

Country	Number of IDPs (rounded)	Government figures	UN figures	Other figures	Comments
Colombia	2,650,000–4,360,000	2,649,139 (August 2008)		4,361,355 (Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento or CODHES, June 2008)	CODHES figure is cumulative since 1985, while government figure is cumulative only since 1999 and does not include intra-urban displacement and displacement due to crop fumigations; also, since IDPs have up to a year to register after being displaced, there is a lag of up to a year with the government figure.
Guatemala	Undetermined		242,000 (UN-FPA, May 1997)		Unclear if people displaced in armed conflict to 1994 are still IDPs.
Mexico	5,500-21,000			10,000 (ICRC, June 2003); 12,000 (Center for Human Rights Fray Bartolomé de la Casas, June 2003); other sources cite 60,000 (quoted by OHCHR, 2003)	
Peru	150,000	150,000 (Ministry of Women and Social Development, May 2007)			



## Peru

### Quick facts

Number of IDPs	150,000
Percentage of total population	0.5%
Start of current displacement situation	1980
Peak number of IDPs (and year)	Undetermined
New displacement in 2008	0
Returns in 2008	Undetermined
Causes of displacement	Internal armed conflict, human rights violations
Human development index	79

Armed conflict from 1980 to 2000 between government forces and the revolutionary groups Sendero Luminoso and Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru caused the displacement of up to one million people at the height of the conflict in the 1990s. In 2007, the Ministry of Women and Social Development (MIMDES) estimated that 150,000 IDPs had not yet returned or resettled, and were still in urban centres including Ayacucho, Lima, Junín, Ica, and Huánuco.

Eight years after the end of the conflict, there is no data evaluating the situation of this group either independently or in comparison with non-IDPs. However, there are indications that IDPs continue to face obstacles in the enjoyment of their rights, including lack of livelihood opportunities, access to education and health care. Furthermore, IDPs' right to remedy and reparation, enshrined in the national law on reparations, has still not been realised because of

lack of government coordination and a current focus on collective reparations.

A 2004 law for IDPs had both symbolic and practical impact. It kept attention on IDPs' concerns, mandated the creation of an IDP registry, assigned responsibilities among authorities, and adopted guidelines for preventing future displacement and protecting future victims. The IDP division of MIMDES has since improved the lot of some IDPs, by starting the registration process, and by implementing some livelihoods programmes.

More funds are needed, for reparations, and also for wider livelihoods interventions and development of basic services. Further returns and resettlements are not expected, as incentives such as land would have to be offered to IDPs currently living in urban areas. However, after so many years, it is unlikely that they would want to return to their previous way of life.