

## Peru

### Update on the context and situation of children

The year has been marked by considerable political instability. Pedro Castillo was elected President in June 2021, after two rounds of elections. In 2022, the country experienced the change of three cabinets of ministers. On 7 December 2022, Castillo announced in a message to the nation the dissolution of Congress and the declaration of an emergency government. Shortly after his statement, Congress voted to remove him, and he was detained by the Peruvian National Police. After the attempted coup by former President Castillo, his former Vice-President, Dina Boluarte, was named acting President while the country prepared for a new presidential election.

Subsequently, there were several protests in the countryside, and the President and Prime Minister declared a state of emergency and authorized the police and military to confront the protests. As of 19 January 2023, 52 civilians and 1 policeman had died due to the protests (during clashes or because of roadblocks). Of these, 7 were children or adolescents, and 17 were youth. This situation has opened the need to review and if necessary, adapt our program implementation as well as the humanitarian migration response moving ahead in the country programme.

These events have led to a series of social and political demands from the most vulnerable population, especially from the southern Andean region (Apuřímac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cusco and Puno) and some of the Amazon (mainly Ucayali region). The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was monitoring the situation and released several public statements. UNICEF Peru released two public statements and several Tweets to advocate for children's and adolescents' rights, especially the right to participate and to ensure access to social services. UNICEF collaborated with the Ombudsperson's Office in Peru and with other international children's organizations to support children in need. The Commission on the Rights of the Child released a public statement on 16 December 2022.

The Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) visited the country, invited by the government in December to verify the political situation and because of the socio-political upheaval. As a result of the visit, the ICHR expressed its highest concern over the exponential escalation of violence in the protests in Peru and condemned all acts of violence, urging the State to adopt the measures necessary to investigate all the incidents.

In 2022, the Central Reserve Bank of Peru indicated that the Peruvian economy has remained above its pre-pandemic level since mid-2021. The economy is estimated to grow by 2.7% in 2022, mainly due to lower primary gross domestic product (GDP) growth registered in the first semester. The economy is forecast to grow by 2.5% in 2023, and it is expected to maintain its growth above the regional average during this and next year.

In terms of health, 39% of children aged 1–36 months had anaemia, while immunization coverage (for those who have completed the full vaccination scheme) reached 69.1% – still far below the coverage before COVID-19. In the last decade, the adolescent pregnancy rate (Adolescents between 15–19 years that are pregnant) remained constant, at around 13%. An online study with more than 12,000 participants found that 36% of children and adolescents (between 0 - 17yo) in Peru had mental health risks, based on standardized mental health examination tools according to age (The Survey of Well-being of Young Children-SWYC).

In 2022, most schools resumed in-person classes, but vulnerable students – those of Indigenous origin, children with disabilities or migrant Venezuelan children – have seen their learning gaps increase.

Before the pandemic, students already lagged behind in their learning, with only 17.7% of second-grade secondary school students satisfactorily understanding what they read, and only 14.5% having a satisfactory performance in mathematics (2019). According to an assessment by the World Bank, Peru might have lost a fifth of all its education gains, and it is placed at 2012 levels in terms of standardized tests for reading.

Violent discipline exercised by parents affects 17% of daughters and 16% of sons. Although it has decreased by around 9 percentage points in the last five years, the rates are higher when parents have low levels of education and/or live in poverty and/or in rural areas and Peru's Amazon regions. In 2022, more than 30% of cases of violence attended by Women's Emergency Centres involved children, of whom almost 70% were girls. Most victims of sexual and psychological violence are girls, while boys are mostly victims of physical violence. Reports of school violence have increased substantially, from 2,029 in 2014 to 12,083 in 2022, especially for those committed by school staff.

The Peruvian State has been gradually increasing public spending for children and adolescents. The country has made progress in terms of social protection, through a set of social programmes implemented through the National Policy for Development and Social Inclusion, which was updated in December 2022. However, the country faces the challenge of building a comprehensive and universal social protection system that responds to both regular and emergency contexts, including for migrants or people affected by other human or natural hazards.

Peru hosts the second-largest population of Venezuelan migrants after Colombia, estimated at 1.5 million people. Around 70% of Venezuelan families have settled in the peri-urban area of Lima. About 60% of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in Peru do not have a valid residence permit. Among them, 531,600 people have pending asylum applications received by the national authorities.

In December 2022, the Ministry of Education (MoE) reported that 135,322 Venezuelan students were enrolled in schools.[1] However, preliminary data suggest that the dropout rate among Venezuelan students between 2021 and 2022 was around 19%. Only 27% of Venezuelans have access to health care. In the case of migrants aged 0–5 years, 64.2% had access to growth and development monitoring, 74.3% received vaccinations, 44.6% of parents and caretakers received counselling, and 57.8% received iron supplements.

[1] Ministry of Education, 'Refugee and Migrant Needs Analysis', R4V, October 2022.

## Major contributions and drivers of results

In 2022 the UNICEF Peru Country Office started the new Country Programme. After the COVID-19 pandemic and two years of lockdown, the transition to the new normality was gradual and slow, due to the implementation of safety measures after the pandemic and the political instability.

### Goal Area 1: Every child survives and thrives

In 2022, UNICEF worked to strengthen health systems to ensure equitable and inclusive access to essential services. One of the biggest achievements of UNICEF in Peru is the improvement of the approach of Care of Child Development (CCD) in the health sector by updating the guidelines for growth and development monitoring, to identify and provide attention to high-risk children and Care and Monitoring of Children with Developmental Delays. UNICEF provided technical support in the formulation of three key guidelines for the Early Intervention Programme (PRITE) that address motor and language development and the adaptation of services to rural contexts in coordination with education sector.

UNICEF has succeeded in getting 13% of health providers to carry out community visits on Growth and Development Control Care. In addition, Loreto has the first mother and child centre in the country that conducts visual screening of newborns. Alongside with national and regional authorities, UNICEF has promoted family support strategies for pregnant women and children under 3 years of age in prioritized regions (Loreto, northern Lima and Ucayali), consisting of home visits, educational sessions for families in soup kitchens, and preparation of educational material for families. UNICEF has developed play and health communication strategies with indigenous communities through local radio stations in local languages.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the National School of Public Health to certify 112 health-care providers in comprehensive adolescent health-care services, and 60 psychologists who provide mental health tele-guidance, benefiting 3,000 adolescents. With the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the MoE, a course on comprehensive sexuality education has been developed to strengthen coordination between teachers and health professionals for the implementation of it in 12 educational institutions in prioritized regions, benefiting 10,000 students. In addition, a toolbox has been created to implement health promotion in 15 educational institutions, benefiting 6,000 students.

UNICEF supported the health sector in the preparation of regulatory guidelines for the preventive and therapeutic management of acute malnutrition with initiatives in Ucayali, northern Lima and Tumbes. Nutritional assessment was carried out for 1,500 children under 5 years of age in Indigenous communities in Ucayali, 2,068 in northern Lima and 128 in Tumbes.

Also, work was carried out on comprehensive and predictable financing, with support for budget programming for early childhood development, promoting an intersectoral approach to the ‘Childhood First’ policy. In collaboration with the MoH, UNICEF developed the technical guidelines for the promotion of comprehensive mental health care for children and adolescents. Additionally, UNICEF has worked with the MoH and Ministry of Finance on a study to determine the cost of vaccination services and activities in Loreto.

Finally, in coordination with MoH, UNICEF is designing an intervention strategy for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescents in indigenous communities in the Amazon region. UNICEF is conducting a study to estimate the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices on HIV prevention among adolescents in 5 indigenous communities, health personnel and local leaders.

## **Goal Area 2: Every child learns**

UNICEF has been one of the biggest advocates for the reopening of schools after two years of the COVID-19 pandemic. Regions prioritized by UNICEF, subnational authorities and schools have been assisted in developing learning recovery plans and actions, which are key to closing learning gaps for the most disadvantaged students. In terms of inclusive education, UNICEF initiated the second phase of the +Inclusion project, benefiting close to 300 teachers and 6,176 students. Through this action, UNICEF is validating the Universal Design for Learning, an innovative model in classrooms that recognizes diversity and offers methodologies to teachers to address each student’s needs, particularly children with disabilities. Videos, classroom materials and a training course have been produced and are available to all primary school teachers nationwide, so that no child is left behind.

In 2022, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the development of the Framework Plan for Inclusive Education, the implementation of the Framework for Adolescent Education and the implementation of CSE guidelines. Regarding the strengthening of the education system with a gender-transformative approach, UNICEF has assisted the MoE and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) with a pilot project to implement CSE in schools, benefiting 9,502 students in 12 secondary schools in Loreto, Ucayali and Lima. This pilot project has developed guides

and tools for teachers, as well as methodologies for the prevention of violence and teenage pregnancy as barriers that reinforce gender inequalities.

UNICEF efforts promoting the inclusion of Indigenous children and adolescents, children with disabilities and Venezuelan migrants have been consolidated, supporting the development of regulations and modelling innovations through programmes that serve more than 250 schools and benefit 149,853 students directly and another 100,000 indirectly.

In secondary education, UNICEF has consolidated the Secondary Education as a Life Experience (SEV) model, which benefited 12,823 adolescents in 48 schools. In 2022, the scale-up and transfer to another 441 secondary schools throughout the country began, allowing the innovations developed to reach more than 101,000 adolescents. To ensure the scalability of SEV training, several courses have been incorporated into PeruEduca, the MoE's platform for training secondary school teachers across the country.

During 2022 substantial progress has been made to empower adolescents as change agents, promote intergenerational dialogue and institutionalize participation within the school system. Seven adolescent participation networks (one at national level and six in priority areas) were strengthened, involving 12,000 adolescents. For example, the Voices Network in northern Lima has gathered the opinions of more than 5,300 adolescents as part of their work with their own peers. The recommendations of this and other surveys conducted, such as having more spaces of expression and participation as well as emotional support, were incorporated in the Minedu Wellbeing Plan and in the management plans of the Lima Norte UGEL.

### **Goal Area 3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation**

UNICEF continued to support the Government of Peru in achieving child protection results through the implementation of a strategy to consolidate child protection systems. As the country has almost returned to pre-pandemic normality yet continues to experience political volatility, UNICEF has continued its support for family-based alternative care for children led by the MIMP 'Case by Case Until We Come Home' initiative, a comprehensive strategy to prevent family separation and promote deinstitutionalization based on case management. A total of 1,688 children participated in this process, and 447 children were successfully deinstitutionalized as a result.

Similarly, an accompanying support model for the MIMP's cash transfer scheme for children without parental care was created with technical assistance provided by UNICEF. The pilot implementation took place out in four locations nationwide, benefiting a total of 610 children. UNICEF continued to support PRONACEJ to develop the programme model and its operational tools for the intervention for adolescents with open sentences. As a result, a total of 3,273 adolescents in conflict with the law (1,789 deprived of liberty and 1,484 in an open environment) were receiving multidisciplinary support as of the end of September 2022.

A partnership was established between UNICEF and the National Ombudsman's Office and drafting of a report on children's access to justice is currently under way. With the inputs generated by this report and institutional strengthening that UNICEF has already started, the National Ombudsman's Office is to lead the way for the creation of a technical advisory and consultation group to create a theory of change for this issue. In parallel, UNICEF is advocating for the creation of a high-level multisectoral commission on children's access to justice.

It was a very challenging year for advocacy, due to many attempts to pass bills that contravene the provisions, values and principles upheld in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF conducted technical analysis of those bills, established partnerships with other United Nations agencies and advocated towards different government entities, such as the MIMP, the Ministry of Justice, the

Ombudsperson's Office and Congress. Some of the laws were eventually approved by Congress without the necessary due diligence.

#### **Goal Area 4: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment**

UNICEF Peru has supported access to Water and Sanitation (WASH) through the participation of specialists in intersectoral round tables and by supporting specific interventions in education and health in which WASH is one of the main determinants. UNICEF has also provided technical assistance to regional and local governments in priority regions to implement WASH measures.

In 2022, UNICEF enabled access points to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services in the framework of the migratory emergency on the northern border, ensuring access to water and sanitation in 3 points in Tumbes, where hygiene kits are also distributed. UNICEF supported the reopening of schools, strengthening access to water and hygiene, and installing 40 hand-washing basins in 21 educational institutions (IIEE) and 2 health facilities (EESS) in northern Lima.

UNICEF strengthened access to water, sanitation and hygiene in Ucayali, giving priority to indigenous communities. Training workshops were provided for authorities and health facilities (35 members of 7 communities and 60 community agents) and teams (10 officials from 3 subnational governments). UNICEF refurbished 27 health facilities and distributed hygiene kits in 50 communities, including an awareness-raising strategy to promote hygiene with entities, civil society, and stakeholders. Also, 36 authorities were trained in the preparation of WASH FIT diagnostics in 3 health centres. These initiatives have benefited around 12,000 children and adolescents in the different regions UNICEF is focused. From a gender perspective, UNICEF established a gender-based approach in all its interventions, by doing advocacy activities with national and regional authorities, also by providing menstrual and hygiene kits to around 3,800 women and adolescent girls.

UNICEF has worked with government actors in education, the environment and children's issues to strengthen adolescent participation mechanisms to address climate change. In 2022, 'Climate Generation', the first virtual course in Peru for children and adolescents, was designed and launched at the national level. UNICEF has promoted intergenerational dialogues in which adolescents have participated in Regional Environmental Commissions. When presenting governance agreements to political party candidates in subnational elections, adolescent leaders proposed climate change as a priority agenda. With UNICEF support, adolescents successfully participated in the first regional consultation for Latin America and the Caribbean for the drafting of General Comment No. 26 on children's and adolescents' rights and climate change.

#### **Goal Area 5: Every child has an equitable chance in life**

UNICEF supported the construction of a social protection system, preparing three studies that analysed innovative strategies implemented by the 'Cuna Más', 'Juntos' and 'Contigo' social programmes during the COVID-19 pandemic. The objective of all of them was to incorporate these strategies permanently into social programmes so that they will be better prepared for future emergency situations. In addition, two studies were prepared to establish the basis for the design of other social protection programmes: (1) systematization of the model to provide a cash transfer to orphans; and (2) an estimation of the extra costs faced by the people with disabilities, including children and adolescents.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the MIMP, through the Vice Ministry of Women, to design a national care system, and participated in the United Nations Interagency Group that provided technical support to this process and contributed to the preparation of an assessment of care services provided in the country. In the area of multidimensional child poverty, UNICEF provided technical assistance and

carried out advocacy towards the Ministry of Inclusion and Social Development (MIDIS) and the National Statistics Institute to promote this type of poverty measurement. In this activity, the Peru CO engaged colleagues from the Division of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring from UNICEF headquarters in New York, who contributed technical assistance.

UNICEF supported the MIMP, the MIDIS and the Ministry of Economy and Finance to design tools to improve the budget formulation of social programmes, and to evaluate their effectiveness and efficiency in achieving results.

In coordination with the National Electoral Institution, the Round Table for the Fight Against Poverty and the Inter-institutional Group for Children's and Adolescents' Rights, UNICEF contributed to the preparation of agreements signed by governor and mayor candidates from 26 regions in the election process organized in 2022. The CO generated evidence about the situation faced by children in areas such as nutrition, health, education, violence, participation, poverty and social protection. This information included rights, gender and intercultural approaches, and was aligned with the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

### **Migration response**

UNICEF Peru strengthened health services in the north border of Peru, Tumbes migratory route (supplies, equipment). Including the public COVID-19 vaccination programme through vaccination brigades in coordination with local and regional health centres. UNICEF is leading the WASH working group, to ensure access in Pueblo Nuevo, Aguas Verdes and Mancora. Also distributing personal hygiene, health and gender-differentiated kits for migrant children and adolescents.

The work of UNICEF and its partners through the multi-year 'Education Cannot Wait' (+Diversity) programme has improved education services for more than 129,000 students, including migrant and host community students; however, UNICEF's communication with and advocacy towards the MoE has contributed to an increase in the number of Venezuelan students in the Peruvian education system to more than 135,000 this school year. Joint work with the MoE and other partners has made it possible to expand access and reinsertion of 6,936 out-of-school Venezuelan students in 2022. To close gaps in children's access to and attendance in the school system, 994 families received cash and 1,458 school supplies kits were given to the most vulnerable students, especially migrants.

With the National Migration Authority, UNICEF implemented a mass campaign to regularize the migration status of Venezuelan children and their families. Through this campaign, a total of 4,828 children and 761 adult members of their families started the process, with 1,650 children and 238 parents and caregivers having regularized their status already. A total of 16,759 families have received legal orientation on regularization, 670 vulnerable children and their family members have received a special protection visa, and 524,955 people have received information on how to regularize their migration status. Additionally, UNICEF has reached 3,851 children through psychosocial care activities, and 490 unaccompanied adolescents have received specialized support.

Humanitarian work in Tumbes for Venezuelan migrant children continues to adopt the humanitarian-development nexus approach in education, health, nutrition, child protection and social policy, including cross-sectoral approaches, gender and social behavior change. People are informed about life-saving practices such as hand washing or personal hygiene; access services; and promote migration integration. To do this, our office has worked strengthening local and regional government capacities and advocating with them to get the support to integrate migrant population. Additionally, the evaluation of Venezuela Outflow provided useful recommendations to improve our operation in the migration response actions, these included investment in internal and external training and strengthen institutional capacity in key sectors.

## UN Collaboration and Other Partnerships

### Government institutions

UNICEF has worked in partnership with the executive branch of the Peruvian State through the MoH, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the MoE, the MIMP, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Justice, the National Immigration Authority, the National Ombudsperson's Office, the MIDIS and the National Electoral Institution, as well as with the regional governments of Loreto, Ucayali, Huancavelica and Tumbes, and the local government of Lima Norte.

### Civil society organizations

UNICEF has established agreements with several international Non-government Organizations (NGOs), such as RET, World Vision, Alternativa, HIAS, Save the Children, COOPI, Futbol Mas, HIAS and SOS International Children's Village; national NGOs, CEDRO-VENEACTIVA and CIDENI; academia: Pontifical Catholic University of Peru; and think tanks: IEP and ENACCION. UNICEF also has partnerships with the civil society mechanism to fight poverty and establish dialogue (MCLCP), and the Inter-institutional Group for Children's and Adolescents' Rights, whose mission and work are closely linked with the promotion of children's rights. We have opened a contingency HPD with World Vision to respond to sudden emergencies, like the political and social crisis that started on December.

### United Nations organizations

UNICEF signed several agreements with other United Nations agencies in 2022: with the World Food Programme to support the regulatory framework for the care of children with acute malnutrition at national level and in priority territories; with UNAIDS to promote HIV prevention among adolescents; in education, with UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR and the World Bank on the issues of learning, CSE, secondary education and migrants' access to education; and with UNDP, the World Bank, ILO, UN Women, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and others.

### Migration

UNICEF was part of the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, which involved 25 organizations, including IOM, UNHCR and others. UNICEF co-chaired the Health and Nutrition subgroup, together with the MoH and PAHO, and continues to lead the Education and child protection subgroups.

### Private sector

UNICEF has established an alliance with companies on the Business Advisory Council (Intercorp, Qroma, Spanish Chamber of Commerce, Talma, Smart Doctor, CONFIEP, Diners, Pacífico Business School, Aequales, Fab Lab, RPP, BBVA and Telefónica), Hombro a Hombro, CENEPRED, Global Compact, COMEX, SAVAR and EFTS. To strengthen schools and the safe return to school, UNICEF worked with Lenovo, Alicorp and Banco de Crédito del Perú for the donation of biosecurity supplies, furniture, laptops and other technological supplies, and with Grupo El Comercio on adolescent participation. UNICEF resumed its partnership with Grupo ATV for a second edition of the campaign and TV programme #PossibleMission (for education) and partnered with Latina for the #LetsTakeOffOurBlindfolds campaign against sexual violence. The Embassy of the Netherlands joined in this campaign to broaden the main message.

### Donors

UNICEF received support from development partners, including contributions from the governments of Canada, Germany and the Republic of Korea, and UNICEF National Committees (USA and Spain). For the emergency projects, UNICEF also received funding from PRM, ECHO, the Republic of Korea, ECW and SIDA.



## Lessons Learned and Innovations

### Innovations

Technical assistance was provided to the MoH for the formulation of the 'Technical guide for the comprehensive mental health care of children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence', and spaces for coordinated work have been created between the MoH and the MoE for the implementation of health promotion and CSE in educational institutions.

The close work among the Education, Public Finance for Children and Communications areas made it possible to present a very robust national and international evidence to reopen schools and address their basic conditions made UNICEF a reliable actor. To close the gender digital divide and improve the digital and Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) skills of adolescent girls, the second phase of the global Skills4girls project (in Peru, +TechGirls) has been developed, benefiting 512 adolescent girls from northern Lima. This has allowed them to present business projects and technological solutions in work simulation spaces, together with private sector companies that participated in a hackathon at the end of the programme.

The campaign against sexual violence used an approach based on the identification of warning signs within family spaces for children and adolescents. Reflections to design this campaign were based on the evidence of social norms study around the violence determinants. The campaign involved talking about a very sensitive issue through popular language and reaching new audience segments using popular means, through a new version of a well-known song in Peru and in the language of an influencer who sings in Quechua (Cumbia and Q Pop genres). Several UNICEF friends joined this effort, such as musicians, actors, and other influencers.

Another innovative approach was the implementation of two face-to-face radio workshops for 47 community health agents from Loreto and Ucayali, who developed and recorded their voices for their messages to be disseminated through community loudspeakers to promote vaccination against COVID-19. This experience used the lessons learned from the community mobilization strategy, which the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) considered one of the 10 most successful experiences in the region in 2022.

The different innovations developed in 2022 will feed into the actions planned for 2023. Those that were developed in specific territories (e.g., radio workshops for community health agents) will be adapted in other territories prioritized by UNICEF. In the case of innovations developed with the national government (e.g., the 'Technical guide for the comprehensive mental health care of children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence'), work will continue with government counterparts to ensure implementation at the national level.

### Lessons learned

In terms of vaccination, the importance of having both a fixed offer at vaccination points as well as a mobile offer with vaccination brigades to improve access and reduce the existing vaccination gap was proven. One of the greatest difficulties encountered in vaccination against COVID-19 for refugee populations, migrants in transit and settled migrants is the quality of information available on side effects, which is why it is important to reinforce community communication strategies to promote vaccination, a further study will be developed in Loreto to understand better perceptions and practices.

The process of reactivating health services and intervention initiatives in non-health settings (schools) in UNICEF's areas of intervention is facilitated by the active participation of local authorities and organized communities. The involvement of local stakeholders ensures the acceptability, sustainability,



maintenance and replicability of interventions at community level. To ensure the sustainability of UNICEF's proposed interventions, community communication strategies need to be strengthened to underline their importance and medium- and long-term impacts.

With regard to WASH, it has become evident that it is important to encourage sustainable behaviour change (for example, in open defecation and hygiene practices), as well as to strengthen the gender approach in all WASH-related activities.

In a context of political crisis and uncertainty, UNICEF has maintained a high-level dialogue with the MoE, despite the continuous change of officials. At a technical level, coordination and technical assistance have been maintained, which has allowed the agenda of inclusive education and secondary school transformation to move forward. Furthermore, the evaluation of UNICEF's Response to the Venezuela migration crisis highlighted the development of an online registration portal for migrant children together with the MoE as a good practice. However, it has been difficult to mobilize the MoE on issues such as intercultural bilingual education or to address learning losses as a result of the pandemic. Coordination with other stakeholders should continue with Indigenous and civil society organizations to raise demands for their rights.

To influence the social policy agenda, the engagement of the UNICEF social policy team in the planning process with technical staff of the ministries and social programmes was key to identifying priorities for the provision of technical assistance and support. Based on the lessons learned identified in the Venezuela Outflow evaluation (supported by LACRO) the CBI was combined with delivery of messages on access to different services – such as, health, child protection, regularization of migratory status and COVID prevention. Although this was a positive experience, it was limited in scale in relation to the needs, according to the

The good performance of the global Skills4girls project has brought three more years of funds for UNICEF Peru. This has been fundamental in preparing consistent proposals in gender work, which has led to the deployment of interventions with this approach for the last five years in Peru. The recognition of this technical programmatic capacity is the reason why the country was chosen to implement the global initiative for the empowerment of girls and adolescents for 2023–2024.

Using the United Nations Volunteers contract modality has changed the motivation and inclusion of the staff in UNICEF teams and in the field to implement regular and humanitarian programmes. Next year, vertical and horizontal coordination should be strengthened to ensure further progress in achieving results for children. The office has started to work in preparedness and prevention on case an emergency hits the country with several key stakeholders of the public and the private sectors.