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Ministerio
de la Mujer
y Desarrollo Social

SEMINAR ON INTER-SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICIES: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EMPLOYMENT

November 30 - December 1, 2010 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**“ARTICULATION OF INTER-SECTORAL POLICIES AND ACTIONS IN
SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EMPLOYMENT”**

**Ministry of Social Development – MIMDES
Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion - MTPE**





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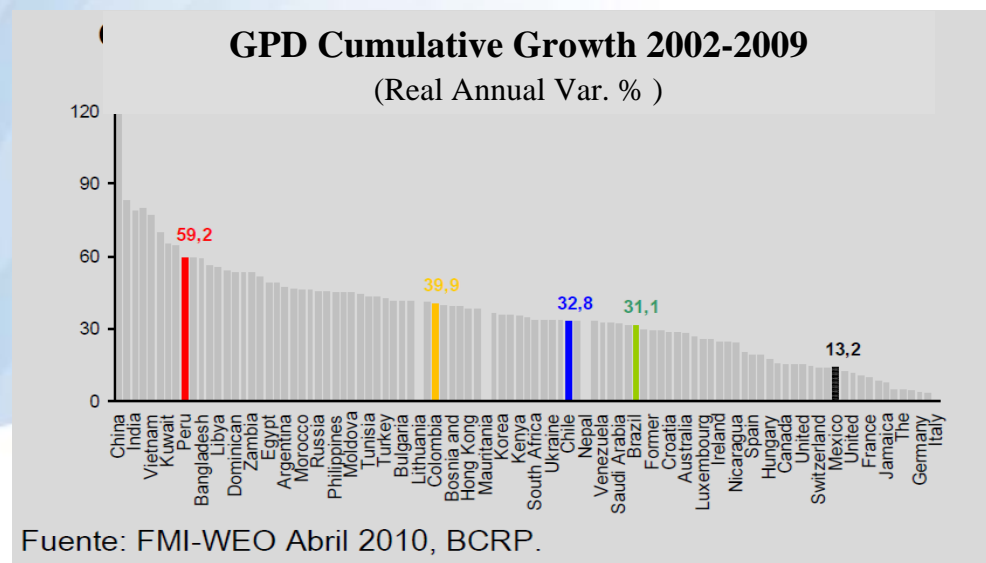
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PERU: ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND SOCIAL EXPENDITURE

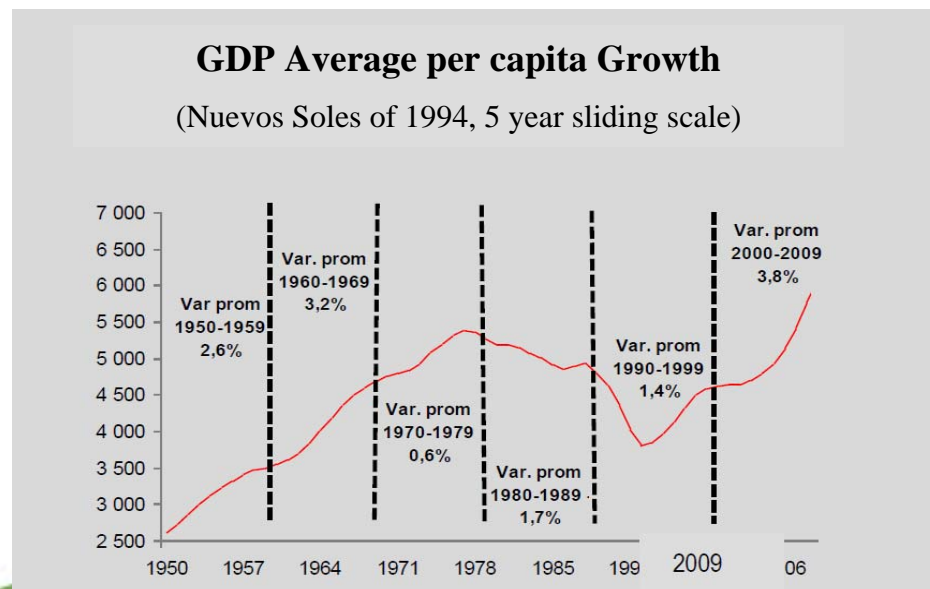


MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Peru closes this decade as one of the highest growth economies in the world. 2002-2009 GDP cumulative growth is close to 60%, well above that of its peers in the region and only surpassed by countries such as China and India.



The faster pace of economic growth also marked the beginning of an important social transformation: per capital GDP grew, on average, by 3.8% between 2000 and 2009, the highest growth rate since the 1950s; poverty fell from by 54.8% in 2001 to 34.8% in 2009; and urban formal employment grew by over 36% between 2003 and 2009.



EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL EXPENDITURE

Peru: Public Social Spending (In million new soles)

	2001	2003	2006	2009
Total Public Expenditure 1/	37 906	42 986	55 316	79 382
Total Public Expenditure 2/	17 751	20 192	26 928	38 217
Universal Coverage (Education and Health) 3/	7 172	8 797	11 800	18 218
Education	5 017	6 139	8 063	11 008
Health	2 155	2 658	3 737	7 210
Fight Against Extreme Poverty Programs	3 270	3 044	3 856	6 865
Remainder Social Expenditure 4/	7 309	8 351	11 272	13 134

Source: MEF

1/ Including three levels of government: national, regional and local

2/ Including three levels of government: national, regional and local. Including pension expenditure

3/ Comprising Education and Culture, Health and Sanitation function, (the portion corresponding to social expenditure), minus respective poverty programs, Not including pension expenditure.

4/ Including rest of the social expenditure of three levels of government (national, regional and local) and pension expenditure.

The economic growth of the last years has also translated into increased fiscal revenues, making it possible to allocate more resources to the social sector, especially those targeted at.: Education and Culture (increase of 90% in real terms between the beginning and the end of the decade); Health and Sanitation, 100%; Transport, 321%, to mention just a few.



EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL SPENDING

Targeted action is one of the most dynamic government lines, materialized through the implementation of social programs that need to adequately select their beneficiaries, e.g. poverty, age group, gender, specific human groups, etc. The allocation assigned to targeted social programs has significantly increased over the last years.

Main targeted social programs

(In million new soles)

MAIN TARGETED SOCIAL PROGRAMS	2007	2009	PIA 2010
Water for All Program 1/	538	866	1 228
Programs in direct support to the poorest- JUNTOS	497	572	626
Nutrition Integrated Program – PIN	381	507	606
Global Health Insurance	320	459	464
Milk Program 2/	363	363	363
Housing Program	39	449	300
National Literacy Program– PRONAMA	80	119	230
Nutritional Complementation Program- PCA 2/	105	128	128
Educational Infrastructure – PRONED	141	627	848
Rural electrification	283	528	420
Decentralized Prov.	109	312	375
Social and productive infrastructure projects 2/	317	317	317
Agrorural 3/	164	270	179
Building Peru	199	104	150
Telecommunications mutual fund – FITEL	22	77	117
National Global Prog.for Family Welfare –INABF	75	84	129
Other programs	100	138	289
TOTAL	3 734	5 921	6 768

1/ In 2009 it includes S. 576 million in transfers to regional and local governments, according to the current legislation

2/ It corresponds to the budget allocation for ordinary resources

3/ The Agrorural Program was created in 2007, consolidating Pronamachos, Pronabonos, and Prosaamer, among others.





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SOCIAL POLICY IN PERU





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CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL POLICY Before 2006

- Disarticulated social policies
- Weak institutionality
- Lack of leadership and weak coordination across sectors and social programs
- Lack of quantifiable goals
- Strong paternalistic bias

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS Before 2006

- The focus was on expenditure and not results
- Inefficient targeting approach
- Management with a centralist view
- No baseline or impact evaluations
- Lack of reliable information systems





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PRIORITIES OF THE SOCIAL POLICY

FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

FIGHT AGAINST CHILD MALNUTRITION

PREVENTIVE HEALTH FOR ALL

QUALITY EDUCATION

DECENT WORK

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE





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INTER-SECTORAL ARTICULATION



SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT INTER-SECTORAL ARTICULATION

- Inter-sectoral articulation is part of a process of State Reform and, specifically, a restructuring of the management and organization models for the implementation of public policies.
- Inter-sectoral articulation in social protection and development relates to the processes of Social Institutionalization; the consolidation of a Social Authority that can counterweigh the economic authority.
- We should not forget that inter-sectoral articulation is a tool that should not be implemented without a development strategy. Therefore, it will have particular specificities depending on cultural, political, institutional and territorial factors.
- From the institutional viewpoint, inter-sectoral articulation should be assessed at two levels: an operational level, pertaining to the efficiency of its design and implementation and a subjective level, pertaining to legitimacy problems as perceived by citizens, and which has to do with broader relationships between democracy and development.

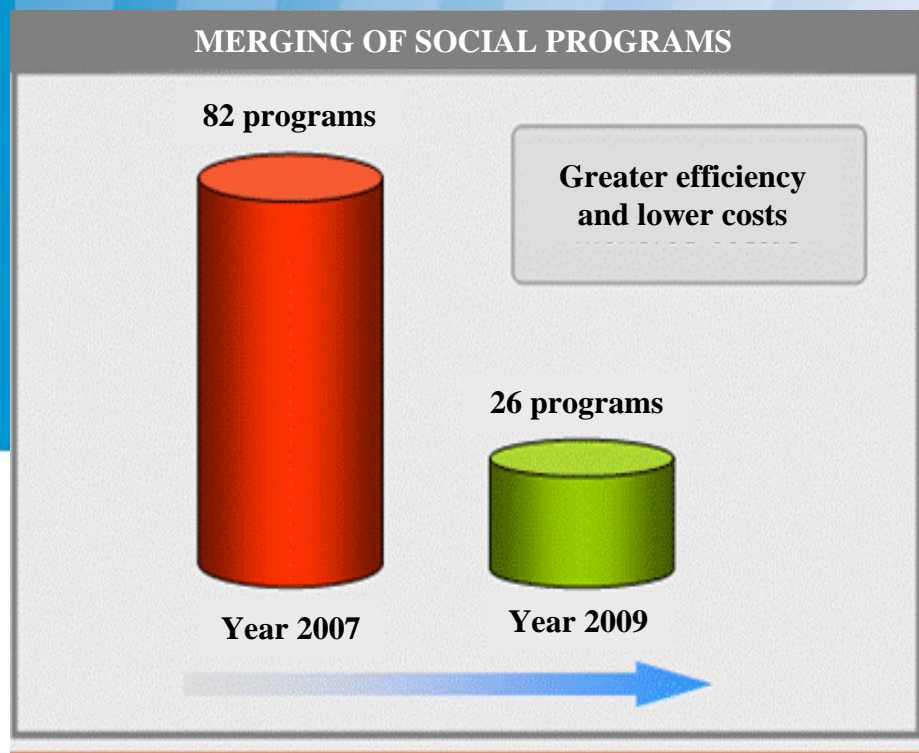


MEASURES TO IMPROVE INTER-SECTORAL ARTICULATION

- Approval of a National Plan Against Poverty, the National Food Security Strategy, the Rural Development Strategy, the National Competitiveness Plan, among others.
- Approval of 12 National Policies of Mandatory Implementation (D.S. N° 027-2007-PCM).
- Implementation of 09 Strategic Budget Programs, within the framework of the Results-Based Budget (2007).
- Process of Social Program Reform (D. S. N° 029-2007-PCM) which reduced the number of Social Programs from 82 to 26 .
- Formulation of Multi-Annual Macroeconomic Framework and Multi-Annual Social Framework.
- Budget increase for Social Programs from 3,923 million in 2006 to 6,502 million in 2009 and 6,774 million new soles for 2010.
- In 2005 the **Conditional Cash Transfer Program – JUNTOS** is implemented
- Creation and implementation of the **CRECER National Strategy** (D.S. N° 055-2007-PCM) prioritizing the Fight against Poverty and the reduction of Chronic Child Malnutrition.



SOCIAL PROGRAMS REFORM



Source: Elaborated by the ST CIAS May, 2009

In order to solve the problem of dispersed efforts in Social Programs, the Government decided to reduce their number, proposing a reform in Supreme Decree N° 029-2007-PCM, to:

- ✓ Attain greater rationality in the articulation of social programs
- ✓ Contribute to the elimination of duplicated administrative functions, reducing targeting errors and decreasing administrative costs.

Until 2007 there was a total of 82 social programs and projects in Peru, many of which duplicated efforts in detriment of the limited resources that should be targeted at those who need them the most. In order to attain more efficiency and lower costs, they have been reformed. Currently, there are 26 programs that make it possible to serve a larger population and provide better quality service.



THE NATIONAL CRECER STRATEGY



It is an articulated intervention strategy of the public agencies of the National, Regional and Local Government, private entities, international cooperation and civil society, aimed at improving the living conditions of the poor and extremely poor population, as well as decreasing chronic child malnutrition.

TARGET POPULATION

Poor and extremely poor households at risk and vulnerable, prioritizing those with children under 5, women of childbearing age or pregnant, elderly and disabled adults, in the country's rural and urban areas.





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“CRECER” ARTICULATED INTERVENTION STRATEGY

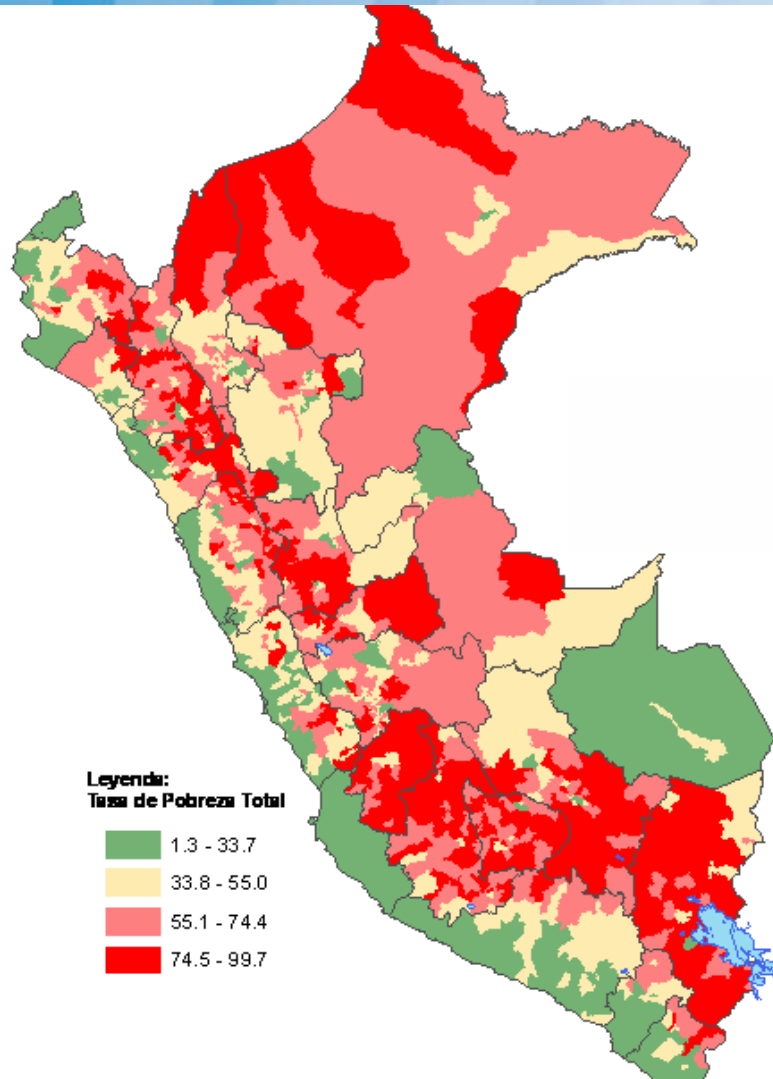




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SCOPE OF THE CRECER NATIONAL STRATEGY



The CRECER NS intervenes at the national level in **1,119 districts** of the 1, 2 and 3 quintiles of the poverty index with emphasis on the districts of the rural Sierra districts and in urban districts with the highest concentration of chronic child malnutrition.



LEVELS OF INTER-SECTORAL ARTICULATION

The CRECER National Strategy promotes two types of articulation: Horizontal, across public and private institutions, international cooperation, and civil society; and Vertical, across the various national, regional and local government levels.



Articulation and Coordination Levels

NATIONAL LEVEL



ST-CIAS

REGIONAL LEVEL



Regional Government

LOCAL LEVEL



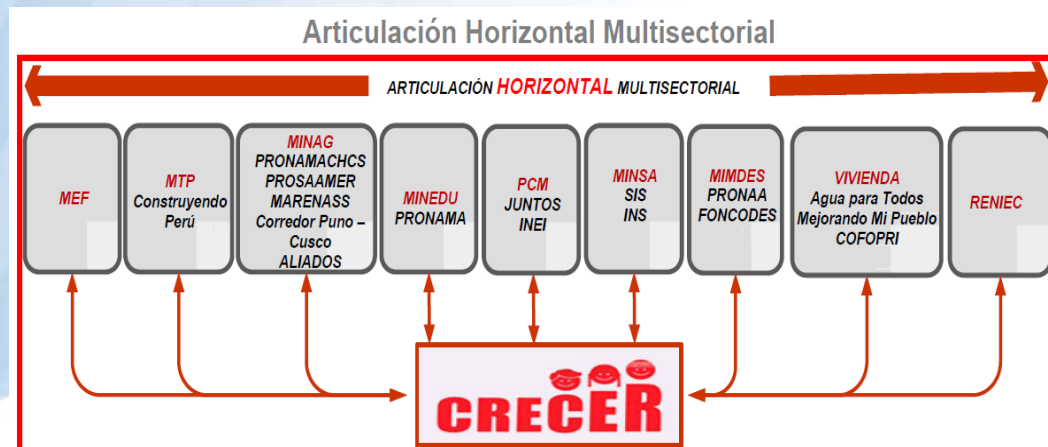
Local Government



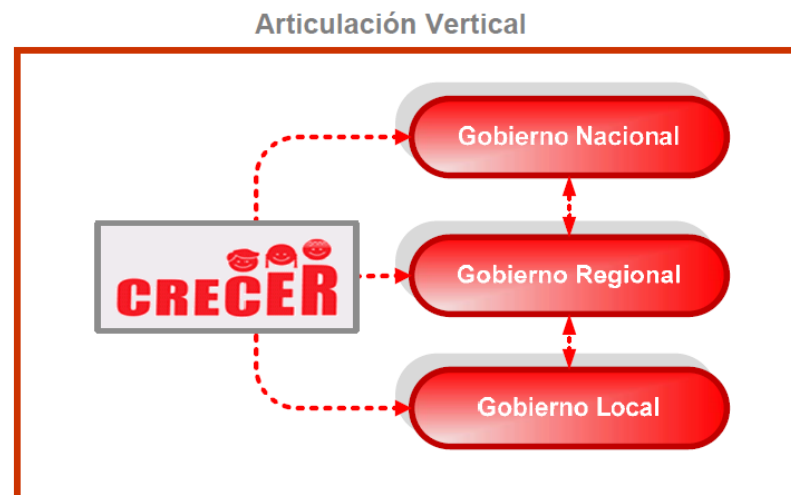
INTER-SECTORAL ARTICULATION LEVELS

- Horizontal Articulation refers to the coordination at the multi-sectoral and inter-institutional levels of the different National Government agencies.
- Vertical Articulation refers to program and service management at the three Government levels (National, Regional and Local), within the framework of the decentralization process.

Articulated management expresses the concerted action of the National, Regional and Local authorities who are responsible for the social programs and services for the community in each location in order to attain effective results and positive impacts on the population.



Elaboración: ST – CIAS/PCM



Elaboración: ST – CIAS/PCM

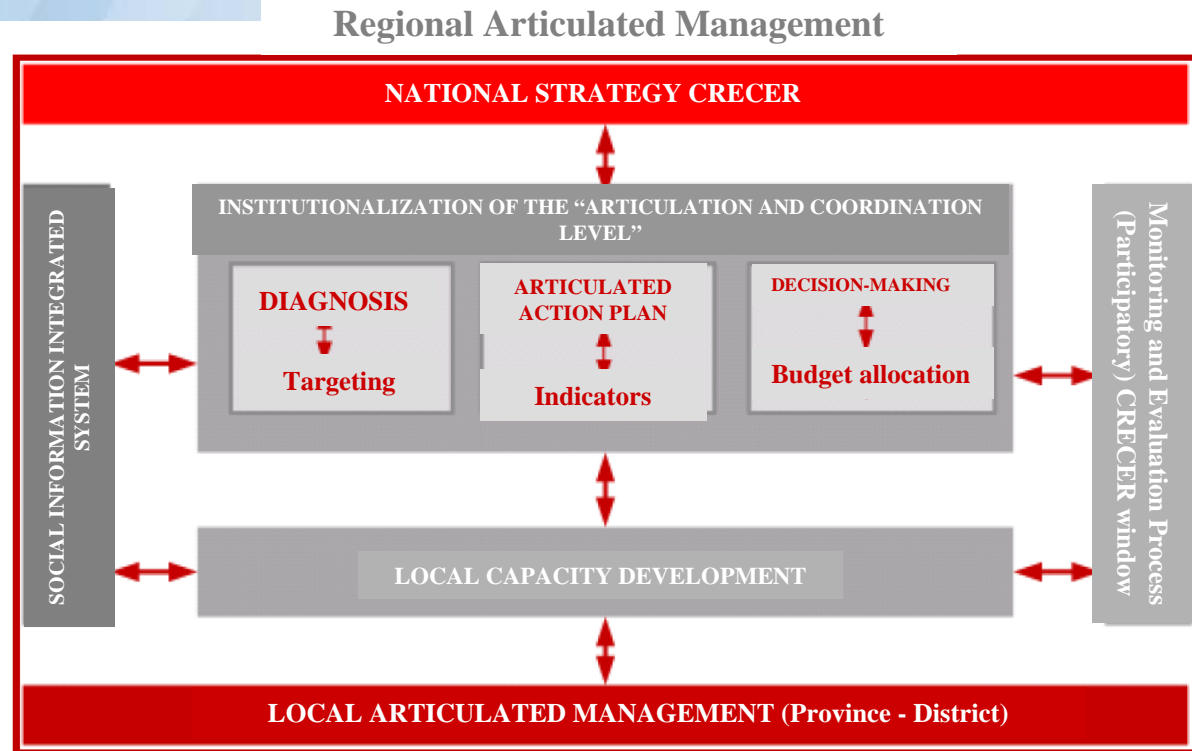


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The Regional Governments define policies, strategies, programs and projects by virtue of the powers established in Law N° 27867, the Organic Law of the Regional Governments, as well as of the powers and transferred functions in matters of health, education, social development, equal opportunities, housing and construction.

REGIONAL ARTICULATED MANAGEMENT



Prepared by ST – CIAS/PCM

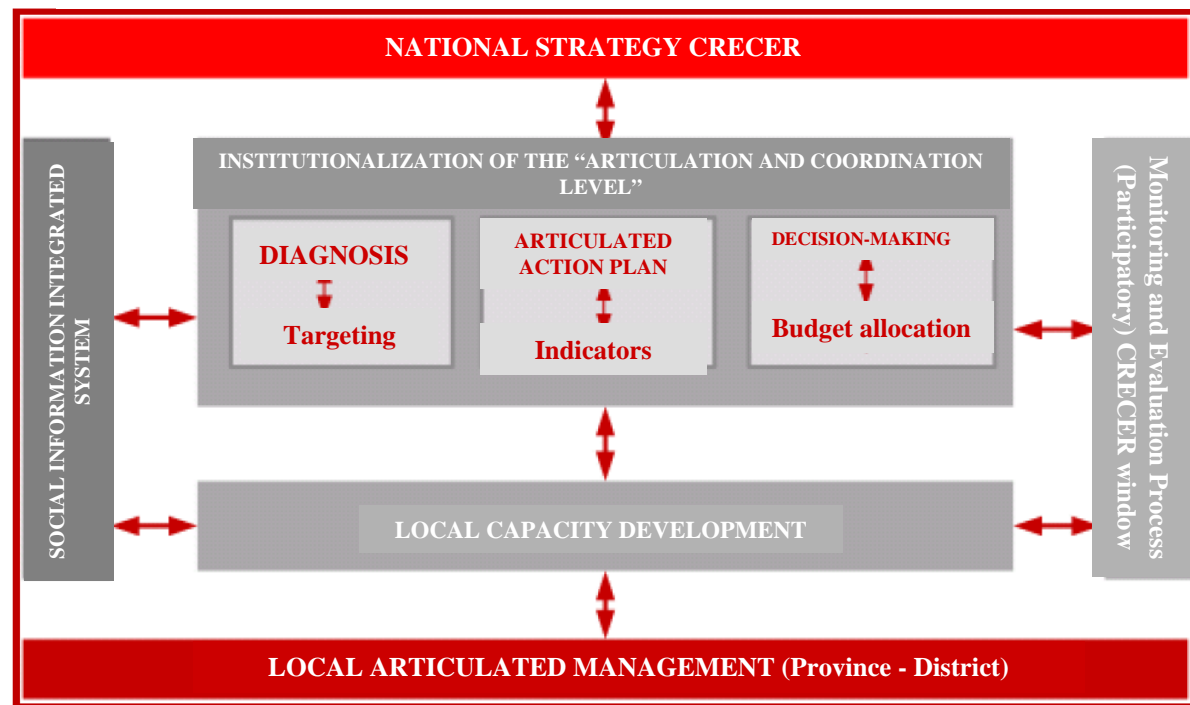


LOCAL ARTICULATED MANAGEMENT

Local Articulated Management (Provincial and District)

The key management level of the CRECER NS is the local level due to its proximity to the beneficiaries and better knowledge of local reality. The main Local implementation processes (Province and District) of the CRECER NS include:

- Institutionalization of the articulation and coordination level to organize the inter-institutional processes, applying horizontal articulation at the local level.



Prepared by ST – CIAS/PCM

- Diagnosis and planning to establish priorities, generate strategies, activities and budgets.
- Operations management for articulated start-up.
- Monitoring and evaluation for the follow-up of the actions and strategy refinement, in a constant effort to reach the priority groups.
- At the Provincial level, the same processes should be conducted for the capital district of the province and, additionally, mechanisms should be established with their district municipalities to allow the Provincial Local Government to support them over the entire implementation process.



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PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRECER NATIONAL STRATEGY





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REGIONAL REGULATIONS

AMAZONAS

*Estrategia Regional
CRECER KUELAP*

ANCASH

CRECIENDO CONTIGO

APURIMAC

ALLIN WIÑANAPAQ
Para Crecer Bien

AYACUCHO

CRECER WARI

CALLAO

CRECER CALLAO

CAJAMARCA

CRECER CAJAMARCA
POR UNA VIDA MEJOR

CUSCO

Kuska Wiñasun

HUANCAVELICA

*Estrategia Regional de Seguridad
Alimentaria y Nutrición de Huancavelica
"LLANKASUM WIÑAQPAQ"
CRECER HUANCAVELICA*

HUANUCO

Comité de Lucha contra la Pobreza y
Desnutrición Infantil
CRECER HUANUCO

ICA

CRECER ICA

JUNIN

CRECER con los niños y las niñas
primero

LA LIBERTAD

CRECER EN LIBERTAD

LAMBAYEQUE

CRECER LAMBAYEQUE

LIMA REGIÓN

*Consejo Regional de Coordinación y
Concertación de Lucha Contra la
Pobreza y Desnutrición Crónica
Infantil*

LORETO

TSETA TANA AIPA-LORETO Queremos
CRECER

PASCO

CRECER PASCO

PIURA

CRECER PIURA CON EQUIDAD

PUNO

CRECER PUNO

SAN MARTIN

CRECER SAN MARTIN

UCAYALI

CRECER UCAYALI JAKON ANITI (CUJA)

MADRE DE DIOS

CRECER MADRE DE DIOS



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PROGRESS AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL

Nº	REGION	No. CRECER DISTRICTS	REGIONAL REGULATIONS	DISTRICT REGULATIONS	No. REGIONAL PLANS	No. DISTRICT PLANS
1	AMAZONAS	36	1	9	1	4
2	ANCASH	89	1	63	1	0
3	APURIMAC	75	1	60	1	10
4	AREQUIPA	18	0	3	0	0
5	AYACUCHO	98	1	61	1	44
6	CAJAMARCA	108	1	61	1	1
7	CALLAO		1	0	0	0
8	CUSCO	92	1	42	1	6
9	HUANCAVELICA	92	1	76	1	0
10	HUANUCO	71	1	64	1	0
11	ICA	4	1	3	1	0
12	JUNIN	58	1	40	0	0
13	LA LIBERTAD	50	1	40	1	5
14	LAMBAYEQUE	6	1	4	1	2
15	LIMA REGION	56	1	3	1	0
16	LORETO	48	1	6	1	0
17	MOQUEGUA	4	**	**	**	**
18	PASCO	19	1	10	1	1
19	PIURA	36	1	19	1	4
20	PUNO	103	1	56	1	1
21	SAN MARTIN	33	1	21	1	0
22	TACNA	8	**	**	**	**
23	UCAYALI	12	1	9	1	4
24	MADRE DE DIOS	3	1	0	0	0
TOTAL		1,119	21	650	18	82

** Incorporated in 2010

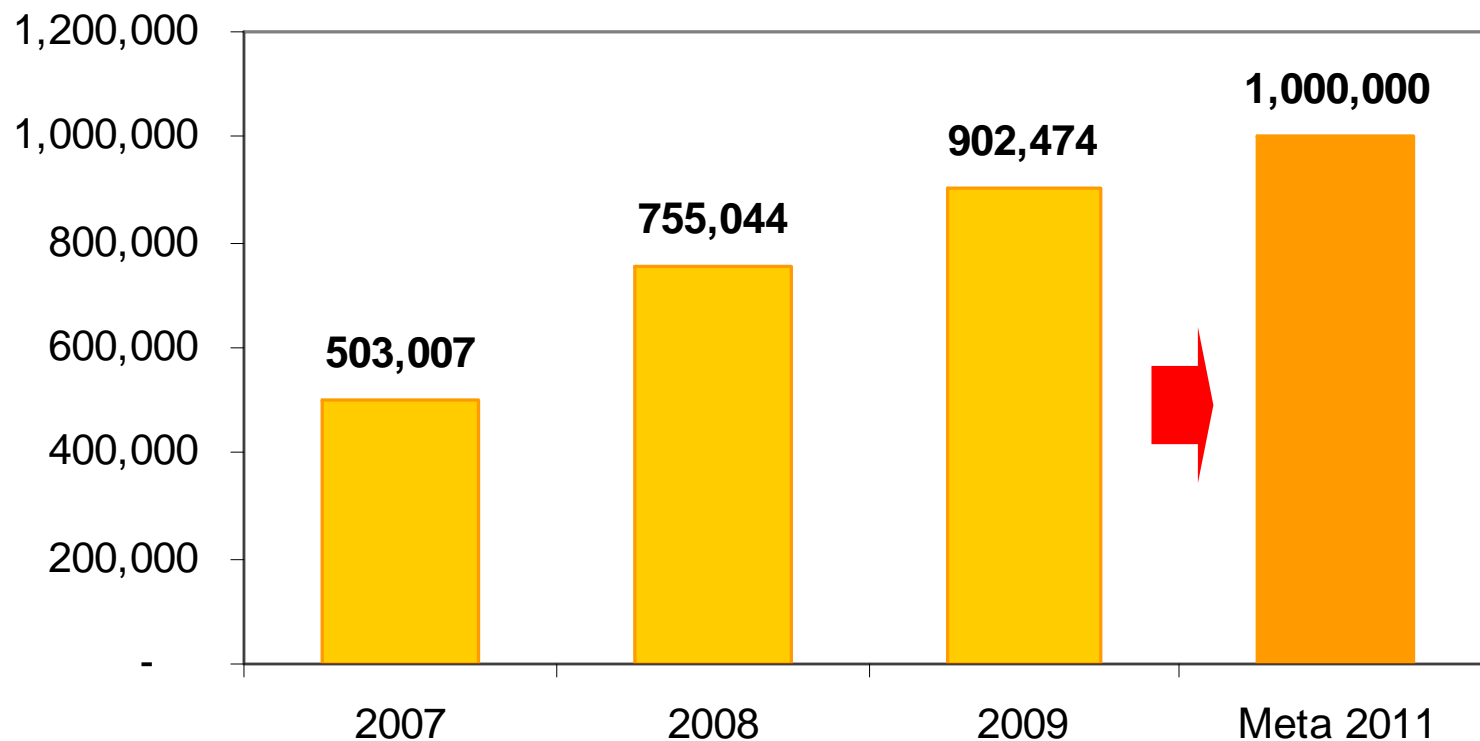


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BENEFICIARIES CRECER NS

**Number of Beneficiaries Comprehensively Served by the
CRECER National Strategy, years 2007-2011**



Source: In 2009 the JUNTOS Nominal Database was used until December 2009 and the SIS Insured Database until September 2009



WAWA WASI JOB PILOT PROGRAM

- The pilot program will consist in developing, together with the PNWW young female users, three learning modules:
 - ✓ An employment training module
 - ✓ An entrepreneurship training module
 - ✓ A module for skill development to improve their self-awareness, their personal potential, and sexual and reproductive health
- Once they have been trained, the establishment of implementation cores will be promoted jointly with FONCODES, to provide access to funding for some joint business that can help them increase their income and also grow in other aspects of their life.
- Additionally, based on the systematization of the pilot program, young mothers will be trained in skills providing the necessary information and tools to access new job opportunities. This will be added to the wawa wasi comune model.





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... Thanks!!!

www.mimdes.gob.pe

www.mintra.gob.pe

