

Annual Results Report

2024

Peru

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Peru is home to 1.6 million forcibly displaced Venezuelans, representing 3% of the country's population. Additionally, 6,774 individuals of various nationalities, including Venezuelan, have been recognized as refugees. Peru also hosts 539,983 asylum-seekers, the majority of whom are from Venezuela. In 2024, Peru launched a self-validation campaign to confirm active asylum claims and archive the remaining caseload; this will lead in 2025 to an updated figure of asylum-seekers.

Peru's response to the presence of Venezuelan nationals, which initially facilitated access to the country and legal residency, became more restrictive over time. In 2018, 89% of the Venezuelan population held legal status, but by 2022, this decreased to 65%. From 2018 to 2022, monetary poverty among the Venezuelan population increased from 10.5% to 31.6%, while extreme poverty in Venezuelan households rose from 2.3% to 10.9%.

In 2024, five changes in the operating context and the policy and legal frameworks significantly impacted refugees: 1) political and social tensions triggered nationwide protests, leading to disruptions in basic services. 2) worsening public safety prompted the declaration of a state of emergency in several regions and districts. The increased militarized police presence and curfews further restricted access to safe spaces. 3) xenophobic rhetoric surged, with Venezuelans and Colombians being scapegoated for crime, fueled by media and political discourse. 4) stricter law enforcement controls led to heightened discrimination in employment, housing, and public services. 5) Peru introduced new territorial access restrictions without incorporating international protection safeguards, and revoked humanitarian exceptions, limiting entry for individuals without valid documents. Access to housing became even more restricted, with fines imposed on hotels that fail to report the travel documents of foreign guests, and the country expedited the expulsion of undocumented foreigners.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Forcibly displaced people have access to the territory and to fair, and efficient protection systems that effectively address their specific needs.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.26%	22.95%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.20%	70.98%

In 2024, Peru hosted over 1.6 million people from Venezuela, including more than 539,983 asylum-seekers from various countries and 6,774 recognized refugees. Most individuals seeking international protection entered the country irregularly by land, as they lacked valid passports and did not meet visa requirements.

Asylum-seekers had access to Peru’s asylum system, with applications submitted online from anywhere in the country. However, registration was only conducted in Lima, and eligibility interviews took place virtually.

In 2024, new asylum applications tripled from 10,481 in 2023 to over 32,789. Peru’s asylum system remained under strain due to the high volume of applications. To improve efficiency, the government launched a validation exercise for cases submitted before 2024, reducing the backlog by more than 90% and facilitating faster case resolution for the 14,790 asylum-seekers who self-validated.

Refugees and asylum-seekers could move freely within Peru, but asylum-seekers faced difficulties due to the limited recognition of the government-issued asylum identification QR code. While they were generally protected from deportation and refoulement, many refugees struggled with documentation issues, making it difficult to prove their legal status.

Peru’s legal framework remained aligned with the 1951 Refugee Convention, its 1967 Protocol, and the 1984 Cartagena Declaration. Peru is committed to international refugee law, and there is an opportunity to further strengthen its implementation to enhance protection and efficiency. At the II Global Refugee Forum, Peru committed to establishing statelessness determination procedures and integrating forcibly displaced and stateless persons into national statistics, promoting their inclusion in public policies and programmes.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Forcibly displaced people meet their basic needs and access specialized services with dignity.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.1 Proportion of people living below the national poverty line		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.10%	32.10%
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.03%	17.32%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58.27%	88.13%

The percentage of Venezuelan nationals with legal residency and documentation has declined from 90% in 2018, to 44% by 2024. Without documentation, individuals face greater obstacles in exercising their rights safely. The lack of documentation increases the risk of arbitrary detention, sexual violence, trafficking, and other human rights violations, and limits access to formal employment, housing, healthcare, and education. Discrimination and a lack of awareness further exacerbate barriers to essential services.

Barriers to formal employment and academic accreditation remain significant. While 82% of the Venezuelan population in Peru are employed, 80% work in the informal economy. Additionally, despite 75.3% express their intention to stay in the country, only 8% have validated their academic credentials. From 2018 to 2022, monetary poverty among Venezuelans increased from 10.5% to 31.6%, while extreme poverty rose from 2.3% to 10.9%. Ensuring access to legal status and long-term documentation is essential for socio-economic integration and for reducing the number living in poverty.

Access to basic services has improved, though gaps remain. In 2022, Venezuelan nationals' access to the national health system increased by 18.5%. Similarly, the percentage of Venezuelan children enrolled in school rose from 38% in 2018 to 65% in 2022. However, an estimated 67,000 remain out of school. Women and girls face greater health and safety risks compared to their Peruvian peers. Reports of violence against women and girls increased from 9.5% in 2018 to 15.3% in 2022.

Peru has strengthened its efforts to include refugees and other forcibly displaced people in national statistical exercises. In 2024, the government conducted household surveys to assess poverty levels among Venezuelan families and data collection initiatives by the Ministry of Social Inclusion and local governments helped integrate vulnerable Venezuelan households into social protection programmes.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

An increasing number of forcibly displaced people are self-reliant, able to support their families, and actively engaged in social participation within their communities, particularly in advancing gender equality.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.70%	73.25%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67.25%	87.80%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.06%	53.25%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38.42%	28.02%

Forced displacement leave people highly vulnerable, especially when they are unable to participate in decisions about their lives, work, or study. This vulnerability is even greater for women and girls, who face additional disadvantages. Integration challenges, along with barriers to documentation, basic services, labor markets, and financial inclusion, hinder refugees' ability to fully participate in and contribute to their host communities. Additionally, public support for Venezuelan nationals in Peru has declined due to misconceptions linking their presence to worsening public safety.

Children's access to education improved, with approximately 65% enrolled in primary school in 2022. Refugee and asylum-seeking children performed well academically; however, only those with legal residency and documentation received formal accreditation upon completing primary and secondary education. Access to higher education remained extremely limited, with less than 1% of the Venezuelan population in Peru able to enroll, primarily due to the scarcity of spots in public universities and strict documentation requirements.

The presence of Venezuelan nationals in Peru has positively contributed to the country's macroeconomic stability. Their financial impact exceeded the fiscal cost of their stay, accounting for more than 1% of Peru's GDP. Financial inclusion among the Venezuelan population has also improved, with 53.7% having access to bank accounts in 2022, an increase of 10% compared to 2018, driven largely by the growing use of electronic wallets.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Forcibly displaced people have access to third-country solutions, including resettlement and diversified complementary pathways, in accordance with their specific needs.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	562	1,264
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	10
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,437	1,274

Despite the expectations surrounding the 2024 general elections, conditions in Venezuela remained challenging. As a result, most Venezuelan nationals in Peru expressed their intention to stay, with 75.3% planning to remain in the country. However, most lacked a valid residency permit. Of the estimated 1.6 million Venezuelan nationals in Peru, only 351,443 hold a valid residency. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) granted temporary residency to more than 200 newly recognized refugees and extended the residency to over 1,600 previously recognized refugees, ensuring access to migration documentation and enabling their access to public services while maintaining protection from refoulement. In the first six months of 2024, 43 individuals were naturalized. Documentation requirements to apply for naturalization presented barriers to most refugees.

Overall, 1,264 refugees departed on resettlement in three countries: the United States of America (1,025), Canada (179) and Australia (60). Resettlement submissions rose by 81% compared to 2023, with 2,745 individuals submitted to Finland, Canada, and the United States of America. Resettlement acceptances increased by 98%, with 1,795 individuals approved.

The MoFA initiated steps to recognize stateless individuals, with UNHCR providing technical support in drafting a national Statelessness Status Determination (SSD) procedure. The proposal, under government review, lays the foundation for an official mechanism. Once operational, the SSD procedure will grant humanitarian residency to applicants and provide a legal pathway to residency for recognized stateless individuals.

These efforts represent significant progress toward durable solutions, enhancing access to a broad range of rights and fostering greater stability for forcibly displaced and stateless individuals in Peru.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Peru faces significant challenges in providing durable solutions for forcibly displaced persons. Limited legal pathways hinder integration, with asylum-seekers experiencing long waits due to CEPR's case-by-case adjudication and restrictive refugee criteria. The CEPR's absence at borders limits access to the asylum system. Restrictive regularization requirements prevent access to residence permits and services. Humanitarian Migration Status also remains precarious, with status lost if asylum claims are denied.

Access to services is a major hurdle. Asylum-seekers are excluded from public healthcare (SIS), facing unaffordable costs while the system is overwhelmed. Educational barriers persist due to limited school slots and discrimination. Housing access is constrained by legal requirements such as the Foreigner ID Card, and high rental costs.

Formal employment remains scarce due to hiring quotas, high taxes on non-residents, and barriers limiting foreign workforce participation. Skilled professionals face long credential recognition delays. With 70% of workers in informal jobs, displaced persons face job instability and lack labor rights.

Resettlement efforts are constrained by limited recognition of Cartagena-based claims. Despite an increase in departures, over 1,200 cases remain pending due to bureaucratic delays, namely due to lack of regular status or exit authorization for children in single-headed families. Labour mobility programmes are progressing slowly, with only 10 of 43 selected candidates departing in 2024.

To address these challenges, UNHCR advocates for expanded eligibility, faster regularization processes, and a stronger CEPR presence at borders. Ongoing partnerships with the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education aim to remove hiring quotas, expedite credential recognition, and improve workforce integration. Expanding resettlement criteria and promoting local integration through policy reforms are essential to ensuring long-term solutions.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR worked closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR) to support the implementation of the country's pledges made at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum. This collaboration helped reduce asylum backlogs, reopen the CEPR office in Lima (closed since 2020), and draft a bill to establish a statelessness determination mechanism.

UNHCR's strong partnership with the Ombudsperson's Office was crucial in monitoring access to territory and advocating for refugee rights. Collaboration with the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) ensured refugees and other individuals under UNHCR's mandate received appropriate documentation. UNHCR also partnered with the National Institute of Statistics (INEI) to include forcibly displaced persons in household surveys and the upcoming 2025 Census.

The GTRM, co-led by UNHCR and IOM, coordinated 133 partners, including 24 refugee-led organizations, fostering multi-sectoral engagement. Additionally, UNHCR participated in the Humanitarian National Network to address climate hazards and promote the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons in contingency

plans and response programmes.

UNHCR also strengthened labor mobility and resettlement pathways through partnerships with Canada, Finland, and the United States of America. Advocacy with Peruvian authorities reduced exit formalities for single-parent families and streamlined visa and work permit processes.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Government institutions enhanced the management of asylum procedures, implemented alternative stay mechanisms, and issued documentation certifying the migratory status of forcibly displaced people.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.50%	100.00%	18.23%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.75%	100.00%	99.63%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.70%	95.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32,879
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	475

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR supported the Peruvian government in processing the asylum backlog of over 508,449 applications, most of which were submitted between 2017 and 2020. UNHCR helped develop an online self-validation platform within the State's asylum registration system and launched a national outreach campaign that delivered over 1 million messages. 14,790 individuals confirmed their intent to continue their asylum claims, allowing the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR) to prioritize self-validated active cases and establish a filing mechanism for non-validated applicants.

In border regions, training for 400 border officials enhanced institutional capacity to identify and refer asylum-seekers. UNHCR and its partners conducted regular border monitoring to assess protection needs and provide targeted assistance. On average, 74% of those interviewed were Venezuelan nationals, followed by approximately 15% from Colombia. In Madre de Dios, at the border with Brazil, most assisted by UNHCR were from outside the continent. UNHCR also maintained regular coordination with the Ombudsperson's Office and supported its expanded presence in border areas to help safeguard the rights

of forcibly displaced people.

UNHCR and its partners provided 42,310 legal assistance services and 12,826 legal orientations to forcibly displaced individuals. Additionally, UNHCR collaborated with the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) to facilitate the issuance of 16,500 special residency permits for individuals whose 1-year permits granted in the 2023 regularization process were to expire. This achievement strengthened their access to health, education, and social protection programmes, enhancing their opportunities for local integration. To further improve support for vulnerable groups, UNHCR is reviewing its protection and community-based strategies to better identify and assist those in greatest need.

UNHCR trained over 600 staff from NGOs, faith-based organizations, and community groups, improving their ability to identify and refer individuals in need of protection. UNHCR renewed its collaboration with the Judiciary Branch by organizing a training for 70 judges and a conference on international and regional standards for international protection with 36 judges participating. A key milestone was the launch of the first cohort of 10 refugee women as para-legal advisors within the Judiciary Advisors Programme. Finally, in partnership with Veneactiva, UNHCR developed a legal booklet to equip community organizations with essential resources for handling family and employment-related cases more effectively.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Government and NGOs strengthened their capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to gender-based violence.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.71%	85.00%	59.28%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.83%	100.00%	90.83%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Others of Concern	41
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	605

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) provided support to 168,492 survivors of violence against women and children in 2024, including 2,685 forcibly displaced: a 11% decrease from the previous year. Of these cases, 78% involved Venezuelan nationals, and 87.1% of those assisted were women.

UNHCR provided technical support to MIMP by conducting a survey on refugee survivors of violence access to Women's Emergency Centers (CEMs), which offer temporary shelter and specialized services. The survey resulted in recommendations for a more structured response tailored to the needs of survivors. The findings highlighted areas for improvement in specialized service delivery and strengthened

interagency coordination between MIMP and other state entities. Additionally, UNHCR donated household supplies to three temporary shelters to enhance living conditions for women survivors of violence and their children.

In 2024, UNHCR and its partners provided direct support to 646 refugee survivors of violence against women and girls, offering emergency shelter, psychosocial, legal and financial assistance. Of those assisted, 91% reported satisfaction with case management. Additionally, 59% reported knowing how to access services, demonstrating the effectiveness of targeted outreach.

To further strengthen protection efforts, UNHCR trained 887 government officials, humanitarian actors, and community members on violence prevention, case management, and international protection. In Tumbes, the PROTEGEMOSS Program enhanced the response capacity of 45 officials from key institutions, including Program Aurora, health and education authorities, and the Prosecutor's Office. This led to a 13% increase in knowledge of survivor-centered approaches and multi-agency coordination.

At the policy level, UNHCR contributed to Peru's Gender Roundtable for International Cooperation (MESAGEN), co-led by the Spanish Embassy and UN Women, advocating for the inclusion of refugee survivors in national violence response policies.

Community engagement efforts expanded awareness and assistance through services days organized by UNHCR and its partners, including institutional counterparts, in the districts hosting the highest number of refugees, doubling participation from 400 to 800 people. UNHCR also supported self-care and empowerment workshops for 14 refugee women leaders in Tacna and facilitated a self-defense workshop for 21 refugee and Peruvian women, strengthening their capacity to prevent and report violence.

To reinforce its Zero Tolerance Policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), UNHCR trained 108 individuals, including staff, partners, and refugee community. As part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign on violence against women, UNHCR collaborated with government institutions and civil society in public events and training sessions, further strengthening national awareness and violence prevention efforts.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Government and NGOs have strengthened their capacity to adhere to child protection standards.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.92%	85.00%	63.79%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.07%	25.00%	14.74%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.92%	100.00%	39.17%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	347

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, the Government's Special Child Protection Units (UPEs) assisted 27,395 children and adolescents at risk, including 1,271 refugee children. Residential Care Centers (CARs) provided shelter to 182 displaced children, with 42 (23%) placed for adoption, underscoring the growing protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). These figures highlight the State's increasing role in providing care and long-term solutions, highlighting the need for stronger institutional coordination and specialized approaches.

To support institutional child protection efforts, UNHCR trained 561 state officials and partners across seven regions. This included 181 UPE officials trained on the UPE Protocol for Refugee and Migrant Children, ensuring tailored interventions in Lima, Tacna, Tumbes, and Ica. Additionally, UNHCR conducted focus group discussions with 55 UPE officials, leading to a report shared with MIMP that identified case management gaps and provided recommendations to optimize services.

Further capacity-building efforts included training officials from MIMP, DEMUNA, and the National Police on identifying and protecting displaced children, improving response mechanisms and specialized assistance. UNHCR also donated recreational equipment to UPEs, expanding child-friendly spaces and ensuring safe environments. These initiatives strengthened the State's ability to respond effectively, mitigate risks, and promote long-term protection pathways.

UNHCR's direct case management supported 384 children at risk (64% of identified cases), ensuring referrals to education, health, and protection services. Among them, 94 unaccompanied or separated children (39% of total UASC cases) were referred to UPEs, benefiting from a Standard Operating Procedure that guides best interests' determinations and economic assistance. This contributed to greater institutional consistency in UASC case management and improved decision-making on legal and protection status.

Access to essential services improved significantly. In 2023, only 18 refugee children were enrolled in the Qali Warma school feeding program and the National Health Insurance System (SIS). Through advocacy, monitoring, and awareness-raising efforts, this number increased to 76,810 in 2024, a 426% rise. This reflects the State's growing capacity to integrate displaced children into protection systems and expand access to food security and healthcare.

To further promote awareness and inclusion, UNHCR organized events for World Children's Day and International Girls' Day, engaging children and families with rights-based messaging. These initiatives helped reduce stigma and strengthen child protection networks.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

An increasing number of forcibly displaced people are self-reliant, able to support their families, and actively engaged in social participation within their communities, particularly in advancing gender equality.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Moderate
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		100.00%	46.94%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.82%	80.00%	76.54%
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Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	146
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
Others of Concern	10,149
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87,840

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR supported refugee-led organizations (RLOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) demonstrated greater sustainability, with many, particularly women-led groups, securing independent funding and expanding community initiatives. Notably, 77% of women in forcibly displaced communities took on leadership roles, increasing participation in decision-making and strengthening local integration efforts. A female refugee-led organization supported by UNHCR spearheaded a regional platform advocating for stronger mechanisms to combat violence as part of the Cartagena+40 process. Reports indicate that organizations strengthened through UNHCR grants deepened their engagement with host communities, enhancing the identification of vulnerable individuals, providing immediate guidance, and facilitating referrals to State programmes.

UNHCR expanded national feedback mechanisms, offering forcibly displaced persons multiple channels to express concerns and receive timely responses. In 2024, 46.9% of individuals assisted by UNHCR and partners accessed these mechanisms, ensuring a safe space for feedback. An internal annual report compiled complaints and recommendations, leading to targeted improvements in orientation and information services. The interagency toll-free hotline, InfoContigo, alongside email and in-person services, enabled real-time service adjustments and stronger community engagement. InfoContigo handled over 13,485 calls in 2024, of which most came from new users, primarily female Venezuelan nationals. More than half of the inquiries sought general guidance, while the remainder required direct referrals to IOM, UNHCR, or WFP. The increased use of feedback channels contributed to quicker resolution of service gaps, enhancing access to essential support programmes.

At the grassroots level, forcibly displaced persons and host communities engaged in structured focus group discussions, with 146 individuals participating in regional assessments across all UNHCR operational areas. These discussions provided critical insights into community needs, directly shaping targeted programming. Additionally, the expansion of sports-based initiatives, such as strengthened sports schools, fostered social cohesion and youth engagement. Participation increased across age groups, with integrated protection services helping at-risk youth build stronger community bonds and reduce social tensions.

UNHCR enhanced its presence in local outreach events, including day fairs, to provide direct assistance and guidance to both refugees and host communities. These regular interactions ensure up-to-date assessments of evolving challenges and priority needs, allowing for more responsive and impactful programming.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Forcibly displaced people have access to assistance and services that meet their basic needs, while addressing gaps in State protection services

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.83%	6.00%	2.17%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.49%	100.00%	89.88%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
Others of Concern	1,188
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,981
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
Host Community	1,603
Others of Concern	7,864
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27,439

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR provided case management support to 3,842 families, with 2,802 receiving direct support to cover basic needs, mitigate protection risks and support integration. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) results indicated that the assistance was mainly used for food (38%), rent (35%), and health and medical needs (12%). For urgent cases, a direct material support for protection was activated within 24 hours, ensuring immediate assistance for high-risk individuals. In 2024, the use of the Biometric Identity Management System became mandatory for beneficiaries, strengthening fraud prevention and ensuring more efficient distribution. Among assisted families, 99.3% reported improved living conditions, 92% met their basic needs, and 97.2% experienced reduced stress levels.

In Tacna, Tumbes, and Arequipa, temporary hotel accommodations provided critical relief for those in extreme vulnerability. Of those transitioning out of shelters, 42% secured formal rental agreements, facilitating longer-term housing stability.

Access to education expanded through four agreements signed with education units in Lima, Tumbes, and Tacna. Infrastructure support benefited 1,389 students, including forcibly displaced children, in Lima and Tacna. Schools receiving support saw a 12% increase in attendance and a 9% rise in completion rates among displaced students.

Health outcomes improved, with 1,191 individuals gaining access to SIS health insurance. UNHCR equipped 18 health centers to better serve displaced and host communities. In Tacna, five Community Mental Health Centers enhanced their capacity to provide psychosocial care. 366 people were referred to

state healthcare services. Following UNHCR-led advocacy alongside UNAIDS, IOM, WHO, and government partners, SIS coverage was extended to undocumented foreigners with HIV and tuberculosis. Additionally, more than 76,000 displaced children were integrated into the Qali Warma school feeding program, leading to improved nutrition, attendance, and academic performance.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Forcibly displaced people have access to decent employment opportunities and financial services.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.93%	60.00%	71.01%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.89%	50.00%	4.67%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Host Community	29
Others of Concern	6
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,794

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR significantly improved access to economic inclusion for forcibly displaced people. The proportion of individuals earning between USD 277 and USD 540 increased from 43.17% to 54.96%. UNHCR also supported a rise in formal employment placements, assisting 263 displaced individuals in securing formal employment. Additionally, 44% of 285 credential-validated professionals transitioned into formal employment. Among these, 78% reported improved well-being, and 57% were able to save money, boosting their financial resilience.

To address skill gaps and enhance labor market integration, 201 individuals completed technical training in administration, customer service, and digital marketing, with 47% securing employment in related fields. Impact assessments showed that 93% of participants experienced professional growth, and 96% were motivated to pursue further training. Work-life balance also improved, with a 5% reduction in workdays per week and an 8.9% decrease in overtime shifts for employed individuals.

Efforts to facilitate credential recognition led to 285 displaced professionals obtaining validation from the government's education authorities, allowing them to access higher-paying and formal employment. This intervention improved job alignment, with 26% of validated professionals securing positions matching their qualifications, and 78% reporting a positive impact on their careers and families. UNHCR also trained 419

employers to promote inclusive hiring practices, increasing private sector engagement in refugee employment.

Entrepreneurial self-reliance expanded as 123 individuals received business development training, with 14 progressing to business accelerators, enhancing their operational and financial sustainability. Increased access to formalization pathways resulted in a rise in tax identification (RUC) registrations, improving the legal standing of displaced entrepreneurs.

Collaboration with private sector actors and government institutions was key to advancing economic inclusion. The “Inclusive Enterprises” initiative, led with CEDRO, CONFIEP, and PADF, formally recognized 17 companies for adopting good refugee hiring practices, strengthening employer participation. The Financial Inclusion Committee, coordinated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) alongside SBS, SNM, and ILO, updated national guidelines to expand refugee access to banking and credit opportunities.

Furthermore, discussions with the Ministry of Labor advanced plans to facilitate refugee participation in public employment programmes, enhancing access to sustainable income opportunities. These multi-sector efforts helped bridge the gap between livelihood programmes, formal employment, and financial inclusion, fostering long-term resilience for forcibly displaced persons in Peru.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

UNHCR and its partners have strengthened their capacity enabling more efficient procedures for resettlement and complementary pathways .and complementary pathways.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,532	3,130	2,745

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Resettlement submissions increased by 80%, with 2,745 individuals submitted, while labor mobility departures rose by 400%. The resettlement acceptance rate reached 98%, one of the highest in the region, highlighting the quality of submissions and effective prioritization. Venezuelans made up 95% of submissions, followed by Cubans and Colombians. Of those submitted, 51% were survivors of violence and torture, and 47% had legal and physical protection needs.

UNHCR enhanced identification efforts by improving screening methods and prioritization criteria. Targeted outreach expanded beyond major urban centers, ensuring a more inclusive selection process. The internal resettlement process was streamlined, reducing the time from case creation to submission from 54 days in 2023 to 41 days in 2024. This efficiency enabled pre-screening for 7,700 individuals and full resettlement interviews for 3,400.

Post-submission support was essential for maintaining processing continuity. UNHCR facilitated travel and financial assistance for IOM pre-screening, medical evaluations, and USCIS circuit rides, ensuring that cases progressed regardless of their initial location. This support reduced attrition rates and improved case outcomes. Additionally, remote follow-ups strengthened engagement, preventing delays and reinforcing protection safeguards.

In labor mobility, UNHCR and partners piloted an initiative to enhance formal employment prospects abroad. The program included talent catalog promotion, employer matching, and visa/travel support. In 2024, 113 candidates entered the program, 43 received job offers, and 10 relocated to Canada. While small-scale, the initiative demonstrated the viability of labor mobility as an alternative durable solution and highlighted the importance of employer engagement.

UNHCR played a key role in expanding and diversifying pathways. The scaling of the Durable Solutions Unit, improved identification, and faster processing contributed to more effective resettlement and labor mobility initiatives. Targeted stakeholder engagement ensured candidates were efficiently matched and could access the necessary documentation and travel arrangements.

Other stakeholders, including resettlement countries like Canada, Finland, and the United States of America, maintained high intake levels. IOM was instrumental in pre-departure logistics, including medical screenings and briefings. Employer networks facilitated labor mobility placements, fostering economic inclusion opportunities for refugees.

These efforts significantly expanded durable solutions for refugees in Peru. The high acceptance rate and improved processing efficiency suggest that continued investment in identification, case management, and post-submission support will further enhance access to resettlement and complementary pathways, ensuring long-term stability for those in need.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2024)	Actual(2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2024)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Others of Concern	697
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12,115
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
Host Community	70
Others of Concern	934
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,158

10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Host Community	2,863
Others of Concern	402
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,349
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Host Community	2,602
Others of Concern	1,707
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,266
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR's programming was inclusive. UNHCR systematically collected and analyzed disaggregated data on sex, age, disability, and ethnicity, with the goal of tailoring interventions to the diverse profiles of forcibly displaced people in Peru. UNHCR conducted ten participatory assessments in 8 regions and 9 cities. 97% of the people consulted were Venezuelan nationals and 3% from other countries. 54% of the people consulted were women; 33% were children and youth; 13% LGBTIQ people, and 24% reported to have special needs.

UNHCR strengthened community participation by directly consulting forcibly displaced communities through partnerships with 74% of women-led community-based and faith-based organizations. UNHCR improved feedback and complaint mechanisms nationwide, providing accessible channels for community engagement and implementing updated standard operating procedures to ensure responsiveness and accountability. In 2024, the interagency toll-free hotline InfoContigo responded to 13,485 calls, out of which 3,427 sought orientations on State and humanitarian services and access to rights. Furthermore, UNHCR strengthened its cooperation with the UN system, participating in working groups to identify gaps and explore potential actions to promote inclusion.

UNHCR prioritized the participation and leadership of forcibly displaced women and girls across all interventions. Women made up the majority in participatory assessments (54%) and community leadership roles (77%). Advocacy and programming focused on addressing violence against women and girls and ensuring access to essential services. These efforts underscored UNHCR's commitment to protecting the rights and dignity of women and girls, while promoting their active engagement in decision-making processes.

Section 3: Resources

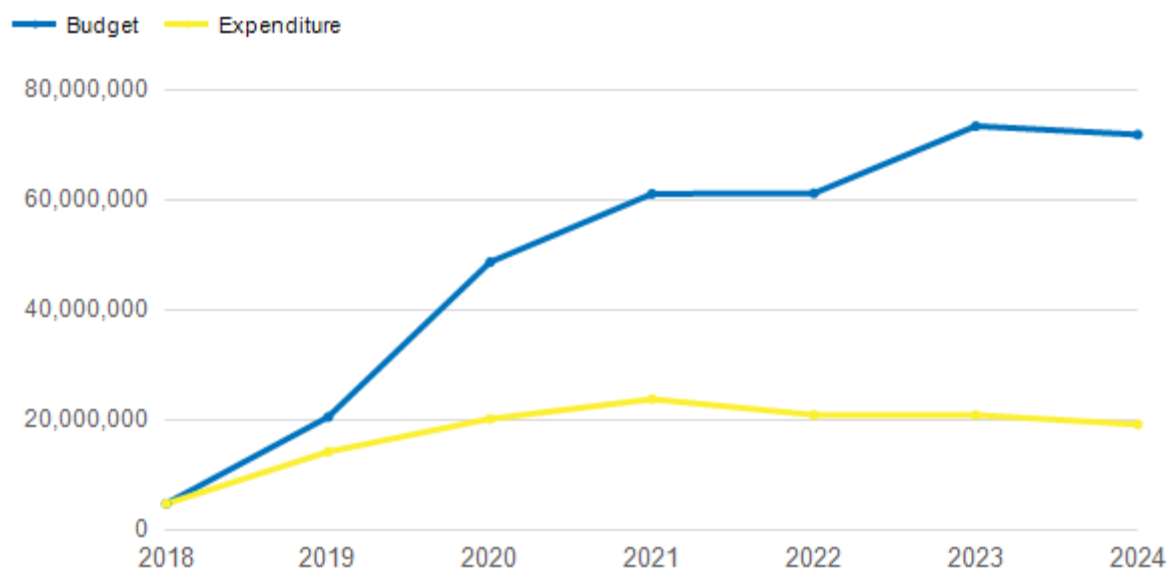
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

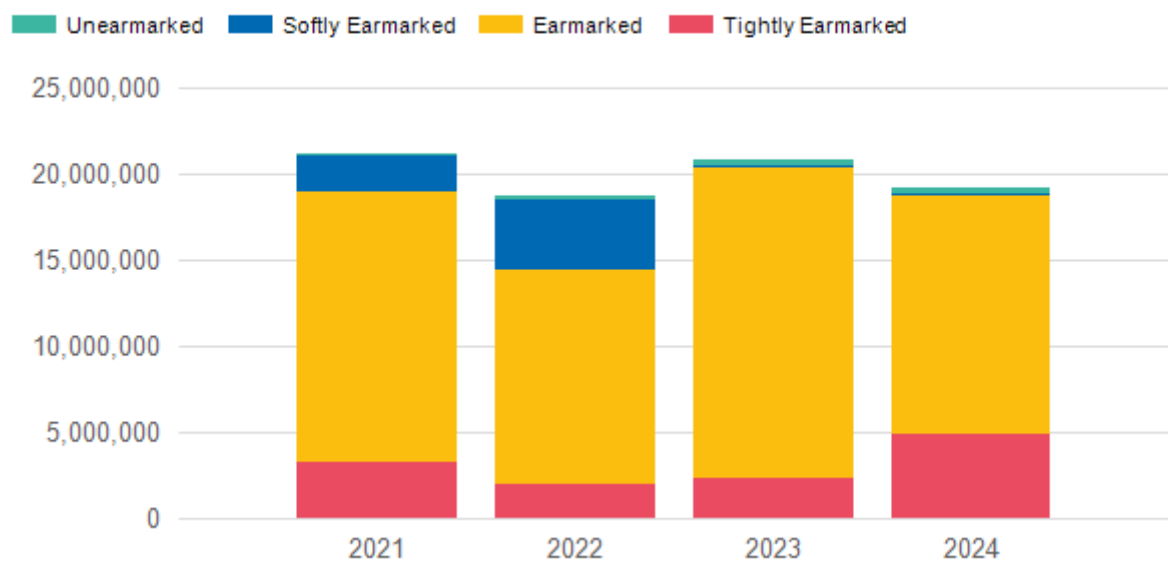
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	15,491,776	6,920,110	44.67%	6,807,482	98.37%
IA2: Assist	26,980,051	5,512,937	20.43%	5,512,937	100.00%
IA3: Empower	25,701,345	4,853,437	18.88%	4,853,437	100.00%
IA4: Solve	3,605,260	1,961,347	54.40%	1,961,347	100.00%
Total	71,778,432	19,247,830	26.82%	19,135,202	99.41%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	6,390,981	4,824,004	75.48%	4,711,376	97.67%
OA4: GBV	4,598,421	1,115,643	24.26%	1,115,643	100.00%
OA5: Children	4,502,374	980,462	21.78%	980,462	100.00%
OA7: Community	5,359,266	1,891,287	35.29%	1,891,287	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	26,980,051	5,512,937	20.43%	5,512,937	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	18,712,474	1,594,431	8.52%	1,594,431	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	3,605,260	1,961,347	54.40%	1,961,347	100.00%
EA20: External	1,629,605	1,367,719	83.93%	1,367,719	100.00%
Total	71,778,432	19,247,830	26.82%	19,135,202	99.41%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

Throughout 2024, UNHCR maintained a robust operational presence in Peru, ensuring strategic coverage across key regions. Field offices in Tacna and Tumbes monitored the southern and northern borders, respectively, while maintaining an operational presence Arequipa and Desaguadero. The Trujillo and Madre de Dios offices were closed, and their activities were transitioned to partners, while a new presence was established in Ica. Field Office Lima retained responsibility for over 45 districts, covering approximately 1 million people under UNHCR’s mandate. The Country Office coordinated efforts nationwide.

UNHCR prioritized resource allocation to keep field offices operational and ensure ongoing support for key

areas. Building strong partnerships with local authorities was a key part of field activities.

Safety and security were key priorities, with investments made in an electric generator, satellite phones, and infrastructure upgrades. Additionally, designated focal points received first aid training to enhance emergency preparedness. Accessibility improvements were also implemented to create a more inclusive workspace.

A significant portion of the administrative budget was allocated to retaining temporary resettlement positions, which were essential for achieving the operation's quota.

In 2024, UNHCR secured new funding from the Republic of Korea, expanding its donor base. Efforts to diversify funding included a feasibility study mission from KOICA and a local fundraising contribution from COSUDE (Switzerland), reinforcing financial sustainability.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Protection: UNHCR has enhanced the protection response of the central government and humanitarian actors to the forced displacement of the Venezuelan population. However, further efforts are needed to reinforce the refugee narrative and advance the implementation of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration nationwide.

Asylum system: UNHCR has strengthened the response capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR). However, the legal and policy frameworks established in 2002 are no longer adequate to ensure a fair and efficient asylum system. Peru's legal framework must be updated to reflect the current operational realities. Additionally, the national asylum system remains heavily reliant on UNHCR's support and faces challenges in maintaining its efficiency.

Coordination: The Refugees and Migrants Working Group (GTRM), established by UNHCR and IOM in 2018, has become a model of effective coordination, bringing together humanitarian actors to strengthen response efforts. However, greater integration with government-led initiatives is needed to build national capacities and ensure the sustainability of the humanitarian response.

Communication: In 2024, UNHCR reviewed the communication strategy. However, resources and expertise are required to implement the strategy and develop targeted messages about access to the asylum system, to rights and services, and the role of different actors.

Discrimination and xenophobia: UNHCR needs to redouble efforts to promote a culture of integration by highlighting the contributions of the Venezuelan population to the country's development while addressing social rejection exacerbated by public perceptions that associate Venezuelan migration with crime.

Resources: Additional funds enabled a rapid expansion of the response. However, available funding does not keep up with the growing needs, limiting the establishment of a strong territorial presence, particularly in Lima and border regions.



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