

Post-2015 Data Test

Initial Findings from Peru

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OVERVIEW: ENGAGEMENT ON POST-2015

In Peru, post-2015 discussions are on the agenda of the central government. Over the last few months, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has carried out different seminars on the emerging agenda. Different stakeholders recognize that Peru has seen improvements in data availability. In the last five years, a large number of datasets have been produced at different levels that allow users to measure different social and economic indicators. Stakeholders see the increased availability of data as critical for the new post-2015 agenda as more data will enable better monitoring and accountability on the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Stakeholders note, however, that SDG indicators will need to be integrated into public policies and planning to enable government offices to contribute toward achieving SDG targets by 2030.

NATIONAL AND GLOBAL POST-2015 PRIORITIES

The Peruvian government has embraced the priorities identified by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development (OWG). However, the central government has also identified four main priorities: 1) achieve gender equality in different spheres, 2) climate change for sustainable development, 3) financial inclusion as a tool for social inclusion, and 4) industry technical innovation for diversify production.

With respect to global minimum standards and zero targets, different stakeholders in Peru emphasize that targets must be realistic for the country context, pointing out, for example, that Peru had already achieved a number of Millennium Development Goal targets over the baseline year before they were adopted. While in some instances, zero targets are feasible, the Peru case study suggests that countries may need room to identify appropriate targets that are realistic and spur action in different contexts.

DATA AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

Overall, Peru has relatively good data availability to measure progress on post-2015. Data for poverty, labour, and education indicators are

gathered through Peru's National Household Surveys on an annual basis. Education data can also be garnered from available datasets such as the School Census and the Student Census Evaluation. Also, the National Institute for Statistics and Informatics provides technical documentation on data collection and data quality which ensures the transparency and validity of the data collected.

Nevertheless, based on the current list of post-2015 targets as proposed by the OWG in its July 2014 outcome document, public datasets are not available to measure all targets and in some cases, it is not possible to have a baseline value. For some indicators examined under the Post-2015 Data Test, data could be available at central government offices however they would require additional data elaboration (e.g. average bandwidth speed). In other instance, data is not collected, such as for the indicator on the proportion of tax payers who submit their taxes.

Most indicators examined under the study could be disaggregated by place of residence (urban and rural) or region (political organization) providing some idea regarding possible differences across subpopulations within the country. However, it will be necessary for Peru to improve national datasets to report on different minority groups within the country such as Afro-Peruvian populations among others under the post-2015 agenda.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE POST-2015 AGENDA IN PERU

The country study provides some insights on the type of measures that could be taken to improve data collection for social and economic indicators. First, it is necessary to develop a monitoring system for post-2015 that is integrated with plans and policies at the government level to ensure the realization of goals. Second, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics will need to work more closely with the statistical offices of different ministries in Peru. A more centralized office could enhance information systems in Peru. Finally, agreement from all political parties on country priorities will be important for ensuring continuity on the SDG agenda between 2015 and 2030.