

PERU

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

CONTEXT

The conflict in Peru is an armed struggle between the country's government and several armed groups which include the People's Guerrilla 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 began after Peru's military government organized elections for the first time in 12 years in 1980, and Shining Path launched a guerrilla war against the government. Shining Path officially formed its armed wing: The People's Guerrilla Army, in 1982, the same year in which the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement launched its own guerrilla war against the government.

The conflict has been characterized by acts of terrorism, massacres and violent confrontations between different armed groups. The conflict's intensity decreased after 2000 but intensified again in 2014 and then declined again. It is the second longest internal conflict in Latin America after the one in Colombia. Several security incidents, including ambushes, fighting between gangs and attacks on police were recorded in 2017, 2018 and 2019, but no new displacements were identified as a result.

[The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations of Peru manages the National Registry of Displaced People. Internally displaced people \(IDPs\)](#) in the registry are entitled to protection and humanitarian and other assistance.

There was one incident of displacement associated with conflict in 2019. [Thirty-five residents of a village in the Amazon region were evacuated by the army after a series of confrontations with a local indigenous community.](#)

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019 (Year figure was last updated: 2019)	Partial Solutions and Unverified Conditions		
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution*		Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified**
		Flows (1 January – 31 December 2019)	Stocks	Flows
35	60,000	-	-	-

*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

**This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

NEW DISPLACEMENTS THAT OCCURRED IN 2019

This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement that occurred in 2019.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC's estimate is based on data from media reports. There was one displacement associated with conflict in October 2019 in which 35 people were evacuated from a village in the Amazon after being attacked with arrows by an indigenous community which had no previous contact with other communities. The evacuations were carried out by the Peruvian armed forces.

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate for new displacements is based on data acquired through media monitoring and triangulation of this data.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

The information on new displacements was provided by media outlets. It was not possible to validate the information through official government channels or local partners and organizations.

There was an increase of 500 IDPs from 2018 to 2019 in the IDP stock figure - the number of individuals living in internal displacement - published by the government. It was decided that these would not be included in the new displacements as this increase is believed to be a reflection of new registrations rather than new displacements. There is a possibility, however, that these actually represented new displacements.

Significant changes from last year

The increase is a result of the fact that there were no displacements associated with conflict in Peru in 2018 and one incident in 2019.

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC's estimate is based on data published by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations of Peru which maintains the displaced people's registry. Information recorded in the registry is obtained through a process by which people apply to be registered as displaced. These applications are then reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the government. [There are 59,846 IDPs registered in the country, of which 34,760 are women and 25,086 are men.](#)

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate is based on data provided by the government and statistics published by the women and vulnerable populations ministry.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

It is not clear how frequently this database and statistics are updated or when the most recent stock figure was.

The Ministry's website gives conflicting figures for gender disaggregation. There are 59,846 IDPs in the country, according to the website. Of these 25,080, or 58 per cent, are women and 34,760, or 42 per cent, are men. These figures, however, do not add up. Fifty-eight per cent women out of 59,846 IDPs would be 34,710, and 42 per cent men would be 25,135. At another point, the source document says there are 34,760 IDPs who are women and 25,086 IDPs who are men. These figures were selected for gender disaggregation because they add up to the total of 59,846, but the miscalculation

further weakens the reliability of all the figures published in the source and puts into question the reliability of the stock figure.

Significant changes from last year

There was an increase in the number of IDPs registered in the government database from 2018 to 2019. Whereas in 2018 there were 59,300 registered IDPs, there were 59,846 in 2019. This difference in the stock figure has not been added as new displacements. That is because the additional IDPs are likely a reflection of new registrations into the database rather than new displacements as IDP status was mainly granted to those displaced between 1980 and 2000. The increase also has not been added as new displacements because of the low reliability of the stock figure.

CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	New displacements	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People	People
Methodology	Media monitoring	Registration, Media monitoring
Geographical disaggregation	Subnational – admin 1	Country/territory – admin 0
Frequency of reporting	Unknown	Unknown
Disaggregation by sex	No	Partial
Disaggregation by age	No	No
Data triangulation	Some local triangulation	Some local triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No	No
Data on returns	No	No
Data on local integration	No	No
Data on cross border movements	No	No
Data on deaths	No	No
Data on births	No	No

For any additional questions please email: data@idmc.ch

For the full country profile on Peru please visit:

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/peru>