Country Profile on Disability
Republic of Peru

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Abbreviations

ASD	Autism Spectrum Disorder	
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	
CEPLAN	Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico	National Center for Strategic Planning
CEM	Centros de Emergencia Mujer	Women's Emergency Centers
CONADIS	Consejo Nacional para la Integración de la Persona con Discapacidad	National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities
CONTIGO	Programa Nacional de entrega de la pensión no contributiva a personas con discapacidad severa en situación de pobreza	National Program for the Provision of Non-Contributory Pensions to Persons with Severe Disabilities Living in Poverty
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	
ENAHO	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares	National Household Survey
ENDES	Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar	Demographic and Family Health Survey
ENEDIS	Encuesta Nacional Especializada sobre Discapacidad	National Specialized Survey on Disability
FVR	Ficha de Valoración de Riesgo	Risk Assessment Form
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	
HI	Humanity & Inclusion	
ILO	International Labour Organization	
INDECOPI	Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual	National Institute for the Defense of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property
INEI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	
JUNTOS	Programa Nacional de Apoyo Directo a los más Pobres	National Program for Direct Support to the Poorest
OMAPED	Oficinas Municipales de Atención a la Persona con Discapacidad	Municipal Offices for Services to People with Disabilities
OPD	Organization of Persons with Disabilities	
OREDIS	Oficinas Regionales de Atención a la Persona con Discapacidad	Regional Offices for Services for People with Disabilities
PIISTA	Plan de Infracciones Inmediatas en Seguridad Vial y Transporte Público	Plan for Immediate Enforcement of Traffic and Public Transportation Violations
PRITE	Programa de Intervención Temprana	Early Intervention Program

RNPD	Registro Nacional de la Persona con Discapacidad	National Registry of Persons with Disabilities
SAANEE	Servicio de Apoyo y Asesoramiento a las Necesidades Educativas Especiales	Service for Support and Advice on Special Educational Needs
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	
SIS	Seguro Integral de Salud	Comprehensive Health Insurance
SINAPEDIS	Sistema Nacional para la Integración de la Persona con Discapacidad	National System for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	

1. Basic Profile

1-1. Basic Indicators[1]

Gross Domestic Product[2] per capita	USD 8,452.4	2024

Government Expenditures by Sector

Healthcare (% of GDP)	6.09 %	2022
Education (% of GDP)	4.2 %	2023
Social protection (% of GDP)[3]	3.1 %	2022

Population

Total population	34,217,848	2024
Male (% of total population)	49.7 %	
Female (% of total population)	50.3 %	
Urban population (% of total population)	85.2 %	
Rural population (% of total population)	14.8 %	
Life expectancy at birth (total)	77.7 years	2023
Male	75.4 years	
Female	80.1 years	

Health

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	6.9 %	2023
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	2023

Education

Education System[4]		
Primary Education	6 years	
Compulsory education	12 years	
Literacy rate (% of ages 15 and above)	93.7 %	2024
Adult male	97.0 %	

[1] Based on the World Bank data (Accessed: 19 January 2026).
[2] Hereinafter referred to as "GDP"
[3] Based on ILO (2024) World Social Protection Report, https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/WSPR_2024_EN_WEB_1.pdf (Accessed: 17 January 2026).
[4]The education system of the Republic of Peru consists of primary education (6 years), secondary education (5 years), and university education (5 years or more), with schooling starting at the age of 6, based on Ley General de Educación N.° 28044 and Decreto Supremo N.° 0011-2012-ED (https://www.minedu.gob.pe/p/ley_general_de_educacion_28044.pdf, https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minedu/normas-legales/118256-0011-2012-ed) (Accessed: 9 June 2026).

Adult female	90.6 %	
School enrollment		
Primary (% gross) (total)	113.9 %	2023
Male	113.4 %	
Female	114.3 %	
Secondary (% gross) (total)	111.3 %	2023
Male	109.6 %	
Female	113.1 %	
Tertiary (% gross) (total)	71.2 %	2017
Male	68.4 %	
Female	74.0 %	

Employment

Unemployment (total)	4.8 %	2024
Male (% of male labor force)	4.1 %	
Female (% of female labor force)	5.6 %	

1-2. Definition of Disability and Indicators on Disability

1-2-1. Definition of Disability[5]

The Republic of Peru (hereinafter referred to as "Peru") defined persons with disabilities in the General Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 27050), enacted in 1999, as "those who, due to one or more significant physical, intellectual, or sensory impairments, have limitations in their capacity to carry out normal activities or to participate in social life." Subsequently, in its Concluding Observations of 2012, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "CRPD") recommended that Peru revise this definition in line with the CRPD concept. In response, the Government of Peru enacted a new General Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 29973) in 2012, redefining persons with disabilities as "those who have one or more long-term physical, sensory, mental, or intellectual impairments which, in interaction with various environmental and attitudinal barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."

This definition under Law No. 29973 has not been subject to further revision in subsequent national-level documents, including the combined second and third periodic reports submitted in 2018, and it can be understood that the same definition remains in force as of

[5] Based on the State Party's Report (2018), the Concluding Observations (2023), one parallel report (2023), and the monitoring report (2023) by the Ombudsman's Office (Defensoría del Pueblo).

2026.

1-2-2. Statistics on Disability

According to the combined second and third periodic reports of the Government of Peru (submitted in 2018) (hereinafter referred to as the "State Party's Report"), reliable statistical data on the number of persons with disabilities, types of disabilities, socio-demographic and economic conditions, and functional status in personal, family, social, and employment domains were collected for the first time through the "First National Specialized Survey on Disability (Encuesta Nacional Especializada sobre Discapacidad, hereinafter referred to as "ENEDIS") 2012." The results showed that 5.2% of the population (approximately 1.57 million people) were persons with disabilities, and the information obtained was reportedly used in the design of policies, plans, and programmes for persons with disabilities.

Since 2014, disability-related questions have also been incorporated into various regular surveys, including the National Household Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Hogares: ENAHO) and the Demographic and Family Health Survey (Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar: ENDES), as well as into the "Twelfth National Population and Seventh Housing Census" conducted in 2017. The 2017 census reported that persons with disabilities accounted for 10.4% of the total population. The number of persons with disabilities and their basic attributes as of 2017 are as follows:

Number of persons with disabilities[6]	3,209,261	10.3% of total population	2017
Male	1,388,957		
Female	1,820,304		

The breakdown of "main difficulties" in the 2017 census is reported as follows:

Table 1 Results of the 2017 Census by Main Difficulty

Main difficulty	Proportion
Difficulty in seeing	48.3 %
Difficulty in walking or moving	15.1 %
Difficulty in hearing	7.6 %
Difficulty in understanding or learning	4.2 %
Difficulty in interacting with others	3.2 %
Difficulty in speaking	3.1 %
Multiple disabilities	18.5 %

Source: Prepared by the study team based on Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, National Census 2017.

[6] Results of the 2017 national census.

The Office of the Ombudsman (Defensoría del Pueblo), Peru's national human rights institution, has expressed concern that there is a significant discrepancy between the results of ENEDIS 2012 (5.2%) and the 2017 census (10.4%) in both the overall proportion of persons with disabilities and the distribution by type of disability, which could have serious implications for the design of public policies targeting persons with disabilities[7].

In its Concluding Observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Peru (2023) (hereinafter referred to as the "Concluding Observations"), the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática: INEI) conduct a second National Specialised Survey on Disability to collect specific information on persons with disabilities not captured in regular surveys, in order to better support policies and measures for the implementation of the Convention.

[7] Ombudsman's Office(Defensoría del Pueblo)(2023), Report for the Review of the Peru Report and the Adoption of the Final Observations and Recommendations to the Peruvian State - "Assessment of the Situation of Persons with Disabilities and the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Peru."

2. Administration and Policy on Disability

2-1. Administration on Disability

The National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (Consejo Nacional para la Integración de la Persona con Discapacidad, hereinafter referred to as "CONADIS") is the public body responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the CRPD and domestic disability laws in Peru. While CONADIS has technical and administrative autonomy, it operates under the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables). Its board includes representatives from various ministries, such as health, education, labour, and finance[8].

<Central Government>

Entities responsible for disability issues

Table 2 Agencies responsible for disability in Peru[9]

No.	Name	Overview
1	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables)	Responsible for promoting a society free from discrimination, ensuring equal opportunities, and fostering the integration of persons with disabilities in all areas of life.
2	Ministry of Health (Ministerio de Salud)	Promotes the inclusion of persons with disabilities through risk prevention, comprehensive rehabilitation care, and national disability certification.
3	Ministry of Education (Ministerio de Educación)	Ensures the right to education, provides educational services, and supports opportunities for sports for all persons, including persons with disabilities.
4	Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo)	Responsible for promoting employment and labour rights of persons with disabilities.
5	Ministry of Transport and Communications (Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones)	Plays a key role in promoting physical and information accessibility.
6	Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento)	Responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the "National Accessibility Plan 2018–2023."

Source: Prepared by the study team based on UNPRPD Technical Secretariat (2024) Situational Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Peru: Country Brief.

[8] https://globaldisabilityfund.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Peru-county-Brief.pdf (Accessed: 10 March 2026).

[9] All of these are members of the CONADIS Board. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH), the Ministry of Defence (MINDEF), the Ministry of the Interior (MININTER), and the Social Health Insurance (EsSALUD) are also members of CONADIS.

<Status of Coordination Mechanism[10]

The board of CONADIS includes representatives from multiple ministries, such as health, education, and labour, as noted above. All ministries have established dedicated units responsible for promoting and formulating sectoral policies to uphold and advance the rights of persons with disabilities; however, their functions and capacities vary across ministries.

It is mandatory to establish an advisory council that includes representatives of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "OPDs"), as well as representatives of military-related organizations and sports federations. However, ensuring that this council is composed of organizations with adequate representativeness remains a challenge.

CONADIS also leads the National System for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (Sistema Nacional para la Integración de la Persona con Discapacidad, hereinafter referred to as "SINAPEDIS"), which is a coordination mechanism linking service providers at national, regional, and municipal levels of government. In addition, CONADIS operates the National Observatory on Disability (Observatorio Nacional de la Discapacidad), an information and communication platform that tracks multiple indicators related to disability, including political and social participation, employment, health, education, and poverty.

<Local Government>[11]

At the time of the initial State Party's Report under the CRPD in 2010, the institutional framework for promoting the CRPD at the local government level had not yet been established. However, under the new General Law on Persons with Disabilities (2012), regional governments and municipalities were required to establish Regional Offices for Persons with Disabilities (Oficinas Regionales de Atención a la Persona con Discapacidad, hereinafter referred to as "OREDIS") and Municipal Offices for Persons with Disabilities (Oficinas Municipales de Atención a la Persona con Discapacidad, hereinafter referred to as "OMAPED") to support persons with disabilities[12].

According to an analysis by the UNPRPD[13], a joint initiative by multiple UN agencies, the government, and OPDs to promote CRPD implementation, as of 2023 there were 25 OREDIS and 1,879 OMAPED offices, covering all regions and nearly 100% of municipalities. However, despite this broad geographical coverage, OREDIS and OMAPED face challenges such as shortages of personnel and expertise, as well as limited budgets.

[10] UNPRPD Technical Secretariat (2024), Situational Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Peru: Country Brief.

[11] Based on Country Profile on Disability: Republic of Peru (2021) and UNPRPD (2024).

[12] https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/1000044913.pdf(Accessed: 10 March 2026).

[13] United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. UNPRPD Technical Secretariat (2024) Situational Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Peru: Country Brief.

2-2. Laws and Policies on Disability[14]

Title	General Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 29973, Ley General de la Persona con Discapacidad)[15]
Year of enactment	2012
Overview	Provides the legal framework for promoting, protecting, and ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities on an equal basis. It obliges the State to progressively eliminate barriers that create or exacerbate exclusion based on disability and establishes the protection and support of persons with disabilities as a national priority. The 2014 implementing regulations further specify the framework for ensuring rights, accessibility, employment, and service provision.

Title	Legislative Decree recognizing and regulating the legal capacity of persons with disabilities on an equal basis (Legislative Decree No. 1384, Decreto Legislativo que reconoce y regula la capacidad jurídica de las personas con discapacidad en igualdad de condiciones)[16]
Year of enactment	2018
Overview	Amends provisions of the Civil Code, Civil Procedure Code, Notary Law, and others to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise their rights in matters such as contracts, marriage, parental authority, wills, and judicial procedures, with reasonable accommodation and support.

Other major laws related to the rights of persons with disabilities referenced in the State Party's Report (2018), in descending order of year of enactment

Title	Mental Health Law (Law No. 30947, Ley de Salud Mental)[17]
Year of enactment	2019
Overview	Establishes a legal framework to guarantee access to mental health promotion, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration, based on a community-centered care model, respect for human rights and dignity, non-discrimination, elimination of stigma, and interculturality.

Title	Law guaranteeing the right to play and urban accessibility for children and adolescents with disabilities (Law No. 30603, Ley que Garantiza Derecho al Juego y la Accesibilidad Urbana para Niños,

[14] Based on the State Party's Report (2018), the Concluding Observations (2023), and related legal documents.
[15] https://evaluaciondocente.perueduca.pe/media/2016/06/Reglamento_de_la_Ley_de_la_Persona_con_Discapacidad.pdf, https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/534697/223512-ley-general-de-la-persona-con-discapacidad_actualizada.pdf?v=1725564015 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)
[16] https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minjus/normas-legales/190877-1384 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)
[17] https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1484216/Ley%20N%C2%BA%2030947.pdf.pdf?v=1608073034(Accessed: 31 March 2026).

	Niñas y Adolescentes con Discapacidad)[18]
Year of enactment	2017
Overview	Emphasizes recreational spaces, both public and private, equipped with play facilities and open to the public, and provides for accessibility in urban spaces and the right to play.

Title	Law amending Law No. 29830 on the promotion and regulation of the use of guide dogs by persons with visual disabilities (Law No. 30433, Ley que Modifica la Ley 29830, Ley que Promueve y Regula el Uso de Perros Guía por Personas con Discapacidad Visual)[19]
Year of enactment	2016
Overview	Strengthens the guarantee of access rights by clarifying violations and penalties in cases where persons with visual impairments accompanied by guide dogs are denied entry, stay, or movement.

Title	Law on the protection of persons with autism spectrum disorder (Law No. 30150, Ley de Protección de las Personas con Trastorno del Espectro Autista)[20]
Year of enactment	2014
Overview	Establishes a legal framework aimed at early detection and diagnosis, early intervention, health protection, inclusive education, and the promotion of integration into the labour market and society.

Title	Law amending Article 11 of the General Health Law No. 26842 (Law No. 29889, Ley que Modifica el Artículo 11 de la Ley 26842, Ley General de Salud)[21]
Year of enactment	2012
Overview	Provides that "everyone has the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of mental health without discrimination," and includes provisions on the delivery of community-based mental health services and the exceptional nature of hospitalization.

Title	Law recognizing Peruvian Sign Language (Law No. 29535, Ley que Otorga Reconocimiento oficial a la lengua de Señas Peruana)[22]
Year of enactment	2010
Overview	Officially recognizes Peruvian Sign Language as the language of persons with hearing disabilities throughout Peru and obliges institutions to provide sign language interpretation services.

[18] https://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/2016_2021/ADLP/Normas_Legales/30603-LEY.pdf(Accessed: 10 March 2026).
[19] https://leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/ExpVirPal/Texto_Consolidado/30433-TXM.pdf(Accessed: 10 March 2026).
[20] https://leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/Leyes/Textos/30150.pdf (Accessed: 10 March 2026).
[21] https://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/ExpVirPal/Normas_Legales/29889-LEY.pdf (Accessed: 10 March 2026).
[22] https://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/Leyes/29535.pdf (Accessed: 10 March 2026).

Title	General Education Law (Law No. 28044)[23]
Year of enactment	2003
Overview	Guarantees the right to education for all children under 18 years of age. In 2018, Law No. 30797 amended Article 52 of the General Education Law and introduced additional provisions to promote inclusive education, clarifying that individual education plans, reasonable accommodation, and accessibility are legal obligations of schools and the State. It also strengthened institutional arrangements for inclusive education based on multi-sectoral collaboration.

Disability policies

Title	Multisectoral National Policy on Disability for Development to 2030[24]
Year implemented	2021
Overview	A national policy aimed at addressing by 2030 the "public problem" whereby persons with disabilities are disadvantaged in exercising their rights and participating in society due to structural discrimination and exclusion. It sets out seven priority objectives: (1) political and social participation, (2) participation in employment and economic activities, (3) access to comprehensive health services, (4) equal opportunities and continuity in education, (5) positive social attitudes, (6) accessibility of the environment, and (7) strengthening public management in the disability sector.

Title	National Accessibility Plan 2018–2023 (extended to 2027)[25]
Year implemented	2018–2023
Overview	Provides guidance on planning measures in a cross-cutting and coordinated manner based on the General Law on Persons with Disabilities. The plan ensures that urban infrastructure and facilities meet appropriate conditions enabling persons with disabilities to access the physical environment, transport services, and information and communication on an equal basis with others.

2-3. Measures on Disability

1) Healthcare[26]

The Government of Peru has been advancing institutional development and expanding

[23] https://www.gob.pe/institucion/congreso-de-la-republica/normas-legales/118378-28044 (Accessed: 10 March 2026).
[24] https://capaz.org.pe/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/POLIITICA-NACIONAL-MULTISECTORIAL-EN-DISCAPACIDAD-PARA-EL-DESARROLLO-AL-030.pdf (Accessed: 10 March 2026).
[25] https://www.gob.pe/institucion/vivienda/informes-publicaciones/1948664-plan-nacional-de-accesibilidad-2018-2023 (Accessed: 10 March 2026).
[26] Based on the State Party's Report (2018), Additional information from the State Party's Report (2023), and the Concluding Observations (2023).

services in the fields of healthcare and rehabilitation. The health insurance system provides free medical services to people living in poverty and extreme poverty. This framework also applies to persons with disabilities, children under five with disabilities, pregnant women with disabilities, and persons with disabilities who lack family support. In addition, a premium structure for entrepreneurs and self-employed workers allows persons with disabilities and their families with some ability to pay to access services at relatively low cost. In addition to the basic package of public health insurance, optional supplementary insurance schemes are available, with age-based premium settings designed to expand coverage.

For private health insurance, implementing regulations concerning users' rights prohibit discrimination based on disability and require the provision of information in accessible formats that take into account the needs of persons with disabilities.

In terms of improving access, the "National Human Rights Plan[27]" sets quantitative targets related to healthcare and rehabilitation, including the proportion of persons with disabilities under 30 holding disability certificates, early intervention coverage for children under five with disabilities or at risk of disability, utilization rates of community-based care among persons with psychosocial disabilities, and insurance coverage rates among persons with disabilities.

Regarding sexual and reproductive health, the Government of Peru has formulated the "National Strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health," placing emphasis on improving sexual and reproductive health for all persons, including persons with disabilities, through measures such as reducing maternal and perinatal mortality, improving the quality of obstetric care, expanding access to specialized professionals, improving adolescent reproductive health, preventing mother-to-child transmission, and addressing gender-based violence. In addition, technical guidelines on family planning explicitly state the importance of social inclusion to ensure that vulnerable groups can access sexual and reproductive health services without discrimination based on disability.

In the field of rehabilitation, the government adopted technical guidelines on community-based rehabilitation[28] in 2017, promoting a policy in which persons with disabilities, their families, communities, and governmental and non-governmental sectors collaborate to advance community-based rehabilitation and social inclusion. Primary healthcare facilities play a central role in implementation, while secondary and tertiary healthcare facilities are responsible for training community health workers and coordinating rehabilitation services. Health professionals are tasked with identifying community needs through outreach and

[27] https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minjus/informes-publicaciones/1476995-plan-nacional-de-derechos-humanos-2018-2021(Accessed: 10 March 2026).

[28] https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minsa/normas-legales/189386-457-2017-minsa(Accessed: 10 March 2026).

situational analysis.

Within the social insurance system, the government has established standards integrating functional, vocational, and social rehabilitation, set up basic service centres for vocational and social rehabilitation in multiple regions, and developed service delivery systems based on multidisciplinary teams.

In the field of mental health, the government has promoted the development of protection facilities, general hospitals with short-stay units for the treatment of mental disorders and addictions, and community mental health centers, aiming to support the transition from psychiatric hospitals to community living and to improve quality of life.

However, despite these institutional efforts, significant challenges remain in actual access and service delivery.

In its Concluding Observations of 2023, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern that, even when enrolled in the health insurance system, persons with disabilities do not have sufficient access to comprehensive healthcare, including specialized services; that free and informed consent is not consistently ensured in medical interventions; and that access to living wills and necessary support remains insufficient. The Committee also noted that access to rehabilitation services remains inadequate and is concentrated in Lima and regional capitals, highlighting the need to expand services, particularly in rural and remote areas.

UNPRPD (2024) provides data illustrating these challenges. According to the report, although nearly 99% of the population in Peru, including persons with disabilities, is covered by some form of health insurance, there are significant disparities in the healthcare services actually available. In 2022, 35% of persons with disabilities reportedly could not access healthcare due to factors such as distance to health facilities, lack of insurance, or mistreatment by medical professionals. These barriers are said to reflect deep-rooted exclusion and insufficient service provision, particularly in rural areas.

Additionally, while the Mental Health Law promotes community-based mental health services, progress has been slow. As of 2023, approximately 600 persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities remain institutionalized, often compounded by poverty and lack of family support. In addition, although access to sexual and reproductive health services is legally guaranteed, prejudices persist among healthcare providers, and infrastructure is often not designed to accommodate persons with disabilities. Historically, forced sterilization has occurred in psychiatric settings, and although it is now illegal, such attitudes persist among some families and healthcare professionals. Women with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities face additional challenges, including difficulties in accessing therapeutic abortion, which is legally permitted only under very limited circumstances.

2) Education[29]

In 2018, Law No. 30797 was enacted, amending Article 52 of the General Education Law with the aim of promoting inclusive education. This clarified that individual education plans, reasonable accommodation, and the assurance of accessibility are legal obligations of schools and the State.

According to the State Party's Report, education authorities are required to formulate and implement inclusive education programmes for persons with special educational needs, including ensuring accessibility of facilities and teaching materials, deploying trained teachers, and providing instruction in communication methods such as Braille and sign language.

From a financial perspective, Budget Programme No. 106, "Inclusion of Children and Youth with Disabilities in Basic and Technical-Vocational Education," was launched in 2013. With the aim of ensuring access to public inclusive education institutions for children and persons with mild to moderate disabilities, access to special education institutions for those with severe disabilities, and access to early intervention programmes for children under three years of age, the programme has been accompanied by significant increases in national budget allocations. As a result, progress has been made in increasing teaching staff, assigning special education professionals to regional education offices, undertaking accessible renovations in various types of educational institutions, providing training for early intervention specialists and teachers, and equipping special basic education centers and resource centers with educational equipment. It is reported that approximately 74,000 students with disabilities are enrolled in basic and technical vocational education in both public and private institutions.

In addition, under Budget Programmes No. 0090, No. 0091, and No. 0106, a framework has been established to prioritize the recruitment of specialized educational support personnel, such as sign language interpreters, physiotherapists, and occupational therapists.

Regarding infrastructure and teaching materials, technical standards have been established for infrastructure development and technical teaching materials for students with disability-related special educational needs. Subsidies have been allocated to many schools for renovations and the purchase of teaching materials. Elements of reasonable accommodation, such as Braille and embossed teaching materials, have also been introduced. Resource centers for special basic education institutions have been established nationwide to develop teaching materials, provide information, and offer advice. Based in these centers, the "Service for Support and Advice on Special Educational Needs (Servicio de Apoyo y Asesoramiento a las Necesidades Educativas Especiales: SAANEE)" provides individualized curriculum adaptations and support to inclusive basic and technical education institutions through

[29]Based on the State Party's Report (2018), Additional information from the State Party's Report (2023), and the Concluding Observations (2023).

mobile specialist teams that assist the learning of children with disabilities in mainstream schools.

Despite these efforts, UNPRPD (2024) presents data highlighting remaining challenges. 20% of persons with disabilities aged three and above have not received any level of education, compared to 5% among the population without disabilities. The average years of schooling for persons with disabilities aged 15 and above is six years, compared to ten years for the general population. While initiatives such as the Early Intervention Programme (Programa de Intervención Temprana, hereinafter referred to as "PRITE") launched by the Ministry of Education have provided early intervention support to approximately 5,000 children, disparities persist, particularly in rural areas, among girls, and among children with severe disabilities. Although regulations prohibit educational institutions from refusing admission to children with disabilities, there are still many cases where schools fail to make necessary curricular adjustments or do not comply with physical accessibility standards.

In light of these issues, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in its Concluding Observations, expressed concern that many children and students with disabilities are unable to start or complete their education due to a lack of necessary support or refusal of admission on the basis of disability, and that the development and dissemination of educational support services remain limited. The Committee also highlighted the insufficient number and coverage of early intervention programmes, noting that specialized services are effectively limited to children under three years of age. It further raised concerns about the increasing incidence of bullying against children with disabilities and the absence of protocols and training in schools for prevention, monitoring, and response. The Committee recommended increasing budget allocations to ensure reasonable accommodation and expand educational support services, establishing permanent monitoring mechanisms to guarantee school attendance for all children with disabilities, expanding early intervention programmes and raising the age limit, and ensuring smooth transitions to inclusive education. It also recommended the adoption of anti-bullying programmes and protocols to eliminate abuse and harassment of children with disabilities in schools, identifying the gap between institutional frameworks and actual inclusive education as a key challenge.

3) Gender[30]

According to the State Party's Report, in Peru, the "Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members (Law No. 30364) [31]" prohibits

[30] Based on the State Party's Report (2018), Additional information from the State party (2023), and the Concluding Observations (2023).

[31] https://www.gob.pe/74905-ley-n-30364-ley-para-prevenir-sancionar-y-erradicar-la-violencia-contra-las-mujeres-y-los-integrantes-del-grupo-familiar(Accessed: 17 March 2026).

all forms of gender-based discrimination and guarantees women and family members the right to live free from violence, as well as the right to be free from practices based on stereotyped gender roles and concepts of subordination. The law introduces an intersectional approach to addressing violence, recognizing that factors such as disability may be associated with violence against women. It also takes into particular account the situation of women with disabilities, as well as women from indigenous, Andean, Amazonian, and Afro-descendant communities, in its basic protocol for coordinated action. In addition, under this law, victims with disabilities who have experienced prohibited forms of violence are guaranteed access to free and prompt specialized legal assistance and representation in their own language.

With regard to the sexual and reproductive rights of women with disabilities, the General Law on Persons with Disabilities obliges the State to guarantee their right to freely decide on matters related to their sexuality and reproductive capacity. In addition, the "National Observatory on Violence against Women and Family Members[32]," which collects and analyzes information on violence against women and families to support prevention and eradication efforts, identifies persons with disabilities as a particularly vulnerable group and envisages the participation of organizations of persons with disabilities and the private sector, including companies, in prevention and victim support programmes. Moreover, the "Centres for Women's Emergencies (Centros de Emergencia Mujer, hereinafter referred to as "CEM")" handle a large number of cases involving persons with disabilities, and efforts are being made to incorporate a disability perspective into violence response systems, including the introduction of disability variables into police reporting information systems and training of police officers under the "Inclusive Police Stations" strategy[33].

On the other hand, in its Concluding Observations, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about the lack of information on the impact of national gender equality policies on women and girls with disabilities. It also pointed out that risk assessment procedures for intimate partner violence do not adequately identify specific forms of violence experienced by women with disabilities from family members, guardians, or caregivers, and that Law No. 30364 does not sufficiently incorporate a disability perspective, particularly in terms of explicitly requiring physical and communication adjustments and the provision of reasonable accommodation in victim support services. The Committee therefore recommended incorporating a disability perspective into the

[32] https://www.gob.pe/51921(Accessed: 31 March 2026).

[33] This refers to a model police station designed to provide appropriate responses to persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups by ensuring the availability of sign language interpretation, Braille materials, and police officers trained in disability-related issues. See https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2022/08/18/mininter-implementaran-la-primera-comisaria-inclusiva-para-dar-atencion-especializada-a-poblacion-vulnerable (Accessed: 31 March 2026).

implementation of national gender equality policies and all measures promoting gender equality; developing indicators and disaggregated data on women and girls with disabilities; revising risk assessment procedures to identify violence by family members, guardians, and caregivers; and amending Law No. 30364 to integrate a disability perspective and ensure that victim support services are accessible and inclusive for women and girls with disabilities.

4) Vocational Training and Employment[34]

According to the State Party's Report, Peru's legal framework guarantees persons with disabilities the right to work on an equal basis with others, including the right to freely choose their occupation, equal opportunities, equal pay for work of equal value, and access to fair, safe, and healthy working conditions. It also assigns responsibility to the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion, CONADIS, and local governments to promote and ensure the employment rights of persons with disabilities and to support skills and capacity development. Additionally, measures include a 15% bonus in recruitment scoring for public sector employment and employment quotas for persons with disabilities in both the public and private sectors (5% and 3%, respectively).

With regard to reasonable accommodation, technical guidelines and application formats for the design, implementation, and provision of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities working in the private sector have been approved, clarifying application procedures and employers' obligations. The costs of reasonable accommodation are eligible for income tax deductions as additional expenses, and draft guidelines for advisory and information services on reasonable accommodation are being finalized, incorporating input from persons with disabilities. In the public sector, CONADIS has established internal mechanisms for support measures, including personal assistance and reasonable accommodation, and under the Civil Service Law, accessibility in recruitment processes, adjustments to examinations and evaluation methods, and provision of reasonable accommodation are required.

In terms of employment promotion, vocational training and job placement services for persons with disabilities have been initiated through employability improvement plans implemented at national job centers, including supported employment for persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities.

Although compliance with employment quotas remains insufficient, the State Party's Report indicates that both the number of companies subject to quotas and the number of persons with disabilities employed have been increasing annually, with a growing number of companies meeting quotas or engaging in some level of employment since 2015. However, according to

[34]Based on the State Party's Report (2018), Additional information from the State party (2023), and the Concluding Observations (2023).

UNPRPD (2024), as of 2023 only 9 out of 143 public institutions had met employment quotas, and in the private sector only 146 out of 6,573 companies subject to quotas were compliant. The report also notes that, despite various government efforts, many employers do not fully comply with accessibility and reasonable accommodation requirements, and prejudice against workers with disabilities remains widespread. The employment rate of persons with disabilities stands at 42%, compared to 71% for persons without disabilities. Wage disparities are also evident, with an average hourly wage of 6.9 soles for persons with disabilities compared to 8.5 soles for those without disabilities.

In response to this situation, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern that employment rates remain low among persons with disabilities, particularly women and persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities; that employment quota systems are not effectively implemented in practice; and that wage gaps between persons with and without disabilities are significant and further exacerbated by other vulnerabilities such as gender and rural residence. The Committee also highlighted that a high proportion of persons with disabilities work in the informal sector, leading to exclusion from social security; that education and vocational training programmes lack inclusiveness and accessibility, with insufficient availability in areas where they are needed; and that there is a lack of information on reasonable accommodation. It further expressed concern about the discontinuation of supported employment programmes for children and persons with intellectual disabilities and autism spectrum disorder (hereinafter referred to as "ASD").

The Committee therefore recommended promoting the entry of persons with disabilities into the formal labour market through revised strategies and coordinated, effective measures; ensuring accessibility and access to reasonable accommodation and support in the workplace; and strengthening monitoring and deterrent sanctions to ensure compliance with statutory employment quotas. It also called for the continued implementation of vocational education and training programmes for persons with disabilities and for enhanced employment guidance and provision of information to employers on reasonable accommodation.

5) Social Security, Social Service for Persons with Disabilities[35]

According to the State Party's Report, Peru has established the "National Programme for the Delivery of Non-contributory Pensions to Persons with Severe Disabilities in Situations of Poverty (Programa Nacional de entrega de la pensión no contributiva a personas con discapacidad severa en situación de pobreza, hereinafter referred to as "CONTIGO")" to improve the quality of life of persons with severe disabilities living in poverty who do not

[35]Based on the State Party's Report (2018), Additional information from the State party (2023), and the Concluding Observations (2023).

receive income or pensions from the public or private sectors. The programme provides 300 soles every two months. Initially expected to cover approximately 130,000 individuals, the programme has since expanded nationwide, and as of the end of 2022, approximately 106,000 persons were receiving benefits across 25 regions and 1,792 districts, covering about 30% of persons with severe disabilities living in poverty or extreme poverty, including both adults and children.

In addition, under the "National Plan for Strengthening Families 2016–2021," measures have been implemented at the community level, including expansion of caregiver dispatch services for households with dependent members, nationwide distribution of wheelchairs donated by China, provision of prostheses, orthoses, assistive devices, and medicines at the municipal level, and capacity-building sessions for independent living for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers.

Other initiatives include the conditional cash transfer programme "National Programme of Direct Support to the Poorest (Programa Nacional de Apoyo Directo a los más Pobres, hereinafter referred to as "JUNTOS")," which targets households in extreme poverty and prioritizes home visits to households including persons with disabilities to improve access to health and education services. The "Pensión 65 National Solidarity Assistance Programme" for older persons in poverty grants priority access to pensions for persons with disabilities and provides online training to local office staff on responding to persons with disabilities and coordinating with other institutions. In housing policy, the low-income housing programme "Techo Propio" provides one-time bonuses for housing improvement or purchase, with additional points awarded to households including persons with disabilities, thereby promoting housing construction that meets accessibility standards.

In addition, disability pensions are provided for insured persons whose earning capacity has been reduced due to physical or mental disabilities, with benefits calculated at 50% of wages or reference income, subject to a ceiling, and supplemented for those requiring permanent assistance from others, as well as additional benefits for spouses and children, thereby ensuring household-level income security. Survivor pensions are granted to children under 18 and to those over 18 who are unable to work due to disabilities acquired before adulthood. Persons with disabilities who have contributed to the national pension system for over 20 years may also apply for early retirement from age 55 without reduction. In addition, CONADIS and the Directorate of Social Standards are preparing amendments to integrated administrative procedures to abolish provisions that restricted beneficiaries' legal capacity as a condition for receiving disability pensions, thereby improving consistency between pension systems and rights protection.

However, according to UNPRPD (2024), the CONTIGO programme is limited to persons

with severe disabilities in extreme poverty, leaving others without support, and strict eligibility criteria exclude many persons with disabilities from social protection programmes. Even those eligible often face long waiting periods and delays in payments. Moreover, persons with disabilities living in rural or indigenous communities without bank accounts often have to travel long distances to receive cash benefits, creating additional barriers to access.

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities also noted that, despite persistently high poverty rates among persons with disabilities, specific measures to improve their economic situation remain insufficient. It expressed concern that the Household Targeting System used to determine eligibility for social protection programmes does not take into account the additional living costs associated with disability. The Committee further highlighted that CONTIGO is limited to persons with severe disabilities in poverty or extreme poverty; that JUNTOS does not adequately address the needs of families with children with severe disabilities; and that beneficiaries of CONTIGO who also receive survivor pensions automatically lose benefits if they engage in employment or earn small additional income, thereby significantly weakening incentives to participate in the labour market or increase income.

In addition, given the limited housing options for persons with disabilities living in poverty and the limited effectiveness of existing housing programmes, the Committee recommended integrating a disability perspective into contributory and non-contributory social protection programmes, including JUNTOS, CONTIGO, survivor pensions, and other conditional cash transfers; revising eligibility criteria to avoid reinforcing inequalities or discouraging employment; reforming the Household Targeting System to reflect additional disability-related costs; and designing and implementing housing programmes for persons with disabilities, including those in poverty, in consultation with OPDs.

6) Transportation and Urban Development (including accessible urban planning)[36]

Based on the General Law on Persons with Disabilities, the "National Accessibility Plan" has been adopted, establishing objectives, indicators, and annual targets under three strategic approaches: regulatory framework development, management and retrofitting, and knowledge management on accessibility. These aim to develop a coherent legal framework, promote public policies and management tools based on universal design, generate good practices, and raise awareness of accessibility as a right. During the planning process, meetings with OPDs and support organizations, validation workshops, and public consultations were conducted, and proposed revisions to technical provisions of national

[36]Based on the State Party's Report (2018), Additional information from the State party (2023), and the Concluding Observations (2023).

building standards on accessibility of buildings and urban environments were submitted.

Since 2012, public sector budget laws have required local governments to allocate up to 0.5% of their institutional budgets to construction, maintenance, repair, and adaptation of urban infrastructure to improve and ensure accessibility. Municipalities are also responsible for supervising and monitoring compliance with accessibility standards in urban environments and buildings within their jurisdictions. CONADIS has sanctioning authority for violations of standards related to public buildings and urban and architectural adaptations, and through its Directorate of Inspection and Sanctions, established in 2016, it has conducted information campaigns and inspections, resulting in front-office service counters in ministry headquarters meeting minimum physical accessibility requirements.

At the municipal level, initiatives include the installation of Braille street signage and acoustic traffic signals in the historic center of Lima, and in the Puno region, approximately 45% of the physical environment has been made accessible through dissemination of technical standards and construction of sidewalk ramps. The Ucayali region has raised awareness of accessibility through institutional visits and outreach. In the Miraflores district of Lima, a district ordinance promoting "Universal Accessibility and Inclusion" has been adopted, establishing access conditions for public and private infrastructure and measures to promote good practices among private companies. In addition, under the "Municipal Management Improvement Incentive Programme," 239 municipalities nationwide have conducted assessments of local accessibility levels and established service counters for persons with disabilities.

In the transport sector, the Government of Peru recognizes that many public transport systems do not meet accessibility requirements. The "National Human Rights Plan" includes revisions to national regulations on the technical characteristics of passenger land transport vehicles and the establishment of a multi-sectoral transport committee with the participation of persons with disabilities to examine transport barriers and policy responses. Meanwhile, newer urban transport projects, such as Lima Metro Line 1 and the Metropolitano bus system, have incorporated physical accessibility features, including pedestrian ramps, tactile paving, lifts with Braille buttons, stairlifts, accessible toilets, priority spaces, and dedicated ticket gates. There are also laws governing service provision at airports, ports, and land and rail terminals for persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and older persons, emphasizing the right to mobility and maximum independence in transport use; however, implementing regulations remain undeveloped. The Ministry of Transport and Communications is reportedly in the final stages of adopting technical standards for air transport services and infrastructure, following public consultations including persons with disabilities.

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, however, pointed out that public

transport (vehicles, stations, and stops), particularly outside Lima, remains not fully accessible, and that existing targets do not ensure equal use by persons with disabilities. It also noted that regional and local governments do not fully execute or utilize allocated budgets for accessibility improvements. Additionally, it expressed concern that current accessibility legislation lacks binding standards, complaint mechanisms, and evaluation systems across all relevant sectors, including transport, and that legislation based on consultation with persons with less common disabilities, such as short stature, remains insufficient.

The Committee recommended enacting binding legislation covering all areas of Article 9 of the CRPD, ensuring direct applicability at all levels of government along with monitoring and remedy mechanisms; consistently applying universal design principles in consultation with OPDs; incorporating accessibility requirements into all transport infrastructure projects and operational contracts; increasing the number of accessible vehicles and stations; applying these principles to new infrastructure, including new Lima Metro lines; and establishing mechanisms to ensure that local governments effectively utilize allocated accessibility budgets, including through technical support.

7) Information Accessibility[37]

The General Law on Persons with Disabilities in Peru recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to use various communication methods and formats in legal and administrative procedures. Accordingly, public institutions, public service providers, pension funds, and banking, financial, and insurance institutions are required, upon request, to provide information, invoices, account statements, and other documents in accessible media or formats (e.g., Braille, audio, or screen-reader-compatible data).

In addition, laws recognizing deafblindness as a distinct disability (2010)[38] and recognizing Peruvian Sign Language (2010)[39] require public and private service providers to provide, upon request, guide-interpreters for persons who are deafblind (combining interpretation and mobility support) and sign language interpreters for deaf persons. In addition, the law promoting internet access mandates the incorporation of accessibility features into websites of public institutions and universities. Related accessible web design guidelines are being revised by the Secretariat of Digital Government under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and improving information accessibility has been positioned as a cross-government priority within the framework of the "National Accessibility Plan."

At the operational level, the public health insurance implementing agency has introduced

[37]Based on the State Party's Report (2018), Additional information from the State party (2023), and the Concluding Observations (2023) by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

[38] https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minedu/normas-legales/118420-29524 (Accessed: 17 March 2026).

[39] https://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/Leyes/29535.pdf (Accessed: 17 March 2026).

Braille formats for informed consent for persons with visual impairments, ensuring effective access to legal and medical information. Some universities have also developed accessible library services equipped with screen readers, reading support, and text conversion services.

The implementing regulations of the Peruvian Sign Language Law (2017) establish provisions for research, education, and dissemination of Peruvian Sign Language; mechanisms for provision and monitoring of sign language interpretation services; training and certification of qualified interpreters; and the creation of interpreter registries. The Ministry of Education is also developing interpreter profiles and evaluation methods, taking into account roles, ethics, skills, and relationships with the deaf community, and is incorporating sign language interpreter training programmes into the national catalogue of vocational qualifications.

CONADIS has formally requested ministries and regional governments to deploy sign language interpreters and has provided technical assistance to more than 40 institutions. Institutions such as the Ombudsman's Office, the National Superintendence of Migration, the telecommunications regulatory authority, the National Superintendence of Public Registries, the customs and tax authority, and the Ministries of Culture and Education have established systems allowing users to request Peruvian Sign Language interpretation through online booking forms during designated service hours. CONADIS itself has adopted protocols for providing interpretation services for deaf and hard-of-hearing persons, including both in-person and remote video interpretation. It also operates a "Virtual Support Platform" to connect deaf users with public and private institutions lacking interpretation services, thereby supplementing access to information.

Nevertheless, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted that, although sign language interpretation is partially provided on public television, overall access to information remains at an early stage. Many public institutions and media outlets do not adequately guarantee sign language interpretation, and there are insufficient programmes for training and expanding guide-interpreters for persons who are deafblind and for alternative communication methods. The Committee also highlighted the shortage of interpreters due to insufficient systematic training and certification systems, persistent barriers to accessing public information and communication, including websites and media services, and the absence of binding legal standards to ensure such access.

The Committee recommended securing financial and human resources to deploy qualified sign language interpreters in public service institutions; mandating continuous sign language interpretation not only on public television but across all television programming, with regular monitoring by the Ministry of Transport and Communications; strengthening training and certification of sign language interpreters and guide-interpreters for persons who are

deafblind; and developing and implementing strategies utilizing diverse communication methods. It further recommended adopting binding legal standards for information and communication applicable to public and private websites and media services, in consultation with OPDs, and ensuring that all persons with disabilities can access public information through sign language, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and other accessible formats.

8) Disaster Risk Management[40]

Peru has a "National Policy on Disaster Risk Management" that incorporates a disability perspective across sectors. The "Manual on Inclusive Disaster Risk Management" sets out considerations for the participation of persons with disabilities at each stage of disaster risk management. In addition, initiatives have been undertaken to ensure accessibility in information provision and awareness-raising materials, including guidelines for creating inclusive and accessible communication materials and Braille versions of "household disaster preparedness plans" designed to be usable by persons with disabilities.

However, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities pointed out that, in the context of natural and climate-related disasters such as floods, landslides, and earthquakes, specific protocols reflecting a disability perspective have not been adequately developed. As a result, persons with disabilities do not have sufficient access to accessible warnings and information, evacuation routes, shelters, and other protection and support services. It also noted insufficient consultation with OPDs in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of disaster risk reduction and climate change mitigation measures.

The Committee therefore called for the development and implementation of protocols that ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities at all stages of hazardous situations and humanitarian emergencies (including climate-related disasters), namely prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, reconstruction, and reconciliation[41]. This includes ensuring universal access to environments, services, and communications, such as accessible shelters, evacuation routes, and warnings and information, as well as providing information in all accessible formats, including Braille and Peruvian Sign Language. In addition, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Committee recommended that disaster risk reduction and climate change policies explicitly address the needs of persons with disabilities and be developed at all levels in consultation with persons with disabilities.

[40]Based on the State Party's Report (2018), Additional information from the State party (2023), and the Concluding Observations (2023).

[41] This refers to the reconstruction process following disasters or crises involving conflict or violence, including reconciliation, restoration of relationships, and rebuilding of trust between divided communities.

3. International Treaties and International Cooperation

3-1. Status of Implementation Following the Ratification of the CRPD[42]

The Government of Peru ratified the CRPD and its Optional Protocol on 30 January 2008. The initial State Party's Report was submitted to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in July 2010, and responses to the list of issues presented in October 2011 were submitted in March 2012. In May 2012, the Concluding Observations on the initial report were adopted.

In 2012, the General Law on Persons with Disabilities was enacted, establishing a comprehensive policy framework for the implementation of the CRPD in Peru. In 2014, implementing regulations detailing its operational principles were adopted, further strengthening its implementation.

In 2018, the government submitted its combined second and third State Party's Report to the Committee. In 2023, civil society submitted parallel reports, and the Ombudsman's Office (Defensoría del Pueblo), as an independent body responsible for promoting, protecting, and monitoring the rights of persons with disabilities, also submitted a monitoring report. The Committee reviewed these reports and adopted the Concluding Observations on the combined second and third periodic reports in the same year.

3-2. Status of Implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty

The Government of Peru signed the Marrakesh Treaty in June 2013 and ratified it in February 2016[43]. On 30 January 2021, Law No. 31117 was promulgated, amending the Copyright Law (Legislative Decree No. 822) and establishing the legal framework necessary for domestic implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty[44].

The Copyright Directorate of the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual: INDECOPI) has published a guide entitled "Guía de derecho de autor para comprender las disposiciones del Tratado de Marrakech," which explains the provisions of the Treaty and promotes awareness among relevant institutions and organizations regarding its objectives and the exceptions provided under domestic law[45].

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[42] Based on JICA Country Profile on Disability and Development (2021) and the submission status of reports on the website of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

[43] https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/treaties/ShowResults?search_what=C&treaty_id=843(Accessed: 17 March 2026).

[44] https://www.garrigues.com/es_ES/noticia/peru-implementa-tratado-marrakech-establece-excepciones-derechos-autor-facilitar-acceso(Accessed: 17 March 2026).

[45] https://www.gob.pe/institucion/indecopi/noticias/194994-el-indecopi-publica-guia-de-derecho-de-autor-para-comprender-las-disposiciones-del-tratado-de-marrakech-que-facilitara-a-las-personas-con-discapacidad-visual-el-acceso-a-las-obras-publicadas(Accessed: 17 March 2026).

3-3. Initiatives on Disability Issues within SDG-related Policies

In developing indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals (Sustainable Development Goals, hereinafter referred to as "SDGs"), the National Centre for Strategic Planning (Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico, hereinafter referred to as "CEPLAN") conducted nationwide consultations to identify citizens' priorities and visions. In these consultations, persons with disabilities were prioritized as a group traditionally excluded from decision-making processes, and particular emphasis was placed on reflecting their perspectives.

In the 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR) [46], the provision of cash benefits to 106,628 persons with severe disabilities living in poverty under the CONTIGO programme was highlighted as one of the efforts to "leave no one behind." However, challenges remain in establishing data-sharing mechanisms across ministries to ensure that vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities, are effectively identified and linked to social protection programmes. Strengthening such efforts remains necessary from the perspective of disability inclusion in SDG implementation.

In its Concluding Observations, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern that the indicators proposed by CEPLAN for monitoring SDG progress lack a disability perspective, and recommended that, in coordination with institutions responsible for SDG monitoring, a plan be developed and implemented to identify all aspects of disability, in broad consultation with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations.

3-4. Ratification of and Initiatives regarding Other International Treaties related to Disabilities and Development[47]

The Government of Peru ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as "CEDAW") in 1982. In 2022, the ninth periodic report was reviewed and Concluding Observations were adopted. The CEDAW Committee expressed concern about persistent gender-based violence and discrimination in Peru, particularly affecting women facing multiple forms of discrimination, including indigenous women, Afro-Peruvian women, rural women, and women with disabilities. It recommended strengthening comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and policies that take into account intersectionality, including disability, ethnicity, and age; enhancing support

[46] https://hlpf.un.org/countries/peru/voluntary-national-reviews-2024(Accessed: 17 March 2026).

[47] Based on the Concluding Observations of the CEDAW Committee on the ninth periodic report of Peru, the Concluding Observations of the CRC Committee on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru, and the ILO database on international labour standards "NORMLEX", https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex_en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11003:0::NO::: (Accessed: 31 March 2026).

services for victims of violence, including protection, counseling, and access to justice; improving administrative data and statistics; and strengthening policy formulation and budget allocation that reflect the realities of diverse groups of women, including women with disabilities. It also called for expanding opportunities for women and girls with disabilities in education, employment, health, and participation in political and public life, as well as strengthening awareness-raising and training to address stigma and prejudice.

The Government of Peru ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter referred to as "CRC") in 1990. In February 2025, Concluding Observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports were adopted. The CRC Committee expressed concern about the rights of children and young persons with disabilities, particularly the continued high rates of exclusion from education, insufficient inclusive education, and disparities in access to health and rehabilitation services. It called for a human rights-based approach to disability, the development of comprehensive inclusion strategies, the collection of disaggregated data by type of disability, gender, and region, and the strengthening of systems for diagnosis, early detection, and early intervention. It also recommended promoting reasonable accommodation and the training and deployment of specialized teachers for inclusive education, improving access to healthcare, mental health, social work, and social protection services, reducing stigma and prejudice through awareness-raising, and promoting the participation of children and their families.

Finally, the Government of Peru has ratified the International Labour Organization (hereinafter referred to as "ILO") Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159). This Convention requires the formulation, implementation, and review of national policies on vocational rehabilitation and employment for persons with disabilities, promotion of employment opportunities in the open labour market, assurance of equality of opportunity and treatment, and consultation with relevant stakeholders, including employers' organizations, workers' organizations, and OPDs. It also provides for the development of related services such as vocational guidance, vocational training, and job placement, as well as the training and deployment of specialized personnel. As of the time of this study, no Direct Request or Observation by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) regarding the implementation of this Convention had been identified.

3-5. International Cooperation on Disability[48]

• Government of Japan[49]

<Grant Aid>

- Project for the Construction of the National Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disabilities (Detailed Design)
- Project for the Construction of the National Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disabilities

<Technical Cooperation Projects: Disability-specific initiatives>

- Improvement of Community Mental Health (1980–1987)

<JICA Partnership Program>

- Huaral Community Health and Welfare Project (2003–2005)
- Project for Independent Living Support for Persons with Disabilities (2006–2009)
- Project for Independent Living Support for Persons with Disabilities Phase 2 (2011–2016)
- Project for Capacity Development and Promotion of Sports Instruction for Children with Disabilities in Peru (2021–2024)

• Other Donors[50]

<International organizations>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: UNESCO

- The UNESCO Peru Office implements initiatives to support employment for persons with disabilities. Since 2020, it has collaborated with local governments and related institutions to support the development of local-level employment support models for persons with disabilities that incorporate a gender perspective. It is also involved, as part of the UN Country Team, in mainstreaming disability inclusion within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

UN Country Team

- Since 2021, the UN Country Team in Peru has been working to integrate disability inclusion as a cross-cutting issue within the UNSDCF. Disability-sensitive indicators have been incorporated into the results framework, and a network of disability focal

[48] Project names are listed exactly as they appear in the original text. However, this does not apply in cases where there is no English name or the English name is unknown.

[49] Based on JICA Country Report on Disability and Development (2021), JICA Thematic Guidelines "Disability and Development", JICA brochure on Disability and Development, and the websites of relevant organizations.

[50] Based on the websites of relevant organizations

points monitors progress. UN agencies support the government in areas such as social protection systems, care systems, and employment promotion for persons with disabilities.

ILO

- In December 2018, with support from the ILO, the "Peru Business and Disability Network" was established. The network promotes the participation of private companies and works to advance the social and labour market inclusion of persons with disabilities, promote decent work, and expand employment opportunities.

<International NGOs>

CBM

- Since 1972, CBM has operated as an international NGO in South America, including Peru, providing support to persons with various disabilities, particularly persons with visual impairments. Its activities include training on the SDGs and the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as advocacy efforts in collaboration with other civil society organizations to engage with the Government of Peru.

Sense International

- Sense International works to promote the rights of persons who are deafblind and their families, operating not only in Peru but also in Asia and Africa, primarily through technical cooperation with local NGOs. In Peru, its activities began in 2004 with the establishment of a day-care center for children who are deafblind, and have since expanded to include education, vocational training, and advocacy.

Humanity & Inclusion (hereinafter referred to as "HI")

- HI works with persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups to address basic needs, improve living conditions, and promote respect for dignity and fundamental human rights. In Peru, one of its priority areas is enabling the most vulnerable populations to protect themselves from frequent natural disasters. It has also been providing ongoing support to refugees and migrants from Venezuela and host communities over several years.

4. Disability-related Organizations and Activities

4-1. Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

CONADIS manages the "National Registry of Persons with Disabilities (Registro Nacional de la Persona con Discapacidad: RNPD)," through which OPDs can register. A total of 569 organizations were reportedly registered between 2000 and 2020.

According to UNPRPD (2024), the following two organizations are identified as major OPD networks. Many OPDs are concentrated in the Lima metropolitan area, and representation of certain groups, such as indigenous peoples, Afro-Peruvians, and migrants, is limited. It is also noted that many organizations have weak institutional and financial foundations and limited operational capacity.

Name	Overview
National Confederation of Persons with Disabilities of Peru *(Confederación Nacional de Discapacitados del Perú: CONFENADIP)*	A national organization composed of OPDs and federations. It promotes the implementation of disability-related policies, programmes, and development plans, provides training for employment support and social participation, and conducts information dissemination and awareness-raising activities at national, regional, and municipal levels.
Disability and Rights Roundtable *(Mesa de Discapacidad y Derechos)*	Against the backdrop of the declining influence of CONFENADIP, this platform plays an important role as one of the most sustained forums for dialogue and coordination on disability rights. It includes approximately 20 organizations representing persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with ASD, persons with visual and hearing impairments, persons with Down syndrome, and women with disabilities. The 20 organizations are as follows[51]: (1) Andares (2) Asociación Capaz Perú (3) Asociación de Abogados con Discapacidad Visual (4) Asociación de Desarrollo y Crecimiento Personal (ADECIP) (5) Asociación Help Them Hope (6) Autismo Perú (7) Aynimundo (8) Centro de Empoderamiento de Personas con Discapacidad (CEMPDIS) (9) Clínica Jurídica de Discapacidad y Derechos Humanos de

[51] The English translations of the names of these organizations are as follows: (1) Andares; (2) CAPAZ Peru Association; (3) Association of Lawyers with Visual Disabilities; (4) Association for Personal Development and Growth (ADECIP); (5) Help Them Hope Association; (6) Autism Peru; (7) Aynimundo; (8) Center for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (CEMPDIS); (9) PUCP Disability and Human Rights Legal Clinic; (10) Commission of Blind Women of Peru (CODIP); (11) Coalition for Mental Health and Human Rights; (12) Collective 21; (13) Team 2; (14) National Federation of Women with Disabilities of Peru (FENAMUDIP); (15) Muses Inspiring Change; (16) Maw LSP – Organization of Deaf Persons; (17) Peace and Hope; (18) Peru Equidad; (19) Disability and Society (SODIS); and (20) Peruvian Down Syndrome Society (SPSD).

	la PUCP (10) Comisión de Damas Invidentes del Perú (CODIP) (11) Coalición de Salud Mental y Derechos Humanos (12) Colectivo 21 (13) Equipo 2 (14) Federación Nacional de Mujeres con Discapacidad del Perú (FENAMUDIP) (15) Musas Inspiradoras de Cambios (16) Maw LSP – Organización de Personas Sordas (17) Paz y Esperanza (18) Perú Equidad (19) Sociedad y Discapacidad (SODIS) (20) Sociedad Peruana de Síndrome Down (SPSD)

4-2. Disability Support Organizations

Name	Overview
Kipu Llaxta Psycho-Inclusive Association (Asociación Psico Inclusiva Kipu Llaxta)	An organization that promotes an inclusive society in which persons with and without disabilities participate together, including attention to psychosocial aspects. In collaboration with HI and child support organizations, it conducts training and workshops on disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and preparedness campaigns, supports the development of community risk maps, and emphasizes the active participation of persons with disabilities in community disaster management and policy dialogue.

5. Barriers and Needs Faced by Persons with Disabilities[52]

5-1. Barriers to and Needs regarding Healthcare Services

In the fields of general healthcare and rehabilitation, a major challenge lies in the large number of persons with disabilities who are left outside the system, as well as significant regional disparities. According to the Disability and Rights Roundtable (Mesa de Discapacidad y Derechos), approximately one quarter of persons with disabilities are uninsured, and even when enrolled in public insurance schemes such as the Comprehensive Health Insurance System, the scope of coverage is limited and does not adequately address ongoing medical needs, including rare and progressive diseases. The shortage of rehabilitation services, particularly in rural areas, is extremely severe, with only slightly more than 10% of persons with disabilities able to access the treatment and rehabilitation they require.

Additionally, although assistive devices such as wheelchairs and prostheses are legally guaranteed, there are many cases in which even insured persons are unable to obtain them, while uninsured persons must rely on donations from private sources. The provision of such assistive devices is fragmented among CONADIS, local governments, and private organizations, lacking systematic coordination and follow-up. The Ombudsman's Office has also pointed out that the disability perspective is absent from the formulation stage of national health policies and guidelines, and has strongly criticized the continued lack of prerequisites such as accessible information and reasonable accommodation necessary for persons with disabilities, particularly women, to access health services including sexual and reproductive health and family planning.

In the field of mental health, recent legal reforms have not yet been translated into practice. While the development of the Mental Health Law and related frameworks has brought important progress, such as emphasizing community-based care, mandating coverage of mental health services in public and private insurance, and prohibiting involuntary hospitalization, these measures have not been fully implemented. According to the Ombudsman's Office, mental health has not been sufficiently prioritized within national development plans and remains underfunded, resulting in community mental health centers and supported housing falling short of planned targets and leaving deinstitutionalization and community transition incomplete. Consequently, around 80% of those in need, primarily among low-income populations, do not receive necessary care, and discriminatory treatment

[52] Based on the parallel report submitted in 2023 by the Disability and Rights Roundtable (Mesa de Discapacidad y Derechos) to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the monitoring report submitted by the Ombudsman's Office (Defensoría del Pueblo), and the results of an interview conducted on 15 May 2026 with Mr. Castro Goyzueta Roy Jorge, specialist at the Disability Care Unit of Arequipa City Hall and a returned participant of the JICA country-focused training course "Capacity Development for Disability Leaders for Practical Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" (FY2025).

and exclusion from benefits persist in practice.

This gap between policy and implementation has led to serious human rights concerns. The Disability and Rights Roundtable reports that, particularly in private psychiatric clinics, practices such as prolonged involuntary hospitalization, forced medication, and restrictions on communication with the outside world remain widespread. Despite this, oversight bodies and judicial procedures are not functioning effectively due to social prejudice and procedural shortcomings. In response, the Ombudsman's Office has called for stronger multi-sectoral mental health policies, adequate funding, and stricter supervision and sanctions against institutions that violate human rights.

5-2. Barriers to and Needs regarding Education

Significant disparities and barriers exist at the initial stages of access to the education system for children with disabilities. According to the Disability and Rights Roundtable, persons with disabilities are among the groups whose right to education is most severely violated: approximately 14% have no educational history, and only a limited number complete primary and secondary education. Early intervention programmes (PRITE) for children under three cover only about one third of those in need, and the age limit contributes to delayed diagnoses (e.g., ASD) and gaps in subsequent support.

There is also systematic refusal of admission based on disability at the entry stage; however, as these refusals are often conducted verbally, effective complaint and redress mechanisms do not function adequately. The Ombudsman's Office notes that access gaps to the education system for school-age persons with disabilities remain significant and that government measures to improve access to basic education have not achieved the expected results. Addressing this requires revising strategies to ensure availability, accessibility, acceptability, and quality of education services, incorporating an intersectional approach that considers gender, poverty, and geographic factors alongside disability.

At the school level, multiple barriers interact, including inadequate infrastructure, lack of teacher expertise, and inappropriate practices. According to the Ombudsman's Office, fewer than 10–20% of educational institutions nationwide have infrastructure capable of accommodating special educational needs, making improvements to classrooms and sanitation facilities urgent. The Disability and Rights Roundtable also reports that the lack of accessible infrastructure and transportation options makes school attendance particularly difficult in rural areas. On the "soft" side, inclusive education has not been sufficiently integrated into teacher training, and many teachers in mainstream schools do not consider the education of children with disabilities as their responsibility. Castro also points out that insufficient teacher training, lack of communication skills, and shortage of sign language

interpreters place excessive burdens on some parents.

Additionally, inappropriate practices persist, including a lack of curriculum adaptation, requiring families to bear the cost of external support, exclusion from school activities, and experiences of discrimination and violence. These constitute a multi-layered structure of exclusion surrounding persons with disabilities.

Barriers also exist in higher education and access to professional qualifications. According to Castro, universities often lack physical accessibility such as ramps and elevators, and combined with negative attitudes towards accommodation and dysfunctional student support centers, only about 20% of persons with disabilities obtain specialized or technical qualifications. In addition to physical and institutional barriers, overprotective family attitudes can discourage participation and limit self-determination in educational and career choices. Proposed solutions include strengthening support systems within universities, such as establishing independent living centers in collaboration with institutions like the Universidad Tecnológica del Perú and developing personal assistant services to enhance empowerment and self-determination.

5-3. Barriers to and Needs regarding Employment

Labour force participation among persons with disabilities is extremely low, with the majority excluded from employment opportunities. As indicated by census data cited by the Ombudsman's Office, approximately two-thirds of persons with disabilities of working age are not employed. At the local level, estimates suggest that around 80% do not participate in the general labour market. Disparities are particularly severe for women with disabilities and those living in rural areas.

Even when employed, many persons with disabilities work under precarious conditions. The Ombudsman's Office and the Disability and Rights Roundtable report that employment is often concentrated in self-employment, family work, or informal, low-paid jobs without social protection. These vulnerabilities became more evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, when many workers with disabilities on fixed-term contracts were not renewed, further widening employment gaps.

Although the General Law on Persons with Disabilities provides for measures such as bonus points in public recruitment, adjustments in selection processes, reasonable accommodation, and employment quotas, these measures lack effective enforcement. Both the public and private sectors fall significantly short of quota requirements, and the absence of effective sanctions and a unified monitoring mechanism has rendered compliance largely ineffective.

Structural factors also limit employment opportunities. According to Castro, the current disability pension system, restricted to those in extreme poverty, may discourage

employment, while the Disability and Rights Roundtable warns that government employment policies risk reinforcing stereotypes by overemphasizing the matching of jobs to perceived abilities. The Ombudsman's Office further criticizes the lack of monitoring of reasonable accommodation and discontinuity of support programmes. In addition, inadequate workplace accessibility, insufficient provision of reasonable accommodation, and persistent prejudice among employers, such as the belief that persons with disabilities lack work capacity, create strong barriers from the recruitment stage onward.

5-4. Barriers to and Needs regarding Transportation

Although some modernization has taken place in public transport systems, accessibility remains incomplete. In the Lima metropolitan area, mass transit systems such as the Metropolitano and Metro Line 1 have been developed. However, the Disability and Rights Roundtable and the Ombudsman's Office report that many feeder buses are not accessible to wheelchair users, and inadequate infrastructure around stations—such as sidewalks and intersections—makes it difficult for persons with disabilities to reach stations. Additional barriers, such as the installation of turnstiles, have also been noted.

According to the Disability and Rights Roundtable, delays in developing accessible infrastructure and ICT also affect access to education and justice, contributing to school dropout and difficulties in accessing judicial procedures. The Ombudsman's Office recommends revising concession contracts with transport operators, mandating accessible vehicles and infrastructure, imposing sanctions on non-compliant companies, and expanding accessible information provision, including Braille, easy-to-read formats, and sign language interpretation. Outside the capital, mass transit systems such as metros and railways are largely absent; for example, in Arequipa, accessibility infrastructure remains very limited despite some improvements in Lima.

Mobility challenges extend beyond transport systems to daily life more broadly. According to the Disability and Rights Roundtable, difficulties in movement are concentrated within homes, schools, and workplaces in both urban and rural areas. Many buildings, including universities, companies, and government offices, lack essential accessibility features such as lifts and tactile paving[53]. The Ombudsman's Office highlights delays in infrastructure improvements in the education and justice sectors, which contribute to school dropout and barriers to accessing legal procedures.

Although frameworks such as the Accessibility Improvement Plan (Plan de Infracciones Inmediatas en Seguridad Vial y Transporte Público: PIISTA), free urban transport schemes for

[53] Based on the interview with Mr. Castro Goyzueta Roy Jorge, specialist at the Disability Care Unit of Arequipa City Hall

persons with severe disabilities, and Law No. 30412 exist, their effectiveness is limited due to unspent budgets and restricted eligibility. The requirement for local governments to allocate 0.5% of budgets to accessibility improvements is also not being fulfilled. Furthermore, insufficient provision of accessible information in media, such as sign language interpretation, subtitles, and audio description, indicates significant gaps in communication accessibility. The Ombudsman's Office also criticizes the "National Accessibility Plan 2018–2023" for focusing on regulatory outputs rather than outcome indicators demonstrating actual improvements in accessibility, and calls for more effective policies, including sanctions and revisions to concession contracts.

5-5. Barriers to and Needs regarding Information Access

The government has promoted policies such as the "Peru Digital Agenda 2.0" to ensure full accessibility of printed materials, electronic information, and ICT for persons with disabilities, and has advanced the development of a unified digital platform. However, the Ombudsman's Office points out that these remain insufficiently accessible in practice. One reason is the lack of progress in revising internal regulations across ministries to implement e-government strategies, resulting in limited penetration of open government and information access principles in administrative practice. The Disability and Rights Roundtable also criticizes the narrow understanding of accessibility, noting the lack of a fundamental recognition that information must be provided in forms accessible to all types of disabilities.

The lack of reasonable accommodation in language and communication has particularly severe impacts on deaf persons. Infrastructure for accessible information, including media, remains insufficient, and there is a shortage of sign language interpreters in many regions. Despite the legal recognition of Peruvian Sign Language, there is no comprehensive national data on the number or deployment of interpreters. According to the Ombudsman's Office, many schools report refusing admission to deaf students due to the absence of interpreters, demonstrating that lack of information accessibility directly restricts educational opportunities.

In addition, serious deficiencies have been identified in the management of personal data related to disability. According to the Disability and Rights Roundtable, data on disability status collected by the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status has not been adequately protected, leading to cases in which financial institutions and telecommunications companies accessed such data and denied services on that basis. This raises significant concerns regarding privacy protection and discrimination.

5-6. Barriers and Needs regarding Gender

In general discussions of gender-based and domestic violence, violence by intimate partners is often assumed. However, according to the Disability and Rights Roundtable, many victims with disabilities are women who depend on family members or caregivers in their daily lives, which increases their risk of violence. Data from cases handled by CEM support this: according to the Ombudsman's Office, approximately 70% of victims of violence against persons with disabilities are women, and more than half of perpetrators are family members.

The State has not sufficiently recognized these disability-specific forms of violence, resulting in a serious gap between existing legal frameworks and actual needs. Law No. 30364 and the Risk Assessment Form (Ficha de Valoración de Riesgo: FVR) are primarily designed around partner violence and do not adequately capture violence by family members or caregivers. As a result, such cases are less likely to be classified as high risk, limiting access to protective measures. The Disability and Rights Roundtable notes that legal protections for victims remain insufficient as a consequence.

Furthermore, the Ombudsman's Office reports that, by classifying persons with disabilities as a "group requiring special protection," the law has in some cases been applied in ways that justify coercive practices, such as involuntary psychiatric institutionalization of women with psychosocial disabilities or institutionalization of homeless women. These practices raise serious concerns as they may constitute arbitrary detention, contrary to the dignity and rights guaranteed under the CRPD.

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