

In 2015, Peru made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government passed a law prohibiting the physical or humiliating punishment of children and adolescents, including in the workplace; launched a national policy against trafficking in persons that highlights the increased vulnerability of child laborers; and conducted a national child labor survey. The National Labor Inspection Superintendency opened a new inspection office in Ancash, and the National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor created subcommittees to address hazardous adolescent work, child domestic work, and intervention strategies for the Regional Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor. However, children in Peru continue to engage in child labor, including in agriculture, and in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Labor and criminal law enforcement agencies in Peru lack sufficient training and resources to adequately combat child labor, including its worst forms. Moreover, Peruvian law allows adolescents to work in mining and commercial fishing, despite the designation of both activities as hazardous under other provisions of Peruvian law, and to engage in night work in some circumstances.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Peru are engaged in child labor, including in agriculture. Children are also engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking.(1-8) According to the Government's 2011 National Household Survey, 68 percent of child laborers under the legal working age work in rural areas, principally on farms.(1, 9) According to the same survey, approximately 31 percent of child laborers in urban areas work in the service sector, including in hazardous occupations such as street work. Official statistics indicate that the rates of child labor are significantly higher in the highland and jungle regions of Peru than in the coastal regions.(9) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Peru.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	22.8 (1,297,106)
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	79.3
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	19.4
Primary Completion Rate (%)		95.9

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2014, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.(10)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAH), 2014.(11)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Production of Brazil nuts/chestnuts* (6, 8, 12)
	Planting and harvesting avocados,* barley,* beans,* cocoa,* coffee,* corn,* grass,* passion fruit,* pineapples,* plantains,* potatoes,* rocoto chili peppers,* and yucca* (13)
	Transplanting and harvesting rice*(2, 14-24)
	Herding and caring for farm animals*† (9, 25)

Peru

SIGNIFICANT ADVANCEMENT

Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity (cont)

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Fishing,† including deep sea fishing,*† organizing tools,* throwing fishing lines and nets,*† harvesting crabs* and shrimp eggs,*† and cleaning shrimp* and prawns* for packaging*† (16, 26)
	Logging*† and clearing forestland for mining, including cutting down and burning trees*† (5, 6, 12)
Industry	Mining,† including silver mining* and particularly gold mining (5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 27, 28)
	Production of brickst† and fireworks† (6, 8, 12)
Services	Street work,† including vending, begging, shoe shining, unloading ships,† carrying loads, and car washing (2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 16, 29)
	Collecting fares on public buses*† (16)
	Repairing motor vehicles*† (5)
	Garbage scavenging† and battery recycling* (6, 12, 27)
	Domestic work*† (6, 25)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Forced labor in mining, particularly gold mining* (2-6, 12, 30)
	Forced labor in logging,* street vending,* and begging (2-7, 12, 31)
	Forced domestic work sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2, 4, 6, 32)
	Commercial sexual exploitation, including in bars, brothels, and mining camps, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2, 3, 5-8, 12, 31, 33-35)
	Growing and processing coca (stimulant plant) sometimes as a result of human trafficking and transporting drugs (2-4, 6, 8, 12, 31, 34, 35)
	Counterfeiting United States dollars,* smuggling gas* and gasoline* (16, 17)
	Use in armed conflict sometimes as a result of forced or compulsory recruitment* (4, 7, 8, 12, 31)

* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

Peruvian girls are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation across the country, particularly in mining communities and in the tourist zones of Cuzco, Iquitos, and Lima.(7, 31, 33, 36, 37) Young Colombian girls and boys enter Santa Rosa, Peru, by canoe, where they engage in illicit activities and are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation. Canoe access to Colombia closes from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. every day, resulting in further commercial sexual exploitation of children unable to return to Colombia by night.(34, 35)

Remnants of the terrorist group Shining Path use children as soldiers and domestic workers as well as to produce coca and transport drugs.(2-4, 6, 12, 31) In July, the Government of Peru rescued 54 indigenous Ashaninka people, including 34 children, who were being held by Shining Path members in remote jungle areas.(38) Colombian children from the departments of Amazonas and Nariño frequently travel across the border to Peru to work in the cultivation of coca and illegal drug production. Sometimes, these children are trafficked to perform these activities.(39, 40)




Children in Peru work in informal mining, particularly in informal gold mines and peripheral services. Children working in informal and small-scale mining are exposed to hazards, including wall and mine collapses, landslides, explosives accidents, and harmful gases.(6, 16, 41, 42)

Adolescents from indigenous communities had a 42.5 percent secondary school completion rate in 2013, whereas 67.6 percent of non-indigenous youth completed secondary school. Only 42.1 percent of girls ages 17 to 18 in rural communities completed secondary school in 2013, as opposed to 75.7 percent of girls the same age in urban areas.(43) Some parents do not to send their daughters to high school because of the distance, cost, and concerns over sexual violence and teen pregnancy.(44) A 2012 family health survey indicated that 34.9 percent of girls who had completed only primary school were either pregnant or already had a child.(45) School authorities reportedly deny girls admission to school if they are pregnant or dating, despite legislation requiring school directors to ensure that female students who are pregnant or have children remain in school and do not face discrimination.(44, 46)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Peru has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	Article 51 of the Child and Adolescent Code (47)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 58 of the Child and Adolescent Code (48)
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	Yes		Sections A–B of the Supreme Decree No. 003-2010-MIMDES (49)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 2 and 23 of the Constitution; Article 4 of the Child and Adolescent Code; Articles 128–129, 153, 168, and 182 of the Penal Code (48, 50-53)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Article 4 of the Child and Adolescent Code; Articles 153 and 182 of the Penal Code (48, 50-52)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Article 4 of the Child and Adolescent Code; Articles 153 and 179–183 of the Penal Code (48, 52, 54)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Articles 128 and 297 of the Penal Code (51, 55, 56)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	Yes	18	Article 42 of the Military Service Law (32)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	18	Article 42 of the Military Service Law (32, 57)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17‡	Article 17 of the Constitution; Articles 12 and 36 of the General Education Law; Article 61 of the Supreme Decree No. 011-2012-ED (2, 53, 58-60)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 17 of the Constitution; Article 4 of the General Education Law (53, 58)

‡ Age calculated based on available information.(2, 53, 58-60)

Education is compulsory in Peru through secondary school, with a projected progression of 6 years of study in primary school, beginning at age 6, and 5 years of study in secondary school. The Government of Peru has indicated that the average secondary school completion age is 17.(2, 53, 58-60)

In 2015, the Government of Peru strengthened legal protections for children and adolescents by passing a law prohibiting the use of physical or humiliating punishment against children and adolescents, including in the workplace.(61) The Child and Adolescent Code does not fully protect adolescents (ages 12 to 18) engaged in night work and hazardous work. Article 57 prohibits children (under age 12) and adolescents from working between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., with the exception that a judge may authorize adolescents age 15 and older to engage in night work not exceeding 4 hours a day. In 2014, the Government of Peru proposed a bill amending the Child and Adolescent Code to raise the minimum age for authorized night work to 16. This amendment was not approved during the reporting period.(2, 48, 62) Additionally, although Section A of the Supreme Decree No. 003-2010-MIMDES designates fishing and mining as work that is hazardous by nature, Article 51 of the Child and Adolescent Code allows adolescents to perform work in mining at age 16 and in commercial fishing at age 17, without provisions to ensure that their health, safety, and morals are fully protected, or that they receive specific instruction or training in these activities.(47, 49)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment (MTPE)	Set national policies and guidelines for labor law enforcement, including for inspections. Responsible for supporting the National Labor Inspection Superintendency (SUNAFIL).(63) Maintain an online reporting system to receive complaints of labor law violations.(64)
SUNAFIL	Enforce labor laws in nine regions with operational SUNAFIL offices.(2, 65) Conduct labor inspections of employers who have more than 10 registered workers.(66) Maintain a special inspection group composed of 15 inspectors who conduct inspections targeting forced labor and child labor violations, and train other inspectors on these topics.(16, 67) Address possible child labor violations during all inspections and refer cases of child labor to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) and the Public Ministry, as appropriate.(68, 69)
Regional Directorates for Labor	Inspect employers who have 10 or fewer registered workers.(63, 66)
Ombudsman's Department for Children and Adolescents	Coordinate government policies and programs that target children and adolescents. Assist the MTPE in investigating complaints of violations of child labor laws.(2)
National Police	Enforce criminal laws regarding child labor and child exploitation and maintain a trafficking in persons investigation unit to investigate cases of child trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation.(2, 69, 70) Coordinate with the Public Ministry and MIMP to place rescued minors in the care of family members or state social services.(1)
Public Ministry	Coordinate with the MTPE, SUNAFIL, and the National Police to investigate and prosecute cases of criminal violations of child labor laws. Maintain a specialized trafficking in persons prosecutorial unit within the Public Prosecutor's Office.(69, 71)
Ministry of the Interior (MININTER)	Investigate child trafficking cases and refer children to victim services.(2) Maintain a hotline that functions during office hours to receive reports of trafficking in persons. Provide victims and the general public with information on human trafficking, communicate cases of human trafficking to relevant government offices, and coordinate services for victims.(1, 72)
MIMP Children's Bureau	Design, promote, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate government policies and programs for the well-being of children and adolescents.(2, 73) Manage the Street Educators program and a hotline for exploited children, including child laborers. Provide social services to children found working in the worst forms of child labor and refer cases to the MTPE.(67, 69, 74)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2015, labor law enforcement agencies in Peru took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$24,647,980 (3)	\$24,282,131.66 (2)
Number of Labor Inspectors	295 (3)	482 (2)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (3)	Yes (2)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown	Unknown
■ Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Unknown	Unknown
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (3)	Unknown
Number of Labor Inspections	25,104 (75)	35,813 (75)
■ Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown	Unknown
■ Number Conducted by Desk Reviews	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	25 (3)	85 (2)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	25 (3)	11 (2)
■ Number of Penalties Imposed That Were Collected	Unknown	0 (2)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (3)	Yes (2)
■ Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (3)	Yes (2)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (3)	Yes (2)

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor (cont)

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (3)	Yes (2)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (64)	Yes (64)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (3)	Yes (2)

In 2015, the National Labor Inspection Superintendency (SUNAFIL) opened a new inspection office in Ancash and was operational in nine regions. SUNAFIL conducted 338 child labor inspections and removed 116 children from child labor, including its worst forms, during the reporting period.(2, 65, 76) Although the total number of labor inspectors and labor inspections increased in 2015 from the previous year, inspectors lacked sufficient training and resources, such as transportation and fuel, to address the problem of child labor, particularly in the informal sector.(2, 4, 42, 70) Many regional labor inspectorates were understaffed and underfunded, and the Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment (MTPE) continued to report an insufficient number of labor inspectors. The ILO Committee of Experts also noted that the number of labor inspectors is inadequate to monitor the informal economy where the majority of child labor in Peru occurs.(2, 3, 30)

According to the ILO's recommendation of 1 inspector for every 15,000 workers in developing economies, Peru should employ roughly 1,120 inspectors to adequately enforce labor laws throughout the country.(77-79) Of Peru's 482 labor inspectors, 88 were inspectors from the Regional Directorates for Labor and 394 were SUNAFIL inspectors.(2) Of the SUNAFIL inspectors, 20 were supervisors. While these supervisors are fully accredited inspectors, SUNAFIL reported that they focus on managerial functions. In addition, 267 inspectors were auxiliary, who required supervision to inspect employers who had more than 10 employees; and 107 were labor inspectors, who were authorized to inspect businesses with more than 10 employees. Of these, 98 were located in Lima.(2) In regions outside of Lima, there were only 9 SUNAFIL labor inspectors and the 88 inspectors from the Regional Directorates for Labor.(2)

Penalties for child labor were insufficient to deter violations, particularly as NGOs estimated that the labor authority collected only 10 percent of imposed fines. In addition, SUNAFIL reported it had not collected any fines from 2015 due to pending appeals.(2, 3)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2015, criminal law enforcement agencies in Peru took actions to combat the worst forms of child labor (Table 7).

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Training for Investigators		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown	Unknown
■ Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Unknown	Unknown
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (3, 80)	Yes (71)
Number of Investigations	110 (42)	359 (38)
Number of Violations Found	25 (80)	Unknown
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	110 (42)	Unknown (2)
Number of Convictions	19 (80)	Unknown
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (3)	Yes (2)

In 2015, the trafficking in persons investigation unit of the National Police employed 110 child labor investigators, and the specialized trafficking in persons prosecutorial unit of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Lima employed 11 prosecutors. During the reporting period, the Public Prosecutor's Office authorized funding to place six specialized trafficking in persons prosecutors in Lima, Madre de Dios, Tumbes, and Loreto.(2) NGOs and the MTPE noted that investigators did not have sufficient funding or resources to carry out investigations and that training for MTPE investigators was insufficient and failed to strengthen MTPE investigative capacity.(2)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 8).

Table 8. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (CPETI)	Implement the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor.(64) Propose public policies and coordinate, evaluate, and monitor government actions to combat child labor. Maintain subcommittees, including on informal mining, child labor in indigenous villages, and project evaluation.(2) Led by the MTPE and includes 17 government agencies, including MININTER, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice, and the Peruvian National Police as well as representatives from business associations, unions, and NGOs.(2, 4) Met regularly during the reporting period and created three subcommittees to focus on hazardous adolescent work, child domestic work, and intervention strategies for the Regional Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor.(2, 64)
Regional Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor	Carry out CPETI's mandate at the regional level.(81) Is present in all 25 regions of Peru.(16)
National Commission against Forced Labor	Coordinate government efforts to combat forced labor, including conducting research on forced labor, awareness-raising efforts, developing legislation, and strengthening Peru's institutional capacity to address forced labor. Led by the MTPE, with participation of eight additional government ministries.(1, 70) Met infrequently throughout the reporting period.(2, 64)
Permanent Multi-Sectoral Commission on Illegal Mining	Coordinate government efforts to address illegal mining, including by developing programs to eradicate child labor and child prostitution in mining areas. Led by the Prime Minister's Office and includes the participation of regional governments and six national government agencies, including the Ministry of Energy and Mines and MININTER.(82)
Multi-Sector Committee Against Trafficking in Persons	Lead and coordinate government efforts to combat trafficking in persons. Chaired by MININTER and includes 12 government agencies, including the Ministry of Justice, MIMP, and the MTPE.(70)

Despite effective coordination among law enforcement agencies, including SUNAFIL, the MTPE, and the National Police, in the rice plantations of the Tumbes region during the reporting period, Peruvian officials acknowledged that, in general, the collection and sharing of information to address child labor was limited by an overall lack of interagency coordination.(2)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Peru has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor for 2012–2021	Aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labor by improving the livelihoods of low-income families, improving education opportunities, raising awareness of child labor, improving work conditions for adolescents, and increasing child labor law enforcement.(9, 74) Also seeks to improve the quality of child labor data in Peru. Includes the objective of carrying out pilot programs to combat child labor in urban and rural areas.(9)
A Peru without Child Labor	Aims to prevent and eradicate child labor through a partnership between the Government and a network of private businesses committed to supporting the National Strategy by investing in child development and building a skilled workforce.(74, 83)
Declaration of the Regional Initiative: Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor (2014–2020)	Aims to increase regional cooperation on eradicating child labor by 2020 through signatories' efforts to strengthen monitoring and coordination mechanisms, government programs, and South-South exchanges. Reaffirms commitments made in the Brasilia Declaration from the Third Global Conference on Child Labor (October 2013) and signed by Peru at the ILO's 18th Regional Meeting of the Americas in Lima (October 2014).(84, 85)
Declaration of Cancún and Plan of Action (2015)†	In 2015, the Government of Peru participated in the XIX Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor to promote decent work with social inclusion throughout the Americas, held in Cancún, Mexico. Participating countries adopted the declaration, which aims in part to foster policies to eliminate labor exploitation, including child labor, and to promote education and vocational training for youth.(86, 87) Participating countries also adopted the Plan of Action, which prioritizes the elimination of child labor, including through data collection, enforcement of labor laws, and the development of social protection policies for children and families.(86, 88)

Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor (cont)

Policy	Description
National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents for 2012–2021	Establishes a comprehensive set of government policies for children and adolescents, including the goal of eradicating the worst forms of child labor.(1, 70, 74)
Sector Strategy on the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor	Includes the objectives of increasing the availability of child labor data, raising public awareness, strengthening coordination between public and private entities on child labor issues, and improving investigations of child labor violations. Developed jointly by the MTPE and the ILO.(69, 89)
Second National Plan to Combat Forced Labor for 2013–2017	Establishes the Government's policies and priorities for combating forced labor. Includes the goal of reducing children's vulnerability to becoming engaged in forced labor.(41)
Intersectoral Protocol against Forced Labor	Outlines the Government's role in combating forced labor and provides for the housing, legal defense, and educational reintegration of children and adolescent victims of forced labor. Monitored by the National Commission Against Forced Labor.(3, 90)
National Policy against Trafficking in Persons†	Aims to prevent and reduce human trafficking by addressing root causes, prosecuting perpetrators, assisting victims, and strengthening programs for vulnerable populations, including child laborers.(2, 64, 91)
Illegal Mining, Drug Trafficking, Inequality, and Poverty Elimination Agreement Between the Government of Colombia and the Government of Peru	Outlines 11 agreements between the 2 nations, including several that focus on child and adolescent labor protection issues, such as identifying and assisting children and adolescents who work in mining activities and are in vulnerable situations.(92) In addition, establishes a roadmap to apply concepts from the Cooperation Agreement on the Exchange of Experiences and Good Practices regarding labor and labor relations, including child labor.(92)

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

Although potentially a useful policy tool, the Second National Plan to Combat Forced Labor for 2013–2017 still does not have funding for implementation.(2) Additionally, some Regional Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor have not fulfilled their mandate to create action plans to combat child labor, while others have action plans but have failed to provide the necessary funding to carry them out.(68, 71, 93)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2015, the Government of Peru funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

Table 10. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Global Research on Child Labor Measurement and Policy Development (2013–2017)	USDOL-funded research project implemented by the ILO in 10 countries, including Peru, to increase the knowledge base around child labor by collecting new data, analyzing existing data, and building the capacity of the Government to conduct research in this area.(94) In August 2015, organized a workshop in Lima to develop survey questionnaires for the National Child Labor Survey, which was funded by the project, the MTPE, and Peru's National Institute of Statistics.(95) The National Institute of Statistics and ILO conducted the National Child Labor Survey in November 2015, sampling 6,458 households in 24 regions. Results will be released in 2016.(2, 95)
Seed Project (<i>Proyecto Semilla</i>) (2011–2016)	\$13 million USDOL-funded, 4-year project implemented by the NGO Desarrollo y Autogestión to combat rural child labor. Supports the national and regional governments in developing child labor policies, carries out awareness-raising campaigns, and aims to provide 6,650 children and 3,000 families with education and livelihood services to reduce the incidence of child labor.(96)
Peru Works (<i>Trabaja Perú</i>)† (2006–2015)	MTPE program that offers temporary work and technical training to low-income households. Requires beneficiaries to ensure their children attend school and do not engage in child labor.(2, 69, 70)
Huánuco Project†	Seeks to improve school retention and attendance rates among child laborers in rural areas. In conjunction with the Together Program, assists approximately 4,000 children and 3,200 families by providing them with cash transfers, education, and livelihood services.(1, 9, 67, 71)
Carabayllo Project†	Provides scholarships, education assistance, psychological help, and other services to 1,000 families and 1,500 children, with the aim of reducing urban child labor, especially in garbage dumps.(1, 9, 67, 71)
Learn Program (<i>Yachay</i>)	MIMP program created in 2012 to increase protection and access to social services for children and adolescents subjected to street work, including begging and commercial sexual exploitation.(97)

Table 10. Social Programs to Address Child Labor (cont)

Program	Description
Street Educators (<i>Educadores de Calle</i>)†	MIMP program within the <i>Yachay</i> program that provides counseling and training to children engaged in begging and street work in 20 cities throughout Peru.(2, 98) Connects working children and their families to educational and social services, with the goal of withdrawing them from exploitative work and improving family welfare.(68, 98) In 2015, MIMP provided identification cards, health insurance, education, and employment training to approximately 9,600 street children.(2)
Youth to Work (<i>Jóvenes a la Obra</i>)†	MTPE program to provide youth ages 16 to 24 with free job training, including on-the-job training in companies.(2, 4)
Responsible Perut	MTPE program to create formal youth employment and strengthen corporate social responsibility.(2)
Go Peru (<i>Vamos Perú</i>)†	MTPE program to provide job training and technical assistance to entrepreneurs as well as job placement services to the unemployed, including youth.(2, 4)
Regional Action Group for the Americas (<i>Grupo de Acción Regional para las Américas</i>)	Regional initiative that conducts prevention and awareness-raising campaigns to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Latin America. Members include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.(99)
Project to Consolidate Efforts to Combat Forced Labor in Brazil and Peru (2012–2017)	\$6 million USDOL-funded, 5-year project implemented by the ILO to combat forced labor, including forced child labor, in Brazil and Peru, and to share Brazil's good practices with the Government of Peru and Peruvian stakeholders.(100) In 2015, conducted and published two research reports on forced labor in gold mining and logging, trained more than 280 law enforcement officials in forced labor, and partnered with the Government of Peru to raise awareness of forced labor in the Cusco and Piurá regions. Sponsored exchange activities between Brazilian and Peruvian law enforcement officials, including conducting joint forced labor inspections in Brazil and Peru.(101-104)
From Protocol to Practice: A Bridge to Global Action on Forced Labor (The Bridge Project)*	USDOL-funded global project implemented by the ILO to support global and national efforts aimed at combating forced labor of adults and children under the 2014 ILO Protocol and supporting Recommendation to C.29 on Forced Labor. Includes Mauritania, Nepal, and Peru as priority countries.(105)
Together Program (<i>Juntos</i>) (2005–2015)†	Ministry of Social Development program to provide cash transfers to approximately 650,000 low-income households in 15 of the country's 25 departments.(64, 106, 107)
Improved Rural High School†	Ministry of Education program to provide academic and social support to students in rural high schools. In 2015, 54 teams of 3 professionals collaborated with 214 schools to raise community awareness on the benefits of secondary education and encourage the reintegration of adolescents into the school system.(64, 108)

* Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Peru.

Although Peru has programs that reach children who work in agriculture in rural areas, the scope of these programs is still insufficient to fully address the large numbers of children engaged in hazardous occupations in agriculture. Peru also lacks targeted programs to assist children who are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation and child soldiering, as well as children who work in mining, logging, and domestic work.(2)

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in Peru (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that the minimum age for work in fishing, mining, and night work between, is 18 or that adolescents age 16 and older receive adequate, specific instruction or training and that their health, safety, and morals are fully protected.	2014 – 2015
Enforcement	Make publicly available information on the number of labor inspections conducted at worksites and by desk review and about the training system for labor inspectors and criminal investigators, including details on training provided to inspectors and investigators and training provided on new laws related to child labor.	2015
	Increase the level of funding allocated to the MTPE, SUNAFIL, and Regional Labor Inspectorates for staff, training, and resources to help ensure effective enforcement of child labor laws, particularly in the informal sector and regions with high rates of child labor.	2009 – 2015

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms (cont)

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Enforcement	Increase the collection rate of fines imposed for child labor law violations, in particular to deter future violations.	2015
	Increase publicly available information about law enforcement efforts related to child labor, particularly at the regional level and particularly related to criminal law enforcement, including the number of criminal violations identified, prosecutions initiated, and convictions involving the worst forms of child labor.	2012 – 2015
	Increase the level of funding and resources allocated for criminal law enforcement related to the worst forms of child labor, including for increased training on the worst forms of child labor for criminal investigators that targets specific investigative challenges.	2015
Coordination	Strengthen coordination and information-sharing mechanisms among government agencies responsible for responding to child labor issues.	2012 – 2015
Government Policies	Allocate sufficient funding to fully implement the Second National Plan to Combat Forced Labor.	2013 – 2015
	Ensure that regional CPETI commissions develop action plans to combat child labor, and allocate sufficient funding to implement these plans.	2010 – 2015
Social Programs	Improve access to education for girls in rural and indigenous communities.	2014 – 2015
	Expand social programs to reach a greater number of children working in hazardous occupations in agriculture and initiate social programs to address child commercial sexual exploitation, child soldiering, child labor in mining, child labor in logging, and child domestic work.	2009 – 2015

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- required. As each country assigns different priorities of enforcement to its inspectors, there is no official definition for a “sufficient” number of inspectors. Amongst the factors that need to be taken into account are the number and size of establishments and the total size of the workforce. No single measure is sufficient but in many countries the available data sources are weak. The number of inspectors per worker is currently the only internationally comparable indicator available. In its policy and technical advisory services, the ILO has taken as reasonable benchmarks that the number of labor inspectors in relation to workers should approach: 1/10,000 in industrial market economies; 1/15,000 in industrializing economies; 1/20,000 in transition economies; and 1/40,000 in less developed countries.
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