



Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

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Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Twenty-eighth session

Summary record (partial)* of the 638th meeting

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on Thursday, 16 March 2023, at 3 p.m.

Chair: Ms. Fitoussi (Vice-Chair)

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* No summary record was prepared for the rest of the meeting.

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In the absence of Ms. Fefoame, Ms. Fitoussi (Vice-Chair) took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m.

Consideration of reports submitted by parties to the Convention under article 35
(continued)

Combined second and third periodic reports of Peru (continued) (CRPD/C/PER/2-3; CRPD/C/PER/QPR/2-3)

1. *At the invitation of the Chair, the delegation of Peru joined the meeting.*
2. **The Chair**, welcoming the Permanent Representative of Peru to the meeting, explained that the other members of the delegation would be participating via video link.
3. **A representative of Peru** said that 4,000 doctors nationwide were certified to provide specialized care to persons with disabilities. Since 2020, the Ministry of Health had provided training on the principle of accessibility and the right to health of persons with disabilities to over 2,200 health-care professionals and administrative staff.
4. The National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities had conducted a number of awareness-raising campaigns to combat prejudice against and stigmatization of persons with disabilities. Those campaigns included “Say It with Respect!” (Dívalo con respeto), which had been aimed at raising awareness of the appropriate terms to use to refer to persons with disabilities, and “Inclusion Mode” (Modo Inclusión), which had highlighted the importance of empathy in promoting transformative change for the benefit of persons with disabilities.
5. Women’s emergency centres employed specialized staff and used accessible materials to support women with disabilities who were victims of violence, including by ensuring their access to justice. The disability variable had recently been incorporated into the computerized police complaints system, which would enable the system to generate disaggregated data on the number and types of complaints filed by persons with disabilities.
6. **A representative of Peru** said that, for the past few years, the National Institute for Civil Defence had been providing guidance to regional and local government officials on the incorporation of a disability perspective into disaster risk management plans. The Institute had developed a manual addressing the actions that persons with disabilities should take to prepare for emergency situations or disasters, as well as a guide on the development of inclusive and accessible media materials that could be used to educate the public about emergency preparedness. The Institute was currently working on a booklet setting out recommendations for steps to be taken by the public in the event of an earthquake followed by a tsunami. It conducted social media campaigns on how communities should prepare for extreme weather events and it produced Indigenous-language radio broadcasts on preparing for disasters. It had drafted an emergency-response plan for families, which was also available in Braille. A mechanism for gathering disaggregated data on persons affected by disasters and emergencies had been developed. Using the mechanism, the Institute was able to determine the number of people receiving assistance from local and regional governments following a disaster. During humanitarian response campaigns, priority assistance was given to persons living in shelters.
7. **A representative of Peru** said that, although an appropriate legal framework was now in place with regard to the recognition of the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, further steps would need to be taken in the case of the approximately 8,000 persons with disabilities who were still subject to judicial interdiction and, as such, had been deprived of their civil rights. To address that situation, the Government was developing guidelines on legal capacity that were expected to be completed before the end of 2023.
8. Training had been delivered to over 400 civil servants on the protocol establishing the reasonable accommodation that should be provided to enable persons with disabilities to express their wishes in processes with legal implications. In order to raise awareness of the accessibility requirements of persons with disabilities in banks, universities and other public facilities, a series of meetings had been held with the National Consumer Protection Council,

and a campaign had been carried out to encourage banks to make their services fully accessible to persons with disabilities.

9. In December 2022, the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities had launched an online course on the role played by justice officials in the recognition of the legal capacity of persons with disabilities. To date, almost 800 persons had registered to take the course. Plans were in place to establish two new services that local authorities could provide in order to safeguard the right of persons with disabilities to live independently in the community. The Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Groups had formulated a proposal to establish a national care system that would ensure the right of vulnerable persons to receive adequate assistance.

10. **A representative of Peru** said that, since 2010, the judiciary had been making efforts to implement the Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People. To that end, it had taken steps to remove environmental and attitudinal barriers that prevented persons with disabilities from obtaining access to justice. The efforts of the judiciary to ensure the implementation of the Convention in Peru had been exemplified by key rulings handed down by judge Edwin Béjar. The judiciary was developing strategies to expedite the shift to the social model of disability in Peru. Before the revision of the Civil Code in 2018, the judiciary had adopted transitional arrangements that had made it easier for persons with disabilities to initiate proceedings to have their right to exercise legal capacity restored. During the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, an online mechanism had been established for that purpose. A report containing assessments of rulings on applications for restoration of the right to exercise legal capacity was currently being drafted. Under the National Programme on Access to Justice for Vulnerable People, a protocol on proceedings involving persons with disabilities had been developed. The protocol was a binding instrument produced in collaboration with organizations of persons with disabilities and international experts in the field. Its development had been accompanied by training and awareness-raising campaigns in which international experts had participated. To date, training on access to justice for persons with disabilities had been provided to over 27,000 judges and civil servants.

11. **A representative of Peru** said that the regulations governing the process of selecting judges and prosecutors had been amended to provide for reasonable accommodation so that persons with disabilities could participate in the selection process on an equal footing with persons without disabilities. As a result, a number of prosecutors and justice officials with disabilities were currently working for the Public Prosecution Service.

12. The Public Prosecution Service had established district offices with multidisciplinary teams of lawyers, psychologists and social workers who provided comprehensive support to victims of gender-based violence, including women with disabilities. In 2022, the Government had adopted a directive governing the actions of the Public Prosecution Service in investigations into cases of gender-based and domestic violence. Provisions on support for persons with disabilities had been included in the directive and measures were being taken to train prosecutors and administrative staff on its implementation. The protocol governing the support provided to persons with disabilities in prosecutorial proceedings was being amended; the new version was expected to be adopted within the next few months. Training on the amendments being made to the protocol had already been provided to over 440 officials of the Public Prosecution Service.

13. The Government had established special prosecutors' offices responsible for human rights and intercultural matters to ensure that all citizens could take legal action in the event of violations of their rights. Between September 2021 and December 2022, the authorities had received 44 reports concerning acts of sexual violence committed against Indigenous women.

14. **A representative of Peru** said that, since April 2019, over 1,800 persons with disabilities had received legal assistance in criminal cases. Under agreements concluded between the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities on the provision of support to persons with disabilities in the justice system, support had been provided to 110 persons since April 2022.

15. The General Directorate of the Public Defence Service had established a protocol on assistance for persons with disabilities. The Service was providing support to over 2,200 persons who considered themselves to have been affected by forced sterilization. According to the official records, many of the persons concerned were members of Indigenous Peoples. The Service was also providing legal assistance to victims of offences related to organized crime.

16. According to the National Prison Institute, over 850 persons with disabilities had been deprived of their liberty as at August 2022.

17. **A representative of Peru** said that, since 2020, over 2,200 health-care and administrative staff working in the health sector, as well as public officials in other sectors who worked with persons with disabilities, had been given training on the principle of accessibility, the right to health of persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic, appropriate treatment for persons with disabilities, the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, differences between the disability certificate and the incapacity certificate, the disability certification process and the exercise of legal capacity by persons with disabilities living in care homes.

18. In 2019, the Government had adopted the Mental Health Act, the goal of which was to expedite the reform of the mental health-care system initiated in 2012. It had established 248 community mental health centres, 44 psychiatric inpatient units and 87 sheltered homes. The purpose of sheltered homes was to promote social rehabilitation. The persons living in them had generally been transferred from psychiatric hospitals as part of a deinstitutionalization process.

19. Persons who were found to have committed an offence because they had a mental impairment were sentenced to a term of confinement in a secure hospital. Currently, that measure was being applied to around 50 persons. The treatments they received were based on the available scientific evidence and complied with existing regulations. The National Health Authority was responsible for ensuring the protection of the right to health of all Peruvian citizens, irrespective of their status or where they were being treated.

20. **A representative of Peru** said that the Ministry of the Interior had adopted a manual setting out guidelines on the service provided to citizens in police stations. The manual addressed the accessibility of police stations for persons with disabilities and was currently being updated to include guidelines on the establishment of accessible hotlines and websites. In 2022, around 400 police stations, or around 30 per cent of the total number in the country, had been declared accessible for persons with disabilities.

21. The human rights handbook for police officers included a specific chapter on the treatment of persons with disabilities, who were entitled to enjoy the same rights as persons without disabilities. The National Police had established guidelines on the treatment of children and adolescents at police stations that provided for the specialized and differentiated treatment of victims of violence in vulnerable situations, including those with disabilities. A disability perspective had been incorporated into national policy on combating trafficking in persons. Agencies responsible for tackling that offence were required to have specialized staff to respond to the particular requirements of persons with disabilities. National policy on trafficking also provided for the conduct of campaigns to raise awareness of the offence among persons with disabilities.

22. **A representative of Peru** said that national law incorporated all international standards on the treatment of refugees and guaranteed protection for asylum-seekers and refugees, including those with disabilities. In that connection, the National Migration Authority and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the competent authorities of any situations of vulnerability affecting asylum-seekers so that appropriate action could be taken to protect their rights. Applicants for refugee status who had a disability were automatically granted priority attention and less stringent criteria were applied when their applications were considered. Persons with disabilities who were granted refugee status could obtain a residence card and a disability card, which in turn gave them access to comprehensive health insurance. They could also apply for a travel document that allowed them to enter and leave the national territory.

23. **A representative of Peru** said that, in 2022, the Radio and Television Advisory Board had conducted a series of information-sharing and training activities on the regulations governing sign language in the media. The Board had published a number of illustrated documents to raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities in the area of communication and the corresponding obligations of radio and television broadcasters. A public event on sign language, entitled “Let’s Talk about Sign Language on Television”, had been held for media professionals and students. Sign language interpreting was used in several programmes broadcast on the State television channel and the Congress channel. A sign-language programme entitled In Our Hands (En nuestras manos) had been launched on an educational channel in May 2022.

24. **A representative of Peru** said that various measures had been taken to ensure that the regional and municipal elections of 2022 were more inclusive of persons with disabilities. For example, special voting booths and temporary polling stations with easy access had been set up; Braille versions of ballot papers had been made available in every polling station; training and guidelines on the treatment of persons with disabilities had been provided; political and civic training workshops for persons with disabilities and their representative organizations had been held; and a booklet to inform persons with disabilities of their rights and promote their inclusive participation had been distributed. The results of a study analysing the political participation of persons with disabilities over the past decade would be published in May 2023.

25. Regarding the participation of children with disabilities in decision-making processes, guidelines on consultation prior to the adoption of regulations and policies that affected children with disabilities had been adopted and national advisory councils of children and adolescents had been established to facilitate exchanges of views, among other measures.

26. One aim of the National Multisectoral Policy for Children and Adolescents to 2030 was to reduce the risk of children and adolescents being left without protection. To that end, comprehensive care services had been made available to strengthen the capacities of parents and prevent the abandonment of children and adolescents with disabilities.

27. **A representative of Peru** said that efforts to ensure inclusivity and accessibility online included the creation of a digital platform providing citizens with access to information and administrative procedures. The platform had been designed in accordance with international accessibility criteria and standards. For example, it had been optimized for screen readers, content was in plain language, text elements were in accessible fonts with sufficient contrast, images had alternative text and transcriptions could be uploaded for videos without either subtitles or sign language interpretation. Many web pages were available in the Quechua language and there were various informational videos on accessibility issues. In addition, the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers had issued guidelines on the accessible and inclusive design of administrative services and procedures on digital platforms.

28. **A representative of Peru** said that Legislative Decree No. 1350 on Migration provided for the establishment of protection mechanisms for persons in situations of vulnerability, which included migrants with disabilities. Through those protection mechanisms, migrants with disabilities were able to request documents, temporary or permanent residence permits and deadline extensions, and were exempted from administration fees and fines. In January 2023, the National Migration Authority had issued a directive on the recognition of persons in situations of vulnerability, with a view to ensuring that migration-related procedures were conducted and services provided to them expeditiously. The Authority had a number of internal tools aimed at ensuring the accessibility of its local offices and migration checkpoints. Training sessions on the proper treatment of persons with disabilities had been held for its staff since 2017. Informational videos with subtitles and sign language interpretation provided migrants with disabilities with information on their rights and the services that were provided by the Authority.

29. **A representative of Peru**, providing an overview of the support available to pupils with visual or hearing impairments, said that, as set out in the periodic report (CRPD/C/PER/2-3, paras. 106–107), a model linguist profile for educators of hard-of-hearing children had been adopted by the Ministry of Education in 2020, while a document

setting out the requirements and profile of Peruvian sign language interpreters had been approved in 2022. Guidelines on the training of sign language interpreters were currently being developed. Among other measures, a special educational needs team provided support and services for pupils with visual impairments who were enrolled in mainstream or alternative basic education. A training course on learning materials for pupils with visual impairments was provided through the PeruEduca platform of the Ministry of Education. Similarly, the National Resource Centre for Special Basic Education held workshops, adapted learning materials and provided training for students with disabilities, their families and the wider community.

30. To promote inclusive education, a framework plan had been adopted; a budget had been allocated and a management committee was being assembled for its progressive implementation. The framework plan contained eight strategic lines of action, which included improving the participation and retention rates of population groups, including children and adults with disabilities, who were currently outside the education system; building the capacities of teachers and educators; and ensuring the accessibility of school buildings and furniture. In addition, under a home learning strategy, training on Braille and sign language had been provided to more than 18,000 users.

31. **A representative of Peru** said that mechanisms to prevent and punish acts of discrimination in education included the National Institute for the Defence of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property, which oversaw the rights of consumers of products and services – which included those offered by the private education sector – in accordance with the Consumer Protection Code. For example, the Institute could take action to verify that families of children with disabilities were receiving the contracted services or that they were not being charged higher or additional fees by schools to ensure the adaptability or accessibility of educational services. Private schools or individuals found to have committed acts of discrimination were liable to fines equivalent to 450 tax units or monetary fines in excess of 2 million soles, depending on the gravity of the offence. In 2019, the Institute had imposed penalties in two cases in which the consumer rights of persons with disabilities had been breached: in the first case, a school had charged higher enrolment fees to the family of a child with intellectual disabilities; and, in the second case, a school had refused to enrol a child with disabilities.

32. **A representative of Peru** said that efforts to reduce gaps in the provision of rehabilitation services had included the use of telemedicine in some 2,000 health clinics offering physical, occupational and speech therapies, among other specialized services. The number of health centres offering rehabilitation services had increased, as had the number of posts for doctors specializing in rehabilitation and psychiatry. In addition, relevant training had been provided to community health workers. With regard to mental health, waiting times for rehabilitation depended on the specific condition, treatment and therapeutic response of the individual. While there were no set waiting times for consultations or treatment, according to information that had been received, the average waiting time was between one and three months. Commitments had been made to enhance training at the primary care level to improve the detection of severe disabilities, learning disabilities and postural disorders and enable timely, appropriate referrals to be made.

33. As far as access to health care for refugees and asylum-seekers with disabilities was concerned, since the adoption of the landmark Universal Health Insurance Framework Act in 2019, all persons residing in the national territory had been covered by universal health insurance and therefore had access to all health-care services nationwide. Measures were in place to enable foreign nationals without identity documents, including children with disabilities, to gain access to universal health insurance.

34. **A representative of Peru** said that a number of advances had been made in addressing the overrepresentation of persons with disabilities in the informal economy. First, in 2021, the Government had adopted the National Policy for Decent Employment, the National Multisectoral Policy on Disability for Development to 2030 and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, all of which contained specific objectives and targets on the formal employment of persons with disabilities. Second, the Ministry of Labour and Job Creation had developed supplementary regulations to give full effect to article 27 of the Convention, while legislation had been adopted to establish a quota for the employment of

persons with disabilities in the private sector and provide assistance and guidance in the provision of reasonable accommodation. Third, an awareness-raising strategy was being developed aimed at combating stereotypes and prejudices regarding persons with disabilities in the labour market.

35. Private sector compliance with employment quotas for persons with disabilities had been on the increase since their introduction in 2015. Between 2015 and 2021, the proportion of businesses required to implement the quotas had doubled to more than 20 per cent. Since 2019, the National Labour Inspection Authority had conducted more than 700 audits in the private sector and imposed almost 90 penalties for non-compliance with the quotas; in the public sector, the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities had carried out more than 200 audits and imposed more than 100 penalties. Other actions that had been taken to increase compliance included the introduction, in 2023, of additional regulatory measures, the use of a public sector jobs board to raise the visibility of vacancies among persons with disabilities and the implementation of pilot projects to promote the inclusion of persons with intellectual disabilities and persons with psychosocial disabilities.

36. **A representative of Peru** said that a number of measures had been taken to ensure that persons with disabilities had access to social housing. As described in the periodic report (CRPD/C/PER/2-3, para. 179), between 2018 and 2020, almost 500 families with dependants with a disability had received a one-time housing bonus under the “Home of Your Own” (Techo Propio) housing programme for low-income families. Similarly, between 2020 and 2022, some 650 families with dependants with a disability had received access to housing under a national rural housing programme for families living in poverty or extreme poverty. Both programmes also provided assistance to Indigenous persons and people of African descent, including those with disabilities. Lastly, a national policy on accessibility was being drafted by the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation to ensure that persons with disabilities had access to adequate and accessible housing.

37. **A representative of Peru**, providing information on the number of persons with disabilities who had stood as candidates in general elections between 2016 and 2021, said that an inter-institutional agreement had been signed with a view to incorporating a disability perspective into all political programmes and conducting initiatives for political organizations, social organizations and the wider public on the right to be elected. As a result, prior to the regional and municipal elections of 2022, more than 120 political organizations had been encouraged to prioritize disability in their manifestos and hold political training workshops for persons with disabilities.

38. Among other measures, three lines of action had been implemented to promote the political participation of persons with disabilities. First, relevant disaggregated data, research and information had been generated and presented in accessible formats. To that end, a digital platform had been created in accordance with accessibility standards. Second, the political and electoral capacities of persons with disabilities had been strengthened through various training programmes. The National Electoral Board, for example, had a national civic education and training plan. Third, awareness-raising had been carried out to promote political participation, including by holding round-table discussions with social organizations and organizations representing persons with disabilities. In addition, so-called agendas for equality, which covered the needs and requirements of persons with disabilities, had been distributed to political organizations and the wider population, and, between 2014 and 2021, 32 national electoral debates had been held with sign language interpretation.

39. **A representative of Peru** said that the figures regarding persons with disabilities in Peru varied commensurate with changes in demographics and measuring tools. The first national specialized survey on disability, conducted in 2012, had collected statistical data on the number of persons with disabilities, type of disability and sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics. It had been found that 5.2 per cent of the population had a disability, of whom 47.2 per cent were men and 52.1 per cent were women. However, according to the 2017 census, persons with disabilities accounted for 10.3 per cent of the population, with 11.5 per cent of women and 9 per cent of men reporting having at least one disability.

40. Since 2014, several surveys conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Data Processing, including national household surveys, had included a question asking whether any household members had a disability. The annual report on the living conditions of persons with disabilities in Peru provided information on the main sociodemographic characteristics of persons with disabilities, as well as data on their level of education, economic activity, employment status and health, and on fertility rates among women of childbearing age. The report also contained information on the participation of women in household decision-making and their experience of domestic violence, as well as information on household characteristics and access to essential information and communications technology. The Institute was working with the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities to examine the possibility of conducting a second national survey on disability and was preparing to carry out population and household surveys that would contain questions on disability.

41. **Ms. Dondovdorj** (Country Rapporteur) said that she would like to know how many children with disabilities were taking part in the national advisory councils of children and adolescents. She would also be interested in hearing whether the State party had plans to make all buses and public transport accessible for persons with disabilities, rather than the 10 per cent of vehicles currently envisaged; to revise the Code of Criminal Procedure to include provisions on procedural accommodations; and to provide personal assistance services to enable persons with disabilities to enjoy their rights to independent living and inclusion in the community. Information on measures taken to develop a national strategy on deinstitutionalization would also be welcome.

42. It would be helpful to learn what was being done to align the regulations governing non-contributory pensions with the relevant provisions of the Convention, given that, currently, only persons with severe disabilities living below the poverty line were eligible for such pensions and that no consideration was given to the additional expenses that living with a disability entailed.

43. Lastly, she wished to know of any measures being taken to bolster the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities and strengthen its governance and the support it received, since, in its current form, it lacked the resources and authority to influence the Government to fully implement laws and policies on persons with disabilities.

44. **A representative of Peru** said that, while it was true that the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities needed to be strengthened, the National Multisectoral Policy on Disability for Development to 2030 was a powerful tool that would allow the delivery of services by the relevant sectors to be monitored. The Council was governed by a board formed of representatives of each ministry and thus complied with relevant guidance. The board's current structure was an example of efforts to modernize national politics in Peru, and its way of working served to enhance the implementation of policies and the availability of resources.

45. Advisory councils of children and adolescents must include at least one child or adolescent with a disability. A mayoral decree had stipulated that there must be at least two children or adolescents with disabilities on the advisory council for the Lima metropolitan area.

46. **A representative of Peru** said that the contract signed between the Government and the private company providing public transportation stipulated that 10 per cent of buses would be made accessible. The Ministry of Transport could seek to increase that figure as fleets were renewed. National regulations were being updated to prevent vehicles that were not accessible from being used for public transport services in Peru, a process that was expected to conclude in the coming months. The Government would inform the Committee of any progress in that regard.

47. **A representative of Peru** said that the Code of Criminal Procedure was undergoing a revision. The importance of providing procedural accommodations in all processes involving persons with disabilities, including children and adolescents, was well understood, and the principles enshrined in article 13 of the Convention had been incorporated into internal guidelines such as the protocol on legal assistance for persons with disabilities. The judicial alert system that notified judges of the participation of persons with disabilities in

proceedings allowed them to take any necessary accommodation measures, such as arranging a sign language interpreter for deaf persons. In addition, a number of circulars had been issued to raise awareness among staff in the judicial system of updated safety measures; judges had received training on interpreting the Criminal Code in the light of the Convention; and a range of courses on safety measures had been provided through the National Academy of the Judiciary.

48. **A representative of Peru** said that the National Policy for Development and Social Inclusion to 2030 recognized that social exclusion gave rise to poverty at all stages of life. The policy was aimed at persons living in poverty or at risk of poverty, including persons with disabilities. According to the National Institute of Statistics and Data Processing, 25.5 per cent of persons with disabilities in Peru lived in poverty. The secretariat of the non-contributory pensions programme worked in coordination with municipal offices for the protection, participation and organization of persons with disabilities to help citizens gain access to the programme.

49. **Ms. Pineda Ángeles** (Office of the Ombudsman, Peru), speaking via video link, said that the progress made by the Government in the development of regulations and policies was welcome. However, the Committee should call on the Government to give effect to those instruments to ensure that persons with disabilities could exercise their rights. Government ministries must demonstrate greater commitment to persons with disabilities. All public transport must be made accessible and public funds should not be used to create barriers for persons with disabilities. The provisions allowing for the judicial interdiction of persons with perceived disabilities must be removed from the Civil Code and the Government should amend the Criminal Code, among others, to achieve consistency with the Convention. Steps should be taken to reduce the percentage of school-age children with disabilities whose right to inclusive education was not being upheld. Reasonable accommodation should be ensured in the workplace and additional support should be provided to families of persons with disabilities. Lastly, the Committee should call on the Government to fulfil its obligation to work with the independent mechanism for monitoring implementation of the Convention.

50. **Ms. Espinoza Ríos** (Peru), speaking as head of the delegation, said that her Government viewed the Convention not just as a set of obligations but also as a road map for the development of policies, the implementation of which required coordination among public bodies and persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. It recognized that it must redouble its efforts to respond to the significant challenges that lay ahead so as to ensure that persons with disabilities could fully exercise their rights in an inclusive society.

51. **Mr. Chuquihuara Chil** (Peru) said that, with the support of civil society and organizations representing vulnerable groups, his Government had made progress in developing laws and policies aligned with the Convention and would continue to strengthen that inclusive approach. To ensure that those instruments would have a real impact on the enjoyment of rights among persons with disabilities, his Government would work to improve public administration and monitor the implementation and effectiveness of its initiatives. The Committee's recommendations would guide his Government's efforts towards full compliance with the Convention.

52. **Ms. Dondovdorj**, speaking also on behalf of her fellow Country Rapporteur Ms. Aldana Salguero, said that she recognized the progress made by the State party in the development of laws and policies to advance the rights of persons with disabilities. However, legislation alone was insufficient to make the changes needed. She wished to underscore the importance of taking a holistic, twin-track, human rights approach to disability to ensure the meaningful and active participation of persons with disabilities. She encouraged the State party to cooperate closely with organizations of persons with disabilities and include them in all decision-making to prevent gaps in the implementation of the Convention. The State party should fully harmonize standards across all policies and laws and ensure that they were aligned with the Convention; ensure complete and uniform protection from discrimination, including effective remedies; end institutionalization; implement inclusive education; adopt comprehensive measures on accessibility; ensure that persons with disabilities were protected from violence, including sexual violence; strengthen disability-inclusive policies across Peru;

and revise the disability certification and social security schemes in line with a human rights approach.

The discussion covered in the summary record ended at 5.10 p.m.