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## **Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

### **Peru**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-second session from 23 January to 3 February 2023. The review of Peru was held at the 5th meeting, on 25 January 2023. The delegation of Peru was headed by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, José Andrés Tello Alfaro. At its 10th meeting, held on 27 January 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Peru.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Peru: Luxembourg, Mexico and Senegal.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Peru:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Peru through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation of Peru began the discussion by referring to the difficult situation experienced by the country since 7 December 2022, after a coup d'état, followed by a legitimate constitutional succession, had provoked protests across the country. He expressed deep regret at the tragic loss of lives of Peruvians, and he expressed his deepest condolences to the relatives and loved ones of the deceased.
6. Peru was committed to defending the legitimate right to peaceful protest, in particular for causes linked to historical and structural inequalities that had to be overcome.
7. The openness of Peru to the multilateral human rights system was highlighted. At the invitation of the Government, visits had recently been made by delegations from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and from OHCHR.
8. Peru would continue promoting a broad and inclusive national dialogue for social peace. Peru was participating in the universal periodic review in a complex context, but the country was convinced of its performance in defence of democracy and human rights. The protests should not be confused with criminal actions and indiscriminate violence that transgressed social coexistence, affecting fundamental rights and goods; Peru rejected all forms of violence.
9. The actions that had been adopted to restore public order had been carried out in full compliance with constitutional and international human rights obligations, abiding by strict operational protocols aimed at avoiding the disproportionate use of force, as provided for in Legislative Decree No. 1095, which had been in force since July 2010. Part of the grounds

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/PER/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/PER/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/PER/3](#).

for the protests were demands for political and electoral reforms, such as for the general elections to be brought forward. At the initiative of the current Government, a legislative initiative had been presented to allow for elections to be held in April 2024. Peru was committed to conducting a political transition open to all legitimate actors, on the basis of dialogue.

10. A temporary multisectoral commission had been created to follow up on the events and provide care for the relatives of the deceased and for the people who had suffered serious injuries during the protests. To ensure the right to the truth, the executive branch had provided resources to the Public Prosecutor's Office to carry out investigations; they had already begun.

11. Peru had declared a national health emergency following the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. It had created the COVID-19 Operations Command, which had made it possible to ensure free and universal vaccines for the entire population of the country.

12. Peru continued advancing in the respect, promotion and protection of the rights of women, boys, girls and adolescents, older persons, people with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and other vulnerable populations.

13. The National Gender Equality Policy established the institutional framework to reduce violence against women, guarantee their right to sexual and reproductive health, their access to and participation in decision-making spaces and the exercise of their social and economic rights, and reduce all barriers that hindered equality between men and women in the public and private spheres.

14. Regarding economic, social and cultural rights, a regulatory framework had been established to promote the empowerment of rural and Indigenous women and access to the labour market by women victims of violence.

15. Care for older persons had been strengthened through the creation of the National Multisectoral Policy for Older Adults up to 2030 and by the ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.

16. Similarly, the National Multisectoral Policy on Disability for Development up to 2030 had been adopted. Peru had created the National Multisectoral Policy for Children and Adolescents up to 2030 and continued to raise awareness about discrimination and address cases of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, who had been identified as a group requiring special protection.

17. To facilitate access to justice for all people without any distinction, the Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People had been adopted in 2020.

18. In 2018, the National Human Rights Plan 2018–2021 had been promulgated, and a comprehensive assessment of the Plan was expected in 2023, which would serve as input for the preparation of the national multisectoral human rights policy.

19. The adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2021–2025) was highlighted. The objective of the plan was to guarantee the protection of and respect for human rights in business activities.

20. The report prepared by Peru for the universal periodic review had been drafted in accordance with the Intersectoral Protocol for the Participation of Peru in International Human Rights Protection Systems, which was a mechanism for the presentation of national reports and follow-up that had been adopted in 2020, in accordance with the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.

21. In 2019, a protocol had been adopted to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders. In 2020, a register of situations of risk facing human rights defenders had been created and, in 2021, an intersectoral mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders had been established.

22. Regarding the victims of the 1980–2000 period of violence and the guarantee of remembrance, a national plan for remembrance, peace and reconciliation was being prepared. The information technology platform for the National Register of Disappeared Persons and Burial Sites had been made available. The Genetic Databank had been created, and the

National Plan on the Search for Disappeared Persons up to 2030 would be implemented by 2030.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

23. During the interactive dialogue, 68 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Norway noted with concern the current political situation and called upon the Government and all political actors to restore calm and ensure inclusive dialogue, with the participation of civil society.

25. Pakistan recognized steps taken to advance human rights, including the National Policy for the Modernization of Public Management, the Strategic Plan for National Development and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

26. Panama welcomed the delegation of Peru.

27. Paraguay expressed concern about the current situation in Peru and expressed regret for the loss of human lives. It called for a constructive and respectful dialogue among all actors and political parties to preserve democracy.

28. The Philippines commended Peru for ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and noted positive developments in the environmental and disaster risk-reduction spheres, as well as the adoption of the National Environment Policy.

29. Poland commended Peru on the adoption of the first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights but noted concerns expressed by the Committee against Torture about the large number of persons in pretrial detention.

30. Portugal commended Peru for ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and for implementing its previous recommendation to reinforce age-verification procedures for recruitment into the armed forces.

31. Qatar welcomed the educational policies of Peru for the rural population and commended the country's national policies in the field of disability for development and in the interests of children and adolescents.

32. The Russian Federation expressed its expectation that objective investigations into the recent deaths and injuries that had happened during clashes between protesters and the police would allow the perpetrators to be held accountable.

33. Serbia commended the adoption of policies aimed at reducing discrimination and social inequalities, as well as the first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and the Rural Education Policy and the creation of an education model for older persons.

34. Slovenia welcomed measures to prevent harassment against women in political life but expressed concern about high levels of gender-based violence and requested information on what steps had been undertaken to reduce the level of violence against women.

35. Spain welcomed the willingness of Peru to make progress in guaranteeing human rights, despite the obstacles remaining for their full and effective protection.

36. Sri Lanka noted the adoption in 2021 by Peru of the National Policy on Trafficking in Persons and its Forms of Exploitation and the efforts made to strengthen resilience to climate change, including the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.

37. The State of Palestine commended the efforts made by Peru for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

38. Switzerland deplored the deaths, violence and destruction linked to the demonstrations and called upon the authorities to respect human rights. It called upon all parties to renounce violence and to enter into a constructive dialogue.

39. The Syrian Arab Republic took note of the national measures and policies of Peru presented in the national report in relation to various sectors, and the efforts made since the previous universal periodic review cycle.
40. Thailand commended Peru for its generosity in hosting a large migrant population and ensuring the right to education for migrant children. It applauded the launch of the first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
41. Timor-Leste commended Peru for its efforts to reduce violence against women and for legal reforms to ensure gender equality through quotas. It encouraged the Government to continue to take measures to protect human rights defenders.
42. Ukraine expressed appreciation for the ratification of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).
43. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland called upon Peru to intensify its efforts to ensure proportionate and legal responses to social protest and dissent and ensure equal rights and opportunities for women, girls and LGBT+ persons.
44. The United States of America commended Peru for its follow-up to the Lima Commitment. It expressed concern about violence associated with the political protests in December 2022 and by threats to press freedom.
45. Uruguay welcomed the efforts of Peru since its previous review, including the ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
46. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed regret for the loss of lives that had occurred during the recent events in the country. It called for an end to confrontation and for the return to the democratic path through dialogue and peace.
47. Viet Nam welcomed the adoption of several laws and policies aimed at combating violence against women and the commitment of Peru to strengthening democracy, upholding human rights and working towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
48. Algeria noted positively the adoption of new policies and laws to strengthen the protection of rights of older persons and persons with disabilities.
49. Angola encouraged Peruvian authorities not to spare any effort in preserving human rights achievements, in particular regarding minority groups.
50. Argentina welcomed the presentation of the national report by the authorities and made recommendations.
51. Australia encouraged Peru to continue budget measures to implement the recently improved legislation. It welcomed the efforts of Peru to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples but expressed concern about the recent escalation of violence and loss of life.
52. Azerbaijan noted the Government's efforts to combat trafficking in persons and corruption. The implementation of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights would contribute to the better protection of human rights in business activities.
53. The Bahamas noted the adoption of the Strategic Plan for National Development up to 2050, the National Policy for the Modernization of Public Management up to 2030 and the National Multisectoral Policy on Disability for Development up to 2030.
54. Bangladesh welcomed the adoption of policies aimed at modernizing the public administration, protecting the right to work and ensuring access to education in rural communities.
55. Belgium welcomed the progress made since the previous universal periodic review, such as in addressing gender-based violence, but expressed concern at the use of violence by protesters and the disproportionate use of force by law enforcement officials.
56. Brazil welcomed the adoption of mechanisms aimed at protecting human rights defenders, especially environmental defenders, and congratulated Peru on the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2021–2025).

57. Chile expressed concern about the complex situation and called upon Peru to respect human rights. It recognized the measures taken towards the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan and measures to prevent gender-based violence.

58. The delegation of Peru noted that, in 2019, Act No. 30996 had been adopted, which had modified the Elections Organization Act, establishing progressive gender parity and alternation between women and men. In 2020, Act No. 31030 on Parity and Alternation had been promulgated, which provided that lists of candidates must feature women and men equally, in an alternating manner, and provided for parity among candidates for the presidency and vice-presidencies of the Republic. Likewise, in 2021, Act No. 31155 had been published, which prevented and punished harassment against women in political life.

59. In 2022, Peru had approved two regulations that allowed for national policies and plans for development and social inclusion by 2030 and 2050: the Strategic Plan for National Development up to 2050 and the National Policy for Development and Social Inclusion by 2030. The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion would reinforce the intersectoral, intergovernmental and interinstitutional action of the State to ensure the provision of public services and quality social programmes.

60. In 2018, the Rural Education Policy had been adopted, which was aimed at addressing the specific needs, interests and productive and sociocultural dynamics of rural communities.

61. Regarding comprehensive sexual education, in 2021, the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Guidelines for Basic Education had been updated, and three handbooks for regular basic education teachers had been produced, containing guidance on how to implement sexual education, prevent gender-based violence and promote educational continuity for students who were pregnant and/or had children at an early age. Regarding student care during the COVID-19 pandemic, guidelines on the provision of basic education services had been approved.

62. In 2020, the national multisectoral health policy up to 2030, entitled “Peru, A Healthy Country”, had been approved. Pursuant to Emergency Decree No. 017-2019, measures had been taken to achieve universal health coverage by enrolling all persons without health insurance, regardless of their socioeconomic status.

63. Regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, in the first instance, a national health emergency had been declared, and measures had been adopted to prevent and contain the virus. At the same time, a state of national emergency had been declared on account of the grave circumstances affecting the life of the nation. With the creation of the COVID-19 Operations Command, access to health care for the population had been facilitated.

64. A plan for interventions by the Ministry of Health to address the COVID-19 emergency in Indigenous communities and rural settlements of the Amazon had been adopted and a multisectoral commission for the protection of Indigenous and native peoples in the COVID-19 context had been created. In addition, the Guidelines for the Monitoring and Control of Workers’ Health and the Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission had been adopted.

65. In 2018, the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion had approved the Sectoral Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination in Employment and Occupation (2018–2021), which was aimed at achieving institutional strengthening and promoting a State response to inequality and discrimination in employment, guaranteeing that the programmes and services of the sector focused their actions on the groups requiring special protection.

66. Regarding child labour, the implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour had continued and guidelines for the implementation of the municipal model for the detection and eradication of child labour had been approved. Regarding forced labour, the Third National Plan to Combat Forced Labour (2019–2022) had been approved. On sexual harassment at work, in 2019, guidance had been developed on addressing cases of sexual harassment at work, on the theme “Work without harassment”.

67. To protect environmental defenders, in 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, through Ministerial Resolution No. 134-2021-MINAM, had approved the Sectoral Protocol for the Protection of Environmental Defenders. The Protocol established the general

guidelines for the coordination, implementation and evaluation of the application of prevention, recognition and protection measures.

68. Regarding the role of Indigenous Peoples as actors and allies in the climate agenda, in 2019, Act No. 307054, the Framework Law on Climate Change, had been approved, under which the Platform of Indigenous Peoples to Face Climate Change had been created.

69. The Congress of Peru had passed legislative instruments that contributed to improving the human rights situation, although many challenges to passing laws existed.

70. As a result of the protests, six prosecutorial investigations had been opened into the deaths of 18 persons and the injuries of 14 persons. The situation of ongoing social conflict was being monitored to guarantee prompt action by prosecutors with a human rights approach and fully guarantee the rights of citizens.

71. International standards on the use of force by law enforcement officials, as well as other applicable instruments, which were essential to guarantee the human rights approach, were taken into account.

72. Investigations were being carried out covering the 1980–2000 period of violence, as well as current cases. Regarding the situation of human rights defenders, the Public Prosecutor's Office had approved the protocol for prosecutor action for the prevention and investigation of crimes against human rights defenders.

73. Canada welcomed the strengthened legislation to reinforce the political participation of women, which had increased the number of female candidates in the subnational elections in October 2022. It expressed concern about the loss of life and violence during the ongoing protests.

74. Colombia commended the Government's efforts to financially support the victims and families of the deceased and injured, and its coordination with OHCHR to deploy officials to collect information on the recent events.

75. Costa Rica congratulated Peru on the approval of the Act on Parity and Alternation, which guaranteed that lists of candidacies must feature women and men equally, in an alternating manner, and provided for parity among candidates for elections.

76. Croatia welcomed the advances in strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of women and vulnerable groups, and the measures adopted regarding missing persons. It expressed concern about the political instability and related violence.

77. Denmark welcomed and thanked Peru for its presentation. It expressed concern about the numbers of persons killed and injured as a result of security forces' response to protests.

78. The Dominican Republic congratulated Peru on the adoption of a policy in favour of the elderly and welcomed its accession to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.

79. Ecuador highlighted the adoption of the Act aimed at preventing and punishing harassment against women in political life and hailed the approval of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

80. Egypt expressed appreciation for the efforts of Peru to promote and protect human rights.

81. Estonia commended Peru on the adoption of policies and legislation aimed at reducing violence and discrimination against all women and on the adoption of the National Gender Equality Policy.

82. Finland welcomed the engagement of Peru in the universal periodic review process and commended the country on the positive steps taken since the last review.

83. The Gambia took note of the adoption of provisions for the implementation of an initiative to enhance education for students who are hard of hearing or deaf.

84. Georgia welcomed the adoption of the National Plan against Trafficking in Persons 2017–2021 and the National Policy on Trafficking in Persons and its Forms of Exploitation up to 2030.

85. Germany expressed concern about the rights of Indigenous Peoples, women and LGBTIQ+ persons, and expressed deep concern over the casualties during the recent protests.
86. Greece hailed the efforts made by Peru to implement the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review and welcomed the approval of the National Human Rights Plan (2018–2021).
87. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Peru and its national report.
88. India welcomed the National Human Rights Plan (2018–2021), the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, the National Gender Equality Policy and the Strategic Plan for National Development, which had been adopted since the last review.
89. Indonesia welcomed the adoption by Peru of the first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
90. The Islamic Republic of Iran recognized the Government's efforts to promote human rights and expressed full understanding of the challenges in that regard. It expressed concern about some human rights issues in the country.
91. Iraq welcomed efforts by Peru to promote and protect human rights in the field of combating discrimination and providing adequate housing, as well as its efforts to provide education for all groups.
92. Ireland expressed concern at allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials in response to ongoing political protests and expressed regret at the resulting deaths and injuries.
93. Italy took note of the steps taken by Peru during the period under review to address sexual violence against women, to combat negative stereotypes and to fight against trafficking in persons.
94. Libya commended the steps taken by Peru in relation to the adoption of the National Prison Policy, despite all the challenges.
95. Luxembourg welcomed the delegation of Peru and made recommendations.
96. Malaysia commended Peru on its national policies and plans to promote the human rights of vulnerable populations and encouraged Peru to step up efforts to ensure the effective implementation of those policies.
97. Maldives commended efforts by Peru to achieve universal health coverage and welcomed the adoption of the Rural Education Policy to provide quality education in rural areas.
98. Mauritius expressed appreciation for the efforts made by Peru in the promotion and protection of human rights, and made recommendations.
99. Mexico welcomed the national actions plans of Peru related to human rights, the country's accession to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons and the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
100. Montenegro welcomed the adoption by Peru of national plans and legislation to protect human rights. It encouraged Peru to continue efforts to improve the legal and regulatory frameworks related to the rights of persons with disabilities.
101. Morocco welcomed the national policies and action plans, the Strategic Plan for National Development up to 2025, the ratification of international human rights treaties and the adoption of legislation aimed at promoting and protecting human rights.
102. Nepal expressed appreciation to Peru for the implementation of the National Sanitation Plan 2022–2026 and the adoption of the National Policy on Trafficking in Persons and its Forms of Exploitation, as well as for initiatives to combat poverty.
103. The Kingdom of the Netherlands expressed appreciation to Peru for the adoption of the new National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and for the intersectoral mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders. It expressed concern about the complex political situation.



104. New Zealand welcomed Peru and commended the progress made since its last review.
105. France reiterated its encouragement for the continuation of the political dialogue in Peru, where the violence had claimed several victims, and offered its condolences to their families.
106. Israel welcomed the legislative advances by Peru related to the fight against gender-based violence, but noted that violence against women persisted. It expressed concern that Peru had remained a source, transit and destination country for trafficking in persons.
107. The delegation of Peru reported that the Public Integrity Secretariat had been established as a specialized line department of the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers with the mandate to lead the National Integrity and Anti-Corruption Policy. The Centralized Digital Platform for Citizen Complaints had been created in 2020 and measures had been adopted to protect the whistle-blowers of acts of corruption.
108. Peru was in a difficult and volatile situation. On 7 December 2022, there had been a breach of the constitutional order in the country, followed by a rapid reaction from the democratic institutions, which had concluded with a presidential succession in accordance with the Constitution of Peru. Since then, social upheaval had been taking place that had caused loss of life.
109. Peru, with strict adherence to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including peaceful protest, deplored that the improper use of violence by a minority group among the protesters had distorted the demands and needs of important sectors of the most vulnerable populations, who had been structurally marginalized.
110. Peru always maintained a policy of transparency and openness towards the universal and regional systems of promotion and protection of human rights.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

111. **The following recommendations will be examined by Peru, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-third session of the Human Rights Council:**
- 111.1 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia) (France) (Paraguay) (Poland) (Slovenia) (Ukraine);**
- 111.2 **Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand);**
- 111.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 111.4 **Ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Mexico) (Panama);**
- 111.5 **Advance in the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) and in an institutional framework for the protection of the environment from a human rights perspective (Chile); Consider the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Colombia); Ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), guarantee prior consultations for projects extracting resources from Indigenous lands and introduce a Peru-wide cadastre in order to enable Indigenous Peoples to have documented ownership of their land**

(Germany); Intensify efforts to protect environmental human rights defenders and Indigenous rights defenders, including by ratifying and implementing the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Norway); Draft specific protocols to develop the intersectoral mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders, and their respective budgetary allocations, and in this regard ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Spain);

111.6 Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Paraguay);

111.7 Ratify the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (Panama);

111.8 Strengthen efforts to combat violence against women, including by ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, and ensure effective access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (France);

111.9 Ensure, in the context of the current institutional crisis and out of concern for the protection of the principles of democracy and the rule of law, follow-up by the bodies of the universal human rights protection system on the situation of magistrates and judges (Luxembourg);

111.10 Continue the meaningful cooperation with human rights mechanisms by engaging with the special procedure mandate holders (Thailand);

111.11 Guarantee the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education throughout the national territory, applying an intersectional perspective of gender, interculturality and human rights, and repeal norms, including Act No. 904-2021, that establish barriers to the provision of gender-sensitive education (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

111.12 Continue work to bring legislation into line with international commitments in the area of human rights, and improve the judiciary and the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);

111.13 Include in the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights issues related to private and public security governance, including the implementation of and government adherence to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (Switzerland);

111.14 Provide the necessary budget allocation for the Ombudsman's Office (Georgia);

111.15 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation of, reporting on and follow-up to human rights recommendations (Paraguay);

111.16 Ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to the enhancement of the effectiveness of the National Commission against Discrimination and the Racism Alert platform (Bahamas);

111.17 Legislate the prohibition of racial discrimination and implement policies to eradicate structural racial discrimination (Bangladesh);

111.18 Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);

111.19 Consider abolishing the death penalty for all crimes (Italy);

111.20 Avoid the disproportionate use of force by security and military forces in the context of peaceful demonstrations by citizens, ensuring respect for the principles of legality, precaution and proportionality (Argentina);

- 111.21 **Limit the excessive use of force and amend the Police Protection Act (No. 31012), so that proportionality is an explicit requirement in the use of force by the police (Denmark);**
- 111.22 **Continue efforts to address the overcrowding of prisons (Egypt);**
- 111.23 **Repeal the Police Protection Law, which raises human rights concerns regarding impunity for the disproportionate use of force by law enforcement officials (Finland);**
- 111.24 **Train police and military forces in de-escalation strategies and crowd control, in order to prevent deaths of protesters (Germany);**
- 111.25 **Build a coherent and unified strategy among the powers of the State to reduce overcrowding in prisons (Mexico);**
- 111.26 **Take all necessary measures to effectively combat the impunity of those responsible for arbitrary arrests and extrajudicial executions (France);**
- 111.27 **Take the necessary measures to ensure that the use of force by law enforcement authorities is in accordance with international standards, and prevent and punish any excess use (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 111.28 **Continue promoting awareness campaigns against the use, possession and acquisition of small arms (Angola);**
- 111.29 **Ensure the proportionate use of force by the security forces (Italy);**
- 111.30 **Take steps to prevent excessive use of force by police to enable Peruvian people to exercise their rights to peaceful assembly and to freedom of opinion and expression (Australia);**
- 111.31 **Respect the autonomy and independence of the institutions, as well as the prevalence of their areas of competence, to guarantee the full observance of the rule of law (Paraguay);**
- 111.32 **Strengthen the inter-institutional capacity of the Government, civil society, youth organizations and employers' and workers' organizations to prevent, report and punish acts of corruption (Poland);**
- 111.33 **Continue to take measures to promote democracy and the rule of law, including in tackling corruption (Indonesia);**
- 111.34 **Carry out reforms to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the Public Prosecution Service, ensuring impartial judicial investigations and decisions free from external and internal coercion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 111.35 **Guarantee to the judge, Jorge Luis Salas Arenas, president of the National Electoral Authority, the exercise of his duties with the independence conferred by law and the Constitution, offering him all the protection and guarantees as established by the precautionary measures that were granted by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (Colombia);**
- 111.36 **Guarantee the principle of independence for the judiciary and the Public Prosecution Service, as well as the mechanisms to protect and provide comprehensive support to justice officials (Costa Rica);**
- 111.37 **Ensure that complaints of human rights violations that occurred during protests are investigated by an independent body, and that all those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice in fair trials before ordinary civilian courts (Denmark);**
- 111.38 **Guarantee that complaints of human rights violations that occur during protests are investigated and that all those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice in fair trials (Estonia);**

- 111.39 Continue to ensure that complaints of human rights violations committed during the protests are investigated and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice (Greece);
- 111.40 Continue efforts to reform the judicial system and ensure its independence (Libya);
- 111.41 Continue efforts aimed at reforming and developing the prison system and alleviating overcrowding, to ensure its compatibility with international human rights standards, and take all measures to ensure the establishment of justice and the fight against impunity (Libya);
- 111.42 Strengthen national capabilities in combating transnational organized crime, and develop mechanisms to provide protection and support for victims (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 111.43 Investigate promptly, thoroughly and impartially all human rights violations (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 111.44 Ensure accountability for human rights violations and provide adequate assistance to victims of violence and abuses (Italy);
- 111.45 Conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into possible human rights violations, in particular against underage protestors, that have occurred since the beginning of the protests in order to identify, prosecute and punish those responsible, including the chain of command of the security forces up to the highest level (Belgium);
- 111.46 Investigate promptly, thoroughly and impartially all violations committed against human rights defenders, including environmental human rights defenders (Croatia);
- 111.47 Ensure full protection for freedom of expression and peaceful protest, for all citizens, including ensuring that any complaints of human rights violations during protests are fully investigated (New Zealand);
- 111.48 Ensure freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and create a safe environment for civil society, including human rights defenders (Italy);
- 111.49 Ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigations into deaths resulting from participation in political protests and access to justice for victims (Ireland);
- 111.50 Strengthen the protection of and support for human rights defenders, including environmental defenders, by effectively implementing the intersectoral mechanism (Finland);
- 111.51 Take all necessary measures to prevent human rights violations during protests (Estonia);
- 111.52 Respect and protect the right to peaceful assembly and peaceful protests (Croatia);
- 111.53 Guarantee full respect for the autonomy of electoral bodies (Costa Rica);
- 111.54 Promote the formation and presence of electoral observation missions from the United Nations system, the Organization of American States and the European Union during the next electoral process, with national coverage to guarantee the holding of free, fair and transparent elections (Colombia);
- 111.55 Redouble efforts and take all necessary measures to guarantee the holding of free and independent elections, ensuring the independence, autonomy and impartiality of the electoral system, the National Electoral Authority and the national office of electoral processes (Colombia);
- 111.56 Ensure the autonomy and independence of and respect for electoral institutions (Chile);

111.57 **Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and assembly and adopt effective mechanisms to prevent and punish episodes of excessive use of force against peaceful protests (Brazil);**

111.58 **Take concrete measures to provide a safe and secure environment for journalists, media workers and human rights defenders, including environmental and Indigenous activists, and conduct impartial and effective investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation against them (Belgium);**

111.59 **Take all measures to guarantee a strict observance of international human rights law, especially with a view to guaranteeing the rights of citizens to freedom of peaceful assembly and to exercise the freedom of opinion and expression (Argentina);**

111.60 **Strengthen institutional capacity to ensure the protection of human rights defenders living in Indigenous communities, especially through the Ministry of the Interior (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

111.61 **Allocate adequate human resources and a specific budget to the institutions participating in the intersectoral mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders to ensure effective protection, with a gender and intercultural approach, with the aim of reducing the number of attacks on human rights defenders by 2025 (Switzerland);**

111.62 **Take further steps to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, remove all undue restrictions on the ability of civil society organizations to receive international and domestic funding and implement measures and develop policies to prevent human rights violations, in particular in the context of ongoing protests (Poland);**

111.63 **Adopt urgent measures to guarantee the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of protests, including the right to peaceful assembly, and respect for the relevant standards on the use of force (Paraguay);**

111.64 **Continue to promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**

111.65 **Consider strengthening the National Policy on Trafficking in Persons and its Forms of Exploitation to prevent and prosecute trafficking in persons (Pakistan);**

111.66 **Increase the provision and guarantee the stability of the resources for the National Policy on Trafficking in Persons and its Forms of Exploitation, especially to improve institutional and governmental coordination and guarantee assistance services for victims (Spain);**

111.67 **Take measures to further strengthen procedures for assisting victims of trafficking in persons (Sri Lanka);**

111.68 **Continue efforts to prevent trafficking in persons, including strengthening procedures for identifying, referring and ensuring timely assistance for victims of trafficking (Viet Nam);**

111.69 **Strengthen actions aimed at providing assistance and protection to victims of trafficking in persons, as well as regional cooperation in this area (Ecuador);**

111.70 **Strengthen procedures for identifying, referring and ensuring timely assistance for victims of trafficking in persons (Georgia);**

111.71 **Continue efforts to provide support to victims of trafficking in persons (Iraq);**

- 111.72 Strengthen efforts to combat all forms of criminal organizations and prevent and combat trafficking in drugs and persons (Italy);
- 111.73 Strengthen measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence and trafficking in persons (Nepal);
- 111.74 Provide training to law enforcement officials in order to improve the identification and protection of victims of trafficking in persons (Israel);
- 111.75 Scale up efforts in order to tackle trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Bangladesh);
- 111.76 Continue efforts and adopt measures to reduce homelessness among vulnerable groups throughout the country and to increase women's access to the national social security system (Serbia);
- 111.77 Continue the allocation of more funds under the National Sanitation Plan to enhance the accessibility, quality and sustainability of sanitation services (Pakistan);
- 111.78 Provide adequate budgetary funding to the National Sanitation Plan 2022–2026, also ensuring proper coordination at the different levels of government and administration (Spain);
- 111.79 Adopt, in 2023, the national plan for remembrance, peace and reconciliation and ensure its effective, progressive and rapid implementation, providing relevant actors at the national and regional levels with the necessary financial resources to guarantee the full exercise of the right to memory of victims of human rights violations and society as a whole (Switzerland);
- 111.80 Implement practical measures to improve food security for local communities (Angola);
- 111.81 Undertake a special project with a view to providing houses to homeless people (Bangladesh);
- 111.82 Enhance efforts by implementing effective policy programmes with the aim of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals that are interrelated with and mutually reinforce the promotion and protection of human rights (Azerbaijan);
- 111.83 Pursue efforts to reduce inequality gaps among the population through the different social assistance schemes (Mauritius);
- 111.84 Improve the coverage of access to drinking water and sanitation in health and education centres at the national level, especially in rural areas and for Indigenous Peoples (Costa Rica);
- 111.85 Strengthen the capacity of the health system to guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health services, especially for women and girls, to prevent adolescent pregnancies (Malaysia);
- 111.86 Continue to develop and strengthen programmes to eradicate poverty and improve the living standards of the populations targeted, including by addressing cases of malnutrition among Indigenous children (Malaysia);
- 111.87 Consider further legislative and policy measures and their effective implementation for the realization of gender equality and combating gender-based violence, including by ensuring pay parity and equal access to safe reproductive health services (India);
- 111.88 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit of the International Conference on Population and Development to reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies by expanding access to quality, affordable and gender-responsive, sexual and reproductive health services, information and education (Iceland);

- 111.89 **Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and continue to strengthen access to sexual and reproductive health services for victims of sexual violence (Finland);**
- 111.90 **Ensure effective access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (France);**
- 111.91 **Guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, including the possibility of legal and safe abortion for all women and girls (Estonia);**
- 111.92 **Adopt public policies to advance sexual and reproductive rights, including increased access to family planning services and age-appropriate, rights-based comprehensive sexuality education in schools (Canada);**
- 111.93 **Continue to implement measures for the protection of people in situations of human mobility, particularly in ensuring their access to health and education (Uruguay);**
- 111.94 **Take further measures to ensure that everyone has access to comprehensive, high-quality health-care services, regardless of their socioeconomic status (Qatar);**
- 111.95 **Strengthen the capacity of the health system to ensure the human right to health to all, including sexual and reproductive health services, and provide human rights training to health personnel to prevent and address stigma and discrimination in health services (Portugal);**
- 111.96 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit of the International Conference on Population and Development to significantly reduce the number of teenage pregnancies by expanding equitable access to quality, affordable, gender-responsive and adolescent-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, information and education, including the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education in accordance with international standards (Panama);**
- 111.97 **Decriminalize abortion and develop and implement comprehensive health-care protocols to safeguard sexual and reproductive health and rights, with a specific emphasis on girls under the age of 15 with unintended pregnancies (Norway);**
- 111.98 **Pursue efforts to introduce effective consideration of gender issues into the school curriculum (Morocco);**
- 111.99 **Strengthen efforts to ensure inclusive and accessible education for all (Mauritius);**
- 111.100 **Continue to promote awareness campaigns to ensure the prevention of political harassment and hate speech, as well as to promote parity in access to decision-making positions in public entities (Dominican Republic);**
- 111.101 **Repeal Act No. 31498 and ensure the implementation of comprehensive sexual education throughout the country from an intersectional perspective that encompasses gender, interculturality and human rights (Norway);**
- 111.102 **Ensure adherence to the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Guidelines for Basic Education of the Ministry of Education, in order to improve the prevention of pregnancy among girls and teenagers and of gender-based violence (Spain);**
- 111.103 **Redouble efforts for the full implementation of the National Intercultural Bilingual Education Plan and guarantee the right to education of all Indigenous and Afro-Peruvian children and adolescents (Ecuador);**
- 111.104 **Continue to implement various measures to ensure the provision of an appropriate educational service that is relevant to the characteristics and**

sociocultural needs of children, adolescents, young persons, adults and older persons living in rural communities (Qatar);

111.105 Strengthen the capacities of the local and regional governments and of the national Government to implement mitigation and adaptation measures in their environmental, climate change and disaster risk management policies, laws and regulations (Panama);

111.106 Consider incorporating mitigation measures into environmental, climate change and disaster risk management policies (Sri Lanka);

111.107 Step up efforts on climate resilience by strengthening the capacities of local and regional governments and of the national Government to incorporate mitigation and adaptation measures into their environmental, climate change and disaster risk management policies, laws and regulations (Timor-Leste);

111.108 Enhance efforts to mitigate and prevent the destruction of the environment as a result of the negative impacts of mining (Maldives);

111.109 Enhance the means of protecting the right to safe drinking water and sanitation from the impacts of extractive business operations (Syrian Arab Republic);

111.110 Reinforce the capacity to raise the awareness of public authorities, including the judiciary and legislators, on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and encourage State-owned enterprises to fully implement their human rights obligations (Luxembourg);

111.111 Continue to incorporate gender perspectives in the implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction measures (Philippines);

111.112 Investigate, in a timely, transparent and exhaustive manner, all complaints of human rights violations that have arisen as a result of the crisis that affects various regions of the country (Chile);

111.113 Strengthen capacities for prevention and intervention to combat violence against women, and continue with the policies deployed in this area (Paraguay);

111.114 Expand the programmes dedicated to supporting and empowering rural women (Syrian Arab Republic);

111.115 Consider implementing comprehensive strategies that contribute to the elimination of discriminatory stereotypes with regard to the roles and responsibilities of women and men (Timor-Leste);

111.116 Adopt regulatory measures to grant women and girls access to safe and legal abortion, especially on health grounds and for victims of rape (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

111.117 Continue efforts to implement administrative and judicial measures for the effective protection of women and girls against violence and sexual abuse, as well as for the punishment of the perpetrators (Uruguay);

111.118 Intensify efforts to end violence against women, especially those belonging to vulnerable groups, such as Indigenous women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

111.119 Adopt a comprehensive, gender-sensitive plan to ensure that disappearances of women and girls are effectively, promptly and duly investigated, and provide the National Observatory of Violence against Women and Family Members with a sufficient budget (Belgium);

111.120 Conduct impartial investigations into attacks, harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders, including journalists, environmentalists, women and Indigenous People, and ensure that allegations of human rights



violations committed during protests are investigated and those responsible brought to justice (Costa Rica);

111.121 Consolidate the ongoing training processes for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, lawyers and the police on women's rights and gender equality (Ecuador);

111.122 Redouble efforts aimed at reducing violence against women, institutional barriers to gender equality in the public and private spheres and discriminatory sociocultural patterns (Georgia);

111.123 Consider the legalization of abortion in cases of rape, incest, threat to the life or health of the pregnant woman or serious malformation of the foetus, and decriminalization in all other cases (Greece);

111.124 Decriminalize abortion and legalize it in cases of rape, incest, severe foetal impairment and threats to the life or health of the pregnant woman (Iceland);

111.125 Strengthen preventive measures to more effectively combat femicide and violence against women (Indonesia);

111.126 Improve conditions in prisons, in particular for women detainees, and ensure women's access to adequate health services in prisons (Islamic Republic of Iran);

111.127 Intensify efforts to eliminate the wage gap between women and men (Iraq);

111.128 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination against persons in the most vulnerable situations, including women, young persons and persons living in rural communities (Italy);

111.129 Guarantee the mandatory training of judges, prosecutors, public defenders and the police on women's rights and gender equality (Mexico);

111.130 Address intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls with disabilities and ensure their access to justice, protection from gender-based violence, inclusive education, employment and health services (Croatia);

111.131 Take further steps to ensure that cases of gender-based violence are reported and properly prosecuted (Israel);

111.132 Continue strengthening measures to address gender inequality, including through the enactment and implementation of specific legislation to protect women from gender-based violence (New Zealand);

111.133 Approve the new national policy for the prevention of and attention to gender-based violence 2022–2027 (Montenegro);

111.134 Strengthen prevention and intervention capacities for addressing gender-based violence against women (Maldives);

111.135 Take all necessary measures to eliminate violence, harassment and discrimination against women and girls, as well as to eradicate stereotypes based on gender roles and responsibilities, through a new national plan against gender-based violence, with a budget and a human rights perspective, that includes mandatory training programmes for all public officials, including judicial actors (Costa Rica);

111.136 Continue efforts to guarantee an institutional framework aimed at preventing and eliminating gender-based violence (Chile);

111.137 Implement a comprehensive strategy with an intersectional approach in all sectors to eliminate patriarchal attitudes, the social legitimization of different harmful practices against women and girls and the high prevalence of gender-based violence and discriminatory stereotypes against all persons, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity (Argentina);

- 111.138 **Improve law enforcement and judicial responses to and attacks and aggression directed at members of the press and environmental defenders, including gender-based violence (United States of America);**
- 111.139 **Strengthen multi-agency actions aimed at preventing and eradicating gender-based violence, including through capacity-building for public servants providing services and justice for survivors of gender-based violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 111.140 **Implement effectively a comprehensive strategy and new national policy for the prevention of and attention to gender-based violence (Ukraine);**
- 111.141 **Adopt regulatory and budgetary policies to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence, and provide substantive redress for victims (Norway);**
- 111.142 **Enhance implementation of the National Multisectoral Policy for Children and Adolescents with a special focus on removing lingering barriers to access to quality education, including technical and vocational training, and to health and other basic social services by children in street situations and redoubling efforts to combat discrimination against children from vulnerable communities, particularly Indigenous children and those with special needs (Philippines);**
- 111.143 **Respond promptly to the statement of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on 16 December to investigate violence against children and ensure respect for children's rights in connection with the recent protests (United States of America);**
- 111.144 **Step up efforts to develop and implement a comprehensive national policy for the protection of the rights of street children, through a multidimensional approach that takes into account their best interests and guarantees their access to health and education (Uruguay);**
- 111.145 **Develop an integrated national action plan on the promotion and protection of street children and adolescents, including through their participation in local decision-making institutions (Angola);**
- 111.146 **Continue to take measures to eliminate child, early and forced marriage, in particular in rural areas of the country (Azerbaijan);**
- 111.147 **Modify the Civil Code to expressly prohibit the marriage of children and adolescents (Costa Rica);**
- 111.148 **Develop a comprehensive national policy to prevent children and adolescents from falling into a street situation and reverse the situation of those who are currently in that situation, and guarantee them inclusive school education, protection against discrimination, violence and harassment, and necessary and adapted medical care (Costa Rica);**
- 111.149 **Develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for children in street situations with an allocated budget, and ensure the participation of such children in the development thereof (Croatia);**
- 111.150 **Continue developing the education models that seek to improve the coverage and quality of education and uphold the right to education for children aged between 3 and 5 years (Dominican Republic);**
- 111.151 **Support efforts to increase the number of social workers who specialize in helping children on the street and protecting them from violence, hunger and exploitation (Gambia);**
- 111.152 **Increase the minimum marriage age to prevent child marriage and preserve the right of women to decide their own fate by preventing a total ban on abortions, as demanded by certain political forces (Germany);**

- 111.153 Promote forms of education, including community, technical and professional education, adapted to the realities of children and adolescents living on the streets (Greece);
- 111.154 Continue with the initiatives aimed at ensuring access to quality education for all children (India);
- 111.155 Adopt measures to improve oversight mechanisms for the security forces to ensure the protection and respect of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly for all, including children (Ireland);
- 111.156 Ensure full compliance with the principle of the best interests of the child in legislation concerning custody of children in the event of divorce (Luxembourg);
- 111.157 Amend the Civil Code and explicitly prohibit the marriage of children and adolescents (Montenegro);
- 111.158 Ensure the effective implementation of the National Multisectoral Policy for Children and Adolescents up to 2030 (France);
- 111.159 Continue efforts to adopt measures to eliminate violence against girls, boys and adolescents, especially Indigenous children, children in rural areas and children with disabilities (State of Palestine);
- 111.160 Improve legal and regulatory frameworks related to the rights of persons with disabilities (State of Palestine);
- 111.161 Further enhance social and economic development and ensure access to rights and basic services for vulnerable groups, especially older persons, persons with disabilities, women, children and Indigenous Peoples (Thailand);
- 111.162 Continue efforts to ensure the full inclusion in education of persons with disabilities, girls and women, and minorities (Viet Nam);
- 111.163 Address all forms of discrimination against women and girls with disabilities and ensure their access to justice, inclusive education and protection from sexual violence (Algeria);
- 111.164 Continue efforts to improve the legislative framework for the rights of persons with disabilities (Bahamas);
- 111.165 Increase consultation with persons with disabilities regarding regulatory measures that may affect the exercise of their rights (Bahamas);
- 111.166 Continue efforts to ensure quality education for all, including persons with disabilities, girls and women, and minorities (Bangladesh);
- 111.167 Put in place mechanisms to address discrimination and the marginalization of women and girls, especially those with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities (Gambia);
- 111.168 Ensure the desegregation and inclusion of children with severe or multiple disabilities (Gambia);
- 111.169 Consider strengthening efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities (India);
- 111.170 Further ensure the right to vote for persons with disabilities, in particular those who were previously under guardianship (Indonesia);
- 111.171 Continue strengthening regulatory frameworks towards protecting the rights of persons with disabilities (Nepal);
- 111.172 Take action to protect the territory of isolated Indigenous Peoples, and employ effective measures to strengthen the implementation of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Norway);

- 111.173 Further reinforce measures taken under the Rural Education Policy, adopted in 2018, to ensure education for all (Pakistan);
- 111.174 Improve consultations with Indigenous Peoples and all other populations affected by the environmental consequences of mineral extraction and establish mechanisms for accountability when standards for extractions are not met (United States of America);
- 111.175 Implement additional targets to increase positive outcomes for Indigenous title claims, including for Indigenous communities in remote areas (Australia);
- 111.176 Take concrete measures to engage in consultations during the environmental impact assessment stage for activities that directly affect Indigenous Peoples and investigate attacks on Indigenous Peoples defending their rights and land (Canada);
- 111.177 Continue working in favour of public defence services and access to justice with an intercultural approach to benefit Indigenous Peoples (Dominican Republic);
- 111.178 Adopt pertinent measures to strengthen the normative and institutional framework against racial discrimination affecting Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Peruvians (Ecuador);
- 111.179 Adopt measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples fully enjoy all their rights, while respecting the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in this regard (Egypt);
- 111.180 Take the necessary steps to assure the access of Indigenous Peoples and the Afro-Peruvian community to quality education (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 111.181 Continue efforts aimed at strengthening the protection of and respect for all the human rights of Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent without discrimination (Malaysia);
- 111.182 Pursue efforts to combat racial discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and the Afro-Peruvian population (Morocco);
- 111.183 Take measures to combat discrimination through national campaigns against discrimination, including against sex workers and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and adapt the legislation to protect the rights of refugees and migrants, especially against unequal treatment before the law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 111.184 Strengthen laws to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons from discrimination and violence, including gender-based violence (Australia);
- 111.185 Adopt legislation that guarantees same-sex couples full equal rights, including the right to marry, as well as effective measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Brazil);
- 111.186 Review and amend legislation related to equality and prevention of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, including by allowing name and gender changes on official identity documents (Canada);
- 111.187 Continue strengthening public institutions for the promotion and protection of the rights of the LGBTIQ+ community (Chile);
- 111.188 Modify the Civil Code to expressly recognize that marriage can be celebrated between people of the same sex (Costa Rica);
- 111.189 Raise the awareness of public servants, particularly in the judiciary, regarding the human rights of women and LGBTIQ+ people and establish

**rights-based, non-discriminatory sex education in educational institutions (Germany);**

**111.190 Instruct the National Civil Registry to stop appealing judicial rulings that grant transgender persons the possibility to legally change their name (Iceland);**

**111.191 Instruct the National Civil Registry to stop appealing judicial rulings that grant same-sex couples the possibility to register their civil marriages legally carried out abroad (Iceland);**

**111.192 Make the legislative changes necessary to guarantee the rights of LGBTQI+ people and recognize the right of families to adopt and claim parentage of their children (Luxembourg);**

**111.193 Recognize in law marriages between people of the same sex and promote the adoption of legislation that allows for the change of name and sex in the National Civil Registry for transgender people (Mexico);**

**111.194 Promote the adoption of legislation that facilitates the fast and free modification of a person's sex on administrative and legal documents so that it corresponds with a person's gender identity, in order to protect and promote transgender people's rights, as well as their social inclusion and inclusion in the labour market (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

**111.195 Make legislative and regulatory changes to guarantee and protect the rights of LGBTQI+ persons, including enacting legislation to legally recognize the identity of transgender persons (New Zealand);**

**111.196 Take measures to prevent all forms of discrimination, especially discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Israel);**

**111.197 Enact legislation that bans conversion therapies (Iceland);**

**111.198 Further strengthen the implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**

**111.199 Continue efforts to ensure access to high-quality HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services, including for the refugee and migrant population (Algeria);**

**111.200 Accelerate the regularization of migrants and refugees, remove barriers to their access to services and strengthen their protection from expulsion, in line with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Canada);**

**111.201 Take specific and effective measures to ensure that migrant workers have access to basic education and health care, and protect them from ill-treatment by providing judicial and administrative remedies (Egypt);**

**111.202 Strengthen efforts to protect and improve the rights of displaced people (Iraq).**

**112. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Peru was headed by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Mr. José Andrés Tello Alfaro, and composed of the following members:

- Señora Silvia Rosario Loli Espinoza, Viceministra de la Mujer, del Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables;
- Embajador Luis Juan Chuquihuara Chil, Representante Permanente del Perú ante los Organismos Internacionales con sede en Ginebra;
- Señor Luigino Pilotto Carreño, Viceministro de Derechos Humanos y Acceso a la Justicia, del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos;
- Señor Julio Ander Mayca Pérez; Director General de Políticas y Estrategias del Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social;
- Señora Maritza Ivonne Yupanqui Valderrama, Directora General de Igualdad de Género y No Discriminación del Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables;
- Señora Silvia Rosa Martínez Jiménez, Jefa de la Oficina General de Cooperación y Asuntos Internacionales del Ministerio de Educación;
- Embajadora Romy Sonia Tincopa Grados, Representante Permanente Alterna;
- Ministro Carlos Gerardo Briceño Salazar, Director de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Señora Tania Elizabeth Arzapalo Villón, Directora de Asuntos Internacionales, Promoción y Adecuación de Normativa del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos;
- Señora Cecilia Tello Guerrero, Directora de Promoción y Protección de los Derechos Fundamentales Laborales, del Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo;
- Señora Sara Lucinda del Pilar Cerna Saldarriaga, Directora de Promoción de Salud del Ministerio de Salud;
- Señor Oscar Wilfredo Paredes Loza, Asesor en la Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros;
- Señora Carla Paola Sosa Vela, Asesora del Despacho Ministerial del Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento;
- Señor Héctor Daniel Quiñonez Oré, Asesor del Viceministerio de Gestión Ambiental del Ministerio de Ambiente;
- Consejero Angel Valjean Horna Chiccon, Funcionario de la Representación Permanente;
- Primer Secretario Juan Carlos Pomareda Muñoz, Funcionario de la Representación Permanente;
- Segundo Secretario Jesús Philip Ponce Light, Funcionario de la Representación Permanente;
- Tercera Secretaria María Vanessa Aliaga Araujo, Funcionaria de la Representación Permanente;
- Señor Jorge Luis Salas Arenas, Presidente del Jurado Nacional de Elecciones;
- Señor Alejandro Arturo Silva Reina, Asesor del Presidente del Jurado Nacional de Elecciones;
- Señor Américo Gonza Castillo, Congresista de la República, Presidente de la Comisión de Justicia y Derechos Humanos;

- Señor Daniel Alberto Jara Espinoza, Fiscal Superior Provisional y Jefe de la Oficina de Coordinación y Enlace de las Fiscalías Especializadas en Delito de Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas.
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