

The Situation of Human Rights in PERU

UPR Presessions 42 - 2022































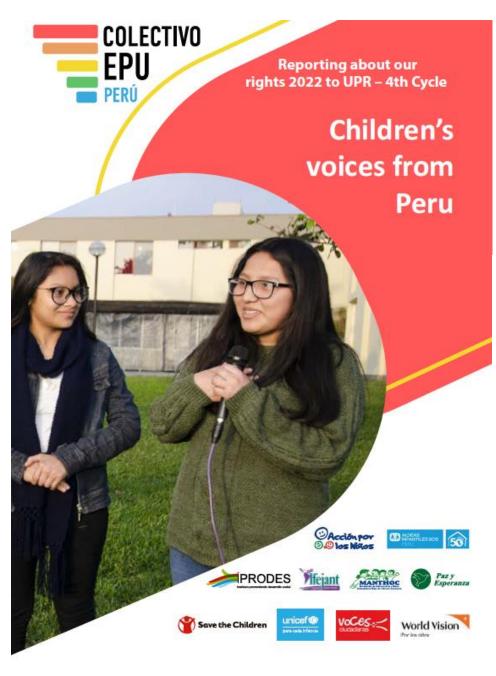












Participated 39 children (30 girls and 9 boys, 10 to 17 years old) from 30 children's organizations from different regions (Lima, Ancash, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cusco, Huánuco, Ica, Junín, Loreto, Pasco, Madre de Dios and Ucayali).

Right of children to life a live free from violence

Rigth to a comprenhesive sexual education

Right to quality eduation

Rigth to protection

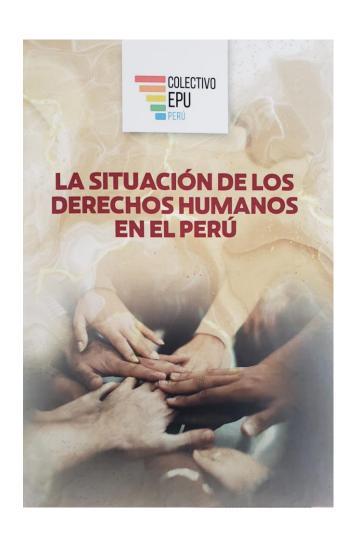
Right to be protected against any forms of discrimnation

Right to be heard - Participation

Right to health and healthy environment

Right to citizen security





The UPR Peru Collective, made up of more than 20 civil society organizations, prioritized three issues:

- i) The right to a life free of violence;
- ii) The universal right to inclusive, equitable, quality health post pandemic;
- iii) The right to inclusive, equitable, quality education.

1. The right to a life free of violence for children and adolescents - Peru

- Regulatory framework that establishes a protection system for children and adolescents (NNA) victims of all types of violence in accordance with human rights, <u>but not implemented</u>.
- 40,760 cases of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence against NNA so far in 2022.
- > **14,655** cases of sexual violence, 93% are girls and adolescent females.
- > 99% of the aggressors are men.
- 4,470 girls and women disappeared as of October 2022.
- 4 births per day in girls between 10 and 14 years old, as a result of rape.

1. Recommendations for preventing violence

- > Approve the Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Children.
- Create a results-oriented budget program for the prevention of violence against children.
- Unify an articulated, disaggregated and inter-institutional data system on cases of violence against children and adolescents.
- Create specialized and friendly courts and prosecutors' offices to attend to children and adolescents who are victims and witnesses of violence.

2. The exercise of the universal right to inclusive, equitable, quality health care in pre-pandemic Peru.

- "They asked us to stay at home and we stayed, but they did not assure us of food."
 "They asked us to wash our hands, but we have no water or drainage".
- Peru's health services are insufficient, deficient in their coverage and in the quality of their provision. There is discrimination that leaves populations out of health coverage: rural areas, remote urban areas, indigenous populations both in the Amazon and in remote Andean regions, populations with disabilities are invisible, Afro-descendant and migrant populations are discriminated against, people with rare, orphan, autoimmune, chronic diseases and cancer do not have access to appointments, treatments, medicines, specialized services, or comprehensive rehabilitation at the national level.
- > **High maternal mortality rate**: higher risk in rural areas due to the low level of accessibility to health services.
- Contraceptive provision services and educational campaigns were disabled: "There are no programs that teach Comprehensive Sexual Education". Conservative proposals gain space in the Executive and in Congress.

2. Health recommendations

- Provide a budget to reduce the drinking water and sanitation coverage gap by 70% in health and education services in peri-urban, rural, indigenous communities and people with disabilities.
- Guarantee the supply of medicines, treatments, biologicals, vaccines, therapies, rehabilitation and everything required for comprehensive care, particularly in rural and remote areas.
- Modernization and unification of the health system at the national level: infrastructure, equipment, health professionals at the national level, specialists at the national level.
- Creation of a Universal Fund to guarantee high-cost treatments for patients with rare and orphan diseases.
- Expand the benefits of the Essential Health Insurance Plan for People with Disabilities. Prioritize the integral health of PWD, with access to integral health services that meet conditions of quality, acceptability, accessibility and availability with integral insurance coverage.

3. The exercise of the universal right to inclusive, equitable, quality pre- and post-pandemic education

- In Peru, children were confined to their homes without being able to go out for a year, violating their right to education and participation in school and at home.
- More than 700,000 schoolchildren dropped out of school.
- Insufficient educational offerings for the indigenous population, the budget was cut and only 2 out of 10 indigenous communities offer secondary education.
- People with disabilities do not have access to education.
- Migrant children and adolescents have very low school attendance.
- Educational gaps for Afro-Peruvians.
- More than 8 million illiterates in the country.
- No investment in teacher education and training: low educational quality.
- Insufficient budget: only 4% of GDP.

3. Recommendations on education:

- Take urgent measures to recover the 700,000 schoolchildren who have dropped out of school for economic reasons.
- ➤ To repeal Law No. 31498, which does not allow the development of Comprehensive Sexual Education ESI in schools.
- Increase the education budget to 6% of GDP (infrastructure, update and strengthen teacher training, close coverage gaps in early childhood and secondary education).
- Install electricity and internet services in rural Andean and Amazonian areas that will allow access to education and health services.
- Execute properly funded literacy programs in the districts and provinces with the highest percentage of illiterates in urban and rural areas.



The Peruvian State is about to participate in its fourth UPR in January 2023, and we hope that they will take our recommendations into account.

THANK YOU

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