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NATIONAL REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS
FROM THE FOURTH SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

(Peru – presented in 2008)

NATIONAL REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS FROM THE FOURTH SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

With respect to the commitments adopted in the Plan of Action of the Fourth Summit of the Americas, held in Mar del Plata on November 4 and 5, 2005, entitled "Creating Jobs to Fight Poverty and Strengthen Democratic Governance", Peru is pleased to report progress in the following areas:

1. Creating decent work:

A. National commitments

- 1.1. In relation to paragraph 2 of the Plan of Action, which speaks of eradicating the worst forms of child labor and building bridges between child labor eradication programs and other support programs, the Peruvian government has implemented the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents (PNAIA) 2002-2010, as a policy instrument for the promotion and protection of the rights of our children and adolescents.

A Multisectoral Commission has been created to implement the plan of action, and it produces an annual report. That report shows the progress made in fulfilling the 22 goals included in the four strategic objectives of the plan, which are: (1) to ensure a healthy life for children up to 5 years of age; (2) to offer a quality basic education to all children between the ages of 6 and 11; (3) to create opportunities for participation by adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17; and (4) to promote full development and institute a system of guarantees for protecting the rights of children and adolescents.

- 1.1.1. With respect to eradicating child labor in its worst forms and reducing juvenile begging, the following progress has been made:

- Coordinated actions to prevent and eradicate the worst forms of child labor and to protect the rights of adolescent workers, through the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion (MTPE), the National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (CPETI), NGOs and the International Labour Organization (ILO).
- Direct intervention in cases involving the worst forms of child labor and hazardous or prohibited work, through targeted projects (CPETI).
- Assistance to families through micro-credits and training in income generating activities, whereby children must cease to engage in the worst forms of child labor (MTPE).

- 1.1.2. Action against the worst forms of child labor

- 891 children were removed from working at gold-panning sites (Madre de Dios and Cusco) and from hazardous work in Lima (districts of Villa El Salvador, San Juan de Lurigancho, Lima Cercado and El Agustino) by members of the CPETI.

- 1,400 children were removed from hazardous work in brickyards, quarries and garbage recycling in Huachipa, Nievería, Chosica and Carabayllo from 2004 to 2007, and received extracurricular educational support.
- 432 parents or relatives committed themselves to reduce the working hours of their children under 14 years of age or those who should not be working (MIMDES, "Street Teachers" program).

1.1.3. Actions to prevent the worst forms of child labor

- 2,000 students from the Fe y Alegría high schools of Lima were prevented from premature entry into the workforce by the International Youth Foundation, an NGO.
- 11,500 children and adolescents were prevented from premature entry into the workforce by the NGO Red por un Futuro sin Trabajo Infantil, in coordination with the Ministry of Health (MINSA).
- 5,849 children were warned against engaging in the worst forms of child labor and in hazardous work, and teachers were informed through outreach and orientation campaigns in various high schools of Metropolitan Lima, Arequipa, Lambayeque and Cusco.
- 39 awareness and training sessions were held, benefiting 70 children and mothers exposed to situations of risk, through the Family Affairs Office of XI-DIRTEPOL-AREQUIPA (Ministry of the Interior, MININTER).
- 20 civic awareness events were held in communities where children are at high risk, targeted at 2,000 people, by the Family Affairs Office of XI-DIRTEPOL-AREQUIPA (MININTER).
- 20 awareness and training sessions were held, benefiting 20 children and women exposed to situations of risk, by the Family Division of VII-DIRTEPOL-LIMA (MININTER).

1.1.4. Comprehensive intervention to protect children and adolescents exposed to the risk of human trafficking through begging, with MIMDES, MININTER, MTPE, MP, and the Ombudsman's Office:

- During 2007, as part of the implementation of Law 28190, protecting minors from begging, protection actions were conducted in the Cercado and Miraflores districts of Lima, and 36 children were rescued, most of whom have returned home.

1.1.5. With respect to the goal of reducing child labor by 50%, the following progress has been made:

- A workshop has been held for specialized tutors in the regional education departments of Lima Metropolitana, Lima Provincias, Cusco, Ayacucho, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Apurímac, Ica, Huancavelica, Arequipa, Cajamarca, Piura and Lambayeque, on the importance of recording the situation of child workers on the registration card, in order to identify the worst forms of child labor and to arrange intervention by the Ministry of Education (MED) on the

problem of child labor and its repercussions on the integral development of children.

- Training was provided for 434 teachers from 216 primary and secondary schools in urban areas where child labor rates are highest in Lima Metropolitana, Lima Provincias, Cusco, Ayacucho, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Apurímac, Ica, Huancavelica, Arequipa, Cajamarca, Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad, involving actions to prevent child labor and identify the worst forms of child labor that affect students, as part of the project with ILO and MED.
- A National Survey on Child Labor (ETI) was conducted, using a sample of 8,428 households selected at the national level, in urban and rural areas of the three natural regions and Metropolitan Lima, and the results are now being processed.

1.1.6. With respect to mechanisms to keep working children in the education system and reduce school dropouts, we have made the following progress:

- 1,243 child workers and street children were returned to the school system, reducing the hours they spend at work (MIMDES, "Street Teachers" program).
- 340 adolescent workers received educational grants from the Technical and Vocational Training Service (SFTO).
- Child workers and street children have received comprehensive and semi-comprehensive educational grants (MIMDES, "Street Teachers" program)

1.2. With respect to paragraph 4 of the document, on the elimination of discrimination against women at work, implementation of policies that will increase women's access to decent work, including policies addressing training and education and protection of the rights of women, we must mention, first, that the Peruvian Constitution of 1993¹ provides, in article 2.2, that every person has the right to "equality before the law. No one shall face discrimination by reason of racial origin, sex, language, religion, opinion, economic or any other condition."

1.2.1. Peru is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its protocol, approved by Legislative Resolution No 23432 of June 4, 1982, which is part of our national legislation.

1.2.2. The Law on Equal Opportunities between Women and Men, Law 28983, of March 16, 2007, establishes the regulatory framework for ensuring that women and men can exercise their rights to equality, dignity, free development, well-being and autonomy, and prevents discrimination in any sphere of life. It assigns the state the following tasks:

- 1.2.2.1. Promoting and guaranteeing equality of opportunity between women and men, taking all steps necessary to remove the obstacles that prevent full exercise of this right, in order to eradicate all forms of discrimination.

¹. Political Constitution of Peru

- 1.2.2.2. Adopting temporary measures to accelerate de facto equality between women and men.
- 1.2.2.3. Incorporating and promoting the use of inclusive language in all written communications throughout government.
- 1.2.3. In addition, the National Plan for Equality of Opportunities between Women and Men 2006-2010 establishes policies and guidelines for joint action by the State and civil society, and sets the framework for implementing actions to eliminate all forms of discrimination and inequality between women and men. It contains five policy guidelines, strategic objectives and targets: 1) to mainstream the gender perspective and equality of opportunities between women and men in government policies, national plans and practices; 2) to encourage society to adopt values, practices, attitudes and behavior that are equitable between women and men, to guarantee women's right to nondiscrimination; 3) to guarantee full exercise of the social and cultural rights of women; 4) to guarantee full exercise of the economic rights of women; 5) to guarantee full exercise of the civil and political rights of women, and ensure equitable access to positions of power and decision-making.
- 1.2.4. To cite a few figures, we may mention that in 2007 the employed female workforce (economically active population, EAP) increased with respect to 2005. Thus, the gap between the female and male employed EAP has been narrowed. While 22.7% of the EAP is employed in the retail sector, the corresponding figure for the female EAP is 31.0%, twice that for males (15.8%).
- 1.3. On paragraph 5, dealing with equal access for men and women to the benefits of social protection and attention to gender issues in labor and social policies, we may mention that in 2007 the proportion of women enrolled in the Integral Health Insurance system rose to 42.1% from 30% in 2006, exceeding the increase for males covered by this insurance (from 38% in 2006 to 41.3% in 2007).
- 1.4. With respect to paragraph 6, on developing and strengthening policies to increase opportunities for decent, dignified, and productive work for senior citizens and persons with disabilities, the Peruvian government has adopted a National Plan for Seniors 2006-2010. One of its six policies deals with employment and social security, and is intended to promote opportunities for seniors through mechanisms that will improve their qualifications and opportunities in the labor market, ensure them a minimum level of income, and give them access to social security and insurance services.

With respect to persons with disabilities, the Peruvian government, by means of Supreme Decree No. 027-2007-PCM, has established mandatory national policies for entities of the national government, and these include policies on the treatment of persons with disabilities in the workplace, such as: 1) respect, protection and promotion of respect for the rights of persons with disabilities, and encouragement to hire such persons in each sector and public institution, including management positions; 2) assisting persons with disabilities to participate effectively in all areas of the country's social, economic, political and cultural life; 3) eradicating all forms

of discrimination against persons with disabilities; 4) implementing effective oversight measures to ensure that the legal rules protecting persons with disabilities are understood and enforced.

As well, the Peruvian government has prepared an Equal Opportunities Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2007-2016, which embodies national policies on this issue. The plan calls for measures of protection in the workplace, preferential treatment of persons with disabilities, vocational training for persons with disabilities, encouragement for the hiring of persons with disabilities, and powers to issue penalties in cases of discrimination against persons with disabilities, among other measures.

- 1.5. With respect to paragraph 12, on having educational curricula include the study of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the dimensions of decent work, in line with the approach of the ILO, Management Resolution 0896-2006-ED of December 29, 2006 from the General Director of Higher Education and Technical and Vocational Training approved the design of the basic curriculum for advanced technological education, which advanced technology institutes are to observe in the development of professional career plans in the productive sector. That curriculum is organized in modules: the one on training and guidance seeks to develop capacities to interpret and apply labor legislation and professional development, and to find employment or independent work.
- 1.6. With respect to paragraph 15, on the development of business services to support occupational training that will facilitate entry into the formal labor market and the upgrading of skills, the Ministry of Education has issued Supreme Decree Zero to 8-2007-ED of November 9, 2007, approving regulations for the management of funds and entrepreneurial activities in public education institutions. Under those regulations, one of the objectives of such entrepreneurial activities is to strengthen the capacities of students, teachers and education staff to pursue such activities.
- 1.7. With reference to paragraph 17, on criminalizing migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, we may mention the following:
 - 1.7.1. The first article of Law 28950 on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants amends article 153 of the Criminal Code, and defines trafficking in persons as "promoting, favoring, financing or facilitating the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, receipt or holding of another person, within Peru or for exit or entry across the country's borders, through the use of violence, threats or other forms of coercion, deprivation of liberty, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of any situation of vulnerability, or the granting or receiving of payments or benefits, for purposes of exploitation, sale of children for purposes of prostitution or sexual slavery or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced begging, forced labor or service, bondage, slavery or similar practices...".

Article 153-A is added to the Criminal Code, identifying aggravated forms of trafficking in persons, where the penalty between 12 and 20 years' imprisonment and disqualification pursuant to Article 36 (§§1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) of the Criminal Code.

Article 303-A of the Criminal Code has also been amended with respect to the smuggling of migrants, which is defined as "promoting, favoring, financing or facilitating the illegal entry or exit of another person across the country's borders, for the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, a profit or any other benefit for the agent or for a third person", which is punished by imprisonment of between four and six years.

Article 303-B is added to the Criminal Code, referring to aggravated forms of migrant smuggling, for which the penalty is imprisonment for five to eight years and disqualification pursuant to Article 36 (§§1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) of the Criminal Code, specifically when:

- The agent commits a crime in the abuse of the exercise of a public function.
- The agent is the promoter, member or representative of a social welfare or business organization who takes advantage of such status and activities to perpetrate the crime.
- There are several victims.
- The victim is between the ages of 14 and 18 years or is incapacitated.
- The crime is committed by two or more persons.
- The agent is a spouse, partner, adoptive parent, guardian, or relative to the fourth degree of consanguinity or the second degree of affinity, or has the victim in his care for any reason, or lives in the same house.

The penalty is imprisonment for at least 25 years when:

- The victim dies, or receives injuries that pose a threat to life or safety.
- The conditions of transportation pose a severe threat to the victim's mental or physical integrity.
- The victim is younger than 14 years or suffers, permanently or temporarily, from any physical or mental disability.
- The agent is part of a criminal organization.

Article 7 of the law deals with assistance and protection for victims, collaborators, witnesses and experts in human trafficking, through coordination with other governments, international agencies, nongovernmental organizations and civil society, for such means as safe repatriation, temporary housing, medical and psychological assistance, and assistance with finding employment.

- 1.7.2. In addition, through Ministerial Resolution 2570-2006-IN/0105 of December 29, 2006, the Ministry of the Interior instituted the System of records and statistics on trafficking in persons and related crimes (RETA), making the Permanent Secretariat of the National Commission on Human Rights and the Department of Criminal Investigations and Justice Support of the National Police the task of monitoring its progressive implementation and use.
- 1.7.3. In terms of strengthening institutions and training professional staff to be better positioned to investigate and prosecute the responsible parties, undertake prevention

initiatives, as well as protect and assist the victims of these crimes, we may mention the following:

The Ministry of Justice conducted the first training workshop on trafficking in persons, in 2007, for justice workers in the Ministry of Justice, 170 lawyers of the "public legal advisory services and defenders", dealing with legislation and jurisprudence in this area. Subsequently, it organized a second training workshop on human rights and trafficking in persons, for the same participants, for the purpose of identifying the channels to be pursued by justice workers involved in the issue of human trafficking.

Finally, through lawyers of the "public legal advisory services", 3,000 brochures were distributed on "Protecting Children and Adolescents", who are regarded as the most vulnerable sectors of our society.

2. Growth with employment:

A. National commitments

- 2.1. With respect to paragraph 33 of the Plan of Action of Mar del Plata, on development and adoption of renewable and efficient energy sources, including those that foster the intensive use of labor, which, together with the promotion of sustainable development, will permit the reduction of poverty, we may mention the following:
 - 2.1.1. In the electricity sector, 9,499 workers were employed in 2007, up by 3% from 2006.
 - 2.1.2. All workers in the electricity sector have formal contracts, in line with national labor laws. The work force in this sector is professionally trained, and consists of technicians and highly specialized support staff.
 - 2.1.3. Electricity companies try to minimize their costs by outsourcing maintenance and service work. However, 67% of workers are appointed and contracted by the administration of energy generation, transmission and distribution companies.
 - 2.1.4. The electricity industry and all processes that involve customer service can be considered high-risk, and complete workplace safety and hygiene regulations are in place.
 - 2.1.5. A rural electrification project is underway, based on solar energy, using solar panels as an energy alternative in isolated rural and native communities.
 - 2.1.6. Significant results have been achieved in establishing the technical and regulatory bases, with preparation of the Solar Energy Atlas of Peru, Technical Specifications and Procedures for Evaluation of the Photovoltaic System and Its Components, training for national laboratories in certifying

systems and their components, and the implementation of pilot projects, among other actions.

- 2.1.7. Mention should also be made of the "Euro-Solar Program", to provide communities with a renewable power source for strictly community use. Each community will have a standard kit consisting of photovoltaic panels and a wind generator for energy production. The system will also include telecommunications systems, lighting for community facilities, computer equipment, a refrigerator for vaccines, a battery charger, and a water purifier. The project will run for 48 months. The agreement between the European Commission and beneficiary countries was signed on December 21, 2006, and came into effect on January 18, 2007. The commitment expires on January 17, 2011.
- 2.1.8. The "My Taxi" program was also implemented in 2007, to encourage the purchase of new, gas powered vehicles by the country's 250,000 taxi drivers. The program uses an innovative lending system established by the Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (Development Finance Corporation, COFIDE): every time the driver refills with gas, using a credit card with an embedded chip, a portion of the loan will be paid along with the gas. That payment will include the driver's pension fund contribution, compulsory traffic accident insurance, and family medical insurance. Similarly, the National Police Force is converting 100 patrol cars from diesel and gasoline to natural gas.
- 2.1.9. The conversion of households and industries to gas is being accelerated, so as to provide an energy mix more compatible with Peru's resources.
- 2.1.10. Progress has also been made in the use of biofuels (ethanol and biodiesel), recognizing their economic and ecological advantages.
- 2.1.11. Incentives are offered for importing vehicles that use natural gas, and those that burn diesel are being phased out more quickly. Imports of dual-system vehicles (LPG and gasoline) are also rising.

B. Hemispheric cooperation

- 2.2. Consistent with paragraph 36 of the Plan of Action, on the exchange of experience with regard to the role of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and access to procurement programs, reduction of the informal sector, and the fight against poverty, we may say that the Peruvian government has a National Program to Develop Productive Suppliers and Consortia, which offers technical assistance in business management and productive processes to enterprises that so request. Over the last year, 159 enterprises participated (Arequipa (52), Huancayo (13), Pucallpa (39), Trujillo (6) and Lima (49)) in the garment industry, agroindustry, metallurgy and woodworking. As well, eight productive consortia were formalized, involving 52 enterprises in the following cities: Arequipa (garment making, metallurgy and

woodworking), Loreto (woodworking), Junín (woodworking), Puno (metallurgy) and Lima (woodworking and metallurgy).

- 2.2.1. On the transfer of technology and productive training, the Peruvian government conducted 63 training courses in the metallurgy sector in 2007, in the cities of Arequipa, Callao, Chachapoyas, Chanchamayo, Huancayo, Huanta, Huaraz, Ica, Juliaca, Lima, Moyobamba, Puno, Tarapoto, Chimbote, Chiclayo, Huánuco, Huancavelica, Ilo, Iquitos, Jaén, Pasco, Pucallpa, Talara, Trujillo and Tumbes, involving on average 4,600 small entrepreneurs. 17 training courses were conducted in the baking industry, in the cities of Bagua, Bambamarca, Casagrande, Jaén, Lambayeque, Chimbote, Sullana and Talara, involving 510 persons.
- 2.2.2. As part of the program to boost the petrochemical industry, lower customs tariffs have been proposed, as well as a list of activities prohibited in the Special Economic Zone of Puno.
- 2.3. With respect to paragraph 37 of the Plan of Action, which calls for establishing mechanisms to exchange good practices and innovative approaches for the development of micro, small, and medium-sized companies, the Peruvian government has offered a series of technological services relating to:
 - 2.3.1. The transfer of leather and footwear technology (CITECCAL): during the year, 6,711 services were provided to the leather and footwear industry, and 1,990 persons were trained in 746 firms, in the zones of Lima, la Libertad, Junín, Arequipa and Huánuco. As well, 14 draft technical standards were prepared and submitted to INDECOPI for review and publication. A finishing course was also conducted under the Training and Technical Assistance Program.

A handbook has been prepared on chrome tanning with clean technologies, using the "high chrome exhaustion" technology. A first seminar was held on updating technologies applied to environmental management in tanneries, in which 16 tanners from the city of Trujillo took part.
 - 2.3.2. The Woodworking and Furniture Technology Transfer program (CITEMADERA) provided a series of technology services, including preparation of 20 modular furniture prototypes for smaller dwellings. These were introduced at a special presentation for micro-entrepreneurs in the Lima district of Villa El Salvador.

3. Social development

A. National commitments

- 3.1. In relation to paragraph 45, on the development of policies for employment growth; poverty reduction, and opportunities for integral development, the government

approved the Social Program Reform Plan in 2007, with guidelines for the merger, integration or articulation of social programs, reducing their number from 82 to 26.

3.1.1. Actions to boost employment:

PROPOLI continued to support implementation of the Labor and Socioeconomic Observatory of South Lima (OSEL-Sur), as a source of specific information on social, labor and economic dynamics at the district level. The Observatory conducted a specialized household survey during the year on employment levels, as well as a census of economic establishments, for five districts of South Lima (Villa El Salvador, San Juan de Miraflores, Villa María del Triunfo, Lurín and Pachacamac).

In support of income generation and employment creation among the poorest sectors, PROPOLI has promoted the growth of micro enterprise and labor training for young people in 10 poor districts of Metropolitan Lima.

3.1.2. Actions to reduce poverty:

Until 2007, the Ministry of Women and Social Development (MIMDES), with funding from the European Community, pursued the Antipoverty Program (PROPOLI) in 10 poor districts of Metropolitan Lima, under an agreement with the municipios for promoting local economic development, supporting income generation, and job creation among low income groups, and strengthening the capacities of local officials and social leaders.

3.1.3. Actions to create opportunities for integral development:

Through its "Wawa Wasi" program, the Peruvian government is working to prevent irreversible capacity loss among children under three years of age, which tends to perpetuate the vicious circle of poverty. The program offers day care services to the children of working mothers, especially those living in poverty or extreme poverty. At the present time, some 53,000 children are being cared for in the 24 departments of Peru (97 provinces). This program gives parents a better opportunity to pursue employment and education by assuring them that their children will receive comprehensive attention in specialized care facilities that provide food (midmorning snack, lunch, and an afternoon snack), early stimulation, preventive health care, and instruction in healthy living habits, all within a cozy environment that is very similar to home.

3.2. With respect to paragraph 47, on national plans to prepare for influenza and avian flu pandemics, we may mention the following:

3.2.1. In 2005, a national preparedness and response plan for a potential influenza pandemic (RM 854-2005/MINSA) was approved, with the general objective of facilitating a timely response so as to reduce people's vulnerability and minimize morbidity and mortality in such an event.

- 3.2.2. The plan has involved governmental agencies and NGOs, through the Executive Committee (RM 952-2005/MINSA) and the Technical Support Committee (RM 953-2005/MINSA). The Director General of Human Health participates in both committees.
- 3.2.3. In 2007, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) supported that program with financing for the project to prepare a national preparedness and response plan for a potential influenza pandemic (RM 162-2007/MINSA), which is now in its second year of operation.
- 3.2.4. This project has provided equipment for epidemiological surveillance and regional reference labs, it has prepared and disseminated information materials on measures to prevent and control the transmission of influenza, and it has created a reserve of 10,000 personal protection kits.
- 3.3. Pursuant to paragraph 48, on strengthening the capacity for supervised treatment of tuberculosis, we may say that this disease is treated as a national health priority, with a multisector and interagency focus that allows a comprehensive and multifactor approach, in a context of strategic partnerships for controlling, reducing and preventing TB through national funding for high impact and concerted activities among the different social players and institutions, with emphasis on high economic and social returns.

In the battle against malaria, Peru has reduced the number of reported malaria cases caused by *P. falciparum* from 20,786 in 2001 to 8,878 in 2007, while in 2008 to date there has been a 49.5% decline in (from 3,294 to 1,661). For malaria *P. vivax*, 2007 saw a reduction of around 31%. With respect to dengue fever, we may mention the integrated management strategy for the control of this disease and the formulation of a national plan, with participation of the local health districts, on the basis of which international funding has been secured to implement strategies to encourage people to adopt protective habits, with positive results.

- 3.4. With respect to paragraph 49 of the Plan of Action, on efforts to ensure completion of quality primary school education for all children, and the setting of goals for the completion of quality middle-school education, we may mention the Multisectoral Commission for the Plan of Action on Children and Adolescents (PNAIA), the objectives and goals of which are consistent with that paragraph. The following actions have been taken:
 - 3.4.1. Technical assistance to school teachers in rural areas.
 - 3.4.2. Supply of textbooks and school libraries nationwide.
 - 3.4.3. The regional technical teams for the education sector now have strategies for applying standards and guidelines for diversifying the curriculum.
 - 3.4.4. Teaching kits have been provided for developing communication and mathematical skills in the first and second years of primary education in targeted poverty areas.

- 3.4.5. Primary education is being enhanced through the promotion of economic development and improved living conditions, greater assurances of social peace and public security, and active participation of civil society.
- 3.4.6. In this connection, an educational zone known as “VRAE” has been created, embracing 14 districts in the departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco, Junín and Apurímac.
- 3.4.7. The provinces served by VRAE contain the following regions:
- Región Apurímac: Andahuaylas, Chincheros.
 - Región Ayacucho: Huanta, La Mar.
 - Región Huancavelica: Tayacaja.
 - Región Junín: Satipo.
 - Región Cuzco: La Convención.
- 3.4.8. Primary education is part of the Strategic Program for Budgeting by Results, designed to enhance the capacities of first-grade students to think logically and to communicate effectively.
- 3.4.9. This strategic program has targeted the regions of Ayacucho, Huánuco, Apurímac and Huancavelica, where poverty rates are high. The program will enhance the quality of teaching and provide instructional materials in integral communication and logic-mathematics.
- 3.5. With reference to paragraph 50, on strengthening primary care to reduce morbidity and ensure equitable access to health services for all, we may mention that in 2006 a technical guide was approved for implementing the Integral Healthcare Model (RM 696-2006/MINSA), designed to provide a new way to deliver quality health services, care and intervention, focused on the individual, in the family and community context, in order to improve living standards through decentralized social and service networks that will facilitate access to services and expand coverage to meet the health needs of specific groups.
- 3.6. On paragraph 51, which deals with fostering dialogue with indigenous peoples and developing policies to facilitate their integral development and access to decent work, and to overcome poverty, in full respect of their rights, the government is pursuing activities with these communities to foster training, leadership, governance and recognition of their rights through public policies and ILO Convention 169. Those activities include the following:
- 3.6.1. Training:
- Production and marketing courses in support of organizations and enterprises that promote traditional indigenous art.
 - An indigenous forum for the Arawak people of Amazonia on bilingual and intercultural education.
 - Strengthening cultural identity and inclusion policies for indigenous peoples.

- Participatory training workshops for leaders who will promote development participatory and democracy in native and campesino communities.
- Training in the local recording of collective knowledge.

3.6.2. Protection for indigenous peoples

- Recognition of indigenous rights pursuant to ILO Convention 169.
- Protection for peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact on the territorial reserve for the people of Madre de Dios.
- Processes for recognizing five native communities of Purús (Reserva Territorial Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti, Mascho Piro de Madre de Dios, Mashco Piro de Ucayali, Isconahua and Murunahua).
- Process of recognizing and formalizing 14 native communities of the Ucayali region.
- Territorial delimitation to guarantee territorial rights through the agreement with COFOPRI.
- Protection of indigenous peoples' collective knowledge and biodiversity.
- Enforcing indigenous peoples' rights to environmental protection from the effects of mining and petroleum activities, under ILO Convention 169.
- Implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Development Fund, Law 27811, which establishes the Regime for the Protection of Collective Knowledge related to biological resources

B. Hemispheric cooperation

- 3.7. With respect to the commitments addressed in paragraph 53 of the Plan of Action, on substance abuse prevention programs, and integral and sustainable development strategies for the countries affected by cultivation and production of illicit drugs, we must note that the project launched by the Lions Club of Peru to develop "life skills" has been brought to a standstill by the cutoff of CICAD funding. The "Program to Estimate the Human, Social, and Economic Cost of Drugs in the Americas" has not expanded in Peru. Finally, in the last two years Peru has established only three new cooperation agreements, with Finland, Belgium and the European Union, for projects of prevention, environmental conservation, and the development of institutional skills, respectively.

Despite the foregoing, Peru is still confronting the drug problem in all its dimensions, with a comprehensive and balanced approach under the National Antidrug Strategy. Peru participates in the Expert Groups on Demand Reduction, Money Laundering, Maritime Narcotrafficking, Chemical Products and Pharmaceuticals, and Sustainable Alternative Development, and chairs these last two groups.

When it comes to supply reduction, intelligence systems have been reinforced, legislation and regulations have been strengthened, the equipment for detecting illicit drugs has been improved, and there has been progress with seizures of drugs and chemical inputs. Annual targets for the manual eradication of illicit coca crops have been exceeded.

With respect to sustainable alternative development, Peru's efforts have focused on basic social and productive infrastructure, improving farming practices, restoring areas degraded by coca growing, and strengthening organizations in the coca-growing valleys that are helping farmers to become more competitive on markets.

In the area of demand reduction, we may mention the preventive activities under way in various sectors of society, where strategic partnerships have been forged with regional and local governments to pursue regional prevention policies and broaden the public's knowledge and perception of the risks of illicit drugs, through the preparation and dissemination of national studies among the general public and in the schools.

4. Strengthening democratic governance

A. National commitments:

On paragraph 64, which calls for identifying initiatives for cooperation, and the exchange of experiences in the development of technical skills that will contribute to the full application of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, and strengthening its Implementation Follow-up Mechanism (MESICIC), Peru's principle experience comes from United Nations cooperation, through UNDP, on the project of support for the National Anticorruption Commission (PER 02/027), a concrete initiative of cooperation and exchange to develop technical capacities for applying the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and strengthening MESICIC.

As a result of that cooperation, the National Anticorruption Office (ONA), created in October 2007, has been tasked with promoting interagency action at the national and international level for applying the standards of the Convention.

On February 14 and 15, 2008, a national workshop was held on implementation of the Convention. It was sponsored jointly by the ONA, the Ministry of Justice and the OAS, and was attended by some 150 representatives of 52 public entities, civil society, and international cooperation agencies. Seven different working groups dealt with the following issues: 1. Standards of conduct and mechanisms for effective enforcement, 2. Systems for reporting income, assets and liabilities, 3. Mechanisms to encourage participation by civil society, 4. Assistance and cooperation, 5. Government procurement, 6. Protecting whistleblowers, and 7. Central oversight bodies.

The focal point of the workshop was the proposed plan of action for implementing the MESICIC recommendations in Peru, prepared on the basis of the 27 OAS recommendations contained in the two reports (2004 and 2007) describing implementation in Peru of the provisions of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

The Draft Plan of Action proposes 75 measures, ranging from preparing and amending legislation (the whistleblowers' law, amendments to public employment legislation, etc.) to training and capacity-building programs for public institutions and civil society.

The various institutions and agencies attending the workshop contributed ideas for improving the Plan of Action, reflecting the importance of joint action by society and government in combating corruption. The Plan is now being adjusted in light of those contributions and will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval and immediate implementation.

In addition to work relating to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and strengthening MESICIC, the ONA has participated in the following technical assistance and international cooperation activities:

- The Anticorruption and Transparency Experts Task Force of APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) met in Lima on February 28 and 29, where members presented reports on other activities, including a comparative study of APEC anticorruption mechanisms and procedures (Thailand) and mechanisms for cooperation against corruption in the Asia-Pacific region (Indonesia). Peru reported on its experience in implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption and made suggestions for the 2008-2009 work plan, such as training on APEC codes of conduct, cooperation and recovering assets, and creating a table of technical assistance needs in APEC member countries.
 - Experts from Argentina and Norway and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) visited Peru on March 17 and 18, as part of the pilot program for implementing the UN Convention against Corruption. The experts evaluated compliance with the Convention in such areas as prevention, prosecution and international cooperation, with a particular focus on asset recovery.
 - The ONA is preparing an anticorruption plan in the forestry sector, as part of implementation of the Free-Trade Treaty with the United States. That plan is designed to prevent and reduce corruption in the form of illegal logging, so as to ensure proper and orderly exploitation of lumber and guarantee its formal export to the USA.
- 4.1. With respect to paragraph 65, which calls for consolidating the Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition, we may report that the Seventh Book of the New Code of Criminal Procedure, approved by Legislative Decree 957 and dealing with International Judicial Cooperation, came into force on February 1, 2006. Article 512 of the new code reads as follows: "Central authority: 1. The central authority for international judicial cooperation is the Office of the Prosecutor General (Fiscalía de la Nación). The foreign authority will contact it to initiate international judicial cooperation and to coordinate and conduct consultations in this area... 2. The Ministry of Foreign Relations shall supply the necessary support to the Office of the Prosecutor General as the central authority in its relations with other countries and international agencies, and shall intervene in the processing of requests for cooperation issued by the national authorities. When so required by treaties, it shall also transmit to the

Office of the Prosecutor General requests for international judicial cooperation submitted by foreign authorities... 3. In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Office of the Prosecutor General may negotiate arrangements with foreign central authorities for the exchange of technology, experience, coordination of judicial cooperation, training or any other act for similar purposes."