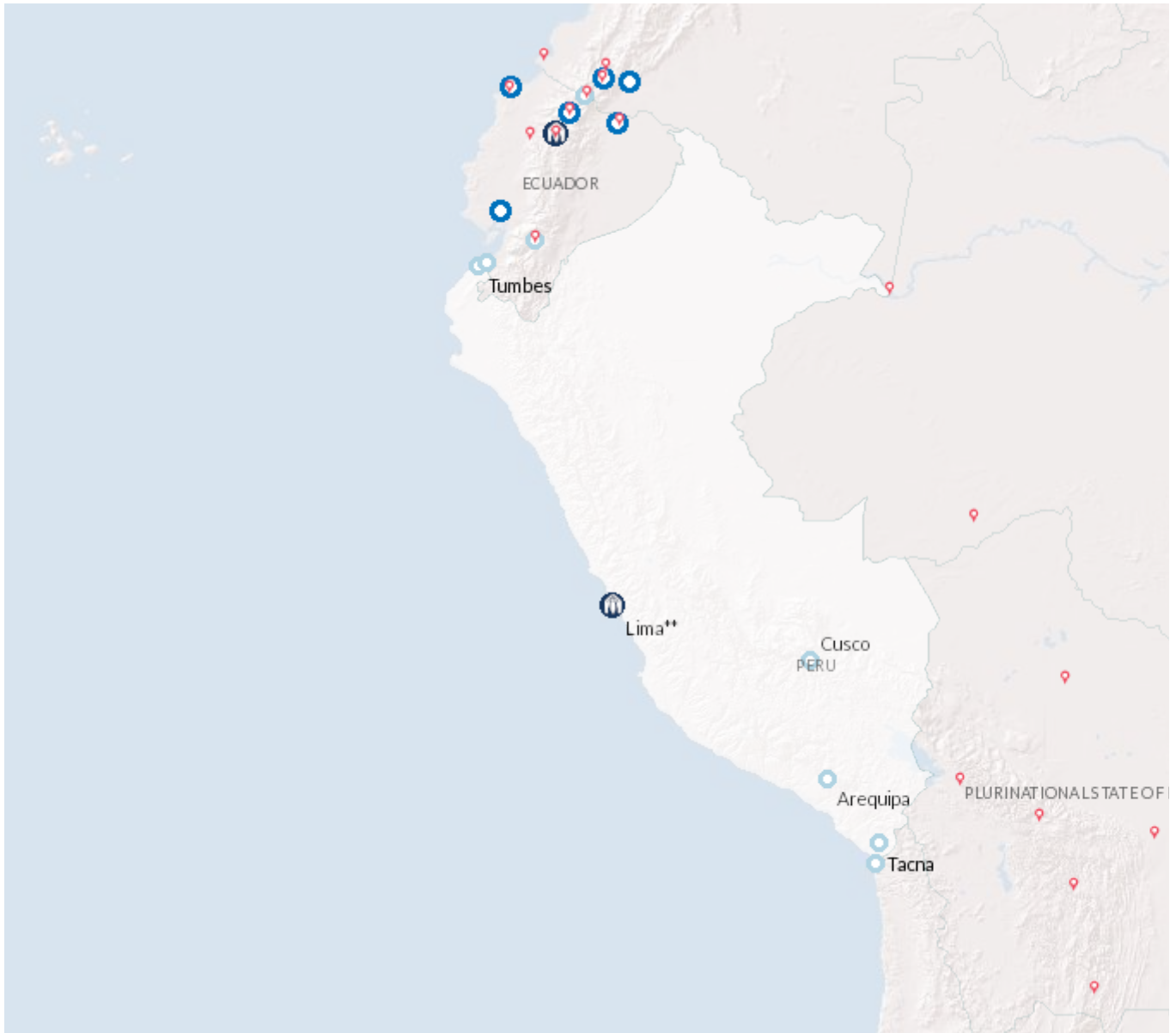




2021 Planning summary

29/12/2020

Operation: Peru

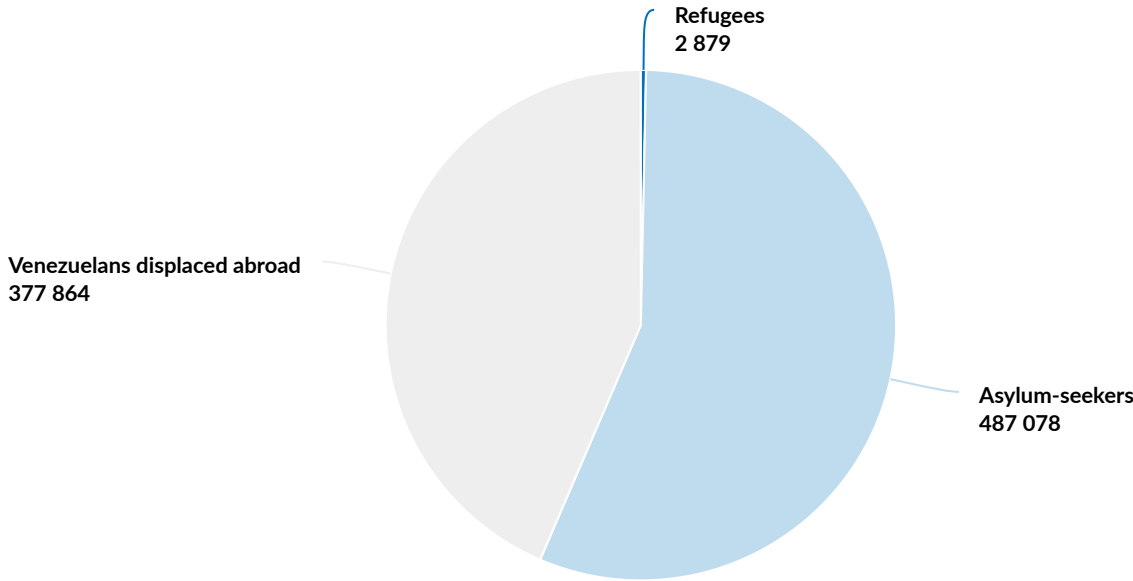


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

People of Concern

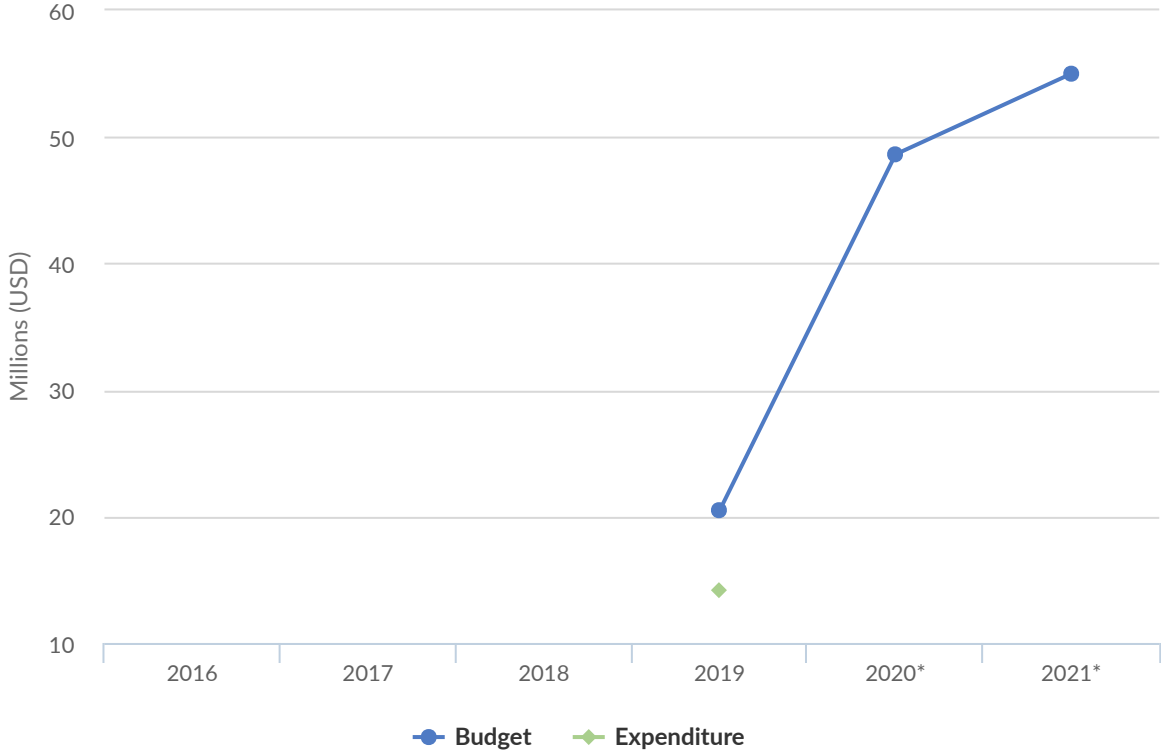
2019

867,821



■ Refugees ■ Asylum-seekers ■ Venezuelans displaced abroad

Budgets and Expenditure for Peru



Operational environment

By end of 2020, Peru hosted some 1.1 million Venezuelans, including approximately 490,000 asylum-seekers – the highest number of asylum claims from Venezuelans of any country in the world. Of those, more than 320,000 needed some form of assistance. Outflows from Venezuela are expected to continue during 2021, with significant numbers reaching Peru.

Like other Latin American countries, Peru has been severely hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Most Venezuelans rely on the informal economy or daily labour to earn a living, with confinement measures adopted to contain the pandemic many are left destitute and at increased risk of exploitation, evictions and exposure to the virus. The socioeconomic impact of the pandemic is expected to last well into 2021.

The Andean country will enter 2021 with the prospect of an upcoming general election amidst a post-pandemic economic recession. The situation of refugees and migrants is likely to further deteriorate in this environment, with diminished opportunities for livelihoods and inclusion. As the national capacity to provide health, welfare and other social protection programmes is overwhelmed, inclusion of refugees in national programmes may be met by negative public perceptions in a context of growing xenophobia.

In line with the Global Compact for Refugees, and in order to mitigate the impact of these bleak prospects for solutions for refugees, UNHCR in Peru will work closely with the authorities and strengthen its multi-partner approach, including with development actors and the private sector, so as to deliver life-saving assistance and promote opportunities for inclusive national policies.

Key priorities

The main operational priorities in 2021 will be:

- Promoting access to the territory and legal stay, reinforcing registration, documentation, and strengthening the existing asylum system.
 - Improving reception conditions and providing life-saving assistance, including shelter.
 - Scaling up the delivery of cash assistance to meet basic needs such as food, housing or medicines.
 - Strengthening access to specialized services for survivors of violence, unaccompanied and separated children.
 - Expanding opportunities for sustainable livelihoods through a broad base of support resultant from cooperation with the private sector and financial institutions.
 - Advocating for resettlement and other legal pathways, including humanitarian residency or labor mobility schemes, to expand solutions.
 - Promoting inclusion of refugees in national welfare programs and enhance support to receiving communities to ensure adequate local capacities for all and a peaceful coexistence.
 - Mitigating the impact of xenophobia with continued work with Government, local institutions and key actors, also under the UNHCR-IOM co-led Refugee and Migrant Working Group.
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