

What does it mean for Peru to achieve sustainable development by 2030?



Javier Abugattás, from Ceplan, stressed the need to design policies taking into account demographic trends, the needs of the population, the risks of the territory, climate change and the conditions for production and long-term productivity.

Sustainable development is based on three fundamental pillars: economic development, social development and environmental protection. In this framework, Peru has taken as reference the 2030 Agenda, focused on the wellbeing of people, as well as on harmony with nature. The development of a country must be inclusive and sustainable. What are the measures that the State carries out in order for this scenario to be

fulfilled? The president of Ceplan, Javier Abugattás, spoke on this subject.

Integrating economic, social and environmental policies and achieving results through a better institutional framework is a great challenge. While it is a difficult task, it is essential to achieve sustainable development that ensures that everyone reaches their potential in a balanced and socially har-

monious environment, said Javier Abugattás, president of the Board of Directors of the National Center for Strategic Planning (Ceplan).

In his opinion, due to the heterogeneity existing in the country, the task of integrating and updating policies and plans for development becomes much more complex. Therefore, having timely and comprehensive information will allow to build scenarios, formulate policies, plans and achieve results.

1/ The event "Sustainable and inclusive development", co-organized by the European Union, had as its main speaker Javier Abugattás, president of the Board of Directors of the National Center for Strategic Planning (Ceplan). The commentators were Paola Bustamante, former Minister of Development and Social Inclusion, and Javier Herrera, director of research at the Institute of Research for Development (IRD). Moderated by Gabriela Elgegrén, Prosperity and Poverty Reduction Officer of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Abugattás said that for decision making in public policies, and its continuous improvement, it is essential to know the diverse and complex realities of the country. It is also necessary to be aware of demographic trends, the needs of the population, the diversity and risks of the territory, such as climate change and the conditions for production and long-term productivity.

As reference, he mentioned the existence of the georeferenced system of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Sayhuite) that, even imperfectly, integrates spatial data and information from the various sectors of the State, and is a fundamental tool for territorial decision-making. It is expected that Peru can have in two years a better infrastructure of spatial data that integrates all the useful bases of the public sector.

LOCAL AND WORLD SCENARIO

The official recalled that, in September 2016, discussions and revisions of global trends and scenarios



Javier Herrera argues that the demographic recompositions and the spatial distribution of the population will represent new challenges in several dimensions.



According to Paola Bustamante, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals it is important to look at the quality and access to basic services, especially in rural areas, to close gaps.

that allowed progress in the updating of national-level policies to guide the operation of the state in the territory were initiated. He also highlighted the importance of incorporating studies and diagnoses of global trends, population growth, labor force and climate change, as aspects to be taken into account in the planning processes for the scenarios of the coming years.

In 2050, climate change will be much more evident and to fully understand it will require scientific research, because the effect will be differentiated in each country. So, the relevant questions are: will the infrastructure and services be adapted to these changes? How will each productive sector respond? Abugattás considers that enormous changes are required in the patterns of production and consumption in all countries if the goal of limiting temperature rise to two degrees Celsius is to be achieved, as stated in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

In 2070, the estimated popu-

lation will be approximately 43.7 million inhabitants and will have an aging profile similar to that of the current developed countries. Under this scenario, the relevant questions are: will the pension system have been adequate to ensure everyone's pension? What productive employment opportunities will there be in the face of the demand that will generate 500,000 births per year? What diseases will affect the most? the population in different areas of the territory?

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PERU: POLICIES MUST SEE GLOBAL TRENDS AND COUNTRY FRAMEWORK

At the beginning of 2017, progress was made in the construction of a concerted vision of the country's future, one of its main references being the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as optimizing the State's action in accordance with best practices. Likewise, it is projected that, by 2020, the majority of public entities will have policies and plans that ensure that, by the year 2030, all people can develop their potential, achieve adaptation to climate change and have the risks in mind; In addition, there must be a peaceful Peruvian society in which no one is harmed by avoidable causes. All this will be possible, he said, under a general framework for updating policies and plans that will take into account global and regional trends (demographic changes, climate change, socio-economic level), the supranational framework (2030 Agenda, OECD) and the

country framework. (State policies and general government policies).

Abugattás added that the National Accord Forum is expected to define by consensus the long-term concerted vision of the country, in order to update the State policies and the National Development Strategic Plan before 2021. Furthermore, by 2020 it is expected that achieve better policies and plans in the territory, taking as reference basins and "By 2020 it is expected that better policies and plans in the territory, taking as a reference basins and provinces, and integrating the actions of society and the State for the well-being of the population." provinces, and integrating the actions of society and the state for the welfare of the population.

NATIONAL AGENDA: FACING DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND POLITICAL ARTICLES

Javier Herrera, a researcher at the Research Institute for Development (France), stressed the impor-

tance of the long-term perspective adopted by Ceplan. In his opinion, the demographic recompositions, in particular of age groups and the spatial distribution of the population, will represent new challenges in several dimensions. In the first place, there is a greater concentration of the population in large coastal cities and a relative depopulation in the small cities and rural areas of the sierra. Transport problems and environmental pollution and the associated health problems will be exacerbated if adequate measures are not taken. The consequences on health will have a high social cost in terms of higher morbidity and mortality rates, as well as an economic cost due to higher health expenses and lost lives. The concentration of the population in the cities and the persistence of high levels of inequality will exacerbate the problems linked to residential segregation, particularly in terms of social cohesion and citizen security.

He also said that the aging of the population (which increases the dependency ratio) has two impor-



In 2070, it is estimated that Peru will have 43.7 million inhabitants and an aging profile similar to that of developed countries. This scenario poses great challenges for planning.

tant implications for the country: the greater pressure on pensions and the new pressures on the health and social protection system derived from the change in the profiles of mortality and morbidity. "Chronic diseases will prevail more and more, with the consequent implications for the costs of care and treatment," he said.

For a better diagnosis and the implementation of policies that face these challenges, Herrera argues that there is a need to improve the information systems so that they are capable of generating a new type of data. Administrative data must also be improved and combined with data from statistical sources. In addition, georeferenced data are needed at a fairly disaggregated level of the territory. This will allow, affirmed Herrera, to address new issues and tools for the definition of policies. An example of this is the study of the vulnerability to poverty and the concentration of the disadvantaged population in pockets of poverty. He stressed the importance of a global and integrated approach, which identifies the

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interactions between the different evoked challenges, an approach that has been guiding the prospective work of Ceplan.

Herrera concluded by underlining the importance of taking advantage of the lessons learned. He gave as an example territorial planning policies that seek to integrate territorial management into public policies and economic activities to fight against problems such as pollution, deforestation, among others.

INCLUSION AND OBJECTIVES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In turn, the former Minister of Development and Social Inclusion, Paola Bustamante, said that it is important to align all plans (national, sectoral, concerted, regional, etc.) to the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030). Bustamante stressed the importance of local development as a basis for competitiveness, the central point being the strengthening of human capital. In that sense, she suggested not planning with national averages, since the goals should be designed according to the reality and complexity of the country.

For this, she noted, it is necessary to generate detailed information for decision making, which should be a function of the citizen to close the existing gaps in the country. For this purpose, the articulation of the plans in the three levels of government is important.

In this line, she said that in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals it is important to look at

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the quality and access to basic services, especially in rural areas, in order to close gaps. He stressed that although there has been weakness in the planning of policies in the country, it can not be denied that in the five-year period 2011-2016 its articulation was achieved, focusing on the citizen.

Stefaan Pauwels, head of the Cooperation Section of the Delegation of the European Union (EU) in Peru, spoke of the EU consensus on development, whose central focus is the eradication of poverty. The official said that they work with countries in five areas that are related to each other: people, planet, prosperity, peace and association. Pauwels gave as an example a part of the work that they develop in Peru via cooperation. Currently, work has been done with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (Midis) to ensure the inclusion of populations that are still living in poverty. "There are advances, but there are pockets of poverty and extreme poverty that must be attacked. We are looking for ways to approach these excluded communities, via health services, education and social programs," he said.