

**Question for written answer E-000167/2019
to the Commission**

Rule 130

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Subject: Situation faced by women in the context of eco-territorial conflicts in Peru

The EU currently considers Peru a middle-income country. However, serious inequalities remain. It has a Gini co-efficient of 0.43, an increase on its 2016 figure, which is largely down to difficulties in access to healthcare, education and political representation for part of the population and, very specifically, for rural and indigenous women. They are the main providers of seeds and food sovereignty agents in a country where family farmers produce most of its food.

A number of human rights organisations have published reports on the criminalisation of human rights defenders. What is more, the Peruvian law on the right to prior consultation of indigenous and native peoples limits self-determination to a list of peoples drawn up by the Vice-Ministry of Interculturality, which denies those not explicitly listed of their rights.

1. What EU funding mechanisms are available to tackle inequality and ensure the promotion of human rights in Peru?
2. How did the EU implement the follow-up on the recommendations on indigenous peoples in Peru?
3. What has it done to monitor the multi-faceted discrimination suffered by indigenous women?