

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

PERU

Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018)

Conflict displacement
Figures analysis



PERU - Contextual update

Stock:	59,000
New displacements:	0
Returns:	0
Provisional solutions:	3,100

The internal conflict in Peru, is an ongoing armed conflict between the government of Peru and armed groups such as the People's Guerilla Army (*Ejército Guerrillero Popular*), the armed wing of the Communist Party of Peru (known as Shining Path, *El Sendero Luminoso*) and the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

The conflict de-escalated in 2000s, however, violence slightly intensified in 2014. It is the second longest internal conflict in Latin America after Colombia.

When Peru's military government allowed elections for the first time in a dozen years in 1980, Shining Path declined to take part, instead opting to launch a guerrilla war against the state. In 1982, the Shining Path officially formed its armed wing: People's Guerrilla Army. In 1982, the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement launched its own guerrilla war against the Peruvian state.

In 2017, several security incidents including ambushes, narco fighting and attacks against police were recorded, however, no new displacements were identified as a result of these.

PERU - Map of the displacement situation as of 2017



Sources: Displacement data (IDMC); map (OCHA, Reliefweb) created in Dec 2011. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and IDMC.

PERU - Stock: 59,000 IDPs

This corresponds to the total number of individuals in a situation of internal displacement at the end of 2017



Sources and methodologies

We use information provided by the Government of Peru. The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations maintains the National Registry of Displaced People. Information recorded in the registry is obtained from people who apply to register there. The applications and other documents the applicants provide are recorded in personal files.

Main caveats and specific monitoring challenges

We have not received a comprehensive explanation of how the Government of Peru accounts for the end of displacement and what the definition of returns is.

IDMC figure, methodology and rationale

We used the total stock figure provided by the government, and subtracted 5% of this figure which is thought by the government to correspond to the number of people who returned.

Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes

The estimate is slightly reduced compared to the past year because we subtracted returns from the total figure. Last year we did not receive any information on returns.

PERU - New displacements: 0

This corresponds to the estimated number of internal displacement movements to have taken place during the year



We did not record any new displacements in Peru in 2017

PERU - Returns: N/A

This corresponds to the number of individuals for which sufficient evidence exists to indicate a return to the habitual place of residence



We did not record any returns in Peru in 2017. We reported most return movements as “provisional solutions” because they cannot be considered durable yet.

PERU - Provisional solutions: 3,100

This corresponds to cases of individuals who IDMC considers to not have achieved a durable solution



Challenges in accounting for returns

We received information on returns in Peru in the form of a percentage of the total number of IDPs. No further information regarding the methodology which was used to calculate the percentage was shared, nor any information regarding the conditions in which the returnees live. Because of the uncertainty given the prospect these former IDPs have of achieving durable solutions, we included these people in the 'provisional solutions' category.