

Annual Results Report

2025

Peru

Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

Contact us

www.unhcr.org

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.

Downloaded date: 08/05/2026

Table of Contents

Section 1: Context and Overview

- 1.1 - Changes to the Operational Context
- 1.2 - Progress Against the Desired Impact
- 1.3 - Challenges to Achieving Impacts
- 1.4 - Collaboration and Partnerships

Section 2: Results

- 2.1 - Outcomes and Achievements
- 2.2 - Age, Gender and Diversity

Section 3: Resources

- 3.1 - Financial Data
- 3.2 - Resources Overview

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Peru continued to be one of the region's principal host countries for displaced populations in 2025, including an estimated 1.6 million Venezuelans as well as smaller communities from Colombia, Ecuador, and Haiti. According to the 2024 National Household Survey of the Venezuelan Population (ENAHOPV), the intention to remain in Peru rose markedly, with 93 per cent of Venezuelans indicating a desire to stay, reflecting a 17.6 point increase since 2022. This trend underscored both the protracted nature of displacement and the importance of long-term, nationally anchored inclusion policies.

The broader political context was shaped by institutional transitions in the lead-up to the 2026 general elections. Public security remained at the forefront of national debate, and repeated states of emergency in Lima and key border regions created an increasingly complex operating environment. Despite these pressures, macroeconomic conditions remained broadly stable, with GDP growth reaching 3.4 per cent and steady improvements reflected in a Human Development Index of 0.662. However, socioeconomic disparities persisted, with 28 per cent of Venezuelans living below the poverty line, highlighting the continuing barriers faced by displaced populations in accessing livelihoods and basic services.

Policy and regulatory changes in 2025 significantly influenced the protection landscape. The shift to in-person asylum applications strengthened safeguards but created new access challenges, with the government reporting over 556,000 asylum-seekers and sustained demand throughout the year. The Government's regularization initiative in September enabled 13,500 people to formalize their stay, though an estimated 700,000 individuals remained in an irregular situation. Additional adjustments in border management, nationality, and international cooperation contributed to a more restrictive operating environment, reinforcing the importance of continued engagement to preserve protection space.

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 (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.95%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.98%	82.27%

Peru's protection environment was shaped by policy and regulatory developments. In March, the asylum procedure shifted from a virtual system to an in-person modality. Under the revised approach, applications were submitted at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs offices across 13 regions or at the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR, the national authority in charge of the refugee status determination) service points located within four UNHCR Protection Spaces in Lima. This adjustment enabled asylum-seekers to engage with the protection system either shortly after arrival or closer to their place of residence, further strengthening safeguards against refoulement. Ensuring the prompt issuance of asylum-seeker certificates remained particularly important, as timely documentation provides immediate legal recognition, reduces exposure to arbitrary detention or removal, and offers an essential layer of protection against the risk of refoulement.

Although no broad regularization initiatives were introduced after 2024 and access to territory for Venezuelan nationals remained constrained, certain foreign nationals were nevertheless able to obtain documentation through targeted administrative measures. The National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) authorized individuals who had previously held Temporary Stay Permits or residence status, as well as children and adolescents who were enrolled in school, to obtain or renew residence permits.

In this evolving context, access to accurate and timely information remained essential for reducing protection risks. Individuals were able to obtain guidance on asylum procedures and mobility considerations in Lima, Tacna, Tumbes, and Madre de Dios. These services played a critical role in helping people understand their protection options, the implications of irregular status, and the legal pathways available to support safer movement. Over the course of the year, 35,749 individuals received legal assistance, and an additional 13,150 people benefited from orientation at border points.

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 (2025)
2.1 Proportion of people living below the national poverty line		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.10%	27.69%
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.32%	27.12%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.13%	91.04%
-----------------------------	--------	--------

The socioeconomic situation of Venezuelan nationals in Peru showed gradual improvement, with reductions in both monetary poverty and vulnerability. Monetary poverty declined by 2.3 percentage points and vulnerability by 4.9 points. Nonetheless, one in three Venezuelans remained at high risk of falling into poverty, reflecting the continued prevalence of unstable incomes and limited savings capacity. Labour market conditions remained a key driver of this fragility: although labour force participation was high, overall economic participation declined by 3.2 percentage points, and an estimated 91 per cent of employed Venezuelans continued to work in the informal sector. This high level of informality constrained access to stable earnings, social protection, and pathways to longer-term resilience.

Enrolment of Venezuelan children and adolescents in public schools continued to increase, demonstrating sustained demand for education. However, some families continued to face challenges securing placements, partly due to limited vacancies and varying documentation practices at the school level. In 2025, the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) advanced the Safe Future Programme, which supports the issuance of foreigner ID cards for undocumented children enrolled in educational institutions, thereby facilitating access to essential services.

Access to the Comprehensive Health Insurance System (SIS) for Venezuelan nationals holding a foreigner ID card also continued to expand. SIS affiliation increased from 20 per cent in 2022 to 43 per cent in 2024, signalling important progress while underscoring remaining coverage gaps. Strengthening awareness of affiliation criteria, referral mechanisms, and follow-up within Regional Health Directorates remains essential to improving access to public health services for forcibly displaced individuals. However, asylum-seekers remain excluded from SIS, as their provisional documentation does not yet qualify them for enrolment, highlighting a continued barrier to health coverage for this population.

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 (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.25%	73.82%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.80%	61.40%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.25%	43.20%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.02%	42.47%

UNHCR worked closely with local actors, including community-based and refugee-led organizations to strengthen resilience, support social cohesion, and foster local integration. In Lima, assistance to a network of 30 organizations facilitated orientation services, the identification and referral of people with specific needs, and community-led initiatives promoting peaceful coexistence.

Female-led organizations played a central role in empowering refugee women. With UNHCR's support, the

Lima-based refugee-led organization, Asociación por la Protección de Población Vulnerable, implemented the fourth edition of the “Boss Woman” programme, aimed at building women’s leadership and reinforcing the prevention of violence against women and girls. Sixty-seven refugee women completed the programme, reporting increased understanding of gender-based violence risks, prevention mechanisms, and response pathways. The initiative also strengthened community support networks and broadened access to protection information.

Throughout 2025, UNHCR and partners organized more than 133 decentralized service fairs. These fairs facilitated access to services with local governments, playing an important coordinating role. Through these joint efforts, more than 6,900 refugees, asylum-seekers, and members of host communities received assistance, contributing to stronger linkages between displaced populations, local authorities, and essential public services.

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 (2025)
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,264	153
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,274	6,818

Local integration remains the most viable and sustainable solution for refugees in Peru. Given that 93 per cent of forcibly displaced Venezuelans express the intention to remain in the country, it is essential to advance inclusive and forward-looking integration policies. Securing a foreigner ID card remained essential for enrolment in public services as well as for accessing the formal labour market and financial systems. It also enabled individuals to register in the Social Inclusion Registry and apply for social protection programmes.

Resettlement opportunities for refugees in Peru declined sharply, with available quotas decreasing from more than 3,000 slots in 2024 to just 100 in 2025. These slots, provided through the sustained support of Canada and Finland, were instrumental in providing protection to the most vulnerable refugees. At the same time, the operation experienced a sharp reduction in resettlement processing capacity, decreasing from a team of 30 experts at the end of 2024 to a single specialist by mid-year.

Despite these challenges, UNHCR continued to use resettlement as a critical, life-saving intervention for individuals facing acute legal and physical protection risks, including women at particular risk of harm. Following a comprehensive assessment process involving more than 300 individuals, 153 refugees were accepted for resettlement in 2025. By the end of the year, the operation had also prepared referrals including 79 individuals for submission to New Zealand in January 2026, ensuring continuity in access to third-country solutions. Available places were allocated to those with the most urgent needs, ensuring the principled and effective use of limited quotas.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Since the adoption of the Refugee Law in 2002, Peru has seen a steady increase in asylum claims and a diversification of protection profiles, including applications from Colombian and Ecuadorian nationals, reflecting broader regional dynamics. While important progress has been made, the asylum system has not yet been fully adjusted to meet emerging needs. As of December 2025, more than 548,000 claims remained pending adjudication, underscoring the value of expanding and diversifying processing modalities.

Throughout 2025, the operating context became more complex as public discourse placed greater emphasis on security considerations and migration control activities expanded. Use of the expedited removal procedure rose notably. Against this backdrop, continued investment in early identification, screening, and referral mechanisms, together with accessible legal and protection services, remained essential to ensure timely recognition and support for people with international protection needs.

These shifts also influenced access to services and rights. Many forcibly displaced individuals continued to face barriers to decent work and adequate living conditions, compounded by gaps in access to asylum documentation, uneven recognition of documentation for formal employment or affiliation with the Comprehensive Health Insurance System, and administrative requirements that can slow progress toward permanent residency or naturalization. UNHCR's sustained coordination with national and local authorities, alongside the efforts of partners and refugee-led organizations, and the strengthening of community-based and protection services, will continue to be essential for advancing protection, inclusion, and solutions outcomes.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR worked with the Government to advance implementation of the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) commitments and the pledges presented at the 2025 Progress Review, supporting Peru's accession to the Global Alliance to End Statelessness and improving statistical inclusion by integrating refugee-related data into ENAHO PV 2024.

With the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR), UNHCR supported efforts to ensure adequate conditions for receiving asylum applications as procedures returned to in-person modalities. Engagement with the SNM facilitated documentation processes for refugees, including regularization pathways for school-enrolled children and their families. Collaboration with the Ombudsperson's Office remained essential for monitoring access to territory and promoting refugee rights, particularly in border areas.

The Judiciary expanded its Paralegal Advisors Programme to include refugee women, enhancing access to civil and family law guidance. In 2025, UNHCR also formalized cooperation with the Social Targeting and Information Agency (OFIS) to advance refugee inclusion in national social protection systems.

At the local level in Lima and Callao—home to nearly one million Venezuelans—UNHCR supported the creation of Protection Spaces serving as coordinated service hubs that assisted more than 49,300 people. These spaces bring together CEPR for asylum registration, SNM for documentation, and partner organizations: Partners In Health for primary healthcare and psychosocial support; KFHI for school enrolment; Encuentros SJM for legal services; and World Vision for employability, including initiatives with refugee-led organizations.

Under the UNSDCF Peru 2022–2026, UNHCR contributed at strategic, programmatic, and technical levels. It co-led the Results Group on Humanitarian Response and Post-Crisis Recovery and continued to lead the Protection Cluster within the National Humanitarian Network alongside the Resident Coordinator's Office and INDECI.

Through the Refugee and Migrant Working Group (GTRM), co-led with IOM, UNHCR strengthened coordination among 140 partners, including 34 refugee-led organizations, and participated actively in the government's Intersectoral Roundtable on Migration Management, responsible for drafting the new National Migration Policy.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Government institutions enhance the management of asylum procedures, implement alternative stay mechanisms, and issue documentation certifying the migratory status of forcibly displaced people.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.23%	100.00%	21.52%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.63%	100.00%	98.31%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	95.00%	90.47%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		16,427
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		70,889

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR) strengthened registration and adjudication capacity, receiving 18,720 new applications and issuing 1,781 decisions, the highest number of decisions in a decade. At the same time, the overall backlog remained substantial.

Improvements in documentation contributed to continuity of legal stay. While new Humanitarian Residence Permits remained on hold pending regulatory approval, the government renewed more than 28,000 permits. Seventy-two refugee residence permits were issued and 2,218 were renewed; however, administrative requirements continued to generate delays for some recognized refugees. The National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) expanded decentralized services and electronic foreigner ID issuance, documenting over 300 schoolchildren through the Safe Future Programme and 30,322 individuals via UNHCR-supported Protection Spaces.

Justice and administrative institutions enhanced the application of refugee law through training for 2,672

officials, including the fifth annual judicial course. Early signs of impact were encouraging, yet institutionalization of practices will depend on continued mentorship, refresher training, and jurisprudential guidance. The new regulation requiring verification of refugee or asylum-seeker status in extradition processes marked a positive safeguard, whose effective implementation will merit close monitoring.

UNHCR worked with CEPR and SNM to further strengthen operational capacities. The four-year modernization initiative at SNM upgraded software, equipment, licenses, and 250,000 identity cards. Under Safe Future, logistical support facilitated documentation for students without legal status. UNHCR's legal opinions, country-of-origin information, capacity building, and information materials helped standardize practice.

UNHCR's continued support to government-led local enrolment exercises enabled the expansion of socioeconomic household classification systems to include refugee households. This progress directly strengthened pathways for refugees' access to social protection services. In December 2025, the signing of an MoU with the Office for Social Inclusion established a solid platform to further extend these classification mechanisms to both refugees and host communities. In parallel, activities in San Martín de Porres, carried out with partner Encuentros, reached more than 19,500 people in 2025, providing guidance on asylum procedures, documentation, and essential services.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59.28%	85.00%	63.99%
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 (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Host Community	1
Others of Concern	7
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	214

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR supported the Government's efforts to strengthen the identification and referral of survivors of gender based violence and individuals at heightened risk, ensuring effective access to national protection services. In March, UNHCR and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) signed a five-year Memorandum of Understanding that established a structured framework for joint action. Through this partnership, both institutions implemented a biannual workplan that included training for personnel from the Ministry's Family and Emergency Women's Centres (CEMs). Over the year, UNHCR and MIMP conducted

three training sessions for 175 CEM staff, which strengthened the identification and referral of forcibly displaced survivors of gender-based violence. The workplan also enhanced referral pathways for individuals seeking legal guidance on asylum procedures and expanded their access to national protection services. In parallel, UNHCR supported selected CEMs in strengthening their local service capacity.

UNHCR and its partners, including local NGOs and refugee-led organizations, worked together to identify cases of gender-based violence and refer survivors to specialized public services. Community workshops engaged 130 refugee women on risk identification, referral mechanisms, available government services, and emotional recovery, while 147 women received individual psychological counselling. The refugee community network established in Lima in 2022 continued to grow, expanding from 14 to 27 organizations and reinforcing community-based prevention and referral initiatives.

Throughout 2025, UNHCR, UNFPA, and APPV co-led the interagency Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector, promoting regular exchanges among UN agencies and partners to monitor trends and coordinate responses. These joint efforts took place in a context of reduced funding and a declining number of specialized actors preventing and responding to gender-based violence within the GTRM, which constrained service availability and reduced access to long-term support for survivors.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Government and NGOs strengthen their capacity to adhere to child protection standards.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.79%	85.00%	43.13%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.74%	25.00%	10.00%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.17%	100.00%	37.81%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Others of Concern	44
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	222

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR worked with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) to strengthen the capacity of Special Protection Units (UPEs) in Lima, La Libertad, Madre de Dios, Puno, and Tumbes. Joint trainings focused on the institutional protocol for identifying and managing cases of refugee and migrant children at risk and on referral pathways within national protection services. These activities enhanced UPEs' ability to identify children with specific needs and facilitated more consistent use of established protection routes across locations.

In parallel, UNHCR provided technical assistance to MIMP to deepen cooperation with other institutions and supported the drafting of an intersectoral protocol setting out key protection pathways to help refugee children access documentation and essential services. UNHCR also reinforced UPEs' operational capacity through the provision of equipment and child-friendly tools, such as Mi Viaje notebooks, to improve needs identification and strengthen child-centred case management.

UNHCR's partnerships with civil society complemented these efforts. With support to the NGO Encuentros, UNHCR helped identify 171 refugee children with specific protection needs, assess their situations, and refer cases to UPEs as required. In Madre de Dios, at the border with Bolivia and Brazil, partner Cáritas identified 53 children with protection needs, who as a result received protection and assistance from the UPEs further reinforcing coordination with UPEs in a context of high mobility and complex protection dynamics.

UNHCR also worked with the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) to facilitate documentation for more than 300 students in Lima, Tacna, and Tumbes through the Futuro Seguro programme, which regularizes the status of school-enrolled children. Regularization strengthens child protection by increasing children's visibility to public institutions, improving access to basic services, and reducing risks of exploitation, abuse, and trafficking. The school-based model proved particularly effective in lowering barriers for vulnerable families, helping children enrol and remain in school. UNHCR also collaborated with schools to facilitate refugee children's access to education and contributed to preparations for the 2026 enrolment campaign.

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

The capacity of Venezuelan and Peruvian vulnerable communities to address the main integration challenges of asylum-seekers and refugees has been improved.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Extensive	Moderate
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.94%	100.00%	25.64%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.54%	50.00%	53.91%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments		
Others of Concern		13
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		165
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback		
Host Community		112
Others of Concern		342
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		6,924
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services		

Others of Concern	8,486
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70,889

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR advanced community-based initiatives aimed at strengthening protection-sensitive approaches and promoting peaceful coexistence across refugee-hosting areas. Through targeted grants, UNHCR supported five refugee-led organizations that implemented a range of community activities, including sports programmes for children, recreational initiatives for older persons, and legal guidance on civil and family law. UNHCR also formalized a partnership with a refugee-led organization to enhance psychosocial support and women's empowerment, including for survivors of gender-based violence. In parallel, UNHCR collaborated with VeneActiva to deliver civil and family law trainings to community leaders in Tumbes, Trujillo, Lima, Arequipa, and Tacna, strengthening community capacities to guide and refer individuals with protection needs.

UNHCR convened a dialogue session with 21 community-based organizations (CBOs) in Lima, most led by women, to review protection concerns affecting their communities. Participants identified priority risks and agreed on coordinated actions, reinforcing community engagement and supporting locally anchored protection responses.

In coordination with the Judiciary, UNHCR launched the second cohort of the Paralegal Advisors Programme, with 15 refugee women leaders participating. This increased the total number of certified advisors to 25, expanding community-level access to legal information and support.

UNHCR also worked with local governments to organize 133 regular service fairs in priority districts, providing orientation on documentation procedures, access to public programmes, vaccination campaigns, and school enrolment support. Additionally, UNHCR contributed to the refurbishment of 28 key community infrastructure, helping expand safe recreational and sports spaces that benefit both forcibly displaced people and host communities, and fostering social cohesion at the local level.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.17%	4.00%	0.60%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.88%	100.00%	99.96%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
Others of Concern	531
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,828
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	

Host Community	2,056
Others of Concern	1,536
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,925

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR advanced educational inclusion by supporting 19 public schools in Lima, Tacna and Tumbes with significant refugee enrolment through targeted infrastructure improvements and equipment. Complementary capacity building workshops for teachers and staff, together with student trainings, promoted peaceful coexistence, social cohesion, and empathy toward refugees, and helped mitigate dropout risks linked to bullying and exclusion. In the last quarter, a partnership with KFHI enabled digital enrolment for 300 refugee and host community children in Lima.

UNHCR improved access to health services by supporting nine health facilities in Tumbes, Trujillo, Lima and Arequipa, with infrastructure upgrades and equipment. These facilities delivered primary and specialized care to more than 14,000 people. Together with Partners in Health and the IFRC, UNHCR also supported over 160 community health events, reaching more than 11,000 individuals. In parallel, over 2,600 people received mental health and psychosocial support; more than 100 officials and community members completed trainings; 460 individuals were referred to specialized state services; and 353 enrolled in the SIS for access to health insurance, with partner support.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNHCR strengthened community-level mental health services by training Community Mental Health Centre personnel in Problem Management Plus (PM+). Trained staff provided support to 118 individuals, including 63 Venezuelan nationals, contributing to earlier identification and response to psychosocial needs.

UNHCR provided individualized case management to 1,419 families, delivering multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to 680 households and cash for protection (C4P) to 739 households. Families primarily used this support for food (MPCA 93 per cent; C4P 90 per cent), rent (86 per cent in both), and medical expenses (40 per cent MPCA; 41 per cent C4P). Over 80 per cent of recipients reported improved living conditions.

To bolster national disaster preparedness, UNHCR donated more than 45 metric tons of humanitarian relief items to INDECI through the National Humanitarian Network. The contribution, including Refugee Housing Units, family tents, solar lamps, blankets, sleeping mats, and other core relief items, will support over 20,200 people affected by natural disasters and strengthen Peru's emergency response capacity

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
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	71.01%	80.00%	60.01%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.67%	20.00%	10.53%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,150

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, in partnership with World Vision, advanced efforts to enhance refugees' access to education, employment, and skills development. Through this collaboration, it strengthened refugees' prospects for integration into the formal labour market through skills development, employability services, and assistance with the recognition of professional credentials. Out of these individuals, 120 refugees secured formal employment, and 359 individuals validated their educational certificates supporting their continued studies and improving their prospects for formal employment. World Vision also engaged with the Ministry of Employment and private sector partners to facilitate pathways into the labour market for forcibly displaced individuals who met established recruitment criteria. In addition, 768 participants benefited from technical and soft skills training, contributing to stronger foundations for their socioeconomic inclusion.

To further promote financial inclusion for refugees and asylum-seekers, UNHCR worked with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the National Superintendence of Migration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds to launch the third edition of the Financial Inclusion Guide. This publication represents an important step toward expanding equitable access to formal financial services and addressing structural and operational barriers within the financial system. By fostering improved institutional practices and reinforcing recognition of refugees and asylum-seekers as active economic actors, the guide supports broader socioeconomic integration and helps strengthen trust and engagement between financial institutions and displaced populations.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

UNHCR and its partners strengthen their capacity enabling more efficient procedures for resettlement and complementary pathways

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,745	1,520	118
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	1,000	0

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Resettlement opportunities for refugees in Peru declined sharply, with available quotas decreasing from more than 3,000 slots in 2024 to just 100 in 2025. These slots, provided through the sustained support of Canada, and Finland, were instrumental in providing protection to the most vulnerable refugees. At the same time, the operation experienced a sharp reduction in resettlement processing capacity, decreasing from a team of 30 experts at the end of 2024 to a single specialist by mid-year.

During the first quarter of 2025, UNHCR proactively contacted all individuals previously under consideration for USRAP to inform them of the pause in processing and ensure clear, responsible communication. At the same time, efforts were refocused on the confirmed quota, prioritizing the most vulnerable individuals among those already identified for resettlement consideration. Interviews and submissions proceeded in line with the criteria and standards of receiving countries, and the 2025 quota for Peru was fully utilized, with departures taking place progressively during the second half of the year.

With the confirmation of an additional quota for New Zealand in 2026, UNHCR deployed a specialist from September to December 2025 to prepare referral forms, conduct quality reviews, and ensure timely submission in accordance with the established timeline, laying the groundwork for renewed resettlement opportunities in the coming year.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2025)	Actual(2025)
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 (2025)
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	551
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,630
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
Host Community	0
Others of Concern	789
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	995
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Host Community	1,954

Others of Concern	1,902
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23,220
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Host Community	65
Others of Concern	457
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,089
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Host Community	0
Others of Concern	7
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	293
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

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR applied the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach as a crosscutting principle to ensure that protection and solutions are inclusive and responsive to the diverse needs of forcibly displaced people. This commitment guided efforts to strengthen legal and policy frameworks for refugee women as well as refugee children and adolescents. UNHCR also worked with national NGOs and refugee-led organizations to improve the early identification of individuals with international protection needs and ensure their timely referral to specialized services.

This AGD lens was integrated into protection monitoring and border reporting to capture the specific risks faced by women, children, older persons, and individuals with reduced mobility. Communication with Communities materials were designed to reflect diverse profiles, and regular reviews of the “InfoACNUR” hotline strengthen operators’ capacity to provide AGD-sensitive support.

Operationally, Protection Spaces in Lima were staffed by both female and male colleagues, allowing for tailored identification of protection needs. Annual participatory assessments created safe AGD-sensitive spaces for dialogue, and feedback collected through digital forms in Lima, Tacna and Tumbes, 63 submissions in 2025, helped adjust programming and reinforce accountability. Community engagement also reflects this approach, as many refugee-led organizations partnering with UNHCR are led by women. Additionally, UNHCR provided orientation and language support in individual cases, such as assisting a non-Spanish-speaking unaccompanied adolescent and a separated child, to ensure child-centered case management.

At the strategic level, UNHCR works with a wide-range of institutions to strengthen protection frameworks and advance durable solutions. In parallel, partnerships with non-governmental organizations and refugee-led organizations facilitate the identification of individuals in situations of heightened vulnerability and ensure prompt referral to specialized services, supporting a comprehensive and protection-sensitive response.

Section 3: Resources

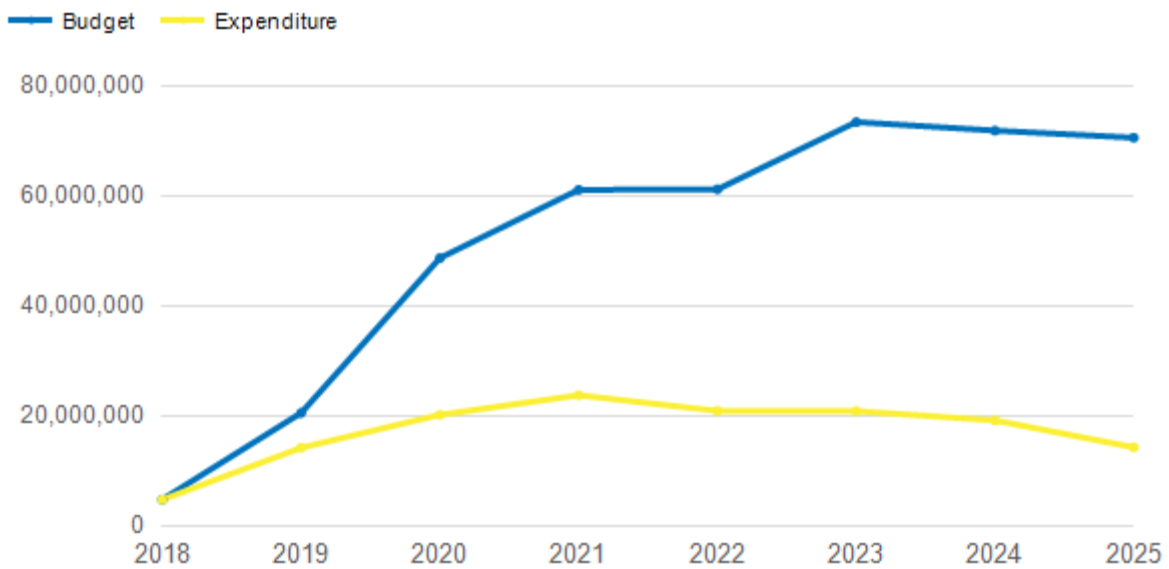
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

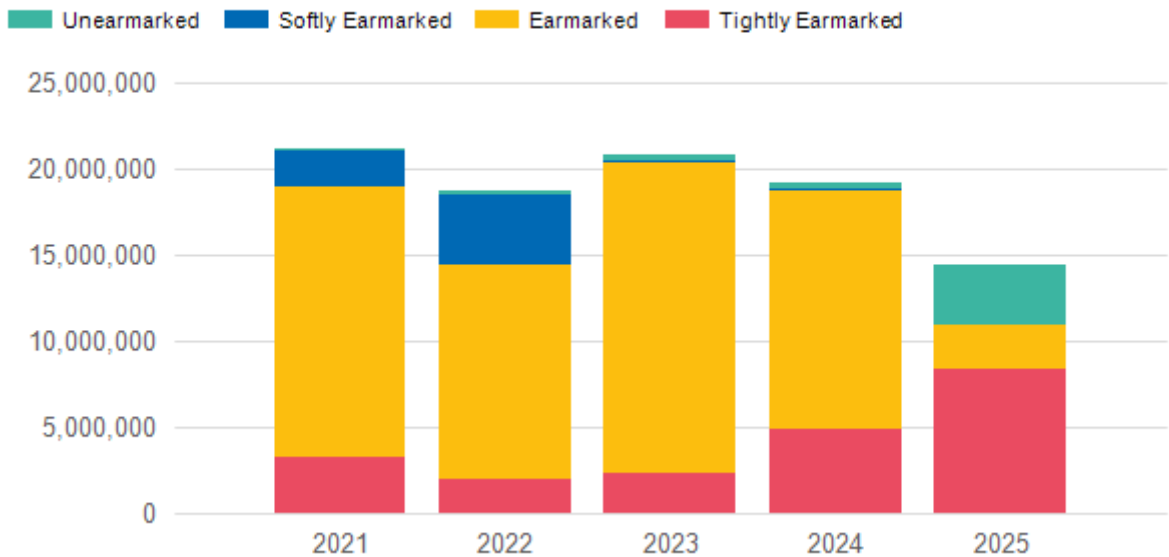
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	20,553,773	6,934,447	33.74%	6,844,792	98.71%
IA2: Respond	20,350,271	3,175,296	15.60%	3,132,548	98.65%
IA3: Empower	26,704,584	3,994,100	14.96%	3,994,100	100.00%
IA4: Solve	2,883,195	274,761	9.53%	274,761	100.00%
Total	70,491,823	14,378,604	20.40%	14,246,200	99.08%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	9,812,215	5,362,607	54.65%	5,272,951	98.33%
OA4: GBV	5,446,379	744,004	13.66%	744,003	100.00%
OA5: Children	5,295,179	827,837	15.63%	827,837	100.00%
OA7: Community	5,603,455	1,478,149	26.38%	1,478,149	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	20,350,271	3,175,296	15.60%	3,132,548	98.65%
OA13: Livelihood	18,478,933	1,201,264	6.50%	1,201,264	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,883,195	274,761	9.53%	274,761	100.00%
EA20: External	2,622,197	1,314,687	50.14%	1,314,687	100.00%
Total	70,491,823	14,378,604	20.40%	14,246,200	99.08%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR’s budget needs for 2025 totalled USD 70.4 million. Of this amount, USD 11.1 million came as earmarked contributions, down from USD 18.9 million in 2024, while approximately USD 3 million in flexible (unearmarked) funding supported urgent assistance, core operations, and logistical needs.

The constrained funding environment required difficult prioritization decisions. Reduced resources led to a significant contraction in humanitarian assistance, including a decrease in cash-based support to vulnerable families. Limited financial capacity also required a reconfiguration of field presence, consolidating activities in Lima, Tumbes, and Tacna, and closing operations in Ica, Arequipa, Trujillo, Desaguadero, and Madre de

Dios. Overall staffing declined by around 50 per cent, affecting approximately 65 positions.

These adjustments had broader implications for the protection environment. Reduced cash assistance heightened risks of eviction, food insecurity, and unmet health needs, while the downsizing of field operations constrained access to legal aid, documentation support, and protection monitoring, particularly in border areas. Funding shortfalls also affected the availability of specialized services, including gender based violence prevention and response, leaving many at-risk individuals with fewer referral pathways and limited community-based support. At the same time, the reduced humanitarian footprint placed additional pressure on public services in education, health, and social protection. Together, these trends increased vulnerability among refugees and asylum-seekers and narrowed pathways toward safe and dignified inclusion.

Despite these constraints, UNHCR maintained strong delivery standards. The operation concluded the year with a 95 per cent implementation rate, honouring all donor commitments and sustaining essential protection services. Ten Project Work Plans, representing USD 4.07 million, were implemented with partners, 72 per cent of which were channelled to national organizations. UNHCR also signed five grant agreements with refugee and community-led organizations, strengthening localized responses.

The operation also diversified its resource mobilization efforts, engaging new funding mechanisms and deepening collaboration with development actors. A notable achievement was securing a multi-year contribution from KOICA to support core protection, basic services, social inclusion, and peaceful coexistence initiatives. The Peacebuilding Fund approved a two-year project to begin in 2026, expanding opportunities for resilience-focused programming. Local fundraising efforts further resulted in an additional contribution through a COSUDE project extension, helping stabilize priority activities.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

1. Reinforcing Strategic Planning, Prioritization & Field Presence

The financial crisis underscored the importance of scenario-based planning and a structured prioritization to ensure continuity of core protection functions. Area-based approaches enhanced coherence across field locations. Despite significant downsizing of field actors, UNHCR's decision to maintain a presence at key entry points proved strategically sound, enabling timely protection responses and sustained engagement with local authorities and communities.

2. Strengthening Protection Delivery & Community Engagement

Consolidated Protection Spaces offered safe environments where refugees accessed documentation, orientation, and state services. Biweekly mobile brigades expanded outreach to surrounding communities. Community-based and refugee-led organizations were central to identifying vulnerable individuals, referring them to services, highlighting barriers to integration and peaceful coexistence and contributing to locally driven solutions.

3. Deepening Partnerships & Enhancing Government Ownership

Sustainability will require stronger government engagement in asylum, registration, and socioeconomic inclusion, as well as a continued shift from humanitarian services toward inclusive national systems. Investing in quality evidence and data will further strengthen credibility enabling more effective advocacy and resource mobilization.

4. Advancing Inclusion & Economic Self Reliance

More is needed to ensure sustainable local integration. Barriers to formal employment, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion persist, and greater investment and coordination are required to unlock opportunities at scale. Access to documentation remains a central challenge and continues to be a prerequisite for meaningful participation in formal markets.

5. Improving Resource Management & Internal Adaptation

The funding crisis underscored the importance of diversifying funding sources, including private sector engagement and innovative financing mechanisms. Staff care also proved essential to team resilience.



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

www.unhcr.org