

experienced by women from indigenous or Afro-descendant background, rural population and other minorities, as well as to the specific requirements of migrant women and unaccompanied migrant girls.

Gender equality will indeed be mainstreamed where national strategies, policies, legislations, programmes or other are drawn up or revised with assistance under the programme.

Among the priorities or strands of action figure the introduction of a national care policy, expansion of early childhood services, including child-care programmes and services and women's shelters, formalisation of domestic workers.

Human Rights

Social protection is a fundamental human right and an essential instrument for reducing poverty and promoting social cohesion. It ensures access to health care and income security and is a key tool in addressing shocks, vulnerability, gender inequality and poverty. Access to sustainable jobs, living wages and decent working conditions are important labour rights which form part of HR.

Large horizontal inequalities and a social and ethnic divide characterise Peru. The country is far from achieving universal social protection. Different social assistance programmes provide interesting starting points for the future development of a social protection system. At the same time the predominantly informal economy only provides social security to a few.

The action will follow a rights-based approach and will be particularly mindful of the rights of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants as per the National Policy on the mainstreaming of an intercultural approach.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that disability inclusion is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the action.

Vulnerable persons with disabilities are one of the target groups for the provision and improvement of social assistance, the *Amachay* network and programme.

Reduction of inequalities

Peru's Gini coefficient for 2020 is 43.8. While Peru's decades of high output growth also witnessed a very significant decrease in inequality, this trend has come to a halt around 2014 and a reversal in 2019.

A stronger investment in social sectors and a widening of Peru's social protection coverage, scale and quality of services are needed to further decrease poverty, as well as ethnic, rural and gender-based marginalisation.

Migrant populations are particularly vulnerable, also due to very limited access to formal employment and social protection, including health.

Democracy

Social cohesion, reducing inequality and socio-economic disparities, as pursued by the action, is a basis for stable democracy. Democracy and social cohesion are interlinked (*International IDEA*).

An underlying cause of the current unrest, with demonstrating, excluded populations, included indigenous peoples taking to the streets, is indeed to claim better services from the State.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Inequalities and the large social and ethnic divide are a constant potential risk for peace and stability. At the time of writing, Peru is experiencing unrests in various parts of the country. They erupted in consequence to political events of December 2022, when then President Castillo's unconstitutional