



F&M GLOBAL
BAROMETERS

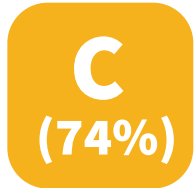
Asylum Profile: Peru

Based on the data from the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR), the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR), and the F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI), Peru is resistant to advancing LGBT+ human rights.

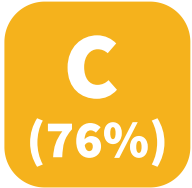
While anti-discrimination protections are in place for LGB individuals, Peru still lacks same-sex civil unions/marriage and joint adoptions. Acts of violence against sexual orientation minorities have been reported every year between 2011-2020. LGBT advocacy organizations exist and actively operate, but "...law enforcement authorities repeatedly failed to protect and, on occasion, disregarded the rights of LGBTQI+ citizens" [1].

Legal gender recognition is available, but no clear process is codified, and as such, decisions are left to local courts where requirements may vary [2]. Anti-discrimination protections are in place for gender identity minorities, but murders have been reported every year between 2011-2020 with the exception of 2017.

The GBPI results echo the findings of the barometers. The majority of respondents rated their sense of safety and acceptance as mixed, neither particularly high nor particularly low. Many cited the religious, "machismo" culture as a barrier to greater acceptance of the LGBT+ community and called for better education on LGBT+ issues in public schools. Despite anti-discrimination protections in the workplace, several respondents also reported employment discrimination.



GBGR (2020)



GBTR (2020)



GBPI (2022)

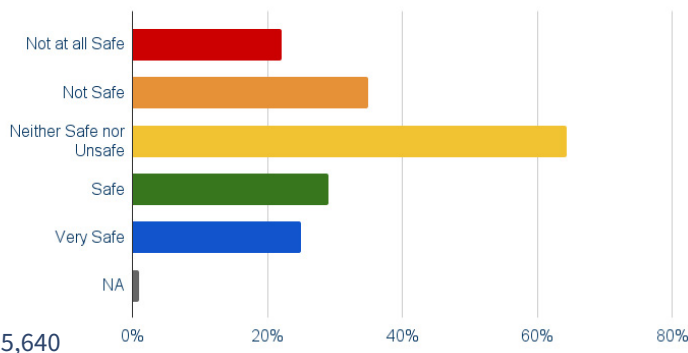
"I still do not leave the closet because of the fear of not being accepted ..." - Gay

I was fired from a job for just being gay..." - Gay, city, aged 25-35

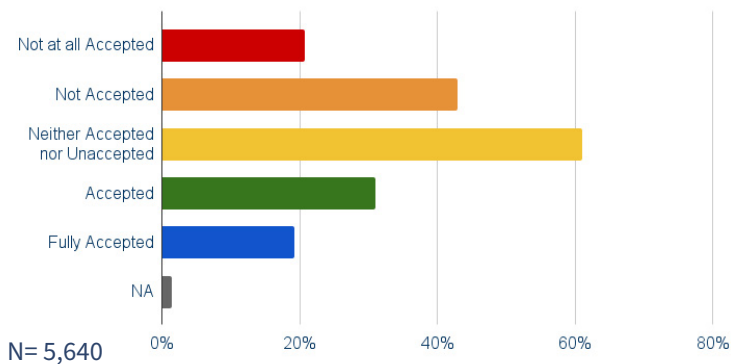
"The truth is that in my country there are still rights for LGBT people. It is difficult to be openly gay, people have prejudices. Sometimes it is difficult and one already wants to leave the country to a [sic] better place where I can live a normal life." - Gay, city, aged 25-35

Peru GBPI (2022) Question Breakdown

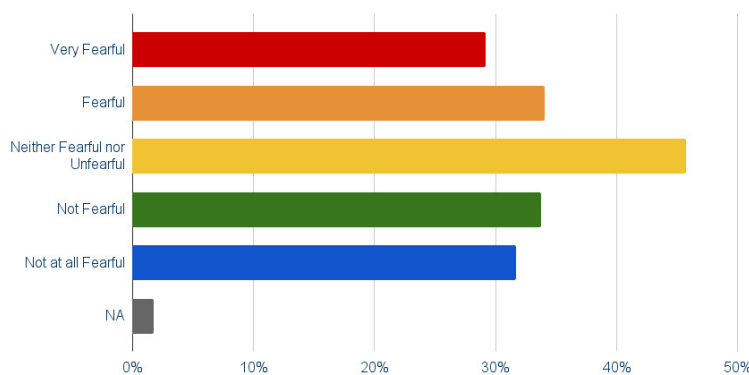
Q1: "...how safe do you feel living as an L, G, B, T or I person in your country?"



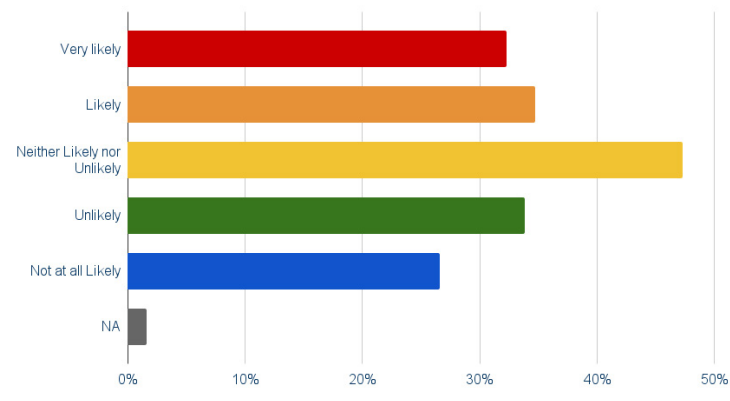
Q2: "...how accepted do you feel as an LGBTI person by your society?"



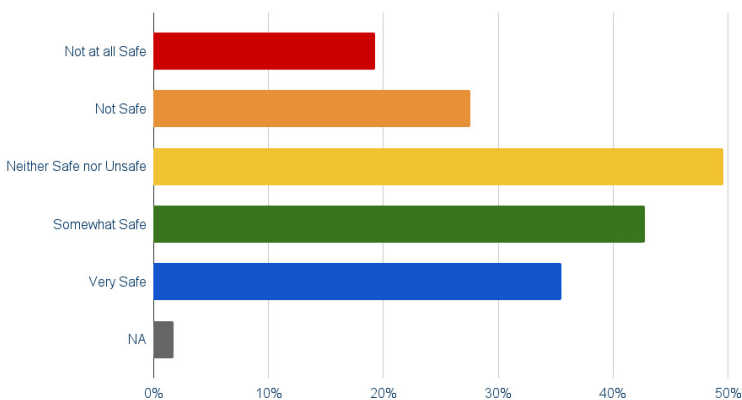
Q3: "...how fearful are you of being arrested, harassed, or blackmailed by security forces/police because of your sexual orientation, gender identity, or intersex status?"



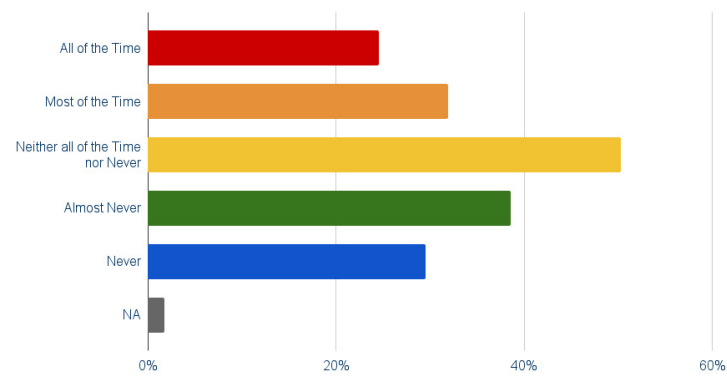
Q4: "...how likely are you to have been a victim of violence due to your sexual orientation, gender identity, or intersex status?"



Q5: "...how safe do you feel gathering with other LGBTI people in public?"



Q6: "...how frequently do you experience discrimination in your day-to-day life due to your LGBTI status?"



The GBPI (2022) data from Peru reflect mixed results. Most respondents selected the "Neither/Nor" option for all six questions. On the whole, Q2 (Acceptance) and Q4 (Violence) scored the lowest at 58%. Q5 (Safety in Gathering) scored the highest at 65%. Only 19% of respondents felt "Fully Accepted" and only 27% of respondents reported that they were "Not at all Likely" to experience violence. Many respondents wrote that they did not feel safe coming out and that their ratings were a result of passing as heterosexual and/or cisgender.

GBGR Scorecard Breakdown (Peru)

1 DE JURE PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. No death penalty for sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. No life sentence for sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3. No prison for sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4. No criminalization of sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5. Hate speech laws includes sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6. Hate crimes legislation includes sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7. Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8. Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. Same-sex marriage is allowed	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

2 DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10. Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11. Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12. Head of state supports same-sex civil unions / same-sex marriage	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13. Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14. Sexual minorities have the right to privacy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15. Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



Just today I was especially discriminated against when trying to enter a hostel with my partner. They denied us in the entrance claiming that because they are gay [sic]..." - Gay/queer, city, aged 25-35

GBGR Scorecard Breakdown (Peru)

3 LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16. LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register (by the state)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17. National LGBT rights organizations exist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18. LGBT rights organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19. LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
20. Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

4 SOCIOECONOMIC RIGHTS

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21. Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
22. Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
23. Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
24. Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

5 SOCIETAL PERSECUTION

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25. No known acts of murder against sexual minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
26. No known acts of violence against sexual minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
27. Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



"I want to be accepted in society...as I am and without fear of receiving discrimination, abuse, aggression or in extreme cases (death) for my sexual orientation." - Bisexual, city, aged under 25

GBTR Scorecard Breakdown (Peru)

1 DE JURE PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. No criminalization of gender identity or expression	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3. Country has legal recognition of gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4. No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5. No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for gender identity recognition	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

2 DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6. Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

3 LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7. LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register (by the state)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8. National LGBT rights organizations exist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. LGBT rights organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10. LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11. Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



"My comment would be that a law must...protect the Gay community from such abuse, rejection, mockery and discrimination..." - Bisexual, rural, aged under 25

GBTR Scorecard Breakdown (Peru)

4 SOCIOECONOMIC RIGHTS

Year

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12. Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13. Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14. Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

- 12. Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
- 13. Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
- 14. Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity

5 SOCIETAL PERSECUTION

Year

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15. No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16. No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17. Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

- 15. No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities
- 16. No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities
- 17. Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police



*"I fear being discriminated against and hated by my family...that is my great fear."
- Gay, rural, aged 25-35*

"I am afraid to be [a] trans person..." - Transgender woman, city

GBGR/GBTR Methodology

The F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) and the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR) measure the state- and societal-level protection and persecution of LGBT people worldwide. Based on 27 items for the GBGR and 17 items for the GBTR, both barometers assess five dimensions: de facto and de jure protections, the sanction or suppression of LGBT advocacy, socio-economic rights, and societal persecution of LGBT persons. Each item is scored on a binary scale (0/1), triple-verified by our research team, and then the country's overall score is calculated with a percentage (0-100%) and assigned a letter grade (A-F) where 100% (A) is the most protective and 0% (F) is the least protective.

GBPI Methodology

The F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) is a joint project between the F&M Global Barometers and the Council for Global Equality. Launched between June 28 and September 29, 2022, the survey garnered over 160,000 responses from 204 countries.

The GBPI gauges the lived human rights reality of LGBTQI+ people worldwide. Available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish), it asks six basic questions, to which the respondents answer from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). The overall score for each country is then assigned a percentage (0-100%) and letter grade (A-F) where 100% (A) is the most protective and 0% (F) is the least protective.



Latin America GBGR (2020) Map

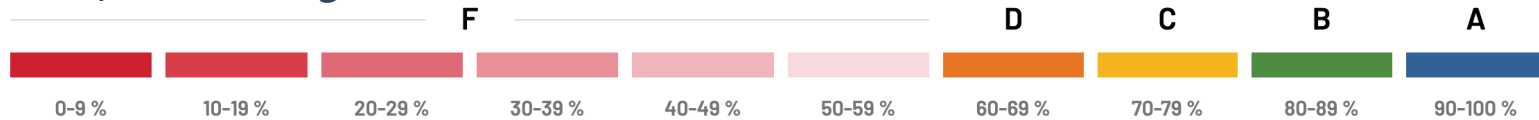


Latin America GBTR (2020) Map

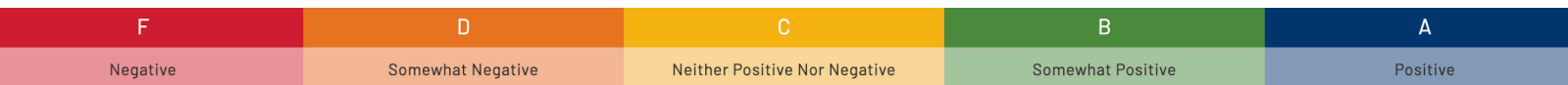


Latin America GBPI (2022) Map

GBGR/GBTR Grading Scale



GBPI Grading Scale



[1] United States Department of State. (2023). "2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Peru." <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/peru/>

[2] ILGA World Database. "Peru." Accessed February 9, 2024. <https://database.ilga.org/peru-lgbti>.