

**The Republic of Korea's Country  
Partnership Strategy for the  
Republic of Peru  
2016-2020**

**The Government of the Republic of Korea**

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# The Republic of Korea's Country Partnership Strategy for the Republic of Peru

## I. Summary

<b>National Strategic Development Plan 2021: Bicentenary Plan (Plan Bicentenario)</b>
Reducing the national poverty rate and absolute poverty rate to below 10% by 2021 through human resource development, balanced regional development, and improved productivity



<b>The Republic of Peru's Development Goals by Sector</b>			
Health (2016-2021)	Public Administration (2013-2016)	Climate Change and Environment (2011-2021)	Transport (2012-2016)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the response system for communicable and non-communicable diseases</li> <li>Strengthen expertise of healthcare institution and personnel capacities</li> <li>Strengthen access to healthcare service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve administrative services (utilizing ICT)</li> <li>Improve government transparency</li> <li>Balance interregional development</li> <li>Improve and diversify ICT-based industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen government capacity in the environment sector</li> <li>Preserve forests and biodiversity</li> <li>Improve climate change mitigation and adaptation capacities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance the quality of logistic services to strengthen national competitiveness</li> <li>Improve efficiency and connectivity of the transport system</li> </ul>



<b>Objectives of the Republic of Korea's Development Cooperation for the Republic of Peru</b>
<p>The Korean Government will support the Peruvian Government in the realization of the Bicentenary Plan, focusing on the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforced public health system, including disease prevention and control, and reduced health inequalities among social groups</li> <li>ICT-based program focusing on public administrative capacities and national competitiveness</li> <li>Capacity building for mitigation, adaptation and response to climate change focusing on environment protection and sustainable development</li> <li>Transport system reform and transport policy development capacity building</li> </ul>



<b>Priority Cooperation and Support Plans</b>	<b>Public Health</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the national infectious disease control capacity building program</li> <li>Support primary healthcare service for the vulnerable, low-income groups</li> </ul>
	<b>Governance (Public Administration)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support e-trade services to strengthen the competitiveness of Peruvian small and medium-sized import and export enterprises</li> <li>Support the development of an e-government system to improve public administrative work efficiency</li> <li>Support innovation in ICT-based industry for productive diversification</li> <li>Support local government administrative capacity building</li> </ul>
	<b>Climate Change and Environment</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the development of the marine climate change monitoring system to improve the response capacity to climate change</li> <li>Support rainforest (selva) preservation capacity building to improve climate change mitigation</li> </ul>	
<b>Transport</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the improvement of the transport system, quality of transport infrastructure and road safety</li> <li>Support the introduction of ITS to increase the efficiency of the transport system and to strengthen personnel capacity</li> <li>Support the improvement of urban transport at metropolitan and major cities as well as the introduction of an integrated metropolitan fare system</li> </ul>	

1. **(Vision)** The Government of Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as the “Korean Government”) will make development cooperation efforts to support the Government of Peru **to achieve poverty reduction and a balanced national development and to realize the 2021 Bicentenary Plan.**
  
2. **(Objectives)** Korea’s Country Partnership Strategy 2016-2020 for Peru will focus on **strengthening the health sector and public administration capacity, improving capacity to mitigate, adapt and respond to climate change, and enhancing the transport system and infrastructure.**
  
3. **(Priority Cooperation Areas)** The priority cooperation areas reflect Peru’s development needs identified in the national development strategies as well as Korea’s strengths in development cooperation based on its own development experiences. Korea aims to allocate 70% of its bilateral ODA for Peru to the following priority cooperation areas during the 2<sup>nd</sup> CPS period.
  - **Public Health** including the primary public health system, infectious disease and chronic disease prevention and control capacity building, and support for marginalized low-income groups
  - **Governance** including local public administrative capacity building, e-government system, and ICT-based program development
  - **Climate Change and Environment** including capacity building for mitigation, adaptation and response to climatic change with a focus on environment protection and sustainable development
  - **Transport** including reformation of the transport system, capacity building for transport policy development, road safety, and enhancement of the urban transport system in major cities
  
4. **(SDGs Implementation)** Korea’s development cooperation efforts for Peru will be geared toward the Peruvian government’s development policies and strategies and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through close consultation between Peru and Korea in formulating eligible projects.
  - 「**Safe Life for All**」: support for prevention of communicable diseases, their detection at an early stage, and a response to public health crisis

## II. Priority Cooperation Areas and Implementation Strategy

### A. Public Health

#### 1. Peru's National Development Plans and Needs

The specified priority objectives set by the Peruvian Ministry of Health<sup>1</sup> in the **2016-2021 Health Sector Strategic Plan**<sup>2</sup> are as follows:

- To improve the health of the population, including the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality, the reduction of infant malnutrition, and transmissible and non-transmissible disease control
- To extend insurance coverage for health protection
- To apply the stewardship (rectoria) and governance to the health system to benefit the population

**Health Sector Reform Plan**<sup>3</sup> announced by the Peruvian government in September 2013 specified the following key policies:

- Achieve a culture of preventive care and self-health management
- Increase health insurance coverage
- Increase the quality of health services
- Reduce burden of health costs

In the **2014-2019 WHO/PAHO Peru Cooperation Strategy**, the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) have identified the following key objectives for the further development of the health sector in Peru:

- Strengthening the policy authority of the Peruvian Ministry of Health
- Improving the quality of and access to health care services
- Building disease preventive and control systems
- Developing policies with consideration to social factors (human rights, gender issues, culture, etc.)

**Peru has significantly reduced the maternal and under-5 mortality rate in recent years.** The maternal mortality rate was decreased from 185 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2006 to 68 deaths in 2010, while the under-5 mortality rate was reduced from 55 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 16.9 deaths in 2013. **However, more effort is needed to further reduce the rates as they still remain above the OECD average of 10 deaths per 100,000 live births and 4 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. The cause of this gap is identified to be the disparity between interregional health care services.**

Notwithstanding rapid economic growth, the economic gap between classes and other factors still make Peru a country with **the second highest number of**

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<sup>1</sup>Ministerio de Salud (MINSa)

<sup>2</sup>2016-2021 Plan Estratégico Sectorial Multianual-PESEM

<sup>3</sup>Reforma en Salud

**tuberculosis incidence in Latin America**, preceded only by Brazil. **The spread of drug-resistant tuberculosis is a serious national concern.**

The improved life expectancy and growing elderly population is rapidly changing the population structure. As a result, **the prevalence rate of non-communicable diseases** (such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes) **is increasing.**

**The national decentralization policy implementation delegates the regional health service to the local government.** The localization of primary health service is important to reach the community level. However, the Peruvian Ministry of Health could no longer strongly intervene in the regional health policy implementation procedures. **Improved capacity building at the local level is needed to enhance the health care system and disease prevention and control.**

Overall, the **following national tasks remain:**

- Countering non-communicable diseases highly prevalent in urban areas
- Effective control of epidemic diseases (dengue fever, chikungunya) which regularly outbreak in the mountainous sierra regions and selva tropical rainforests
- Reducing interregional and inter-class health care inequalities triggered by national decentralization

## **2. Implementation Strategy**

Korea's support strategy for Peru will be based on Peru's Bicentenary Plan, 2016-2021 Health Sector Strategy Plan, and Health Sector Reform Plan with particular focus on **marginalized and low-income group**. Korea's experience with improving key health indicators, improving life expectancy rate, and implementing community-based communicable disease prevention policy will be shared in the process.

Korea's CPS will support:

### **a. Prevention and control of non-communicable disease (NCD) with focus on primary public health system**

- Korea will continue to work on reducing health inequality and strengthening the public health system in Peru. Additional consideration will be given to the changing national health trend with particular focus on the rising non-communicable diseases. Partnerships with international organizations with effective local network and sufficient human resources such as WHO and UNICEF could be reviewed.

### **b. Prevention and control of multi-drug-resistant or extensively drug-resistant (MDR/XDR) tuberculosis**

- Korea will expand its support to strengthen the capacity for prevention and control of tuberculosis as a response to the tuberculosis highly prevalent in the marginalized (low-income) groups in urban areas.

- The focus will also be put on the primary health care service's tuberculosis diagnosis capacity, recovery rate, and provision of guidance on proper ingestion of medication and enhancement of other relevant social factors.

**c. Participate in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)**

- Korea will actively participate in the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) and provide support to the strengthening of the national response system for communicable disease.

**B. Governance (Public Administration)**

**1. Peru's National Development Plans and Needs**

**The Peruvian government has been showing great interest in utilizing ICT-based technologies in different parts of the government policy implementation, especially in the public administration sector.**

The Peruvian Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) has selected the following key agendas for public administration in the **2013-2016 Implementation Plan of the National Policy of Public Management Modernization<sup>4</sup>**:

- Simplify administrative process
- Establish e-government to realize open government
- Improve transparency in government policies
- Increase public participation and monitoring

In the **2013-2016 National Plan of Administrative Simplification<sup>5</sup>**, the PMC has selected the following priority tasks:

- Simplify administrative procedures for the public
- Provide quality IT-based administrative services
- Develop a public service model for the public
- Strengthen the processes to simplify administrative work

In addition, the Office of National Electronic Government and Information (ONGEI) under the PCM has established the **Peruvian Digital Agenda 2.0** and **specified the use of ICT to increase administrative transparency and governance, and to incubate related industries which in turn will increase the productivity of the private sector and improve national competitiveness.**

**<2015 Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)>**

	<b>Voice and Accountability</b>	<b>Political Stability and Absence of Violence</b>	<b>Government Effectiveness</b>	<b>Regulatory Quality</b>	<b>Rule of Law</b>	<b>Control of Corruption</b>
Peru	54	29	44	69	34	32
Korea	69	52	80	84	81	70

\*WGI, out of 100 points

<sup>4</sup>Plan de Implementación de la Política Nacional de Modernización de la Gestión Pública 2013-2016

<sup>5</sup>Plan Nacional de Simplificación Administrativa 2013-2016

Moreover, Peru's interest in ICT goes beyond improving the public administration process. **Peru's interest in developing the ICT industry is a part of its efforts to diversify its industrial structure**, which is heavily centered upon primary industries such as mining and agriculture. To this end, **the Peruvian National Competitiveness Council<sup>6</sup> and the National Policy for the Development of Science, Technology and Technological Innovation (2016) included 'innovation, science and technology' as the key national development areas, and identified ICT as an academic-industrial cooperation sector** to achieve development goals.

However, the large disparity amongst the regions<sup>7</sup>, industries and ethnic groups which causes public safety problems as well as social problems remains as a challenge and needs to be addressed by successful IT-based public and economic policy implementation.

## **2. Implementation Strategy**

Korea's support strategy for Peru will be based on Peru's Bicentenary Plan, 2013-2016 Implementation Plan of the National Policy of Public Management Modernization, 2013-2016 National Plan of Administrative Simplification, and Peruvian Digital Agenda 2.0.

Korea will support the design and implementation of policies and plans to build ICT-based systems to support the tasks of the public entities, strengthening the capacities in the use of ICT in order to increase the public administrative capacities; on the other hand, the establishment of other plans and policies oriented towards the promotion of science and technology, ICT and productive diversification.

Korea's own experience in public administration development will be reflected in its development cooperation programs. In particular, advanced e-government development and relevant policies for effective public administration will be shared in the process.

Korea's CPS will support:

### **a. Public sector modernization policy**

- Based on Korea's relative advantage in e-government capacities and public administrative service, Korea will support Peru's realization of 'public sector modernization policy' and 'national administrative efficiency enhancement policy,' contributing to the establishment of an effective and efficient governance in Peru.
- IT-based public work system and human resource capacity development will be given priority as it would strengthen each organization's administrative capacity.

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<sup>6</sup>Consejo Nacional de la Competividad

<sup>7</sup>The capital region, including Lima and Callao, account for 55% of the Peruvian GDP.



- As such, Korea plans to integrate the cooperation network of public sector as well as strengthen cooperation by such means as establishing a master plan for e-government development to systemize the general work of the public sector and boost efficiency.

**b. Strengthen administrative capacities of local government to support the government's decentralization policy and balanced national growth**

- Efforts to reduce administrative capacity gaps between the central and local governments will be supported along with the implementation of policies promoting science and technology and ICT.

## **C. Environmental Protection**

### **1. Peru's National Development Plans and Needs**

**In the past, Peru suffered from various economic, social and cultural problems caused by climate change.** Peru's economy was severely affected by El Niño, the damage of which amounted to \$6.8 billion in the period between 1982 and 1987. According to the 2030 climate scenario prepared by the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Peru (SENAMHI), **El Niño will continue to greatly impact the country, and the accumulated losses would reach 1-4% of GDP in 2013 and 3-20% of GDP in 2050.**

Considering the several risks of disasters that its population faces because of nature and its geographic location, and in accordance with the international framework, the **Peruvian Government established the National System for Risk Management of Disaster (SINAGERD) in order to identify and reduce the risks associated with danger, minimize their effects (e.g.. those that are consequences of climate change), avoid generating new risks, and be prepared for disaster.** However, the **SINAGERD needs to move forward in developing specific mechanisms and legal instruments to establish an effective system of risk reduction and disaster response.**

At the implementation level, the Peruvian Ministry of Environment recently started the **Forest Conservation Program for Mitigation of Climate Change<sup>8</sup>** to halt deforestation, mitigate climate change, and contribute to the sustainable development in line with the Peruvian Third National Communication to the UN Climate Change Conference (2010-2015), **Climate Change National Strategy (2015)**, and **National Policy on International Technical Cooperation (2012)**.

In this regard, **'forestry and climate change' was included in the National Environmental Action Plan 2011-2021<sup>9</sup>** as one of the key areas for development. The Action Plan aims to improve the quality of life and achieve a sustainable national development by preserving the ecosystem.

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<sup>8</sup>Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación de Cambio Climático

<sup>9</sup>Plan Nacional de Acción Ambiental: PLANAA - Perú 2011 - 2021

Two priority goals identified in the 'forestry and climate change' area are **the preservation of a total of 54 million hectares of forest including the halt in its logging, and the 47.5% reduction of national GHG emissions.** The detailed goals are:

- Reserve primary forest and reduce deforestation rate
- Promote national afforestation actions, promote low-carbon economy, and reduce GHG emissions as a driver for economic growth
- Evaluate and reduce vulnerability to climate changes
- Develop and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy for local government
- Prevent soil degradation and strengthen capacity to respond to droughts

Forest preservation program is important for mitigating the effects of climate change, preserving biodiversity, water reserves and soil, and reducing carbon dioxide emissions. Peru has rich forest resources, boasting around 72 million hectares (ha) of forest, which is the 9<sup>th</sup> largest forest in the world and the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest forest in South America. In this regard, **rich biodiversity and natural resources are closely tied to 65% of the country's economy, including food, agriculture, fishery, livestock industry, and eco-tour. However, approximately 150,000ha of forest was annually logged from 1990 to 2000, which calls for a better forest preservation effort.**

To preserve biodiversity, the Peruvian government aims to improve the efficiency in managing water reserves and preserve ecosystem. More specifically, **the government plans to reduce logging by 20% per year, strengthen ecosystem management capacity in public agency, and develop an ecosystem preservation system.**

## **2. Implementation Strategy**

Korea's support strategy will be based on Peru's National System for Risk Management (SINAGERD), the Climate Change National Strategy, and the National Environmental Action Plan 2011-2021. Korea's experience in afforestation and climate change mitigation technology will be reflected in its development cooperation where relevant.

Korea's CPS will support:

### **a. National Disaster Risk Management System capacity building program to attend disasters**

- National Disaster Risk Management System capacity building program will be planned periodically to address disasters, including climate change (El Niño), while the projects on afforestation and related policy development will be explored.

### **b. Preservation of Amazonian forest and promotion of renewable energy for remote regions**

- The forest restoration and the greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reduction are the Korean government's other focus areas for program identification and development as its contribution to another key priority for the Environmental Protection Agenda in Peru: the response to climate change and the preservation of biodiversity. The support will be geared towards Northern Peru such as Loreto region and Amazonas region.
- The Korean government will also explore possible opportunities for cooperation with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and other international organizations with relevant expertise in Peru.

## D. Transport

### 1. Peru's National Development Plans and Needs

**The National Competitiveness Agenda 2014-2018<sup>10</sup>** prepared by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) **has identified 'improvement of logistics and transport infrastructure' as one of the key strategic areas.** The review from the reports show that there indeed is a need to improve the logistics and transportation infrastructure. **The transportation infrastructure in Peru is rated below the average of Latin American states** according to the 2016-2017 Global Competitiveness Report, while **the logistics cost to the product value is 29%, which is well beyond the OECD's average of 9%.**

#### <2014 World Logistics Performance Index (LPI) >

Category	Peru	Brazil	Mexico	Chile	Colombia	Korea, Rep.
LPI Score	2.84	2.94	3.13	3.26	2.64	3.67
Infrastructure	2.72	2.93	3.04	3.17	2.44	3.79

Ref: World Bank (2014)

#### < Logistics Costs as a Percentage of Product Value >

Category	Paraguay	Central America	Peru	Chile	USA	OECD
%	34%	32%	29%	18%	9.5%	9%

Ref: Guasch (2012)

Prior to the PCM's National Competitiveness Agenda, the Peruvian Ministry of Transport and Communications has identified the following goals in the **Multi-Year Strategic Plan for the Transport and Communications Sectors 2012-2016<sup>11</sup>**:

- Expand logistics facilities

<sup>10</sup>Agenda de Competividad 2014-2018

<sup>11</sup>Plan Estratégico Sectorial Multianual Sector Transportes y Comunicaciones, 2012-2016

- Improve the quality of logistics services
- Expand communications services
- Increase private sector investment
- Facilitate national decentralization
- Establish and reform relevant organizations and regulations

With the continued effort to improve the logistics and the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Peruvian Ministry of Transport and Communications established the **Mid-to-Long-Term Development Plan for Transport and Logistics Services**<sup>12</sup> which focused on promotion of national development and trade through **the improvement of logistics through large-scale infrastructure investment and reform, and the establishment of relevant agency and the drafting of legal framework**. The Ministry is also actively seeking ways to adopt an intelligent transportation system (ITS) as a means to modernize transport system and improve logistics.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Transport and Communications is currently making a large investment for the improvement of the national road network (Red Vial Nacional). **The long term plan aims to increase the percentage of paved roads from 53% (2011) to 86%.**

In the case of railways, **Peru has recently started planning the construction of an inter-oceanic railway between Brazil and Peru** to facilitate beans exports, as well as the Costal Train (Tren de la Costa), which will link Tumbes, a coastal region in northwestern Peru bordering Ecuador, to mid-southern region of Ica along the shoreline.

For the national capital, **the expansion of the subway system is being planned with a goal to minimize the financial loss from traffic congestion**. On the national level, **the Peruvian government is planning to integrate a metropolitan fare system** to reduce the cost burden of public transportation as one of the priority tasks.

In addition, **the Ministry and the City of Lima are jointly working on modernizing the public transport system (Bus, Kombi) in the capital city** with the support of UN's Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) program.

## 2. Implementation Measures

Korea's support will be based on Peru's Multi-Year Strategic Plan for the Transport and Communications Sectors 2012-2016 and Mid-to-Long-Term Development Plan for Transport and Logistics Services. Also, Korea's experience in national transportation network and logistics system development and ICT-based intelligent transport system (ITS) will be reflected in its development cooperation.

Korea's CPS will support:

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<sup>12</sup>Plan de Desarrollo de los Servicios Logísticos de Transporte - Plan de Mediano y Largo Plazo

- a. Capacity building program for improvement of traffic signal system and implementation of policy reform**
  - The focus will be put on ICT-based transport system reform in Lima and major cities to alleviate traffic situation to road safety
- b. Improve traffic efficiency and road safety through pilot big-data-based smart city traffic program**
- c. Explore possible opportunity for development cooperation project with MDBs**
  - Aside from technical advice, collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) could be considered for large-scale infrastructure projects.

### **III. Assumptions**

The following assumptions may affect Korea's strategy and approach to development cooperation in Peru.

1. The Peruvian government's budget availability in priority areas set in this strategy will be maintained.
2. The Korean government and the Peruvian regional and local governments will continue to share a strong partnership after the Peruvian local election of 2018.
3. The vulnerabilities to climate change impacts, including earthquake and flood, in the project areas will be reduced, and its adaptation capacity will be strengthened.

## IV. Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) Evaluation Framework

<b>Peru's National Development Plan 2021</b> Reducing the national poverty rate and absolute poverty rate to below 10% by 2021 through human resource development, balanced regional development, and increase in productivity				
CPS Strategic Goals				
Priority Areas	Goals	Challenges	Performance by Priority Area	Evaluation Index
<b>Public Health</b>	Reduce health inequalities between social groups by strengthening capacity for disease prevention and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralized health system</li> <li>• Low level of budget in health sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened capacity of human resources and infrastructure for national infectious disease control</li> <li>• Establishment of a system for prevention and control of chronic diseases</li> </ul>	<p><b>CPS Conformity</b> (whether a project has been appropriately identified and developed in accordance to the CPS goals)</p> <p><b>Project Implementation Status</b> (whether projects aligned with CPS has been implemented)</p>
<b>Governance (Public Administration)</b>	Strengthen Peru's public administration capacities and industry competitiveness by utilizing ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of ICT infrastructure and personnel capacities</li> <li>• Low level of public investment on innovation, science and technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of an innovative start-up entrepreneurship center</li> <li>• Development of an e-trade system for the exports and imports of Peruvian SMEs for the internal commerce and their insertion in global value chains</li> <li>• Development of the Integrated Registry for the National Cultural Heritage Management</li> <li>• Development of the Mine Hazard Remediation Management System</li> <li>• Strengthen capacities of personnel and organization for the promotion of ICT innovation and entrepreneurship in Arequipa</li> </ul>	
<b>Climate Change and Environment</b>	Strengthen capacity of mitigation, adaptation and response to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of policy and implementation level</li> <li>• Low level of local government participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen research capacity for marine climate</li> <li>• Establish sustainable pilot energy solution project in Amazon region</li> </ul>	
<b>Transportation</b>	Strengthened transport system and policy capacity to improve city competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of engagement among different modes of transport</li> <li>• Low level of awareness on road safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve capacity of public officials in charge of public transport systems in major cities</li> </ul>	
<b>Assumptions</b>		1. Budget availability 2. Local partnership 3. Vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and adaptation capacity		

## **V. Mid-Term Allocation Plan**

Korea aims to allocate 70% of Korea's ODA to **priority areas** of bilateral cooperation, while some flexibility will be applied in order to respond to urgent humanitarian demands and socio-economic changes in Peru.

Also, resource allocation will be adjusted based on program mission, policy dialogue, interim monitoring, delay in projects and other possible changes in circumstances.

Budget allocation could also be adjusted during budget discussions and project planning stages and is subject to parliamentary decision.

## **VI. Partnership Plan**

### **1. Partnership between donors**

Development cooperation projects in Peru should consider the possible engagement with the Single Window Master Plan currently being planned by the Peruvian government and IDB, and KOICA's E-Trade Facilitation Project for Peruvian Export-Import SMEs: e-PYMEX and VUCE-B2B (2014-2018, \$5mil) project.

The Korean government will review a possible opportunity to contribute to VUCE-based e-trade facilitation system and services for SMEs so to increase the usability of the Single Window for Foreign Trade (VUCE 2.0) and strengthen the competitiveness of Peruvian SMEs.

The Korean government will seek to cooperate with the GCF to implement the wetland preservation project as a response to Peru's priority in environmental preservation in the Amazonian wetlands and the increase in GHG emission.

With regard to the project 'Development of the Integrated Registry for the National Cultural Heritage Management in Peru (2015-2018, \$8mil)', cooperation with UNESCO will be reviewed with a view to establishing a cultural heritage classification system that meets the international standards.

### **2. Partnerships with the private sector**

The Korean government will collaborate with local NGOs in Peru and other important stakeholders such as private enterprises, universities, and regional and local governments to ensure the sustainability of cooperation projects and provide the necessary support to the Multi-Actor partnership for sustainable implementation process.

### **3. Alignment**

The Korean government will use its comparative advantage in the experience of developing and implementing project in Peru, and align the identification and development of projects with the Bicentenary Plan (Plan Bicentenario). Moreover,

the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals will represent an important reference to promote its implementation.

The progress of projects will be shared with the Peruvian government through quarterly or biannual meetings as the Korean government's efforts to improve the predictability of projects and prevent any hindrance to project implementation.

#### **4. Donor harmonization**

The Korean government will share the progress of the project and develop cooperation projects with other donor organizations by actively participating in working group meetings<sup>13</sup> and technical meetings of the priority area. In addition, the Korean government will seek to further engage grant and loan and different mode of projects, cooperate with various government ministries, dispatch volunteer groups, and invite trainees to fellowship programs to improve project effectiveness.

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<sup>13</sup> The Bureau of International Cooperation Partners in Health (La Mesa de Socios en Cooperación Internacional en Salud); Members of the South American Health Sector Technical Working Group (TWG): Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela