

Peru

Executive Summary

In 2015, UNICEF Peru promoted the creation of regulatory, political and budgetary frameworks that are favourable and conducive to guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents; concentrated its efforts on the Peruvian Amazonian region to improve access to and quality of social services for children; strengthened knowledge management to influence decision-making on childhood issues; and worked constantly with the private sector and civil society as parties co-responsible for guaranteeing the rights of children.

Among the factors that notably contributed to the creation of such favourable contexts were: i) the approval of a set of regulations for Intercultural Bilingual Education (IBE), which includes the national policy and action plan; ii) the enactment of Law 30362, which raises the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents (PNAIA) to the status of law, iii) the approval of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and iv) the approval of the Law prohibiting physical and humiliating punishment of children.

With regard to the strengthening and development of innovations to improve the access to and quality of services in the Amazonian region, the following stood out: i) the basic water and sanitation model for rural communities, on which the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MoHCS) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF) based their public-investment models, were available to local governments; ii) the adaptation of the intervention of the National Cuna Mas Programme in indigenous communities, which resulted in guidelines for the Amazonian region and their gradual implementation in the rainforest area of Loreto, Ucayali and Amazonas; iii) the implementation of the participatory monitoring model EduTrac, which strengthens the ability of the education community, the district and regional authorities of Ucayali (rainforest) and Ayacucho (highlands) to monitor and take appropriate measures in favour of education, and iv) the setting up of lab services in health centres of Amazonian areas for the timely diagnosis and treatment of HIV, used as inputs by the MoH to establish Technical Standards for the care of HIV in indigenous populations.

In terms of knowledge management, the most important achievements were the finalisation of: i) a study on the prevalence, incidence, and determining factors of violence against children, and on the interventions and public investments made to prevent and address it (led by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Vulnerable Populations/MoWVP, it was the first step toward policy on the matter) and ii) a study on the barriers to the implementation of social programmes for early childhood, conducted with the Comptroller General's Office, which represents a basic input for the Government to maintain and enhance the accomplishments so far.

The strengthening of co-responsible stakeholders of the private sector and civil society also represented a step forward, such as: i) the work carried out with the National Association of Radio and Television (SNRTV) to improve the processing of information with ethical standards about and for children and adolescents of the country; ii) the assistance provided to "Clínica Internacional" for the elimination of breast-milk substitutes, and iii) the coaching to indigenous organizations that participated in the consultation process for the National IBE Plan.

The approval of the law on citizen security, which is not in line with international standards in terms of juvenile criminal justice, represented a setback this year. The Ombudsman's Office, the UN, NGOs and the academic community are working to find a way to assist relevant institutions in the repeal of this law. The Early Childhood Development (ECD) guidelines "Children First" were not yet approved by counterparts. This is postponing the consolidation of an articulated inter-sectoral program on ECD for all children in the country.

UNICEF Peru wishes to especially thank the Ministries of Economy and Finance, Education, Health, Women's Affairs and Vulnerable Populations, Development and Social Inclusion, and Foreign Relations; the regional governments, the Peruvian International Cooperation Agency; the Ombudsman's Office, among other State actors; as well as the donors: governments, Nat-Com, corporations and individuals; NGOs; the academic community; local communities; the media, and other agencies of the United Nations System, which have been strategic partners in accomplishing the achievements of 2015.

The completion of the current cooperation cycle, the change of national Government and the adoption of the new sustainable development agenda, as well as the economic slowdown and the imminent impact of El Niño are the greatest challenges for 2016.

Humanitarian Assistance

Peru made significant progress in responding to emergency situations in the country for the benefit of children and adolescents. The Ministry of Education (MoE) was the leading body in that regard and established an Operations Centre to monitor emergencies nationwide. The MoWVP strengthened its capacities and provided technical support to the Defence Centres for Children and Adolescents, which implemented, at subnational level, direct actions with children and adolescents. For years UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance to these national and regional bodies in capacity-building.

In 2015, UNICEF Peru provided humanitarian aid in response to two emergencies:

1. Landslides in the districts of Chosica and Santa Eulalia, Lima. Five-hundred children received care from a health and hygiene promotion intervention; three safe spaces were created in addition to the "Juguemos SonRie" (Play Smile) itinerant space for psycho-emotional support.
2. Flooding in the Loreto region. Interventions aimed at providing water and sanitation services and promoting hygiene benefitted 1,500 families. Hygiene kits were delivered to 3,000 children, and systems for the provision of water and the elimination of excreta were improved through the installation of 150 ecologic toilets. These actions were supplemented with communication strategies for behavioural change relating to hygiene, water use, food preparation, and the prevention of communicable diseases.

In response to disease prevention, 20 fumigation tools were delivered and the mobilization of brigades to fumigate communities, educational institutions and homes benefitted 1,980 homes and 10,300 people.

Capacity-building activities were carried out for 650 health community agents in six districts of the province of Maynas. Health brigades were mobilized to 32 rural communities for the prevention of and recovery from diseases.

With regard to the emotional care of children and adolescents, UNICEF Peru supported the implementation of the "Juguemos SonRie" strategy with human resources and supplies

(games). Three unplanned “Juguemos SonRie” programmes were installed on a permanent basis which benefited 1,000 children and adolescents. Based on the experience, an appropriate and validated strategy for psycho-social recovery was developed and implemented for rural communities of Amazonian areas.

UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance for the preparation and care of children and adolescents affected by El Niño weather phenomenon. In its role as a cluster lead agency of water, sanitation, hygiene, education, nutrition and protection for children and adolescents, UNICEF Peru worked with other humanitarian agencies and governmental institutions to facilitate coordination, establish scenarios, and define contingency plans. At a sub-national level, thematic committees on water, sanitation, hygiene, protection, nutrition and education were strengthened.

UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance to the Prime Minister’s Office and to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – the body appointed by the President of the Republic to manage El Niño issues – in defining the National Communication Strategy concerning El Niño. The strategy is focused on families, as the first affected.

Challenges remain: i) coordination between sectors and among the different levels of government, ii) building knowledge and capacities of regional and local officials and authorities and iii) adjust perception and behaviour so society can identify risk level and prepare accordingly.

Mid-term Review of the Strategic Plan

The following was part of the LACRO Regional Management Team discussion this year, aimed at providing inputs for the MTR Strategic Plan 2014-2017 as well as for the next one.

The CP continued to fulfil the ‘core business of UNICEF in LAC’, aimed at monitoring the situation of children in all its aspects as well as in monitoring the implementation of recommendations of the CRC and the CEDAW. Such role is crucial in all countries, including upper-middle income countries as well as in high-income countries. A substantive part of UNICEF Peru supported actions aimed at influencing sub-national policies and programmes. This work was complemented with the implementation of model projects at the sub-national level, especially where the most disadvantaged populations live. Further emphasis on the combination of ‘upstream’ policy work together with sub-national level modelling, also in the context of middle income countries, allowed for a continuous learning and obtaining evidence from local experiences that were used in designing and strengthening national policies and programmes.

The programmatic role of UNICEF Peru was evolving and addressing emerging issues that affect the rights of girls, boys and adolescents. Such issues, currently not fully mentioned in the Strategic Plan include: a) emerging health agenda - health system strengthening, non-communicable diseases, obesity, adolescent health; b) integrated ECD; c) secondary education, with in LAC the particular attention to ‘boys education,’ given high drop-out rates of boys in secondary education as well as sustained attention to enhancing inter-cultural (bilingual) education; and d) prevention of adolescent pregnancy and linking such efforts with addressing (sexual) violence against girls. It was suggested to better reflect these issues in the Strategic Plan with specific results and indicators, and to review the programme information data base coding to adequately reflect the issues. This will also allow for better reporting on results and funding.

For analysis of barriers and bottlenecks, programmes identified the need to address social norms and included a component of behavioural change Communication for Development (C4D). It was suggested to re-introduce this strategy in the Strategic Plan as a UNICEF corporate strategy to better reflect and report the on-going work with C4D approaches. South-South Cooperation (SSC) is on-going and based on the 2030 Agenda and the changes in the aid environment the application of this strategy will only continue to increase. However, so far it has been difficult to demonstrate UNICEF's value added to obtaining specific results for children through the SSC. Therefore, it is recommended to continue with efforts, also as part of the MTR of the Strategic Plan, in providing global tools for measuring the results of SSC. Linked to SSC is also the need to strengthen our knowledge management function. Although efforts are made at CO-level, it is also recommended to increase global efforts to strengthen the knowledge management function. This could also include increased emphasis on supporting evaluation of (sub-) national policies and programmes rather than focusing on UNICEF programmes only. With limited resources available, a shift in attention to the type of evaluations expected is suggested.

Finally, many CPs in LAC faced resource constraints and while income from Private Fundraising Partnership (PFP) grew and increasingly such resources were re-distributed in the region through the Regional Thematic Fund, many COs remained highly dependent on income from the Regional Thematic Fund, Global Thematic Funds and Global Set-Aside funding (in addition to Regular Resource allocation). With such income, UNICEF was still in the position to deliver on substantive results and to exercise its mandate and addressing the persisting inequities in the countries in LAC. Therefore, as part of the discussion about a potential new resource allocation system for UNICEF, it is strongly suggested to ensure that the current minimum levels of Regular Resources (RR) is maintained, while at the same time adjustments could be made to criteria for allocation of global set-aside and thematic funds re-orienting more of such resources to 'donor-orphan' regions, such as LAC.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

CEDAW - Committee for Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women

CESIP –Centro de Estudios Sociales y Publicaciones (NGO)

CMT – Country Management Team

CO – Country Office

CPD - Country Programme Document

CRC – Convention on the Rights of the Child

DCT – Direct Cash Transfer

DNI – National Identity Card

ECD – Early Childhood Development

ENDES - Demographic and Health Survey

GRADE –Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (NGO)

GSSC – Global Shared Services Centre

HACT – Harmonized Cash Transfer

HRBA - Human Rights Based Approach on Programming

IBE – Intercultural Bilingual Education

IMEP – Integrated Plan on Monitoring and Evaluation

MoC – Ministry of Culture

MoWVP – Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population

MoE – Ministry of Education

MoEF – Ministry of Economy and Finance

MoFR – Ministry of Foreign Relations
MoH – Ministry of Health
MoHCS – Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation
MoU – Memorandum of Understanding
MOSS – Minimum Operational Security Standards
NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
PAN – Nutrition Budgetary Programme
PFP – Private Fundraising Partnership
PIP – Public Investment Project
PS – Procurement Services
PUCP – Catholic University of Peru
RENIEC – National Identity and Civil Status Registry
SDG – Sustainable Development Goals
SERVIR – National Authority on Civil Service
SNRTV – National Association for Radio and Television
ToR – Terms of Reference
UARM – Antonio Ruiz de Montoya University
UGEL - Local Education Management Unit
UNDSS – United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF – United Nations Children Fund
VAT – Value added tax

Capacity Development

UNICEF Peru contributed to the capacity development of national and sub-national authorities, operators of public services, the private sector, and the community. Following are some examples:

1. Institutional capacity building, i.e. Congress, MoWVP, the National Identity and Civil Status Registry (RENIEC), Ombudsman's Office, academic community and civil society to: i) generate evidence on the causes, effects and costs of violence against children; ii) develop a regulatory frameworks adjusted to international standards on the protection of children without parental care, and on juvenile criminal justice systems and iii) develop analysis and planning methodologies with a focus on equity to reduce gaps in access to birth registration.
2. Capacity building for Council Members (137) and Aldermen-Alderwomen (131) from 17 to 23 departments, for the exercise of their functions (representation-regulations-control). As a result, four regional ordinances relating to child issues were issued and three are in the process of approval.
3. Qualification of operators of health and education services to promote the intercultural approach to services, for instance: i) improvement of the response capacity of health services in rural, remote areas of Cusco. li) start of the IBE initiative by stakeholders within the framework of the "Edugestores" platform, which brought together managers and promoters of education to think about the way to offer a more culturally-relevant education
4. Strengthen capacity of National Association for Radio and Television (SNRTV) members to inform about childhood issues with a human rights-based approach with the revision of the news production chain nationwide and in one region.
5. Improve knowledge and practices of the indigenous population of water management solutions and basic sanitation in emergency situations in Amazonian areas.

Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

UNICEF Peru generated evidence and advocated to protect public spending on children, improve the learning conditions of indigenous children, reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, and protect children against violence and abandonment.

As a result of the advocacy based on the follow-up of public spending on children, investment in childhood was declared of national interest and a priority, to be protected in case of an economic slowdown within the framework of the Law adopted by the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents.

Evidence of academic achievements of children who are taught in their native language and about good educational management practices in Intercultural Bilingual Education (IBE) schools influenced the design of the IBE Policy and Plan, and the consultation process for the plan. The process was an example of how evidence facilitates dialogue between actors who are initially asymmetrical---such as the state, indigenous organizations and the children themselves---to improve education.

Evidence generated on the causes, effects and costs of violence; the abandonment of children; and shortcomings of the protection system supported Government and parliament for the approval of a law to ban humiliating and degrading punishment against children, and to prepare a draft bill for a protection model based on international standards.

A qualitative study on the perceptions of indigenous populations on HIV/AIDS and a strategy aimed at behavioural changes, influenced the MoH who undertook to implement a programme in an Amazonian region, and to allocate US\$ 150,000, within the framework of the Bi-national Peru-Ecuador Plan.

Partnerships

The Canadian and Korean Governments; Spanish, German and United States committees; and UNICEF contributed to: improve basic education of children in the Amazonian and South-Andean regions; develop response capacity of health services in rural, remote areas; offer new solutions to access safe water and basic sanitation; reduce malnutrition and anaemia; and the provision of timely diagnosis and treatment of women with HIV.

The Catholic University of Peru and Antonio Ruiz de Montoya University, the University of Edinburgh, GRADE, CEDEC, CESIP, UNICEF, Save the Children, community-based NGOs and the MoWVP, MoH, National Institute for Statistics and Information Technology (INEI) and National Institute for Civil Defence (INDECI), managed knowledge on and advocated for: the prevention of violence; IBE; preschool education; improvement of adolescents' social skills; protection in emergency situations and adolescents' participation in the care of the environment.

The Ombudsman's Office and UNICEF Peru, in partnership with the members of congress, civil society, National Authority on Civil Service (SERVIR), Pro-Decentralization Project and SNRTV: i) presented a report on IBE policy; ii) prepared a report on the situation of indigenous girls and women; iii) advocated for the approval of the law that prohibits physical punishment against children; iv) agreed on the draft bill for the protection of children without parental care; v) improved the quality of information on child-related issues, and vi) promoted equal opportunities for children.

The Committee for Concerted Action in the Fight against Poverty (MCLCP) and UNICEF Peru – in a joint effort with the Investment in Childhood Initiative, the MoH and the Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion – carried out advocacy actions with new regional and local authorities to prioritize strategies aimed at reducing chronic malnutrition and anaemia in children; with the Government of Loreto, Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion and UNICEF ambassadors to include Loreto issues as priorities in the public agenda, nationwide, and with the MoEF and MoWVP to strengthen the process for the follow-up of public spending on children.

External Communication and Public Advocacy

The global strategy was adapted to the Peruvian national context with “Generation I” which drew attention to, and calling for action on, inequities suffered by the Peruvian children living in rural areas, speaking a mother tongue other than Spanish, coming from a South-Andean or Amazonian region, or living in poverty. The strategy positioned children’s and adolescents’ issues in the next elections (in terms of political parties and citizens in general) so proposals that bring them the most benefit will be considered.

The social mobilization of children and adolescents continued with “La Onda de Mi Cole” (My School’s Vibe), which this year reached 66 schools and 50,542 students. Between November and December work was carried out partly with the MoE and partly with the Florecer Network so that 2,500 adolescents on the one hand, and teenage girls from rural and isolated areas on the other, shared life expectations and made proposals to the political parties in view of the upcoming elections.

Crucial issues were positioned in the public agenda throughout the year: the reduction of anaemia, the promotion of intercultural bilingual education, protection of public investment in childhood, gender equity, preparation for “El Niño”, and the promotion of participatory monitoring and public accountability, as part of the launching of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in the country.

The digital strategy was quite successful this year, connecting stakeholders on an emotional level. Coverage increased by 317 per cent. Dissemination through traditional media increased by 2 per cent through the mass media and by over 100 per cent through the press, with an increase as well in the number of spokespersons for issues such as IBE, protection, and SDG.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

In 2015 UNICEF Peru promoted cooperation between countries on the topics of nutrition, birth registration, protection and IBE.

1. UNICEF PERU worked with the Regional Office to set in motion the Resilience Nutrition Group for South America that shared the knowledge and lessons learned from other countries about the capacity-building of governments, NGOs and UN agencies on nutrition issues in emergency contexts. A situation matrix was in place to monitor the progress made in the countries with regard to nutrition.

2. UNICEF Peru encouraged partnership between governments and promoted technical exchange between Peru, Cuba, Bolivia and Argentina with the purpose of strengthening capacities to develop sustainable strategies for the birth registration of indigenous children. An exchange of technical knowledge on protection systems for children without parental care between Peru, Colombia and Argentina was promoted.

3. UNICEF Peru, in a joint effort with the NGO Tarea, PUCP and MoE, organized an international conference on IBE, which was attended by authorities, teachers, specialists and officials from Peru, Guatemala and Bolivia; experts from the German Cooperation Agency of Central America; and by UNICEF colleagues from Colombia, Guatemala, Bolivia and Paraguay. The sharing of experiences between participants enhanced the ideas and knowledge about IBE, developed a future South-South Cooperation agenda on this issue and allowed to explore ways for UNICEF Peru to actively promote South-South Cooperation.

Identification and Promotion of Innovation

There were three major innovations in 2015:

1. A water and sanitation model was developed for school and community facilities of 31 rural Amazonian communities. This system includes the elimination of excreta, grey water management and access to safe water. Based on the experience, the MoEF will develop Public Investment Projects (PIP) so local governments, starting 2016, may have the resources available to extend this experience. The models included strategies for behavioural changes in water consumption, hygiene, food preparation, and prevention of communicable diseases.
2. The methodology and commitment of the interagency group that monitors public expenditure for children and adolescents in Peru (GPNNA) launched the annual and quarterly progress report. The methodology for the first time included a section on public expenditure for children and adolescents on the 2016 budget law draft. It was applied to the Scaling-Up Nutrition initiative and used as a reference for developing a global methodology.
3. Through EduTrac Peru, key stakeholders of the educational community of 75 schools improved capacity to influence decision-making processes aimed at improving the educational services, based on timely information. The regional and national governments received technical assistance to expand the innovation.

Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages

UNICEF Peru promoted cross-sectoral coordination at regional level to improve early child development, in particular maternal-neonatal health, nutrition, and access to safe water and basic sanitation in support of the Performance Incentive Fund (FED), a programme created to reward regional governments that comply with the goals of the different sectors.

UNICEF Peru supported the partnership between the MoH and MoE to strengthen educational meetings with families carried out in community promotion and surveillance centres in charge of promoting the development of children under the age of three.

The CO strengthened the joint work of the MoH and the Ministry of Culture (MoC), aimed at improving the HIV/AIDS policy for pregnant women, children and adolescents of indigenous and rural regions.

Finally, UNICEF Peru facilitated coordination between the MoWVP, the National Institute for Statistics and Information Technology (INEI) and the academic community to generate knowledge about violence and to strengthen analysis and decision-making capacities on the matter.

Service Delivery

UNICEF Peru supported the Ombudsman Office to increase the coverage (by 20 points in the last two years) of their unique protection service specialized in children's issues within the municipal sphere. It contributed to capacity-building of public officials working in Investigation Units in five regions in Peru who are responsible for the protection of children without parental care. In partnership with the MoWVP, NGOs and two regional governments, UNICEF aided in the creation of a service model called "Juguemos sonríe" that offers psychological and emotional support to children affected by natural disasters.

UNICEF improved the planning and monitoring of the IBE program, support for teachers in training, the production and use of educational materials, and the development of evaluation tools needed to improve the quality of service.

Through EduTrac, the educational service in Peru was strengthened in 75 schools and communities in the Andean and Amazonian regions. Information about the weekly attendance of teachers and students, materials and infrastructure of schools was collected weekly to present during monthly decision-making meetings for educational improvement.

UNICEF supported three regional health offices to prepare a system to monitor key indicators regarding the coverage and quality of health care provided for mothers and children. It assisted in the "Roundtable to fight against poverty" to follow-up regarding budget programs on maternal and neonatal health and nutrition. It encouraged the systematic review of the budget's execution and enforcement of effective interventions in health and nutrition.

UNICEF Peru through its purchasing service, cooperated in the procurement of strategic supplies to reduce infant morbidity and mortality, valued at US\$ 14.7 million.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

Peruvian State submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Reports IV and V on the application of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). National NGOs presented an optional report and UNICEF Peru provided information about the country's main achievements and challenges. This multiple and reliable information will allow the Committee to understand challenges of the Peruvian State in view of the upcoming regular follow-up meeting of the CRC in January 2016.

Moreover, Peru ratified the third Optional Protocol to the CRC, which strengthens the mechanisms to enforce the rights of children and adolescents. The civil society and UNICEF Peru carried out advocacy actions with the Government and congress to obtain approval by the end of 2015.

UNICEF Peru adopted the "Generación i" strategy to convey the need to guarantee the rights of a generation and reduce the inequalities for every child and adolescent. The strategy captured the attention of authorities and presidential candidates; trained journalists; advocated with media executives; and built the capacities of regional and municipal advisors and councilmen.

Finally, in the formulation process of the Country Programme Document (CPD) 2017-2021, UNICEF Peru made a deliberate effort to: i) identify the factors generating greater inequities; ii) include systematically the recommendations of the International Child Rights Committee and the Committee for Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and iii) offer

clear tools to the personnel to guarantee the application of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to the programming.

Gender Mainstreaming and Equality

The project “Improving Basic Education of Children of the Amazonian and South-Andean regions of Peru” is one of the most important projects of UNICEF Peru, led by the Education and ECD divisions and in its sixth year of implementation. One main theme is the promotion of gender equality into the practices of IBE schools.

This year, the main results achieved were: i) five pedagogical institutes that trained IBE teachers included the gender approach in the programmes; ii) a video about educational exclusion of girls, “The School of Silence”, was widely disseminated in teachers’ training institutions and social networks (over 150,000 views on YouTube), and iii) educational audio-visual material was prepared to teach strategies to include the gender approach in educational practices.

In 2015 in the framework of this project, a second meeting of adolescents entitled, “If I were President”, was developed to include demands of indigenous adolescents in the current presidential debate. The annual process included a stage in which adolescent leaders prepared themselves; a workshop to plan the proposals; and a public event with the representatives of the political parties. The main results of the process were: i) active work with the Florecer network on the rights of indigenous children and adolescents; ii) presentation of the recommendations made by the leaders of indigenous rural adolescents to the political parties, and iii) wide coverage in the press and digital media.

The 2015 investment for the two processes was an estimated US\$ 55,000. A team of specialists on gender issues, teachers’ training, preschool education, IBE, and communications developed the processes that were carried out in five regions of the country.

Environmental Sustainability

A water and sanitation model was developed for the school and community facilities in 31 rural Amazonian communities. This system includes the elimination of excreta, grey water management, and access to safe water. Based on this experience, the MoEF will develop Public Investment Projects so local governments, starting 2016, may have the resources available to extend this experience.

The models included strategies for behavioural changes in water consumption, hygiene, food preparation, and prevention of communicable diseases.

Adolescents from two Peruvian regions improved their social skills as actors of change for the care of the environment. In Apurimac (the highlands), two provincial governments support the participation initiatives of adolescents, and in Ayacucho (the highlands), two district governments are developing Public Investment Projects, both relating to environmental care with adolescent participation.

In terms of knowledge management, a study was conducted on the status of the rights to health, nutrition, education, protection and identity of indigenous children and adolescents living in the Amazonian region, and on their relation to climate change. A national and regional incidence strategy was designed so that the policies and budgets aimed at environmental sustainability,

disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, consider specific results for childhood.

In addition, capacity-building activities are carried out for the team of UNICEF Peru to apply the environmental sustainability approach and include it more explicitly in the next Country Cooperation Programme.

The strategic partners at national level were the MoEF, the Ministry of the Environment, and the MoHCS; at regional level, the Regional Government of Loreto, and at local level the different provincial and district governments of Loreto, Apurimac and Ayacucho. This year the investment amounted to approximately US\$ 600,000 by the grateful support of donors.

Effective Leadership

During 2015, the Country Management Team (CMT) was involved in the preparation of the 2015 Regional Programme and Budget Review, monitoring key performance indicators using VISION dashboards.

The CMT also reviewed and approved the Terms of Reference for CPD definition process (2017- 2021).

The CMT ensured that Business Continuity Plan and Early Warning Early Action were reviewed by Programme groups and Operations and maintained an oversight of office MOSS compliance. In 2015, the CO faced several challenges including a heavy workload process for entry to Panama HUB and to the GSSC in Budapest to participate as a pilot country in the Business Simplification Project. The CO also weathered the effects of staff rotation and

Recommendations from the internal audit in 2014 were addressed and closed during the first trimester of the year. Starting 2015, and following an audit recommendation, a Table of Authority prepared and approved by UNICEF Peru Representative on a monthly basis and staff are notified of their roles and accountabilities. All SOD violations were mitigated and a report issued every month from Approva to monitor the status. Certification Manager was implemented in June.

A Partnership Review Committee was established for revision of proposals for partnership agreements.

Terms of Reference for coordination, programme and CMT meetings were reviewed in order to improve the efficient use of time, collaboration among areas and decision-making.

Financial Resources Management

In 2015, the CMT closely monitored financial and budget indicators on Management Dashboard. 85.1 per cent of the Programme Budget was utilized and 92 per cent of Regular Resources was utilized. One hundred per cent of expiring PBAs, and 98.9 per cent of OR-E, were spent.

The US dollar gained value versus Peruvian currency, representing 13.10 per cent gain in purchasing power. Operations Section managed programme funds for the provision of operations-related services in Administration, Finance, ICT and Personnel, in the amount of US\$ 153,504.

UNICEF Peru joined Panamá HUB and the GSSC-Budapest, in May and September respectively. Issuance of payments, Bank Reconciliations and registration of vendors were the main functions performed by these centres on behalf of the CO. Workflows were updated accordingly. Electronic banking was implemented, resulting in an important reduction in bank charges and number of cheques issued.

Open items were analysed and cleared on a regular basis. In 2015, VAT refunds from the Government amounted to US\$ 244,567.59, and VAT receivables were cleared as of 31 December 2014.

Starting July 2015, the on-site filing was managed by the CO rather than an outsourcing company, saving US\$ 5,936.

Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs) over nine months is zero per cent as of 31 December 2015. UNICEF Peru continued to lead the Harmonized Cash Transfer (HACT) Interagency Committee. A HACT Annual Plan was prepared and uploaded onto the UNICEF website; accordingly, two audits by an audit firm, 19 programme visits, six spot checks and four micro-assessments to IPs were carried out. The CO implemented automatic reclassification for DCT refunds to reduce manual errors.

Recommendations from the 2014 internal audit were addressed and closed during the first trimester of the year.

Peru Citibank Accounts were opened by HQ according to a global agreement, but will be operative once Bank Communication Management (BCM) is successfully tested.

Fund-raising and Donor Relations

Extension of cooperation and new proposals were negotiated with the Canadian and Korean governments, the Spanish committee, UNICEF LACRO and Headquarters, rising up to US\$ 2,700,000 in 2015. To secure required funding for the CPD 2017-2021, an office fundraising committee was created to deliver a strategic action plan. An analysis of prospective donors is underway.

Local fundraising activities focussed on pledges, an estimated 4,000 active pledge donors and a total income of US\$ 328,000 (218 per cent over 2014). Corporate and emergency activities raised an estimated annual income of US\$ 347,000. Partnerships with Peru Rail and ACT Entertainment were established and will be renewed in 2016. We launched a Corporate Pathways to Pledge campaign "1 sol para los niños" with Saga Falabella and three partners, raising US\$ 31,000 in a month with 80.000 leads to be contacted through telemarketing.

All the resources received were adequately distributed to respective programmes; 86 per cent of amount allocated was disbursed. Ten donor reports were finalized under deadline and quality review was ensured.

Evaluation

An evaluation was not conducted in 2015. (Two education evaluations are planned for 2016.)

Recommendations provided by the mid-term evaluation (in 2014) of the project "Improving Basic Education of Children in the Amazon and the Southern Andes of Peru, 2010-2017, were totally

implemented. Management response actions focussed on finalising studies and publications; and on improving the project monitoring system and data collection procedures.

Regarding to the IMEP, 48 per cent of the items were concluded, and 30 per cent of the research and studies were completed. The first was hindered by the Government's prioritization of other actions; the second held back by fewer economic resources of the CO in 2015.

UNICEF Peru participated in the Advisory Committee for Social Programs, a group of experts convened by the Ministry of the Development and Social Inclusion. The committee provided technical support to three evaluations this year, focused on Child Health and Early Child Development social programmes.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

In 2015, efficiency gains and costs savings included:

1. Starting July 2015, the CO managed on-site filing rather than an outsourced company, saving US\$ 5,936. The decision was made based on an internal survey that demonstrated the service was not used as frequently as expected.
2. UNICEF Peru continued participating in UN Common Services. The CO had MOUs for services such as courier services, fuel, office and cleaning supplies at lower prices. These initiatives represented savings of approximately US\$ 12,593.
3. Upon joining Panamá HUB in May, bank transactions were done through electronic banking with the Local Bank "Banco de Credito" rather than manual Bank Transfer letters. This change generated an important reduction of bank charges and cheques issued. Savings reached US\$ 9,500 in bank charges, 53 per cent less comparing to 2014 figures. Citibank Accounts were opened by HQ on behalf of our office following UNICEF Global Agreement, but still they are not operative until BCM tests are completed by the GSSC in Budapest.
4. CO participated as a pilot country for the Business Simplification Project. A Field Results Group team from HQ visited UNICEF Perú to identify opportunities to streamline programme and operational processes. Recommendations will be adopted in 2016 upon clarification of specific issues.
5. CO implemented automatic reclassification for DCT refunds, reducing manual errors and further reprocessing.
6. Implementation of cloud-based office automation had a positive impact by increasing work efficiency and reducing operative costs like telecommunications by using Skype for Business, even though it required the increase of the internet bandwidth from 6 Mbps to 8 Mbps.
7. Local applications were developed for managing file storage and e-banking transactions, avoiding manual recording.

Supply Management

UNICEF continued with the strategy of involving and empowering implementing partners in the procurement of their supplies.

Procurement Services (PS) represented a major challenge in 2015. Meetings with authorities in the MoH and EsSalud to provide technical advice on product specification and logistical assistance, resulted in the placement of purchase orders in strategic supplies/equipment for US\$ 12.8 million.

UNICEF has continued providing support and technical assistance to build our counterpart's capacity to monitor, identify bottlenecks, distribute, install, manage and maintain cold chain

supplies/equipment. During 2015, four regions of Peru were monitored to ensure that supplies acquired through PS were timely distributed to their final destination, properly used and maintained.

With reference to warehousing, UNICEF conducted the annual physical verification and did not find any difference between the physical count and the information recorded in VISION.

- The value of the inventory of programme supplies controlled by Peru CO recorded as being physically in the warehouse as of 31 December 2015 is US\$ 4,241, of which US\$3,483 were supplies prepositioned for emergencies.
- The value of programme supplies issued from local warehouses controlled by Peru CO recorded in VISION as of 31 December 2015 is US\$20,218.
- The total value of supplies managed in the Peru CO’s controlled warehouse throughout the year 2015 was US\$24,459.

In line with the Business Continuity Plan, UNICEF and the logistics company RANSA have an agreement in relation to emergency requirements for warehouse, trucks, cargo transport and deliveries.

UNICEF Peru 2015	Value in US\$
Programme Supplies	87,755
Operational Supplies	40,940
Services	740,481
Locally managed procurement	Value in US\$
Programme Supplies	70,072
Operational Supplies	40,940
Services	740,481
Supplies channelled via Procurement Services	Value in US\$
Channelled via regular PS	12,823,286

Security for Staff and Premises

The security level in Lima was rated as “low” and the rating in the rest of the country was “low” or moderate. However, common crime remained a concern. The CO improved and increased its security measures according to 2015 MOSS approved for Peru CO. The CO updated security procedures and renewed the evacuation, medical and fire brigades. Radio and telephone tree exercises were periodically conducted. As per request by the UNDSS, a self-assessment on MOSS compliance was completed and submitted. Lifejackets were bought for staff on missions that involve fluvial transportation. Upon arrival of two international staff this year, the residences were evaluated by our local security advisor to ensure MORSS compliance and support was given to implement the security measures required.

The security procedures were followed and new staff were briefed about prevailing security conditions and recommendations.

The Representative is member of the Interagency Security Management Team, and two UNICEF Security Focal Points participated in the monthly security meetings conducted by UNDSS. Office activities with high risk were communicated to UNDSS, and advice was requested. When necessary, additional security measures were implemented.

In the near future, it will be necessary to renew the VHF radio equipment to adhere to the new standard. This is a major investment that will require the allocation of additional resources.

Human Resources

This year, the Representative post was opened for rotation. One P-3 IPO post was recruited in Education with direct selection from a talent group, expediting the recruitment process and complying with the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) (60 days). Two Special Post Allowances (SPA) were approved by the Regional Director for staff members assuming higher responsibilities.

Following the 2014 Programme and Budget Review, six posts were abolished in 2015. Measures to comply with the CO staff redeployment plan approved by the RD were timely processed.

In March 2015 the human resources HUB preparatory activities were discussed during the visit of the UNICEF LACRO human resources colleague and new human resources proceedings were implemented in a timely manner. The Regional Chief of Human Resources visited the CO and met with management, Local Staff Association and staff, and held 15 bilateral meetings with SMs. In September, the Senior Human Resource Assistant participated in the human resource annual meeting held in Panama.

As regards to the GSSC, two SMs supported the GSSC pilot. The CO released two local SMs for stretch assignments to benefit from international exposure and career development opportunities.

The CO issued 55 individual contracts for a total amount of US\$ 1 million.

LSA worked on action plans as a result of the 2014 Global Staff Survey, focusing on inclusive workplace, work/life balance, and career and professional development. Our challenge was to continue providing a harmonious workplace, reduce levels of stress and improve staff morale. The CO implemented "Performance Appraisal System Days" to create a space for discussions, with the result that 100 per cent of the 2014 PAS were completed on time.

UN Cares inter-agency session was offered to staff. Staff were represented and participated in key office management committees.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

Cloud-based office automation tools allowed staff the possibility to work from different locations. It also reduced the complexity of the network architecture by eliminating the need of local servers for the ER and email office software. Despite problems to work out, UNICEF Peru began to use One Drive to store electronic files (to expand use in 2016). It also simplified the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) with access to core systems and working files from any location. Using cloud computing required an increase in internet bandwidth from 6 Mbps to 8 Mbps, but it increased work efficiency and reduced operative costs for example replacing

telecommunications with Skype for Business. Storing electronic files in VISION and recycling obsolete equipment, the CO environmental footprint was reduced. Working processes were reviewed and hardcopies of documents eliminated when possible.

Local applications were developed for managing file storage and e-banking transactions, avoiding manual processes.

In 2015, there was a 317 per cent increase in digital media as a result of two new alliances with Latina and America TV and their targeted audience of 13 million people. "Generación i" received 200,000 web impressions in October and November. UNICEF Peru is moving into Instagram and Internet.org/Facts for Life, the latter as part of a global alliance with Facebook; and monitored nearly 285,000 visitors to the UNICEF Peru website.

Programme Components from Results Assessment Module

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 By 2016, health services of prioritized areas of greater inequity and social exclusion, improve the quality and cultural relevance of pregnant, children and infants care

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Peru achieved a significant reduction in maternal mortality. According to the WHO, the maternal mortality ratio reported for the country for 2015 is 68 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, bringing the country close to meeting the Millennium Development Goal 5 - Target 5A, relating to the reduction of maternal mortality. By contrast, the neonatal mortality rate has remained unchanged for the past five years: 11 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births for five years previous to the Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDES) 2014.

The support of UNICEF Peru during 2015 was focused on three main areas: i) reduction of neonatal mortality, ii) reduction of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS (MTCT) in indigenous communities, and iii) improved access to safe water and basic sanitation. With regard to the reduction of neonatal mortality, the MoH updated and validated the "National Plan for the Reduction of Neonatal Mortality 2016-2021" with the technical assistance of UNICEF Peru and the Neonatal Health group. The main strategy of this plan is capacity-building health personnel and families, who are provided with basic kits for the care of new-borns and mothers. UNICEF Peru provided guidance and support in the implementation of this plan in the Apurimac region (highlands). In addition, UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance through capacity-building activities addressed to health personnel for quality maternal-neonatal care in other four regions of intervention. It is important to underline the work carried out in the Cusco region (highlands) where, thanks to the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), UNICEF Peru provided support to the Regional Health Bureau (DIRESA) for the implementation of the Mobile Health Units (MHU) to improve the response health services in rural and isolated areas. This intervention is supplemented with a communication strategy aimed at developing and carrying out health promotion actions to improve the care of new-borns at home, in 21 districts of this region.

On the other hand, the MoH increased by 27 per cent the budgetary allocation for maternal-neonatal health promotion actions compared to 2014, which shows the commitment of the Government to prioritize this issue. This increase corresponds to the financing of the "Welcome

to Life Plan" for US\$ 15 million in 14 regions. The challenge for next year is to support the execution of such resources as only four regions benefited from the plan due to the delay in the purchase of the kits.

The MoH created the "National Plan for the Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS" with the support of UNICEF Peru and UNAIDS. The implementation of this plan was started in two regions with the technical assistance of UNICEF. The MOH has in place the first differentiated Health Technical Standard for the care of HIV in indigenous populations. UNICEF Peru in a joint effort with UNAIDS contributed to its preparation and validation.

The implementation of two lab services in the health establishments of Condorcanqui and Datem del Marañon (rainforest) for the timely diagnosis and treatment of HIV allowed pregnant women infected with HIV access to a timely diagnosis and treatment and to care during childbirth to prevent MTCT, but also the MoH verify the benefits of this type of interventions in the Amazonian areas and create the above-mentioned technical standard.

UNICEF Peru prepared and validated a communication strategy that improved the knowledge and practices of the indigenous population with respect to HIV and reduced the stigma and discrimination against pregnant women and persons affected by HIV/AIDS in Condorcanqui (rainforest). With the support of the Peru-Ecuador Bi-national Plan, the MoH will finance the implementation of the communication plan for US\$ 150,000, mobilized with the advocacy of UNICEF Peru.

Finally, as regards improving the access to safe water and basic sanitation, UNICEF Peru validated a model for the elimination of excreta, management of grey water, and access to safe water for the population of the rural communities of the Amazonian areas. In 2015, 28 communities from Loreto, Ucayali and Amazonas (rainforest) have these services in schools and community facilities. In addition, total coverage was achieved in two communities of Ucayali and Loreto where no sanitation services were available. The authorities of local governments participate actively through communication actions aimed at contributing to the appropriate use and maintenance of the services being implemented. These experiences enabled UNICEF to help include this water and sanitation model for Amazonian indigenous communities as a model for the National Rural Sanitation Programme of the Ministry of the Environment and, as a result thereof, the Ministry of Economy and Finance has prepared a public investment proposal to extend such programme.

OUTPUT 1 By 2016 health services strengthen its capabilities to provide a battery of clinical tests (HIV, bacteriuria, haemoglobin and syphilis) in the first trimester of pregnancy with quality counselling, and to carry out follow-up visits to the infants in their homes.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

This year UNICEF Peru contributed in strengthening the services for the care of pregnant women and new-borns of the five prioritized regions. As part of it:

1. Support was provided to the Regional Health Bureaus (DIREAS) to monitor the care of pregnant women during the first trimester of pregnancy, the application of the complete set of clinical tests, and the nutritional counselling services.
2. Capacity-building activities were conducted for all technical personnel involved in the care of mothers and new-borns with the support of UNICEF Peru, in two of the five prioritized regions.

3. Advocacy actions were carried out with regional governments to improve the inputs of health services with culturally-relevant characteristics.

UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance to the Regional Health Bureau of Apurimac (highlands) in the implementation of the “Welcome to Life Plan”, which contributed to the implementation of the following lines of action: a) coordination and participation of regional authorities and decision-makers, b) promotion of appropriate practices for the care of new-borns at home and in communities, c) improvement of the quality of new-born care through a follow-up and monitoring plan, and d) a regional communication plan.

Likewise, UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance to the Cusco region (highlands) in improving the access of pregnant women and children to health services through the implementation of Mobile Health Units (MHU). UNICEF Peru and KOICA provided technical support for the improvement of quality care and health and nutrition practices in 21 districts in Cusco. The Regional Health Bureau of Cusco together with the support of UNICEF Peru financed the MHU strategy for 2015 with resources of the Integrated Health Insurance Plan (SIS).

UNICEF Peru assisted the MoH in disseminating the updated standard for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS and provided technical support for its implementation. In the three Amazonian areas of intervention of UNICEF, support was provided for the capacity-building of the health teams involved in the care of mothers, children and adolescents infected with HIV in indigenous communities, resulting in an increased access of these populations to a timely diagnosis, treatment and follow-up.

UNICEF Peru responded to the emergency situation created by the flooding in the Loreto region. The educational activities carried out for families were strengthened through the capacity-building of health personnel and community members.

OUTPUT 2 By 2016 health sector implements a communication strategy aimed at pregnant so that they improve their practices of care during pregnancy, especially those referring to the opportunity to attend the prenatal controls in the first quarter of pregnancy, the recognition of risks for the health of the mother and the new-born.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Peru promoted the implementation of a Communication for Development strategy as an effective way of improving the knowledge and health practices of pregnant women and new-borns in the Cusco region (highlands). The Regional Health Bureau of Cusco has prepared a “Regional Communication Strategy for the Prevention of Child Anaemia” with the technical support of UNICEF Peru. This document will include a Director’s Resolution to guide the sectorial acts of the MoH, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MoDSI), MoWVP, NGOs, and other local organizations.

To strengthen the work of health promoters relating to education activities and reinforcement of practices for the care of mothers and children, UNICEF Peru supported the training of 750 promoters in two regions (Cusco and Ayacucho) and provided them with educational material, which led to the expansion of the community network of health promoters.

With regard to the prevention of HIV/AIDS, the MoH obtained the approval and financing required for a “Communication for Development Plan” for Condorcanqui (rainforest). The Plan’s objective is for pregnant mothers, adolescents, and population of the Awajun and Wampis communities to learn about the transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS and the importance of screening for HIV/AIDS infection and undergoing treatment. In addition, the MoH and the Ministry of Culture in a joint effort with UNICEF Peru held meetings with indigenous leaders and authorities to engage them in the development of actions for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in Amazonas and Loreto.

Local Communication for Development processes were started in the Amazonian regions as part of the actions of UNICEF Peru relating to access to safe water and basic sanitation. As a result, Water, Sanitation and Environmental Sustainability Committees in Communication for Development were created in two districts, headed by municipal mayors. These multi-sectorial committees are in charge of designing and developing communication actions to encourage healthy habits.

OUTPUT 3 By 2016, regional officers strengthen their capacities to improve the quality of the planning, implementation and monitoring of budget strategic programmes of MNH and Control of HIV AIDS (prevention of vertical transmission)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Peru will contribute to the elimination of bottlenecks in connection with the management of budget funds allocated to actions promoting maternal-neonatal care and for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. Within this framework, actions were developed to improve the monitoring of budgetary allocation and execution, and advocacy efforts were made to leverage resources that improve the capacity of operators on budget management.

When analysing the budget it is noted that during 2015, funds allocated for new-born care and home visits were increased by 27 per cent on average compared to 2014. This budget includes the specific allocation of US\$ 15,250,000 to implement the “Welcome to Life Plan”, aimed at improving new-born survival. This plan is being implemented in four regions of the country and one of them falls within the scope of UNICEF-Peru Cooperation Programme. Newborn care was also prioritized in the Cusco region (highlands) and a significant budgetary increase was achieved: from US\$ 22,800 in 2014 to US\$ 628,000 in 2015.

However, the budgetary execution for new-born care as of October 2015 was lower (84.1 per cent) compared to that of 2014 for the same period (97 per cent). This is due to the difficulties faced by some regions to implement the budget for the item “new-born care with complications.” This activity requires specialized care, since it is very difficult for Amazonian regions to have these specialized services. In the Ucayali region, together with the technical assistance of UNICEF Peru, the leverage of US\$ 50,000 was achieved for the supply of iron supplements for pregnant women, the follow-up home visits to mothers and new-borns, and to support the care strategies for pregnant women of rural communities. With this amount, 40 per cent of the supplementation needs of pregnant women are covered in the region.

As regards the budget for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, a reduction of 14 per cent was noted compared to the previous year. One of the reasons for this low allocation is due to the fact that the activities for the control of mother-to-child transmission

of HIV/AIDS are not prioritized in the regions. The budget covers basically the purchase of supplies. Therefore, UNICEF Peru contributed in the preparation of the National Plan for the Elimination of MTCT of HIV/AIDS, together with the commitment of national authorities to meet this goal.

OUTPUT 4 By 2016, local governments of selected areas have plans and models of intervention in water, sanitation and hygiene adapted to rural local contexts

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Peru identified models for the elimination of excreta, management of grey water, and access to safe water that are relevant to the excluded communities of the Amazonian region. A model of Ecological Dry Toilet for the management of excreta, of a Banana Circle for grey water management, and for rainwater harvesting for personal hygiene were implemented. These models were applied to the schools and community facilities of 31 communities located in Amazonian regions. With the support of UNICEF Peru, all the families of two communities of Ucayali and Loreto that had no sanitation services for the management of excreta were provided with these services.

In order for families to consume safe water instead of river water, the use of “My Water Kit” is being promoted. It was distributed to 600 families belonging to the communities of the Ucayali and Loreto regions. The families were trained on the use of such kits as well.

In the district of Indiana, a diagnosis was conducted at district level on the status of malnutrition, anaemia, and eating habits of children under the age of five years, with the purpose of assessing the impact of the water and sanitation strategy on children’s nutrition. The data is being processed and the preliminary results are expected by the end of 2015.

In response to the emergency situation caused by flooding in the Loreto region, interventions were developed in connection with water, sanitation and hygiene for the benefit of 1,500 families. Personal hygiene kits were provided to 3,000 children and systems for the provision of water, excreta management as well as ecological toilets were implemented together with social communication actions. These interventions have strengthened the regular actions carried out to improve the access to water and sanitation services and have extended coverage to include a larger number of families and communities.

On the other hand and as part of the response relating to the prevention of diseases transmitted by vectors, 20 fumigation equipment were provided and the mobilization of brigades for “disinsectization” in homes and communities were supported for the benefit of 1,980 homes and 10,300 persons.

Difficulties were encountered in converting these water and sanitation models into public policies, especially the unsuccessful attempt of organizations to sow distrust among the population. To overcome this difficulty, the social component of working with families is being developed to ensure the adequate use and maintenance of the installed model for a successful experience. Likewise, together with the authorities of the National Rural Sanitation Program and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, visits to the selected communities were promoted as part of the process for including the models in the country’s public policies.

OUTCOME 2 By 2016, the key practices of nutrition and child development are improved early in pregnant women and children under the age of three years in the most vulnerable areas of the field of cooperation.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In four of the six regions of intervention of UNICEF Peru, chronic malnutrition was reduced between 1.7 per cent and 3.1 per cent. Loreto (rainforest) showed the greatest reduction, 3.1 per cent, followed by Cusco (highlands) by 1.8 per cent, and Apurimac and Ayacucho (highlands both) by 1.7 per cent. Percentages increased in Amazonas and Ucayali (rainforest both), by 3.7 per cent and 1.6 per cent, respectively.

The prevalence of anaemia in children under the age of three was maintained from 46.4 per cent to 46.8 per cent between 2013 and 2014; however, the preliminary ENDES 2015 report as of the first six months of the year shows a reduction in the national prevalence, to 43.0 per cent, and in the rural areas it was reduced by 8.7 per cent. The coverage of children under the age of three who received multi-micronutrient supplementation remained unchanged (1.1 per cent) from 2013 to 2014; however, the preliminary ENDES 2015 report as of the first six months of the year shows an increase in coverage, from 24.5 per cent to 29.9 per cent.

The nutrition indicators show a positive trend. UNICEF Peru contributed to this result through the technical assistance provided to the MoDSI to implement the National Development and Social Inclusion Strategy “Include to Grow”, which strengthened the coordinated actions of the different sectors involved (MoDSI, MoH, MoEF). UNICEF Peru also provided technical support to five of the six regions of intervention in order to access the Fund for Performance Incentive and Achievement of Social Results, which purpose is to provide guidance on the management of prioritized products and services of the budgetary programmes aimed at the care of children under the age of five at the level of regional governments, and also to promote participation in the Municipal Seal strategy, which is the award to be granted by the Peruvian state to those local governments that meet the different goals (such as strengthening the actions linked to ECD for children under five, among others).

UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance to the MoH to strengthen its actions within the framework of the “National Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition among Children and the Prevention of Anaemia for the period 2014-2016.” In such context, communications actions were carried out as well as the “National Mobilization for the Fight against Anaemia.” Multi-micronutrient supplementation was included in the national regulations as part of the comprehensive care package for children under the age of three, as well as zinc supplementation for children under the age of five.

In 2015, through UNICEF Procurement Services, the MoH purchased multi-micronutrients in the amount of US\$ 4,525,128.31 for approximately 570,582 children under the age of three; in 2016, the purchase will increase to US\$ 7,450,263.68 for over one million children under the age of three. UNICEF Peru provided also technical assistance for the implementation of management tools and the formulation of communication plans.

The delays in the approval of the regulation that allows universal supplementation with multi-micronutrients and in their purchase at the beginning of the year were some of the bottlenecks that had to be overcome during 2015. One of the great challenges for 2016 is to make sure that families give their children multi-micronutrient supplements adequately and permanently.

The access of children under the age of five to health services between 2013 and 2014 increased slightly; for example, the coverage of child growth and development control increased from 50.5 per cent (2013) to 52.4 per cent (2014). This indicator shows greater coverage both in rural areas and in the poorest quintiles due to the prioritization of the state in these areas. UNICEF Peru contributed to the strengthening of the capacities of the personnel in charge of these services in the areas of intervention.

Finally, in 2015, the access to ECD programmes for children under the age of three was maintained and improved in the Amazonian areas through the Assistance to Families Service (AFS) of the National Cuna Mas Programme (NCMP). UNICEF Peru contributed to this achievement through its technical support for: i) the formulation of guidelines for the NCMP within Amazonian contexts, ii) the development of an educational intervention strategy aimed at indigenous children under the age of three under the responsibility of the Bureau of Basic Alternative, Intercultural Bilingual Education and Educational Services in Rural Areas (DIGEIBIRA/MoE), iii) strengthening the quality and cultural relevance of ECD services and programmes, which implied *the organization of spaces and materials, * the qualification for interactions with children, and * the improvement of family counselling in child growth and development controls and in educational services for children aged 0 to 2 years.

OUTPUT 1 By 2016, the national Government, regional and local governments increase their abilities to set, implement and monitor actions articulated inter-sectorial to improve nutrition and early child development pregnant and children / children under three years of age.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

At national level, UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance to the MoDSI and MoH to advance the management strategies and mechanisms aimed at reducing malnutrition and anaemia and promoting ECD.

With regard to the assistance and guidance made available to the MoDSI, support was provided for the organization of regional workshops to analyse the progress of the performance incentive fund indicators, and for the social inclusion week. UNICEF Peru provided support to the process for formulating and implementing the “Municipal Seal” by promoting the participation of local governments. Likewise, technical assistance was provided to the MoH to promote the universalization of multi-micronutrients (MMN) to reduce anaemia and the supply of zinc to reduce diarrheal diseases. As a result, all the health establishments of the country were supplied with MMN, and 943 health establishments in Amazonas, Ayacucho, Apurimac, Cuzco, Loreto and Ucayali will be supplied with zinc by the end of 2015.

At regional level, in Amazonas, Apurimac, Ayacucho and Ucayali, UNICEF assisted in the organization and strengthening of coordinating bodies to promote ECD and reduce chronic malnutrition and anaemia. These work groups have action plans in place aimed at: 1) implementing monitoring systems for MMN, which have gradually incorporated indicators of the comprehensive care of children. Taking as reference the experience in Loreto, currently all the regions of intervention have an active and self-financed monitoring system, 2) strengthening the management capacities of budgetary programmes aimed at reducing malnutrition among pregnant women and children. The Regional Government of Ucayali developed a managing monitoring matrix for chronic malnutrition and anaemia. In Ayacucho, the Regional Directorate of Health developed “dashboard”, a software tool to monitor indicators, 3) strengthening the capacities of health personnel for the comprehensive care of pregnant women and children, 4) establishing communication centres and implementing regional and local communication plans.

In Amazonas, Kanus radio station was reactivated, and in Ayacucho the “Sprinkles Hour” was started as well as reminders through text messages.

At provincial and district level, coordination between the different stakeholders was promoted, for example, a multi-sectorial committee was established in Bagua for the local governance of the rights children and adolescents.

To improve cross-sectoral response to chronic malnutrition and anaemia among Amazonian indigenous populations, two studies were conducted with the support of UNICEF regional office for an in-depth analysis of the determining factors and to formulate recommendations for actions at various levels of intervention. The results of both studies will be available 2015 first quarter.

UNICEF Peru promoted the protection and increase of public investment to improve nutrition and ECD. Amazonas, Apurimac and Ayacucho were the regions that increased the budget allocated for child growth and development control (CRED) and supplementation for pregnant women. In addition, 110 districts increased their budgets in relation to the Coordinated Nutritional Programme for the project Health Municipalities.

OUTPUT 2 By 2016, the sectors of health, education and social development have greater capabilities to handle a package of effective interventions in nutrition and child development, with gender equality and cultural relevance.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Peru provided support to the MoDSI, MoE and MoH in the implementation of guidelines for early childhood development (ECD), developing actions to improve human talent and the basic materials/inputs of services for children under the age of three. The following actions are worth mentioning:

- Capacity-building activities to promote ECD for: a) 664 operators of the National Cuna Mas Programme (Assistance to Families Service-SAF and Day Care Services-SCD)/MoDSI, CRED/MoH, Education Services-Cycle I (0 to 2 years old) and the Government Health programme, ii) coordinators of the Municipal Seal Programme, and iii) 51 ECD facilitators from the regions of Ucayali, Cusco, Ayacucho and Abancay, Amazonas and Andahuaylas.
- Partnerships with universities for diploma courses on ECD with a focus on interculturality for the Amazonian and Andean contexts (with the UNIA in Ucayali and the UNSCH in Ayacucho).
- Technical consulting to the Regional Directorate of Health, Ayacucho for the preparation of a curriculum network of ECD and to the Regional Directorate of Health, Cusco for the design and start-up of the Training and Guidance Programme for health establishments and promoters.
- Coaching health personnel for the application of MMN and iron supplementation guidelines for the prevention and treatment of anaemia among children under 36 months old.
- Organization of spaces and materials for CRED, day care, and the Integrated Family-Based Early Education Programme (PIETBAF) to improve maternal and child care, for suitable play and the development of autonomous activities.

Some processes were developed through the leverage of the regions’ resources. It is expected they will be extended to include other stakeholders, sectors, or regions.

UNICEF Peru assisted the MoH in the update of the clinical treatment guidelines for acute diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera by including zinc sulphate as part of the treatment; approval is expected in the short term so it may be applied nationwide as part of the contingency measures for El Niño. UNICEF Peru promoted the inclusion of zinc for the treatment of diarrhoea in two Social Action Programmes for indigenous communities.

Finally, UNICEF Peru supported the Loreto region in reconditioning community oral rehydration units.

OUTPUT 3 By 2016, local governments and communities improve their capacity to implement participation mechanisms that promote nutrition and early child development in pregnant and children under 3 years old in prioritized regions.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Peru assisted the MoH in complying with the goal of the Municipal Incentive Plan: “Strengthening of the Community Promotion and Surveillance Centre for the Comprehensive Care of Mothers and Children – Planning and Scheduling of the Coordinated Nutritional Programme (PAN).” The preliminary report presented by the Bureau of Community Participation in Health (DPCS) shows that 82.6 per cent of the local governments (1,324) nationwide achieved the goal.

The experience developed through the Community Promotion and Surveillance Centres (CPVC) was selected finalist in the 2015 Award for Best Practices in Public Management, under the category Mother-Child Nutrition, an event organized by the NGO Ciudadanos al Dia (CAD).

The DPCS, with the support of UNICEF Peru, organized 18 decentralized workshops addressed to local governments for political advocacy purposes and to provide guidance on the Coordinated Nutritional Programme (PAN). The goal of providing training to 75 per cent of local governments (1,199) was achieved; 2,406 persons participated among municipal authorities and officials (1,832) and health personnel (574).

The training provided to the health personnel from Ucayali (rainforest) and Ayacucho (highlands) focused on intercultural approach in order to improve their capacity to work while taking into account the context, values and needs of the various cultures. Public-private partnerships were strengthened to work on social communication strategies offering more and better information about issues concerning the reduction of anaemia and childhood development. The local governments of Ucayali received technical assistance for compliance with the CPVC goal, and guidance was provided to the Regional Health Bureau of Ayacucho to implement CPCVs, in particular for the follow-up of local governments and to carry out capacity-building activities for the health personnel and municipal officials involved.

In Cusco (highlands), capacity-building activities were organized for community agents involved in nutrition and ECD. In Amazonas (rainforest), advocacy actions were carried out for the development of communication strategies to provide further information to the community about these topics.

Finally, the online training course “What can I do as mayor or councilman? Actions to end chronic malnutrition and anaemia in children” was developed. It was created for the mayors, councilmen, and municipal management teams elected in 2015 across the country with the purpose of providing information and training about what municipalities should and can do to fight malnutrition and anaemia in children. A total of 639 persons participated in the course, made possible through the partnership of the “Invest in Childhood” initiative, MoH, MoDSI, and UNICEF.

OUTCOME 3 By 2016 the national government and regional and local governments of prioritized Andean, Amazonian and marginalized urban and rural areas, improve their capacities to implement equitable, relevant and gender based educational policies.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During 2016 Peru completed the set of norms that govern Intercultural Bilingual Education (IBE), a key element for achieving sustainable progress in view of next year's changes in government authorities. This set of norms includes: i) the national IBE policy, ii) national IBE plan, iii) IBE service model, iv) differentiated IBE service models (strengthening of IBE, revitalization of IBE, urban IBE and services for early childhood in the context of indigenous communities), and v) a proposal aimed at strengthening the participation of stakeholders, children, adolescents, parents, community, and institutional bodies such as the Institutional Education Council (CONEI), Local Participatory Education Council (COPALE), Regional Participatory Education Council (COPARE), and the National Committee of IBE (CONEIB). Along the same lines, assistance is being provided for the formulation of the technical standards for school year 2016 for IBE schools.

UNICEF Peru contributed to this achievement by providing technical assistance to the national managing bodies of the MoE – especially to the Bureau of Basic Alternative, Intercultural Bilingual Education and Educational Services in Rural Areas (DIGEIBIRA) –regarding the processes for the planning, budgetary allocation, and management of educational policies with a focus on equality and from a territorial perspective. In addition, in order to strengthen a context that would be conducive to the approval of the entire set of norms, a campaign for the right to IBE was launched through the media and social networks, obtaining significant results. Moreover, coordination with the MoE was facilitated to validate the proposal for “maps of the basic processes of educational institutions”, which will allow the implementation of the four service models of IBE.

With regard to preschool education, the MoE developed, together with the technical assistance of UNICEF Peru, the first national preschool education evaluation (EDI/ECERS) and an IBE handbook for preschool level, a technical document for non-formal education programmes-cycle II. Both processes help to improve the quality of the service and are key elements for teachers' training and active teachers (pedagogical assistance in the classroom), monitoring, and improvement of physical spaces.

In relation to teaching qualification, the MoE, together with the technical assistance of UNICEF Peru, made a diagnosis and submitted a proposal for the improvement of the curriculum design for teachers of preschool and primary education within the context of IBE. UNICEF Peru also assisted in identifying bottlenecks and presented recommendations to improve the IBE BECA 18 Programme, which finances the training of future indigenous teachers, especially with regard to the teachers who can teach in languages requiring more teachers. Finally, the technical assistance of UNICEF Peru was strengthened in prioritized pedagogical institutions.

In a joint effort with the academic community and the MoE, UNICEF Peru assisted in strengthening the “Edugestores” network of collaboration and exchange between public education managers at all levels of the state. This network constitutes a capacity-building strategy through continuous training and exchange, and includes an active virtual platform of support and three stakeholders.

As regards participating in and supporting the demand for the right to education, UNICEF Peru carried out advocacy actions and provided assistance at national and regional levels so children and adolescents could play leading roles and be heard in different forums, such as the

Challenges for the Education Agenda 2016-2021, the Good School Year Start Programme, the “achievement day” a match of cultural knowledge and practices; as well as good treatment, gender and leadership, promotion of healthy practices, radio programmes in native languages and Spanish, among other issues.

Through EduTrac Peru, other key stakeholders of the educational community of 75 schools improved the capacity in the decision-making process to improve educational services based on timely information. In turn, the regional governments and national government are receiving technical assistance to expand innovation.

An especially important participation milestone is the prior and informed consultation (within the framework of Convention 169 of the ILO) regarding the National IBE Plan, in which UNICEF Peru assisted the MoE and is playing the role of observer together with the Ombudsman’s Office. Within this framework, UNICEF Peru advocated for, designed methodologically, and participated in an unprecedented supplementary process of prior consultation of indigenous children for the National IBE Plan, allowing them to be heard by national indigenous organizations and by the state as reference in the drafting of the National IBE Plan.

The supervisory role of the CONEIB and the IBE Technical Committee was strengthened to involve IBE experts and academics in the process for the formulation of the National IBE Policy and IBE service/models.

The Ombudsman’s Office, based on the supervision and surveillance of IBE implementation in the five regions of intervention of UNICEF Peru, is preparing its third report on the quality of IBE, to gauge the direction in coming years. UNICEF Peru provided technical and financial support for the development of the supervision and surveillance activities and the preparation of the report. The partnership with the Committee for Concerted Action in the Fight against Poverty (MCLCP) also contributed to strengthening the supervision of quality education and improving the coordination of regional and national initiatives.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the challenge of strengthening and consolidating the various participation spaces as spaces for surveillance and dialogue to demand the right to quality IBE, still has to be met.

OUTPUT 1 By 2016, national, regional and local governments improved their capacities to manage educational policies

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The national and subnational educational management bodies received technical assistance from UNICEF Peru to strengthen their processes for the planning, budgetary allocation, and management of educational policies with a focus on equality and from a territorial perspective. This contributed to strengthening their autonomy and thus to make progress on the sector’s decentralization.

In such context, compliance with performance commitments was improved in general (national guiding, incentive and accountability tool for the Regional Education Bureaus [DREs] and the Local Education Management Units [UGELs]) as these improve the management of teacher recruitment processes, material distribution, and information systems, among others.

UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance to: i) consolidate coordination between budgets and operating and programmatic planning, ensuring the financing of activities relating to the

implementation of the IBE policy contained in the Institutional Operating Plan (POI) of the UGELs and DREs of the five areas of intervention; ii) fulfil the eight commitments of school management, and iii) develop training processes for school principals, including the use and management of the tool to prepare the annual work plan of educational institutions.

A transition from the design stage to the implementation stage of proposals and models was achieved, such as the monitoring and guiding system in Cusco and the model for local educational management in Atalaya/Ucayali.

Together with regional and local governments, support is being provided: i) in Imaza (Amazonas), for the formulation of the UGEL management models, with a focus on educational institutions with IBE, where the coordination of pedagogical and management components was achieved, ii) in Huanta (Ayacucho), for the definition as pilot community of the Edugestores network, and iii) in Atalaya (Ucayali), for the implementation of the UGEL management model.

The participation of the MoE through the DIGEIBIRA in the implementation of such models is essential as it will allow them to apply in areas with a large number of IBE schools, where management models of these characteristics are required.

OUTPUT 2 By 2016, national, regional and local governments have improved their capacities to implement relevant and gender-based pedagogical processes.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

With technical assistance of UNICEF Peru, the teams responsible for the pedagogical processes at national level and from five regions improved the IBE learning environments and curriculum for preschool education, the development of communication and math skills, and the use of work books and evaluation processes. In addition, child-friendly IBE schools were strengthened.

In particular, the following achievements during 2015 are highlighted:

1. Preschool education. Support to the process aimed at extending with equality the coverage of preschool education in remote communities.
2. Training of active teachers: i) improved use of educational material. UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance for the alignment of the work books produced by the MoE and of IBE Amazonian curriculums. Assistance was also provided in the design of the validation route of educational materials of basic regular education, and the monitoring processes for the use of materials in classrooms were started; ii) practical and friendly qualification of 7,056 principals and teachers of prioritized areas with a focus on IBE. In Amazonian areas, reading and writing lessons in the original language as first language for the first grades were emphasized.
3. Initial training of teachers: The strategy was focused on strengthening capacities for the institutional and pedagogical management of five pedagogical institutes (ISP) that offer the diploma course on IBE in the regions of intervention of UNICEF, and on obtaining certification. The training provided to teachers and students of ISPs was focused on intercultural and gender topics, child-friendly schools, and learning environments for preschool education. In Apurimac, in a joint effort with the National Micaela Bastidas University (UNAMBA) 60 teachers from IBE schools completed a diploma course on Andean culture and IBE teaching.
4. Sustainability of regional evaluation processes in original languages. Several regions financed with their own resources the evaluation processes in original languages as a result of the training processes developed by UNICEF Peru. In Amazonas, assistance was provided to the DRE for the evaluation processes in original languages and Spanish as a second language;

and in Cusco progress was made in the validation and implementation of tools for regional socio-psycholinguistic diagnosis.

5. Strengthening the proposal for child-friendly schools. Throughout all regions, IBE child-friendly schools represent schools that implement the IBE proposal from a cross-sectoral viewpoint. This viewpoint was included in training processes at regional level. The provinces of Andahuaylas (Aurimac) and Quispicanchi (Cusco) have adopted the child-friendly school approach as a model for all schools in their areas, including them as management tools. In Cusco, agreements were entered into with 11 District Municipalities that finance coaching services.

OUTPUT 3 By 2016 civil society groups, public and private organizations, children/adolescents, families and communities strengthen their capacities to actively participate and monitor relevant and quality education

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Capacity-building activities were provided by UNICEF Peru to the representatives of institutions, groups and organizations for the surveillance and demand of the right to a quality IBE in preschools of the five regions.

The institutions participating in education issues – the Regional Participatory Education Council (COPARE) and the Local Participatory Education Council (COPALE) – had access to the information and management tools of the education standards and strategic programmes of the sector as a result of the technical assistance provided by UNICEF Peru. This enabled them to make recommendations to the regional education authorities on various topics, as follows: i) in Ayacucho, compliance with the commitments made with respect to education management, ii) in Ucayali, compliance with class hours, iii) in Aurimac, the governance agreement 2015-2018, iv) in Cusco, on the topic of teachers' training, v) in Amazonas, the processes, access and coverage of teachers' training, and vi) in the five regions, about the good start of the school year.

Many social and indigenous groups and organizations claimed that quality IBE is required, including multiple issues in relation to it, such as: i) certified professional teachers for preschools, ii) hiring of teachers that speak the language of their students, iii) good start of school year, iv) assistance to teachers and students, v) use of educational materials, vi) implementation of strategic programmes, and vii) learning evaluations in original languages and the application of their results to improve learning. UNICEF Peru provided itemized information (gender, language, rural-urban) about the basic conditions required for IBE management, and promoted processes for the analysis and examination of IBE implementation.

Finally, within the framework of child-friendly schools, the children and their families participated in activities aimed at acknowledging and protecting their right to IBE, based on information and an analysis of their situation and educational conditions.

OUTCOME 4 By 2016, protection, justice and education sectors improve the prevention of violence and abandonment and the attention of NNAs victims on Andean, Amazonian and urban areas prioritized.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2015, 85 per cent of districts had Municipal Defence Centres for Children and Adolescents,

closing the gap in coverage of the only service specialized in child-related issues at a municipal level in Peru. The challenge is quality and specialization of workers.

The underreporting of births of children under the age of five is 2.4 per cent, which takes place especially in the rural and remote areas of Amazonian communities. Gaps persist in Amazonian areas: 12.9 per cent in Ucayali, 7.9 per cent in Loreto, and 6 per cent in Amazonas. The underreporting average for these areas is 6.9 per cent. As regards the National Identity Document (DNI), 97.7 per cent of children under the age of five have a DNI. Age and geographic location are the exclusion factors. 7.1 per cent of children under the age of three do not have a DNI; this gap increases in Amazonian areas: 17.4 per cent, 16.4 per cent and 14.8 per cent of children in Ucayali, Madre de Dios and Loreto, respectively, do not have a DNI.

RENIEC and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MoDSI) increased resources to eliminate the gap in indigenous communities with a programme to build capacity of registrars of indigenous communities. With the technical assistance of UNICEF Peru, the National Identity Policy 2016-2021 will focus on eliminating gaps and establishing specific goals for children.

The MoWVP, in a joint effort with UNICEF Peru and Innocenti, gathered evidence on violence, and the following were prepared and conducted: a country report on the prevalence, incidence and determining factors of violence against children; a study on the prevalence of violence against children and adolescents and its impact on educational performance; and a study on physical punishments in schools. These studies will help investment and design policy for the prevention of violence in schools and homes.

In terms of legal provisions, The Congress of Peru approved a law to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in all settings and ratified the third Optional Protocol to the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). A draft bill for the protection of children without parental care was issued, which reforms the system adapting it to international standards. This was achieved with an inter-institutional committee led by the MoWVP. UNICEF Peru provided advice on both processes in a joint effort with the Ombudsman's Office and the civil society.

At subnational level, US\$ 1,700,000 was allocated to Ayacucho to improve services for the protection of children and adolescents and to strengthen capacities of children and adolescents to participate in decision-making processes, thus setting a regional precedent for the leverage of public resources for participation issues.

The National Cuna Mas Programme has in place capacity-building tools for the personnel of day care service to prevent violence and promote good treatment of children, and provides assistance to families of children under the age of three living in poverty and extreme poverty. These instruments are included in the national education system. The education sector applies strategies that include education without violence in two highland regions and one rainforest region through the child-friendly school model promoted by UNICEF and national and regional authorities.

The National Yachay Programme that works with children living and working in the streets, validated the methodological guide for teachers in Andean and Amazonian contexts to improve social skills through sports. In two Andean regions, in a joint effort with Government and civil society, strategies were implemented for the improvement of social skills, based on the participation of adolescents as agents of change for the prevention of violence and the care of the environment. For the preparation of the FEM, the MoWVP, with the assistance of UNICEF

Peru and local governments, is preparing a strategy for the emotional support and the protection of children in emergencies.

UNICEF worked in partnership with Save the Children, the Centre of Social Studies and Publications (CESIP), the Association for the Development of Children in Peru, and the Centre for the Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CEPRODENA). The participation of the academic community was a key factor for the production of information, such as the CISEPA Centre. INNOCENTI alliance ensured the technical quality of the study.

Key challenges: the legitimization of violence, based on the belief that it has positive effect on child upbringing; public spending in protection-related issues; the lack of expertise of agents of the protection system; and the perception that civil insecurity is linked to adolescent criminality, resulting in the reform of the juvenile criminal justice system that violates the CRC.

OUTPUT 1 By 2016, improves the capacity of the Government to legislate, plan and allocate budget to programmes that aim the prevention of violence and abandonment and care of victims.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In terms of laws and regulations, progress was made with the following: i) Congress approved the law to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in all settings; ii) the ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the CRC; iii) the drafting by MoWVP of a new law for children without parental care in accordance with international standards, which incorporates the distinction between risk of abandonment and abandonment, differentiated measures, and the revision of protection measures from time to time. UNICEF Peru in a joint effort with the Ombudsman's Office provided constant technical assistance and evidence on gender-related issues.

UNICEF Peru, together with the academic community and Innocenti, provided technical assistance in generating information on violence. The following were prepared in 2015: a country report on the prevalence, incidence and determining factors of violence against children; a study on the prevalence of violence and its impact on educational performance, and a study on physical punishment in schools and its impact on students' development. Evidence will stress the need for more investment in child protection and to respond to the violence against children in school and family settings, as well as the need to design a policy. This process is carried out by the MoWP in cooperation with the National Institute of Statistics and Computer Sciences (INE) and the country's academic community.

At subnational level, the Ayacucho region (highlands) is investing US\$ 1,700,000 through the creation of the Center for Socio-emotional Support of Children, Adolescents and Women Victims of Violence, which is the first public investment project that addresses this issue. In 2016, the Municipality of Huamanga will invest US\$ 90,000 to build the capacities of the children and adolescents who are members of the Ayacucho Advisory Council. The joint assistance of CEPRODENA, the Community Development Education Centre (CEDEC), and UNICEF Peru were key to leveraging public resources for protection-related issues.

The main challenges are: the increase of public investment in protection-related issues, which represents less than one per cent of the total spending in childhood; approval of the amendment to the Code for Children and Adolescents (CCA); a new law on adoption according to international standards, and the revision of the reform of the juvenile criminal justice system approved by the Government, which has been a setback for the rights of adolescents.

OUTPUT 2 By 2016, the education sector and prioritized social programmes improve their capacity to incorporate non-violent education and parenting strategies.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The National Cuna Mas Programme has in place capacity-building tools for the personnel of day care services and provides assistance to families of children under the age of three living in poverty and extreme poverty. The technical guidance provided to the PNCM was carried out in partnership with the NGO CESIP.

The technical assistance and advocacy actions with the education sector included strategies for an education without violence at subnational level in three regions of the country – in two Andean regions and one Amazonian region – through the child-friendly schools model promoted by UNICEF Peru in IBE primary education schools, in partnership with regional and local governments, the academic community, and civil society.

The education sector implements strategies in two Andean regions and one Amazonian region. In Cusco, the parents' association, education committees and local authorities of communities located in the province of Quispicanchis developed a local surveillance system to prevent and identify violence against children and adolescents.

In Ayacucho, as a result of a joint effort with the NGO CEPRODENA, the Pedagogical Institute included the rights-based approach and the “pedagogy of tenderness” in its teachers' training plans; likewise, the staff of the Strategic Learning Achievements Programme (PELA) received training in nonviolent teaching strategies to be applied in the assistance in classrooms. In Apurimac (highlands), the capacities of directors of target educational institutions were strengthened to respond to situations of violence. Regional health and education instructors were also trained in violence prevention with a focus on gender.

The main obstacles are related to the vertical structure of the PNCM training system, which limits the capacities of the operators working directly with children. The PNCM acknowledged the need to implement training tools for technical assistants, caregivers, facilitators and local key actors working with the families of excluded communities and, as a result, strategies for the scaling-up of this training are required. Another challenge for 2016 is the use of the evidence relating to violence and physical punishment in school in order for the MoE to acknowledge physical punishment and sexual abuse in schools as a nationwide problem.

OUTPUT 3 By 2016, prioritized social programmes and institutions improve their capacity to develop adolescents' social skills that prevent violence.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The National Yachay Programme that works with children living and working in the streets validated the methodological guide for teachers in Andean and Amazonian contexts to improve social skills through sports. As a result, the guide will be adjusted in 2016 to ensure its territorial relevance. This will be the step prior to the preparation of a capacity-building manual for the programme trainers who will be responsible for the scaling-up of the methodology nationwide.

At subnational level, strategies were implemented in two regions for the improvement of social skills, based on the participation of adolescents as agents of change for the prevention of violence and the care of the environment.

In Apurimac (highlands), two inter-institutional agreements led by provincial governments were established for the development of participation initiatives of adolescents. For this purpose two spaces were created to develop strategies for the improvement of the social skills of excluded adolescents. Work is based in the role of local governments as responsible bodies for local policies. Progress was made as a result of the partnership of NGOs ADENI, CEPRODENA, and INFANT. The latter has extensive experience in children's and adolescents' participation and environmental sustainability. UNICEF Peru guided the process and facilitated the partnership of these NGOs with district authorities to transfer capacities and innovative methodologies for the leadership of adolescents.

At local urban level, in a district in Lima (coast) UNICEF Peru, in partnership with the NGO DICS, participated in a work experience with teenage girls through soccer, evaluated as an input to develop models for skill improvement, with a focus on gender and violence prevention.

A challenge consists in ensuring that the initiatives developed in the Andean and Amazonian regions to improve the abilities of adolescents develop models for local and regional governments; and to achieve a formal agreement with the MoE to include work models of social skills in the national curriculum during the review process.

OUTPUT 4 By 2016, RENIEC improves its capacity to ensure the registration of birth of indigenous children

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In Peru, 97.6 per cent of children under the age of five have birth certificates. However, universal access is not guaranteed, especially for indigenous children under the age of three, in which case underreporting is 13 per cent in Amazonian regions such as Ucayali.

UNICEF Peru assisted the El Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil de Perú to verify the registration of children in Amazonian and rural, remote contexts and the technical exchange with countries of the region. The RENIEC prioritized for the 2015-2016 period the improvement of the Birth Registration System in indigenous communities. For the first time, the MoEF allocated US\$ 1,500,000 to provide technical assistance to 120 Offices for the Registration of Vital Statistics (ORECs) of indigenous communities in seven regions; and has already reached 71 per cent of them. Now the RENIEC accepts that the heads of indigenous communities issue the birth certificates of new-borns in locations where there are no health facilities, and the community is included as an address in the DNI. The initiative to include ethnicity in the DNI was not yet achieved. UNICEF Peru assisted the RENIEC to prepare the new National Plan 2016-2021 "Closing the Gap for Undocumented Persons". The MORES methodology was transferred for the identification of bottlenecks that limit the right to identity of the excluded population, especially the children and adolescents of indigenous communities.

The RENIEC was the leading institution for the "Exchange of Experiences between Peru, Argentina and Cuba", organized with the technical assistance of UNICEF Peru. The meeting shared good practices in connection with vital statistics, identity registration, and inter-

institutional coordination, an aid to measure progress in Peru and close gaps relating to birth registration and identity.

In terms of the regulatory framework, the RENIEC developed two regulatory proposals: to recognize the biological identify of children and adolescents and the extramarital children of married women, and to ensure that teenage mothers and fathers may process their DNIs.

The approval of the National Plan, an increase in investments, and the definition of inter-sectoral strategies for the sustainability of registrations in indigenous communities remain challenges for 2016.

OUTPUT 5 By 2016, the protection system operators have strategies for the care of children/adolescents victims of violence and neglect.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The MoWVP is chairing the inter-institutional committee for the revision of the protection system of children without parental care in order to amend the legal framework and design an information system. UNICEF Peru, in partnership with the Ombudsman's Office, provides technical assistance through an analysis of the regulatory provisions and the practices in force that are contrary to the CRC and by facilitating to the MoWVP regional regulations and practices. The preparation of a new legal framework is based on this evidence. Moreover, the MoWVP started the design of an information system that identifies children without parental care, which should supplement this change of the national model.

With regard to the improvement of local protection systems, the coverage of the Municipal Defence Centres for Children and Adolescents increased to 85 per cent but the challenge of improving the quality of the training programme for ombudsmen, and including a specialized violence model remains. The assistance and the advocacy actions carried out by UNICEF Peru and its partners of the civil society with local governments have allowed local groups in the Ayacucho region (highlands), such as the network of Municipal Defence Centres for Children and Adolescents, the Municipal Committee for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (COMUDENA), and the Inter-institutional network for the prevention and care of domestic violence (RIPAVF) to include in their work plans actions for violence prevention and coordinated care of the children and adolescents victims of violence. The care routes designed in Loreto and Ayacucho for the children and adolescent victims of violence are pending approval. The development of the relevant protocols is the following step.

There are still many challenges to meet in order to ensure the quality of the local protection system, such as the universalization of access, the increase in the quality standards of the DEMUNAS, and the specialization of professionals. In Peru, sexual abuse is an issue, sometimes perceived as an unquestionable dynamic of social and practical relationships, especially concerning teenage girls. Often on the issue, community justice substitutes formal justice in many local contexts, violating human rights. Also, formal justice hasn't adapted to provide quality service to indigenous child and adolescent victims, or authors of crimes.

OUTCOME 5 By 2016, policies, budgets and social programmes aimed at the NNA in poverty are improved through the generation of knowledge, evidence and information.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2014, public spending for children and adolescents (PSCHA) increased by 10 per cent (US\$ 9.12 billion) over 2013 (US\$ 8.30 billion). Its execution rate (89 per cent) was higher than that of 2013 (87 per cent), and represented 4.4 per cent of the GDP (slightly higher than that of 2013: 4.2 per cent). Compared to other countries in LAC, it is still among the lowest levels of PSCHA as a percentage of the GDP (Costa Rica: 9.5 per cent and Argentina: 8 per cent).

At national level, the sectors with the highest PSCHA as a percentage of GDP for 2014 were Education, 42 per cent (US\$ 1.33 billion), Development and Social Inclusion, 25 per cent (US\$ 800 million) and Health, 14 per cent (US\$ 433 million). The sectors with the lowest PSCHA as a percentage of GDP were Women's Affairs and Vulnerable Populations, 1 per cent (US\$ 44 million) and Defence, 1 per cent (US\$ 37 million).

The challenge is a low execution rate of local governments (74 per cent); however, rates improved compared to 2013 (69 per cent) despite the fact that regional and local elections were held in 2014.

In 2014, as in 2013, there was an imbalance in the budget aimed at guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents. The funds allocated to survival (41 per cent, US\$ 3.77 billion) and full development (57 per cent, US\$ 5.21 billion) rights represented 98 per cent of the PSCHA, while less than the remaining 2 per cent was allocated to participation (0.1 per cent, US\$ 8 million) and protection (1.3 per cent, US\$ 103 million) rights.

This information is available in Peru with the technical assistance and the advocacy of UNICEF Peru, as part of the working group on the follow-up of public spending for children and adolescents, with MoEF, MoDSi, MoE, MoH and the Committee for Concerted Action in the Fight against Poverty (MCLCP).

Public spending classification and its periodic publication facilitated the enactment of Law 30362 on November 14, 2015, whereby Supreme Decree 001-2012-MIMP is raised to the status of law, and the allocation of public resources to guarantee compliance with the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents (PNAIA) 2012-2021 is declared of national interest with preferential treatment. This law established that investment in children and adolescents is strategic for comprehensive human development and national development and therefore it is protected in the event of a fall in funds or an economic slowdown. UNICEF Peru, in partnership with the MoWVP and MoEF, provided technical assistance and guidance for the preparation and approval of the law.

OUTPUT 1 By 2016, officers from selected areas have greater capabilities and tools for planning and budget process oriented to children and adolescents

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2015 important progress was made with regard to regulatory, political and budgetary standards for children and adolescents.

In terms of regulatory standards, four regional ordinances were enacted in Cusco and Apurimac relating to childhood issues (maternal-neonatal health, ECD, nutrition, and regional plan for children and adolescents); two regional ordinances (nutrition and IBE) and one municipal ordinance (nutrition) are in the approval stage in Amazonas and Ayacucho, as a result of the capacity-building activities for 137 regional directors from 17 departments and 131 municipal council members carried out by UNICEF Peru, together with the Ombudsman's Office, SERVIR, and ProDescentralización in the exercise of their respective functions.

With regard to political matters, the inclusion of childhood priorities was achieved through agreements entered into in 2014 with the candidates of regional governments. These priorities were also included in the development plans and social agendas of the new regional authorities of Amazonas, Ayacucho, Apurimac and Loreto. In these regions and in Ucayali and Cusco, UNICEF Peru is also promoting follow-up strategies for compliance with the 2015-2018 governance agreements.

Likewise, assistance was provided to childhood groups led by the Committee for Concerted Action in the Fight against Poverty (MCLCP) in preparing proposals for topics concerning health, nutrition, education, protection, and participation of children (to be included in the 2016-2021 governance agreement signed by the presidential candidates in 2016).

The strategic partnership between UNICEF Peru, MoEF, Regional Government of Loreto, Provincial Municipality of Maynas and local municipalities began a process for the prioritization of strategic actions for environmental sustainability and childhood issues in order to implement them in a coordinated manner to improve the quality of life of children, from a territorial perspective and with a focus on disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. The planning and execution of budgetary programmes concerning childhood issues was improved in Apurimac, Ayacucho, Cusco and Ucayali through technical assistance and follow-up reports on maternal-neonatal health, nutrition and education. However, allocations on a daily basis are still limited, affecting the quality of services for children.

The capacities of 88 regional and local officials from Loreto and Ucayali were strengthened for the formulation of public investment projects; five projects were prepared on nutrition, mental health, violence prevention and sports for development in Apurimac and Cusco, which are awaiting funding for their implementation.

UNICEF Peru continued mobilizing and leveraging public funds for children and adolescents with political advocacy, the development of models and good practices, and strengthening strategic partnerships. In 2015, at sub-national level and with technical assistance of UNICEF Peru, over US\$18 million in public funds were leveraged to improve the access to and quality of health, nutrition, education and protection services for the excluded children of the country.

OUTPUT 2 By 2016, government officials and civil society have greater capacity to track public spending on children and the implementation of public policies

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The follow-up process of the public budget was strengthened and children-related issues were included in the public agenda; a gradual empowerment of the MoWVP and the MoEF as leaders of the initiative was achieved as well as a high-level introduction for the second annual report.

Taxation issues influenced the debate of the 2016 Budget Law in Congress, and for the first time a section on public spending for child-related issues was included when presenting the grounds for such law. This follow-up process contributed to global processes: i) a greater participation of actors from the government and civil society in the Scaling-Up Nutrition movement, due to the interest generated by the budget taxonomy in Peru; ii) the development of a methodology to measure spending, comparable worldwide within the framework of the work-groups convened by UNICEF Peru and the World Bank, where Peru shared its experience, and iii) the regional message about the importance of investing in children, included in the Third UN Conference on Financing for Development, where a delegation of high-ranking officials from the

Peruvian MoWVP, MoEF, Comptroller General's Office and the Municipality of Coronel Portillo contributed to draft the regional message together with 21 LAC countries.

At regional level, in Apurimac and Loreto, the capacities of the MCLC, NGOs, indigenous organizations and women's associations were strengthened for the coordinated follow-up of policies and budgetary programmes aimed at nutrition, maternal-neonatal health, and education.

With the technical assistance of UNICEF Peru, the district of Indiana in Loreto obtained the highest ranking nationwide for compliance with the goals of the municipal incentive plan, which implied highly satisfactory compliance with the objectives relating to childhood.

OUTPUT 3 By 2016, the Government has information and tools to improve public policies aimed at the NNA in exclusion situations.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The EduTrac initiative was implemented that carries out a continuous monitoring of education indicators with participation of teachers, parents, community and local governments, through cellular messages (@RapidPro). The organization of stakeholders and the availability of timely information at appropriate levels allowed for decisions to improve the indicators of students' and teachers' attendance to schools, the use of resources to maintain the educational structure, and the delivery of educational material to the student population. This initiative was developed by UNICEF Peru, in partnership with Kunamia (local NGO) and the regional governments of Ayacucho and Ucayali. The final evaluation will be performed in 2016.

At regional level, assessments were made of the situation of children and adolescents in Amazonas, Ayacucho, Cusco, Loreto and Ucayali, using the main indicators per life cycle and budgetary information on child-related issues. These assessments were used in the capacity-building activities for authorities and officials at regional and local level. On its part, the Social Development Management Office of Apurimac, with the support of UNICEF Peru, created a monitoring system of indicators with geographic mapping at district level. This tool is based on DevInfo.

The report on programme results of early childhood for the 2011-2014 period, prepared by the Comptroller General's Office of the Republic, will be presented during the first quarter of 2016, in national election process framework.

The preparation process for the study of children and adolescents with disabilities was started in partnership with the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities, Special Olympics, and Save the Children. It is expected that the study will be completed in the first six months of 2016.

A study on the status of the rights of children and adolescents of the Amazonian region and the impact of environmental degradation on the rights of children and adolescents is in its execution stage. The final report will be available in the first quarter of 2016.

OUTCOME 6 The program's area, implemented macro-processes related to: i) application of cross-cutting approaches, ii) planning, monitoring and support and iii) adequate resource mobilization and donor relations, to ensure greater efficiency of PC.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The planning and monitoring cycle was satisfactorily implemented at UNICEF Peru, including the following processes:

- Reinforcement of internal capacities and definition of tools for the correct application of approaches based on gender and environmental sustainability.
- Continuous update on the national context involving the programme team.
- Update of the analysis of the situation of children and adolescents in Peru.
- Progress Review of Cooperation Programme.
- Update of Planning Outline and Reporting.
- Meeting the Goals of the Cooperation Programme.
- Submission of Annual Report and reports to donors, with high quality standards and on a timely basis.
- Active participation in the definition of new UNDAF
- Preparation of the 2017-2021 Cooperation Programme.
- Strengthening of fund-raising strategy:
- Adequate distribution and application of resources received for the programme.
- Review and strengthening of processes and procedures for the adequate management of available resources
- Proper compliance with the HACT application plan.

OUTPUT 1 The different program areas have systematically incorporated the following approaches: human rights, gender, risk management and environmental sustainability; and have promoted behavioural change to protect children and adolescents rights

Analytical Statement of Progress:

To reinforce internal capacities and define tools for the correct application of approaches based on gender and environmental sustainability, the following activities were implemented:

i) A four-day training session and review of the application of a gender perspective to the Cooperation Programme, attended by all office personnel and various strategic partners; ii) review of the application of a gender-based approach to the Cooperation Programme, for inclusion in the new CPD; iii) review and strengthening of the application of an environmental sustainability perspective in the programme, through a training process for all office personnel, and design of a strategy to assure its inclusion and development in the new CPD.

The risk management approach was also strengthened in the CO. Each area was actively engaged in the activation of the Water, Education, Nutrition and Protection Clusters.

OUTPUT 2 Country Programme planned, monitored and supported efficiently.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

• Progress Review of Cooperation Programme. The annual CPD review meeting was held with the participation of regional implementing partners. In addition, a meeting was held between the Coordinating Committee and Peruvian Government representatives.

• Update of Planning Outline and Reporting. Adjustments made in the structure of the programme as a result of the Review of the Midterm Report were included in the RAM system, along with the mid-year progress report and final progress report.

• Meeting the Goals of the Cooperation Programme. Currently, 85 per cent of the outputs were achieved and 15 per cent are advancing with certain limitations. The latter were reviewed with strategic partners and allies and actions were designed to hasten their achievement.

- Submission of Annual Report and reports to donors, with high quality standards and on a timely basis. The reporting schedule is periodically checked and major quality standards are continuously reviews to ensure compliance.

- Active participation in the definition of new UNDAF: To strengthen the application of the UN's Delivering as One approach, UNICEF Peru led the Programme Management Team (PMT), which designed a road map for the definition of UNDAF 2017- 2021 and the terms of reference for different stages of the process (i.e. CCA, review of the country context, and prioritization).

- Preparation of the 2017-2021 Cooperation Programme. A road map was designed of the new CPD together with the National Committee and LACRO. The process was launched.

OUTPUT 3 The Country Programme implements a mobilization resource and donor relations strategy.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

- Strengthen fundraising strategy: New proposals and the extension of cooperation was negotiated with the Canadian and Korean governments, the Spanish committee, LACRO and Headquarters. An analysis of prospective donors is underway.

- Adequate distribution and application of resources received for the programme: the resources received were allocated to the respective outlays and 86 per cent of them were disbursed.

- Review and strengthen processes and procedures for the adequate management of available resources: with Operations, existing purchase orders, temporary appointments and disbursement procedures were reviewed and adjusted. A committee was created to review of agreements. The procedures were put forth and their application was supervised. The facilitation of the transition to a Regional HUB and GSCC deserves special mention.

- Proper compliance with the HACT application plan: The master training for Implementing Partners was reviewed and updated together with the operations area; five of the seven micro assessments were carried out; a procedure was defined for field inspection visits, which are being carried out; and payments were disbursed as scheduled. However there were isolated cases of delays in settlements. For those cases, a plan for technical and administrative assistance to the implementing partner was designed.

OUTCOME 7 Effective and efficient programme management and operations support to programme delivery.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2015, the CMT ensured that Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) were reviewed by Programme and Operations groups. The BCP was shared with all staff during a Coordination meeting. A test of BCP will be conducted in UNDP facilities in January 2016.

Recommendations from a 2014 internal audit were addressed and closed during the first trimester of the year. Following an audit recommendations, in 2015 the TOA was prepared and approved by the Head of the Office on a monthly basis and staff were notified of their roles and accountabilities. Certification Manager was implemented in June.

Preparatory activities to join Panama HUB in May and to join Budapest GSSC were satisfactorily concluded. Issuance of payments, Bank Reconciliations and registration of vendors were the main functions performed by these Centres on behalf of the CO. Workflows were updated accordingly. Electronic banking was implemented, resulting in an important reduction in bank charges and number of cheques issued.

The CO participated as a pilot country for the Business Simplification Project. A Field Results Group team from Headquarters visited UNICEF Peru to identify opportunities to streamline programme and operational processes. Recommendations will be adopted in 2016 upon clarification of specific issues.

Following instruction FRG/PROCEDURE/2015-001, a new committee for revision of proposals for partnership agreements were created, the Partnership Review Committee (PRC).

UNICEF Peru continued the strategy of involving and empowering CP implementing partners in the purchase of supplies and in the implementation of supply-related activities, which is resulting in a reduction of UNICEF direct procurement as a programme component. The total value of programme supplies purchased through the CO was US\$ 87,755. Procurement Services were a major challenge in 2015. The CO facilitated a total of US\$ 14.7 million in strategic supplies aimed at reducing the child mortality, at ensuring that pregnant women receive prenatal care and at reducing nutritional anaemia in children under age three.

OUTPUT 1 Effective and efficient Governance and Systems

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Peru Office governance systems were functioning as expected. Office committees worked as per UNICEF guidelines, and membership was renewed as required. The office Table of Authority was continuously updated, and the Country Office Risk and Control Profile was also reviewed. All SOD violations were mitigated and a report is issued every month from Approva to monitor the status. Certification Manager was implemented in June. The Representative delegated to the Operations Officer the approval of the Office Role Mapping and the Mitigation Exclusion list. The exercise was completed on time.

The global project Window Server Update Services (WSUS) over Windows 2012 was implemented this year, however it is expected that UNICEF will be moving more services to the cloud. Under this context it is important to continue monitoring the usage of the internet connections in order to guarantee that the services work properly. ICT promoted the use of One Drive for file sharing and backup purposes. One Drive for Business was shared with all staff and it is expected to have full use. A programme was developed to support the administration of the central filing. Support was provided to the Social Policies area for the implementation of Edutrac project for managing an information system through text messages. ICT services were resilient and there were no major interruptions during the year. 2015 ICT equipment purchase/replacement plan was prepared, reviewed by the CMT and implemented.

The office purchased a line stabilizer with a centralized UPS with the funds received from EMOPS. The centralized UPS is a recommendation of the Regional IT Officer and due to the aging of the line stabilizer the replacement is urgently needed. The request to replace the VHF radio equipment with the new standard was not approved.

The Digital Strategy was reviewed by Headquarters and should have the new policy by 2016. In the meantime we were instructed by LACRO advisors to maintain our website systems as they are now.

OUTPUT 2 Effective and efficient management and stewardship of financial resources

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2015, the Programme Budget was funded by US\$ 5,810,396, while US\$ 669,941 was assigned for Institutional Budget to cover office operating expenses, contribution to Panama Hub and security equipment.

The U.S. dollar gained value versus the Peruvian currency, for a 13.10 per cent gain in purchasing power. The Operations Section managed programme funds for the provision of operations-related services in Administration, Finance, ICT and Personnel. The amount spent for these services was US\$ 153,504.

UNICEF Peru joined Panama HUB and the GSSC-Budapest, in May and September respectively. Issuance of payments, Bank Reconciliations and registering of vendors were the main functions performed by these centres on behalf of the office. Workflows were updated accordingly. Electronic banking was implemented, resulting in an important reduction in bank charges and number of cheques issued.

In order to reduce costs, starting July 2015 the CO managed the on-site filing, representing savings of US\$ 5,936.00.

DCTs are monitored weekly. As of 31 December, DCTs over six and nine months reached 0 per cent. Starting 01 January, the CO implemented automatic reclassification for DCT refunds, avoiding manual errors.

Peru Citibank Accounts were opened by Headquarters according to a global agreement, but will be operative once BCM (Bank Communication Management) is successfully tested.

Open items were analysed and cleared in VISION regularly. In 2015, VAT refunds from Government amounted to U\$ 244,567.59 and VAT receivables were cleared in VISION as of 31 December 2014.

All travel certifications for trips were submitted and entered in VISION in a timely manner.

OUTPUT 3 Effective and efficient management of Human Capacity.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

This year the Representative post was opened for rotation. One P-3 IPO post was recruited in the Education Area through direct selection from talent group, expediting the recruitment process and complying with the KPI (60 days). Two special post allowances (SPA) were approved by the RD for SMs assuming higher responsibilities. According to 2014 Programme and Budget Review, six posts were abolished during 2015. Measures to comply with the CO staff redeployment plan approved by the RD were timely processed.

In March 2015 HR HUB preparatory activities were discussed during the visit of LACRO HR colleague and new HR proceedings were timely implemented. The Regional Chief of HR visited and met with the Management, LSA and the staff, in addition to 15 bilateral meetings with SMs. In September, the Senior HR Assistant participated in the HR Annual Meeting held in Panama.

Two SMs supported the GSSC pilot. UNICEF Peru released two local SMs for stretch assignments to benefit towards international exposure and career development opportunities.

During 2015 our CO issued 55 individual contracts for a total amount of US\$1 million.

LSA was reporting on action plans as a result of the 2014 Global Staff Survey, focusing on inclusive workplace, work/life balance, and career and professional development. Our challenge was to continue providing a harmonious workplace, reduce levels of stress and improve staff morale.

The CO continued implementing "PAS Days" to create a space for discussions, with important results of 100 per cent 2014 PAS completed on time.

UN Cares inter-agency session was offered to staff.

Staff were fully represented, and actively participated, in key office management committees.

OUTPUT 4 Private Sector

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Following the UNICEF Peru strategy, local fundraising strongly focused on pledge channel in order to continue with telemarketing acquisition, retention and loyalty plan. We estimated closing 2015 with 4,000 active pledge donors. In May a new script was tested to increase average donations with positive results, increasing average from 35 soles (12\$) to 40 soles (13\$). Pledge channel income was estimated at US\$ 328,000 (218 per cent over 2014).

Three LTAs were closed with telemarketing suppliers, with better contract conditions for UNICEF Peru and the implementation of the pledge channel. Contact was established with companies with CPTP potential, and three potential bank partners were negotiated. Closing an alliance with BBVA to contact his clients (500,000 leads) will increase sales per telemarketing operator and the number of new pledge donors.

In order to Face 2 Face we start operations in October with a small group of Facers to diversify the pledge acquisition channel and test street fundraising. For pledge acquisition we requested new FDP for 2016 to maintain both operations.

With corporate and emergency activities, UNICEF Peru had an estimated annual income US\$ 347,000. In 2015, Peru Rail partnership was started (change for good model with their trains) and a corporate agreement and confirm a renewal for 2016 with ACT Entertainment was signed. The CPTP campaign 'Sun for Children' was implemented with four corporate partners, raising in one month US\$ 29,240 with 80,000 leads to contact with telemarketing to support pledge channel.

OUTCOME 8 Development Effectiveness

Analytical Statement of Progress:

- The planning and monitoring cycle was satisfactorily implemented at the office. This included the following processes, namely:
- Reinforcement of internal capacities and definition of tools for the correct application of approaches based on gender and environmental sustainability.
- Continuous update on the national context involving the programme team
- Update of the analysis of the situation of children and adolescents in Peru.
- Progress Review of Cooperation Programme.
- Update of Planning Outline and Reporting.
- Meeting the Goals of the Cooperation Programme.
- Submission of Annual Report and reports to donors, with high quality standards and on a timely basis.
- Active participation in the definition of new UNDAF
- Preparation of the 2017-2021 Cooperation Programme.
- Strengthening of fund-raising strategy:
- Adequate distribution and application of resources received for the programme.
- Review and strengthening of processes and procedures for the adequate management of available resources
- Proper compliance with the HACT application plan

OUTPUT 1 Advocacy / Communication

Analytical Statement of Progress:

224 news articles were promoted by UNICEF Peru were registered about the work carried out concerning public policies: Participatory Monitoring and Accountability, Emergency in Chosica, "El Peru con Loreto", "Generación i", Intercultural Bilingual Education and Gender, Taxonomy of Public Spending, "La Onda de mi Cole", and three PFP campaigns. Seventeen editorial articles were published, written by the Representative of UNICEF Peru and other leaders, including the former UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The number of spots on radio stations, TV channels, and digital media increased by 22 per cent since 2014. When the pro bono ads are quantified, a 100 per cent increase is noted: as the partnership with the National Association of Radio and Television (SNRTV) was strengthened and in 2015 all were donations made exclusively on behalf of UNICEF Peru. The new partnerships made with the digital media of America TV and Latina channels reached over 13 million people and coverage increased 317 per cent compared to 2014. In the social media, for instance, 200,000 people viewed the "Generación i" initiative on its Facebook page between October and November 2015. Although the "Buena Onda" campaign was not carried out, a significant coverage was achieved through digital media.

Another strategy was the partnership with the Peruvian Soccer Association, which allowed "Generación i" to be present in stadiums. The soccer teams of Peru, Paraguay and Chile soccer participated in the campaign, as well as the public attending the games who were provided with "Generación i" cards. The national ambassador, Gaston Acurio, called for equal opportunities for boys and girls. Mr. Acurio led the communication and incidence strategy of "Generación i", including it as well during the meetings of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the IMF.

This year "La Onda de Mi Cole" (My School's Vibe) campaign reached 66 schools and 50,542 students; between November and December, pre-congress workshops, and a congress workshop with 2,500 adolescents was organized in a joint effort with the MoE with the purpose of gathering information about their life expectations and school.

Concerning corporate social responsibility, three events with companies were organized during the year. Case-by-case awareness-raising activities were carried out in different companies (mining, retail sales, private health insurers, the Peruvian Soccer Association, etc.). Information was provided to 37 companies about business principles and children's rights. Moreover, the certification of Clinica Internacional as a mother- and child-friendly facility is worth mentioning as is the work carried out with Seguros Pacifico and Sanna hospitals for the same purpose. Mapping social investment in children and adolescent issues, and of childhood indicators, was performed in 25 districts where Canadian mining companies operate, to make visible the fields of actions these companies have to strengthen their corporate social responsibility programmes.