

Arrivals of refugees and migrants from Venezuela decreased following the introduction of the new humanitarian visa in Ecuador. There are concerns regarding a possible rise in irregular entries.

In Tacna, refugees and migrants continue waiting in front of the Chilean Consulate in order to apply and process their Democratic Responsibility visa. The situation remains precarious, with limited support and infrastructures available.

The National Coordination Platform (GTRM in Spanish) is preparing for the Response Plan 2020. Following a secondary data review, five workshops were held to analyse the current needs in the response, core problems and their causes.

### KEY FIGURES

**Over 866,000**

Venezuelans living in Peru

**Over 285,000**

Asylum claims

**Over 490,000**

Applications (granted and in process) to the PTP (*Permiso Temporal de Permanencia*)

**Some 1,440,000**

Venezuelans arrived in or transited through Peru since 2017

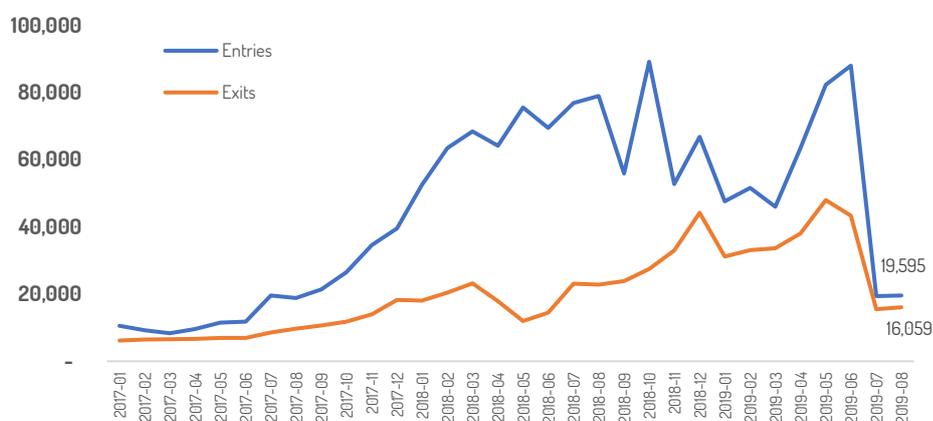


Figure 1 Arrivals and departures of Venezuelan refugees and migrants (2017-2019)

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Peru is the second country of arrival of Venezuelans worldwide, after Colombia, and it is the main host country for Venezuelans asylum seekers.

In Tumbes, regular entries into the country decreased since the implementation of the new humanitarian visa requirement in Ecuador on August 26th. Venezuelans arriving at the Peruvian border without entry or exit stamps from Ecuador are not allowed in Peru, including vulnerable cases that meet the exception criteria, or that are PTP (Temporary Stay Permit) holders. Peruvian National Police and Migration authorities carried out operations in Tumbes City, border crossings and highways to identify Venezuelans in irregular situation and transferred them to the Binational Assistance Border Centre (CEBAF), where they received a Non-admission Act (*Acta de Inadmisión* in Spanish).

In Tacna, the presence of Venezuelans decreased after the Chilean Government announced that applications for the Democratic Responsibility Visa (DRV) would only be possible in Lima and they will no longer be able to apply for the Chilean visas in Tacna. Some Venezuelans continue to camp in tents outside the Chilean Consulate and to stay at the temporary shelters. An increase in irregular crossings to Chile has been observed by partners working in the area.

### RESPONSE OVERVIEW AND FUNDING UPDATE

#### Area of Intervention 1: Direct Emergency Assistance

A total of 29 organizations provide direct emergency assistance to cover the basic needs of the target population. This intervention includes, among others, support through food, shelter, humanitarian transport and non-food items. Direct emergency assistance is particularly focused on new arrivals in the regions of Tumbes and Tacna.

In **Tumbes**, arrival flows continue to decline at the Binational Assistance Border Centre (CEBAF). During the reporting period, transportation assistance to the CEBAF on Ecuadorian side, to Tumbes City, and at interprovincial level, was provided to more than 3,000 people. Furthermore, over 3,000 people received shelter support at the CEBAF, and other 3,000 were sheltered in Tumbes. Some 3,000 people received direct information at CEBAF, and partners displayed infographics and signals with the description of assistance routes and tents from humanitarian partners. In addition, over 3,000 core-relief-item kits were distributed, 5,500 litres of drinking water and 6,200 food rations were provided as part of the shelter assistance. In terms of water, sanitation and hygiene activities, partners delivered more than 1,400 family hygiene kits and some 4,300 basic hygiene kits to almost 4,000 people and carried out awareness activities on good hygiene practices with 7,547 people.

In **Tacna**, Venezuelan refugees and migrants continued to wait for the Humanitarian Visa application outside the Chilean Consulate. As part of the response, partners provided temporary shelters to almost 300 people daily (almost 8,000 beds were occupied during the month), and 2,400 core-relief-item kits, over 3,700 food rations and more than 1,000 liters of drinking water were distributed. Humanitarian partners installed a Refugee Housing Unit in a shelter to serve as additional space to provide legal orientation and psychosocial support to the persons of concern and, in case of contingency, to increase shelter capacity. Washing facilities for personal hygiene such as showers were provided to some 280 people, hygiene kits were distributed to over 60 people, and chemical toilets were provided for people outside the Chilean Consulate. In addition, transportation assistance was provided to almost 3,200 people (cumulatively). Over 60 people received medical assistance and 30 people received psychosocial support.

In **Lima**, partners provided 453 personal hygiene kits for children, pregnant women, and men at the shelters in districts San Juan de Lurigancho, San Martin de Porres, Independencia, Puente Piedra and Comas.

### Area of Intervention 2: Protection

Twenty-two organizations are working on the protection response, supporting groups with specific needs and strengthening activities for the reduction and prevention of protection risks, including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and human trafficking.

In **Tumbes**, partners conducted different protection monitoring exercises to better understand the needs of Venezuelans in view of the new entry requirements, providing orientation, identifying and referring vulnerable cases to appropriate services. Many persons interviewed expressed the impossibility to obtain a humanitarian visa due to the lack of a passport. Humanitarian partners also held 106 sessions on Gender-based Violence with the participation of more than 2,200 people (1851 women and 369 teenagers). In Tumbes and Tacna almost 100 children took part at sessions on the book "My Journey" in the framework of child protection activities at the shelters.

In **Tacna**, over 200 people received counselling, orientation and information on international protection, health, education, migration issues and human trafficking. Medical assistance and psychosocial assistance were provided in the shelters run by the partners. With the support of the faith-based organizations, 300 people received shelter every day. The risk of human trafficking and smuggling has been an increasing concern.

In **Lima**, partners continued providing general and legal orientation (focused on the process of regularizing their status, documentation and asylum routes), medical assistance and psychosocial support as well as orientation on sexual and reproductive health. In addition, 80 pregnant women and children below the age of five have been referred to Basic Health Insurance (SIS) in articulation with eight health centres. A focus group discussion was carried out with persons living with HIV as to strengthen service provision.

Partners met to discuss **referral routes for GBV cases**. A protection case management committee created to manage high risk child protection, GBV and health cases, dealt with nine GBV cases, 21 child protection and 15 high risk health cases. A total of nine organizations have been reached with trainings on protection case management, referral pathways, community-based protection and Communication with Communities. A new project for the support of children at risk, parenting support groups, child protection case management and alternative care solutions of unaccompanied and separated minors has started this month.

To reach out and deliver orientation and services to the population, three new **Support Centers for Refugees and Migrants** (CAREMIs) started operating in the districts of San Juan de Lurigancho, San Juan de Miraflores, and San Martin de Porres. An Information and Communication Needs Assessment designed at the regional level was conducted in order to improve the information flow with communities.

Together with the Organization of American States, partners organized an **International Forum** "The Protection of the rights of refugees and migrants in Peru and Colombia in the international, the Inter- American and the local context: scope and

opportunities”. This resulted in a list of recommendations to be presented at a session of the OAS Committee on Migration Affairs (CAM). A regional event “From the street to Courts: The reality of clinical education in Latin America” hosted by partners in Lima looked at the state of legal clinics in the Americas and highlighted their potential role for the protection of refugees and migrants.

### Area of Intervention 3: Socio Economic and Cultural Integration

Socio-economic and cultural inclusion is currently covered by 13 organizations mostly in Lima and Tumbes. The work also focuses on promoting the peaceful coexistence of refugees, migrants and host community.

In **Lima**, health campaigns were held by partners with the collaboration of the Ministry of Health, National Superintendence of Migrations and Integral Health Insurance (SIS). In northern Lima, in the framework of activities to strengthen national capacities, partners are working with health professionals and technicians of the Ministry of Health on the use of the **Health Information System (HIS)** to provide up-to-date local, relevant information for an informed decision-making. This includes Excel basic and intermediate training for health technicians working at first level health facilities and specific training for health information professionals working in the Northern Lima Health Directorate. Additionally, training modules on health rights, routes to access healthcare, and Communication for Development were developed and validated. The trainings contribute to strengthen capacities of healthcare workers to address the health care needs of the Venezuelan population and members of host communities.

Partners carried out activities aiming at the promotion of **integration and prevention of discrimination and violence**. In San Juan de Lurigancho, district of Lima, partners inaugurated the project “*The ball has no flags*” through which 200 children participated in popular sports activities meant to strengthen values such as resilience and to generate community cohesion and integration. Additionally, as part of the *#TuCausaEnMiCausa Campaign*, over 400 children and their families participated in an integration event for Children Day in Chorrillos, where they flew kites after decorating them with solidarity messages.



In Lima, **social inclusion activities** were implemented to promote cultural integration and spaces for exchange between Venezuelan citizens and host community. A Performing Arts training for 120 participants addressed the development of socio-emotional skills through workshops on circus, music and theater. One of a series of micro theatre plays created to strengthen solidarity was presented in shopping malls and a public plaza, reaching over 200 people.



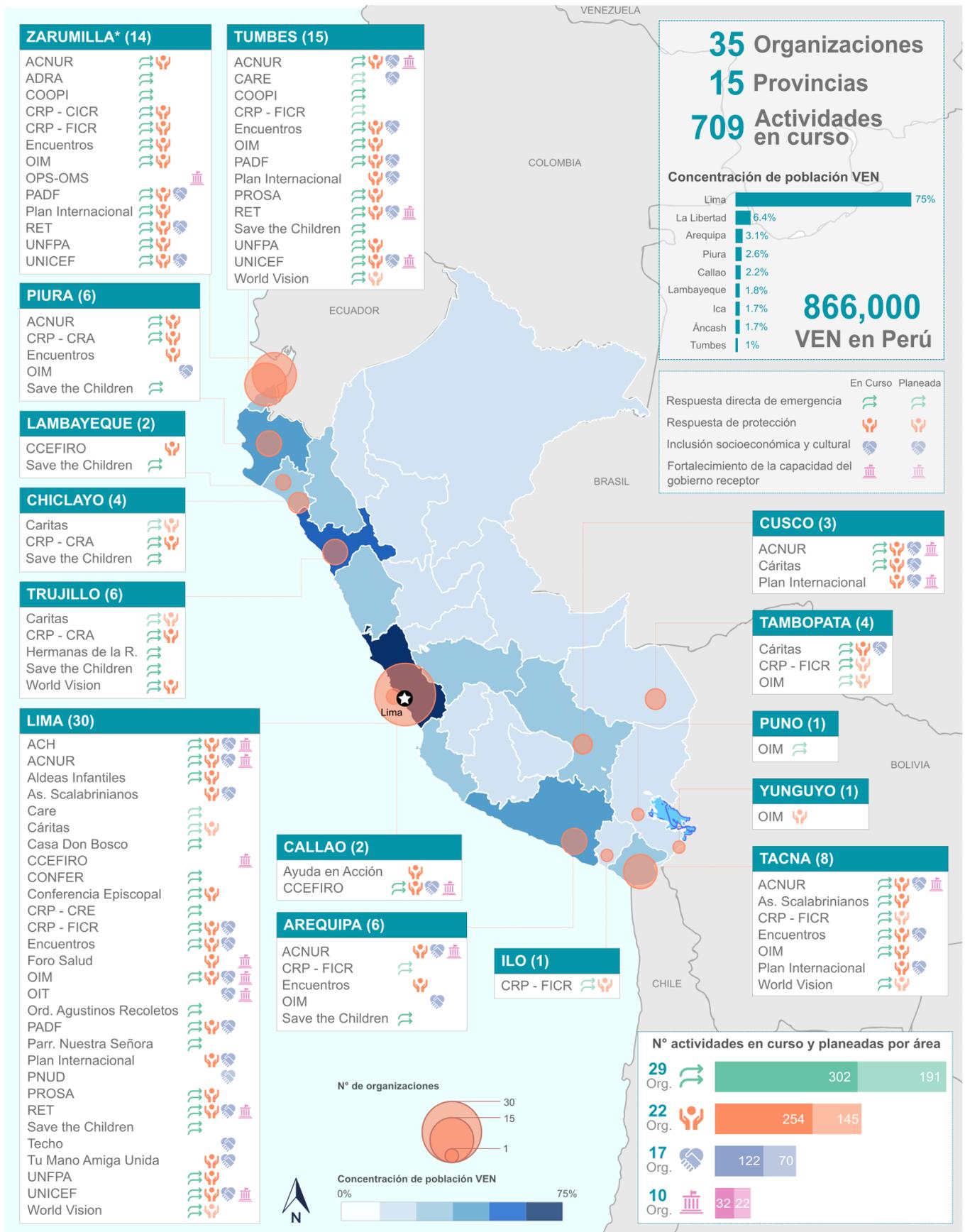
In **Arequipa** a “*Gracias Causa brigade*” organized by partners, together with the Ombudsperson’s Office, distributed 250 blankets to Peruvian elderly and children in the Imata community, where temperatures in winter drop to -10 degrees Celsius. The Ombudsperson provided information on basic rights, access to justice and health.

In **Tacna**, during the annual celebrations for the city’s reincorporation to Peru, a “*Gracias Causa brigade*” gathered over 20 volunteers to create a traditional flower carpet in gratitude to the people of the border city for their hospitality. Another brigade with 60 Venezuelan and Peruvian volunteers cleaned and restored the “Women Plaza”,

where the demonstration for Tacna’s celebrations started. Additionally, thank-you cards painted by Venezuelan children were also delivered to neighbors in the community.

A study on the Venezuelan immigration impact on the labor market was presented by partners. At the request of the Ministry of Labor and Promotion and Employment the study, developed by the Antonio Ruiz de Montoya University in the cities of Lima, Arequipa and Piura, shows that more than 90 percent of Venezuelans have an informal employment, while almost half of this population has a monthly payment lower than the minimum vital wage (around USD 280 in Peru).

## Operational presence by Areas of Intervention



Fuente:  
 Presencia de organizaciones por provincia - Matriz 3W Agosto.  
 Concentración de población VEN - IMMAP API Facebook, al 31/08/19.  
 Población VEN en el Perú - SN Migraciones, al 09/09/19.

\*Incluye la respuesta en el CEBAF  
 Siglas:  
 ACH - Acción Contra el Hambre  
 CRP - Cruz Roja Peruana

CONFER - Conferencia de Religiosos del Perú  
 CRA / CRE - Cruz Roja Alemana / Española  
 FICR - Federación Internacional de la Cruz Roja

## COORDINATION

A total of 43 organizations, coordinated by the national coordination platform for Peru (GTRM), offer assistance to refugees, migrants and host communities in 11 departments and 15 provinces around the country, with a particular concentration in the capital Lima and in the north at the border with Ecuador (Tumbes and Zarumilla) where the CEBAF is based. Local and international organizations are also present on a smaller scale in Tacna (eight), Arequipa (six), Trujillo (six), Piura (six), Chiclayo (four), Tambopata (four), Callao (two), Cusco (three), Lambayeque (two), Puno (one), Ilo (one) and Yunguyo (one).

The GTRM working groups are ongoing with the preparation for the RMRP 2020. After reviewing secondary data regarding the humanitarian and development response in Peru, the GTRM held five tailored workshops in order to analyse the current needs, core problems and its causes per sector - Protection, Basic Needs, Health, Nutrition and Food Security, Education and Integration. These workshops allowed to align GTRM members, government and donors' views on Peru's new sectorial response structure. After these sessions, each working group prepared its needs analysis for the making of the RMRP 2020 country chapter, to be completed by the end of September.

During the 4<sup>th</sup> Integration Working Subgroup meeting, partners and relevant government entities (Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment, National Superintendence of Migrations and Municipality of Carmen de La Legua) participated in a mapping exercise to identify activities recently implemented or under planning before the end of 2019. The group members identified key areas that needed to be addressed in coordination next year.

On 29 August, a meeting with new partners was held in order to present the GTRM, the current RMRP 2019 and the planning roadmap for RMRP 2020. Five organizations expressed their interest to work in Peru and be part of the RMRP 2020.

The Protection Working Subgroup met to develop a joint needs analysis to formulate a common response plan for 2020. Against the background of recent deportations, a training on international protection was conducted for 25 Migration personnel working in the Sanctions Department, complementing previous trainings for the Foreigner Police.

## PLATFORM PARTNERS

Acción contra el Hambre | ACNUR | ADRA | Amnistía Internacional | ASOCIACION CCEFIRO | Asociación Scalabrinianos | Ayuda en Acción | Capellanía de migrantes venezolanos de la diócesis de Lurín | Care | Caritas | CICR | Conferencia Episcopal Peruana | Consejo Interreligioso - Religiones por la Paz | Cooperazione Internazionale COOPI | Cruz Roja Española | Cruz Roja Peruana | Encuentros | FICR | FORO SALUD Callao | IDEHPUCP | ILLARI AMANECER | LWR | OCHA | OIM | OIT | ONU voluntarios | ONUSIDA | OPS/OMS | Oxfam | PADF | Plan International | PNUD | Progetto mondo mlal | PROSA | RET international | Save the Children | TECHO | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNICEF | UNODC | WFP | World Vision.

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