



General Assembly

Human Rights Council

Thirty-seventh session

26 February–23 March 2018

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review *

Peru

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 to 17 November 2017. The review of Peru was held at the 5th meeting, on 8 November 2017. The delegation of Peru was headed by Vice-Minister of Human Rights and Access to Justice of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Jose Manuel Coloma Marquina. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 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.

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, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Peru through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation 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 to deepen and improve those efforts to overcome the differences and social gaps that still existed in the country.

6. The human rights policy of Peru was a State policy that transcended the temporal scope of its Governments. He noted that the Government of President Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, which had taken office in July 2016, had focused on giving continuity to those policies that had been working and improving policies or formulating new ones where necessary.

7. The national report had been prepared with the participation of all State institutions in charge of implementing the recommendations received during the previous universal periodic review, in 2012. It noted that, although the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights had been in charge of writing the report, the information therein had come from around 30 national public institutions and 25 regional governments. The first version of the report had been brought before the National Council of Human Rights, a permanent entity made up of State institutions and civil society representatives. In the process, Peru had also received valuable support from the OHCHR Regional Office for South America.

8. Peru was finalizing the third National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021), taking into account the views of public entities and civil society and considering 13 social groups that required special protection. It stated that, for the first time, Peru had planned to adopt

public policies for groups that had previously been neglected, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and domestic workers. The plan also aimed to implement international standards on business and human rights.

9. In 2016, Peru 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.

10. In the period 2012–2017, a number of major steps forward had been taken, including the aggravation of penalties for the crime of forced disappearance, the amendment of the definition of torture and the definition of the crime of forced labour, the approval of related laws relating to the use of force, the fight against femicide, the search for persons disappeared during the period of violence from 1980 to 2000 and the strengthening of legislation concerning redress to combat gender-based violence.

11. The Office of the Ombudsman had been designated as the national preventive mechanism for the Prevention of Torture. Likewise, the OHCHR Regional Representative for South America had joined the National Human Rights Council as a permanent observer member.

12. In September 2012, Peru had ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and, in 2016, had recognized the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances. In December 2016, it adopted the Law on the Search for Persons Disappeared during the Period of Violence from 1980 to 2000, which had been long awaited by victims and the international community. The corresponding National Plan had also been approved. Subsequently, the General Directorate on the Search for Disappeared Persons, part of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, had been created. Since 2005, the Comprehensive Reparations Plan had been used in the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Since the creation of the Plan, economic and individual reparations approaching \$100 million in total had been granted to nearly 90,000 people.

13. In February 2016, the Law against Trafficking in Persons and the Illegal Traffic of Migrants had been approved. The Ministry of the Interior had strengthened 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 had established the persons to be involved in addressing that issue.

14. Since 2013, the Directorate of Cultural Diversity and Elimination of Racial Discrimination, part of the Ministry of Culture, had been in charge of programmes to eliminate ethnic-racial discrimination. One programme, entitled "Racism Warning", allowed citizens to report acts of ethnic-racial discrimination. The National Commission against Discrimination was also created.

15. In 2016, the permanent National Multisectoral Commission for the Safeguard and Re-evaluation of Traditional and Ancestral Knowledge, Lore and Practices of Indigenous Peoples was created, made up of representatives of 14 public institutions and 2 representatives of indigenous organizations.

16. Peru had made progress in implementing measures aimed at preventing and combating discrimination against women, such as the National Plan for Gender Equality (2012–2017) and the National Plan against Gender-based Violence (2016–2021).

17. Regarding penitentiary establishments, as at February 2017, 82,507 people had been deprived of their liberty in Peru, a number that greatly exceeded the capacity of detention, estimated at 35,928. In that regard, the National Penitentiary Institute had implemented reform measures, including the construction of new prisons and the improvement of existing ones. The delegation noted the publication of Legislative Decree No. 1322, aimed at reducing prison overcrowding through an electronic surveillance system.

18. With regard to disability, different laws had been published, such as a general law on persons with disabilities, a law that guaranteed the rights of people with mental health problems and a law that extended postnatal rest for cases of infants with disabilities.

19. In 2016, Peru had defined its social policy priorities for 2021 to reduce poverty and vulnerability, including the elimination of extreme poverty and the reduction of total poverty from 22 per cent to 15 per cent in the period 2015–2021. The total budget allocated to the three levels of Government for education had risen by more than 50 per cent between 2012 and 2017, coverage at the primary and secondary levels had increased and the urban-rural education gap had decreased considerably.

20. The delegation recognized that Peru had much to do to reduce the rate of teenage pregnancy. In that regard, specialized health services for the prevention of pregnancy had been implemented to provide guidance and counselling as well as comprehensive care, with an 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 Peru for 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 the National Commission against Discrimination and the “Racism Warning” 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 in 2012 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance, Peru had accepted the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications in accordance with article 31 of the Convention.

28. Paraguay welcomed the creation of emergency centres for women victims of violence, the adoption of legislation that prohibited the use of physical and humiliating punishment against children and that established 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 programmes and holistic approach taken to promote and protect the rights of children. It welcomed the decisive steps taken to combat human trafficking. It noted that Peru had signed but not ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

30. Poland welcomed the positive steps taken to implement the recommendations accepted during the second review cycle and appreciated the efforts made to fulfil international obligations relating to the rights of the child. It appreciated the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021), which provided special protection for human rights defenders.

31. Portugal welcomed the adoption of legislation that prohibited corporal punishment of children and criminalized forced labour. It requested information on the measures 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 “Racism Warning” 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 and for strengthening legislation concerning redress. It acknowledged efforts to develop the National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021) and commended Peru for its new legislation on violence against women, femicide and high-risk partner violence and for the 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, and to create public policy and mechanisms to protect and assist human rights defenders.

36. Spain acknowledged the third National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021) and welcomed its efforts to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and the plans of action adopted in that regard. It also acknowledged the efforts made to guarantee access to drinking water and sanitation and commitments concerning the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

37. The State of Palestine acknowledged the efforts made to establish a specific regime to protect the rights of indigenous persons. It noted the efforts made regarding business and human rights and the development of new guidelines within the framework of the National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021).

38. Switzerland noted the ongoing tensions in mining areas and highlighted that the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights was a useful and practical tool to promote dialogue and solutions to security issues. 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 an action plan to combat trafficking in persons and the increase in budget to eliminate extreme poverty and reduce total poverty.

40. The delegation stated that in 2016 the judiciary had approved the National Plan on Access to Justice for Vulnerable Persons (2016–2021) and the judicial branch had created the Gender Justice Commission. Also, in March 2017, the first integrated judicial module on gender-based violence had been inaugurated.

41. Regarding intercultural justice, the judicial branch had implemented a web-based module to provide services for interpreters and translators of indigenous languages, with 26 interpreters in several original languages.

42. With regard to forced disappearances, since January 2016 the specialized forensic team of the Public Prosecutor’s Office had recovered 3,410 corpses from 2,244 burial sites. It noted that the task had been carried out using 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 in a resolution of the Office of the Attorney General.

43. The Public Prosecution Service had carried out investigations on the basis of oral and written complaints by families and media reports into alleged forced sterilizations in different hospitals and health centres in the departments of San Martín, Huánuco, Piura, Huancavelica, Cajamarca, Cusco, Apurímac and Ucayali.

44. The delegation submitted that, in 2017, the country had incorporated into its legislation the criminal offence of labour exploitation and had modified regulations on the crime of forced labour. In the area of child labour, the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (2012–2021) had been approved, and a child labour registry had been implemented.

45. The delegation stated that there were 55 indigenous peoples and 47 indigenous languages in Peru, which represented around 4 million indigenous peoples. Pursuant to the law on the right to prior consultation of indigenous peoples, between 2014 and 2017, 36 prior consultation processes involving 43 indigenous peoples had been carried out and, in all the consultation processes carried out, agreements had been reached. It also stated that there were indigenous people in isolation and initial contact in Peru and that, in 2016, it had categorized three reserves for their protection. In 2016, the intercultural health sectoral policy had been approved and, in 2017, a working group to promote the rights of indigenous women had been created.

46. The National Plan for the Development of the Afro-Peruvian Population (2016–2020) had been approved in 2016, aimed at guaranteeing the right to equality and non-discrimination of the Afro-Peruvian population. The Ministry of Culture included a specialized directorate for the Afro-Peruvian population and a working group on the Afro-Peruvian population had been created.

47. Timor-Leste welcomed the establishment of the National Commission against Discrimination, the “Racism Warning” platform, the national justice agreement and the national plan on access to justice for vulnerable persons. It also commended Peru for the establishment of national mechanisms for the prevention of torture.

48. Tunisia commended Peru for its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the establishment of emergency centres for victims of violence.

49. Ukraine noted positively the ratification of a number of international treaties, the designation of the Office of Ombudsman as the national preventive mechanism and the adoption of a new version of the National Human Rights Plan along with several action plans in related areas.

50. The United Kingdom commended Peru for its efforts to develop a national human rights strategy, including a reference to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning and intersex persons. It expressed concern at incidents of forced labour and sex trafficking in the highland and rainforest regions and of violence and sexual assault against women and girls across the country.

51. The United States expressed its support of the focus on combating corruption and investigations into 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 Peru to increase funding to shelters and services to victims.

52. Chile welcomed the adoption of legislation criminalizing violence against women, prohibiting the use of corporal and humiliating punishments against children and promoting equal opportunities between men and women, and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It expressed concern at structural discrimination regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.

53. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted as remarkable the rural habitat support programme aimed at providing homes to those living in poverty and extreme poverty in rural and remote areas and the establishment of the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities.

54. Algeria welcomed the progress achieved in combating discrimination, torture and forced labour and protecting women from violence, and the steps taken to ratify a number of international human rights instruments. It welcomed the National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021). It also encouraged cooperation with the regional human rights mechanisms and OHCHR.

55. Angola commended Peru for its standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders and the adoption of multicultural 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 Human Rights Plan (2017–2021) and for having accepted in 2016 the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances.

57. Australia welcomed the consultation process during the establishment of the National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021), 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 had 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 faced discrimination in their economic development.

60. Belgium welcomed the adoption of the National Plan against Gender-based Violence. It noted that progress could be achieved in that area, in addressing the issue of violence against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, and in abolishing 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 programmes 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, the repeal of the police regulation that had imposed disciplinary sanctions for personnel having same-sex relations and progress made in promoting the right to food and combating enforced disappearances.

63. Burkina Faso commended Peru for the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan, the decreased number of people living in poverty, the decrease in overcrowding in prisons and the establishment of the National Commission against Discrimination, which it hoped would address obstacles that indigenous peoples and persons of African descent faced regarding health, education and employment.

64. Canada welcomed the Law 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 made regarding gender equality and the 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 Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court.

66. China welcomed measures to extend 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 “Racism Warning” platform aiming at the elimination of ethno-racial discrimination and the promotion of an intercultural society, and the adoption of the Law and the National Plan on the Search for Disappeared Persons and the national agreement on justice.

68. Costa Rica highlighted the progress made in legislation policies on human rights. However, it was concerned that the death penalty had not yet been abolished and the legal capacity of persons with disabilities had been limited, and at the excessive use of the policing during social protests.

69. Côte d’Ivoire welcomed the cooperation of Peru with OHCHR. It highlighted the ratification of a number of international instruments and legislative and administrative reforms in the fields of non-discrimination, the right to life and the security of person.

70. Cuba noted the adoption of new laws relating to human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants; gender equality; and the multi-sectoral intercultural health policy. It also noted the actions taken on 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 had offered an overview of the human rights situation in the country, and thanked the delegation for the comments on its advanced questions.

72. Regarding bilingual intercultural education, the delegation highlighted the distribution of educational material in 23 native languages, as well as Spanish as a second language and 5 other languages.

73. The delegation noted the ongoing modification of various articles of the Civil Code to recognize fully the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, providing the necessary support and safeguards.

74. The delegation stated that progress had been made in the implementation of measures to combat discrimination against women, including the National Plan for Gender Equality (2012–2017), which had led to the establishment of the Permanent Multisectoral Commission, in charge of monitoring compliance with the Plan.

75. Laws had been drafted to promote gender equality, including the Law on the justice of peace, which highlighted the obligation of the judiciary to promote the participation of women in the election process and the selection of judges. The participation of women in the public sphere had increased significantly.

76. The national basic education curriculum incorporated a gender approach and promoted equal opportunities between men and women and the rejection of all forms of discrimination and violence.

77. Since August 2016, a policy had been applied to strengthen services for women, including for the prevention of violence and the provision of care for the social, emotional and economic recovery of victims. There was also a 24-hour toll-free telephone hotline.

78. The decree on migration had been approved, as well as a supreme decree through which the National Migration Policy (2017–2025) had been adopted.

79. A decree and its regulations had 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 implementing within the organization of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights a national mechanism for reporting and monitoring, mandated to coordinate reports and coordinate up-to-date action in follow-up to and application of the obligations emanating from treaties and the recommendations emanating from the human rights mechanisms.

81. In the formulation of the National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021), human rights defenders had been included as a special protection group, and assured of their fundamental role in a constitutional society under the democratic rule of law.

82. Ecuador acknowledged the implementation of the recommendations made during the second review cycle, in particular on strengthening the judicial system. It highlighted the creation of the national policy to mainstream an intercultural approach.

83. Egypt noted the National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021) and the national mechanism to prevent torture. It also noted efforts to combat impunity and trafficking. It welcomed the strengthening of economic, social and cultural rights and the cooperation of Peru as part of the universal periodic review process, and with mandate holders and treaty bodies.

84. Finland congratulated Peru for the positive measures taken regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls. It expressed concern that, in the past four years, the security forces had used violence and lethal weapons to repress protests and, in the majority of cases, investigations into those deaths or punishment of the perpetrators had not been conducted. It encouraged Peru to intensify human rights training for the police.

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

86. Georgia acknowledged the fact that, despite having a death penalty *de jure*, the last time it had been applied had been in 1979, meaning the practice had been *de facto* abolished. Georgia welcomed the establishment of the body responsible for the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.

87. Germany commended Peru for recent progress on several issues, notably the adoption of the law regarding the search for the disappeared.

88. Ghana welcomed the establishment of a national preventive mechanism within the Office of the Ombudsman. It expressed concern over the high number of detainees in pretrial detention, representing 55 per cent of the prison population. It noted the measures taken regarding the use of pretrial detention and the establishment of pretrial detention hearings by courts of second instance.

89. Greece praised the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the establishment within the Ministry of Culture of a directorate for cultural diversity and the elimination of racial discrimination, and the *de facto* abolition of the death penalty.

90. Guatemala welcomed the creation of the National Commission against Discrimination and the “Racism Warning” platform. It recognized the efforts made to strengthen the legal framework for the promotion and protection of women and regarding the right of consultation for indigenous peoples.

91. Haiti commended Peru for the progress achieved, in particular the ratification of several legal instruments, the creation of the National Commission against Discrimination and the first ever inclusion of Afro-Peruvians in the national census, in 2017.

92. Honduras commended Peru for the implementation of the recommendations it had made in the previous review cycle in the areas of legal and institutional frameworks. It recognized the legislative measures adopted regarding child labour and to combat 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 and 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 in 2012 of the rural housing support programme, and the National Plan for the Development of the Afro-Peruvians Population (2016–2020). It commended Peru for recent legislation and other programmes aimed at the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the focus on child nutrition, early childhood development and adolescents, and the protection of older persons.

95. Indonesia welcomed the progress achieved in the area of human rights and the efforts made in advancing development in rural areas. It noted the importance of the third National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021) and the rural housing support programme, initiated in 2012.

96. Iraq commended Peru for ratifying most of the international instruments, and for establishing the National Plan for Human Rights, the Committee to Combat Enforced Disappearance, the National Commission against Discrimination and the “Racism Warning” platform.

97. Ireland welcomed the progress made in reducing child mortality and chronic malnutrition. It shared the concerns expressed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in relation to harassment, intimidation and attacks on human rights defenders. It encouraged Peru to organize official visits by various special rapporteurs.

98. Israel welcomed the adoption of the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Act, the repeal of police 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 and measures to prevent torture and eradicate child labour. It commended Peru for the maintenance of the de facto abolition of the death penalty.

100. Japan appreciated the measures taken to extend the number of temporary stay permits granted to foreigners in need of protection for humanitarian purposes. It welcomed the various initiatives for the protection of indigenous peoples, including the enactment of the Act on the right of indigenous or aboriginal peoples to prior consultation and its regulation.

101. Libya appreciated the efforts of the Government to promote human rights and its positive responses to recommendations and inquiries.

102. Madagascar expressed particular satisfaction with the creation in 2013 of the National Commission against Discrimination and the adoption of the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Act.

103. Malaysia was pleased with progress in promoting the rights of the indigenous people, persons with disabilities, women and children. It welcomed the national policy for mainstreaming an intercultural approach and the establishment of the National Plan for the Development of the Afro-Peruvian Population and the National Afro-Peruvian Council.

104. Maldives welcomed the equal opportunities plan for persons with disabilities 2009–2018 and was encouraged by the launch of the “early intervention” programme. It also 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 its achievements in the fields of health care, education and rural housing and towards improving the quality of life and reducing poverty in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It welcomed the commitment to include in the National Human Rights Plan (2017–2021) specific strategies for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex 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 welcomed its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and special procedure mandate holders, in particular the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. It noted with satisfaction the efforts to realize human rights commitments.

107. Senegal stated that the national report had highlighted the progress made since the second review cycle and had acknowledged 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 Commission against Discrimination and the “Racism Warning” platform.

108. The head of the delegation expressed his appreciation of the interventions, questions and recommendations made by the States. The recommendations received would be carefully assessed and appropriate consultations would be carried out in order to be in a position to express a 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 would strive to make responsible and substantive contributions, in particular from next year, as a member of the Security Council and the Human Rights Council.

110. In his final remarks, the head of the delegation reiterated the firm commitment of Peru to make effective the full enjoyment of human rights of the population, which it considered not only a legal duty but also 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:

111.1 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (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 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the 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 Covenant 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 International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Nicaragua);
- 111.11 Consider ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 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 United Nations 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Chile);
- 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 United Nations 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 2016 OHCHR guide on national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Portugal);
- 111.21 Develop concurrently a national follow-up mechanism to ensure effective implementation of accepted recommendations by United Nations agencies and international organizations 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 recognize 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people's equal rights to enter into marriage (Iceland);
- 111.30 Step up legislative and programme reform including the development of criteria for the implementation of policy in order to guarantee the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and questioning 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex 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 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 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 Security and Human Rights (Switzerland);
- 111.45 Incorporate the 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 Subcommittee 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 United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-

custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the 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 programmes 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 recognizing 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 programme (*Programa Integral de Reparaciones*) (Germany);

- 111.80 Incorporate sexual violence within the Comprehensive Reparations Programme (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 programmes 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 interministerial 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 Programme 1996–2000 and establish a programme 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 socioeconomic conditions (France);
- 111.101 Adopt a comprehensive policy to ensure universal access to reproductive health and rights according to the programme of action of the Beijing Conference and in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (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, universalize 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 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 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 centres 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 programmes 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 multisectoral 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 United Nations 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 programmes (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 the recommendations contained in paragraphs 116.28 and 116.29 of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review 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 programme of incentives for permanence within the education system within the Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (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 Multisectoral Commission in Charge of Follow-up to the 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 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 health-care 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 on Security and Human Rights 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 programmes (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

111.160 Protect the rights of indigenous persons and persons of African descent with particular emphasis on combating 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 health care 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 titles 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 is 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 the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 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 contained in paragraphs 116.108, 116.110, 116.112 and 116.113 of the Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review 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 contained in paragraphs 116.103 and 116.109 of the Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review 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 health-care 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

[English/Spanish only]

Composition of the delegation

La delegación del Perú fue encabezada por el Señor José Manuel Coloma Marquina, Viceministro 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.