



# Convention on the Rights of the Child

Distr.: General  
30 January 2025

Original: English

---

## Committee on the Rights of the Child Ninety-eighth session

### Summary record of the 2860th meeting\*

Held at the Palais Wilson, Geneva, on Tuesday, 21 January 2025, at 3 p.m.

*Chair:* Ms. Skelton

## Contents

Consideration of reports of States parties (*continued*)

*Combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru (continued)*

---

\* No summary record was issued for the 2859th meeting.

---

This record is subject to correction. Corrections should be set forth in a memorandum and also incorporated in a copy of the record. They should be sent within one week of the date of the present record to the Documents Management Section (DMS-DCM@un.org).

Any corrected records of the public meetings of the Committee at this session will be reissued for technical reasons after the end of the session.



*The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m.*

**Consideration of reports of States parties** (*continued*)

*Combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru (continued)* ([CRC/C/PER/6-7](#); [CRC/C/PER/QPR/6-7](#))

1. *At the invitation of the Chair, the delegation of Peru joined the meeting.*
2. **The Chair** (Country Task Force), noting that some members of the delegation would be participating via video link, invited the delegation to reply to the questions raised by Committee members at the 2858th meeting.
3. **A representative of Peru** said that the executive authorities had issued an expert opinion on the various bills being considered by Congress that might be incompatible with the Convention. The standards established in the Convention were taken into account during the drafting and discussion of those bills.
4. Within the next few days, the Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Groups would approve the constitution of a multisectoral working group responsible for analysing public expenditure on children and adolescents. Analysis of that expenditure had been conducted since 2014 in coordination with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and other agencies.
5. The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics conducted surveys and censuses to gather information on children and the general public. The persons handling the information were required by law to ensure that it remained confidential. Such information, which could be published only after it had been anonymized, could not be used by the tax authorities or the police.
6. All children in Peru were treated in accordance with the principles of equality, non-discrimination and the best interests of the child, taking into account their individual characteristics and situations. Regulatory instruments that expressly took account of disability, intercultural and rights-based perspectives were being developed to improve the support provided to children by the specialized services.
7. The workplan of the National Migration Authority for 2024 had included a section relating to the intercultural approach and peaceful coexistence between Peruvian nationals and foreigners. A thematic report on discrimination against migrants, xenophobia and the promotion of cultural diversity in Peru was being developed in coordination with the National Commission against Discrimination. The purpose of the report was to address instances of discrimination and xenophobia and to put forward a detailed analysis of their causes and consequences. The report also identified the most prevalent forms of discrimination, including in the traditional media and social networks.
8. The Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Groups would coordinate more closely with the Ministry of Culture with a view to mainstreaming the disability perspective. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was taking steps to strengthen the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, in line with a recommendation made by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. A report on that process, drawing on input from a number of State agencies, was being prepared. The ratification of the Inter-American Convention had been included in the agenda of the National Commission against Discrimination.
9. A temporary multisectoral committee had been established to follow up on the measures taken to support relatives of persons who had been killed or seriously injured in the protests in 2022. Financial support, as it happened, had been provided to the family members of nine deceased and five injured minors. Family members had also benefited from social programmes. The Public Prosecution Service was managing over 70 prosecution files relating to 338 accused persons, of whom 35 were members of the armed forces and 303 were members of the national police force. A special team was overseeing 16 especially complex cases.

10. Steps were taken for the official recognition of certificates of studies held by migrant students from countries with which Peru had entered into bilateral validation agreements. An alternative process was applied to recognize studies completed by students from countries with which there were no such agreements. Students who did not have a valid school certificate took a test to determine the grade in which they should be placed.

11. All children over 5 years of age who were studying in a public school and held a foreign resident's permit had access to comprehensive health insurance. Access to such insurance had been expanded to include pregnant minors in residential care centres, adolescents in youth centres and children covered by the Wasi Mikuna Programme, who were automatically affiliated with the insurance system. Under Act No. 32154, access to comprehensive health insurance had been granted to foreign nationals diagnosed with HIV/AIDS or tuberculosis.

12. Between 2014 and 2024, Peru had received 64,000 applications for asylum from children and adolescents, 90 per cent of whom were Venezuelan nationals. Foreign children and adolescents in vulnerable situations were granted special residency status, which entitled them to a foreign resident's permit. The permit, which allowed them to remain in Peru for at least a year, gave them access to various State services and programmes, including education and healthcare.

13. Data relating to incidents of violence recorded by the Peruvian National Police were differentiated according to whether the victim was an adult or a minor. Between January and September 2024, almost 8,000 complaints of rape had been recorded. In 60 per cent of those cases, the victims – the vast majority of them girls – had been children and adolescents. In 2023, more than 6,400 adolescents had been victims of sexual violence. Again, the vast majority of those victims had been girls.

14. A total of 433 women's emergency centres around the country provided specialized services to victims of violence, including older victims and victims with disabilities. Of the 433 centres, 185 were located in police stations. As of November 2024, the centres had attended to almost 155,000 people.

15. Under Act No. 30364 on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members, support had been provided to more than 58,000 child and adolescent victims of violence. Between 2000 and 2023, the proportion of women who believed that it was necessary to use physical punishment to raise their children had fallen from 33.4 to 20.1 per cent. The Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Groups implemented strategies to promote violence-free parenting, reaching more than 15,000 people in different parts of the country. Specialized support was provided to at-risk families, and efforts were made to promote healthy parenting, shared responsibility and respectful relationships between family members.

16. In a bid to combat enforced disappearance, a mobile phone application that women could use to access dedicated helplines had been launched. The application allowed users to create a list of up to six trusted people to whom alerts, including geolocation data, could be sent in the event that they were in danger. In an emergency, the application could identify the nearest police stations or women's emergency centres and make direct calls to the Peruvian National Police. Currently, more than 12,500 people had installed the application on their mobile phones.

17. Between 2010 and 31 December 2024, 607 teachers and 52 administrative workers had been reported for crimes of sexual violence in Condorcanqui Province. In addition, a total of 158 complaints that had not been filed within the required time had been referred to the Public Prosecution Service. More than 460 persons had been prevented from applying for jobs in schools because administrative or judicial proceedings that had not yet concluded had been instituted against them. In 2024, more than 2 million soles (S/.) had been allocated to pay the salaries of teachers hired to replace those who had been removed from their posts as a preventive measure. The Ministry of Education would ensure that funds were allocated to replace teachers hired in 2024 who had been removed from their posts.

18. Guidelines developed by the Ministry of the Interior contained specific provisions for how the police should deal with children and adolescents who had been subjected to acts of

violence, were at risk or lacked family protection. In 2023 and 2024, the Peruvian National Police had held 14 specialized workshops on the guidelines, providing training to more than 450 police officers who would be dealing with cases involving children and adolescents.

19. More than 4,900 police officers had received training in the regulations for preventing, punishing and eradicating violence against women and family members and in the technical health regulations for dealing with cases of rape. Sanctions were imposed on police officers who acted negligently in processing complaints. Police officers attended workshops on processing reports of disappearances that stressed the importance of initiating timely investigations. Under the Criminal Code, the sale of children was considered one of the forms of exploitation that constituted the offence of trafficking in persons.

20. The National Migration Authority, in coordination with international organizations, civil society and State institutions, had taken a number of measures to support foreign children and adolescents. Workshops were held to provide migrants with information on procedures and services for regularizing their migration status. The majority of the workshops were attended by Venezuelan families in vulnerable situations.

21. Communication and coordination between the National Migration Authority and the Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Groups had been strengthened to streamline the regularization of the migration status of children and adolescents who lacked family protection. In addition, measures had been adopted to facilitate the departure from Peru of unaccompanied or separated migrant children and adolescents who lacked family protection, and safe-conducts were issued when such children and their families had no consular representation in Peru.

22. The implementing regulations for Act No. 31814, the Artificial Intelligence Act, which were being developed, would seek to coordinate the implementation of the Act with relevant programmes, services and preventive strategies, such as the “Connect without Risks” campaign and the National Alliance for a Safe Internet. Legislative Decree No. 1591, amending Act No. 30096 on Computer-related Offences, had been issued on 13 December 2023 to promote the safe and responsible use of digital technologies by children and adolescents. As a result, harsher penalties had been established for the offence of propositioning children and adolescents for sexual purposes in technological media. Legislative Decree No. 16/25 had been published to strengthen the regulatory framework governing the dissemination of images, audiovisual material or audio material of a sexual nature.

23. A national alliance for a safe Internet, whose members included representatives of civil society and the fields of technology, communications and academia, met monthly to discuss how best to respond to risks and opportunities online and conducted online safety campaigns. The alliance was involved in the multisectoral “Prevent to Protect” strategy established in 2024 to enable children to grow up in an environment of zero tolerance for sexual violence online or elsewhere. A number of assessment, public-facing and awareness-raising sessions, including online sessions that had thus far brought together some 1,800 practitioners in relevant areas, had been held under the strategy. The Government had pursued strategic partnerships with institutions such as the Chilean organization Kodea with a view to empowering children and young people to use online tools healthily and safely.

24. Under Emergency Decree No. 001-2020, the special protection units of the Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Groups responded to cases of neglected minors. The Attorney General’s Office and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights were kept informed of such cases, including those involving adolescents in conflict with the law. The Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Groups took a tailored approach to cases involving such adolescents that was focused primarily on social and family reintegration, in line with the Code of Criminal Responsibility for Adolescents.

25. The Ministry enforced strict standards for the protection of children and adolescents at residential care centres. If a resident was suspected to have been harmed by a peer, the suspicion was first reported to staff and family members, and anybody suspected of committing acts of violence was temporarily separated from other residents, following which the appropriate measures were taken. The National Comprehensive Family Welfare Programme, the aim of which was to protect children and adolescents in all care settings, had

a protocol for responding to situations of violence that had been adopted in 2019 as part of efforts to protect children and adolescents from violence at the hands of personnel at such centres in particular. Such personnel, who were responsible for ensuring the well-being of those under their care, had to complete training courses prior to being hired, and their performance was regularly assessed. Any cases of suspected violence involving personnel had to be reported immediately, along with relevant information on the suspected victim, to the Ministry, the police and the courts. The judicial authorities and the Attorney General's Office were investigating cases of sexual abuse involving members of Sodalitium Christianae Vitae. A separate investigation had been conducted by a congressional commission.

26. **A representative of Peru** said that the rate of adolescent pregnancy had fallen by 5 percentage points in the past decade. That fall was due in part to improved access to sexual reproductive healthcare services and modern contraceptives. Almost 44,000 morning-after pills – significantly more than previously – had been distributed free of charge in 2024. Progress in the roll-out of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education in schools and at community centres staffed by trained personnel had empowered adolescents in particular to make informed decisions regarding their sexuality and sexual health. Guidelines for the timely provision of education on sexual and reproductive rights at both private and public schools were in place.

27. Although the national adolescent pregnancy rate in 2023 was lower than it had ever been, there had been around three times more adolescent pregnancies in rural areas than in urban areas. In the Amazon basin, which had the highest rate, most pregnant adolescents lived in the poorest areas, and 45 per cent of them had only a primary education. The Ministry of Health had prioritized providing information on sexual and reproductive health to persons under the age of 19, and a multisectoral plan for preventing such pregnancies was being developed.

28. Significantly more emergency kits were now being distributed to presumed victims of sexual violence. Nearly 65 per cent of the approximately 4,400 kits distributed in 2024 had been distributed to adolescent victims. Women's emergency centres played a leading role in assisting such persons.

29. Abortion in cases of rape or fetal malformation was not decriminalized. Although a regulatory framework for responding to cases in which abortion was required on medical grounds was in place, such abortions were not promoted. A national technical guide on terminations of pregnancy for medical reasons that had been adopted in 2014 set out standard procedures for voluntary terminations of that nature up to the twenty-second week of pregnancy with a view to ensuring that those who needed specialized care received it. The Ministry of Health could intervene in cases where a person's health rights were violated, and persons who had undergone such terminations could benefit from free consultation by psychiatrists and psychologists and guidance on family planning.

30. The Judicial Training School had reported that the case *Camila v. Peru* (CRC/C/93/D/136/2021) had been included as a case study in a course for training judges and prosecutors at all levels. Reference to that and other relevant cases had been made in a handbook of international standards for the protection of sexual and reproductive rights. The cost of any psychiatric or other treatment that Camila required as a result of her experience was fully covered.

31. Since January 2024, the Government had been implementing a multisectoral plan to prevent anaemia in mothers and children. Children under the age of 3 received iron supplements and other medical and nutritional care from healthcare clinics, while parents received information on nutrition and advice on improving their children's diet; screening for anaemia was also carried out with a view to detecting the most acute cases. Under a treatment plan completed in 2024, more than 19,000 children aged between 12 and 18 months who had had anaemia had been helped to recover.

32. Measures intended to ensure that vulnerable groups such as migrants and persons with disabilities enjoyed non-discriminatory access to healthcare were being taken. Subjects covered in capacity-building courses and training provided to personnel in the medical sector covered ways of helping remove barriers to access to healthcare for adolescents in particular. Efforts made under Emergency Decree No. 017-2019 to ensure that all persons, regardless

of socioeconomic status, had health insurance had increased the number of persons affiliated with the Comprehensive Health Insurance System from approximately 17 million to approximately 26 million by late December 2024. In addition, coverage provided under complementary health plans had been expanded to include coverage for Peruvian nationals living abroad and for an increased range of rare diseases. In all, more than 98 per cent of the population – more than 35 million people – was currently affiliated with a public health insurance plan. As a result of efforts made under Emergency Decree No. 017-2019, the number of children and adolescents with health insurance had increased from more than 6 million to more than 11 million; whether that number had increased to nearly 18 million by the end of 2024 was currently being determined. Visits to the doctor by adolescents had increased from around half a million in 2020 to around 1 million at the end of 2024.

33. Under a community mental health model implemented by the Ministry of Health, the provision of mental health services had been expanded; 288 community mental health centres across the country now provided specialized care and support to adolescents with mental health troubles and victims of sexual violence. The number of cases of depression in adolescents that were being treated had increased by 57 per cent since 2021. The number of children and adolescents who had attempted suicide had also increased, rising from 1,1472 in 2021 to 2,640 in 2024. In 2022, as a result, Act No. 31627, the Mental Health Act, had been adopted with a view to strengthening prevention and promoting good mental health among children and adolescents and other vulnerable groups affected by the consequences of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Within that framework, a mental health plan with a community-based intercultural approach had been adopted; it was to be implemented with the participation of teachers and parents. Guidelines had also been developed for staff who provided comprehensive mental healthcare to children and adolescents nationwide.

34. In 2024, in the wake of measures taken pursuant to Decree No. 166/2020 of the Ministry of Health, relevant specialists had identified more than 83,000 cases of neurological developmental disabilities, of which approximately 40,000 had involved children with suspected or diagnosed autism. A coordinated and decentralized approach was taken to providing such children with care and support, typically at the community mental health centres. A training programme for persons caring for children with neurological developmental disabilities included home visits during which caregivers could be trained in promoting children's development through tailored play and other activities designed to help to equip them with life skills and coping techniques.

35. By December 2024, nearly 17,000 children and adolescents had been certified as having autism. Guidelines for providing specialized care to such persons that had been developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Groups would be adopted in 2025 and in place up to 2030, after which their impact would be reviewed. Other steps taken to assist children with autism had included the 2014 adoption of the Act on the Protection of Persons with Autism Spectrum Disorders (No. 30150), the adoption of a national plan for persons on the autism spectrum for the period 2019–2021, the implementation of policies to provide specialized support to enable such persons to study at educational establishments and the holding of regional round tables, workshops, courses and other meetings in the education sector on subjects such as promoting inclusive education.

36. Steps had been taken to improve vaccination coverage among children and adolescents in remote and rural areas in particular. By law, children and adolescents with rare or orphan diseases were given priority access to specialized healthcare services at specialized and other institutions. The number of persons receiving such services had risen considerably in recent years. Accordingly, the Government was considering new legislation under which the budget for the provision of health services to such persons, which had increased significantly in recent years, would increase further still.

37. The Ministry of Education had been taking measures to ensure that comprehensive sexual education was offered at the primary and secondary levels in accordance with the age and educational stage of the students.

38. The Committee's Views in the case *Camila v. Peru* had been translated into Chanka Quechua and published on the websites of the public bodies working in the area of children's mental health.

39. A multisectoral plan had been launched to provide comprehensive services for persons exposed to heavy metals, metalloids and other toxic chemicals. The plan involved the integrated management of health and sanitation with the objective of preventing exposure and taking a culturally and linguistically sensitive approach to the care and monitoring of the exposed population. The General Directorate of Environmental Health monitored water, air and soil quality, and the Ministry of the Environment identified risk factors for lead exposure. In risk areas, steps were taken to identify early signs and symptoms associated with exposure, and screening was provided to determine blood lead levels. Priority was given to the most vulnerable groups, such as children and pregnant women. Depending on the results, the corresponding specialized care was prescribed. Any identified public health risk was communicated to the competent authorities in order for the necessary prevention and mitigation measures to be taken.

40. Services were being provided to the inhabitants of La Oroya in follow-up to the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case that they had brought against the country. The levels of lead in their blood were declining, and in September 2024, according to the most recent tests, only 4 of the 102 persons tested had had levels above the blood lead reference level; no cases of lead poisoning had been reported.

41. In 2024, a new model of community-based healthcare management had been introduced. A total of 1,600 district committees had been set up to enable the diverse population in each of those districts to participate in the decision-making process in relation to the country's healthcare policy. For example, the participatory approach, through which the science was explained in an accessible manner in the participants' own language, had resulted in significant increases in the vaccination rate in areas that had traditionally had low vaccination uptake.

42. **Ms. Marshall-Harris** (Country Task Force) said that she would be interested to hear what the reasons for the lengthy delay in the introduction of a modern, specialized child justice system that was compliant with international standards were and what progress was being made in that regard. She also wished to know the status of the bill that would allow the State to try 16- and 17-year-old children as adults in cases involving membership in criminal gangs and sexual offences. In view of reports that adolescents were sometimes sentenced to prison terms of up to 10 years in conditions that were highly detrimental to their well-being, without access to education or healthcare, she would welcome information on the use of alternatives to deprivation of liberty, such as mediation, probation and curfews. It would be interesting to know whether, in practice, legal aid was readily available for minors at the beginning and for the duration of any legal proceedings in which they were involved and how the lack of specialized juvenile judges was being addressed. She would like to hear more about the implementation and funding of the national policy for adolescents at risk and in conflict with the law.

43. While she understood that unaccompanied migrant children were allowed to enrol in school, she wondered whether they could graduate upon completion of their education if they did not have the required papers or a trusted adult who could undertake the necessary administrative procedures on their behalf. She would welcome an update on the status of bill No. 6431 of 2023, which would prohibit the hiring of teachers who had committed acts of sexual violence against children. She would also be interested to know what was being done in response to the pushback from parents against much-needed comprehensive sex education, which risked undermining the Government's efforts in that area. Lastly, she would appreciate information on initiatives being undertaken to address the high levels of trafficking in persons, including children, in Madre de Dios.

44. **Mr. Jaffé** (Country Task Force) said that he would like to know whether there was any overarching plan that brought together the many initiatives related to online protection and artificial intelligence. He also wished to know what was being done to address the continuous shortage of insulin and related products for diabetic children and to ensure their equitable distribution. Lastly, he would like the delegation to comment on the question of

access to therapeutic abortion for girls, which was of vital importance, particularly given that the pregnancy rate among girls between 11 and 14 years old was increasing.

45. **Mr. Pedernera Reyna** (Coordinator, Country Task Force) said that it would be helpful to know when the State party planned to inform the Committee of the measures taken to give effect to the Views it had adopted in the case *Camila v. Peru*. He would also welcome an update on any compensation paid or reparations provided in that case and on whether protocols on abortion of the Ministry of Health had been amended to take account of the situation of adolescent girls. In addition, he wished to know what progress had been made towards making the respiratory syncytial virus vaccine available to newborns, whether any steps had been taken to improve the quality of the food provided under the Qali Warma National School Nutrition Programme and whether health insurance covered specialized treatment, including paediatric intensive care.

46. **Ms. Aho** said that she wished to know what proactive measures were being taken nationwide to prevent early pregnancy, what support was provided to adolescent girls who were pregnant as a result of rape, what became of the children born to those girls and what measures were in place to prevent anaemia among pregnant girls. She would also like to know how many obstetricians, gynaecologists and midwives were practising in Peru and what was being done to enhance neonatal care in all of the country's hospitals. It would be interesting to know, too, whether antiretroviral drugs were available to children and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS and what measures were in place to prevent mother-to-child transmission. Lastly, she would welcome information on any programmes in place for children with cancer.

47. **Ms. Ayoubi Idrissi** asked what had been done in terms of compensation for all the victims, restoration of the ecosystem and guarantees of non-repetition in follow-up to the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case *The Inhabitants of La Oroya v. Peru*.

48. **Ms. Correa** said that, while she understood that child marriage was prohibited by law, she would welcome an update on the status of bill No. 7481 of 2023, which would prohibit de facto unions with minors.

*The meeting was suspended at 4.45 p.m. and resumed at 5.05 p.m.*

49. **A representative of Peru** said that, since 2014, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics had included questions on disability in the household surveys it conducted. It also published an annual report on the living conditions of persons with disabilities in Peru. The population and housing census to be conducted in 2025 was expected to provide comprehensive information on persons with disabilities. The National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities managed the National Disability Observatory, which compiled statistics from different sources. Persons with disabilities who had obtained a certificate of disability from a doctor could register, on a voluntary basis, in the national database administered by the Council. Disability certificates, which could now also be obtained digitally, allowed persons with disabilities to exercise the rights recognized in the General Act on Persons with Disabilities. As registration was voluntary, the number of persons in the Council's database was not the same as the number of persons with disabilities identified by the Ministry of Health.

50. The Qali Warma National School Nutrition Programme had been replaced by the Wasi Mikuna National Community School Nutrition Programme, which aimed to provide, in cooperation with communities, a high-quality, sustainable meal service for schoolchildren that was suited to local food habits. Changes had been made to eliminate the problems that had arisen under the former programme. The aim was for the Programme to have universal coverage, with priority given to the poorest sectors of the populations. The Programme currently benefited 4 million students in more than 64,000 educational institutions nationwide.

51. Measures to combat poverty included the implementation of a multidimensional poverty index, the adaptation of social protection services to emergency situations, the strengthening of social governance and the adoption of a multisectoral anti-poverty strategy for urban areas.



52. The Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Groups planned to draft a bill that would extend the prohibition of child marriage to de facto unions with children and adolescents in street situations. The 2030 National Multisectoral Policy for Children and Adolescents recognized the urgent need to take action to ensure the welfare of children and adolescents in street situations. To that end, the Ministry ran the Street Educators Service, which aimed to teach children and adolescents in street situations, particularly those engaged in begging and child labour, about their rights and help them to leave the streets. The Service's 116 educators operated in 23 departments. The Service had provided assistance to 7,632 children and adolescents in 2024 and a total of 43,121 between 2020 and 2024, resulting either in a significant decrease in the number of hours they spent on the streets or in their leaving the streets altogether. Children and adolescents who left the streets were not institutionalized; instead, the Service worked with their families and communities to support their reintegration and ensure that their parents assumed their responsibilities.

53. **A representative of Peru** said that minors in conflict with the law were referred by the judicial authorities to one of the country's 10 youth centres, which were overseen by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. At the centres, which had served more than 1,900 adolescents who had been deprived of their liberty, adolescents received specialized treatment intended to facilitate their reintegration into society.

54. **A representative of Peru** said that all children and groups such as persons deprived of their liberty were covered under the Comprehensive Health Insurance System and enjoyed the full range of health-related rights. Nonetheless, the country's geographic diversity meant that ensuring uniform access to healthcare remained a challenge. The number of doctors in the country, currently 103,000, was too low. There was also a shortage of gynaecologists and midwives, the numbers of which were around 1,700 and 35,000, respectively. Efforts to address those shortages had included the adoption of a constitutional amendment to enable health professionals to hold two jobs, the implementation of laws permitting such professionals to work extra hours and the recruitment of doctors from abroad.

55. Since the early twenty-first century, the Government had covered the cost of all care required by persons with HIV/AIDS. Such care had been made available to migrants, regardless of their migration status. The Government had invested significantly in its immunization programme, offering a range of 17 vaccines that covered 27 diseases. While the incorporation into that programme of the respiratory syncytial virus vaccine should not pose a problem, it would first have to be approved by the advisory board of the Ministry of Health. Whether to include monoclonal antibodies, which were used to treat the virus in newborns, on one of the lists of government-approved medicines remained under consideration. Similar discussions were being held with regard to insulin pumps for children with diabetes.

56. The budget allocation for efforts to tackle cancer, a significant proportion of which would be used to address childhood cancer, had recently been tripled, reaching an unprecedented high of S/. 1.37 billion. Mothers of children with cancer were entitled to take a year of paid leave or, if unemployed, receive an allowance equivalent to the minimum living wage. The costs of transferring child patients to hospitals providing specialist cancer treatment were covered by the Government, which also found hotel accommodation for those children's family members. In 2024, President Dina Ercilia Boluarte Zegarra had announced the launch of a plan to eradicate cervical cancer through the promotion of the human papillomavirus vaccine, which 98 per cent of the target population had been given, and cervical screening.

57. Steps had been taken to improve mental health services, and work was being done to enhance access to drugs used to treat mental health problems. Anaemia in children, which remained a significant problem, had increased as a result of the rise in poverty. He remained hopeful, however, that the multisectoral efforts to address the issue would bear fruit.

58. **A representative of Peru** said that the national household survey on living conditions and poverty had revealed a decrease in the child labour rate from 14.8 per cent in 2012 to 9 per cent in 2023. Children under 18 were prohibited from engaging in mining activities or domestic work, both of which were included in the list of hazardous jobs. Efforts to further develop legislation in that area would continue.

59. The Criminal Code had been amended to incorporate a reference to artificial intelligence in the definition of online violence and establish the commission of such violence against a child or adolescent as an aggravating circumstance. Specialized services for victims of violence, such as the women's emergency centres, had been established countrywide. The "Prevent to Protect" strategy had been launched to prevent sexual violence against children and adolescents, and the "Connect without Risks" campaign, a component of the strategy, had been run in schools to raise awareness of the dangers presented by social media. The Government was still in the process of determining how to calculate the amount of compensation due Camila, the victim in the case *Camila v. Peru*. The delegation would provide the Committee with a written response to the questions on the juvenile justice system within 48 hours.

60. **The Chair** said that she wished to know what had been done to give effect to the Committee's recommendation, made in its Views in the case *Camila v. Peru*, that the State party should amend the guidance on access to therapeutic abortion to make it specifically applicable to girls.

61. **Ms. Marshall-Harris** said that, in view of the State party's position as a major producer of certain foods, she would welcome the delegation's comments on reports that coverage of the country's schools by school nutrition programmes was insufficient.

62. **Ms. Aho** said that she would appreciate information on the birth registration rate and the measures in place to ensure that families in remote areas had access to birth registration services. The delegation might also specify the immunization coverage rate and the number of zero-dose children living in the State party.

63. **A representative of Peru** said that the roll-out of the new school nutrition programme, Wasi Mikuna, would continue until it covered every school in the country.

64. **A representative of Peru** said that almost 99 per cent of the population had an identity document. Mobile civil registration teams visited rural, Indigenous and poor communities to register any children or adolescents who did not have a birth certificate and provide them with a national identity card. Work to set up registry offices in remote areas and areas home to Indigenous communities would continue.

65. **A representative of Peru** said that any citizen who had an identity card was automatically affiliated with the Comprehensive Health Insurance System. Migrants who lacked an identity document were given a temporary identity number so that they could receive care through the System. Those migrants would receive a permanent number once all legal migration formalities had been completed. The Ministry of Health would continue to work with the National Identity and Civil Status Registry to reach isolated communities in the Amazon basin and inform them of the benefits of registering.

66. Peru had been commended by the Pan American Health Organization for its high level of immunization coverage, which had been achieved thanks to the tireless work of health professionals and significant investment by the Government. Guidance on therapeutic abortion was currently being revised to ensure its applicability to minors. Health establishments across the country had set up services specifically for adolescents. While the Government sought to consider the views of all parties in the debate surrounding abortion access for adolescent girls, its main concern was guaranteeing such girls' full enjoyment of their right to health.

67. **Mr. Pedernera Reyna**, reminding the delegation that the Committee was interested in the work of all three branches of government, said that the State party should step up its efforts to address the disconnect between what was said about children's rights and what was done. He hoped that the State party's authorities would work with children, all of whom needed to feel that life was worth living, to give effect to the Committee's recommendations.

68. **A representative of Peru** said that her Government remained committed to fulfilling its obligations under the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto. Children continued to face structural discrimination that was based on the belief that their views were worth less than those of adults. Efforts to weaken that mistaken belief and end the violence to which it contributed would continue. President Boluarte Zegarra, seeking to build a culture that promoted respect for children's fundamental rights and guaranteeing them a safer and fairer

future, had made child protection a national priority. The Committee's comments and suggestions would support the Government's efforts to that end.

*The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.*