



# General Assembly

Distr.: Limited  
10 November 2017

Original: English

## UNEDITED VERSION

**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-eighth session**  
Geneva, 6-17 November 2017

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

#### **Peru**

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\* 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 5<sup>th</sup> meeting on 8<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup>
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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 gave 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>

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

[To be completed by 24 November 2017]

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

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

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

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\***

**6. 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:**

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

6.2. 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);

6.3. 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);

6.4. 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);

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.11. Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);

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\*\* The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 6.12. Ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Senegal);
- 6.13. Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.14. 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);
- 6.15. Consider in the drafting of the National Human Rights Plan the promotion and protection of LGBTI persons (Chile);
- 6.16. Further increase its efforts towards the finalization of the new National Human Rights Plan 2017-2021 (Azerbaijan);
- 6.17. 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);
- 6.18. Continue its implementation of the national strategy for social integration and development (Libya);
- 6.19. Continue strengthening the National Policy for the mainstreaming of an intercultural approach (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.20. 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 NMRF's (Portugal);
- 6.21. 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);
- 6.22. Establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow up to recommendations (Tunisia);
- 6.23. Advance in the development of the proposed database and recommendation tracking platform (Paraguay);
- 6.24. Establish legislative mechanisms prohibiting all forms of discrimination based on ethnic grounds (Madagascar);
- 6.25. 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);
- 6.26. Enact legislation that would prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia);
- 6.27. 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);

- 6.28. Implement all efforts and adopt regulatory measures that expressly prohibit discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);
- 6.29. Enact legislation to recognize LGBTI people's equal rights to enter into marriage (Iceland);
- 6.30. 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);
- 6.31. Identify lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual and intersex group as a vulnerable population and include the group in the next National Plan (Spain);
- 6.32. Undertake information campaigns to prevent discrimination, homophobic and transphobic violence (Timor-Leste);
- 6.33. Take appropriate measures in order to investigate and punish any act of discrimination or violence against LGBTIQ persons (Argentina);
- 6.34. 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);
- 6.35. 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);
- 6.36. 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);
- 6.37. 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);
- 6.38. 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);
- 6.39. Criminalize the discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including hate crimes (Honduras);
- 6.40. 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);
- 6.41. Consider developing a national plan of action on business and human rights (State of Palestine);
- 6.42. Continue efforts to ensure an institutional and policy framework on business and human rights, following the guidelines adopted by the United Nations (Chile);
- 6.43. 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);

- 6.44. Adhere to the initiative on Voluntary principles on the security and human rights (Switzerland);
- 6.45. 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);
- 6.46. 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);
- 6.47. Ensure a proportionate use of the force from the security forces (Italy);
- 6.48. 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);
- 6.49. 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);
- 6.50. Ensure that the use of force and firearms is regulated in law in accordance with international standards (Finland);
- 6.51. 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);
- 6.52. Make further steps towards the abolishment of the death penalty (Georgia);
- 6.53. 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);
- 6.54. Establish an inter-institutional dialogue to implement the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Torture (Ghana);
- 6.55. 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);
- 6.56. Ensure effective implementation of the "Bangkok rules" and Nelson Mandela Rules, particularly by promoting the capacity building for prison personnel (Thailand);
- 6.57. Step up efforts to address the issue of prison overcrowding (Greece);
- 6.58. Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and investigate, prosecute and punish the persons and groups involved (Timor-Leste);
- 6.59. Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Tunisia);
- 6.60. 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);
- 6.61. 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);

6.62. 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);

6.63. 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);

6.64. Ensure universal design and accessibility obligations in voting procedures, including accessible facilities and voting material (Portugal);

6.65. Ensure the guarantee of freedom of expression and opinion and the prevention of child labour in its legislation. (Indonesia);

6.66. Adopt effective legislative measures to guarantee protection of human rights defenders (Ukraine);

6.67. 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);

6.68. 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);

6.69. 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);

6.70. 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);

6.71. 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);

6.72. Strengthen efforts in order to prevent attacks on human rights defenders (Poland);

6.73. Consider taking steps to protect human rights defenders from threats and intimidation to ensure they can perform their functions properly (Australia);

6.74. Safeguard the activities of human rights defenders (Italy);

6.75. Continue its reparation programmes in implementation of the recommendations of the National Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Azerbaijan);

6.76. 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);

6.77. Continue the fight against the corruption and the impunity at all the levels of the criminal justice system (Ecuador);



- 6.78. 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);
- 6.79. Include victims of sexual violence in the reparation program “Programa Integral de Reparaciones” (Germany);
- 6.80. Incorporate sexual violence within the Comprehensive Reparations Program (Honduras);
- 6.81. Improve access to justice for women, indigenous peoples and migrants (Senegal);
- 6.82. Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development, promote poverty reduction, and raise people’s living standards (China);
- 6.83. Take more measures to combat poverty and improve the living standards of the population, in particular of those who live in rural areas (Algeria);
- 6.84. Further strengthen access of public services with cultural relevance to its people (Indonesia);
- 6.85. 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);
- 6.86. Strengthen efforts to combat poverty (Egypt);
- 6.87. Consider enactment of a national legislation on food and nutrition security (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.88. 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);
- 6.89. Increase the minimum age for admission to employment to 16 and prohibit all hazardous forms of labour for children under 18 years old (Portugal);
- 6.90. Establish effective mechanisms to monitor compliance with current legislation and relevant ILO Conventions (Paraguay);
- 6.91. Strengthen the protection of domestic workers (Algeria);
- 6.92. Guarantee availability and quality of health services, in particular in rural and remote areas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.93. Continue to improve the health care services especially in conjunction to reducing the high mortality rate (Maldives);
- 6.94. Ensure the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education for women and girls, including information on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Slovenia);
- 6.95. Review its restrictive interpretation of therapeutic abortion and decriminalizing abortion in cases of rape, incest and severe fetal impairment (Slovenia);
- 6.96. 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);

- 6.97. 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);
- 6.98. 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);
- 6.99. Guarantee access to medical services, including safe and legal abortion for victims of sexual violence (Finland);
- 6.100. 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);
- 6.101. 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);
- 6.102. 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);
- 6.103. Continue to develop education, universalise basic education and reduce the illiteracy rate (China);
- 6.104. 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);
- 6.105. Pursue progress in terms of the right to intercultural and inclusive education (Morocco);
- 6.106. 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);
- 6.107. 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);
- 6.108. Further promote gender equality and combat violence against women (China);
- 6.109. 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);
- 6.110. Seek to reform those legal provisions that still allow direct or indirect discrimination against women (Guatemala);
- 6.111. 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);
- 6.112. Continue to strengthen legal and policy frameworks on the promotion and protection of women's rights and on achieving gender equality (Maldives);

- 6.113. 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);
- 6.114. Eliminate all direct and indirect discrimination against women in legislation and practice (Paraguay);
- 6.115. Continue the implementation of the National Plan against the gender violence 2016-2021 (Cuba);
- 6.116. 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);
- 6.117. Provide an adequate budget for emergency centers for women victims of violence so they can carry out their mandate (Guatemala);
- 6.118. Continue efforts to prevent violence against women and girls and to ensure them quality service for their sexual and reproductive health (Republic of Korea);
- 6.119. Continue to expand support and care services for victims of all forms of gender-based violence in particular at the regional level (Singapore);
- 6.120. 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);
- 6.121. Strengthen a multi-sectoral response at all levels in addressing the gender-based violence (Montenegro);
- 6.122. Take further steps in combating gender-based violence, domestic violence, including sexual abuse, against women and girls (Ukraine);
- 6.123. 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);
- 6.124. Increase efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, especially sexual violence against girls and adolescents (Chile);
- 6.125. 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);
- 6.126. Put effective measures in place to ensure access to justice for victims of all forms of violence against women (Belgium);
- 6.127. 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);
- 6.128. 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);
- 6.129. Improve the situation of women and continue efforts to combat violence against women (Egypt);

- 6.130. 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);
- 6.131. 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);
- 6.132. Take measures to reduce cases of violence against women, including training of security forces, prosecutors and judges to increase awareness and gender-sensitivity (Israel);
- 6.133. 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);
- 6.134. Expand actions to combat violence against women as well as stereotypes, especially through outreach campaigns and bolstering the relevant national plans and programs (Mexico);
- 6.135. Increase efforts to combat violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence and femicide (Paraguay);
- 6.136. 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);
- 6.137. 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);
- 6.138. Take special measures aimed at accelerating gender equality in all areas where women are underrepresented or disadvantaged (India);
- 6.139. 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);
- 6.140. 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);
- 6.141. 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);
- 6.142. 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);
- 6.143. Intensify efforts aimed at promoting rights of children, in particular, indigenous children, in terms of access to education and health care (Ukraine);
- 6.144. Pursue efforts to eliminate child labour and to enable their reintegration in the school system (Angola);
- 6.145. Establish a program of incentives for permanence within the education system within the Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (Honduras);

- 6.146. Strengthen measures to combat the high rate of drug and alcohol addiction among children (India);
- 6.147. 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);
- 6.148. Reinforce and systematize age verification procedures for the recruitment into the armed forces (Portugal);
- 6.149. 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);
- 6.150. 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);
- 6.151. Redraft the Equal Opportunity Plan for persons with disabilities to bring it into line with the General Law on Person with Disability (Cuba);
- 6.152. 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);
- 6.153. 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);
- 6.154. 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);
- 6.155. 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);
- 6.156. 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);
- 6.157. Continue its efforts and take measures to guarantee protection of human rights of indigenous persons and increasingly vulnerable persons (State of Palestine);
- 6.158. 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);
- 6.159. 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);
- 6.160. 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);
- 6.161. Reinforce positive discrimination measures envisioned in favour of indigenous peoples and people of African descent (Angola);

- 6.162. 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);
- 6.163. 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);
- 6.164. 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);
- 6.165. Strengthen measures to address the needs of indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvians (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.166. 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);
- 6.167. Continue ongoing efforts aimed at strengthening protection and respect for all human rights of indigenous people and people of African descent without discrimination (Egypt);
- 6.168. Continue and strengthen efforts to consult with indigenous peoples on decisions that directly or indirectly affect their way of life (France);
- 6.169. Guarantee the Indigenous Peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent and ensure they receive land titles, also in remote regions (Germany);
- 6.170. 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);
- 6.171. 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);
- 6.172. 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);
- 6.173. Take affirmative measures to prevent exclusion and marginalization of indigenous population of the country (India);
- 6.174. 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);
- 6.175. Protect rights of indigenous peoples in water and safe environment especially when granting extracting concessions (Iraq);
- 6.176. 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);

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

6.178. 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);

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

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

6.181. 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);

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

**7. 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 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;
- Señor Josué Pariona Pastrana, Juez Supremo;
- Señor Luis Antonio Landa Burgos, Fiscal Superior.

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