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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Peru

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-eighth session from 6 November to 17th November 2017. The review of Peru was held at the 5th meeting on 8th November 2017. The delegation of Peru was headed by Mr Jose Manuel Coloma Marquina, Vice-Minister of Human Rights and Access to Justice of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. At its 10th meeting held on 10th November 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Peru.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Peru: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Japan and Portugal.¹
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) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/PER/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/PER/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/PER/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Czechia, Germany, Liechtenstein, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Peru through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation noted that Peru was a country that in recent years had developed important efforts to guarantee to its citizens the widest and most effective enjoyment of their fundamental human rights and recognized the political and ethical need to continue deepening and improving these efforts to overcome the differences and social gaps that the country still maintained.
6. He pointed out that Peru's human rights policy was a State policy that transcended the temporal scope of its governments. He noted that the government of President Pedro Pablo

¹ On 22 September 2017, at the 25th meeting of the 36th session of the Human Rights Council, and in the framework of Item 6 entitled Universal Periodic Review, the President of the Council put to the consideration of the Human Rights Council the agreement reached by Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru and Sri Lanka, as outlined in the letter of the Plurinational State of Bolivia dated 20 September 2017. In its letter, Bolivia indicated the agreement reached between the four States that Bolivia and Venezuela would exchange troikas. The President subsequently gavelled the change of composition of the troikas of Peru and Sri Lanka which were initially selected during the organizational meeting of the Council held on 13 February 2017. The letter of the Plurinational State of Bolivia can be accessed at the following link:
<https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/PresidencyBureau/BureauRegionalGroupsCorrespondence/Corresp2014DL/170920NVPMBoliviaUPRTroikaEN.pdf>.

Kuczinsky, started in July 2016, had focused on giving continuity to those policies that had been working, improving those that require it and formulating new ones where necessary.

7. Peru stated that the national report had been built with the participation of all State institutions that had responsibility for the implementation of the recommendations received on the occasion of the previous Universal Periodic Review in 2012. It noted that, although the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUS) was the entity in charge of coordinating its writing, the information came from around thirty national public institutions and 25 regional governments. The first version of the national report was socialized before the National Council of Human Rights, a permanent entity that is made up of State institutions and representatives of civil society. In the process, Peru also had received the valuable support of the Regional Office for South America of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

8. The delegation informed that Peru was finalizing the formulation of the third National Plan for Human Rights (PNDH) 2017-2021 taking into account the views of public entities and civil society and considering 13 social collectives requiring special protection. It was stated that for the first time, Peru had foreseen the adoption of public policies for traditionally neglected groups, among them, that of LGBTI persons and domestic workers. The plan also aims to implement international standards on Business and Human Rights.

9. Peru confirmed that the country had ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court in 2016.

10. The delegation noted that in the 2012-2017 period, important normative advances had been made, including the aggravation of penalties for the crime of forced disappearance, the modification of the penal typification of torture and the classification of the crime of forced labor, the approval of related norms with the regulation of the use of force, the fight against femicide, the search for disappeared persons from the period of violence 1980-2000, and the strengthening of legislation on reparation and gender violence.

11. Peru informed that the establishment of the institution in charge of the National Preventive Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture had been fulfilled, with the Ombudsman's Office being designated. Likewise, it stressed that the Regional Representative for South America of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had joined the National Council of Human Rights as a permanent observer member.

12. The delegation informed that in September 2012, the country ratified the International Convention for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance and, in 2016, recognized the competence of the Committee on forced disappearance. In December 2016, the Law on the Search for Missing Persons during the period of violence 1980-2000 had been approved, a norm long awaited by the victims and the international community. The corresponding National Plan was approved. Subsequently, the creation of the General Directorate of Search for Missing Persons, attached to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUS), had been completed. Since 2005, in implementation of the recommendations of the Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Peru had an Integral Reparations Plan (PIR), which provided seven reparation programs for civil, military and police victims of the period of violence 1980-2000. Since the beginning of the Comprehensive Reparations Plan, economic and individual reparations had been granted to nearly 90,000 people for an amount close to one hundred million dollars, which was equivalent to approximately 98% of the people registered in the Unified Victims Registry.

13. The delegation informed that in February 2016, the new regulation of the law against trafficking in persons and the illegal traffic of migrants was approved. The Ministry of the Interior had been strengthening a police system against trafficking, and the Public Prosecutor's Office had established eight specialized provincial prosecutors and a specialized

prosecutor's office. In 2017, the new National Plan against Trafficking in Persons had been approved, which established the participation of the actors involved in addressing this problem.

14. Peru noted that since 2013, the country had a Directorate of Cultural Diversity and Elimination of Racial Discrimination, attached to the Ministry of Culture, in charge of programs to eliminate ethnic-racial discrimination and promote an intercultural citizenship; one of them was the official platform « Alert against racism », which allowed citizens to denounce acts of ethnic-racial discrimination. The National Commission against Discrimination was also created with permanent nature.

15. The delegation stated that in 2016, the National Multisector Commission of permanent nature for the safeguard and revaluation of the traditional and ancestral knowledge, lore and practices of indigenous peoples, made up of representatives of fourteen public institutions and two representatives of indigenous organizations.

16. Peru had made progress in the implementation of measures aimed to prevent and combat discrimination against women, such as the National Plan for Gender Equality (PLANIG) 2012-2017 and the National Plan against Gender Violence 2016-2021. Norms had been issued to promote gender equality, including the Justice of Peace Law.

17. Regarding penitentiary establishments, until February 2017, Peru had 82,507 people deprived of liberty, a number that greatly exceeded the capacity of shelter, estimated at 35,928 inmates. In this regard, the National Penitentiary Institute (INPE) had been implementing reform measures, including the construction of new prisons and the improvement of those that already existed. It noted that the Legislative Decree No. 1322 had been published, which sought to contribute to the reduction of the level of overcrowding through an electronic surveillance system.

18. In the area of disability, different norms had been published, such as the General Law for the person with disability, the Law that guaranteed the rights of people with mental health problems, the Law that established the extension of postnatal rest for cases of birth of children with disabilities or the Law that granted the right to leave to workers with direct family members who were in serious or terminal illness.

19. The delegation noted that in 2016 Peru defined Social Policy Priorities which included as goals for 2021 the reduction of poverty and vulnerability. Among them were the elimination of extreme poverty and the reduction of total poverty from 22% to 15% in the period 2015-2021. The total budget allocated to the three levels of government for education had increased more than 50% between 2012 and 2017, the initial education coverage had been extended and the urban-rural gap had decreased considerably.

20. Peru recognized that they had much to advance about the rate of teen pregnancy. In this regard, specialized health services for the prevention of pregnancy were implemented, with the aim of orienting and providing counselling as well as comprehensive care, with emphasis on sexual and reproductive health.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

21. During the interactive dialogue, 69 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. Mongolia welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the adoption of the National Human Rights plan 2017-2021. It commended Peru for the abolition of the death penalty. Mongolia stated that it was important to ensure greater accessibility to primary and secondary education.

23. Montenegro commended the legislative measures that had been taken to strengthen the national framework for the protection of human rights and appreciated the efforts undertaken in relation to addressing enforced disappearances. It noted the institutional improvements for combating discrimination and requested the delegation to elaborate on its effects, specifically with regard to indigenous people and indigenous women.
24. The Netherlands commended Peru for the progress that had been made in the investigation of human rights violations during the internal armed conflict between 1980 and 2000. It welcomed the ongoing efforts to consolidate democracy and economic growth and encouraged Peru to continue with proactive steps in the area of business and human rights.
25. Nicaragua welcomed the progress achieved since the last review, including the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the creation of a national commission to address discrimination and the “Alert against Racism platform”.
26. Norway commended Peru for its efforts to protect and promote human rights, including measures taken to reduce poverty, strengthen the rights of women and reduce social inequality.
27. Panama appreciated the consultation process that had been undertaken in the preparation of the national report. After the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance in 2012, Peru accepted the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications in accordance with article 31 of the Convention.
28. Paraguay welcomed the creation of emergency centers for women who were victims of violence, the adoption of legislation that prohibited the use of physical and humiliating punishment against children and the right to prior consultation of Indigenous or Native Peoples, and the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance.
29. The Philippines noted the comprehensive programs and holistic approach taken to promote and protect the rights of children. It welcomed the decisive steps that had been taken to combat human trafficking. Peru had signed but had not ratified International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
30. Poland welcomed the positive steps to implement the accepted recommendations from the second cycle and appreciated the efforts to fulfil the international obligations relating to the rights of the child. It appreciated the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan (2017-2021), which provide special protection for human rights defenders.
31. Portugal welcomed the adoption of legislation prohibiting corporal punishment of children and criminalized forced labour. It requested to know about the measures that were being implemented to enable victims of forced sterilization to have access to restorative justice.
32. The Republic of Korea commended Peru for the establishment of the National Commission against Discrimination and the “Alert against Racism platform”. It welcomed the Act and National Plan on the search for Disappeared Persons and the national mechanism for the prevention of torture in the Office of the Ombudsman.
33. Sierra Leone noted the adoption of the National Plan for the Development of the Afro-Peruvian Population 2016-2020. It also noted the *de facto* abolition of the death penalty, the 2016 Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Act and the national plan to combat trafficking in persons (2017-2021).
34. Singapore commended Peru for the amendment of the definition of torture and forced labour, as well as strengthening legislation concerning redress. It acknowledged efforts to

develop National Human Rights Plan (2017-2021) and commended Peru for new legislation on violence against women, femicide and high-risk partner violence as well as increase in the number of women's emergency centres.

35. Slovenia welcomed the adoption of the 2015 Law on corporal punishment. It encouraged Peru to ensure access for women and girls to medical services and information on sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as to create public policy and mechanisms to protect and assist human rights defenders.

36. Spain acknowledged Peru's third National Action Plan on Human Rights for 2017-2021 and welcomed its efforts to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and the plans of action adopted in this regard. Spain also acknowledged Peru's efforts to guarantee access to drinking water and sanitation and the commitments made concerning the rights of LGBTI group.

37. The State of Palestine acknowledged Peru's efforts to establish specific regime to protect the rights of indigenous persons. It also noted efforts made with regard to business and human rights and development of new guidelines within the framework of the National Action Plan on human rights 2017-2021.

38. Switzerland noted the remanence of tensions in the mining zones and highlighted that the Voluntary Principles on the security and human rights is a useful and practical tool to promote dialogue and solutions to the questions of security. It also raised concerns on the restrictive nature of the law concerning abortion.

39. Thailand welcomed the third National Human Rights Plan and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It noted positively the adoption of legislation and action plan to combat trafficking in persons as well as budget increase to eliminate extreme poverty and reduce total poverty.

40. The delegation stated that the Judiciary approved the National Plan for Access to Justice for Persons in Vulnerability Status 2016 – 2021, and the Judicial Branch created the Gender Justice Commission in 2016. Also, in March 2017, the first Integrated Judicial Module in Gender Violence was inaugurated.

41. Regarding Intercultural Justice, the Judicial Branch had implemented a web module "Translators Service for Interpreters and Translators of Indigenous Languages" with 26 interpreters in several original languages.

42. Peru stated that with regard to forced disappearances, since January 2016, the Specialized Forensic Team of the Public Prosecutor's Office had recovered 3410 corpses from 2244 burial sites. It noted this task had been carried out with the application of the "Practical guide for the recovery and analysis of human remains in contexts of violations of Human Rights and violations of International Humanitarian Law", approved by Resolution of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation No. 5244 -2016-MP-FN.

43. Regarding the case of forced sterilizations, the Public Ministry had carried out investigations based on the family oral and written complaints and media reports on alleged forced sterilizations in different hospitals, health centers in the departments of San Martín, Huánuco, Piura, Huancavelica, Cajamarca, Cusco, Apurímac and Ucayali, and the pronouncement in second instance judgement is pending.

44. Regarding forced labor, the delegation informed that in 2017 the country had incorporated in its legislation the criminal offense of labor exploitation and had modified the regulation of the forced labor crime. In the area of child labor, the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor 2012-2021 had been approved, and the mechanism called "child Labor Registry" had been implemented.

45. The delegation stated that in Peru there are 55 indigenous peoples and 47 indigenous languages, which represented around 4 million indigenous peoples. Pursuant the law on the right to prior consultation of indigenous peoples, between 2014 and 2017, 36 prior consultation processes involving 43 indigenous peoples were developed, and in all the consultation processes carried out, agreements had been reached. In Peru there are indigenous people in isolation and initial contact, in 2016 the country had categorized 3 reserves for their protection. In 2016, the Intercultural Health Sectoral Policy was approved and in 2017, the Working Group was created called "Working Table to Promote the Rights of Indigenous Women".
46. Regarding the Afro-Peruvian population, in 2016 the National Plan for the Development of the Afro-Peruvian Population 2016-2020 (PLANDEPA) was approved, whose general objective was to guarantee the right to equality and non-discrimination of the Afro-Peruvian population. The Ministry of Culture had a specialized Directorate for the Afro-Peruvian population and the Working Group with the Afro-Peruvian Population (GTPA) had been created.
47. Timor-Leste welcomed the establishment of National Commission against Discrimination, the Racism Alert Platform, the National Justice Agreement and the National Plan on Access to Justice for Vulnerable Persons. It also commended Peru for the national mechanisms for the prevention of torture and reducing child mortality.
48. Tunisia commended Peru for ratification of the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and establishment of emergency centers for victims of violence.
49. Ukraine noted positively the ratification of a number of international treaties, designation of the Office of Ombudsman as the National Preventive Mechanism as well as the adoption of a new version of the National Human Rights Plan along with several action plans in related areas.
50. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended Peru for efforts to develop a national human rights strategy, including a reference to the LGBTQI+ rights. It expressed concern at the forced labour and sex trafficking in the highland and rainforest regions as well as at violence and sexual assaults against women and girls across the country.
51. United State of America expressed support to Peru's focus on combatting corruption and the investigations of the alleged extrajudicial killings by the police. It welcomed efforts to reduce social conflict in the extractive sector and applauded Peru for the revised National Plan to Combat Trafficking. It encouraged increase in funding to shelters and services to victims.
52. Chile welcomed the adoption of legislation criminalising violence against women, prohibiting the use of corporal and humiliating punishments against children, and promoting equal opportunities between men and women, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure, and strategies to develop birth registration in rural areas. It expressed concerns at structural discrimination for sexual orientation and gender identity.
53. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted as remarkable Peru's program "Support to Rural Habitat" aimed at providing homes to the population living in poverty and extreme poverty in rural and remote areas as well as the establishment of the National Counsel for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities.
54. Algeria welcomed the progress achieved, in particular in combatting discrimination, torture and forced labour, protection of women from violence as well as steps taken to ratify a number of international human rights instruments. It welcomed the National Plan on Human

Rights for 2017-2021 and encouraged its implementation. It also encouraged cooperation with the regional human rights mechanisms and OHCHR.

55. Angola commended the sending of a standing invitation to the Special Procedures and the adoption of multi-cultural integration policies to overcome ethnic and racial discrimination.

56. Argentina thanked Peru for the presentation of its national report and congratulated it for the establishment of the National Plan of Action on Human Rights 2017-2021 and for having accepted in 2016 the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearance.

57. Australia welcomed the consultation process during the establishment of the 2017-2021 National Human Rights Plan, efforts to address gender equality, and the introduction of the General Law for People with Disability, although it expressed concerns at reports that its implementation has been delayed.

58. Azerbaijan welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure, and endeavours to implement the recommendations of the National Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

59. Bangladesh welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan, the establishment of the Directorate for Cultural Diversity and the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the inclusion of rights- and gender-based approaches in school curricula, and the National Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Gender Indicator System. It noted that women still face discrimination in their economic development, and that rural and Afro-Peruvian women face discrimination in education, employment and health.

60. Belgium welcomed the adoption of the National Plan against Gender-based Violence. It noted that progress could be achieved in this area, and in addressing the issue of violence against the LGBTI community, as well as to abolish the death penalty.

61. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the efforts made by Peru to support rural housing in order to improve the quality of life of the poor population in rural areas. It also valued the implementation of a number of social programs by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion aimed at improving the quality of life of rural populations.

62. Brazil welcomed the designation of the body in charge of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the repeal of the National Police regulation imposing disciplinary sanctions for personnel having same-gender relations, and progress made in promoting the right to food and combating enforced disappearances.

63. Burkina Faso commended the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan, the decreased rate of people living under the poverty line, the decrease in overcrowding in prisons, the establishment of the National Commission against Discrimination which will hopefully address obstacles faced by indigenous peoples and persons of African descent in areas of health, education and employment.

64. Canada welcomed Law 1186 on the use of force by police and underlined the importance of police training. Regarding the creation of a registry for victims of forced sterilization, Canada asked about progress towards justice and reparation for survivors of forced sterilization.

65. Uruguay welcomed the use of Yogyakarta Principles as a guide in formulating state documents and the progress in the area of gender equality and empowerment of women. It also welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Privileges and Immunities Agreement of the ICC.

66. China welcomed measures to expand coverage of basic and secondary education and raise school enrolment rate, to implement the national plan for gender equality, to elaborate the national programme to combat domestic and sexual violence and assist victims and the national plan to combat trafficking in persons, and the adoption of policies to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and people of African descent.
67. Colombia highlighted the creation of the National Commission and the Warning Platform against the racism aiming at the elimination of the ethno-racial discrimination and promotion of an intercultural society; adoption of the Law and the National Plan on search for missing persons; and National Agreement on Justice.
68. Costa Rica highlighted the progress made in the adoption of the legislation and elaboration of the public policies in the field of human rights. However, Costa Rica was concerned that the death penalty had not yet been abolished; the legal capacity of persons with disabilities had been limited; and the excessive use of the police authorities during the social protests and the discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.
69. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed Peru's good cooperation with the OHCHR. Côte d'Ivoire highlighted the ratification of a number of international instruments and legislative and administrative reforms in the field of non-discrimination, the Right to Life, and the security of person.
70. Cuba noted adoption of new legal norms related to the human trafficking and the Smuggling of Migrants; gender equality; or the sectorial intercultural health policy. Cuba noted the actions towards indigenous and Afro-Peruvian women, through the Indigenous Policies Working Group and the Afro-Peruvian Policies Working Group.
71. Czechia appreciated the informative presentation which gave an overview about the human rights situation in the country and thanked the delegation of Peru for the comments on its advanced questions.
72. The delegation noted that regarding Bilingual Intercultural Education, the distribution of educational material in 23 native languages as a mother tongue, in Spanish as a second language and in five original languages as the language of inheritance should be highlighted.
73. Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, Peru noted that the modification of various articles of the Civil Code was pending to fully recognize the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, providing the necessary supports and safeguards.
74. The delegation expressed that progress had been made in the implementation of measures to combat discrimination against women. The main one was the National Plan for Gender Equality (PLANIG) 2012-2017, from which the Permanent Multisectoral Commission (CMP) was established, which is in charge of monitoring compliance with the Plan.
75. At the same time, norms had been issued to promote gender equality, including the Justice of Peace Law, which highlighted the obligation of the Judiciary to promote the participation of women in the election process and in the selection of judges. Although parity had not been achieved, the participation of women in the public sphere had increased significantly.
76. On education, the national curriculum of Regular Basic Education incorporated the gender approach and promoted equal opportunities between men and women, and the rejection of all forms of discrimination and violence.
77. The delegation stated that since August 2016 a policy had been applied to strengthen the "Women's Protection Circle", which articulated the services of prevention, care and

social, emotional and economic recovery of the victims and had strengthened the toll-free telephone hotline, “Línea 100”, with attention 24 hours a day.

78. Regarding migrants, it was noted that the Legislative Decree on Migration and its Regulations was approved, as well as a Supreme Decree through which the National Migration Policy 2017-2025 was also adopted.

79. Peru informed that the legislative Decree No. 1186 and its regulations established as a general rule that force, including lethal force by means of firearms must be used in a progressive and differentiated manner.

80. The delegation formally expressed its commitment to implement within the organization of the MINJUS a national mechanism for reporting and monitoring, with the mandate to coordinate and prepare reports as well as to coordinate and be up-to-date on follow-up and the application of the obligations resulting from treaties and the recommendations emanating from the human rights mechanisms.

81. In the formulation of the PNDH 2017-2021, human rights defenders had been included as a group of special protection under the assurance that they were fundamental in a Constitutional and democratic rule of Law.

82. Ecuador acknowledged implementation of the received recommendations during the second cycle, in particular strengthening of the Peruvian judicial system. Ecuador highlighted the creation of the National Policy for the mainstreaming of the intercultural approach, which prioritized the health, education and justice sectors.

83. Egypt noted the National Human Rights Plan of Action 2017-2021 and putting in place the National Mechanism to prevent torture. It also noted efforts to combat impunity and trafficking. Egypt welcomed strengthening of economic, social and cultural rights and Peru’s cooperation with the UPR, mandate holders and treaty bodies.

84. Finland expressed concern that, in the past four years, the security forces had used violence and lethal weapons to repress protests with fatalities of some 78 people and stated that in the majority of cases the investigations into these deaths or punishment of the perpetrators had not been conducted.

85. France noted the adoption of the law on the search for missing persons during the period of violence from the 1980 to 2000, and law on the right to the prior consultation of indigenous peoples, the implementation of which should be encouraged, as well as the ongoing development of a new National Human Rights Plan for 2017-2021.

86. Georgia acknowledged the fact that despite having a death penalty *de jure*, the last time a death sentence was carried out in Peru in 1979, making it a policy of *de facto* abolition. Georgia welcomed the establishment of the body, responsible for the national mechanism for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

87. Germany commended Peru’s recent progress on several issues, notably the adoption of the law regarding the Search for the Disappeared (No 30470).

88. Ghana welcomed the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism within the Office of the Ombudsperson. It expressed concern over the high number of detainees in pre-trial detention representing 55% of the prison population. Ghana noted the measures taken regarding the use of pre-trial detention, and the establishment of pre-trial detention hearings by courts of second instances.

89. Greece praised the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the establishment of a Directorate for Cultural Diversity and the Elimination of Racial Discrimination as part of the Ministry of Culture, and the *de facto* abolition of the death penalty.

90. Guatemala welcomed the creation of the National Commission against Discrimination and the “Alert against Racism platform” in Peru. It recognized the efforts of Peru in order to strengthen its legal framework for the promotion and protection of women and regarding the right of consultation for indigenous peoples.
91. Haiti commended the progress achieved, in particular the ratification of several legal instruments, the creation of the National Commission on combatting Discrimination and the inclusion for the first time of Afro-Peruvians in the national census of 2017.
92. Honduras commended Peru for the achievements in the implementation of the previous UPR recommendations received by the country in the areas of the legal and institutional frameworks. It recognized the legislative measures adopted regarding child labour and the combat of all forms of discrimination, violence against women and trafficking in persons.
93. Iceland welcomed the introduction of the criminal offence of child sex tourism in Peruvian legislation as well as the progress made in reducing child mortality. It expressed concern about the absence of legislation explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.
94. India welcomed the establishment of the Rural Housing Support Programme in 2012, the National Plan for the Development of the Afro-Peruvians Population 2016-2020. It commended the recent legislations and other programmes aimed at the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities, the focus on child nutrition, early childhood development, and adolescents, and the protection of older persons.
95. Indonesia welcomed the human rights progress achieved in Peru and the efforts made in advancing development in rural areas. It noted the importance of Peru’s third National Human Rights Plan 2017-2021 as well as the Rural Housing Support Programme initiated in 2012.
96. Iraq commended Peru for ratifying most of the international instruments, the National Plan for Human Rights, the Committee to Combat Enforced Disappearance, the National Committee to Combat Discrimination and the warning platform against racism.
97. Ireland welcomed the progress made in reducing child mortality and chronic malnutrition. It urged Peru to take steps to address continuing disparities between urban and rural areas and regarding indigenous children and children living in poverty. Ireland shared the concerns expressed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in relation to harassment, intimidation and attacks on human rights defenders.
98. Israel welcomed the adoption of the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Act, the repeal of Police’s regulation imposing sanctions on personnel for having same-sex relationships, the development of the “Racism Warning” platform, the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the National Plan to Combat Forced Labour and the “Prosper” strategy for the Reduction of Urban Poverty.
99. Italy appreciated efforts made to combat gender violence and human trafficking as well as measures to prevent torture and eradicate child labour. Italy also commended the maintenance of the *de facto* abolitionist policy with regard to the death penalty.
100. Japan appreciated the measures taken by the Peruvian authorities to extend the number of temporary stay permit grants to foreigners in need of a protection from a humanitarian perspective. Japan welcomed Peru’s various initiatives for the protection of indigenous peoples, including the enactment of Act No. 29785 on the Right of Indigenous or Aboriginal Peoples to Prior Consultation and its regulation.
101. Libya appreciated the efforts of the Government of Peru to promote human rights and positive treatment with recommendations and inquiries.

102. Madagascar expressed with satisfaction actions carried out by the Peruvian Government and particularly the creation in 2013 of a commission to combat discrimination as well as the adoption of a new rule on the law n° 28950 with regard to combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

103. Malaysia was pleased with the advancements made by Peru in promoting the right of the indigenous people, persons with disabilities, women and children. Malaysia welcomed the National Policy for Mainstreaming an Intercultural Approach and the establishment of the National Development Plan for the Afro-Peruvian Population and the National Afro-Peruvian Council.

104. Maldives welcomed the Equal opportunity Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2009-2018 and was encouraged by the launch of 'The Early Intervention Programme'. Furthermore, the Maldives welcomed the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2017-2021) and the adoption of the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Act.

105. Mexico congratulated Peru on their achievements in the fields of healthcare, education and rural housing as well as towards improving life quality, reducing poverty in line with the Agenda 2030. Mexico welcomed the commitment to include in the National Human Rights Plan 2017-2021 specific strategies for the LGTBI population, human rights defenders and domestic workers.

106. Morocco congratulated Peru for its ongoing commitment to human rights manifested in the ratification of many international conventions. It welcomes Peru's cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and special procedures, in particular with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. Morocco noted with satisfaction the efforts to realize human rights commitments.

107. Senegal stated that the national report highlighted the progress that had been made since its second cycle review and did hide the challenges that Peru continued to face. It noted the steps taken to promote and protect human rights, which included the adoption of the National Plan for Human Rights, the National Plan for Education on Fundamental Rights and Duties, the establishment of the National Anti-Discrimination Commission and the "Alert against Racism platform".

108. The head of delegation of Peru expressed his appreciation of the interventions, questions and recommendations made by the States. He affirmed that the received recommendations will be carefully assess and appropriate consultations will be carried out in order to express its final opinion before the next ordinary session of the Human Rights Council.

109. Peru was ready and able to assume new commitments at the international level, and in that spirit it will strive to make responsible and substantive contributions, especially from next year, as a member, simultaneously of the Security Council and the Human Rights Council of the United Nations.

110. In his final remarks, the head of delegation assured the firm commitment to make effective the full enjoyment of human rights of the population, considered not only as legal duty, but an ethical one.

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 thirty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council in March 2018:

111.1. Consider ratifying the second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Slovenia) (Uruguay);

111.2. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium) (Montenegro) (Panama) (Paraguay) (Ukraine);

111.3. Consider the recommendation of the Committee against Torture with regard to ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolition of death penalty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

111.4. Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);

111.5. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

111.6. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Paraguay);

111.7. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay);

111.8. Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Nicaragua);

111.9. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as previously recommended (Philippines);

111.10. Promptly ratify the ILO Convention No. 189 on domestic workers (Nicaragua);

111.11. Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);

111.12. Ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Senegal);

111.13. Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

111.14. Consider ways to ensure the 2017-2021 National Human Rights Plan is progressed, and implemented, in a manner consistent with the international human rights treaties to which Peru is a party (Australia);

111.15. Consider in the drafting of the National Human Rights Plan the promotion and protection of LGBTI persons (Chile);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 111.16. Further increase its efforts towards the finalization of the new National Human Rights Plan 2017-2021 (Azerbaijan);
- 111.17. Continue the National Human Rights Plan with a new orientation derived from the UN framework to guide government policy on business and human rights. (Indonesia);
- 111.18. Continue its implementation of the national strategy for social integration and development (Libya);
- 111.19. Continue strengthening the National Policy for the mainstreaming of an intercultural approach (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 111.20. Consider the establishment or the strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with elements arising from good practices identified in the OHCHR Study/Guide of 2016 concerning NMRFs (Portugal);
- 111.21. Develop concurrently a national follow-up mechanism to ensure effective implementation of accepted recommendations by UN agencies and international organisations in the field of human rights (Singapore);
- 111.22. Establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow up to recommendations (Tunisia);
- 111.23. Advance in the development of the proposed database and recommendation tracking platform (Paraguay);
- 111.24. Establish legislative mechanisms prohibiting all forms of discrimination based on ethnic grounds (Madagascar);
- 111.25. Continue efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and related forms of intolerance motivated by gender, age, nationality, language, religion, beliefs, opinions, political activity, trade union activity, kinship, health status, disability, sexual orientation or other personal characteristics, paying special attention to the structural elements of discrimination that may affect the effective exercise of the rights to health, education, decent work and participation in decision-making (Nicaragua);
- 111.26. Enact legislation that would prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia);
- 111.27. Amend existing legislation to recognise sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds for discrimination and allow for the prosecution of hate crimes on this basis (Canada);
- 111.28. Implement all efforts and adopt regulatory measures that expressly prohibit discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);
- 111.29. Enact legislation to recognize LGBTI people's equal rights to enter into marriage (Iceland);
- 111.30. Step up legislative and program reform including the development of criteria for the implementation of policy in order to guarantee the rights of LGBTI populations (Mexico);
- 111.31. Identify lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual and intersex group as a vulnerable population and include the group in the next National Plan (Spain);

- 111.32. Undertake information campaigns to prevent discrimination, homophobic and transphobic violence (Timor-Leste);
- 111.33. Take appropriate measures in order to investigate and punish any act of discrimination or violence against LGBTIQ persons (Argentina);
- 111.34. Systematically collect and analyse data on the prevalence of violence perpetrated against persons, because of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity (Belgium);
- 111.35. Incorporate within the Public Prosecution Service's criminality observatory and in the statistical yearbook of the national police detailed data on acts of violence and discrimination against LGBTI persons (Brazil);
- 111.36. Implement specialized protocols to address and investigate cases of violence and discrimination for reasons of sexual orientation and gender identity, particularly when the victims are children and adolescents (Costa Rica);
- 111.37. Eliminate the municipal citizen security policies in Lima that mention "eradication of homosexuals" from public spaces and consider investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for such calls for human rights violations (Czechia);
- 111.38. Enact legislation to ensure effective protection against all crimes committed against persons or against their property because of their sexual orientation or gender identity (France);
- 111.39. Criminalize the discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including hate crimes (Honduras);
- 111.40. Ensure that sexual orientation, gender identity and expression are included as prohibited grounds for discrimination in the legislation, and to take steps towards the legal recognition of the identity of transgender persons (Israel);
- 111.41. Consider developing a national plan of action on business and human rights (State of Palestine);
- 111.42. Continue efforts to ensure an institutional and policy framework on business and human rights, following the guidelines adopted by the United Nations (Chile);
- 111.43. Apply for membership of the Voluntary Principles Initiative on Security and Human Rights which facilitates the relations between companies of the extractive sector and civil society groups with regard to the prevention of human rights violations (Netherlands);
- 111.44. Adhere to the initiative on Voluntary principles on the security and human rights (Switzerland);
- 111.45. Incorporate the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights into the National Human Rights Plan in order to grant adequate protection of workers (Poland);
- 111.46. Implement measures to mitigate the environmental impact of the exploitation of oil and gas and oil spills in the territories of indigenous peoples, on their communities and give further attention to environmental degradation (Sierra Leone);
- 111.47. Ensure a proportionate use of the force from the security forces (Italy);

- 111.48. Continue to combat government corruption and support the independent investigation of the alleged extrajudicial killings of 27 people by members of the Peruvian National Police (United States of America);
- 111.49. Ensure that the use of force and fire arms by the security forces is regulated in accordance with the principles of necessity and proportionality and all cases of deaths and excessive use of force by security forces during civil protests are properly investigated. Revoke legal provisions that allow police personnel to provide extraordinary police services to private sector (Czechia);
- 111.50. Ensure that the use of force and firearms is regulated in law in accordance with international standards (Finland);
- 111.51. Strengthen capacity building in field of human rights for military, police personnel and for civil servants with emphasis on criteria for the attention of specific populations (Mexico);
- 111.52. Make further steps towards the abolishment of the death penalty (Georgia);
- 111.53. Consider introducing amendments to the Act on the national mechanism for the prevention of torture within the Ombudsman's Office which will allow an additional funding for the mechanism (Georgia);
- 111.54. Establish an inter-institutional dialogue to implement the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Torture (Ghana);
- 111.55. Provide additional and adequate resources to the Ombudsperson's Office, in order to enable the institution to perform the mandate of the National Preventive Mechanism effectively (Ghana);
- 111.56. Ensure effective implementation of the "Bangkok rules" and Nelson Mandela Rules, particularly by promoting the capacity building for prison personnel (Thailand);
- 111.57. Step up efforts to address the issue of prison overcrowding (Greece);
- 111.58. Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and investigate, prosecute and punish the persons and groups involved (Timor-Leste);
- 111.59. Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Tunisia);
- 111.60. Develop and implement a national strategy to combat human trafficking, particularly of women and girls, with enhanced support services for victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 111.61. Improve law enforcement and judicial responses to human trafficking and gender-based violence, increase resources for victims services, and implement programs to combat human trafficking in the mining sector (United States of America);
- 111.62. Adopt necessary measures to ensure a gender perspective in providing assistance to victims of trafficking in persons including through capacity-building of the Prosecutor's office personnel and members of the national police (Brazil);
- 111.63. Step up measures to combat trafficking and smuggling of persons, especially trafficking of children and establish the necessary measures for the prevention, investigation and punishment of persons or groups involved in this crime (Colombia);

- 111.64. Ensure universal design and accessibility obligations in voting procedures, including accessible facilities and voting material (Portugal);
- 111.65. Ensure the guarantee of freedom of expression and opinion and the prevention of child labour in its legislation. (Indonesia);
- 111.66. Adopt effective legislative measures to guarantee protection of human rights defenders (Ukraine);
- 111.67. Adopt and implement the protocol on the protection of human rights defenders that has been developed by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 111.68. Create and implement a specific mechanism that will provide comprehensive assistance and protection to human rights defenders, and include them in its design, especially those human rights defenders that help communities affected by mining and hydroelectric projects (Czechia);
- 111.69. Intensify efforts to protect environmental, indigenous and land rights defenders, in line with the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, especially regarding the use of force and firearms at public assemblies and protests (Norway);
- 111.70. Introduce a comprehensive public policy recognising the role of human rights defenders, providing mechanisms for their effective protection, and conduct thorough and impartial investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation committed against them (Ireland);
- 111.71. Implement the necessary measures to promote the rights of human rights defenders, with the purpose of protecting them against harassment, intimidation or physical violence (Panama);
- 111.72. Strengthen efforts in order to prevent attacks on human rights defenders (Poland);
- 111.73. Consider taking steps to protect human rights defenders from threats and intimidation to ensure they can perform their functions properly (Australia);
- 111.74. Safeguard the activities of human rights defenders (Italy);
- 111.75. Continue its reparation programmes in implementation of the recommendations of the National Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Azerbaijan);
- 111.76. Implement the National Plan on the Search for the Disappeared and provide the financial resources necessary to satisfy the human dignity of the Disappeared and their relatives (Germany);
- 111.77. Continue the fight against the corruption and the impunity at all the levels of the criminal justice system (Ecuador);
- 111.78. Pursue the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, in particular the fight against impunity, the implementation of the Comprehensive Reparations Plan and the effective implementation of the National Missing Persons Research Plan (France);
- 111.79. Include victims of sexual violence in the reparation program "Programa Integral de Reparaciones" (Germany);

- 111.80. Incorporate sexual violence within the Comprehensive Reparations Program (Honduras);
- 111.81. Improve access to justice for women, indigenous peoples and migrants (Senegal);
- 111.82. Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development, promote poverty reduction, and raise people's living standards (China);
- 111.83. Take more measures to combat poverty and improve the living standards of the population, in particular of those who live in rural areas (Algeria);
- 111.84. Further strengthen access of public services with cultural relevance to its people (Indonesia);
- 111.85. Continue to develop and strengthen programs and public policies on inclusion, reduction of poverty and inequality, promotion of equality and inclusion, with particular attention to the poorest provinces and the systemic inequalities that may exist between rural and urban areas (Nicaragua);
- 111.86. Strengthen efforts to combat poverty (Egypt);
- 111.87. Consider enactment of a national legislation on food and nutrition security (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 111.88. Establish a specific budget line to address access to drinking water and sanitation through effective inter-ministerial coordination and enactment of laws which strengthen monitoring environment in this regard (Spain);
- 111.89. Increase the minimum age for admission to employment to 16 and prohibit all hazardous forms of labour for children under 18 years old (Portugal);
- 111.90. Establish effective mechanisms to monitor compliance with current legislation and relevant ILO Conventions (Paraguay);
- 111.91. Strengthen the protection of domestic workers (Algeria);
- 111.92. Guarantee availability and quality of health services, in particular in rural and remote areas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 111.93. Continue to improve the health care services especially in conjunction to reducing the high mortality rate (Maldives);
- 111.94. Ensure the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education for women and girls, including information on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Slovenia);
- 111.95. Review its restrictive interpretation of therapeutic abortion and decriminalizing abortion in cases of rape, incest and severe fetal impairment (Slovenia);
- 111.96. Put in place necessary measures, including legal measures, in order to ensure that women and girls can under no circumstances be criminally prosecuted for seeking or undergoing an abortion (Switzerland);
- 111.97. In the framework of the process of the fight against impunity, effectively investigate the cases of forced sterilization that occurred in the context of the Reproductive Health and Family Planning Program 1996-2000 and establish a program to provide compensation to victims (Argentina);

- 111.98. Adopt public policies to increase access to family planning and emergency contraception, comprehensive sexuality education and to decriminalize abortion in the cases of rape, incest, non-viability of the foetus and endangerment to the mother's health (Canada);
- 111.99. Guarantee access to medical services, including safe and legal abortion, for victims of sexual violence (Finland);
- 111.100. Ensure full recognition of sexual and reproductive rights through access to comprehensive sexual education. Public health sector should take into account violations of sexual freedom and the importance of precocious pregnancies in the country, and combat discrimination related to socio-economic conditions (France);
- 111.101. Adopt a comprehensive policy to ensure universal access to reproductive health and rights according to the program of action of the Beijing Conference and in line with the Agenda 2030 (Honduras);
- 111.102. Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure that women and girls can access safe and legal abortion, and guarantee access to medical services for survivors of sexual violence (Iceland);
- 111.103. Continue to develop education, universalise basic education and reduce the illiteracy rate (China);
- 111.104. Develop a basic education curriculum imparting quality education in rural areas, promoting gender equality, non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and addressing problems in the community education systems (India);
- 111.105. Pursue progress in terms of the right to intercultural and inclusive education (Morocco);
- 111.106. Continue to advance efforts to address gender inequality and undertake further measures, such as enacting specific legislation to protect vulnerable populations, including women, children and indigenous peoples, from violence and exploitation (Australia);
- 111.107. Continue efforts aimed at reinforcing the progress achieved with regard to gender equality, including in the areas of education and health, in line with the country's obligations and commitments (Uruguay);
- 111.108. Further promote gender equality and combat violence against women (China);
- 111.109. Take steps in accordance with the recommendations from the Human Rights Council's working group on the issues of discrimination against women in law and practice (Norway);
- 111.110. Seek to reform those legal provisions that still allow direct or indirect discrimination against women (Guatemala);
- 111.111. Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and ensure that women victims of violence receive appropriate help and perpetrators are brought to justice (Italy);
- 111.112. Continue to strengthen legal and policy frameworks on the promotion and protection of women's rights and on achieving gender equality (Maldives);

- 111.113. Pursue efforts to combat the multiple forms of discrimination against women, particularly from rural areas, in terms of access to justice and to decision-making positions (Morocco);
- 111.114. Eliminate all direct and indirect discrimination against women in legislation and practice (Paraguay);
- 111.115. Continue the implementation of the National Plan against the gender violence 2016-2021 (Cuba);
- 111.116. Strengthen multisectoral actions aimed at eradicating gender-based violence, considering the importance of the empowerment of rights and awareness-raising initiatives, with special attention to adequate mechanisms for such purposes (Ecuador);
- 111.117. Provide an adequate budget for emergency centers for women victims of violence so they can carry out their mandate (Guatemala);
- 111.118. Continue efforts to prevent violence against women and girls and to ensure them quality service for their sexual and reproductive health (Republic of Korea);
- 111.119. Continue to expand support and care services for victims of all forms of gender-based violence in particular at the regional level (Singapore);
- 111.120. Implement awareness raising programs and provide support to women victims of violence as well as adopt a national plan which guarantees access to reproductive health services (Spain);
- 111.121. Strengthen a multi-sectoral response at all levels in addressing the gender-based violence (Montenegro);
- 111.122. Take further steps in combating gender-based violence, domestic violence, including sexual abuse, against women and girls (Ukraine);
- 111.123. Strengthen technical cooperation with UN organizations to help address domestic and sexual violence issues, in particular violence against women and girls, and to ensure perpetrators are brought to justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 111.124. Increase efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, especially sexual violence against girls and adolescents (Chile);
- 111.125. Protect the rights of women and girls from gender-based violence, in particular domestic violence and femicide, and increase support to victims of all forms of gender-based violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 111.126. Put effective measures in place to ensure access to justice for victims of all forms of violence against women (Belgium);
- 111.127. Take concrete measures to ensure that women and girls live free from gender-based violence by significantly improving the rates of prosecution and providing adequate services for survivors (Canada);
- 111.128. Continue its efforts to reduce and eradicate gender-based violence, by ensuring due diligence in the prosecution and trial of those who commit acts of this nature and by providing adequate training to the relevant authorities regarding the protection from and prevention of violence against women and girls (Nicaragua);

- 111.129. **Improve the situation of women and continue efforts to combat violence against women (Egypt);**
- 111.130. **Intensify efforts to combat family and sexual domestic violence and violence against women, by integrating these issues into the training of law for the enforcement officials and magistrates (France);**
- 111.131. **Take up all effective measures in order to effectively tackle reported phenomena of violence against women and girls, domestic and sexual violence, as well as femicide (Greece);**
- 111.132. **Take measures to reduce cases of violence against women, including training of security forces, prosecutors and judges to increase awareness and gender-sensitivity (Israel);**
- 111.133. **Take on board the continued concerns of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies in regard to femicide and other forms of violence against women, and take further measures to eradicate such violence, including those to prevent incidents from arising, as well as investigation and punishment of offenders (Japan);**
- 111.134. **Expand actions to combat violence against women as well as stereotypes, especially through outreach campaigns and bolstering the relevant national plans and programs (Mexico);**
- 111.135. **Increase efforts to combat violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence and femicide (Paraguay);**
- 111.136. **Continue advancing the promotion of gender equality so that women have a greater representation in politics and that quotas are respected in regional and municipal elections (Colombia);**
- 111.137. **Take steps to alternate male and female candidates on the electoral in order to ensure a more equitable representation, with a view to follow up on recommendations 116.28 and 116.29 from the second cycle (Haiti);**
- 111.138. **Take special measures aimed at accelerating gender equality in all areas where women are underrepresented or disadvantaged (India);**
- 111.139. **Take measures to improve women representation in decision-making positions in the public sector, including considering the adoption of temporary special measures to accelerate this objective (Israel);**
- 111.140. **Further strengthen its efforts to reduce the widespread child poverty; and take concrete measures to address the existing high rate of drug and alcohol addiction among children and adolescents (Bangladesh);**
- 111.141. **Increase the access of children to information and education about sexual and reproductive health and rights, including in schools, as well as access to sexual reproductive health services (Portugal);**
- 111.142. **Provide adequate training for inspectors and officers-in-charge to tackle child poverty and child labour, and ensure that special needs of children are addressed (Thailand);**
- 111.143. **Intensify efforts aimed at promoting rights of children, in particular, indigenous children, in terms of access to education and health care (Ukraine);**
- 111.144. **Pursue efforts to eliminate child labour and to enable their reintegration in the school system (Angola);**

- 111.145. Establish a program of incentives for permanence within the education system within the Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (Honduras);
- 111.146. Strengthen measures to combat the high rate of drug and alcohol addiction among children (India);
- 111.147. Adopt relevant measures and policies to eliminate discrimination of more vulnerable groups of children including indigenous children, children from rural areas, as well as children with disabilities (Poland);
- 111.148. Reinforce and systematize age verification procedures for the recruitment into the armed forces (Portugal);
- 111.149. Continue its efforts to protect the rights of people living with a disability, and consider ways to increase job opportunities, for rural, women, and elderly people living with a disability (Australia);
- 111.150. Promote a reform of the Civil Code to provide full legal capacity to persons with disabilities, and thus ensure their autonomy and improve their social inclusion (Costa Rica);
- 111.151. Redraft the Equal Opportunity Plan for persons with disabilities to bring it into line with the General Law on Person with Disability (Cuba);
- 111.152. Provide the necessary resources to the Permanent Multi-sectoral Commission in Charge of Follow-up to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with an expanded structure that allows the participation of all the stakeholders (Panama);
- 111.153. Amend the Civil Code to fully recognize the legal capacity of persons with disabilities and to ensure that they have access to inclusive education and appropriate health care services (Israel);
- 111.154. Strengthen efforts to guarantee the rights of people with disabilities, in particular by fully implementing the provision of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (Italy);
- 111.155. Step up efforts to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples; for example, by establishing an independent mechanism to deal with their claims regarding property titles (Republic of Korea);
- 111.156. Strengthen policies and measures to address incidents of discrimination perpetuated against indigenous and Afro-Peruvian women, especially in relation to access to education, employment and healthcare services (Sierra Leone);
- 111.157. Continue its efforts and take measures to guarantee protection of human rights of indigenous persons and increasingly vulnerable persons (State of Palestine);
- 111.158. Reduce social conflict in the extractive sector by improving consultation with indigenous peoples and joining the Voluntary Principles Initiative as a member (United States of America);
- 111.159. Increase identification campaigns in rural areas of mainly indigenous persons, in order to guarantee their political rights and access to education, health and social programs (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 111.160. Protect the rights of indigenous persons and persons of African descent with particular emphasis on combatting discrimination against indigenous

women and Afro-Peruvian women in the areas of education, employment and health (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

111.161. Reinforce positive discrimination measures envisioned in favour of indigenous peoples and people of African descent (Angola);

111.162. Ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples by completing the official register of indigenous communities; improving the process of prior consultations in the context of extractive sector projects and the provision of adequate healthcare and reparations to indigenous communities affected by health and environmental damage caused by extractive industries (Netherlands);

111.163. Continue strengthening the policies in favour of indigenous and Afro-Peruvian women through the Working Group on Indigenous Policies and the Working Group on Afro-Peruvian Policies (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

111.164. Dedicate sufficient resources to processes for granting land title and recognition of land rights for Indigenous peoples, including support for an official comprehensive database of Indigenous territories (Canada);

111.165. Strengthen measures to address the needs of indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvians (Côte d'Ivoire);

111.166. Ensure that the "Law on the right to prior consultation for indigenous or native peoples" be applied to all self-identified groups of indigenous peoples, including for mining projects (Ecuador);

111.167. Continue ongoing efforts aimed at strengthening protection and respect for all human rights of indigenous people and people of African descent without discrimination (Egypt);

111.168. Continue and strengthen efforts to consult with indigenous peoples on decisions that directly or indirectly affect their way of life (France);

111.169. Guarantee the Indigenous Peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent and ensure they receive land titles, also in remote regions (Germany);

111.170. Take actions to strengthen the implementation of ILO-Convention 169, together with the employment of effective measures to protect the territory of isolated indigenous peoples. This includes revising overlapping land rights to further progress the assigning of territory to indigenous peoples in order to prevent land conflicts (Norway);

111.171. Ensure the rights of indigenous peoples, also by resolving all relevant problems to land titles and other environmental issues that affect their rights to their natural resources (Greece);

111.172. Review laws and regulations on free, prior and informed consultations to ensure they are in line international standards, in consultation with the representatives of the indigenous community, with a view to follow up on recommendations 116.108, 116.110, 116.112 and 116.113 from the second cycle (Haiti);

111.173. Take affirmative measures to prevent exclusion and marginalization of indigenous population of the country (India);

111.174. Enhance efforts to combat discrimination against children especially from the indigenous population and Afro-Peruvians as well as the disabled in the field of education and health (Iraq);

111.175. **Protect rights of indigenous peoples in water and safe environment especially when granting extracting concessions (Iraq);**

111.176. **Take measures to foster a safe, respectful, enabling space for civil society, including through removing legal and policy measures unwarrantedly limiting the rights to freedom of expression and association, and to ensure that the rights of indigenous communities to prior consultation on extractive projects are rigorously enforced (Ireland);**

111.177. **Pay attention to inclusion of persons of African descent in its development policies and plans (Tunisia);**

111.178. **Provide specific and adequate financial resources to implement the National Plan for Afro-Peruvians peoples, with a view to follow up on recommendations 116.103 and 116.109 from the second cycle (Haiti);**

111.179. **Continue to work to improve access to justice and economic, social and cultural rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous people (Japan);**

111.180. **Ensure that rights to health, education and jobs for the indigenous community and afro-descendant community are respected and guaranteed (Madagascar);**

111.181. **Take specific and effective measures to ensure migrant workers' access to basic education and health care; and their protection against ill-treatment by providing judicial and administrative remedy (Bangladesh);**

111.182. **Ensure that asylum seekers have equal access to universal healthcare services (Sierra Leone).**

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

[Spanish Only]

Composition of the delegation

La delegación del Perú fue encabezada por el Señor José Manuel Coloma Marquina, Viceministro (e) de Derechos Humanos y Acceso a la Justicia del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos, y compuesta por los siguientes miembros:

- Embajador Claudio De la Puente Ribeyro, Representante Permanente ante los Organismos Internacionales con sede en Ginebra;
- Señor Josué Pariona Pastrana, Juez Supremo;
- Señor Luis Antonio Landa Burgos, Fiscal Superior;
- Señor Jesús Adalberto Baldeón Vásquez, Jefe de la Oficina General de Cooperación y Asuntos Internacionales del Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo;
- Señora Ángela María Acevedo Huertas, Directora General de Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas del Ministerio de Cultura;
- Ministra María Antonia Masana García, Representante Permanente Alterna;
- Ministro Hubert Wieland Conroy, Director de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Señora Aracely Acuña, Asesora del Despacho Ministerial del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos;
- Ministro Consejero Juan Pablo Vegas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Consejera Ana Teresa Lecaros Terry, Funcionaria de la Representación Permanente;
- Primer Secretario Carlos Sibille, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Primer Secretario Carlos García Castillo, Funcionario de la Representación Permanente;
- Segundo Secretario Manuel Mundaca Peñaranda, Funcionario de la Representación Permanente.
