

The KidsRights Index 2026

COUNTRY RECOMMENDATIONS

PERU



PERU

OVERALL

RANK: **56**

SCORE: **0,736**

LIFE

RANK: **75**

SCORE: **0,850**

HEALTH

RANK: **118**

SCORE: **0,780**

EDUCATION

RANK: **46**

SCORE: **0,820**

PROTECTION

RANK: **112**

SCORE: **0,793**

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

RANK: **71**

SCORE: **0,500**

INTRODUCTION TO THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX

The KidsRights Index is the only annual global ranking on how countries worldwide are adhering to children's rights. Based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Index synthesizes and ranks the children's rights performance records of state parties to the CRC in relation to the most crucial aspects of children's lives for which global and comparable data is available. Overall, the KidsRights Index presents an accessible, general, and comparative overview of state performance on selected children's rights. It also creates a basis for making concrete and evidence-based recommendations on how governments might improve on various children's rights matters. The five domains that jointly make up the Index are:

- 1. Right to Life**
- 2. Right to Health**
- 3. Right to Education**
- 4. Right to Protection**
- 5. Enabling Environment for Children's Rights**

DATA SOURCES OF THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX

The KidsRights Index rankings are the outcome of an integrated analysis of existing, high-quality data published by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Index also incorporates the 'Concluding Observations' published by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child at the end of the periodic state reporting procedure for all states that have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.¹

DOMAIN 5: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Domain 5, the 'Enabling Environment for Children's Rights', is an important and unique domain of the KidsRights Index. This Domain charts how states are faring in creating the conditions that need to be in place for realizing children's rights and/or for making children's rights policies and putting them into effect. It reveals the extent to which countries have operationalized the general principles of the CRC (non-discrimination; best interests of the child; respect for the views of the child/participation) and the extent to which there is a basic 'infrastructure' for making and implementing child rights policy (in the form of enabling national legislation; mobilization of the 'best available' budget; collection and analysis of disaggregated data; and state-civil society cooperation for child rights). The Domain 5 scores for the respective countries are derived from the latest Concluding Observations adopted by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

¹ These data are drawn from <https://data.unicef.org/>, www.hdr.undp.org/data, and the 'Concluding Observations' published by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child at the end of the periodic state reporting procedure for all states that are legally bound by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Domain 5 - 'Child Rights Environment' - is based on the Concluding Observations adopted by the CRC Committee. The Committee's assessment of the country performance on the earlier mentioned 7 indicators that make up the Domain 5 is used to generate scores on a scale between 1 and 3. The actual score assigned to each indicator is exclusively based on the language used by the Committee in the Concluding Observation. The resulting final scores are standardized.

KidsRights Index scoring system for the Domain 5 indicators:

Score 1 'bad'	= only negative remarks
Score 2 'average'	= negative and positive remarks
Score 3 'good'	= only positive remarks
NA	= not addressed

DOMAIN 5: PERU

Country (Year in which CO was issued)	Non- discrimination	Best interests of the child	Respect for the views of the child	Enabling legislation	Best available budget / Resources	Collection and analysis of disaggregated data	State-civil society cooperation for child rights
PERU 2016	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
PERU 2025	2	1	2	2	2	2	NA

COUNTRY RECOMMENDATIONS – PERU

1. Take effective measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against children, including Peruvian children of African descent, Venezuelan migrant and refugee children, Indigenous children, children with disabilities, children in alternative care, children of incarcerated parents, children living in rural areas, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex children, and ensure their equal access to healthcare, education, and an adequate standard of living.² (Non-Discrimination)
2. Take specific measures to combat discrimination against Venezuelan migrant children and adolescents³ as they are reported to experience discrimination and xenophobic attitudes in both public and private spheres.⁴ (Non-Discrimination)
3. Ensure that the principle of the best interests of the child is consistently applied in national legislation and in all administrative and judicial proceedings affecting children, and provide adequate training for professionals working with and for children.⁵ This should include implementing effective policies for children in street situations that facilitate their reintegration into their families or alternative care arrangements while ensuring that all decisions are guided by the best interests of the child.⁶ (Best Interest of the child)
4. Ensure the effective participation of all children, particularly children in vulnerable situations, in the development, implementation, and monitoring of legislation and policies affecting their rights through dedicated programmes and awareness-raising initiatives.⁷ While Peru has established 797, Ensure the participation of children living in rural and Indigenous communities at different levels of government by addressing barriers to internet access, which is limiting their participation in the advisory councils.⁸ (Respect for the Views of the Child)
5. Take effective measures to harmonize national legislation with international child rights standards,⁹ including by decriminalizing abortion in all circumstances and ensuring the effective implementation of the therapeutic abortion guidelines for minors. Amend Articles 114 to 120 of the Peruvian Penal Code which continue to criminalize abortion with very limited exceptions.¹⁰ (Best interest of the Child, Enabling Legislation)

² Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru', *UN Doc, CRC/C/PER/CO/6-7*, 25 February 2025, para 13(a)-(d).

³ Ibid., para 13(a).

⁴ National Initiative Group for Children Rights, *Joining Forces For All Children*, Alternative report to the committee on the rights of the child, Peru, 2024, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCRC%2FNGO%2FPER%2F59427&Lang=en, p. 21.

⁵ Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru', *UN Doc, CRC/C/PER/CO/6-7*, 25 February 2025, para 14.

⁶ Ibid., para 42(b).

⁷ Ibid., para 16.

⁸ National Initiative Group for Children Rights (GIN), *Joining Forces For All Children*, Alternative report to the committee on the rights of the child, Peru, 2024, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCRC%2FNGO%2FPER%2F59427&Lang=en, p. 6.

Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru', *UN Doc, CRC/C/PER/CO/6-7*, 25 February 2025, para 6.

¹⁰ Republic of Peru, Criminal Code (Legislative Decree No. 635 of April 3, 1991), https://www.legal-atlas.net/sites/default/files/law/Peru_CriminalCode_1991.pdf

6. Establish an effective and transparent child-rights-based budgeting system that ensures resources allocated to children respond to local needs across all regions, particularly disadvantaged areas.¹¹ Reports indicate that less than 0.01 per cent of public expenditure is invested in child participation.¹² (Best Available Budget)
7. Improve the collection and analysis of disaggregated data by sex, age, disability, geographical location, Indigenous, ethnic or national origin, and socioeconomic background, particularly in relation to healthcare services for girls, including sexual and reproductive health services.¹³ (Collection and Analysis of Disaggregated Data & Non-Discrimination)
8. Address the significant data gaps that directly impact children with disabilities.¹⁴ According to the report of the Congreso de la República del Perú, only 519,926 of the 3,505,966 persons with disabilities recorded in 2024 were registered in the National Registry of Persons with Disabilities – indicating a registration gap of 85 per cent – and limiting the identification of children's specific support needs.¹⁵ (Collection and Analysis of Disaggregated Data & Non-Discrimination)

¹¹ Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru', *U/V Doc*, CRC/C/PER/CO/6-7, 25 February 2025, para 8 (b), (c).

¹² National Initiative Group for Children Rights, Joining Forces For All Children, Alternative report to the committee on the rights of the child, Peru, 2024, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCRC%2FNGO%2FPER%2F59427&Lang=en, p. 5.

¹³ Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru', *U/V Doc*, CRC/C/PER/CO/6-7, 25 February 2025, para 9(a)-(c).

¹⁴ MESA DE DISCAPACIDAD Y DERECHOS, Alternative report on the implementation of the convention on the rights of the child, Committee on the Rights of the Child, 98th session, 2024, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCRC%2FNGO%2FPER%2F61657&Lang=en, p. 15.

¹⁵ Republic of Peru, Referential information note, 'population with disabilities in Peru', 28/2024-2025-ASISP/DIP https://www3.congreso.gob.pe/Docs/DGP/DIDP/files/nir_2024-2025/nir_28-poblacion-discapacidad.pdf, p.23.