







The Concerted Regional Development Plan (CRDP) is a management instrument with a territorial approach, as well as adaptation and mitigation to climate change, of an integral and dynamic nature, guiding departmental development. It allows for the optimization of economic resources by directing them towards the effective, efficient, and effective implementation of activities and projects that meet the needs and expectations of the population to achieve their well-being, determined in the dimensions of development with the purpose of achieving the desired future.

Article 6 of the Organic Law of Regional Governments states that regional development includes the coherent and effective application of policies and instruments for economic, social, population, cultural, and environmental development, through plans, programs, and projects aimed at generating conditions that allow economic growth according to the context that includes sociodemographic and environmental dynamics; with emphasis on the full exercise of the rights of men and women on equal terms.

The process of formulating the Concerted Regional Development Plan 2023-2033 of the Ucayali department has been developed through the consensus of the

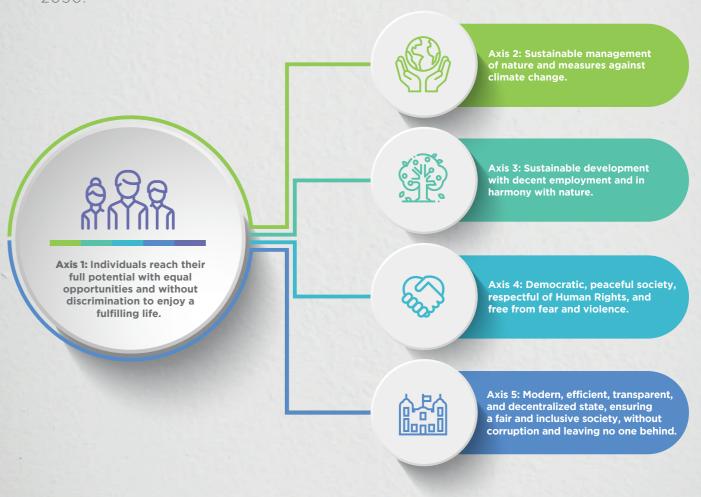
Regional Coordination Council and the determined commitment to participation of local actors led by their authorities. In such a way that the feelings, expectations, and consensual proposals of the citizenry as a whole have been collected in each and every one of the districts (17) that make up the Ucayali department; and in this process, which has been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, we have been strengthened by the important role played by international technical cooperation and the governing body of the country's National Strategic Planning System, providing us with solid methodological technical assistance consistent with the Guideline for the Concerted Regional Development Plan, approved by Resolution of the Presidency of the Board of Directors No. 028-2021/ CEPLAN/PCD.

The value of this document lies in its construction in democratic and decentralized spaces, with an emphasis on the participation of representatives of indigenous organizations and the general population, with the firm purpose of contributing to the sustainable development of this Amazonian department.

MANUEL GAMBINI RUPAY
Regional Governor of Ucayali

# Vision of Peru by 2050

Peru has a Vision for 2050, approved by consensus at the National Agreement Forum, and is part of the National Strategic Development Plan for 2050. This vision represents the aspirations of the entire population and describes a future state of wellbeing that we aim to achieve in the country by 2050.



In this sense, the Ucayali department shares this vision, aiming to achieve the well-being and progress of the population of the department. This long-term plan establishes its objectives and actions for the period 2023 - 2033, through six dimensions for intervention in the territory with a comprehensive approach.

## **LEAVING TRACES FOR THE PROGRESS** AND WELL-BEING OF THE UCAYALI POPULATION

## Sociodemographic

RSO 1 | Improve living conditions of the population..

RSO 2 - Enhance healthcare quality.

RSO 3 - Improve education quality.

**RSO 4** Enhance population habitability.

#### **Environmental**

Ensure environmental







**RSO 7** | Improve connectivity in the department.



Governance

RSO 8 - Enhance governance in the department.

### **Economic**

RSO 6 | Develop sustainable economic activities.



## **Disaster Risk Management**

RSO 9 - Reduce vulnerability to disaster risk.

During the formulation process of this plan, public problems were identified, defined as a social construct that hinders achieving the desired situation and affects the development of the population and its surroundings. Prioritization was done by consensus, as explained in the following pages.









- High level of social exclusion of the indigenous population in the department of Ucayali.
- Limited exercise of cultural rights of the population.
- Social exclusion of vulnerable population.
- Undocumented children.
- High exclusion and discrimination of people with disabilities.
- Loss of customs and traditions among young indigenous population.
- Ineffective citizen security system.
- Presence of mafias around land trafficking.
- Deficient police security system.
- Overlapping incompatible land uses.
- High index of violence against women and family groups.
- Prevalence of alcoholism.
- · Growing illicit economy.
- · Adolescents engaging in criminal activities.
- RSO 2: Improve health quality.

**RSO 1: Improve** 

living conditions

of the population.

- Limited access to quality health services.
- Limited supply of medical supplies.
- Limited number of doctors per inhabitants.
- Incipient concern for mental health.
- RSO 3: Improve education quality.
- Low levels of learning achievement in boys and girls.
- Weak cultural relevance of educational services.
- Limited years of schooling in the population.
- High inequality in the integral development of young female population.
- RSO 4: Improve population habitability.
- · Limited access to decent housing.
- Limited access and coverage of electricity in rural households.
- Limited access to quality drinking water and basic sanitation services.









RSO 5: Ensure environmental quality.

- Deterioration of environmental quality.
- Inadequate management of solid and liquid waste.
- Weak integrated management of climate change.
- Increase in greenhouse gas emissions in productive sectors of goods and services.
- Decrease in biological diversity.
- Increase in deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems.







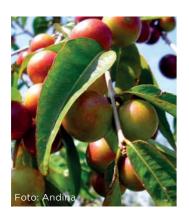
RSO 6: Develop sustainable economic activities.

- Low competitiveness of agricultural, aquaculture, and forestry productive chains.
- Deficient, competitive, sustainable, and diversified tourism offer to meet emerging markets.
- Limited control and surveillance of hydrobiological resource infrastructure.
- Limited promotion of decent and productive employment.
- Low competitiveness of mining activity in the department of Ucayali and presence of illegal mining.

6

**RSO 6: Develop** sustainable economic activities.

- Incipient management of productive processes with circular economy models in the productive sectors of goods and services in the department.
- Farmers in border areas without titled plots.
- Insufficient development of science, technology, and technological
- Low competitiveness of the value chain of fishing and aquaculture activities.
- Limited development of the manufacturing industry and weak producer associations.
- Low export competitiveness of the Ucayali department.
- Weak management and support in the promotion of products with non-timber forest resources.



















**RSO 8: Improve** 

- High incidence of public and private corruption.
- · Poor public management.
- Weak environmental and territorial governance.
- · Lack of interest and limited citizen participation and oversight.



## **Infrastructure and services** dimension







**RSO 7: Improve** connectivity in the department.

- Poor infrastructure of paved roads, dirt roads, and rural paths.
- Limited communication coverage of telephone, fixed internet, television, and broadcasting in rural and border areas.

**RSO 9: Reduce** vulnerability to disaster risk.

## **Disaster risk management** dimension





- Poor disaster risk management.
- High vulnerability of the population and infrastructure to floods.
- Public infrastructure exposed and vulnerable to hazards generated by natural and anthropic phenomena.
- Losses and damages to population and livelihoods due to the effects of climate change.
- Weak understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions.



The concerted prioritization of public problems resulted in variables (what needs to be changed), which were also prioritized, and from which the strategic objectives were determined to contribute to overcoming them. To achieve each strategic objective, it was necessary to identify all possible strategic actions to achieve it.

For the implementation process of the Plan, milestones were established in the years 2023, 2026, and 2033, with the purpose of assessing progress and results.

## RSO 1: IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION

## Regional Strategic Actions

Strengthening population security services.

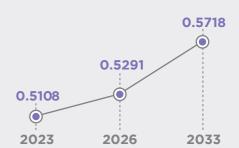
Strengthening mechanisms for the protection of indigenous peoples.

Ensuring attention to vulnerable populations.

Promoting attention to the border population.

## We will increase the Departmental Human Development Index.





#### How do we envision ourselves in 2033?

By the year 2033, with the timely implementation of measures and the application of technological mechanisms in telecommunications, the prevalence rates of citizen insecurity are reduced, where the rate of people detained for committing crimes is reduced to **35.09%** and the percentage of the population victimized by any criminal act to **7.69%**. This is due to the measures implemented by the State through projects that assist in equipping with surveillance cameras, drones, vehicles, and strengthening local and regional security committees. Likewise, attention to the border population is promoted, through an increase to **98.0%** of the population covered by some form of health insurance.

## Regional Strategic Actions

Promote preventive health in the population.

Reduce maternal neonatal mortality.

Promote early childhood development.

Prevent pregnancy in girls and adolescents.

Improve the mental health of the population.

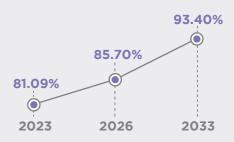
Reduce prevalent diseases in the population.

Reduce noncommunicable diseases in the population.

#### **RSO 2: IMPROVE HEALTH QUALITY**

Increase the population enrolled in some form of health insurance.





#### How do we envision ourselves in 2033?

By 2033, the quality of health is adequate, timely, and optimal, with a regional integrated health system serving as a national and international reference for its good practices in health management and sanitary strategies. Leveraging technological advances such as telehealth to alleviate appointment service congestion. As a result, the prevalence of early childhood diseases decreases with the active participation of responsible sector institutions, through efficient management and implementation of public policies, aiming for adequate equipment of health facilities with supplies and professionals, substantially improving service, reflected in the decrease of chronic child malnutrition in children under 5 years old (10.0%) and anemia in children under 35 months old (35.0%), promoting and fostering a preventive culture among citizens.

10

#### **RSO 3: IMPROVE EDUCATION QUALITY**

#### Regional **Strategic Actions**

Strengthen educational services

Strengthen pedagogical management.

Ensure access to culturally relevant and inclusive education

Reduce student dropout rates.

Increase access to higher education

Promote citizen participation in educational management.

There will be a greater number of fourth-grade students performing at a satisfactory level in reading comprehension. 31.44%





There will be a greater number of fourth-grade elementary students who are at a satisfactory level in mathematical reasoning.
43.80%



#### How do we envision ourselves in 2033?

By 2033, education quality is enhanced through the use of information and communication technologies. Dropout rates in Regular Basic Education at the secondary level are reduced to 2.30%. The percentage of public school facilities with classrooms in good condition increases to 62.20%, and the illiteracy rate decreases to 1.0%, ensuring improved learning outcomes through supervision and monitoring by pedagogical support specialists and the proper distribution of bilingual teachers according to language proficiency. This is achieved by continuing to leverage the expansion of coverage of various social programs.

#### **RSO 4: IMPROVE POPULATION HABITABILITY**

#### RegionalStrategic **Actions**

Improve population access to water.

Increase access to sewerage services.

Expand access to electricity services.

Expand access to housing for the population



2023

2026

2033

Greater number of households with

#### How do we envision ourselves in 2033?

By 2033, population habitation improves sustainably. Access to sanitation services maintains its improvement with the implementation of a regional strategy, ensuring that 82.10% of the population has access to the public sewerage network. Regarding access to water services through the public network, better and continuous investment of resources and the granting of projects result in 96% of the population consuming water through the public network. Concerning access to electricity services through the public network, 92% of households in the department have the service, showing a progressive increase in coverage.

#### Regional **Strategic Actions**

Implement integrated solid waste management.

Implement wastewater treatment

Strengthen environmental oversight.

> Reduce deforestation of forests.

Restore degraded ecosystem surfaces.

Promote ecosystem conservation.

Promote the valorization of ecosystem services.

> Promote resilience to climate change.

#### **RSO 5: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**







#### How do we envision ourselves in 2033?

By 2033, environmental quality management improves in line with planned actions for climate change adaptation and sustainable economic development; municipalities effectively exercise their role in environmental oversight, and citizens are highly aware and care for their natural environment. Wastewater treatment volume increases to 27.50%, and parallelly, processes are developed to increase proper solid waste treatment to 85%. Likewise, reforested areas increase to 2.85%.

#### **RSO 6: DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

#### Regional **Strategic Actions**

Increase the added value of forest products.

Improve the sustainable productivity of production chains.

> Boost the competitiveness of economic agents.

Strengthen tourism offerings

Develop exportable offerings.

Position the Ucayali brand in national and international markets.

Promote bilateral economic corridors.



Increase the Gross Value Added variation rate of departmental economic activities production.



#### How do we envision ourselves in 2033?

By 2033, due to the reduction of risks such as informality and anthropogenic environmental damage, and reducing socio-environmental conflicts; the competitiveness of economic agents in the Ucayali department improves through the creation of jobs (including increasingly recognized green jobs) with adequate conditions; the promotion and incentives for formalization of businesses; decentralization of entities, police posts at borders; interinstitutional coordination for trade promotion, creation of decentralized industrial parks, and implementation of economic corridors; the value of goods and services exported in the department increases to 126.4 FOB (million dollars).

## RSO 7: IMPROVE CONNECTIVITY IN THE DEPARTMENT

## Regional Strategic Actions

Improve road network in the department.

Expand telecommunication services.

Improve airport, river, and lake connectivity in the department.

Increase the regional competitiveness index in the infrastructure pillar.



#### How do we envision ourselves in 2033?

By 2033, territorial connectivity continues to improve based on the continuous updating of the Departmental Road Plan, which prioritizes road projects in the region, improves protection infrastructure and channeling of critical points and vulnerable areas of roads; the unpaved road network in the region with inadequate service level is reduced to 15%. Regarding digital connectivity, which due to the COVID-19 pandemic became of utmost importance for supporting services such as (virtual) education, there is a significant increase in the percentage of households with internet service (73.8%) due to increased budget for investment projects in antenna placement and maintenance of rural satellite antennas.

## Regional Strategic Actions

Develop a culture of disaster risk prevention.

Improve population care.

Improve safety conditions in public service buildings.

Ensure disaster risk recovery.

Reduce inappropriate land occupation.

Reduce inappropriate land use.

Fewer people affected by emergency occurrences.



#### How do we envision ourselves in 2033?

**RSO 9: REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO DISASTER RISK** 

By 2033, vulnerability to disaster risks decreases, through the promotion of public-private actions to combat invasions, promotion of public-private housing projects, establishment of plans for relocation of peri-urban areas at risk, prohibition of providing services such as water, sewage, or electricity in hazard-exposed areas, formulation of Urban Development Plans with a Disaster Risk Management approach, reducing to 23.01% urban homes exposed to flooding. Thus, inappropriate land occupation decreases; likewise, 76% of municipalities conduct reactive management training, developing a culture of disaster risk prevention.

## RSO 8: IMPROVE GOVERNANCE IN THE DEPARTMENT

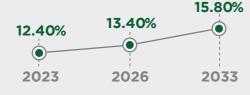
## Regional Strategic Actions

Improve land use planning.

Strengthen transparent public management.

Promote citizen participation in territorial management.

Greater number of people who believe their household's standard of living improved.



#### How do we envision ourselves in 2033?

By 2033, due to the increasing trend of corruption prevalence and greater distrust in State powers, transparency and good governance mechanisms are implemented, activating civil society participation in local and regional decision-making spaces. Virtual means of access to public spending information are implemented and promoted, strengthening transparent public management through a **91.21%** increase in spending execution progress.





www.gob.pe/regionucayali







