

CHILD PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE EXPLOITATION AND NEGLECT

THEMATIC REPORT



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para cada niño y niña

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APRODH	Association for the Promotion of Human Development
ADENI	Association for Child Development in Peru
CEM	Centre for Prevention of Violence against Women
CEPRODENA	Centre for the Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents
CESIP	Centre for Social Studies and Publications
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
DEMUNA	Municipal Defence Centre for Children and Adolescents
DNI	National Identity Card
ENARES	National Survey on Social Relations
ENDES	Demographic and Family Health Survey
MIDIS	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion
MIMP	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population
MINEDU	Ministry of Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RENIEC	National Identity and Civil Status Registry
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite the great advances that Peru has had on the guarantee of the rights of children, and adolescents, protection against all forms of violence, exploitation and neglect is a major unresolved issue.

Physical violence against children in the form of discipline or education in the family and the school is normal part of relations of parenting and education, this legitimization of the use of violence is also reflected in what happens in schools; children and adolescents are subjected to severe conditions of exploitation, in terms of labor exploitation, not only ages to work them and the proportion of boys and girls who make it are worrisome, but the long hours to which they are subject; and the number of adolescents in conflict with the criminal law has been increasing steadily.

State's response has been focused on addressing violence and exploitation once it has occurred, providing standardized responses that include the institutionalization of children victims and there is a gap in coverage, quality and coordination of the institutions responsible for providing protection and access to justice. The legal framework of Peru for the guarantee of the right to live without violence, family and access to justice for children and adolescents, in their status as victims or perpetrators of crimes, is not suitable to the CRC or other international standards.

UNICEF Peru is recognized as a strategic partner for the prevention of violence; it has made a sustained effort in the generation of evidence on the extent, determinants and effects of violence against children in the family and school and to create relevant to the Peruvian context models of prevention of violence and sexual abuse, in partnership with national and international partners from civil society, the State and the Academy. UNICEF Peru is working to ensure governance of the system of protection at the national and local levels, providing appropriate management tools and the actual appropriation of a guarantor of rights approach. There are mixed results of these efforts which are namely the following:

- Reduction in the percentage of fathers and mothers who physically discipline their children from 30.8% and 32.7% to 24% and 26.3%, respectively. Increase in coverage of local protection services from 51% to 93%, birth registration (under five) from 95.6% to 97%, and national identity card registration from 91.1% to 95.9%.
- Peru adopted a law that prohibits corporal punishment in all settings, a law for the protection of children without parental care, and generated publically available evidence on the prevalence and determinants of violence. Local governments invested more than US\$ 4 million in projects related to child protection.

- The national Cuna Más programme has a strategy for improving staff capacity to promote positive and non-violent child-rearing practices in its services. Evidence has been generated on the impact of corporal punishment on learning and development outcomes in schools.
- The national Yachay programme has a guide for educators on improving social skills through sport and has allocated budgetary resources for prevention strategies based in this methodology. Also, two local governments in Andean regions are implementing strategies to promote social skills, based on adolescent participation.
- In Peru, 97 per cent of children under the age of five have a birth certificate. There is a registration policy focused on improving the civil registration system and removing bottlenecks that limit free, timely and universal registration in indigenous communities.
- There is new legislation to protect children without parental care aligned with international standards. The government has committed to deinstitutionalize children without parental care and develop family-based models of alternative care. Care pathways for victims of violence have been designed at the national regional levels.

II. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Violence against children and adolescents is a daily reality. The Government recognizes that despite the great advances that Peru has had on the guarantee of the rights of children and adolescents, protection against all forms of violence, exploitation and neglect is a major unresolved issue. According to official data of the survey ENARES 2015, 80% of children and adolescents ages 9 to 17 reported having suffered any time in the home or the school physical and psychological violence and the 34.6% of adolescents were victims of sexual violence once in their lives. Last year more than 40% of children, girls and adolescents reported having suffered physical and psychological violence in the home or school.

Physical violence against children in the form of discipline or education in the family and the school is normal part of relations of parenting and education. More than 25% of parents declared use corporal punishment to correct their children (ENDES, 2015). Children, under 5 years, are particularly exposed to sexual and physical violence in the family. (ENDES, 2015) data indicate that about 14% of parents use corporal punishment to correct them. An analysis by geographical location indicates that childhood of jungle and sierra are those who suffer most from violence as a way of upbringing.

This legitimization of the use of violence is also reflected in what happens in schools. In particular in the form of use of physical and humiliating punishment. According to recent research, supported by UNICEF, 3 of every 10 children Peruvian (from 8 years old) were subjected to corporal punishment in schools (UNICEF, 2015) (Oganda & Kirrily, 2015). Violence in the schools, by teachers and students, is the main reason that children express when you ask them why do not like go to school. The study showed that sexual violence against children was statistically associated with losing or repeat a course and be expelled from the school. Between 2013 and 2015 the MINEDU recorded 6,300 cases of violence in schools. 39% are cases of violence by adults and 9% of the total refer to sexual violence. The registration system is not universal, figures hide a significant under-registration and is essential to advocate to be recognized and made visible the different forms of violence suffered by children in the school, starting with sexual violence and physical violence by adults, as a first step to avoid impunity.

To the positive perception of violence as a tool of breeding and teaching, and the daily and widespread use of it, joins the weakness and lack of adequacy of complaint and case report systems. Scarce available administrative records of the Centers for prevention of violence against women (CEM) of the national program against family and sexual violence indicate that by 2015, more than 19,000 children and adolescents were victims of violence, representing 34% of the total of cases of violence handled by CEM. More than 60 percent of the underage victims are women. In addition the under-fives represented 17% of the total number of cases of violence reported.

It is unacceptable the fact that the children and adolescents are subjected to severe conditions of exploitation, in terms of labor exploitation, not only ages to work them and the proportion of boys and girls who make it are worrisome, but the long hours to which they are subject. The latest available information on the subject, ENAHO indicates that by 2015, 18.3% of children between 5 and 13 years of age worked, which is equivalent to 948.200 children of these ages. Also, sexual exploitation is affecting children and adolescents. During 2013, the public prosecutor's Office recorded 221 minors victims of sexual exploitation. 93% were girls and adolescent women. Between 2011 and 2013, in 27% of cases of trafficking in persons, the victims were children, mostly girls subject to sexual or labour exploitation.

Faced with this reality, the State's response has been focused on addressing violence and exploitation once it has occurred, providing standardized responses that include the institutionalization of children victims. MIMP reported more than 8,000 institutionalized children (MIMP, 2012). The two main causes of institutionalization of children and adolescents are the lack of parental care (40%) and family and sexual violence (24%). By 2015, the number of institutionalized children was 7,940, almost 50% were teenagers, of which 60 percent were adolescent women, other relevant data is that the 16.9% of the total number of children had between 0 and 5 years. Cases of children under 5 years require special attention, the harmful consequences for the physical, cognitive and emotional development that has the institutionalization at an early age. Alternative measures based on the family, as foster, are benefiting a number very limited of children and adolescents, 37 children and adolescents between 2007 and 2011 (INABIF, 2012). It

is urgent to implement alternative measures to the institutionalization, redirecting the efforts and resources toward programs and national coverage that prevent separation and provide family-based measures.

On the other hand, the number of adolescents in conflict with the criminal law has been increasing steadily from 2007 to 2015, from 3,797 in 2007 to 6,611 in 2015. The deprivation of liberty, is still the average imposed in 57% of cases, while more than 50% of crimes that comment teens are against property. The deprivation of liberty increases exponentially the likelihood of violence and other types of deprivation of rights. The most affected are adolescent males 16 to 18 years, in the coast region. However, the situation of adolescents deprived of liberty (less than 10% of adolescents in conflict with the criminal law are women) in a single Centre at the national level is particularly worrisome, as well as the impossibility of accessing to justice specialized for adolescents in areas of rainforest and sierra.

Another of bottlenecks that underlie these situations is the gap in coverage, quality and coordination of the institutions responsible for providing protection and access to justice. On the one hand are the Unit to protect children without parental care whose depend on the MIMP, responsible for the protection of children deprived of parental care or at risk of losing it, these units operate only in 6 of the 24 regions of the country; where there is no Unit to protect children without parental care, are the family courts that assume the competency, with the risk of not to segregate the functions of the judicial protection, without personnel or specific training on the subject. Similarly, under the stewardship of the MIMP operate CEMs, which should offer legal assistance and psychology to women and children victims of violence. These centres operate in provincial capitals and their coverage, at the district level, only reaching 13%. But they are also specialized in the protection of adult women victims and do not include procedures or specialized personnel to work with children and adolescents; this happens despite the fact that approximately 34% of the total of cases that receive annually correspond to minors. On the other hand are the defenders of the child or adolescent (DEMUNA) that are an administrative service that depends on local governments and also specializes in issues of violence. Currently 93% of municipalities has this service, however, the challenge is to ensure the quality, especially in the most dispersed and excluded areas. Finally courts specialized in juvenile criminal justice coverage reaches only 68% for the region of Costa, 24% in sierra and 5% in forest.

The lack of legal, political and budgetary frameworks is another bottleneck. The legal framework of Peru for the guarantee of the right to live without violence, family and access to justice for children and adolescents, in their status as victims or perpetrators of crimes, is not suitable to the CRC or other international standards. This in turn is compounded by the lack of legal instruments governing the duties and competencies of the system of protection against violence, exploitation and the desertion of the family at national and local levels. Finally, only 0.89% of the total public investment in children is intended to fund strategies, services and or programs that prevent violence, exploitation and family distress and offer protection and access to justice for the victims.

In synthesis, the children and adolescents victims of violence, exploitation or family distress and adolescents in conflict with the criminal law not are accessing specialized services of protection and justice. In addition, the availability of services in rural areas is insufficient, affecting mainly the indigenous population. When services are available, the action of protection this mixed with legal action and the lack of alternative arrangements made are further family separation and institutionalization of many of the children and adolescents who suffer violence or are deprived of parental care. In conclusion, protection policies are reactive, sectoral, standardized and do not have neither funding nor with the appropriately specialized human resources.

UNICEF has several comparative advantages to cooperate with the State and society in the elimination of violence, abuse and lack of family protection. On the one hand it has the knowledge and expertise to accompany complex processes such as reform of the access to justice and the mechanisms of guarantee of the right to live in family, which has also led an alliance with the Ombudsperson's Office, the Congress of the Republic and the MIMP and has been making progress in the construction of proposals appropriate to the international standards and the national reality. This same expertise will be useful to accompany the country on the repeal of the recent reform of the system of juvenile criminal justice, recommended by the International Committee on rights of the child.

UNICEF has also made a sustained effort in the generation of evidence on the extent, determinants and effects of violence against children in the family and school and to create relevant to the Peruvian context models of prevention of violence and sexual abuse, in partnership with national and international partners from civil society, the State and the Academy. On the other hand, the existing evidence on the effects of institutionalization on children is being used so that the Government gives priority to the deinstitutionalization and the alternative family arrangements.

Generated evidence are a key input to influence policies, strategies and effective prevention practices in the improvement of the budget allocation for the subjects of protection, especially in the Peruvian context where the modification of such assignment requires strong scientific evidence. Likewise, UNICEF is recognized as a strategic partner for the education sector in the advances in quality and coverage of basic education; this position is an opportunity to advocate for educational quality standards include the prevention of violence and the elimination of hierarchical and authoritarian teaching practices that underpins that violence. What it means to influence the pedagogical processes and management that transform school culture recognizing the leading role of the children and adolescents in the construction of learning and in the governance of the school.

One of the lessons learned from the work of UNICEF in Peru, on the other hand, is the importance of ensuring governance of the system of protection at the national and local levels, providing appropriate management tools and the actual appropriation of a guarantor of rights approach; UNICEF will put at the service of this result its solid knowledge about human rights and broad ability to call, dialogue and political dialogue to position the issues of protection in the country's political, legislative and budgetary

agenda and improve management mechanisms, standards of services and capacities of protection and justice operators.

Equally, past experience shows that sustainably increase the quality of protection and justice services standards is essential to influencing government for the creation of a system of specialized training for operators of Justice and protection in partnership with the National Academy.

III. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA

The percentage of Peruvian fathers and mothers who physically discipline their children decreased by 6.8 and 6.4 percentage points, respectively, in the last five years. In targeted Andean regions – Ayacucho, Apurímac and Cusco – there was a decrease of more than 10 percentage points. However, a recent survey of children found that more than 80 per cent of children have experienced violence at home. Violence against children is one of Peru's biggest challenges and is a priority issue in the new country programme.

The percentage of districts with child protection services (municipal offices for the defence of children and adolescents – DEMUNAs) increased from 51 per cent in 2012 to 93 per cent in 2016. In some provinces of targeted Andean regions, there is 100 per cent coverage. This expansion has helped close the gap in coverage of child protection services at the local level. The challenge remains to improve the quality of services and specialization of service providers.

In 2016, birth registration and national identity card registration of children under the age of five increased to 97 per cent and 95.9 per cent, respectively. In Andean regions, birth registration coverage is at 98 per cent. Despite progress in Amazonian regions, the percentage of unregistered children under the age of five is still over 10 per cent in Ucayali and Loreto. UNICEF Peru provided technical assistance to the National Identity and Civil Status Registry (RENIEC) to design a policy aimed at improving the registration system and removing bottlenecks that prevent free, timely and universal registration, particularly in rural areas and indigenous communities.

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, in partnership with UNICEF Peru and with assistance from the Office of Research-Innocenti, has generated evidence on the prevalence, incidence and determinants of violence against children and on the impact of corporal punishment on education outcomes. The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations is using the evidence to inform policies on prevention of and response to violence.

UNICEF Peru's work in partnership with the Ombudsperson's Office contributed to: the adoption of a law that prohibits corporal punishment in all settings; the ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the development

of legislation for the protection of children without parental care. The latter includes a legal distinction between risk of neglect and neglect, differential measures and periodic revision of the adopted measure. The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations has made a high-level commitment to deinstitutionalize children without parental care and develop family-based models of alternative care.

In terms of public investment in child protection, four local governments in targeted regions spent more than US\$ 4 million to improve protection services for children and female victims of violence, and to promote adolescent participation. Increasing public investment in child protection remains a challenge. In 2014, 1.57 per cent of all child-focused public spending went to protection. In 2016, it dropped to just 0.89 per cent. The National Cuna Mas programme, an early childhood development programme for children under the age of three living in extreme poverty, has a strategy to build staff capacity in positive and non-violent child-rearing practices. In two regions – one Andean and one Amazonian – the education sector is implementing strategies that incorporate non-violent education practices based on the Child Friendly School model promoted by UNICEF Peru and national authorities.

The national Yachay programme, which works with children in street situations, has developed a guide for educators on improving social skills through sport and secured budgetary resources for prevention strategies aimed at developing social skills in children. Working in partnership with local government and civil society in two Andean regions, UNICEF Peru has contributed to implementation of adolescent-centred strategies for improving social skills to prevent violence and promote care for the environment.

Three care pathways for child victims of violence have been designed – one at the national level and one in each of the regions of Loreto and Ayacucho. However, these efforts are limited given that the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations is currently in the process of building the national protection system against violence.

The following are key difficulties and challenges for child protection: the legitimization of violence based on the perception that it has a positive impact on childrearing, particularly in schools; the reduction in public investment in protection, which dropped from 1.57 per cent of all child-focused public spending in 2014 to 0.89 per cent in 2016; the lack of specialization of protection service providers and the perception that public insecurity is linked to adolescent crime, which has given rise to juvenile justice reforms that violate the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In the next paragraphs, we describe in an analytical manner the main achievements associated to each one of the outputs:

- 1. By 2016, the Government improves its capacity to legislate, plan and allocate budgetary resources to programmes aimed at preventing violence and neglect, and responding to child victims.**

In terms of legislation, there were three key developments: i) adoption of a law that expressly prohibits corporal punishment in all settings; ii) ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; iii) new legislation for the protection of children without, or at risk of losing, parental care that includes a distinction between neglect and risk of neglect, differential measures, and periodic review of the adopted measure. UNICEF Peru, in partnership with the Ombudsperson's Office, provided intensive technical assistance for this work. UNICEF technical guidance and policy advocacy has been critical to reform the juvenile justice legislation passed last year, so now Peru has a new Code on juvenile justice almost in compliance with international standards as was recommended by the CRC Committee in march 2016.

UNICEF Peru also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations to revise the Code on Children and Adolescents – mainly provisions related to juvenile justice, children without parental care, adoption and the national protection system – to ensure that it complies with international standards. UNICEF Peru engaged key child-focused groups in advocacy against the adoption of a Code that does not comply with international standards.

UNICEF Peru has helped ensure that there is publically available information on the prevalence, determinants and impact of violence against children in Peru. The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations is using the generated evidence to revise and improve public policies on prevention of and response to violence that affects 80 per cent of children in Peru. UNICEF Peru, in partnership with academia and with assistance from the Office of Research-Innocenti, provided intensive technical assistance and contributed to wide dissemination of the findings.

At the subnational level, four local governments in targeted regions invested US\$ 4,163,594 to improve protection services for children and female victims of violence, and to promote adolescent participation. The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations has an effective model for leveraging regional and local resources to improve local protection services, based on the experience developed in the region of Ayacucho.

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations designed a strategy to provide emotional support and protection to children in emergencies in Amazonian areas and built the capacity of local protection services (DEMUNAs) to respond to these situations.

Increasing public investment in protection remains a challenge. In 2014, 1.57 per cent of all public spending on children went to protection. In 2016, it dropped to just 0.89 per cent. Increasing spending is a priority in the new country programme. Another challenge is implementation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child's recommendations related to juvenile justice. The Committee has urged Peru to repeal recent legislation that increases penalties and limits due process rights for adolescents.

2. By 2016, the education sector and prioritized social programmes improve their capacity to incorporate non-violent education and child-rearing strategies.

The national Cuna Mas programme, an early childhood development programme for children under the age of three living in extreme poverty, has a strategy for improving staff capacity to promote positive and non-violent child-rearing practices in their family support and daycare services. Evidence on the impact of corporal punishment on learning and development outcomes of students has been generated and shared publicly by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and the Ministry of Education.

At the subnational level, UNICEF Peru has worked with the NGOs APRODH and CEPRODENA in two Andean regions to incorporate non-violent education strategies in the child-friendly school model that UNICEF Peru has promoted in bilingual primary schools. In Ayacucho, a core group of “pedagogy of tenderness” trainers has formed to promote non-violent teaching. In Apurímac, regional health and education trainers received gender-sensitive training on preventing violence against children.

These developments in the last three years result from UNICEF Peru’s work, in partnership with the NGO CESIP, to help the national Cuna Mas programme develop: i) an assessment of existing capacity and resources to identify and respond to situations of violence and of evidence on violent institutional practices that should be modified; and ii) capacity building tools for daycare and family support service providers.

In Ayacucho, in partnership with the NGO IFEJANT, UNICEF Peru contributed to the validation of content for the “pedagogy of tenderness” train-the-trainer programme and provided technical assistance to the education sector for the implementation of non-violent education strategies.

The obstacles that have limited achievement of the results in the Country Programme relate to the vertical structure of the Cuna Mas training system, which limits capacity building of direct service providers. Also, the Ministry of Education does not recognize corporal punishment and sexual violence in schools as a national problem. Violence against children is a priority issue in the new Country Programme.

3. By 2016, institutions and prioritized social programmes improve their capacity to develop social skills in adolescents that prevent violence.

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4. RENIEC improves its capacity to ensure birth registration of indigenous children.

Between 2012 and 2016, birth registration among children under the age of five increased from 95.6 per cent to 97 per cent. Identity card registration increased from 91.1 per cent to 95.9 per cent. However, gaps in registration persist, particularly in Amazonian communities.

RENIEC has developed a National Plan 2016-2021 “Closing gaps in registration” based on outcomes and indicators aimed at removing bottlenecks that limit free, timely and universal registration, particularly in rural and indigenous communities.

In the last five years, UNICEF Peru has worked with RENIEC to improve its registration policy by: i) proposing institutional recommendations to improve services for indigenous communities; ii) developing guidelines for intervention in indigenous communities; iii) analyzing the inclusion of ethnicity data in identification records; iv) validating curriculum content and methodology for registration staff in indigenous and rural communities; v) strengthening capacities of RENIEC’s technical teams with an intercultural focus; vi)

developing a communication strategy that fosters demand for culturally relevant services; vii) expanding services by opening regional offices in regions with significant gaps in registration; vii) allocating US\$ 1.5 million from the Ministry of Economy and Finance to provide technical assistance to registration offices in indigenous communities in seven regions.

UNICEF Peru also contributed to knowledge generation by helping RENIEC develop: i) an assessment of the functioning of registration services in indigenous communities in the Amazonian region of Loreto; ii) a study on barriers related to coordination between and within governments in two Andean and Amazonian regions; and iii) an assessment of the lack of registration among at-risk children.

UNICEF Peru facilitated horizontal cooperation that allowed RENIEC's management teams to learn about experiences in Bolivia, Cuba and Argentina. This demonstrated to RENIEC how sustainable models for coordination between subnational governments and the health sector at the local level can significantly contribute to universal registration.

Finally, in terms of legislation, UNICEF Peru assisted RENIEC in developing legislative proposals: one to recognize the biological identity of children and extramarital children of married women and another to guarantee that adolescent mothers and fathers can access the national identity card registration process without depending on an adult.

5. By 2016, protection service providers have strategies to respond to child victims of violence and neglect.

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations has committed to reform the alternative care system to meet international standards and develop a plan for deinstitutionalization and family-based models of alternative care. In the last three years, UNICEF Peru and the Ombudsperson's office have generated evidence and undertaken intensive policy advocacy to push for this change.

UNICEF Peru facilitated horizontal cooperation to exchange experiences in deinstitutionalization between Europe and countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region. This experience will help Peru define key steps to reform the alternative care system and will create future opportunities for bilateral cooperation. UNICEF Peru will continue to provide intensive technical assistance to this process.

In terms of improving local protection systems, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations has increased coverage of local protection services (municipal offices for the defence of children and adolescents - DEMUNAS) from 51 per cent of districts (933) in 2012 to 93 per cent (1,740) in 2016. In some provinces of targeted Andean regions, there is 100 per cent coverage. UNICEF Peru contributed to this process and assisted in capacity building for service providers. At the national level, UNICEF Peru worked with the NGO Kunamia to support implementation and validation of a new blended learning model. At the local level, UNICEF Peru worked with the NGOS ADENI, CEPRODENA and

APRODH to assist in implementation of the model. There remains the challenge of improving the quality of services by increasing specialization of service providers to respond to violence.

Three care pathways have been designed for child victims of violence, one at the national level and two at the regional level in Loreto and Ayacucho. Along with increasing specialization, another key challenge is to create a structure for the protection system at the national, regional and local levels that defines competencies and establishes management and coordination mechanisms. Working with the government to improve governance of the protection system at the sub-national level is a priority for the new country programme.

It is important that Peru implements the Committee on the Rights of the Child's recommendation to elevate the status of the Directorate General on Children, providing it with the authority, technical expertise and financial capacity particularly for policies related to prevention and protection of violence, and protection of children without parental care

Results assessment Framework

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	TARGETS 2016	STATUS
By 2016, the protection, justice and education sectors improve the prevention of violence and neglect and the care provided to children and adolescents in prioritized Andean, Amazonian and urban areas.	<i>% of parents who used physical hits as a form of punishment to educate their children</i>	Fathers: 21 % Mothers: 24 %	Fathers: 24% Mothers: 26.3%
	<i>% of districts at the national level with Ombudsman Offices for children and adolescents (DEMUNAs)</i>	78%	93%
	<i>% of children 0 to 5 years with birth certificates</i>	97,7%	97%
	<i>% of children 0 to 5 years with DNI</i>	95,7%	95.9%

IV. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS¹

Table 1: Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (in US Dollar)

Output	Fund Sub-Category	Output Planned
3390/A0/04/015/001 IMPROVES GOVERNMENT'S CAPACITY	RR	70,000
06-02 Child Protection systems	ORR	675,000
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse		
3390/A0/04/015/002 NON-VIOLENT EDUCATION AND PARENTING STR	RR	-
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	ORR	225,000
06-07 Child Protection # strengthen families and communities		
3390/A0/04/015/003 DEVELOP ADOLESDENTS' SOCIAL SKILLS	RR	-
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	ORR	448,000
06-08 Child Protection # General		
3390/A0/04/015/004 REGISTRATION OF BIRTH OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN	RR	-
06-05 Birth registration	ORR	45,000
3390/A0/04/015/005 CARE OF CHILDREN/ADOLESCENTS VICTIMS	RR	-
06-02 Child Protection systems	ORR	84,000
06-07 Child Protection # strengthen families and communities		
Total		1,547,000

Table 2: Expenditures by Key-Results Areas 2016 (in US Dollar)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
06-02 Child Protection systems	108	188,886	363,386	552,380
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	6	17,731	4,422	22,159
06-05 Birth registration	3	10,572	26	10,601
06-07 Child Protection # strengthen families and communities	8	2,918	35,316	38,242
06-08 Child Protection # General	21	23,220	51,513	74,754
Total	146	243,327	454,663	698,136

¹ Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2016 Table does not appear because Peru Country Office has not received Country Specific Thematic Contributions in 2016.

Table 3: Thematic Expenses by Programme Area (in US Dollar)

Programme Area	Expenditure Amount		
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Grand Total
06-02 Child Protection systems	108	48,923	49,031
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	6	13,777	13,783
06-05 Birth registration	3	9,766	9,768
06-07 Child Protection # strengthen families and communities	8	813	820
06-08 Child Protection # General	21	2,767	2,788
Total	146	76,045	76,191

Table 4: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes (in US Dollar)

Specific Intervention Code	Expense
06-02-01 Child Protection systems strengthening	359,103
06-03-01 Violence against children (general)	14,019
06-03-05 Adolescent development # protection from violence	6,274
06-05-01 Birth and civil registration	9,784
06-07-01 Child Protection # parenting programmes	813
06-07-02 Child Protection -Alternative Care	24,722
06-08-01 Child Protection # general	68,075
08-01-06 Planning # General	64,988
08-01-07 Humanitarian Planning (CAP/SRP, HAC) and review related activities	146
08-02-08 Monitoring # General	-510
08-04-03 Early Childhood Development # General	7,986
08-05-03 Logistics	52,925
08-09-06 Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	982
08-09-07 Public Advocacy	49,358
10-07-12 Management and Operations support at CO	137
12-02-01 Private sector fundraising (Offset budget)	38,926
7921 Operations # financial and administration	408
Total	698,136

Table 5: Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2016 (in US Dollar)

Output	Fund Sub-Category	Planned Budget	Funded Budget	Shortfall
3390/A0/04/015/001 IMPROVES GOVERNMENT'S CAPACITY	RR	70,000	239,451	-169,451
06-02 Child Protection systems	ORR	675,000	111,646	563,354
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse				
3390/A0/04/015/002 NON-VIOLENT EDUCATION AND PARENTING STR	RR	-	-	-
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	ORR	225,000	762	224,238
06-07 Child Protection # strengthen families and communities				
3390/A0/04/015/003 DEVELOP ADOLESCENTS' SOCIAL SKILLS	RR	-	-	-
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	ORR	448,000	5,500	442,500
06-08 Child Protection # General				
3390/A0/04/015/004 REGISTRATION OF BIRTH OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN	RR	-	-	-
06-05 Birth registration	ORR	45,000	9,173	35,827
3390/A0/04/015/005 CARE OF CHILDREN/ADOLESCENTS VICTIMS	RR	-	33,788	33,788
06-02 Child Protection systems	ORR	84,000	-	84,000
06-07 Child Protection # strengthen families and communities				
Total		1,547,000	400,320	1,146,680

V. FUTURE WORK PLAN

UNICEF Peru is at the beginning of its new Country Programme implementation. During 2017, UNICEF will focus its efforts on establish or renew alliances with sectors of government, academia, civil society and cooperation to ensure a good start, having the technical and financial resources required to make a difference in the lives of the children of Peru.

Country Programme 2017 - 2021 has established as its first component "Children and adolescents free from violence, exploitation and family abandonment". This component will contribute to ensuring that children and adolescents are brought up and educated without violence and have access to services that guarantee their protection and access to justice. It will be achieved by:

- a) Building the capacity of the State and society to legislate, manage, allocate funding and undertake social monitoring work for the prevention of and response to violence and ensuring that children and adolescents have access to justice;
- b) Improving programmes and strategies to prevent physical and sexual violence, especially against female adolescents and girls, at school and in the family, in the target areas; and
- c) Enhancing the capacity of the State to improve protection and justice mechanisms for children and adolescents who are victims of violence, exploitation or family abandonment and in conflict with the Penal Code.

UNICEF will work on associated strategies at the national level and in the target regions, in line with the following priorities: defining legal instruments; promoting the establishment of results-based budgeting and budget programmes; providing social programmes that directly target families and the education sector with proven strategies for the prevention of physical and sexual violence in the target areas; supporting civil society in the promotion and monitoring of compliance with recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; strengthening training programmes for protection actors; regulating and implementing alternatives to detention; and ensuring that violence against children is socially unacceptable.

VI. EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS

UNICEF Peru is deeply grateful to donors who have facilitated the availability of thematic funds for the Protection Area. We appreciate and acknowledge the commitment of these donors to realize the right of all children of Peru to live free from violence, in a family and to have access to specialized and high-quality protection and justice services. Thematic funds invested are enabling UNICEF to make significant changes in the lives of children of Peru.