDG indicators are used in practice (including well-established indicators for sectoral performance) without the "SDG label".
Decision making	• National sectoral policies and subnational development plans (partially) use the SDG framework in defining priorities, identifying synergies and trade-offs, and designing results monitoring framework. Roll-out in progress before the pandemic hit.	• Opportunity to strengthen technological support for knowledge management and data interoperability across government, to support evidence-based decision making.

		• International co-operation support to mitigate the pandemic's effects could be assessed using the SDG framework (to ensure coherence, synergies and simplification of results monitoring).

Source: Authors' compilation based on INEI (2017[15]), CEPLAN (2017[29]; 2020[32]; 2020[19]), APCI (2016[30]; 2020[31]); key informant interviews; and government records.

Peru has also been very proactive in using the SDG framework to improve development co-operation management, particularly for official development assistance. The APCI and its partners have made efforts to tag activities to SDGs and targets (Box 1.3). The next step would be to use SDG indicators or proxies to jointly measure results. It will also require innovation in measuring the contribution of triangular co-operation to SDG results, as the country is numerically speaking a top provider and a top beneficiary of that modality of co-operation in the Latin America region (SEGIB, 2018[33]). Initial efforts are paving the way for a meaningful approach to embed the SDG indicator framework in these practices (Box 1.4)

Box 1.3. In focus: Using the SDG framework to oversee and manage technical co-operation

The Peruvian Agency for International Co-operation (APCI) oversees official development assistance (ODA) flows. To improve ODA management, the APCI developed an integrated management system for international technical co-operation. The new system consolidates a plurality of ODA reporting methods developed since 2005, including the "annual statements" on technical co-operation activities.

Annual statements are mandatory and reflect technical co-operation activities. Development partners (public, private and non-governmental entities) submit these yearly reports by March of the following year through using an online platform. The submission reflects the level of achievement vis-à-vis bilaterally or multi-stakeholder agreed plans, as well as the alignment of the implementation with the national policy for international technical co-operation.

Originally, the system allowed matching activities to the Millennium Development Goals. It now requires matching activities to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (goals and targets) since 2016. As the information is requested at the decentralised level of implementers, who are closely familiar with the project intended results, SDG matching becomes more accurate. This provides a systematic mapping of technical co-operation contributions to the SDGs (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3. SDG alignment of technical co-operation in Peru

Percentage of international technical co-operation funds per Sustainable Development Goal, 2018

SDG 3	Health and well-being	25.2%
SDG 15	Life on land	13.1%
SDG 8	Decent jobs and economic growth	10.3%
SDG 16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	8.0%
SDG 4	Quality education	7.5%
SDG 11	Sustainable cities and communities	6.9%
SDG 6	Clean water and sanitation	6.1%
SDG 2	Zero hunger	5.1%
SDG 5	Gender equality	5.1%
SDG 1	No poverty	4.1%
SDG 13	Climate action	3.1%
SDG 17	Partnerships for the Goals	1.7%
SDG 14	Life below water	1.1%
SDG 9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	1.0%
SDG 12	Responsible production and consumption	0.8%
SDG 7	Clean and affordable energy	0.8%
SDG 10	Reduced inequality	0.2%

Note: Official development assistance grants aimed at technical co-operation support amounted to USD 406 million in 2018.
Source: APCI (2020[31]).

The APCI uses the information for oversight and strategic management. It performs a systematic analysis of the aggregated information, identifying relative distribution across the SDGs and across policy priorities, and also as regards to the development effectiveness principles. The results are published in biennial progress reports and used to better manage partner support with the SDGs in perspective.

Box 1.4. In focus: Triangular co-operation and Sustainable Development Goal alignment in Peru

Triangular co-operation is part and parcel of SDG 17 as a means of implementation and revitalising a global partnership for sustainable development. Peru actively engages at the global level in advocating to mainstream triangular co-operation more, including at the Second UN High-level Conference on South-South Co-operation (BAPA +40) and through the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation. Peru and its development partners are currently stepping up their co-operation in triangular partnerships, where all partners learn and share expertise.

According to the 77 triangular co-operation projects involving Peru that are reported in the OECD's online repository, the European Commission, Germany, Japan, Korea, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States are Peru's main Development Assistance Committee partners in sharing experiences with other countries in the region, such as Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico (OECD, n.d.[34]). Of these projects, 20% involved partners beyond governments, such as civil society organisations, the private sector or research institutions. The top three sectors for triangular co-operation are government and civil society (26%), environmental protection (22%), and social infrastructure and services (9%).

Peru and the European Union (EU) already align their triangular co-operation to the SDGs within the scope of the ADELANTE Programme. For instance, the "DIALOGAS - Inclusive Development in Latin America: A Great Opportunity for Governments and Social Actors" project addresses SDGs 1, 4, and 10 with a special emphasis on SDG Indicator 1.3.1. In other triangular co-operation projects with the EU, Peru works on addressing SDGs 5, 8, 12, 15, and 16 (EU ADELANTE, n.d.[35]). Also, on its online platform, the *Integrated Iberoamerican System of South-South and Triangular Co-operation Data,* as well as in its annual reports, SEGIB maps all South-South and triangular co-operation projects in Ibero-America to the SDGs, supported by the reporting efforts of Peru and other countries (SEGIB, 2018[33]).

Going forward, these examples can inspire other projects to align their results more systematically to the SDG framework. Given the 2030 Agenda's emphasis on partnerships to deliver on the SDGs, greater consideration of how and when partnerships are most effective in delivering SDG results becomes critical – particularly in upper middle-income countries. That said, assessing SDG results of triangular co-operation activities using traditional linear methods applied to project assessment and results attribution is often an imperfect approach, given the multifaceted nature and differentiated responsibilities of each partner in a triangular partnership. There is a need to innovate in order to better assess the results of triangular partnerships, designing results-based approaches and frameworks that acknowledge the interdependencies within the partnership in delivering results, and making the best use of the value added of this future-oriented modality (OECD, 2018[36]). For instance, more work could be done in unpacking the contribution of triangular co-operation to SDG 17 as it has the potential to alter "provider-beneficiary" relations into true partnerships where no country is too poor to give and none too rich to learn.

2 Aligning development co-operation to the SDGs in Peru

Summary

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) play a growing role among Peru's development partners. However, only a quarter use the SDG framework effectively. Providers of official development assistance (ODA) generally show more progress, but they represent a small share of total official development finance to Peru.

- SDG alignment is enabled as development organisations and government institutions show leadership in mainstreaming the SDG framework within their internal systems.

- Staff guidance and certain development co-operation delivery practices that favour country ownership in results-based management (RBM) help drive SDG uptake in practice.

- SDG-oriented donor co-ordination, greater adaptability and a focus on longer term outcomes, as well as pragmatic approaches in aligning to the SDG framework, can all help expand the role of the SDGs in guiding development efforts towards sustainable results.

The development co-operation ecosystem in Peru is in transition

International partners remain important in supporting Peru's transition to higher income status and towards sustainable development (Infographic 2.1). Official development finance to Peru has grown (from USD 1.4 billion per year in 2010 to about USD 4 billion in 2019). It is also more diverse with new partners, instruments and modalities. However, it remains generally less concessional in nature. ODA grants and concessional loans, for example, have fallen from 64% to 15% of total official financing since 2010. Its main development partners include a dozen major bilateral partners of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), as well as a significant presence of the UN system, and four multilateral development banks. Eight global funds have become active in the country in the last five years, particularly on environment and climate change.

As in other upper middle-income countries (UMICs), development co-operation management in Peru follows a double track. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, at a technical level, the Peruvian Agency for International Co-operation (APCI), oversee and co-ordinate the work of development partners, particularly for ODA grants and technical assistance. For official development loans, the Ministry of Economy and Finance plays a key role in authorising interventions and monitoring project performance. While these approval channels are different for lending and non-reimbursable support, these entities are together responsible for overseeing and bringing coherence to over 100+ major development projects approved in Peru each year. In addition, they oversee many smaller interventions implemented by non-governmental entities and the private sector. These conditions create distinctive needs for aligning official development finance to the SDGs in Peru.

Infographic 2.1. At a glance: Development Co-operation ecosystem in Peru

① **Official development finance,**
by development partner:

	Total official development finance (Million USD, commitments)		
	2010-2014	2015-2019	% ODA
Latin American Development Bank	10,686.0	11,523.0	0%
World Bank	1,349.0	3,887.7	0%
Inter-American Development Bank	2,349.7	2,543.2	1%
Germany	821.6	791.7	91%
United States	847.1	632.3	81%
France	194.3	446.9	75%
UN agencies (15)	93.4	291.5	96%
EU institutions	78.3	225.0	86%
Global funds and facilities (6)	58.4	221.1	100%
Switzerland	154.1	156.2	89%
Canada	140.3	149.5	100%
Spain	192.4	104.9	99%
Korea	304.6	75.9	25%
Belgium	438.0	69.2	96%
Japan	111.4	63.6	100%
Other DAC bilaterals (14)	787.7	152.4	100%

② **Official development finance,**
by type:

Equity Investment and similar 53.73
Others 3,611.00
Grant aid (ODA) 2146.99
Debt relief 0.051
Concessional loans (ODA) 2346.457
Guarantees/ Debt securities 2040
Non-concessional loans (develop't financial institutions) 11135.9
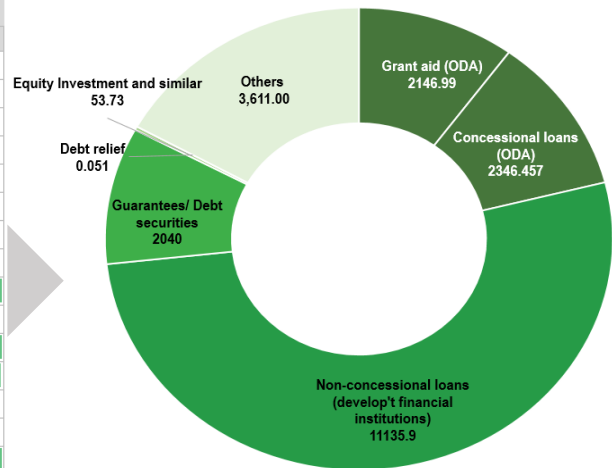
③ **Official development finance distribution,**
by sector:

Public finances and administration, governance and civil society, 24%
Banking and financial services, 13%
Other social infrastructure, 8%
Education, 7%
Health, 7%
Transport, 6%
Private sector development, 5%
Energy, 5%
Trade, 5%
Multisector, 4%
Comms, 3%
Humanitarian Aid, 5%
Water supply and sanitation, 5%
Environment, 3%
Other, 1%
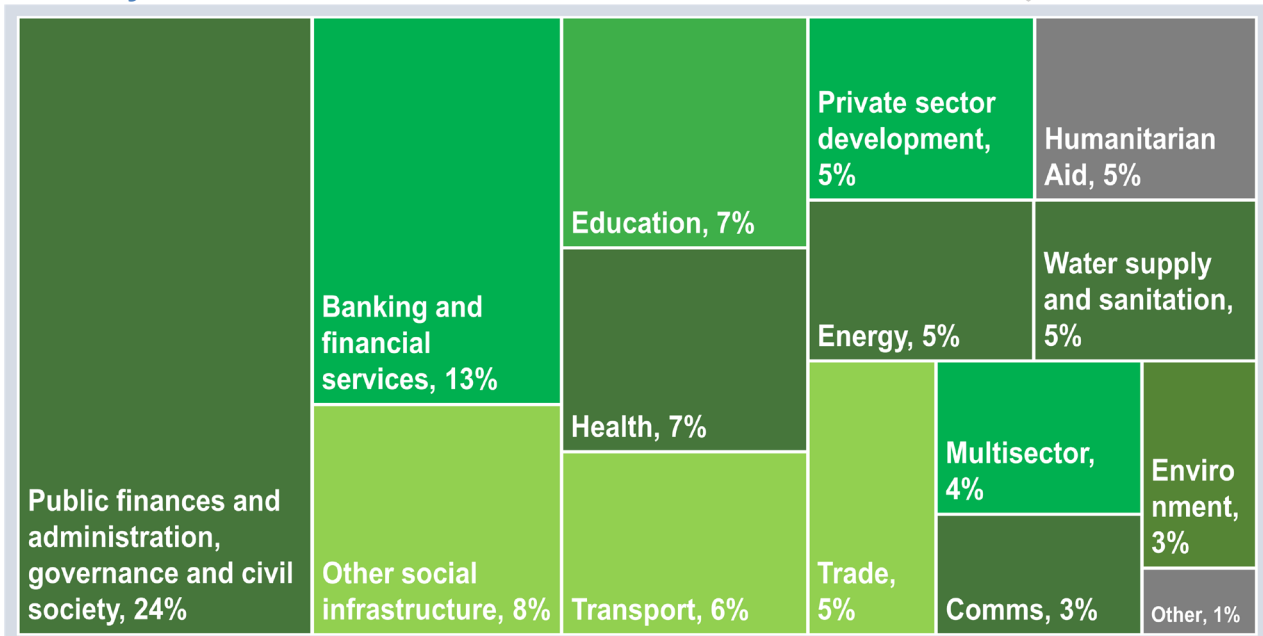
Notes: ODA: official development assistance. Values indicate total USD million committed per provider between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD (2020[37]), Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1

The role of ODA in sectoral financing has evolved dramatically. In the early 2010s, ODA was the dominant source of development finance for most sectors, with an emphasis on supporting service delivery. However, its footprint in recent years has been concentrated in governance and decentralisation (SDG 16), water and sanitation (SDG 6), environmental protection (SDG 13 and 14), and energy (SDG 7) (OECD, 2021[38]). In its stead, multilateral development banks and other sources of non-concessional development lending have become dominant in financing social programmes in education and health. The same is true for projects related to private sector development, agribusiness, transport, trade, tourism and other social infrastructures. Multilateral development banks have also recently expanded their role on risk management and counter-cyclical funding. The Latin American Development Bank and Peru, for example, agreed on over USD 2 billion in contingency credit lines (i.e. debt securities) in 2019 alone. ODA has also gained recent prominence in supporting the humanitarian response to the crisis of Venezuelan migrants (as close to 1 million have arrived since 2018), followed by the emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

While non-concessional official development lending tends to co-finance government sector programmes and public-private infrastructure projects, ODA in Peru has specialised in strengthening government capabilities and inclusion issues. This evolution is common to other countries that have transitioned to UMIC status, as the comparative importance of ODA wanes as a source of financing. However, ODA continues to add strategic value to strengthen public sector capacity and governance, and in helping to ensure that no one is left behind. Most bilateral partners and United Nations agencies providing grant support fit into this new profile. However, interventions tend to target capacity building, policy influencing, inclusion, governance and other less tangible issues often not well covered in the SDG framework. This creates a unique set of challenges for SDG alignment and measurement.

How well does development co-operation align to the SDGs in Peru?

In general, Peru's development co-operation partners have moved along with the government in discussing and integrating the 2030 Agenda into development co-operation. Peru's push led to framing and mainstreaming the SDGs in planning and budgeting, matching development outcomes and budget lines with the 17 SDGs and specific SDG targets (CEPLAN, 2016[16]; MINAM, 2016[39]). The government also identified SDG data needs, and it has matched development co-operation activities with SDG goals and targets on a yearly basis. It has made efforts to mobilise private sector and social actors around the SDGs since 2015. This often takes place in the context of multi-stakeholder partnerships with private sector, civil society, and media organisations (Peru, 2021[40]; Perú 2021, 2021[41]; Perú 2021, 2017[42]).

Almost universally, development partners in Peru have adopted the narrative and principles of the 2030 Agenda in their development discourse and focus. Interviews and desk review of donor documents attest to the SDGs providing a "common language" and rationale for development co-operation efforts. Reviewed country strategies and project documents from 2017 onward tend to justify programming decisions as a way to help "achieve the SDGs". Within that same logic, development partners recognise the insufficiency of international development co-operation finance alone (i.e. less than 2% of gross domestic product) relative to Peru's SDG financing needs.

Innovative development co-operation narratives and modalities enable greater alignment to the SDGs. As in other UMICs, Peru's context encourages development co-operation partners to innovate and mobilise efforts beyond traditional co-operation. As a result, experimentation with comparatively more complex delivery mechanisms is common (e.g. multi-stakeholder partnerships, public-private partnerships, triangular co-operation). In addition, development financing instruments

go beyond standard grants and loans (e.g. contingent credit lines, guarantees, debt securities and other investment vehicles). Finally, the areas of focus explicitly or implicitly emphasise pillars and principles of the 2030 Agenda (e.g. environmental and social sustainability, governance and anti-corruption, human rights, leaving no one behind in service delivery, institutional capacity building across the territory). These evolutions are an enabling factor for greater alignment to and use of the SDG framework in practice. As shown below, this translates into effective SDG-oriented policy dialogue and co-ordination and, to a lesser extent, to actual alignment of development co-operation results to the SDG framework. However, they also lead to more complex technical and organisational challenges for SDG results-based management that are discussed later in this report.

The following sections discuss the extent to which development co-operation providers in Peru have incorporated the SDGs in their policy dialogue, co-ordination, planning and monitoring practices (Box 2.1).

Box 2.1. How do we assess alignment to the Sustainable Development Goal framework?

At its most basic level, aligning development co-operation to the SDG framework requires prioritising Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets and using SDG indicators to monitor results. However, it requires more work to obtain meaningful SDG alignment that leads to sustainable impact (Figure 2.1). First, good SDG alignment strategies must be discussed, co-ordinated and broadly coherent with other development partners' efforts **(1)**. Second, results frameworks in country-level strategies and projects must be aligned with the SDG framework when relevant **(2),** either *directly* (by using SDG indicators) or *indirectly* (by relying on intervention logics that lead to SDG results). Third, SDG data need to be regularly collected **(3).** Fourth, these data should guide learning and strategic decision making in development co-operation **(4).** When these data guide learning and strategic decision making, development agencies use the SDGs not for piece-meal alignment but as a system of interactions, trade-offs and multiplier effects, which serves to address development complexity in the real world.

Figure 2.1. Four steps in aligning and using the SDG framework in development co-operation
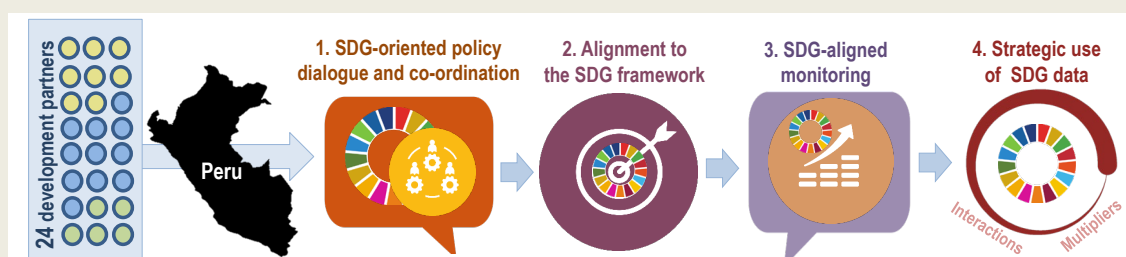
Most countries and development partners initiate their SDG alignment strategies at the "goal level" – retroactively mapping current programmes to the 17 SDGs. Advanced SDG alignment uses SDG targets and indicators, in ways that contribute to overall development co-operation effectiveness in the country (Figure 2.2)

Figure 2.2. Type of alignment to the SDG framework and associated benefits

… to SDG goals
e.g. "SDG 4: Quality Education"

- **Fair:** Easiest way, although too weak
- Allows basic reporting on "contribution"
- Basic donor "division of labour" across goals

Issues:
- Risk of *"SDG washing"* (e.g. "100% SDG aligned!").
- Not useful for results/impact management.
- No co-benefits to effectiveness agenda (ownership, alignment, harmonisation, accountability).

… to SDG targets
e.g. "4.6: Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adult men and women achieve literacy and numeracy"

- **Better**: thematically more concrete
- Allows for better reporting on "contribution"
- Allows for division of labour/ownership

Issues:
- Language of SDG targets is still too broad.
- Not as useful for management for results.
- No harmonisation or co-ordination around SDG monitoring ➔ fewer SDG data in the country.

… to SDG indicators
e.g. "4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex"

- **Best**: specific, measurable, results-oriented
- Allows for both "contribution" and "attribution"
- Maximises impact on effectiveness agenda
- Maximises SDG data availability and use

1. SDG-oriented policy dialogue and co-ordination is becoming widespread

The SDGs are shaping the development co-operation discourse and orientation in Peru. All of Peru's 24 major bilateral and multilateral partners tend to engage and refer to the SDGs in their development practices, although ODA providers generally do so more explicitly (Figure 2.3). Specifically:

- Most partners (17) regularly discuss the SDGs as part of policy dialogue with government entities and other stakeholders. Those that do not engage point to a lack of demand or framing of conversations in SDG terms in the sectors where they tend to focus.

- All UN agencies and most other partners (83%) have started considering how new development interventions contribute to the SDGs. Still, for most this is an emerging practice, and in general there is not a clear view of how well their overall programme contributes to SDG results.

- Two-thirds of partners (16) discuss or address the SDGs as a core part of donor co-ordination mechanisms. The transition to SDG-speak was easier in some sectors than in others. Water and sanitation, health care, education and environment, for example, had a higher degree of coincidence between SDG targets and indicators. Those sectors' traditional areas of focus and types of indicators were also more easily used to assess results and impact. Many partners indicate that, given the increased proliferation of partners and initiatives, sectoral co-ordination mechanisms have evolved more into forums for basic information sharing and a very light division of labour. Joint programming is less frequent than in the period of the Millennium Development Goals.

- Half of the partners (12) have accepted requests for support on SDG monitoring and reporting in Peru (when prompted by the government). This includes most UN agencies and some major bilateral partners but not the development banks. There are competing perceptions among partners about who is responsible for supporting Peru in SDG alignment and monitoring.

- Overall SDG engagement looks less favourable when considering the relative weight of each development partner to Peru's external financing needs. Figure 2.3 (last row) shows the relatively limited penetration of the SDGs into donor co-ordination mechanisms where large financing partners sit. It also highlights the narrower financing clout of those supporting SDG mainstreaming, measurement and reporting. For the SDGs to become a guide for official development co-operation financing in Peru, there is a need to engage major providers of official development finance in SDG-oriented co-ordination and mainstreaming efforts.

Figure 2.3. The SDGs are becoming part of regular policy dialogue, cross-donor co-ordination and development co-operation delivery

	N	Official development finance Total per year (million US$, avg 2015-19)	Percentage of development partners that discuss SDGs as part of…			Supports Peru in measuring SDGs or in preparing national reports on SDG progress
			…policy dialogue	…new programmes and projects	…donor co-ordination mechanisms	
Bilateral partners	11	554.23	73%	73%	73%	45%
UN agencies	8	60.73	75%	100%	63%	88%
Multilateral banks and funds	5	3 599.4	60%	80%	40%	0%
Overall	24	4 214.37	71%	83%	63%	50%
Overall	(weighted by finance)		62%	79%	45%	7%

Source: Authors' elaboration on the based on data from OECD (2020[43]).

2. Aligning development co-operation results to the SDG framework is a work in progress

Most development partners have initiated alignment of country strategies and project results frameworks to the SDGs. Half of them started by matching strategy or project objectives to SDG goals, while another third are already aligning results frameworks to SDG targets or indicators (Figure 2.4). The remaining 20% of partners, representing three-quarters of all official development financing to Peru, only refer to the SDGs as a general ambition in strategic plans and project documents.

Figure 2.4. Use of Sustainable Development Goals framework by development partners
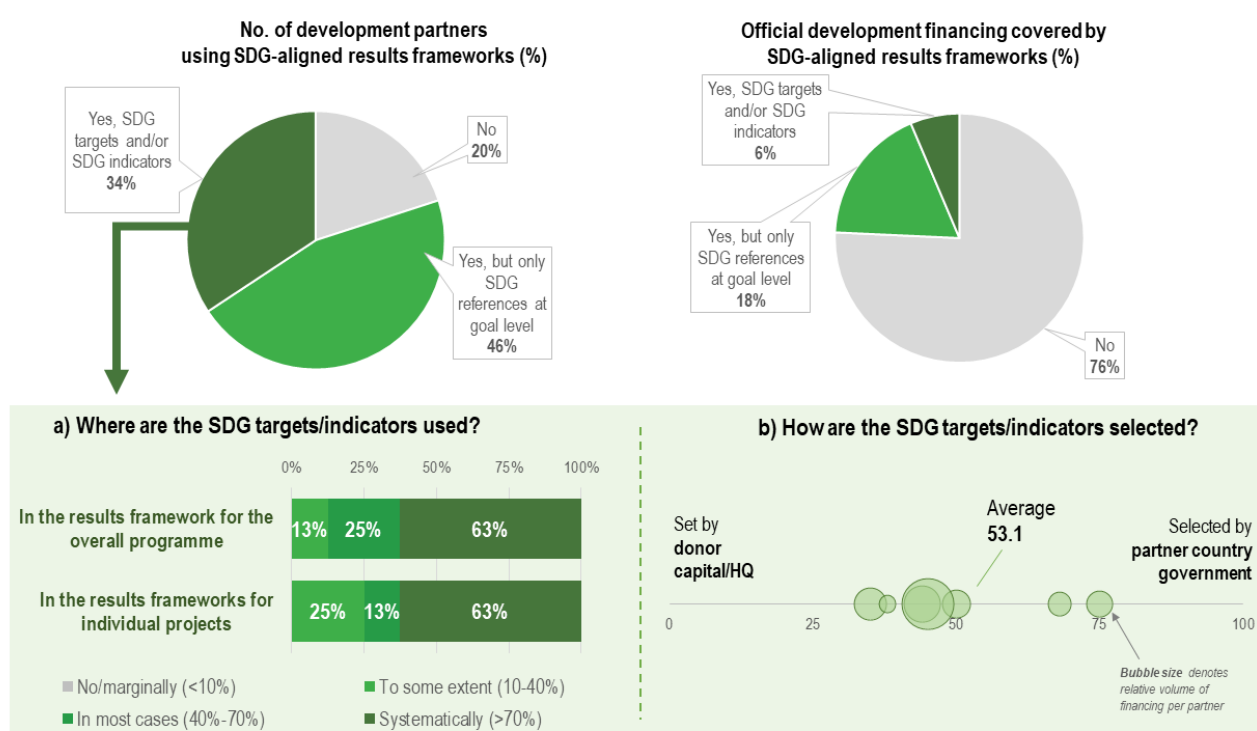
Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2020[43]).

In tracing various experiences of use of the SDG framework in development co-operation, SDG alignment stories tend to follow a three-step sequence of events:

1st. **Delivering the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as an overarching rationale for development co-operation in the country**: Country strategies and project development objectives tend to mention "SDG achievement" as the ultimate goal of proposed actions. This is particularly the case for most development agencies that are yet to use the SDG framework in Peru (20%) but also increasingly for many individual projects approved since 2016.

> *Example: Four of Peru's bilateral and multilateral partners that focus their support on non-concessional development loans mention the achievement of the 2030 Agenda or the SDGs as the rationale for their country programme. Individual projects approved since 2016 tend to mention the SDGs in the context diagnosis and, occasionally, explicitly mention achievement of particular SDGs in the description of the development objective and results framework (e.g. in the health sector).*

2nd. **SDG alignment to goals:** In a second phase, some partners choose to retroactively establish linkages between the 17 SDGs and their existing country programme. Others seize the chance of a new planning cycle to develop country-level frameworks that delineate how activities will contribute to the SDGs. Main purposes tend to be either increasing the visibility of the partner's own contributions to achieving the SDGs in Peru, or to frame individual projects within the broad aspirations of specific goals. Most bilateral partners and some UN agencies fall within this category.

> *Example:* **Switzerland** *committed to a results-oriented country strategic framework for its development co-operation programme in Peru (SECO, 2017[44]). The 2017-20 programme is well-aligned to Peru's development strategy, with a commitment to support Peru's reforms linked to the OECD accession process. Action areas relate to various SDGs. While the SDG indicator framework is not explicitly used, one-fifth of the strategic indicators included for aggregation of results at headquarter level relate to specific SDG targets or indicators. This provides a foundation for further alignment to SDG results at project level.*

3rd. **SDG alignment to targets/indicators:** Three DAC bilateral partners, most UN agencies and a multilateral development bank active in Peru are already aligning development co-operation results to SDG targets and indicators. This alignment tends to be done extensively rather than anecdotally, reflecting a broad concerted effort to use the SDG framework. Typically, SDG targets and indicators were initially applied to results frameworks that covered their whole country programme (e.g. in-country strategies, if they have developed one for Peru). Subsequent projects and activities started using SDG targets and indicators – although the extent to which these are used is often more varied and project-specific (Figure 2.4, Section A).

> *Example 1:* **Spain***'s partnership framework with Peru 2019-22 is explicitly articulated around the synergies and trade-offs between the 17 SDGs. The country strategy establishes priority SDG targets that align with Peru's planning and policy framework. The strategy allocates resources per SDG target, and defines instruments of co-operation and associated SDG indicators to track results. Spain uses a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach (via partnerships with the private sector and non-governmental organisations) to define SDG-oriented areas of collaboration with Peru (Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2018[45]).*

> *Example 2: The* **Inter-American Development Bank***'s 2017-21 country strategy refers to the SDGs as part of broader alignment to Peru's own SDG priorities (IDB, 2017[46]). While not explicitly mentioned, the strategy´s results framework used SDG-matching indicators to some extent (particularly regarding well-established indicators of sectoral performance that coincide with SDG indicators). Over the subsequent period, SDG targets and indicators have become increasingly used in programme designs and in associated research on SDG financing in Peru (including in private financing mobilisation). This growing alignment to SDG results at corporate level (IDB, 2020[47]) has helped institutionalise the SDGs as a reference point in project preparation.*

What leads to alignment of development co-operation to SDG results?

Intra-agency and context-specific drivers are the main forces behind alignment of development co-operation to SDG results. SDG alignment strategies of Peru's partners tend to result in country-level results frameworks that prioritise "reflecting well contributions to SDG areas" (i.e. SDG targets) and, when possible, that use SDG outcome indicators (OECD, 2020[43]). SDG indicator selection is generally negotiated with Peruvian government institutions, although with different degrees of responsiveness to the country's own priorities (Figure 2.4, Section B). At project level, partners tend to use SDG indicators to report on attributable results, if these are available. In doing so, however, various partners report technical difficulties or practical disincentives. The enablers, drivers, and constraints faced by providers in aligning to the SDG framework are represented below.

❶ *Enablers: Four pre-conditions for SDG adoption*

Several factors are common to all development partners that have started using the SDGs with any level of depth in Peru. Key enablers include:

- **Internal leadership:** Institutional mandate and push from headquarters. For interviewed field staff, clear institutional mandates and strategies to align to the SDGs create the authorising environment to pursue approaches and projects that explicitly target prioritised SDG outcomes. Staff awareness about the SDG framework (and how to use it) is best in organisations with a high-level commitment or institutional process to adapt systems and guidance to the SDGs.

- **Country or sector context:** Working on issues or sectors where Peru has made the most progress in aligning to the relevant SDGs. Peru and its development partners operate in trust-based partnerships, with a high degree of country ownership over development co-operation. Alignment to country priorities (86%) and results frameworks (54%) tends to be comparatively higher than in most countries, and within the average for UMICs (GPEDC, 2019[48]). Given these factors, development partners tend to *trace* Peru's own SDG alignment efforts in sectoral planning, policies and monitoring frameworks. This leads to examples such as in the health sector (SDG 3) or in water and sanitation (SDG 6), where sectoral policies and monitoring approaches show a great deal of use of the SDG framework (GoP, 2017[49]; 2020[17]) as do development co-operation frameworks and projects.

- **Results-oriented systems:** The SDG indicator framework connects well with data-intensive results-based approaches, but is not a sufficient condition for alignment. Predictably, development partners that use formal approaches to RBM extensively (e.g. use of results frameworks at multiple levels) are better enabled to maximise the use of the SDG indicator framework. Extensive use of results frameworks naturally gear most partners towards using SDG indicators. However, only a third of partners based in Peru have done so to date (Figure 2.5). Drivers and constraints that lead to these observed differences in SDG uptake are discussed below.

- **Guidance on SDGs**: Internal guidance to field staff on how to use the SDG framework leads to greater use. Overall awareness and specific knowledge of the SDG indicator framework across development partners are heterogeneous. Field interviews and focus groups suggest that prior organisational efforts to raise the visibility and understanding of the SDG framework (i.e. not just the SDGs) enable field staff to maximise its use in practice. At least three positive externalities emerge from this organisational learning:

    - Field staff tend to see the value added of using the SDG framework to promote harmonisation around results.

    - Field staff can recognise SDG indicators in existing or planned results frameworks more easily (as 48% of the SDG indicators agreed in 2016 actually correspond to well-established measures for sectoral performance they tend to have widely available data).

    - Field staff tend to approach the SDG framework as a set of interconnected targets and indicators, which promotes cross-sector designs and integrated approaches

Figure 2.5. Most development partners use results data extensively, but SDG alignment is low

Development partners use advanced results-based management, but limited use of the SDG framework or support for country SDG alignment/measurement. Some SDG indicators used, but not an explicit aim.

Development partners re-organising development co-operation practices and management around the goals. The SDGs are part of policy dialogue and co-ordination. Some projects use the SDG framework.

Partners align country and project results frameworks to the SDG framework. The SDGs guide decisions around partnerships, co-ordination and policy dialogue. Active support to help Peru align to and monitor the SDGs.

Notes: SDG: Sustainable Development Goal. UN: United Nations. Bubble colours indicate the type of development partner (Blue: bilateral partners, Green: development banks, Yellow: UN agencies). Bubble size denotes the relative size of a development co-operation programme. SDG uptake index is a composite indicator that reflects the use of the SDGs in results frameworks, as well as the complementary investments made to promote SDG alignment, monitoring and use.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on OECD (2020[43]).

2 *Drivers: What is different about SDG adopters?*

Several factors are common to individual stories of development partners that have incorporated SDG targets and indicators in Peru:

- **Demand for SDG results data:** SDG-aligned results frameworks are used in development partners' headquarters/capitals. Seventy-five percent of Peru's partners have established results frameworks at headquarters levels to report on the results (including SDG results) for the overall development co-operation programme. This alone creates an upward pressure for SDG results reporting from country programmes and projects to headquarters (Figure 2.6). About half of the variation in using SDG targets and indicators in Peru is explained by the extent to which those overarching headquarters' frameworks use SDG indicators themselves.[1]

- While corporate practices to align to the SDGs help raise awareness and encourage SDG alignment at country level, the devil is in the details. For most SDG adopters, field staff are allowed leeway to select context-relevant SDG indicators (e.g. by suggesting but not mandating a list of SDG indicators to use). Others have to include specific SDG indicators that are then aggregated up for corporate results reporting. The effects of mandatory versus optional SDG indicator lists are not clear, but many bilateral partners are moving towards flexibility and *suggested* indicators (OECD, 2020[50]).

Figure 2.6. Corporate instructions matter: SDG adoption at headquarters and country level come together

Average use of the SDGs in corporate/headquarters results frameworks

Group A. Among partners that **use SDG targets/ indicators** in Peru — 78.6%

Group B. Among partners that only **align to SDG goals** in Peru — 52.3%

Group C. Among partners **not** **using the SDG framework** in Peru — 25%
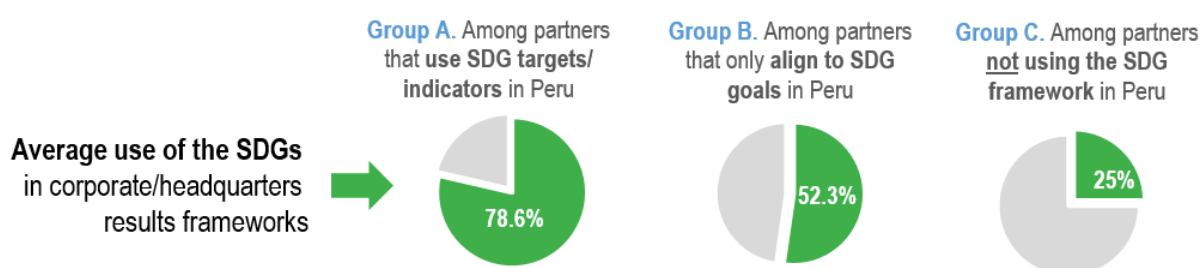
Notes: Sample of 24 major bilateral and multilateral partners active in Peru. Percentage reflects extent of use of SDG framework per grouping.
Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2020[43]) and Guerrero-Ruiz, Schnatz and Verger (2021[51]).

- Ultimately, the choice is on whether SDG adoption is driven by a need to report on SDG contributions at corporate level (for which mandatory SDG indicators may be helpful for upward reporting, even if they may be less relevant to manage the country level portfolio); or driven by a need to manage for SDG impact at country level, for which context-specific SDG indicators that respond to managerial needs, local priorities and data systems will be more fitting.

- **Adaptability to context:** SDG adopters in Peru tend to adopt results-based approaches that are tailored to country context but adaptable to changing circumstances (Table 2.1). All partners invest in developing diagnostics to inform programme and project designs, but SDG adopters use results-based practices. These allow them to remain flexible and adaptable during implementation, while

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[1] Levels of SDG alignment in corporate results frameworks and in Peru's frameworks show statistically significant correlation levels (Pearson's Rho=0.55, significant after robustness tests) (Guerrero-Ruiz, Schnatz and Verger, 2021[64]). A close review of SDG-linked results frameworks at headquarters' level and in Peru show interlinkages in the indicator selection, as well as expectations of upward reporting of SDG progress data. Field staff also report that HQ priorities and guidance play a key role in selecting SDG indicators to track development portfolios in Peru.

keeping the focus on longer term SDG outcomes. This less-pronounced rigidity in results planning and reporting partly de-emphasises short-term attributable results. This, in turn, allows field staff to use the SDG framework more strategically.

Table 2.1. SDG adopters tend to rely more on adaptive management practices

Percentage of development partners that abide by the following policies or practices

	Partners using SDG targets/ indicators	Partners aligning to SDG goals (only)	Partners not using the SDG framework
Number of development partners in this category:	**10**	**13**	**4**
Official development finance (million USD), total per year):	721.9	194.5	3,298.0
Percentage that follow these policies and best practices in Peru:			
1. Context-sensitive designs (required to carry out a context analysis before developing any results framework)	90.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
2. Risk awareness (required to develop and monitor a matrix reflecting risks and assumptions)	**100.0%**	84.6%	75.0%
3. Flexibility (allowed to adapt approaches and internal processes to the country context or implementing partners)	**90.0%**	76.9%	50.0%
4. Adaptability (allowed to revise original programme/project design or results frameworks during implementation in light of changing local context or results information)	**100.0%**	84.6%	50.0%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2020[43]).

- **Emphasis on country ownership:** SDG adopters tend to follow results-based planning and monitoring practices rooted in Peru's own systems and cycles. These partners tend to develop country strategies in Peru and synchronise their life cycle with Peru's own planning cycle (Table 2.2). These SDG adopters engage in collaborative approaches to design projects and results frameworks at country level. They are also particularly oriented towards using official statistics and government data to report on development results. Combined with a requirement to collect all planned results data, the emphasis on country statistics and data create a virtuous circle for investing on SDG monitoring capacity. While other partners also follow these good practices, the group of SDG adopters do so systematically.

Table 2.2. SDG adopters anchor their development programme in Peru's systems and practices

Percentage of development partners that abide by the following policies or practices

	Partners using SDG targets/ indicators	Partners aligning to SDG goals (only)	Partners not using the SDG framework
Number of development partners in this category:	**10**	**13**	**4**
Official development finance (million USD, total per year):	721.9	194.5	3,298.0
Percentage that follow these practices in Peru:			
1. Synchronised country planning (not required to follow own organisation's planning cycle at headquarters level in planning the country programme but instead synchronise with Peru's)	**90.0%**	15.4%	75.0%
2. Participatory approaches to results (required to consult with local stakeholders in developing own results frameworks)	**100.0%**	76.9%	75.0%
3. Grounded in country data systems (allowed/encouraged to use country statistics/government data as a preferred data source for partner's own results frameworks)	**100.0%**	69.2%	50.0%
4. Commitment to results reporting (required to collect data on all the results indicators included in the results frameworks, regardless of data availability or data collection cost)	**100.0%**	53.8%	25.0%

❸ *Technical and organisational disincentives and issues related to SDG alignment*

Three **technical challenges** discourage greater use of SDG indicators in partners' results frameworks:

- **Too high-level:** Usability of SDG targets and indicators reflecting country-level outcomes in development partners' results frameworks. Several development partners report difficulties in using a number of SDG targets and indicators that reflect country-level results. In Peru, this issue affects about 34% of SDG outcome indicators. As measuring attributable results is an important driver of dominant results-based approaches in development co-operation, field staff have experimented with technical fixes. For example, they have modified official SDG indicator definitions from outcomes to outputs to reflect results specific to the development intervention. They have also adjusted the denominator to reflect impact on the beneficiaries or the geographical boundaries of the intervention. In parallel, other partners consider those country-wide SDG results to mainly be the responsibility of Peru's government institution. These partners consider the role of development partners in the UMICs is often limited to support and complement government action. However, the government argues that SDG achievement requires a whole-of-society approach, including strengthened partnerships with private actors, as well as with international partners.

- **Blind spots:** Measuring less tangible results using the SDG framework is harder. In Peru, as in other UMICs, the role of many development partners has evolved from financing to activities related to policy advice, technical co-operation, knowledge generation and institution building. It has also evolved from co-provider of goods and services to laser-beaming marginalised groups to help ensure that no one is left behind. Field staff point to technical difficulties in using the SDG indicator framework *as is* for many intangible or hard-to-measure issues such as human rights, governance, empowerment or inclusion. For others, SDG data generated through national statistical processes do not come sufficiently disaggregated for the type of inclusion concerns they would like to address with development co-operation (e.g. SDG outcomes for specific minorities). Consequently, they use proxy indicators or qualitative assessments instead.

- **Transition cost:** Complexity of some SDG indicators. Many SDG targets and indicators address the three dimensions (economic, social, and environmental) of sustainable development. Therefore, with the approval of the SDG framework to replace the Millennium Development Goals, traditional sectoral approaches to development co-operation delivery became unfit for purpose. However, the transition to the new measures comes at a cost. Without proper support to help in the transition, government actors and development partners will continue to rely on simpler legacy indicators that predate the SDG era.

Organisational issues also hinder the role of the SDG framework as a driver to reduce fragmentation and enhance synergies among development co-operation providers:

- **Internal demand:** Organisational weaknesses in RBM affect attention on (SDG) results or monitoring. Most development partners in Peru have deficiencies in their RBM approaches. Blind spots in their systems include the internal organisational culture; lack of incentives; and limited space for innovation and practical use of results information for country-level accountability, learning and decision making. That said, the group of development partners not using the SDG framework self-assess their RBM systems as comparatively weaker. They have unique weaknesses in terms of dedicated resources, limited staff skills and training, and unhelpful internal processes or information management systems. In contrast, SDG adopters reported the highest level of dedicated resources to monitoring and evaluation, as well as high scores in terms of the policy framework for RBM.

- **Collective action:** Limited SDG focus in sectoral co-ordination mechanisms. Peru has institutionalised multiple donor co-ordination mechanisms during the last two decades. The government organises a development co-operation forum twice a year; and about ten sectoral/thematic co-ordination mechanisms meet regularly; these are deemed effective (GPEDC, 2019[52]). Still, staff interviews emphasise that the SDGs are yet to influence these co-ordination mechanisms, particularly for a better division of labour and greater harmonisation around SDG results. Some of these mechanisms (e.g. Sustainable Agricultural Development group) are progressively aligning to the SDGs, but many others are not operating with an SDG focus.

- **Synchronisation:** Lag in planning cycles. Peru made progress in aligning national strategies and sectoral policies to the SDGs up to 2020. However, 54% of development partners that would otherwise use the chance to update their country-level results frameworks with the SDGs are mandated to follow their own corporate planning cycle. These lags and asymmetries in planning cycles, together with countries' own delays in mainstreaming the SDG framework in government policy making, partially explain the overall delay in SDG adoption observed in Peru and across the other country case studies (OECD, 2019[53]).

- **SDG siloes:** Limited use of integrated approaches to SDG alignment. Many partners are progressively aligning their results approaches to SDG goals, targets and indicators. However, most of them are still maintaining the sectoral division of labour of their own development organisations. A desk review of country strategies and project documents suggests that, up to 2020, there were few examples of SDG alignment strategies that actively try to break siloes between sectors and to use the SDG framework in an integrated manner (i.e. recognising synergies, trade-offs and multipliers).

- **SDG uptake:** Uneven SDG mainstreaming across sectors and levels of government. Despite significant efforts, Peru's own progress in SDG mainstreaming at sectoral and territorial level was still incomplete by early 2020. Given the importance of decentralisation for service delivery in the Peruvian context, improving subnational capacities for RBM and closing territorial disparities have been central for development co-operation. However, the COVID-19 pandemic also shook up all of these long-term plans and forecasts, while disrupting the normal flow of SDG data production. It is uncertain whether development partners' responses to address the pandemic effects in Peru may have accelerated or pushed aside prior efforts to align to the SDGs in the country.

3 Setting up monitoring approaches that support SDG measurement in Peru

Summary

- Development partner support for government monitoring systems is indirectly creating capacity for generating data for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at sectoral and subnational levels. However, overall national statistical capacity to measure and manage SDG data as a whole has received much less attention.

- Development partners that use the SDG framework in Peru also tend to follow other good practices. These include investing in building country capacity for SDG measurement, carrying out joint monitoring with other partners, using monitoring approaches that emphasise country ownership; and sufficiently resourcing their own monitoring systems.

- Key obstacles hindering SDG monitoring include proliferation of results frameworks and data-linked small interventions, corporate requirements on SDG reporting that are incompatible with country contexts, and growing SDG data gaps created by the pandemic.

Peru had reached a comparatively high level of SDG data availability by 2020. Upper middle-income countries (UMICs) like Peru offer a head start for development partners that aim to maximise the use of SDG data in their results monitoring practices. As mentioned in Chapter 1, national statistics provide regular data for 110 indicators (47% of total), complemented by international data sources for 81 additional indicators. Altogether, this impressive coverage provides development partners with access to relatively recent data for 83% of SDG-aligned indicators, many of which track development results (Table 3.1; see Annex C for a detailed list). These achievements build on Peru's statistical capacity, which – despite the impact of the pandemic – remains among the best in the Latin America region.

Table 3.1. Are there enough data in Peru for a shared monitoring framework on SDG results?

A shared SDG framework for results in Peru could cover up to 171 SDG-aligned results indicators

Comparability with official SDG indicators ↓ *Indicator type* →	Outcome/ impact	Output	Activity/ process	Input	SDG-aligned indicators (by depth of alignment)
Best: Perfect match with official SDG indicator	69	25	10	19	**62%** (123)
Good: Derived/partial match with official SDG indicator	31	4	0	0	**17%** (35)
OK: Proxy indicator (i.e. refers to SDG target)	30	12	1	0	**21%** (43)
Type of SDG indicators (by type of indicator)	**64%** (130)	**20%** (41)	**6%** (11)	**10%** (19)	**201** out of **232**

◄ = RESULTS =►

Notes: SDG: Sustainable Development Goal. In **green**, SDG-aligned indicators available in Peru that track development results across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Source: Authors' estimates based on Government of Peru (2017[21]); CEPLAN (2020[19]); IAEG-SDG (2020[27])

Pending issues in Peru include achieving full SDG data coverage, and sufficient data disaggregation and frequency. The next two sections discuss these pathways that can guide development co-operation support for sustainable SDG monitoring in Peru.

Are development partners supporting country efforts in SDG measurement?

While most development partners co-operate with Peruvian institutions to build monitoring capacity, few do so through an SDG lens. Bilateral and multilateral partners have supported Peru's efforts to introduce results-based management (RBM) and monitoring. Ultimately, this shift aims to feed into a growing results-based budgeting process (Talledo-Jiménez, 2020, pp. 306-307[54]). Two-thirds of surveyed partners confirm this. For example, a decade of their work with the Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Populations and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion has led to advanced monitoring and evaluation practices linked to social programme delivery (IDB, 2013[55]; IDB, 2015[56]; World Bank, 2014[57]).Typically, most large-size development co-operation projects include components to strengthen monitoring capacities in line ministries or at subnational level (depending on the focus). They also have complementary technical co-operation activities to bridge gaps in specific regions or issues (APCI, 2020[31]). Volumes of support for monitoring, data and statistics have decreased during the SDG era (Infographic 3.1). However, this kind of support remains a core share of their contribution for smaller bilateral donors and for UN agencies.

All of these activities tend to support better government monitoring, leading to more and better data to track the SDGs – at least at the broad level of goals. Support to measure specific SDG targets and indicators is less common. Both stakeholder interviews and text-mining of project documents suggest that explicit contributions to measuring SDG targets or indicators depends on whether individual development partners use the SDG framework themselves as a reference framework for their work in Peru.

Peru's National Institute for Statistics and Informatics (INEI) plays a central role in ramping up national data collection for the SDG era, but development co-operation support in the matter is relatively minor. Development partners played a major role in helping Peru establish high-quality regular surveys and censuses in the early 2000s. In subsequent years, there have been regular technical exchanges and co-operation with regional and OECD member statistical offices. In the context of development co-operation, INEI discusses technical assistance and exchanges information with development partners as part of the "Sector Thematic Group on Statistics". However, development financing to Peru's statistical system has been minimal during the SDG era; INEI's assigned budget has been in decline since 2017 (Figure A.3 in Annex A). Furthermore, the global pandemic prompted a budget reprioritisation and a halt in many planned statistical activities. INEI managed to execute only 23% of an already reduced budget. As a result of the pandemic, delays and gaps in SDG data availability, coverage, frequency and disaggregation as a result of the pandemic should be expected without more determined action.

Infographic 3.1. Development partners' support to monitoring, data and statistics capacity building

(a) Total official development financing to monitoring, data, and statistics capacity building, 2010-19
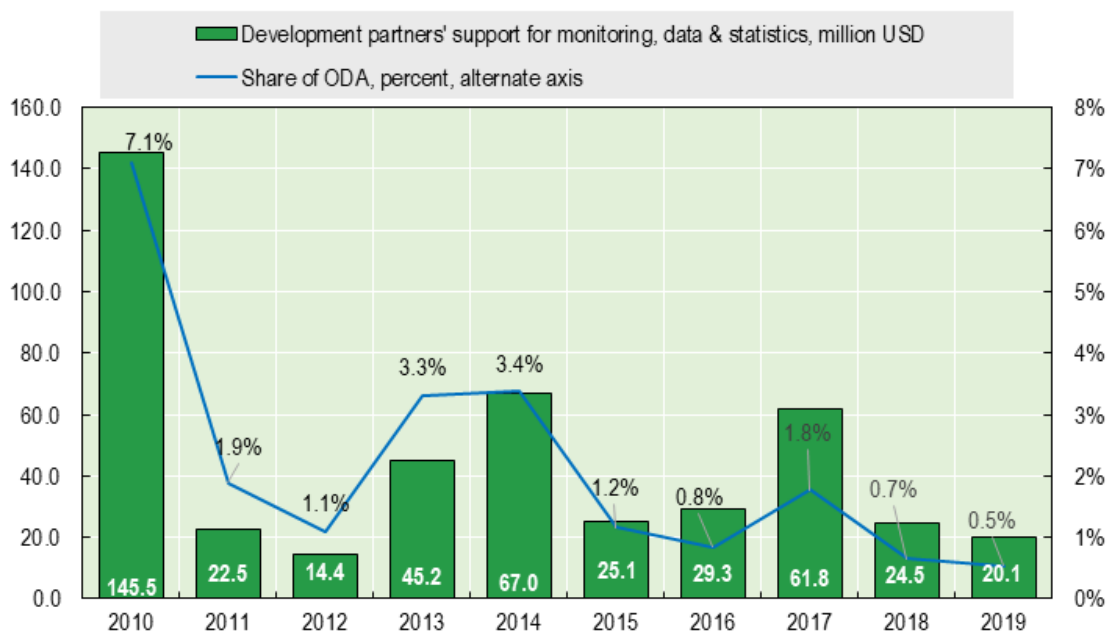
(b) Total and relative official development financing to monitoring, data, and statistics capacity building
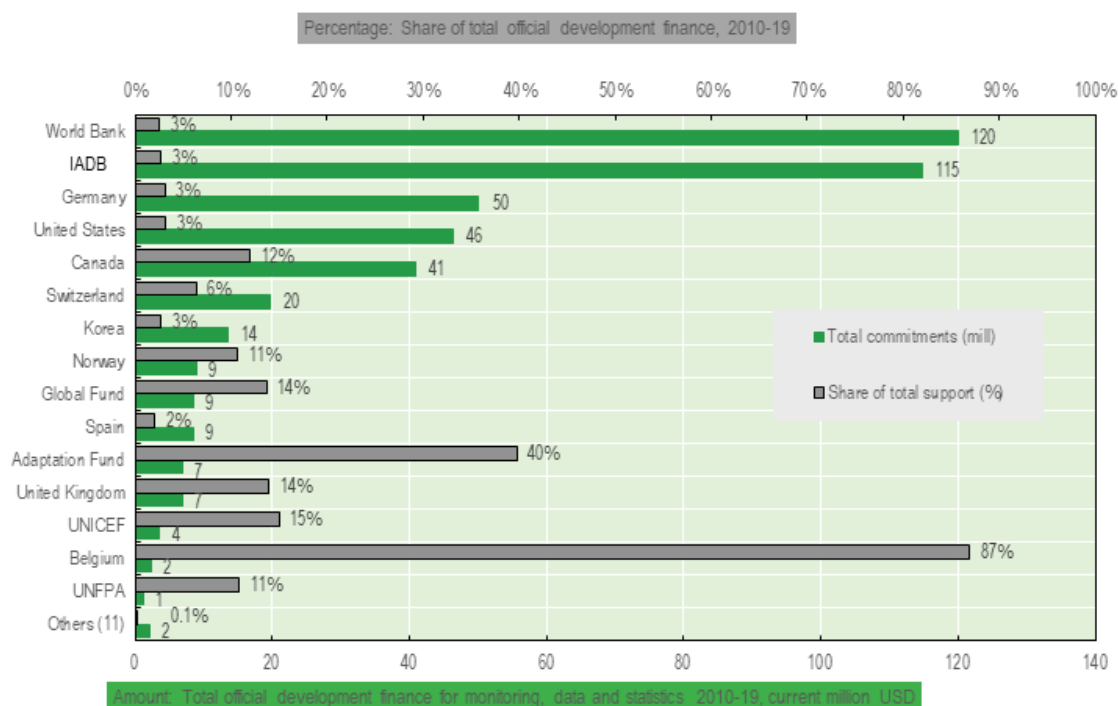
Notes: MDG: Millennium Development Goal; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal; UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund; UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund. Estimates for support for data and statistics follow the methodology in Lange (2020[58]). Lange's original list of semantic terms was expanded to include four extra items (i.e. linguistic stems) that reflect investments in monitoring, evaluation and evidence-based policy making.
Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD (2020[37])

When do development partners use the SDG framework for results monitoring?

Peru offers contextual elements that play comparatively in favour of using the SDG framework in development co-operation. These include growing government use of the SDG framework across the policy cycle, comparatively higher availability of SDG data, and efforts to mobilise financing for sustainable development and to create multi-stakeholder partnerships for the SDGs. Peru also has sound strategic planning and foresight; follows results-based budgeting practices; and relies on ambitious transparency policies and open government practices – even if all these practices need to be in better synergy (OECD, 2016[59]). Building on these enabling factors, development partners can strengthen, adapt and improve their monitoring approaches in development co-operation and maximise the use of the SDG framework and data.

❶ Practices that contribute to sustainable monitoring of the SDGs in Peru

- **Virtuous circle:** SDG adopters tend to invest in country planning and monitoring systems that support SDG measurement, which in turn allows them to use SDG data. As discussed above, most development partners help strengthen monitoring capacities in Peru, but SDG adopters do so as part of broader support for country alignment to the SDGs (Table 3.2). Over the past three years, 80% of SDG adopters have also provided some kind of financial support or technical assistance in SDG alignment. This support has generally gone hand-in-hand with broader collective efforts to collect SDG data, and to share results data at country level (the latter being low-hanging fruit across the country case studies). Interviews and a review of individual development agency timelines suggest the internal use of the SDG framework in development planning and monitoring precedes investments in aligning country systems with the SDGs.

Table 3.2. Investment in country planning and monitoring systems that support SDG measurement

Percentage of development partners following practices that contribute to SDG monitoring, by type

	Partners using SDG targets/ indicators	Partners aligning to SDG goals (only)	Partners not using the SDG framework
Number of development partners in this category:	**10**	**13**	**4**
Official development finance (USD million, total per year):	721.9	194.5	3,298.0
Approaches and behaviours to date that follow these policies and best practices in Peru:			
1. Partner provided financial support or technical assistance to **strengthen the government's statistical or monitoring systems**	**80.0%**	61.5%	75.0%
2. Partner provided financial support or technical assistance to **help the government align national/sectoral plans with the SDGs**	**80.0%**	61.5%	0.0%
3. Partner participates in **joint programming/monitoring exercises** with other donors	**90.0%**	69.2%	**100.0%**
4. Partner makes own **results data public**	**100.0%**	53.8%	50.0%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2020[43]).

- **Joint monitoring:** Most development partners engage in joint monitoring and SDG adopters bring the SDG focus. In total, 19 (79%) of Peru's main development partners confirm they were actively engaged in joint programming and monitoring exercises with other partners in the last three years. Regardless of the degree of SDG adoption, there is a high degree of inter-donor collaboration in Peru. This provides a crucial foundation for joint support to SDG monitoring in the near future. This

is especially the case in sectors where SDG indicators have already been included in updated sectoral strategies. Intense bilateral collaboration is taking place with UN agencies and other multilaterals that actively use the SDG framework for results planning and monitoring in the country. This collaboration is also helping bring the SDG lens to capacity building for development data and statistics in Peru. Long-standing investments in development data in various sectors with active multi-donor presence led to good availability of SDG data (health, education, environment), in line with Peru's statistical capacity building strategy.

- **Country-owned monitoring approaches:** Many development partners in Peru rely on country level strategies and results frameworks, but SDG adopters root them into national statistics and data. In fact, SDG adopters double non-adopters in the use of country official data and statistics to track development outcomes. In all, 65% vs. 37% of all results indicators use country statistics as the main source of data. They are also more prone to adopt other practices, such as seeking government sign-off on country-level results frameworks (78% vs. 47%) or engaging Peru in monitoring, evaluation and learning activities associated with country-level results (Table 3.3). In addition, as mentioned, their country planning cycle is much more in line with Peru's own cycle. This allows for a better match between Peru's monitoring frameworks and the development partner's results framework (OECD, 2019[53]). Together, these practices contribute to harmonised SDG monitoring practices and better synergies with Peru's statistical system.

Table 3.3. Local ownership of country-level results monitoring: Higher among SDG adopters

Percentage of development partners that design country-level results frameworks following the below practices:

	Partners **using the SDG framework in country strategies**	Partners **not using the SDG framework in country strategies**
Number of development partners in this category:	**10**	**17**
Official development finance (million USD, total per year):	721.9	3,492.0
1. Country-level strategies and their results framework **use Peru's official sources of data** to track development outcomes (*percentage of indicators out of the total, average*)	**65%**	37%
2. Development partners **seek government sign-off** to country-level strategies and results frameworks	**78%**	47%
3. Development partners **engage government** in monitoring, evaluating and analysing country-level results	**89%**	51%

Source: Authors' estimates based on data related to country strategies and frameworks from GPEDC (2019[52]).

- **Better equipped:** SDG adopters count with sufficient resources and systems to support results monitoring. Development partners using the SDGs in monitoring frameworks report higher scores than non-users in terms of dedicated resources, staff skills and quality of the information system to manage results data (OECD, 2020[43]). They are all also required to collect results data regardless of cost, while this only happens for half of the other partners. SDG adopters also report having RBM systems that generate sufficient results data for programme management, learning and co-ordination with other partners at a higher rate than non-adopters. All of these results speak to the need to strengthen RBM systems and practices among partners that have not yet adopted the SDG framework, as a precondition for SDG adoption and subsequent sustainable SDG monitoring.

❷ Challenges that hinder the use of the SDG framework in monitoring practices

- **Fragmentation:** Reliance on small-size, individual projects as the dominant form of development co-operation delivery (Figure A.5)**.** Small interventions create project-specific monitoring needs as most results-based approaches in development co-operation are biased towards accountability for short-term outputs (Vähämäki and Verger, 2019[60]). Field staff confirm this point: selecting results indicators that reflect the programme or project contribution well is the dominant criterion (for 57% of SDG adopters) in selecting results. As many SDG indicators refer to country level outcomes, individual projects often include project-specific alternatives that allow for better results attribution, but add to the proliferation of indicators within sectors and SDG areas.

- **Corporate approaches:** Headquarter practices with regard to SDG monitoring directly affect the likelihood of using country-focused SDG monitoring approaches. When certain SDG results indicators have been mandated at headquarter level, field staff face a conflict between these mandatory SDG indicators selected at corporate level and SDG indicators and data available and used by Peruvian authorities. In fact, almost half of those development partners that only align to the SDGs at goal level in Peru do so because aligning corporate results indicators is a priority that they need to abide by. In contrast, decentralised practices that empower field staff to identify and negotiate country-relevant indicators contribute to better-aligned monitoring practices. Finally, on the other extreme, the corporate results framework is where SDG alignment and monitoring happens for some development partners (e.g. some multilateral development banks and funds). In those cases, field staff are relieved from the need to align country-level monitoring to the SDG framework, while enjoying greater freedom to design and negotiate country-level results frameworks.

- **Disaggregation of SDG data:** Insufficient disaggregated data for SDG indicators related to inclusion and the principle of *leaving no one behind*. Providers of ODA working in Peru have increased their focus on inclusion issues across minority groups, excluded populations or disadvantaged departments. While Peru's SDG data are often disaggregated by territorial unit or gender, finer levels of data disaggregation are often not available. This challenge has incentivised some development partners to innovate in monitoring practices (with observed practices ranging from qualitative studies of LGBTQ populations, to targeted surveying on socioeconomic conditions of Venezuelan migrants, as well as remote sensing and image analysis to assess environmental or socio-economic impacts from the sky). Some of these creative solutions, while necessary, rely on parallel indicators to the SDG framework and do not necessarily contribute to sustainable SDG monitoring capacity in the country.

- **Data reporting frequency:** Monitoring requirements in development co-operation require higher frequency data than offered for part of the SDG framework. Many SDG indicators rely on national data sources that, at best, are gathered once a year. However, for some indicators, data are gathered every three or four years. This process excludes part of the SDG indicators from consideration, as decision makers need more frequent data monitoring, either for management purposes or for regular accountability. The impact of COVID-19 on statistical production in Peru may make matters worse.

Peru's development partners can have a role in addressing these issues and supporting better data coverage. First, they can help strengthen results-oriented public management practices in government institutions at national and (particularly) at subnational level. Second, they can foster civil society's SDG monitoring and accountability. Third, they can facilitate partnerships for SDG data and evidence involving the public and private sectors. At the same time, development partners can review their own monitoring practices to ensure that investments in data gathering contribute to more SDG-related data availability and analysis for country actors.

COVID-19 also offers a "reset" moment for development co-operation in Peru. In the wake of the collective response to the pandemic and its aftermath, development partners could also better synchronise their results planning cycles with Peru's own cycle to enable more sustainable SDG monitoring on the road to 2030. One important enabler would be a results framework well aligned to the SDGs for Peru's upcoming national plan, medium-term expenditure framework and subsequent annual budgets. This framework should trace a road map to recovery and sustainable development after the pandemic ends. Another enabler has two possible paths to success. As one option, partners could adjust their own requirements on data frequency for SDG outcomes (to match Peru's data-gathering frequency). As another, they might consider temporarily increasing financial and technical support to the national statistical system. This would allow Peru to increase the breadth, disaggregation level and frequency of key SDG data that relate to an integrated SDG response to the pandemic and its effects.

Box 3.1. Ideas for better Sustainable Development Goal monitoring in Peru

During key informant interviews and a final workshop in Lima, stakeholders identified opportunities to address gaps in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) measurement, frequency, quality and level of disaggregation. Some of the suggestions include:

- Integrating **administrative data** from line ministries into the whole-of-government's SDG platform.

- Increasing the **interoperability** and **accessibility** of those data sources for reuse by citizens, firms and development partners.

- Strengthening the **SDG focus** of existing sectoral statistics.

- Making better use of **innovative data collection methods** (e.g. remote sensing, big data scrawling) and investing in further **digitalisation** and e-government (OECD, 2020[61]).

- Qualitative assessments to monitor that **no one is left behind**.

Furthermore, participants pointed to the need to strengthen the use of evidence and data for policy-making – a precondition for a sustained demand for SDG data.

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4 Conclusion: The SDGs as a shared framework for development results in Peru on the way to 2030

Using the SDGs as a shared framework for development results in Peru

Peru is making progress in using the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) framework to bring about greater policy coherence for development. Ongoing work is leading to strategic planning and budgeting aligned to SDG targets. Use of the SDG framework is selective, being progressively rolled out to more sectoral policies and to the subnational level. Efforts to map development co-operation activities against the SDGs or to create multi-stakeholder partnerships and forums to deliver on the goals are all good foundations.

Peru also has comparatively high levels of SDG data across most goals, which enables using the SDG indicator framework in development co-operation as a shared framework for development results.

In practice, development co-operation uses the SDG framework only partially. Only some partners use the SDGs to align to country priorities, harmonise results-based approaches and data, reduce fragmentation, and increase synergies across development partners and sectors. Major development partners have not started aligning their development co-operation portfolios to the SDGs in Peru. Even SDG adopters face specific technical and organisational challenges in more effective use of the SDG framework. This case study offered insights on how to unlock all these bottlenecks.

Should Peru and its development partners wish to tap into the unrealised potential offered by the SDG framework to align and co-ordinate development efforts for the post-pandemic recovery, they should consider the following suggestions:

A. For the government of Peru

The following actions will support development partners' alignment and use of the SDG framework in Peru:

- Develop **SDG-linked, country-level results frameworks to orient international support,** as an anchor for development co-operation support. Peru has made efforts to reconcile multiple commitments in updated national plans and policies (including the national accord agreements, current policies, OECD accession requirements and the 2030 Agenda/SDGs). However, the next planning cycle linked to the recovery from the pandemic could guide development partners more explicitly to specific SDG priorities, targets and results.

- Continue prior **efforts to collate and disseminate SDG-disaggregated data in the SDG platform**. There is an opportunity to make the platform more user-friendly and inter-operational. It could also reflect the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic, as well as provide a forward view of SDG ambitions (i.e. time-bound targets) and development financing needed to fulfil them. This whole-of-government integrated approach to SDG planning, monitoring, financing and reporting can help increase the awareness, use and alignment to country-defined SDG targets and data by all partners, including non-

state actors and the private sector. This approach could also help provide an aggregated view of total support for sustainable development *results*.

- Continue efforts to **redefine traditional donor co-ordination mechanisms** in light of the SDGs. This will help foster mutual collaboration and accountability, and joint analysis, monitoring and reporting around specific SDG areas and targets.

- In the space of development co-operation management, the Peruvian Agency for International Co-operation could consider **mapping development co-operation activities against SDG targets**, instead of goals. This would be a stepping stone to strengthen mutual accountability around SDG results. OECD work to introduce an SDG focus field in OECD aid statistics or in assessing development support beyond official development assistance can serve as references to develop a methodology.

- In terms of SDG data gaps, dissemination and reporting, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics could consider **including available global sources of SDG data for Peru** in the SDG platform and reporting mechanisms – with a view to independently gather that data through country systems in the near future.[2] This will help temporarily cover the SDG data gap in the national statistical system.

B. For development co-operation partners

The following actions will help increase development co-operation alignment to and use of the SDG framework in Peru:

- For development partners that do not use the SDG framework in full, aim to set **alignment to SDG targets** as a first level of aspiration. Use of relevant SDG indicators will follow.

- Articulate **policy dialogue** and **sectoral co-ordination** around SDG targets, considering SDG interactions, multiplier effects and the use of harmonised indicators for sectoral performance.

- Encourage explicit use of **SDG indicators** to measure results as much as possible, particularly to track development *outcomes* that Peruvian authorities also prioritise. Annex C offers a full list of the 201 SDG indicators (64% of them referred to as outcomes) regularly available for Peru.

- Agree with Peru and within donor co-ordination mechanisms on standard proxy indicators for **hard-to-measure or intangible issues** that the SDG framework does not cover well.

The following action in development co-operation monitoring practices can help improve availability of timely, disaggregated and accurate SDG data in Peru:

- To ensure that SDG data availability, disaggregation and frequency reach a critical mass for use in development co-operation monitoring, consider pooling resources to invest in ramping up the transformation of Peru's national statistical system to meet the needs of SDG monitoring. This should be in line with Peru's national policies, plans and development financing framework, and pay attention to inclusion issues and the principle of leaving no one behind.

- **To ensure that country-level results frameworks are monitored using available and relevant SDG data,** empower field staff (with guidance and decentralised authority) to design results frameworks and set monitoring arrangements that are best fit for the country context.

- **To promote harmonisation around SDG data,** share results frameworks and data used in development co-operation programmes with government counterparts *and* other development partners working in the same sectoral or thematic areas. To maximise synergies and data gathering efforts, aim to synchronise results reporting cycles with the cycles of Peru and other partners.

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[2] See Annex C for a list of SDG-aligned indicators that include 80 indicators covered with international data sources.

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Annex A. Statistical annex

Figure A.1. Most of Peru's development partners identify areas of improvement affecting their results-based approaches to manage development co-operation activities

Self-assessed quality of 13 key elements of results-based management systems, on a scale of 1 to 10.
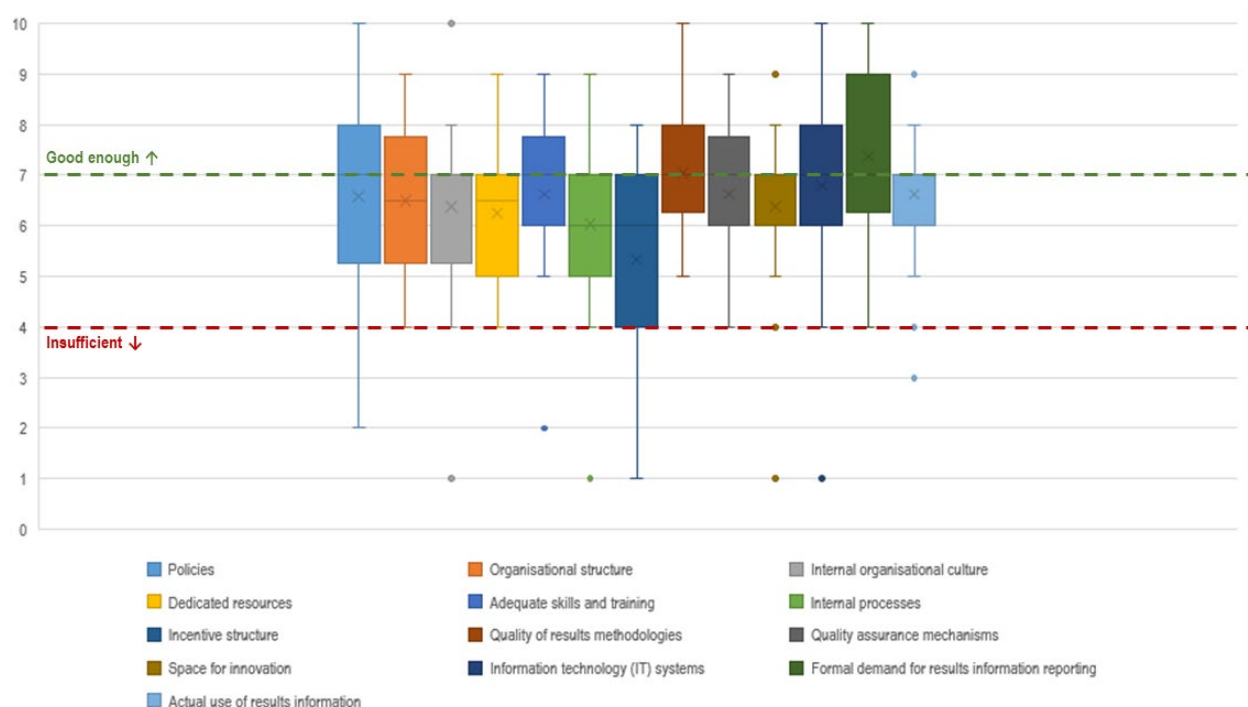

Notes: In the box-and-whisker diagrams above, *X* represents the median value. Boxes cover values between the 25th and 75th percentiles. Minimum and maximum values are shown as whiskers. Dots represent individual outliers. Respondents were guided to interpret values above 8.5 as "strong", above 7 as "good enough", 4 for "insufficient" and below 2.5 as "very weak".
Source: Authors' elaboration based on data for Peru's development partners in OECD (2020[43]).

Figure A.2. Despite a recent decline, Peru's statistical capacity remains among the highest in Latin America

World Bank's Statistical Capacity Index (0-100), 2004-20
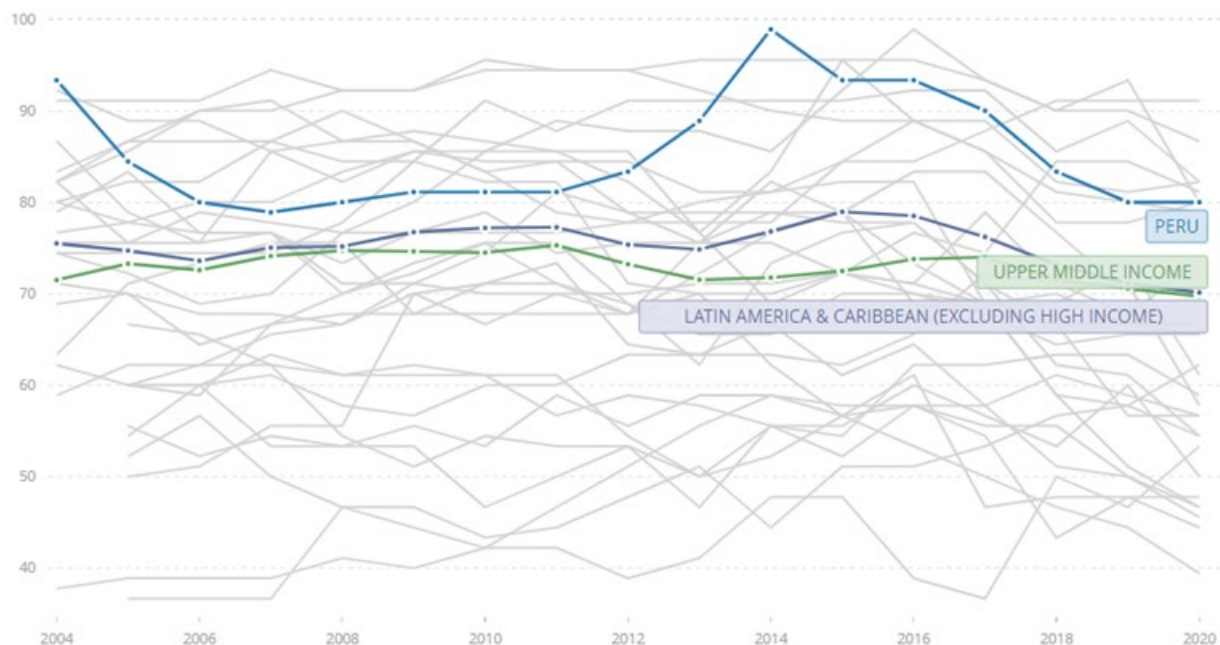
Note: **Grey lines** represent the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
Source: World Bank (2012[62]).

Figure A.3. Partners provide small technical assistance to Peru's national statistical system

Trends in Peru's national statistics office's budget and relative small financial support of development partners
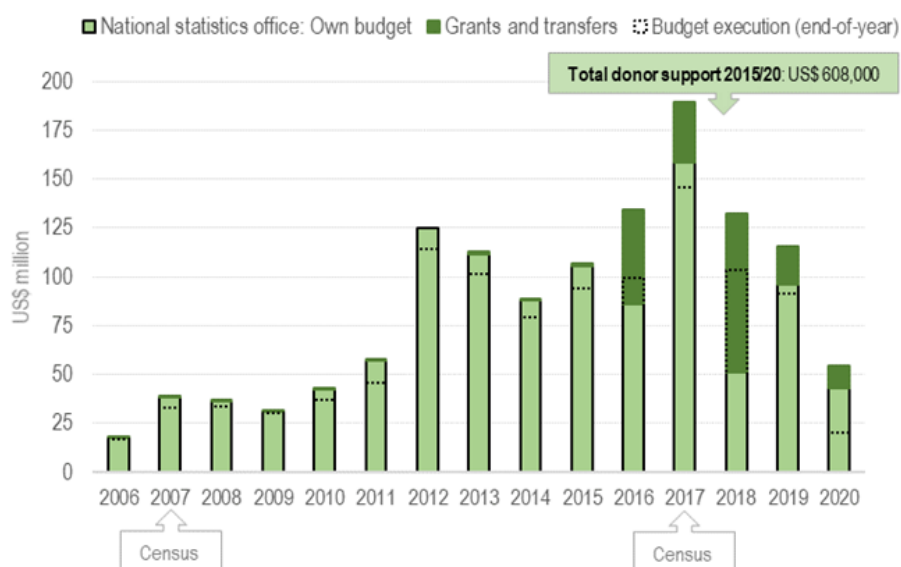
Note: Budget of Peru's National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, as planned and executed; million USD. Grants and transfers include payments from other government entities or external donor financing (this item is also shown as a total aggregate for 2015-20 in the green box above).
Source: Authors' elaboration on the based on data from INEI (2021[63]).

Figure A.4. Joint efforts: Most development partners with SDG-aligned results frameworks also support Peru in their national and sectoral SDG alignment
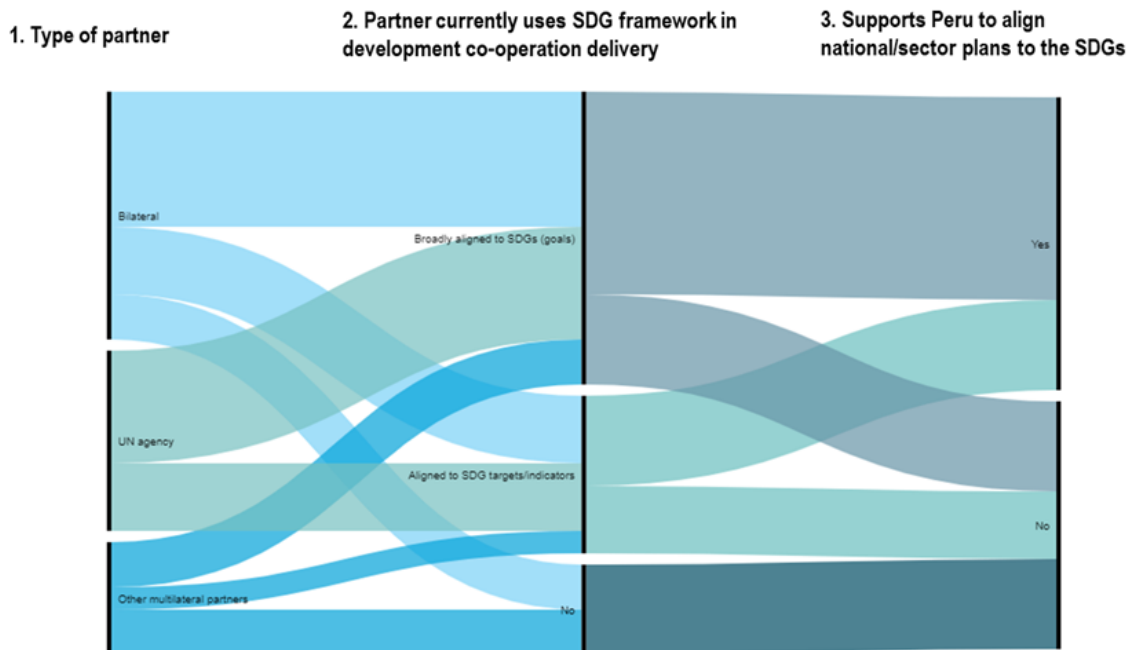
Notes: Thickness of flows represents the number of development co-operation providers in each category who responded to a field survey conducted by the OECD. Colours denote the type of development partner.
Source: Authors' elaboration with data from OECD (2020[43]).

Figure A.5. Projects and technical assistance have become dominant forms of development co-operation support to Peru since approval of the Sustainable Development Goals
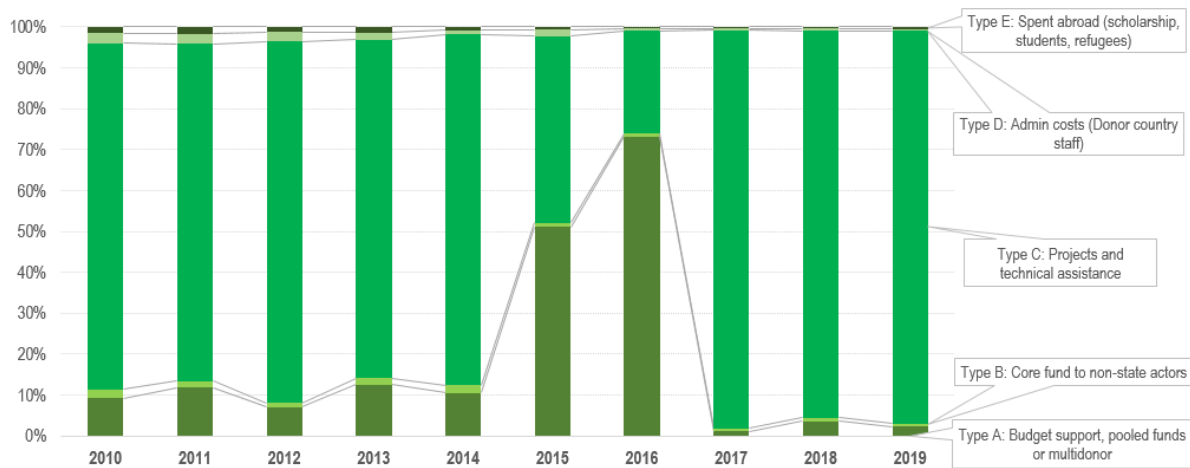
Source: Based on OECD (2020[37])

Figure A.6. Use of the SDG framework among development partners is associated with a strong internal demand for results data

Share of development co-operation that is covered by the following practices and requirements
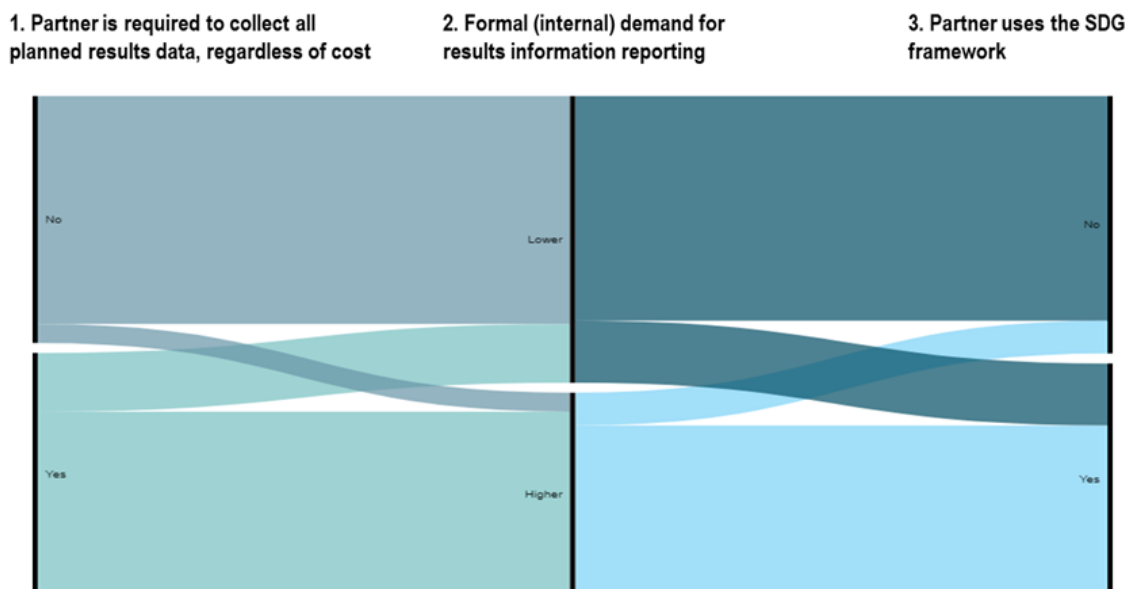
Note: Thickness of flows represents relative amounts of official development assistance delivered by the 17 development partners.
Sources: Authors' elaboration with data from OECD (2020[43]).

Annex B. Analytical framework

Objective. Multiple other projects and initiatives contribute to enhanced Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) data collection and use in developing countries. This series of comparative case studies proposal complements these initiatives, looking specifically at how development co-operation providers can strengthen their results frameworks at country level and contribute to enhanced alignment, measurement and data use in the context of the SDGs.

Case study selection. Selected partner countries met the following criteria: have a country results framework with some level of alignment to the SDGs; have recently completed or planning to prepare a voluntary national review; have a significant level of development partner density, either in sectors or overall; are a partner country for most OECD DAC donor countries and other major partners; help represent a variety of country contexts (in terms of fragility, level of income, country capacities, and diversity of official development financing). The selected countries included Ethiopia, Kenya and Myanmar in 2018, and Bangladesh, Peru, Samoa and Uganda in 2019-20.

Table B.1. Comparative case studies: Analytical framework

Topics, sub-topics, key research questions and sources of evidence

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	Desk review	Results frame analysis	Interviews	Field survey	Headquarters survey	GPEDC, CRS	Other sources
0. Country context	**0.1 Country in context**							C	●
	0.2. SDG journey	--	●		●				
	Political **leadership** and Vision	What **types and sources of leadership** and **motivations** are driving the country to domesticate the SDGs? (and evolution, if any)	●		●				
	Organisational change	What **organisational set-up** has been adopted to manage the "journey"? How effective does it seem to be?	●		●				●
	Progress in SDG **alignment**	What is the **level of alignment of national planning** to SDGs? (now and/or in the upcoming planning cycle). Is the **budget** being aligned, too?	●	●	●			G	
	Progress in SDG **measurement**	How many **SDG indicators are being measured**? What are the issues with the rest?			●				●
	Use of the SDGs in the country	How are **the SDGs currently used** by the country? (i.e. four functions)	●		●				
	0.3. Progress and limits	What are main **strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks** of the above?							●
1. Aligning country-level results frameworks to the SDGs	**1.1.** Supporting the SDGs at country level	What are **providers' approaches to incorporate SDG results indicators** in their country-level results frameworks?	●	●	●	●	●		●
		Do providers promote **cross-sectoral and/or cross-disciplinary approaches** to SDG selection?	●	●	●	●			
	1.2. Adapting to context	What **types of assessments and diagnostics do providers use** to inform the design of SDG-linked country-level results frameworks?		●					●

		(i.e. to obtain a sound understanding of local dynamics and needs).							
	1.3. Enhancing country ownership	To what extent do providers **align their country-level results frameworks with SDG indicators prioritised by partner countries?**		●		●	●			●
		What **local participatory mechanisms** do providers use in setting up their SDG-linked country-level results frameworks?		●		●			G	
	1.4. Maximising the use of results information	What purposes/**anticipated uses** guide providers' SDG indicator selection? by type: steering/learning/communication/reporting; by level: corporate/thematic/regional/country/project level			●	●				●
	1.5. Fostering a culture of results and learning around SDGs	Within provider organisations, where does **leadership/decision-making authority** reside on the incorporation of SDG indicators in their country-level results frameworks?			●	●	●			●
		What support (capacity building, guidance, incentives) is provided to **enable operational staff/implementing entities** to plan for, manage and monitor SDG indicators?			●					●
	1.6. Manageable and reliable results systems	What **types of provider policies, processes and other considerations** guide providers in defining SDG results at country level?			●	●				
		What **monitoring arrangements** are required (if any) at the design stage? Are baseline values calculated? Are these drawn from country sources or statistics?		○		●			G	●
2. Setting up monitoring approaches that support SDG measurement	**2.1.** Measuring the SDGs at country level	What are **providers' approaches to monitor the SDGs** across the whole cycle – including at strategic planning, and country programme, sector and project-level monitoring? Do providers promote **cross-sector approaches** to SDG monitoring?			●	●				
	2.2. Adapting to context	To what extent/how do providers **adapt their monitoring approaches** to countries' statistical and monitoring capacities (and across sectors)?	●	●	●	●	●			
	2.3. Supporting joined-up SDG monitoring	What are providers' approaches to **strengthen and maximize the use of partner countries' monitoring and statistical systems** for SDG monitoring?		●		●			G	
		Do providers rely on **joined-up monitoring approaches** for SDG monitoring?							C*	●
	2.4. Maximising the use of results information	To what extent is the **monitoring approach set up to generate timely, usable SDG results information** for decision making/communication/learning/mutual accountability purposes?				●				
	2.5. Fostering a culture of results and learning around SDGs	To what extent do providers set **institutional, financing and co-ordination arrangements** that favour "managing for the SDGs"?				●			C, G	
		What **staff (dis)incentives** are in place to monitor and reflect/learn from SDG results?			●	●				
	2.6. Manageable and reliable results systems	To what extent can providers' existing **information systems and processes support** the collection, aggregation, analysis and sharing of results data, including SDG data?				●	●			
3. Using SDG-linked results information	**3.1.** Using the SDGs at country level	To what extent is **country-level (SDG) results information** used to inform decision making, communications, reporting/accountability and learning at country level/globally?		●		●				
	3.2. Adapting to context	To what extent do providers adapt the **use of (SDG) results information** to each specific country context?		●	●	○	●			
	3.3. Fostering mutual accountability	Is the **SDG results information** made publicly available? How?		●		●			G	
		Are **inclusive approaches** used in assessing achieved results? In partnerships, is there a **clear understanding** of common goals and each party's contribution to achieving shared outcomes and sharing risks?			●				G	
	3.4. Maximising the use of results information	To what extent do providers **use [SDG] results information** in dialogue, mutual accountability, communications and co-ordination arrangements at country level? How?				●			G, C*	●
	3.5. Fostering a culture of results and learning around the SDGs	Are **learning approaches** promoted? Is there implicit or explicit evidence that staff is allowed/not penalised for **failure** when coupled with learning?		●	●	○	●			

		Is there evidence of **experimentation** or **innovative approaches** to foster results? Is there space and resources for **analysis of results information** and learning?			•	•			
	3.6. Manageable and reliable results systems	Do providers' current monitoring and evaluation systems produce **credible quantitative and qualitative evidence** that meets the needs and capacities of the provider and the local partners?			•	•		G	

Note: GPEDC: Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal.

List of consulted parties

This study benefitted from many insights and contributions from all official development actors working in Peru. Below a list of the institutions and organisations consulted during the study:

Government of Peru

- Presidency of the Council of Ministers
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of the Environment
- Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN)
- National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)
- Peruvian Agency of International Co-operation (APCI)

Development partners

- Belgium
- Canada
- European Commission
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- France
- Germany
- Global Environmental Fund
- Inter-American Development Bank
- Inter-American Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- International Labour Organization
- International Organization for Migration
- Italy
- Japan

- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

- Korea

- Latin American Development Bank (CAF)

- Norway

- Pan-American Health Organization

- Spain

- Switzerland

- The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

- United Nations Development Programme

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- United Nations Children's Fund

- United Nations Population Fund

- United Kingdom

- United States

- World Bank Group

- World Food Programme

- World Health Organization

Annex C. A set of SDG-aligned indicators for shared results in Peru

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework has 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 unique indicators to track those targets. Out of these, as of 2020 there are data for Peru for 202 indicators that are fully or partially aligned to the official SDG results framework. Of these indicators, 85% (179 indicators) reflect development results (i.e. output/outcome/impact indicators), with relatively recent data across all SDGs. For indicator data available for Peru from global sources, see the source columns in Table C.1; grey shading of an indicator indicates that data for Peru are available for this indicator from global sources.

Table C.1 provides the full list of indicators with available data in Peru, classifies them as input, activity, output or outcome/impact, and provides details on whether the indicator matches the United Nations' official indicator definition, available sources of data and most recent year of data collection.

This extensive list represents a comparatively good basis for an SDG-aligned shared framework for results to guide development co-operation in Peru. By using common SDG-aligned indicators already available in Peru, development actors will ensure that sufficient, frequent and accurate development data inform decision making, diminish fragmentation and maximises impact, all the while harmonising, monitoring and reporting processes in the context of a upper middle-income country.

Table C.1. List of indicators aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals with available country data in Peru

SDG Target	SDG indicator	Indicator type	How well aligned to the UN indicator definition	Source of data in Peru	Most recent data
SDG 1: NO POVERTY - End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
1.1	SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI – Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
1.2	SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI – Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018

1.2	SDG 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	World Development Indicators	2019
1.3	SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Output	Derived	INEI – Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
1.4	SDG 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI – Encuesta Nacional de Programas Presupuestales (ENAPRES)	2018
1.4	SDG 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI – IV Censo Nacional Agropecuario	2012
1.5	SDG 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil (INDECI)	2018
1.5	SDG 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	2018
1.5	SDG 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2018
1.5	SDG 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2018
1.a	SDG 1.a.1 Total official development assistance (ODA) grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	Input	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas	2018
1.a	SDG 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Input	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas	2018
1.b	SDG 1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	Input	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF)	2018
SDG 2: NO HUNGER - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture					
2.1	SDG 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
2.1	SDG 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	FAO (Gallup World Poll)	2018
2.2	SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	WHO/ INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2018
2.2	SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	WHO/ INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2018
2.3	SDG 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI	2018
2.3	SDG 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Outcome/Impact	Derived	FAO	2016

2.4	SDG 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - IV Censo Nacional Agropecuario	2012
2.5	SDG 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	Output	Fully aligned	FAO-WIEWS	2019
2.5	SDG 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	FAO DAD-IS	2019
2.a	SDG 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Input	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF)	2018
2.a	SDG 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
2.c	SDG 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	Output	Fully aligned	Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) online database (FAO)	2019
SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
3.1	SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2004-2010
3.1	SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Output	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2018
3.2	SDG 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2017/2018
3.2	SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2017/2018
3.3	SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Ministerio de Salud (MINSA) - Centro Nacional de Epidemiología, Prevención y Control de Enfermedades	2018
3.3	SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Salud (MINSA) - Dirección General de Intervenciones Estratégicas en Salud Pública	2018
3.3	SDG 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Ministerio de Salud (MINSA) - Centro Nacional de Epidemiología, Prevención y Control de Enfermedades	
3.3	SDG 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Salud (MINSA) - Oficina General de Tecnologías de la Información	2018
3.3	SDG 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	WHO Global Health Observatory	2018
3.4	SDG 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Salud (MINSA)- Oficina General de Tecnologías de la Información	2017
3.4	SDG 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Global Health Estimates, WHO	2016
3.5	SDG 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Output	Proxy	WHO	2016
3.5	SDG 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2018

3.6	SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Censo Nacional de Comisarias	2017
3.7	SDG 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 1549 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2018
3.7	SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 1014 years; aged 1519 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2017-2018
3.8	SDG 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
3.8	SDG 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
3.9	SDG 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	Global Health Estimates, WHO	2016
3.9	SDG 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	Global Health Estimates, WHO	2016
3.9	SDG 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Global Health Estimates, WHO	2016
3.a	SDG 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2018
3.b	SDG 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Outcome/Impact	Derived	WHO	2018
3.b	SDG 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
3.b	SDG 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Output	Proxy	MedMon Pilot/ WHO	2016
3.c	SDG 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Output	Fully aligned	Colegio Médico del Per	2018
3.d	SDG 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	Global Health Observatory, WHO	2019
SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
4.1	SDG 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	Ministerio de Educación - Evaluación Censal de Estudiantes (ECE)	2016
4.1	SDG 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	UNESCO	2018
4.2	SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Output	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
4.3	SDG 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Output	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
4.4	SDG 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
4.5	SDG 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018

	education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated				
4.6	SDG 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
4.a	SDG 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Output	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional a Instituciones Educativas (ENEDU)	2018
4.b	SDG 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
4.c	SDG 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education by education level	Output	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional a Instituciones Educativas (ENEDU)	2018
SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
5.1	SDG 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Output	Fully aligned	UN Women	2018
5.2	SDG 5.2.1 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	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2018
5.2	SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional sobre Relaciones Sociales (ENARES)	2015
5.3	SDG 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 2024 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2018
5.4	SDG 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo (ENUT)	2010
5.5	SDG 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales (ONPE) - Gerencia de Sistemas e Informática Electoral	2016-2021
5.5	SDG 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
5.6	SDG 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Output	Fully aligned	UNFPA	2019
5.a	SDG 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Nacional Agropecuaria (ENA)	2018
5.b	SDG 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
5.c	SDG 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Activity/Process	Proxy	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation questionnaire	2018
SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
6.1	SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Programas	2018

	drinking water services			Presupuestales (ENAPRES)	
6.2	SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Programas Presupuestales (ENAPRES)	2018
6.3	SDG 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated	Output	Fully aligned	Informe Ejecutivo Elaborado por el Equipo Técnico Regional de Agua y Saneamiento (ETRAS)	2015
6.3	SDG 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Autoridad Nacional del Agua (ANA) - Dirección de Calidad y Evaluación de Recursos	2015-2017
6.4	SDG 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Output	Fully aligned	Autoridad Nacional del Agua (ANA)	2017
6.4	SDG 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Output	Fully aligned	Autoridad Nacional del Agua	2017
6.5	SDG 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	Autoridad Nacional del Agua (ANA) - Dirección de Planificación y Desarrollo de los Recursos	2016
6.5	SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	Autoridad Nacional del Agua (ANA) - Dirección de Planificación y Desarrollo de los Recursos	2016
6.6	SDG 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Inventario de Humedales a nivel de Administración Local de Agua (ALA) - Autoridad Nacional del Agua	2016-2017
6.a	SDG 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
6.b	SDG 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Output	Fully aligned	UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)	2019
SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
7.1	SDG 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
7.1	SDG 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
7.2	SDG 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Energía y Minas (MINEM)	2016
7.3	SDG 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP Energy consumption per GDP	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Energía y Minas (MINEM)	2017
7.a	SDG 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	Input	Fully aligned	OECD/DAC	2017
7.b	SDG 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	Output	Fully aligned	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	2018
SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all					
8.1	SDG 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI	2018
8.2	SDG 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI	2018
8.3	SDG 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
8.4	SDG 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Environment Live / Global Material Flows Database	2017

	domestic material consumption per GDP				
8.5	SDG 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
8.5	SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
8.6	SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 1524 years) not in education, employment or training	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
8.7	SDG 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 517 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
8.8	SDG 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	ILO estimators	2017
8.9	SDG 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Ministerio de Comercio Exterior y Turismo (MINCETUR)	2017
8.10	SDG 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Output	Fully aligned	La Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP (Administradoras de Fondos de Pensiones)	2018
8.10	SDG 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP (SBS)	2018
8.a	SDG 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
8.b	SDG 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Output	Proxy	INEI	2018
SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE - Promote sustained, inclusive & sustainable economic growth, full & productive employment & decent work for all					
9.1	SDG 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	World Bank	2019
9.1	SDG 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones (MTC)	2018
9.2	SDG 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI	2018
9.2	SDG 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
9.3	SDG 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI	2017
9.3	SDG 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros y AFP	2018
9.4	SDG 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	Outcome/Impact	Derived	International Energy Agency (IEA)	2017
9.5	SDG 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF) Sistema Integrado de Administración Financiera (SIAF)	2018
9.a	SDG 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
9.b	SDG 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI	2018
9.c	SDG 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	ITU/Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones	2017
SDG 10: REDUCING INEQUALITIES Reduce income inequality within and among countries					

10.1	SDG 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
10.2	SDG 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI- Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
10.3	SDG 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
10.4	SDG 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	ILOSTAT - ILO modelled estimates	2017
10.4	SDG 10.4.2 Redistributive Impact of Fiscal Policy	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	World Bank/OECD	2018
10.5	SDG 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	Output	Fully aligned	La Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP (SBS)	2018
10.6	SDG 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	WTO/IFC/IADB/UN	2018
10.7	SDG 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Output	Proxy	UN Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development	2019
10.a	SDG 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y Administración Tributaria (SUNAT)	2018
10.b	SDG 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
10.c	SDG 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	World Development Indicators	2019
SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
11.1	SDG 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
11.5	SDG 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil (INDECI)	2018
11.5	SDG 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Outcome/Impact	Derived	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	2018
11.6	SDG 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima (MUNLIMA)/UNHABITAT	2018
11.6	SDG 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Salud (MINSA)	2018
11.7	SDG 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES)	2018
11.a	SDG 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	UN-Habitat	2020

11.b	SDG 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Output	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2020
SDG 12:RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns					
12.1	SDG 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	Output	Derived	Environment Live / 10YFP	2019
12.2	SDG 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Environment Live / Global Material Flows Database	2017
12.4	SDG 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Output	Fully aligned	Environment Live	2017
12.4	SDG 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita and (b) Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Environment Live / UNU	2019
12.5	SDG 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	Environment Live / UNU	2019
12.a	SDG 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries (in Watts per capita)	Output	Fully aligned	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	2018
12.b	SDG 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	Output	Fully aligned	MINCETUR Peru	2018
12.c	SDG 12.c.1 (a) Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a per cent of GDP and (b) Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	Ministerio de Energía y Minas (MINEM)	2018
SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy					
13.1	SDG 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil (INDECI)	2018
13.1	SDG 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 20152030	Output	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2018
13.1	SDG 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Output	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2018
13.2	SDG 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	UN	2012
SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development					
14.1	SDG 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication and (b) Floating plastic debris density	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	Environment Live	2019
14.3	SDG 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Instituto del Mar del Per (IMARPE)	2018
14.5	SDG 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Output	Fully aligned	BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC	2019
14.6	SDG 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Output	Proxy	Questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - Country self-reporting	2018
14.7	SDG 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI	2018

	developed countries and all countries				
14.a	SDG 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Input	Fully aligned	UNESCO/IOC	2016
14.b	SDG 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Output	Proxy	Questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - Country self-reporting	2018
SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss					
15.1	SDG 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)	2017
15.1	SDG 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Outcome/Impact	Derived	BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC	2019
15.2	SDG 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Output	Derived	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	2020
15.3	SDG 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	UNCCD	2015
15.4	SDG 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC	2019
15.4	SDG 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentació - FAO	2017
15.5	SDG 15.5.1 Red List Index	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	BirdLife International, IUCN	2020
15.6	SDG 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Output	Fully aligned	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	2019
15.8	SDG 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Output	Proxy	Literature Search on ECOLEX, FAOLEX & country experts	2016
15.9	SDG 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) and the progress reported towards these targets; (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	Output	Fully aligned	Environment Live/CHM	2020
15.a	SDG 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
15.b	SDG 15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels					
16.1	SDG 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Censo Nacional de Comisaras y Registro Nacional de Delitos y Faltas, Policía Nacional del Perú - Sistema de Denuncias Policiales (SIDPOL)	2017

16.1	SDG 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	Ministerio del Interior (MININTER) - Dirección General de Inteligencia	2018
16.1	SDG 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	UN Office on Drugs and Crime	2018
16.1	SDG 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Programas Presupuestales (ENAPRES)	2018
16.2	SDG 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 117 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Nacional sobre Relaciones Sociales (ENARES)	2015
16.2	SDG 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Outcome/Impact	Derived	Ministerio del Interior (MININTER) - Dirección de Estadística y Monitoreo de la Oficina de Planeamiento Estratégico Sectorial	2018
16.2	SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 1829 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional sobre Relaciones Sociales (ENARES)	2015
16.3	SDG 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Programas Presupuestales (ENAPRES)	2018
16.3	SDG 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Instituto Nacional Penitenciario (INPE) / Unidad de Estadística - Unidades de Registro Penitenciario	2018
16.4	SDG 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	UNODC - IAFQ	2017
16.5	SDG 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
16.5	SDG 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	World Development Indicators (World Bank)	2017
16.6	SDG 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Output	Proxy	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF)	2018
16.6	SDG 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
16.7	SDG 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	International Parliamentary Union (IPU)	2020
16.8	SDG 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	WTO/IFC/IADB/UN	2019
16.9	SDG 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Outcome/Impact	Derived	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Programas Presupuestales (ENAPRES)	2018
16.a.	SDG 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the	Output	Fully aligned	OHCHR in collaboration with Global Alliance of	2019

	Paris Principles			National Human Rights Institutions	
16.b.	SDG 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Outcome/Impact	Proxy	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development					
17.1.	SDG 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF)	2018
17.1.	SDG 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF)	2018
17.3.	SDG 17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income (GNI)	Input	Fully aligned	Banco Central de Reserva del Per (BCRP)	2018
17.3.	SDG 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Input	Fully aligned	Banco Central de Reserva del Per (BCRP)	2018
17.4.	SDG 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Input	Fully aligned	Banco Central de Reserva del Per (BCRP)	2018
17.8.	SDG 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	2018
17.10	SDG 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	ITC, Market Access Map data	2018
17.11	SDG 17.11.1 Developing countries and least developed countries share of global exports	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	Centro de Comercio Internacional (ITC)	2018
17.12	SDG 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	ITC, UNCTAD, WTO	2018
17.13	SDG 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Outcome/Impact	Fully aligned	INEI	2018
17.15	SDG 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	OECD & UNDP	2018
17.16	SDG 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Activity/Process	Fully aligned	OECD & UNDP	2018
17.17	SDG 17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	Input	Fully aligned	World Bank PPI database	2019
17.18	SDG 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Output	Fully aligned	INEI	
17.18	SDG 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Output	Fully aligned	Paris21 SDG Survey	2019
17.19	SDG 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Input	Fully aligned	Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS)	2017
17.19	SDG 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Output	Proxy	Census 2017	2017