



Government focal points

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**Government
Contacts and
References**

Recent developments: National Action Plans, Laws, and Budget

2012

Peru approves the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents (PNAIA 2012-2021).

2013

The Defensoría Municipal del Niño y del Adolescente (DEMUNA) launches the Municipal Plan of action to strengthen municipal management.

Peru conducts the National Survey of Social Relations: (ENARES) which includes the voice of children regarding acts of violence against them, and approves the budget for 'Timely Attention to Children in a State of Abandonment.'

2014

Peru is included as one of the four countries worldwide to participate in the 'Multinational Study on the drivers of violence against children.'

2015

Peru conducts the second National Survey of Social Relations: (ENARES), followed by the adoption of Law No. 30403, which bans physical and humiliating punishment.

2017

Support is provided to over 10,000 children affected by an earthquake through the "Smiles" program

Law No. 1297, 'Protection of children without or at risk of losing parental care', is approved.

DEMUNA coverage reaches 95 per cent of districts.

2018

Peru approves Law No. 30466, which establishes procedural parameters and guarantees for the primary consideration of the best interests of the child.

Approval of regulatory frameworks are also granted to Law No. 1297 and Law No. 30403.

2019

The regulatory framework for DEMUNA (DS 005-2019) is approved.

Peru implements the 'Ponte en #ModoNiñez' strategy, which aims to promote safe public spaces, along with the implementation of the National Social Relations Survey (ENARES)



**Multi-stakeholder
Collaboration and
Consultation
with Children**

- In November 2016 the Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables (MIMP) was nominated as the governing body of childhood through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- The National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents 2012-2021 (PNAIA) is a space for coordination and articulation with different governmental and non-governmental actors. The Commission of Outcome 20 addresses violence against children.
- A working group developed the taxonomy of public Investment regarding children policies. These results were presented to the permanent multi-sectoral commission in charge of implementing the PNAIA 2012-2021. The methodology has been adopted as the official monitoring mechanism for implementation of the plan and public investment in children.

Investments from the End Violence Fund

- **CHS Alternativo** is working to implement legislative changes in the country to better incorporate online violence in the legal frameworks and to train justice operators, teachers, parents and children about how to protect themselves online.
- **Save the Children Peru** is partnering with a local NGO in Huánuco to train adolescents, service providers and adults about online safety via cascade trainings and two accredited diploma courses, as well as to engage and sensitize the public with communication campaigns.
- **ICMEC** and **Child Helpline International** are working to do research and legislative reviews, strengthen helplines, execute law enforcement training, and develop Stakeholder Action Plans on child online safety in Peru.



Data Collection and Situation Analysis

- In 2013, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics conducted the National Social Relations Survey, including data on violence against children. The survey was repeated in 2015.
- In 2014, Peru became one of four countries that participated in a multinational study of the drivers of violence, along with Italy, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.
- According to the National Social Relations Survey of 2015, 73 per cent of children from 9 to 11 years old and 81 per cent of children aged 12 to 17 years old were victims of some kind of violence in their home, at least once in their lives. 75 per cent of girls and boys aged 9 to 11 and 74 per cent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 have been victims of some type of violence by their peers in school, and 35 per cent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years were victims of sexual violence at some point in their life.

- In 2017 Peru approved Law No. 1297, which defines a model of intervention to protect the child against situations of risk and family abandonment.
- In June, 2018, Supreme Decree No. 003-2018-MIMP resulted in the approval of a regulatory framework for Law No. 30403 which prohibits the use of physical and humiliating punishment against children
- Soon thereafter the regulation of Law No. 30466 is approved, which sets parameters to guarantee the best interests of the child.
- MIMP and MINEDU approve guidelines for school coexistence, prevention and attention to violence against girls, boys and adolescents, a roadmap for the management of school coexistence, prevention, and attention to violence against girls, boys and adolescents in educational institutions. (Supreme Decree No. 004 -2018-MINEDU)
- Legislative Decree No. 1377 is approved, strengthening comprehensive protection services for children and adolescents.
- Peru has covered 95 per cent of 1780 national districts with the Child protection Service: DEMUNA.
- More than 17 Special Protection Units (UPE) and three Centers of Residential Attention in Emergency are strengthened.
- Peru has 47 JUGUEMOS services which are designed to strengthen the capabilities of children through playful methodologies that teach self-protection strategies. Five of these services are working on the itinerant Social Action platforms (PIAS), which reach communities on the banks of large rivers: Napo, Morona, Putumayo Alto, Putumayo Bajo and Lake Titicaca.

Peru has two budget programs to respond to violence against girls, boys and adolescents: PP No. 0080 'Combating Family Violence', which seeks to reduce violence towards women and family members; and PP No. 0117 'Timely Attention to Children in Presumed State of Abandonment', which aims to ensure that the mother, parent or caregiver assumes the parental role.



Collective Action and INSPIRE

Reporting into CRCs and SDG



Reported to the CRC in 2016.
Underwent UPR in 2017.



Reported to the High-Level Political Forum in 2017.



Opportunities for 2019 where End Violence will engage

Build political will/global movement

1. *Propose a national child protection policy aligned to the new social, normative and political reality of the country.*
2. *Implement the action plan within the framework of the protection policy*

Resource mobilization

3. *Increase resources through the budgetary programs including the MIMP budget and local government budgets.*

Equip practitioners

4. *Encourage new authorities to prioritize violence against children and use protection standards*
5. *Help decentralized governments implement the 'Ponte en Modo Niñez' strategy to ensure safe public spaces for children.*