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paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council
resolution 16/21**

Peru

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1971) ICESCR (1978) ICCPR (1978) CEDAW (1982) CAT (1988) OP-CAT (2006) CRC (1990) OP-CRC-AC (2002) OP-CRC-SC (2002) ICRMW (2005)	CRPD (2008)	ICCPR-OP 2 CPED
<i>Reservations, declarations and/or understandings</i>			
<i>Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action³</i>	ICERD art. 14 (1984) ICCPR art. 41 (1984) ICCPR-OP 1 art. 1 (1980) OP-CEDAW arts. 1 and 8 (2001) CAT arts. 20, 21 and 22 (1988)	OP-CRPD arts. 1 and 6 (2008) OP-CRC-IC arts. 5, 12 and 13 (signature only, 2012)	OP-ICESCR arts. 1, 10 and 11 ICRMW arts. 76 and 77 CPED arts. 30, 31, 32 and 33

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified⁴</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1960) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (2001) Palermo Protocol ⁵ (2002) 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1964) and its 1967 Protocol (1983) Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II thereto ⁶ ILO fundamental conventions ⁷ ILO Convention No.169 (1994) ⁸ UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (1966)		ILO Convention No. 189 ⁹ 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 ¹⁰

1. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, recommended that Peru ratify, as a matter of priority, inter alia, the 1926 Slavery Convention as amended by the 1953 Protocol, and the 1956

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, which had been signed in 1956, but not ratified.¹¹

2. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances called upon Peru to sign and ratify CPED and accept the competence of the Committee under articles 31 and 32.¹²

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) welcomed the Equal Opportunities for Men and Women Act (No. 28983).¹³

4. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) recommended that Peru complete its review of the Code on Children and Adolescents,¹⁴ draw up legislation to prohibit corporal punishment and humiliating treatment of children and adolescents, and improve complaint and punishment mechanisms.¹⁵

5. The Special Rapporteur on slavery recommended that Peru: urgently strengthen the State's capacity to address cases of forced labour by reviewing relevant legislation, in particular by adopting specific norms in both labour legislation and the penal code defining forced labour and its constituting elements and providing for adequate penalties in line with article 25 of ILO Convention No. 29;¹⁶ ensure that the new bill on forestry expressly prohibits the use of any form of forced labour and respects the rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with ILO Convention No. 169;¹⁷ and ensure that domestic servitude be criminalized and the Domestic Workers Act amended to extend equal protection of the labour laws to domestic workers.¹⁸

6. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism welcomed the decision of Congress to repeal Legislative Decree No. 1097 that could have allowed for the discontinuation (*sobreseimiento*) of criminal proceedings for human rights violations committed during the internal armed conflict.¹⁹ Nonetheless, he expressed grave concern at the promulgation of Legislative Decree No. 1095, which included a definition of "hostile groups" and appeared to be directed at social protests carried out by indigenous peoples' rights movements. The Special Rapporteur urged Peru to repeal the law and to confine declarations of a state of emergency and the deployment of military forces to exceptional and temporary situations only.²⁰

7. The Special Rapporteur on adequate housing stressed that there was still a need to include the right to adequate housing in the Constitution.²¹

8. In 2012, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) recommended amending Law 27050 to include a definition of persons with disability, as well as of denial of reasonable accommodation and discrimination by association as forms of disability-based discrimination. It also recommended amending the Act for Foreigners, to eliminate discrimination against persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities.²²

9. CESCR recommended the adoption of specific legislation to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation.²³

10. CESCR recommended amending the criminal code, concerned that it classified consensual sexual relations between adolescents as statutory rape and penalized abortions in cases of pregnancy resulting from rape.²⁴ In 2011, CEDAW had similar observations.²⁵

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions²⁶

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle²⁷</i>
Defensoría del Pueblo de Perú	A status (2007)	A status (2012)

11. In the light of recommendation 8 of the universal periodic review of 2008²⁸ on cooperation with the Ombudsman's Office (*Defensoría del Pueblo*), UNICEF noted that a unit for children and adolescents had been set up in the Office. Nevertheless, this institution needs to be strengthened through the introduction of children's commissioners at the regional level.²⁹

12. Referring to recommendation 11,³⁰ the United Nations system took a positive view of the reorganization of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights³¹ and the establishment of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and offices of deputy ministers of human rights (within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) and intercultural relations (within the Ministry of Culture). Those steps are indicative of a commitment to human rights, social inclusion and development.³²

13. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism pointed out that, in spite of being a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Peru still has not established an independent national mechanism to monitor all places of detention, although there is a proposal to entrust the Ombudsman's Office with that role.³³

14. Noting the establishment of the National Institute for the Development of the Andean, Amazonian and Afro-Peruvian Peoples, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) recommended that it be strengthened.³⁴

15. While recognizing the creation of the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disability,³⁵ CRPD recommended specifically designating a national monitoring mechanism in conformity with the Paris Principles, and ensuring the participation of persons with disabilities and their organizations in the monitoring process.³⁶

16. Referring to recommendation 20,³⁷ the United Nations system welcomes the fact that work has begun on preparing a national human rights plan for the years 2012–2016.³⁸

17. In 2005, Peru adopted the United Nations Plan of Action (2005–2009) for the World Programme for Human Rights Education focusing on the national school system.³⁹ The United Nations system noted that, although human rights education is considered to be a priority cross-cutting issue in the 2008 national curriculum design for regular basic education, there is no indication that it has been implemented in educational institutions.⁴⁰

18. CESCR welcomed the 2011–2016 National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.⁴¹ Referring to recommendation 6,⁴² the United Nations system took a positive view of the plan's adoption.⁴³

19. UNICEF recommended the development of policies on the social inclusion of indigenous children and those of African descent, taking gender and intercultural issues into account,⁴⁴ and a more prominent role for the lead agency for children.⁴⁵

20. With regard to recommendation 2,⁴⁶ the United Nations system noted that there has been no noticeable progress in the implementation of the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as a guide for public policy development.⁴⁷

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies⁴⁸

21. In the framework of the Early Warning Procedure, CERD raised concerns on the exploitation of subsoil resources of the traditional territories of the indigenous communities of Ancomarca in the Tacna province; Achuar and other indigenous peoples in Río Corrientes; Awajun and Wampis; and indigenous peoples in the Loreto province.⁴⁹ Peru sent information responding to the Committee's concerns in 2009 and 2011.⁵⁰

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	March 1999	2009	August 2009	Eighteenth to twentieth reports due in 2012
CESCR	May 1997	2009	May 2012	Fifth report due in 2017
HR Committee	October 2000	2011	-	Fifth report pending consideration in 2013
CEDAW	January 2007	2010	-	Seventh and eighth reports pending consideration
CAT	May 2006	2011	-	Sixth report pending consideration in 2012
CRC	January 2006	-	-	Fourth and fifth reports overdue since 2011 Initial OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC reports overdue since 2004
CMW	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 2007
CRPD	-	2010	April 2012	Second report due in 2016

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CAT	2007	National registry on complaints of torture and other inhuman treatment; states of emergency; prompt and impartial investigation; intimidation and threats; and reparations	Overdue since 2007
CERD	2010	Situation of ethnic groups (ethno-linguistic map); Afro-Peruvian community's needs; and water management policy	2010
CRPD	2014	Equal recognition before the law; liberty and security; and family	-

Views

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Number of views</i>	<i>Status</i>
HR Committee	1 ⁵¹	Follow-up dialogue ongoing
CEDAW	1 ⁵²	Pending response from the Government

B. Cooperation with special procedures⁵³

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	<p>Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (9–15 Sept. 1998)</p> <p>Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (6 Jan–6 Feb. 1998)</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on adequate housing (4–15 March 2003)</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (7–15 June 2004)</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (20–30 Sept. 2004)</p> <p>Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (29 Jan–2 Feb. 2007)</p>	<p>Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples (17–19 June 2009)</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (1–8 September 2010)</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on slavery (9–20 May 2011)</p>
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	Special Rapporteur on summary executions
<i>Visits requested</i>	<p>Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2003)</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (requested on 29 June 2004)</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, follow-up visit requested in 2007</p>	Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation (requested in 2009)
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, 20 communications were sent. The Government replied to 8 of these communications	

22. In 2012, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances noted that since its establishment, it had transmitted 3,009 cases to the Government, and that 2,371 remained outstanding. The Working Group thanked the Government for the information provided.⁵⁴

23. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism thanked Peru for providing updated information on the implementation of the recommendations of the report on the mandate holder's 2010 country visit.⁵⁵

C. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

24. Peru is covered by the OHCHR Regional Office for South America.⁵⁶ In 2012, OHCHR trained national stakeholders on reporting for the second cycle of the UPR;⁵⁷ supported the establishment of the Vice-Ministry of Human Rights;⁵⁸ advised on human rights institution-building practices;⁵⁹ and trained parliamentarians on the universal human rights system.⁶⁰

25. In 2011, OHCHR trained staff of the national human rights institution and indigenous representatives on standards and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of indigenous rights;⁶¹ conducted, together with the ILO, a course on the applicability of human rights treaties in domestic courts;⁶² and worked towards the ratification of OP-ICESCR.⁶³ In 2010 and 2011, OHCHR conducted capacity-building activities on reporting obligations, individual communications and follow-up to recommendations of treaty bodies.⁶⁴ In 2009, the Office supported the capacity of Afro-descendant organizations to defend the rights of Afro-descendants⁶⁵ and held workshops to support national human rights institutions in promoting rights-based responses to HIV⁶⁶ and on indigenous peoples' rights.⁶⁷ In 2008, OHCHR organized a regional judicial colloquium on the application of international human rights standards and jurisprudence at the national level, with the participation of judges from Peru.⁶⁸

26. In 2012, Peru contributed to the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.⁶⁹

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations

A. Equality and non-discrimination

27. The Special Rapporteur on slavery noted that, in 2009, the Government had adopted Supreme Decree No. 004-2009-TR prohibiting discrimination against domestic workers and, more specifically, the requirement for domestic workers to wear uniforms in public places.⁷⁰

28. CERD was concerned at racism and structural racial discrimination against indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvian communities, particularly in the media, and at acts of racial discrimination by Government officials. The Committee recommended combating racial prejudice, and fostering understanding, tolerance and friendship through the adoption of a media code of ethics.⁷¹ It also recommended adopting a national policy against racism and racial discrimination.⁷²

29. CRPD was concerned at the absence of a strategy for the de facto equality of persons with disabilities, and particularly at the lack of measures for women with disabilities. It urged Peru to incorporate gender and disability perspectives in all programmes.⁷³

30. CRPD noted that legislation permitted the suspension of civil rights of persons with disabilities in cases of judicial interdiction. It recommended that Peru: abolish the judicial interdiction; review the laws allowing for guardianship and trusteeship; and replace regimes of substitute decision-making by supported decision-making, to respect the person's autonomy, will and preferences.⁷⁴

31. CESCR was concerned about discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons in employment, housing and access to education and health care.⁷⁵

32. CRPD was concerned that the Civil Code denies the right to marry to deaf-mute, blind-deaf, blind-mute, and mentally handicapped persons and those suffering from mental deterioration. It urged Peru to amend the Civil Code to guarantee the right to marry to all persons with disabilities.⁷⁶ CRPD was concerned that persons with "mental incompetence" can be sterilized without their free and informed consent, and urged the abolition of administrative directives in that regard.⁷⁷

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

33. CRPD was concerned at the use of forcible medication and poor conditions in psychiatric institutions, such as the Larco Herrera hospital. It urged Peru to investigate the allegations of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in psychiatric institutions; to review the legality of the placement of patients in such institutions; and to establish voluntary mental health treatment services.⁷⁸

34. The United Nations system noted that the problem of prison overcrowding impeded the provision of services and hampered the rehabilitation and social reinsertion of inmates.⁷⁹

35. CRPD called upon Peru to eliminate Law No. 29737 in order to prohibit the deprivation of liberty on the basis of disability, including psychosocial, intellectual or perceived disability (persons with a drug or alcohol dependence).⁸⁰

36. CESCR was concerned about domestic violence and the obstacles in accessing justice, particularly for indigenous and rural women. It recommended amending the Criminal Code to make domestic violence a specific offence; investigating all cases; and prosecuting perpetrators.⁸¹

37. CRPD recommended that Peru prevent violence against, as well as the abuse and abandonment of, children with disabilities.⁸²

38. CESCR recommended enforcing legislation aimed at protecting children from economic exploitation and exposure to hazardous or abusive work, and adopting a bill to raise the minimum age for admission to employment to 15 years of age.⁸³ With regard to the recommendation on child labour,⁸⁴ UNICEF stated that trafficking for sexual exploitation took place in some regions of the country.⁸⁵

39. The Special Rapporteur on slavery indicated that the work carried out by children in the mining sector, by its very nature and the conditions in which it is performed, qualifies as a contemporary form of slavery.⁸⁶ She was also deeply concerned over the working conditions of child domestic workers, amounting to domestic servitude, which she considered as a contemporary form of slavery.⁸⁷ She recommended the inclusion of the following provisions in the proposed legislative amendments to the Code of Children and Adolescents: an explicit and broad prohibition of child slavery in all operations linked to the mining process; a provision that ensures that the law addresses child domestic workers working in the houses of relatives and/or godmothers/godfathers (real or fictitious); the prohibition of live-in domestic work of children younger than 18 and of other forms of domestic work for children younger than 15 or still completing compulsory education.⁸⁸

40. CESCR recommended addressing the situation of street children, focusing on recovery and social reintegration services.⁸⁹

41. The Special Rapporteur on slavery noted that forced labour in Peru is most likely to result from a system of debt bondage that lures workers, typically in the areas of illegal logging, informal mining and the harvesting of nuts.⁹⁰ CESCR recommended legislative measures to criminalize forced labor, and implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Eradication of Forced Labor.⁹¹

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

42. UNICEF recommended: that the minimum age of criminal responsibility not be lowered; that care and rehabilitation services for adolescents deprived of their liberty be increased;⁹² that socio-educational measures be expanded; and that alternatives to deprivation of liberty be encouraged and a monitoring system set up.⁹³

43. With regard to criminal proceedings concerning human rights violations committed by State security forces during the two decades of violence, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism recommended that Peru establish mechanisms to ensure that prosecutors and judges, to the highest degree possible, enjoy the cooperation of the Ministry of Defence;⁹⁴ ensure sufficient resources to effectively implement the witness protection programme and take measures to guarantee the safety of all actors taking part in the resolution of such cases;⁹⁵ and ensure that obstacles to prosecutions for grave human rights violations, such as those based on a statute of limitations, are overcome in accordance with the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and applicable international human rights law.⁹⁶

44. The same Special Rapporteur was concerned about slow progress in the implementation of the reparations scheme,⁹⁷ and recommended measures allowing beneficiaries of individual economic reparation programmes to promptly receive compensation, in accordance with Law No. 28592 and the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.⁹⁸ The Special Rapporteur also urged Peru to ensure that women subjected to gender violence, including the numerous victims of rape perpetrated during the internal armed conflict, have access to reparations.⁹⁹

45. The United Nations system observed that, under Act No. 28592 establishing the Comprehensive Reparations Plan, not all forms of sexual violence (including sex slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy and abortion) are considered to be human rights violations requiring reparation, with only rape falling into that category.¹⁰⁰ Referring to recommendations 9 and 10,¹⁰¹ the United Nations system noted that the Reparations Board had set up a Central Register of Victims, which had been submitted to the Peruvian Government.¹⁰²

46. CESCR recommended investigations into all cases of forced sterilization, and adequate reparations.¹⁰³

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

47. With regard to recommendation 18 on the issue of identity,¹⁰⁴ UNICEF said that the lead agency for children should have a more prominent role in this area. According to data from the 2011 population and family health survey, more than 10 per cent of children under the age of 5 still did not have a national identity document.¹⁰⁵ The United Nations system also commented on this matter.¹⁰⁶

48. CRPD was concerned that a number of persons with disabilities did not have identity cards and that some had no name.¹⁰⁷

E. Freedom of expression and right to participate in public and political life

49. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism urged Peru to counter, within the limits of the right to freedom of expression, the stigmatization of human rights defenders as being associated with terrorism in political and media discourses. He also urged the Government to distance itself from such statements.¹⁰⁸

50. CERD welcomed the participation quotas and laws governing municipal and regional elections for persons of indigenous origin.¹⁰⁹ CRPD recommended restoring voting rights to all people with disabilities.¹¹⁰

51. CRPD recommended ensuring the active participation of all persons with disabilities in planning, executing and monitoring public decision-making processes, at all levels.¹¹¹

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

52. CESCR recommended taking measures to increase the rate of employment, particularly in rural areas.¹¹² CRPD urged Peru to develop policies to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market.¹¹³

53. CESCR noted with concern that 30 per cent of salaried workers were paid less than the national minimum wage. It was also concerned about the volume of non-registered employment.¹¹⁴

54. CESCR noted with concern the wage gap between men and women, and recommend equal remuneration for work of equal value.¹¹⁵

55. CESCR recommended ensuring that all workers, including foreign and migrant workers, can join trade unions and be protected from any retaliatory actions following their involvement in trade unions. It also recommended amending the 1997 Labor Productivity and Competitiveness Act, which allows for dismissal without stating the grounds.¹¹⁶

56. The United Nations system noted that, in 2011, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations had reiterated recommendations regarding the autonomy and freedom of trade unions and the right to strike, including by civil servants.¹¹⁷

57. The Special Rapporteur on slavery recommended that the State urgently strengthen the monitoring of workplaces by increasing the number of labour inspectors, who should be deployed across all regions.¹¹⁸

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

58. CESCR was concerned that, despite progress in recent years, a large section of the rural population still lived in poverty, and recommended stepping up efforts to combat poverty in rural areas, particularly among indigenous communities.¹¹⁹ CRPD urged Peru to address the negative impact of poverty on persons with disabilities.¹²⁰

59. CESCR recommended that Peru extend the coverage of social security to all workers in the private sector and to persons with disabilities.¹²¹ The United Nations system referred to ILO's repeated observations on Peru's non-compliance with the ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102), noting that the basic principles of social security are being ignored and that the public pension system does not work properly (insufficient coverage and a high level of avoidance of the obligation to contribute to the social security system).¹²²

60. CESCR was concerned that a significant number of children suffered from malnutrition, particularly in rural and remote areas.¹²³

61. CESCR was concerned about the housing deficit and the absence of legislation and policy to protect tenants living in poverty or to prevent forced evictions. It recommended adopting measures to regulate forced evictions.¹²⁴

62. CESCR was concerned about insufficient provision of water and sanitation services, particularly in peripheral urban areas and rural regions.¹²⁵

63. CESCR was concerned about the adverse effects on health of the extractive industries' activities, particularly on access to safe drinking water. It recommended that

independent impact assessments be carried out prior to initiating mining projects.¹²⁶ In 2009 CERD noted efforts to improve legislation and practices on the sustainable management of natural resources, particularly on water resources. It recommended that the State's water management policy take into account the needs and wishes of the communities affected. CERD appealed to the State to guarantee the use and enjoyment of water in the Ancomarca community and to provide compensation for the damage and harm suffered by that community.¹²⁷

H. Right to health

64. CESCR was concerned about the high percentage of the population without health-care coverage, and the inadequate access to and quality of health services, especially in rural and remote areas. It recommended the implementation of the 2009 Framework Law on Universal Health Care Insurance.¹²⁸

65. CRPD urged Peru to elaborate health programmes to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to rehabilitation and health services, and that insurance companies and other private parties do not discriminate against them.¹²⁹

66. CESCR was concerned about the high rate of teenage pregnancies, the lack of adequate sexual and reproductive health services, and the high maternal mortality rate in rural areas. It also recommended establishing a domestic protocol for the performance of therapeutic abortions.¹³⁰ CEDAW recommended that Peru review its restrictive interpretation of therapeutic abortion and ensure that the Convention provisions on reproductive rights are observed in all health-care facilities.¹³¹

I. Right to education

67. CESCR was concerned about discrepancies in quality and infrastructure between urban and rural schools, and high dropout and repetition rates, particularly for girls in rural areas.¹³²

68. CERD was concerned at the high illiteracy rate among indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvian communities, and about shortcomings in applying the intercultural bilingual system.¹³³

69. CRPD recommended an inclusive education system for children and adolescents with disabilities, and reducing illiteracy among children with disabilities, especially indigenous and Afro-Peruvian children.¹³⁴

J. Persons with disabilities

70. CRPD called upon Peru to develop policies and programmes focusing on the dignity, capabilities and contributions to society of persons with disabilities.¹³⁵

71. CRPD urged Peru to make public facilities, communications and transportation in urban and rural areas accessible for persons with disabilities, and to ensure that private entities take into account such accessibility.¹³⁶

72. CRPD urged Peru to initiate programmes to enable persons with disabilities to access a whole range of in-home, residential and other community support services, and to prevent isolation or segregation, especially in rural areas.¹³⁷

73. CRPD recommended placing emphasis on the development of policies and programmes for indigenous and minority persons with disabilities, particularly those living in rural areas, women and children, and persons with disabilities of African descent.¹³⁸

K. Minorities and indigenous peoples

74. CERD expressed concern at the limited enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvian communities, particularly regarding housing, education, health and employment,¹³⁹ and at the situation of communities not yet established as “campesino” or native communities. It recommended adopting a framework law on indigenous peoples, covering all communities.¹⁴⁰

75. CERD expressed concern at the low profile of Afro-Peruvian communities, as reflected in the scant information provided about them and in public policies,¹⁴¹ and urged Peru to implement public policies to address specifically the needs of Afro-descendants.¹⁴²

76. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on slavery noted that indigenous peoples were subjected to discrimination in the labour market and were particularly vulnerable to slavery-like practices.¹⁴³

77. CERD reiterated its concern at the tensions caused by the exploitation of the subsoil resources of territories of indigenous peoples.¹⁴⁴ CESCR welcomed the Act on the Right of Indigenous or Aboriginal Peoples to Prior Consultation (No. 29785)¹⁴⁵ and recommended that its implementation involve effective consultation and prior informed consent.¹⁴⁶ In the light of recommendations 1 and 15,¹⁴⁷ the United Nations system viewed the adoption of the Act as a significant step forward.¹⁴⁸

78. In 2009, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples referred to the situation of indigenous peoples of the Amazon region, particularly in relation to clashes which occurred on 5 June 2009 and subsequent events in the province of Bagua and Utcubamba, which resulted in deaths and injuries.¹⁴⁹ The Special Rapporteur recommended that the dialogue process be intensified, and emphasized the need to effectively implement an appropriate consultation procedure that is compatible with the relevant international standards;¹⁵⁰ CERD expressed similar concerns.¹⁵¹ In 2010 CERD thanked Peru for the final report of the Special Commission which investigated such events.¹⁵²

79. In 2010, CERD considered the situation of Awajun and Wampis in relation to mining activities on their traditional lands,¹⁵³ noting that: numerous mining concessions had been approved without their prior, free and informed consent; the Government had failed to comply with an agreement reached by local organizations aimed at protecting the biodiversity and the right to health of neighbouring communities; land ownership of indigenous peoples was denied by some mining companies; the impacts on biodiversity, water, and the cultural and social life of indigenous peoples were ignored; and the conflict between Government and indigenous communities had escalated.¹⁵⁴

80. In 2010, under its early warning procedure, CERD noted that the Dorissa Agreement, concerning the Achuar people affected by oil-drilling in the Río Corrientes area, had not yet been implemented, and that the situation of the Achuar people had worsened. CERD urged Peru to ensure the prior, free and informed consent of Achuar people to all mining activities, and to accept the moratorium proposed by local organizations on additional mining activities until the health of the Achuar people is restored.¹⁵⁵

81. In 2010 and 2011, CERD considered the situation of indigenous peoples of Uru District, Province of Loreto, in the Peruvian Amazon.¹⁵⁶ In 2011, under its early warning procedure, CERD requested Peru to provide information on measures taken to monitor the

water quality of the Marañón river, and the right to free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous communities affected.¹⁵⁷ CERD expressed serious concern that indigenous communities were not consulted prior to those activities and that the contingency plans of the companies responsible for the oil spill had not been approved by the Ministry of the Environment.¹⁵⁸

82. CERD noted with concern the decline in the use of native indigenous languages, and recommended adopting the bill on the preservation and use of native languages and the bill on the translation and dissemination of legislation in the official languages.¹⁵⁹ CESCR raised similar concerns.¹⁶⁰

83. With regard to the recommendation on protecting vulnerable groups, especially indigenous peoples,¹⁶¹ UNICEF stated that the indigenous people of the Amazon area were affected by a significant degree of poverty and socioeconomic exclusion.¹⁶²

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

84. UNHCR encouraged Peru to: bring its legislation into line with international standards; include refugees and asylum seekers in the Universal Health Insurance System and other social programs that would facilitate their local integration; and apply the 2009 UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection on Child Asylum Claims.¹⁶³ It recommended that Peru establish a system to identify victims of trafficking and refer them to the refugee status determination procedure.¹⁶⁴ UNHCR welcomed the draft law establishing complementary forms of protection for persons who do not fall under the refugee definition, and encouraged the Congress to adopt it.¹⁶⁵

M. Right to development and environmental issues

85. CESCR recommended that Peru ensure that the implementation of the National Environmental Policy involve effective consultation and prior informed consent.¹⁶⁶

86. In 2011, in the framework of follow-up to its concluding observations, CERD expressed its concern about the inadequacy of measures taken to ensure that the communities that traditionally used the resources of the area around Tacna were not exposed to further adverse effects and reminded Peru that the free, prior informed consent of the communities concerned was indispensable. The Committee urged Peru to develop strategies, in consultation with indigenous communities, to provide alternative means of subsistence.¹⁶⁷

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 1 April 2009* (ST/LEG/SER.E/26), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Peru from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/2/PER/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

⁴ As at 7 August 2012.

⁵ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II);. For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (1960); Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively (1964); Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (1960); Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (1960); Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value (1960); Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (1970); Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (2002); Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2002).

⁸ ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.

⁹ ILO Convention No. 189 concerning decent Work for Domestic Workers.

¹⁰ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).

¹¹ A/HRC/18/30/Add.2, paras. 15 and 73 (a).

¹² A/HRC/16/48, para. 391.

¹³ Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4), para. 4.

- ¹⁴ UNICEF submission, para. 46.
- ¹⁵ Ibid., para. 47.
- ¹⁶ A/HRC/18/30/Add.2, para. 73 (b).
- ¹⁷ Ibid., para. 73 (c).
- ¹⁸ Ibid., para. 74 (a).
- ¹⁹ A/HRC/16/51/Add.3 and Corr.1, p. 2.
- ²⁰ Ibid., para. 47. See also the Special Rapporteur's statement at the sixteenth session of the Human Rights Council, March 2011, available from www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Terrorism/statementHRC16SRCT_HR7March2011.pdf.
- ²¹ A/HRC/10/7/Add.2, para. 299.
- ²² Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD/C/PER/CO/1), paras. 6–7.
- ²³ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 5. See also UNCT submission, para. 53.
- ²⁴ Ibid., para. 21.
- ²⁵ CEDAW/C/50/D/22/2009, para. 9.2.
- ²⁶ According to article 5 of the rules of procedure for the International Coordination Committee (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the different classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination); C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ²⁷ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordination Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/20/10, annex and [http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Documents/Chart%20of%20the%20Status%20of%20NIs%20\(30%20May%202012\).pdf](http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Documents/Chart%20of%20the%20Status%20of%20NIs%20(30%20May%202012).pdf).
- ²⁸ “To continue to cooperate with the activities of the Ombudsman (Republic of Korea)”, A/HRC/8/37, recommendation 52.8.
- ²⁹ UNICEF submission, para. 3.
- ³⁰ “To further strengthen the capacities and independence of the judicial system and to effectively combat corruption within the judiciary (Germany)”, A/HRC/8/37, recommendation 52.11.
- ³¹ UNCT submission, para. 9.
- ³² Ibid., para. 12.
- ³³ “El Relator Especial de las Naciones Unidas sobre los derechos humanos y la lucha contra el terrorismo concluye su misión de investigación al Perú”, 8 September 2010, available from www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10331&LangID=S.
- ³⁴ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17), paras. 4 and 22.
- ³⁵ CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, para. 8.
- ³⁶ Ibid., para. 49.
- ³⁷ “To demonstrate its commitment to coordinating with civil society, including NGOs, academics, and research institutions, as it develops and implements domestic human rights policy (United States of America) and to involve them in the follow-up work to this review, as noted in the national report of Peru (United Kingdom)”, A/HRC/8/37, recommendation 52.20.
- ³⁸ UNCT submission, para. 13.
- ³⁹ See General Assembly resolution 59/113B and Human Rights Council resolutions 6/24, 10/3 and 12/4. See also letters from the High Commissioner for Human Rights dated 9 January 2006 and 10 December 2007 at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/Summary-national-initiatives2005-2009.htm>.
- ⁴⁰ UNCT submission, para. 31.
- ⁴¹ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 4.
- ⁴² “To undertake legislative reforms to criminalize trafficking in persons, in accordance with the definition contained in the Palermo Protocol (Mexico)”, A/HRC/8/37, recommendation 52.6.
- ⁴³ UNCT submission, para. 6.
- ⁴⁴ UNICEF submission, para. 35.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid., para. 45.

- ⁴⁶ “To consider applying the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as a guide to assist in policy development (Slovenia)”, A/HRC/8/37, recommendation 52.2.
- ⁴⁷ UNCT submission, para. 4.
- ⁴⁸ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
- | | |
|--------------|--|
| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CMW | Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| CRPD | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
- ⁴⁹ Letters from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva dated 13 March 2009, 12 March 2010 and 2 September 2011.
- ⁵⁰ Letters dated 1 August 2009 and 21 February 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva to CERD.
- ⁵¹ CCPR/C/95/D/1457/2006.
- ⁵² CEDAW/C/50/D/22/2009.
- ⁵³ For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ⁵⁴ A/HRC/19/58/Rev.1, paras. 467–468.
- ⁵⁵ Statement by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11736&LangID=E.
- ⁵⁶ OHCHR Management Plan 2012–2013, pp. 163–164.
- ⁵⁷ See <http://acnudh.org/en/2012/02/ohchr-provides-trainings-about-the-universal-periodic-review-in-peru/>.
- ⁵⁸ See <http://acnudh.org/en/2012/07/supporting-the-creation-of-a-new-deputy-ministry-of-human-rights-in-peru/>.
- ⁵⁹ See <http://acnudh.org/en/2012/03/regional-representative-visits-peru-and-participates-in-seminar-on-new-human-rights-secretariat/>.
- ⁶⁰ See <http://acnudh.org/en/2012/06/the-peruvian-congress-and-ohchr-organized-seminar-on-human-rights-for-parliamentarians/>.
- ⁶¹ See <http://acnudh.org/en/2011/11/indigenous-leaders-from-across-peru-participate-in-training-session/>.
- ⁶² OHCHR, *Report 2011*, p. 49.
- ⁶³ *Ibid.*, p. 98.
- ⁶⁴ OHCHR, *Report 2010*, p. 65 and OHCHR, *Report 2011*, p. 104.
- ⁶⁵ OHCHR, *2009 Report: Activities and Results*, p. 48. See also OHCHR, *2008 Report: Activities and Results*, p. 42.
- ⁶⁶ OHCHR, *2009 Report*, p. 52.
- ⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 119.
- ⁶⁸ OHCHR, *2008 Report*, p. 139.
- ⁶⁹ OHCHR, *Report 2012* (forthcoming).
- ⁷⁰ A/HRC/18/30/Add.2, para. 24.
- ⁷¹ CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, paras. 10 and 19.
- ⁷² *Ibid.*, para. 10.
- ⁷³ CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, paras. 6, 14 and 15.
- ⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 24–25.
- ⁷⁵ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 5. See also UNCT submission, para. 53.
- ⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 26–27.
- ⁷⁷ CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, paras. 34–35.
- ⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 30–31.
- ⁷⁹ UNCT submission, para. 44.

- 80 CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, paras. 28–29.
- 81 E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 14.
- 82 CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, para. 17.
- 83 E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 15.
- 84 “In accordance with the conclusions adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2006, measures should be increased to stop child labour and to promote social reintegration of child and adolescent victims of exploitation (Italy)”, A/HRC/8/37, recommendation 52.7.
- 85 UNICEF submission, para. 2.
- 86 A/HRC/18/30/Add.2, para. 40.
- 87 *Ibid.*, para. 50.
- 88 *Ibid.*, para. 73 (e (i)(ii)).
- 89 E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 16.
- 90 A/HRC/18/30/Add.2, para. 32.
- 91 E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 8.
- 92 UNICEF submission, para. 48.
- 93 *Ibid.*, para. 49.
- 94 A/HRC/16/51/Add.3 and Corr.1, para. 43 (a).
- 95 *Ibid.*, para. 43 (b).
- 96 *Ibid.*, para. 43 (c).
- 97 *Ibid.*, p. 1.
- 98 *Ibid.*, para. 42.
- 99 *Ibid.*, para. 41. See also UNCT submission, para. 19.
- 100 UNCT submission, para. 20.
- 101 “To intensify efforts in fully implementing all the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), in particular with regard to victims’ compensation and institutional reforms (France, Canada, Philippines, Germany, Republic of Korea), and to report back to the Human Rights Council. This should include the investigation of all cases of human rights violations committed during the twenty-year armed conflict and bringing to justice those responsible in trials meeting international standards and granting reparations to victims (Netherlands). The TRC implementation should also take into account the situation of vulnerable groups and institutional reforms (United Kingdom)” and “To provide the National Council for Reparations with financial and other resources (Belgium)”, A/HRC/8/37, recommendations 52.9 and 52.10.
- 102 UNCT submission, para. 8.
- 103 E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 24.
- 104 “To address the issue of identity through issuing identification papers to those lacking them (Slovenia)”, A/HRC/8/37, recommendation 52.18.
- 105 UNICEF submission, para. 4. See also submission from the UNCT, para. 10.
- 106 Recommendation 52.18 (note 104 above). See UNCT submission, para. 10.
- 107 CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, para. 22.
- 108 A/HRC/16/51/Add.3 and Corr.1, para. 38.
- 109 CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 8.
- 110 CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, para. 45.
- 111 *Ibid.*, para. 9.
- 112 E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 7.
- 113 CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, para. 41. See also E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 6.
- 114 E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 10.
- 115 *Ibid.*, para. 9. See submission from UNCT, para. 48.
- 116 E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 12.
- 117 UNCT submission, para. 25. See also International Labour Conference, 100th session, 2011, *Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations*, available from www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_151556.pdf.
- 118 A/HRC/18/30/Add.2, para. 75 (a).
- 119 E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 17.

- ¹²⁰ CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, para. 43.
- ¹²¹ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 13.
- ¹²² UNCT submission, para. 25. See also International Labour Conference, 99th session, 2010, *Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations*. Available from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf.
- ¹²³ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 18. See also UNCT submission, para. 22.
- ¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 19.
- ¹²⁵ *Ibid.*
- ¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 22.
- ¹²⁷ CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 20. See also letter dated 13 March 2009 from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva, first page; A/64/18, para. 24; and A/65/18, para. 18.
- ¹²⁸ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 20. See also UNCT submission, para. 34.
- ¹²⁹ CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, para. 39.
- ¹³⁰ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 21. See also CEDAW/C/50/D/22/2009, para. 9.2.
- ¹³¹ CEDAW/C/50/D/22/2009, paras. 9.2 and 9.3.
- ¹³² E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 26. See also UNCT submission paras. 28–30.
- ¹³³ CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 18. See also CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, para. 36 and E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 26.
- ¹³⁴ CRPD/C/PER/CO/1, para. 37.
- ¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 18–19.
- ¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 21.
- ¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 33.
- ¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 12–13.
- ¹³⁹ CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 16.
- ¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 11.
- ¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, para. 17.
- ¹⁴² Letter dated 11 March 2011 from CERD to Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva, p. 2. See also CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 17.
- ¹⁴³ A/HRC/18/30/Add.2, para. 31.
- ¹⁴⁴ CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 14.
- ¹⁴⁵ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 4 (c).
- ¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 23. See also CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 14.
- ¹⁴⁷ “To continue paying attention to promoting and protecting the human rights of vulnerable groups (Philippines), especially improving the situation of indigenous peoples (Algeria)” and “To counter the adverse effects of economic activities such as oil production and mining on the full enjoyment of some economic and social rights of communities living in adjacent territories (Turkey)”, A/HRC/8/37, recommendations 52.1 and 52.15.
- ¹⁴⁸ UNCT submission, para. 3.
- ¹⁴⁹ A/HRC/12/34/Add.8, p. 1.
- ¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 38.
- ¹⁵¹ CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 15.
- ¹⁵² Letter dated 12 March 2010 from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva, first page.
- ¹⁵³ A/65/18, para. 18.
- ¹⁵⁴ Letter dated 12 March 2010 from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva, second page.
- ¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.* See also A/65/18, para. 18, CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 21 and letter dated 13 March 2009 from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva, second page.
- ¹⁵⁶ A/66/18, para. 39 and A/65/18, para. 18.
- ¹⁵⁷ A/66/18, para. 39. See letter dated 2 September 2011 from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva, second page.
- ¹⁵⁸ Letter dated 2 September 2011 from CERD to Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva.
- ¹⁵⁹ CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, para. 13.
- ¹⁶⁰ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 27.
- ¹⁶¹ Recommendation 52.1 (note 147 above).

¹⁶² UNICEF submission, para. 1.

¹⁶³ UNHCR submission, p. 3.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.* See also UNCT submission, paras. 58–59.

¹⁶⁶ E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4, para. 23.

¹⁶⁷ Letter dated 11 March 2011 from CERD to Permanent Mission of Peru in Geneva, p. 2. See also CERD/C/PER/CO/14-17, paras. 20 and 21.
