



**USAID**  
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS  
UNIDOS DE AMERICA

**FACILITANDO COMERCIO**

# Peru and Andean Trade Capacity Building (PATCB) Project Gender and Disadvantaged Groups Strategy for Peru Activities

June 2010

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Development and Training Services, Inc. (dTS), subcontractor to Nathan Associates, Inc. on the Peru Trade Capacity Building Project (USAID IQC Contract No. EEM-I-00-07-00009-00. Task Order No. AID-527-TO-10-00002). The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

# CONTENTS

- ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS ..... 3
- 1 PRINCIPLES..... 4
- 2. APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 5
  - 2.1 Component 1: Improved Enforcement and Protection of Labor Rights ..... 5
  - 2.2 Component 2: Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights..... 8
  - 2.3 Component 3: Improved Trade Facilitation and Market Access for MSMEs ..... 11
  - 2.4 Component 4: Administrative Simplification for Business Registration..... 12
  - 2.5 Component 5: Strengthened Medicine and Pharmaceutical Regulation ..... 14
  - 2.6 Component 6: Increased Competitive Telecommunications Market..... 15

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

dTS	Development and Training Services, Inc.
ILO	International Labor Organization
INDECOPI	National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property
INEI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
LPL	Labor Procedural Law
MIS	Management Information System
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MTPE	Ministerio del Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PATCB	Peru and Andean Trade Capacity Building
SoW	Scope of Work
TO	Task Order
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

# 1 PRINCIPLES

In Peru, PATCB focuses on institutional capacity building to support expanding business development and trade opportunities. Much of the work will assist organizations better implement laws and administrative procedures that affect business and trade.

There are six components to the Peruvian activities planned under the PATCB project: Labor Rights, Intellectual Property Rights, Trade Facilitation, Administrative Simplification, Medicines/Pharmaceuticals, and Telecommunications. Each component has several elements to its activities. There are varying degrees of potential impact on gender and disadvantaged groups that each element will have. The Project will endeavor to build into each element actions that address potential or real issues of gender or considerations of how disadvantaged groups (indigenous and Afro-Peruvians) could be affected.

Because PATCB is in its initial stages of identifying activities to carry out and is verifying that these are what the counterparts actually need/want, there will be some modifications to any currently proposed activities. Further, the work plan will need to be approved by USAID. Since specific activities may change during this process, it is important to establish a set of basic principles PATCB should follow to address gender issues and considerations of disadvantaged groups under the various planned components. These principles are as follows:

1. When management information or data collection or electronic recordation is being assisted, PATCB will ensure gender and minority designation are variables included in the process. Even if there are no perceived issues of gender or minority discrimination, by gathering data at the beginning, it will be there later for others to review and analyze.
2. When administrative procedures are being developed or revised, PATCB will seek input from groups concerned with gender and minority discrimination. (Some data is already collected from municipalities through existing activities. Further, PATCB has already met with some possible organizations to begin the consultative process: Patricia Ruiz, Director of the Social Responsibility Department at the Catholic University of Peru; Adda Chuecas, Director of the Amazon Center for Anthropology and Practical Application; and, Margarita Benavides, Deputy Director of the Institute for the Common Good.) This process will ensure a vetting of proposed rules and procedures by those who might be excluded or adversely affected.
3. When training is being planned and conducted, PATCB will endeavor to have material prepared that has looked into possible gender and minority issues, and will ensure that the training is available to all appropriate personnel without regard to gender or ethnicity.
4. When studies are being conducted, PATCB will ensure that the SOW requires that gender and minority issues be addressed with recommendations on how to deal with any special issues identified.

5. When publicity is being supported, PATCB will ensure that some activities include gender and minority awareness/advantages issues.
6. In the selection of municipalities/sub-national regions to be assisted, PATCB will ensure that criteria allow the selection of areas where minorities are strongly represented.

## 2. APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a discussion of suggested applications of these principles to activities currently planned for each component (with the understanding that these may change during the process of creating a final work plan). Each component leader should review the comments particular to their component(s) to be informed of the discussion and possible opportunities.

At the end of each component are specific recommended activities. These activities are not meant to be exhaustive of what can and should be done regarding gender and minorities based on the 6 principles articulated in PART 1. Rather, they are important to set the agenda for the various components and begin a learning process for all project participants about the concerns and issues of groups that have tended to experience significant discrimination. PATCB might want to undertake additional activities as experience is gained by the Project and its counterparts in working on real issues faced by women and minority groups.

### 2.1 Component 1: Improved Enforcement and Protection of Labor Rights

#### *Activity 1.1 Strengthening the capacity of Inspectors*

##### *SubAct 1.1.1 Evaluate the capacity of labor inspector trainers*

When conducting this evaluation, it would be useful to know if the trainers themselves are representative across gender and minority groups (are the trainers both men and women, and are some of them from minority groups?). Further, all of the trainers should be sensitized to gender and minority issues to improve their ability to communicate to the Inspectors issues that the Inspectors should be looking for that would represent discrimination against women and minorities, or that would help the Inspectors better deal with cultural issues in facilitating collective bargaining.

Some concerns to be evaluated would be: is any training done in minority languages; are some Inspectors able to converse with minority employees in their own language; are the trainers capable of imparting to the Inspectors clear guidance on how to assess discrimination on the basis of gender or ethnicity and what the Inspectors' authorities are in addressing noted problems; do labor laws require any special services be available if there are women employees; are there specific requirements under existing laws that Inspectors look into problems women and minority employees are experiencing; how/what does Peruvian law require of employers under Peru's signing of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. Perhaps PATCB can prepare a separate study of the issues that would help the MTPE better incorporate considerations of this Convention in the training manuals for the Inspectors. This would help the government show it is taking steps to implement the Convention (as I understand that there is

some criticism currently about the efforts of the national government to show it is following the letter and spirit of this Convention).

PATCB might want to prepare a study for MTPE on the situation of women working under temporary contracts for firms in the export sector.

#### *SubAct 1.1.2 Design a general training plan*

Based on the information obtained above, this plan will be important in ensuring gender and minority issues are incorporated into the training.

#### *SubAct 1.1.3 Train the Labor Mediators (Conciliadores)*

This group of MTPE employees performs a very necessary/useful function in assisting in negotiations between management and labor. The training Module that is prepared should make the Mediators aware of issues of discrimination against women and minorities in the workplace. Women and minorities are more prone to be denied worker benefits, contracts, and equal salary. If special expertise is needed to augment the standard training material, PATCB should seek out that assistance. The NGO Maria Ramos (Gina Yanez, Director) might be one source to provide views on how women's concerns might be better addressed during negotiations between workers and management. dTS could prepare information on how some other countries in the region or elsewhere take this issue into account during training.

#### *Activity 1.2 Review and improve the Inspection Manuals*

During this review, look into how the Manuals address gender or minority status of affected labor. Is an Inspector required to note down in any reports the gender or minority designation of affected employees? Is the Inspector allowed to offer suggestions to the employer that might improve worker conditions (here would be a great opportunity to affect women and minority laborers with recommendation about health care services, on-site day care, cafeteria that offer ethnic food to minority workers, local language posters on rights, etc.)?

#### *Activity 1.3 Design of a Management Information System (MIS)*

##### *SubAct 1.3.1 Evaluate the state of Electronic Data Collection*

In order to ensure data is being collected that can help determine impacts on gender or special groups, it is imperative that there be data fields specifically to capture gender and minority groups (indigenous or minority group, such as Afro-Peruvian). Assess if the system is collecting necessary gender and minority designation data. (It would be helpful to further define what minority data is most available and appropriate to collect, to talk to the INEI which conducts the Census. What level of detail on minorities served is in the interests of the government organizations to be able to demonstrate? Knowing this will help define what data is reasonable to collect. The Census classifies people by their first language and this may be sufficient for a Ministry to use in order to report on what groups are benefiting from its services.)

The advantage of collecting this data is that the MTPE will later be able to answer questions about what groups may be disadvantaged in knowing their rights. Further, MTPE will be able to demonstrate its effectiveness in protecting the rights of minority groups. The data can also be of

use to researchers/planners, to identify groups that might need special assistance in awareness of their rights.

For any MIS to be useful it must provide managers with sufficient details from which the managers can determine impacts and trends; and to aid in their work planning. Regarding labor rights and non-adherence to labor laws, this MIS should record not only the type of labor law infraction but also who and how many people were impacted. To be able to do this would require information on the gender and minority status of employees affected by any infraction; and, therefore, an Inspector must be authorized to collect and report such data in the MIS.

An example here might illustrate the issue: if an Inspector goes to a factory to look into labor abuses and he finds several violations of the Labor Code for employee safety—such as locked fire exits, no fire extinguishers, exposed electrical wiring, machines with no safety guards, etc.—How does the Inspector report this information? If only the elements of the violations are recorded, then MTPE can only report on the nature of violations cited. MTPE has no way of knowing how many employees might be affected or any detail on the kind of employees affected. It would seem to be in the interests of MTPE to be able to report on more than just the nature of infractions identified or the fines imposed. MTPE should also want to be able to report on how it is protecting the employees of the companies inspected and the nature of that employment. (There must be numerous special interest groups monitoring the ministry's performance and this would provide a way for MTPE to address many of these groups' concerns.)

Therefore, MTPE should collect data on: the number of employees where the violations were cited; their status—full time, part time, contract or day labor; their gender; and, their minority status (by primary language grouping, or possibly the locality of birth to identify the area the person is from-indigenous or other). With this data, MTPE can show how its work is benefitting employees and respond to any criticism that it might face about how it is doing its work to protect all Peruvian labor, including women and minorities.

Do labor Inspectors become involved in assessing discrimination in hiring practices regarding gender or minorities? If they have this responsibility, what are the protocols for identifying such discrimination, and how relevant are the training manuals in helping them do this work. Can an Inspector look at employment applications? Do these applications identify gender or membership in a minority group? If not, can it be required for future applicants? Can an Inspector rely on INEI Census data to have an idea of the population composition in the municipality where a business is located and see if the employees are in any way representative of that distribution (this process would not seem too effective for very small businesses, but might work better for medium to large employers)? It seems that there is data on the minority (?) composition at the municipal level being reported by the Institute for the Common Good. Finding the source of this data and building it into the MIS could help the MTPE in identifying possible discriminatory hiring. If the data used is similar to Census data, then it is linguistic based and not specifically ethnic. However, this can be used as a close approximation but should be recognized for what it represents.

*Activities 1.4 Judiciary Assistance*

*SubAct 1.4.1 Assist implementation of the LPL by training labor judges*

This work will impart information on MTPE inspection procedures and industry protocols, and work to develop sentencing guidelines so decisions are more consistent. The training should stress the equal application of the LPL. However, judges might also be informed on the facts concerning how women and minorities face greater discrimination and abuse from employers. Input from the NGO Maria Ramos might be useful here, also.

*SubAct 1.4.2 Build a Web module on the social benefits of LPL*

This activity will be gender neutral.

*SubAct 1.4.3 Systematize rules and regulations (TC/PJ/MTPE)*

There is no specific gender or minority issue here. But all will be better served if there is greater compatibility among organizations of how issues are looked at and approached.

*Recommended Activities for Component 1:*

*Activity 1.* Modify the existing reporting form for labor inspectors (or build a new one) that allows them to record information on the enterprise inspected: the gender of the owner and the manager; the gender of the workforce by salaried, management or worker, part time, or day laborer. The data should also capture if possible the minority designation of any employee by using ethnicity, primary language or place of birth. Work on the MTPE's overall Management Information System (MIS) should allow for this data to be recorded and available to managers.

I'm sure that a lot of other data is recorded by the inspector as to the nature of any infraction, the fine imposed, and what the enterprise must do to correct the problem. This information needs also to be included in the MTPE MIS if it is not already being done so.

*Activity 2.* Develop a training module on the meaning of Peru's signing the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Rights and what this specifically requires of labor Inspectors and Mediators in performing their duties.

## 2.2 Component 2: Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

*Activity 2.1 Improve internal process at INDECOPI*

*SubAct 2.1.1 Digitize archived data and create a data base*

Archived data at INDECOPI may not contain gender or minority/ethnic information and therefore can not be created as it is transferred to a new electronic database. Nevertheless, PATCB can work with INDECOPI to ensure that the data base has fields for this information and that it collects it in the future. INDECOPI already has a special group that focuses on protecting the intellectual property of indigenous groups (agronomic and medicinal specially) so INDECOPI is ahead of many others in its awareness of the vulnerability of these minority groups. Further, INDECOPI has had past favorable experience with the support of leaders from

indigenous areas for the legislation that INDECOPI is implementing to register these indigenous plant varieties. Because there is some distrust currently among indigenous groups and the national government over other issues, INDECOPI might want to target sub-national and local governments to work with as there is more trust between indigenous peoples and organizations at these levels.

Using the Census or other categorization of areas in Peru (such as the maps provided by the Institute for the Common Good), INDECOPI can create a drop-down menu to identify the indigenous area from which any new plant variety comes that is being submitted for registration. This way INDECOPI could make sure to notify people from that area about this and make sure the application is being done with their knowledge.

Because many patents/trademarks are registered through law firms or by businesses/corporations PATCB will need to work with INDECOPI to see if it can require/capture data on the gender and possible minority group representation of the actual applicant/owner. PATCB might want to bring in experts from Brazil who have been involved in the same process of working to protect the IPR of their indigenous peoples to gain from their experiences.

#### *SubAct 2.1.2 Training*

Since this is internal, it should be open to all appropriate employees without regard to gender or minority status. The training itself should be sure to make employees aware of the need to avoid practices that discriminate on the basis of gender or minority status and how this might be done.

#### *SubAct 2.1.3 Improve registration services*

One objective of INDECOPI is to expand registration services through the use of the internet and e-filing to all Peruvians, including minority groups in the rural areas. As INDECOPI develops its web site and e-filing, it may need to address three issues: access, ethnic identification and language.

Regarding access to computers and the internet, PATCB should work with INDECOPI to determine if this is an issue in the rural areas. The COMUSAS Project is placing computers in many isolated municipalities and is willing to accept new information modules such as INDECOPI may want to create about its program and plant registration. Further, COMUSAS should be contacted to determine if these computers can create a direct link to INDECOPI's web site for product registration. (Marin Pascual is the Director).

Regarding minority group identification, by using a drop-down menu of minority classifications from the INEI's Peru Census or another source (if there is difficulty in identifying a source that defines minority groups that officials can agree on, INDECOPI might chose to use "place of birth" as a proxy for minority identification) INDECOPI can ask the user to identify which group/area they are from. The problem will be whether or not the user will fill this out. That depends in part on how that person may feel the information will be used. INDECOPI will need to explain why it is asking for this data and how it will be used. The best explanation might be for INDECOPI to say that it is trying to demonstrate that it is serving minority groups and executing Peru's commitment to the ILO Convention 169 which supports the rights of indigenous people.

Regarding language, INDECOPI may find that some minority group members want to register on-line but do not have sufficient working knowledge of Spanish to understand what is required or to complete the e-forms. In this circumstance, INDECOPI may have to consider building a sub-webpage in Quechua and/or Aymara (or additional dialects) which represent two of the largest linguistic minority groups in Peru. INDECOPI could place information modules about its program in local dialects on the computers in many rural municipalities provided by the COMUNAS Project.

*SubAct 2.1.4 UPOV Convention implementation*

The UPOV Convention offers farmers and indigenous communities who wish to explore plant breeding the exclusive rights necessary for farmers to recuperate investment costs. The project work plan will support national efforts in regulating IPR issues of special concern to indigenous populations and will make sure to reach out to this group when planning workshops.

*SubAct 2.1.5 Examiner manuals updated for Andean legislation, TLT, PCT and UPOV.*

This effort is designed to capture new requirements that address IPR. The UPOV Convention deals most explicitly with the rights of indigenous populations and other potential investors. Updated manuals will allow examiners to better implement the legislation.

*SubAct 2.1.6 Develop the legal responsibilities for internet service providers*

There are no gender issues in this activity.

*Activity 2.2 Expand Private Sector awareness of IPR and UPOV importance*

*SubAct 2.2.1 Develop material for IPR e-learning*

As this material is being developed with PATCB support, project staff should ensure that it is sensitive to gender and minority issues. In part, this information is to convince the private sector of the advantages and use of registering with INDECOPI. Including examples of how women or minorities have been taken advantage of in the past will bring out the need to protect one's ideas in the future: not only will the individual benefit but society in general is better off if Peruvian ideas and knowledge is protected and recognized.

*SubAct 2.2.2 Create a "Media Club" in collaboration with the commercial media*

This activity can be directly supportive of the project aims to address gender and minority issues. PATCB can specifically seek out commercial media representatives from organizations that write for women's groups or minority populations. That way the project will be sure to make these segments of Peruvian society aware of how IPR issues might affect them.

*SubAct 2.2.3 Conduct a study of the economic impact from registering an origin demarcation.*

PATCB might include in the SOW for this study a requirement that one example of an economic impact include a specific item of concern to women or minorities. Conducting research for examples from the region could make the impact more real. Brazil might have the best documented successes in this area. dTS could look into this if asked.

*Activity 2.3 Strengthening IPR*

*SubAct 2.3.1 Prepare material to improve the capacity of Judges to adjudicate IPR claims.*

As PATCB works with INDECOPI to have this material developed, it should seek to include some specific examples (possibly from other South American countries or even related to adjudication of American Indian claims) of how other places have identified/defined IPRs, and how they dealt with claims by indigenous groups.

*Recommended Activities for Component 2:*

INDECOPI is a very progressive well organized entity Ministry with a mission to protect the intellectual property of indigenous peoples. It has developed an e-filing system but has two possible obstacles to overcome in reaching and serving indigenous peoples: all its current information is in Spanish and indigenous groups are very distrustful of the national government right now.

*Activity 1.* To overcome the distrust, INDECOPI will need to work with sub-national and local groups, that supported past efforts to protect indigenous peoples' intellectual property rights, to get the message out to the rural areas about what it is trying to do and why. PATCB can support INDOCOPI's efforts to develop this outreach material in local dialects so it will be understood by the people INDECOPI is trying to help.

*Activity 2.* Related to implementing the UPOV Convention, INDECOPI will eventually want to be accessible by indigenous groups. It should provide information and, possibly later, e-registration forms on its web site in at least one or two local dialects. This can be an administrative and operational burden, but there is no better way to show a commitment than being able to interact with these groups in their own native dialect. PATCB can support this effort. Further, if appropriate, PATCB should assist INDECOPI address any domestic or international legal issue concerning the use of local dialects in dealing with IPR as opposed to the countries legal languages in the eyes of the courts.

## **2.3 Component 3: Improved Trade Facilitation and Market Access for MSMEs**

*Activity 3.1 Establish a baseline to facilitate project planning and monitoring*

If the baseline is concerned solely with the timeline and process of importing good, it will be gender neutral. However, if data is being collected on business users (such as the business size and nature of imports), then it would be use for the effort to collect whatever data exists on the gender or minority ownership of those businesses. It will be useful for PATCB to collect as much data on the situation of women and minority groups as available, or it will be exceeding difficult in the future for the PATCB to identify what impact it is having on those groups. If there are no hard data that can be collected, the baseline needs to verify the situation. If MPTE has data on business registrations by region and by owner, the baseline can identify this. Customs data on importers could be reviewed to determine if there is any gender or minority information captured. The greater the detail of existing information that the baseline can

identify, the greater the opportunity for PATCB to later demonstrate the impact changes in the import process might be having on women or minority owned businesses. Further, any regional breakdown of this data would be useful as the project moves into its implementation phases that will work at the regional and sub regional levels.

### *Activity 3.2 Simplify import procedures*

On the surface this would seem to be an activity that is gender neutral. However, PATCB should ensure that new procedures do not impose an extra burden on women or minority entrepreneurs. It can do this by including representatives from these groups in any workshops it holds with the business community to vet any new proposed procedures.

### *Activity 3.3 Create a Surety System*

This also seems to be gender neutral on the surface. However, PATCB must ask how women or minorities might be differentially affected by any system that is proposed. Vetting the proposed Surety System through Chambers of Commerce or other business associations that include women and/or minority entrepreneurs would be one good way of finding out if there are problems that have not been considered in the development of this system.

### *Activity 3.4 Create an Authorized Economic Operator program*

This would benefit all businesses in Peru, but most likely the larger ones that can afford the expense of creating a secure supply chain. Nevertheless, PATCB can assess the program components as they are being developed to ensure that no biases are being built into the system that would disadvantage women or minority business owners.

### *Recommended Activities for Component 3:*

There is only one activity recommended for this Component.

*Activity 1.* Engage Chambers of Commerce or other business associations in the process of vetting procedural changes that will affect the way its members can do business. Be sure that there are representatives from women and minority owned business in the process.

## **2.4 Component 4: Administrative Simplification for Business Registration**

This activity is a continuation of successful work under CRECER and MYPE Competitiva to simplify administrative procedures in registering a business at the municipal level. Therefore, the steps to expand this work are relatively straight forward.

### *Activity 4.1 Consolidate the existing products/processes*

The registration process itself should try to capture data on the gender of the owner separate from that of the day-to-day operator/manager. In many cases the ownership will be recorded under the

husband's name but the spouse will be responsible for the actual operations. Therefore it is important for the municipality to know the difference, especially if it will be providing services to these businesses. Knowing the gender of who to target for information/services will help improve their design and impact.

*Activity 4.2 Identify municipalities with which to work*

Here Principle # 6 will be applied. Since PATCB wants to ensure it is affecting Afro-Peruvians and indigenous groups, it must make sure that any selection criteria used for municipalities allow for the inclusion of these sub-populations.

*Activity 4.3 Improve business perceptions of municipal services*

It would be useful if PATCB can determine if there are different perceptions of municipal services by women or minority owned businesses from others. Women owned business tend to dominate the SME sector anywhere and to be informal, so the largest target of this activity will most likely be women owned/operated businesses. [dTS is seeking information on this in Peru.]

There are probably several NGOs here in Lima that work with informal sector entrepreneurs and who could advise PATCB on ways to improve the perception of these business operators concerning municipal services. Their insights would be very useful in developing material to execute this activity.

*Activity 4.4 Transfer the simplified procedures to Municipalities*

There are no specific gender issues in this activity.

*Recommended Activities for Component 4:*

*Activity 1.* PATCB must ensure that the criteria for choosing new municipalities with which to work, allow for the selection of areas that are serving large minority groups, including specifically Afro-Peruvians.

*Activity 2.* PATCB should assist the municipalities build an e-registration process that records the genders of the enterprise owner and the day-to-day manager. The purpose of this information is to better design services that the municipality will provide to these enterprises (such as how to create associations, how to create cooperatives for buying inputs, how and where to access credit, etc.). If possible the e-registration should also capture the minority status (or other minority designator such as first language or place of birth) identification of the owner and the manager. The municipality must explain why it is asking for this data and how it intends to use the information to better target services it will provide registered enterprises.

## 2.5 Component 5: Strengthened Medicine and Pharmaceutical Regulation

### *Activity 5.1 DIGEMID capacity building*

The focus of this activity is training of DIGEMID staff in reviewing drug marketing applications. PATCB should focus on ensuring that approvals require marketing material that will be used in rural areas include explanations on use and precautions in the major local dialect of the targeted area.

If targeted language material is impractical from a marketing perspective, then PATCB should work to have DIGEMID ensure that any written explanations of usage and warnings included with the drug be in at least two or three dialects in addition to Spanish. This will protect the maximum number of people who might use the drug.

### *Activity 5.2 Build DIGEMID's MIS*

There appears to be no specific gender or indigenous group issue here.

In general anything done to improve the quality and safety of drugs on the Peruvian market will benefit all Peruvians.

### *Activity 5.3 Raise public awareness of counterfeit drugs and DIGEMID regulations*

The proposed use of IPR media club meetings to raise public awareness in indigenous area needs to include journalists who can write/communicate in local dialects. This is the only way to ensure that indigenous people and organizations serving them are made aware of efforts of DIGEMID to improve the safety of medicines. Work with indigenous communities needs to be in as many local dialects as possible to reach as many disadvantaged groups as possible.

### *Recommended Activities for Component 5:*

There is only one activity recommended for this Component.

*Activity 1.* PATCB should ensure that DIGEMID's public awareness material (to inform the population of unsafe medicines or government regulations on the care, packaging or distribution of pharmaceuticals) is prepared in multiple local dialects for the greatest coverage of the population and the greatest impact.

## 2.6 Component 6: Increased Competitive Telecommunications Market

Basic work by OSIPTEL on regulations concerning competition should have no specific gender issues are indigenous concerns. Mentoring OSIPTEL on the economic impact of telecommunication regulations should try to present information that highlights gender roles in telecon usage and access issues faced by the indigenous population.

PATCB support to public efforts to expand access in rural and remote areas should be done in a way that does not stifle private sector initiatives. The Grameen Village Phone Program in Bangladesh is one example of a successful rural based approach. Making indigenous people aware of these efforts should be supported. Ensuring community participation in any proposed program for rural areas will greatly increase the probability of local support/acceptance and success. Successful programs in other countries to expand access in rural areas should be investigated for their applicability here in Peru.

### *Recommended Activity for Component 6:*

There is only one activity recommended for this Component.

*Activity 1.* PATCB should help OSIPTEL identify and support the involvement of indigenous organizations in any program to expand the access to and use of telecommunications in rural and remote areas.