

Situation Report

September-October 2019

GTRM
Perú



RESPUESTA A
VENEZOLANOS
Plataforma de Coordinación
para Refugiados y Migrantes
de Venezuela

At the northern border in Tumbes, the number of regular entries remains low while irregular arrivals increased through informal entry points in Aguas Verdes, Matapalo, Papayal and Zarumilla.¹

There are currently more than **864,000 Venezuelan nationals** in the country, with over 75 per cent living in Lima. Nevertheless, increasing numbers are being reported in other regions of the country.

As of the end of October, **416,839** Venezuelan nationals have received a Temporary Stay Permit (PTP in Spanish), **69,356 cases** are pending, and **98,461** persons have received the special residence permit for the particularly vulnerable (*calidad migratoria especial*).

KEY FIGURES

Above 864,000

Venezuelans living in Peru

Above 377,000

Asylum claims

Above 480,000

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

Some 1,520,000

Venezuelans arrived in or transited through Peru since 2016

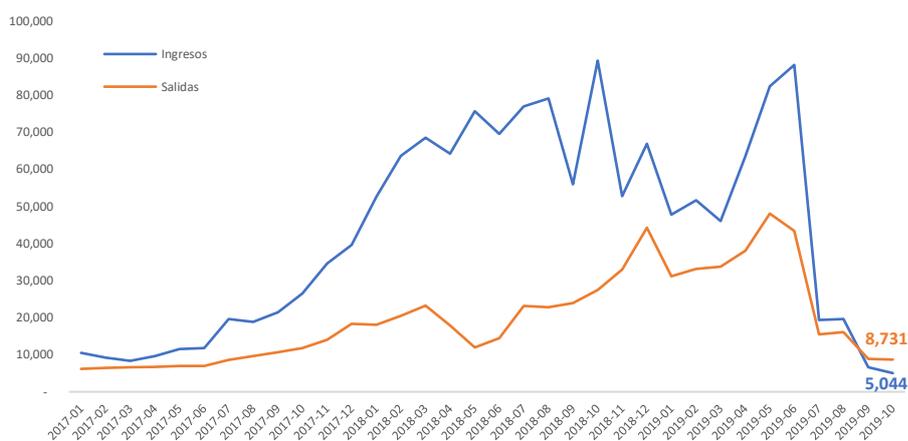


Figure 1 Arrivals and departures of Venezuelan refugees and migrants (2017-2019)

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Peru is the second country of arrival of Venezuelans worldwide, after Colombia, and it is the main host country for Venezuelan nationals seeking asylum. On 13 September migration authorities announced a 60-day grace period for Venezuelan nationals to complete the procedures to obtain their Temporary Stay Permit (PTP in Spanish). Refugees and migrants queued at Interpol offices to obtain an equivalent to the certificate of criminal records. From September to mid-October, more than 6,870 persons concluded the procedures while some 54,000 were pending.

Venezuelan nationals detained while trying to cross irregularly are sent to the Binational Assistance Border Centre (CEBAF) to receive a Non-admission Record. Majority of newly arrived Venezuelan population remains at the CEBAF Peru for prolonged periods, either awaiting a response on their asylum application (which can take up to five weeks) or because they have been denied access to the territory. Between 30 September and 6 October, the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR) at the CEBAF received more than 60 asylum requests of which at least 16 were denied. By the end of September, the number of asylum claims increased due to immigration raids by Migration and Police officers to revise documentation of Venezuelans in the area².

In Lima and Tacna, Police and Migration authorities have deployed more staff to detect and detain Venezuelan nationals without documentation. This is a result of a growing concern and discontent over heightened criminality, which is being widely attributed to the Venezuelan population by some media reports. Instances of discrimination and xenophobia continued in Peru following new reports on crimes and publications of videos where Venezuelan citizens were detained. Consequently, on 29 September, the Government of Peru issued a statement welcoming and confirming its solidarity towards Venezuelan refugees and migrants and rejecting all acts of xenophobia.

¹ Information widely circulated through the media in Peru <https://elcomercio.pe/videos/pais/venezolanos-ingresan-peru-rutas-ilegales-riesgosas-nnav-video-noticia-679212-noticia/> retrieved online on 19/11/2019.

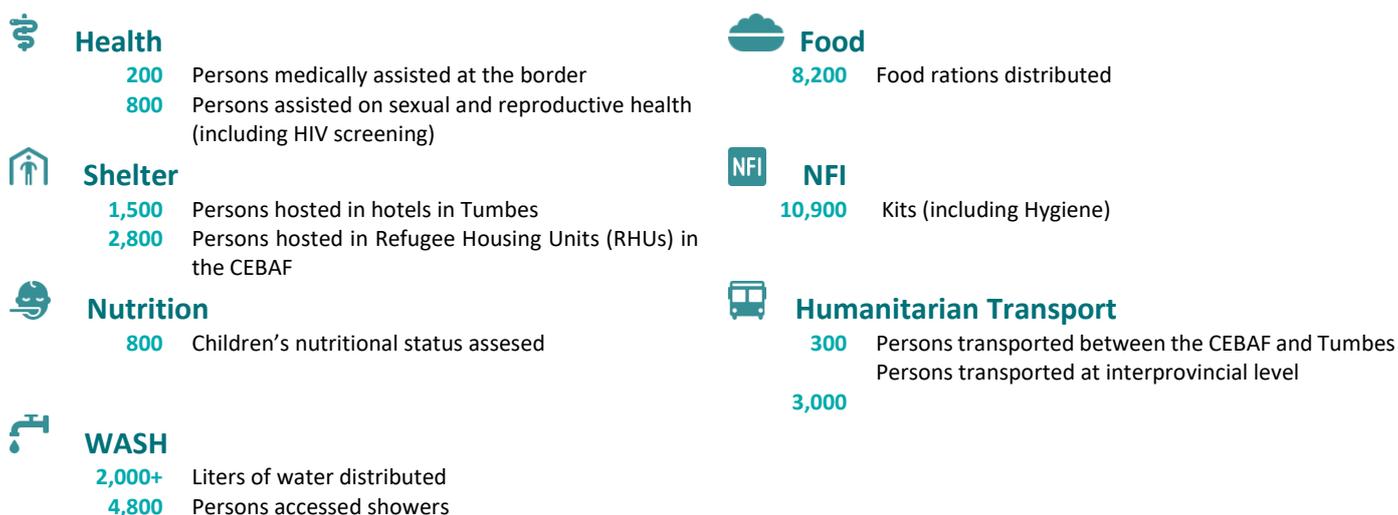
² Migration authorities are reporting on these operatives, <https://www.migraciones.gob.pe/?p=15229>, retrieved online on 19/11/2019.

RESPONSE OVERVIEW AND FUNDING UPDATE

Area of Intervention 1: Direct Emergency Assistance

Twenty-nine (29) partners delivered life-saving goods and services such as drinking water, food, shelter, humanitarian transport, non-food items (NFIs) and cash-based interventions (CBIs) among others.

In **Tumbes**, partners continued providing orientation and emergency assistance throughout the province and at the Binational Assistance Border Centre (CEBAF) as follows:



Additionally, at the CEBAF, **1,600** persons accessed the hygiene and health promotion space to receive information on hygiene practices and solid waste management while **4,000 children** accessed the child friendly space. More than **800 people** were legally assisted and counselled. Furthermore, mobile brigades were sent to strategic locations with significant presence of Venezuelan nationals in Tumbes, Zarumilla and Puerto Pizarro to provide legal orientation, identify vulnerable cases and give information on services available. On communication with communities, **200 Venezuelan nationals** were informed on their rights, regularization of their immigration status, safety and prevention of human trafficking. Partners started to collect information on the newly arrived Venezuelan population and those that remain at the CEBAF, through weekly surveys and daily flow monitoring surveys, in order to obtain their profiles, difficulties and specific needs.

In **Tacna**, partners continuously provided legal orientation and assistance and the community canteen from the *Misioneros de San Carlos Scalabrinianos* was improved.

The response also included:



In **Cusco**, more than **10,000 thermic blankets** were distributed to refugees and migrants, and to the host community in need as part of the winter support campaign. Partners also conducted a mission to **Puno** to further outline the implementation of a temporary shelter in Zepita, at the border with Bolivia, which will host vulnerable persons crossing the border.

In **Lima**, NFIs have been distributed to support the reception and living conditions of more than **300 persons** hosted in six temporary shelters. Comprehensive child care campaigns took place in these shelters, including anthropometric assessments and hemoglobin tests to determine the nutritional situation of children. Furthermore, almost **15,600 rations of food** were provided in areas known for hosting a very vulnerable population. Sexual and reproductive health services were provided in centre and northern Lima. Partners observed a low attendance of Venezuelan women and adolescents to health establishments

and thus sent brigades to work places with substantial presence of Venezuelan nationals. In total **1,850 persons** accessed these services. CBI assistance was provided to some of the most vulnerable cases in Tumbes, Tacna, Cusco, Lima, Trujillo and Chiclayo. A further **9,840 rations of food** were also distributed in the northern cities of Trujillo and Chiclayo.

Area of Intervention 2: Protection

Twenty-seven (27) partner organizations worked 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 Lima in addition to an orientation centre already operational at the Migration Office, **three outreach centres (CAREMIs)** have been officially opened. A total of **70 families with children at risk** were assisted and a participatory workshop for the **development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for identification, reference, protection and assistance of survivors of human trafficking** (from host community and refugees and migrants) took place with the support of 22 entities, including state institutions, NGOs and international development and aid cooperation agencies. Partners also provided **specific protection responses to around 40 Venezuelan nationals**, including LGBTI, who were referred to relevant services to access documentation, shelter, psychosocial support and livelihood opportunities.

Partners organized group sessions and forums on **psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive health, counselling and education** with a turnout of over **3,600 people** among them. Additionally, partners are supporting the regularization of Venezuelans migratory status by improving **access to the documentation required** by Peruvian Laws. In coordination with the Special Commission of Refugees (CEPR, by its acronym in Spanish), a training for new eligibility officials was facilitated to **strengthen their skills during the eligibility interviews and the refugee status determination (RSD) analysis**. Moreover, partners participated in the Inter-institutional Commission held by the Regional Education Office (DRELM for its acronym in Spanish) to support planning for next year activities and the improvement of the functioning of school institutions. More than **700 education specialists, directors and teachers from 50 schools have been trained** on coexistence, anti-xenophobia and non-discriminatory education. The second training cycle will focus on gender equity and sexual education.



In Tumbes, partners continued providing legal orientation, counselling and support to individual cases to achieve protection objectives **on registration and documentation**. Some of the most vulnerable population is being supported with migratory procedures, for example by assisting them with updating their personal information or scheduling their appointments online with a view to exchange the *carné de extranjería* for a humanitarian visa.

As an entry point to the country, and the protection risks associated with traveling and displacement, more **than 30 officials from the National Police** received a training on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, discrimination bullying, and reproductive health, **to strengthen their response to the vulnerable situation of refugees and migrants**. Likewise, the National University in cooperation with response partners, organized a lecture on International Protection of Refugees as part of a larger project to strengthen local and regional authorities and officials' capacities on the subject. In Tumbes and Tacna around **50 law enforcement officials** representing different judiciary entities received two workshops dedicated to the **investigation and prosecution of human trafficking**. Additionally, **20 Police officers** from the Family Police Station received informative sessions by partners **on Human Rights, focusing on LGBTI issues, people living with HIV and sex-workers**.

Over **70 people with HIV received psychosocial support** and some **40 Venezuelan and Peruvian nationals of the LGBTI community** met for the first time as part of integration efforts by partners. This meeting enhanced protection objectives by opening a communication mechanism within the LGBTI community to defend and promote their rights, to structure and elect leadership and to plan their activities. Furthermore, partners started providing legal orientation and psychosocial support up to three times per week at Santa Ana Soup Kitchen in Corrales. Over **50 participants** from **20 entities** such as NGOs and public institutions from Peru and Ecuador participated in **two trainings of trainers on the prevention of human trafficking through art**. A total of **200** targeted population at the border received materials on the prevention of human trafficking. An additional two-day workshop on **Child Protection in Emergencies** was facilitated and is being replicated in Lima for the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations.

Following a request from the local authorities, partners conducted a protection monitoring exercise in Mancora (Tumbes) in October with the support of local volunteers. Over **180 Venezuelan nationals** were interviewed to identify working lines with local authorities and the host community. Capacity strengthening sessions on international protection, GBV, prevention and human

trafficking were provided to authorities. The cooperation with local authorities in the city of Piura was strengthened through meetings with key response actors and sessions on essential response mechanisms and needs of refugees and migrants.

In Arequipa, partners are working to set up a **pilot psychosocial support programme** for Venezuelan nationals with two sessions carried out so far. Meanwhile, along with the Decentralized Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, partners started working on a “Refugees and Migrants guide to Arequipa” which contains **information on basic services**. An information session on **child registration, access to health for children and postnatal care** for Venezuelan nationals was organized with the support of the government’s specialized children’s unit and the Ombudsperson’s Office.

In Tacna the Provincial Instance to eradicate violence against women, including refugee and migrant women, took place and the 2020 action plan for Tacna was created.

In Cusco, the first information session on family planning took place at the Regional Hospital. Following advocacy efforts, Venezuelan nationals are supported with the provision of the desired contraceptive methods. Venezuelan volunteers and partners participated in the forum on the “**Fight against Malnutrition and Anaemia**”, organized by the Municipality, aiming at strengthening the integration of the Venezuelan community.

Area of Intervention 3: Socio Economic and Cultural Integration

Socio-economic and cultural inclusion is currently covered by 20 organizations mostly in Lima and Tumbes. The work also focuses on promoting the peaceful coexistence of refugees, migrants and host community.

In Tumbes, 35 entrepreneurs were trained on the policies to hire refugees and migrants to **support the access of the Venezuelan population to formal employment** and to prevent exploitation through the dissemination of information among potential employers. Partners supported local communities to set up two school libraries in areas with substantial presence of Venezuelan students, where local and Venezuelan volunteers propped up the activity.

In Lima, as part of the livelihoods’ strategy to increase links between refugees and migrants and those interested to work with them, partners participated in the World Fair Trade Organization Summit to **encourage Fair Trade Enterprises to support trade with refugees and migrants**. In coordination with “We Work”, Venezuelan entrepreneurs are given a space on a monthly basis as an opportunity to exhibit and sell their products. Furthermore, a first job fair was organized by the Municipality of Carmen de la Legua, in Callao, with technical support from partners **to strengthen cooperation for the integration of refugees and migrants (and host community) in the job market** and to promote local development.

In San Martín de Porres district, a “Gracias Causa Brigade” provided medical assistance to **about 100 host community people** and over **40 Venezuelans** were part of the brigades against violence. This had a positive impact in the district where a recent crime, allegedly committed by a Venezuelan national, triggered a week-long media coverage leading to rising fear and xenophobia against refugees and migrants. Moreover, as part of the **TuCausaEsMiCausa** campaign a community football tournament and fair were held with the participation of around **200 children** and their families. To foster integration into national schools, partners distributed **800 school kits** to both host community and refugees and migrants who are enrolled through the government’s “Lima Learns programme”. Over **70 per cent** of children enrolled through this programme are Venezuelans.

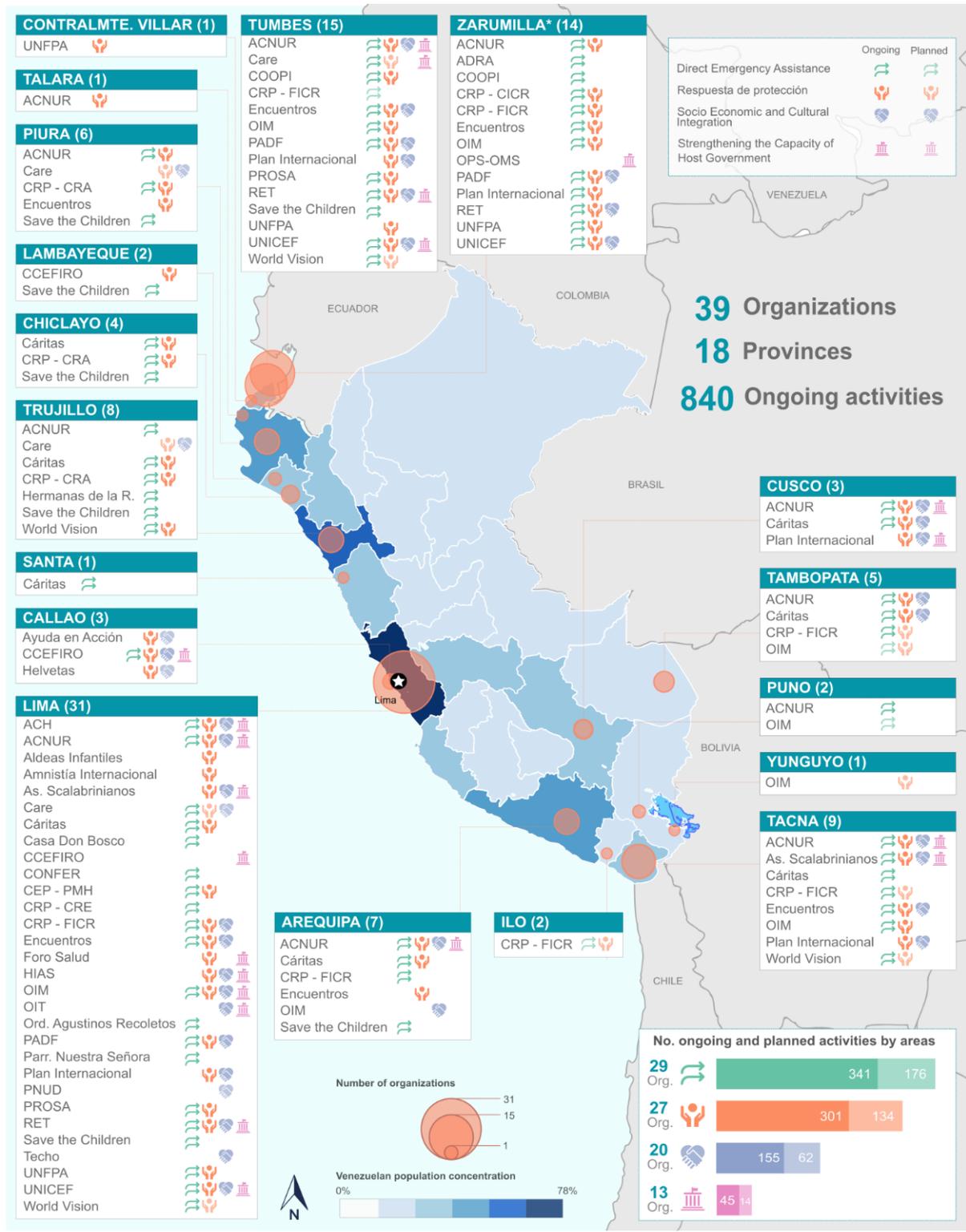
Partners working on *Proyecto Raíces*, which pursues to provide psychosocial support to refugees and migrants, started assessing the needs of people staying in shelters. **Some 500 refugees, migrants and host community participated in the integration fair.**

In northern Lima, partners began a diagnostic assessment of the refugee and migrant population to define the best communication for development strategy, and better promote changes in behavior within families, children and adolescents of host and Venezuelan communities. Additionally, in this geographical area, partners launched a pilot intervention to **assist up to 100 persons in need** from host and Venezuelan communities with a capacity building programme **and providing seed capital**. The targeted population must have recently started a business or have a business idea. With the Ministry of Labour and Promotion of Employment orientation and the Municipality of San Martín de Porres technical support, this intervention will continue for three months and **the seed capital will range between USD 900 up to USD 1,800** approximately. Following the efforts on seed capital from partners, **more than 30 refugees and migrants from Venezuela started their training to develop a business plan** which they can use to access such capital, while more partners are looking into supporting.



In Cusco, as part of the strategy to reduce discrimination against refugees and migrants and support integration, university volunteers were trained to understand partners’ mandates and the current situation of Venezuelan nationals in Cusco. The Municipality of San Sebastian, along with partners on the ground, organized the first theatre representation to sensitize local population on the impacts of forced migration and the social consequences of discrimination. A total of **70 people participated**.

Operational presence by Areas of Intervention



COORDINATION

A total of 39 organizations, coordinated by the national coordination platform for Peru (GTRM), assisted refugees, migrants and host communities in 12 departments and 18 provinces around the country, focusing in the capital city of Lima (31) and in the northern border with Ecuador (Tumbes and Zarumilla) where the CEBAF is based. Local and international organizations are also present in Tacna (nine), Trujillo (eight), Arequipa (seven), Piura (six), Tambopata (five), Chiclayo (four), Cusco (three), Callao (three), Lambayeque (two), Puno (two), Ilo (two), Santa (one) and Yunguyo (one).

Partners finalized the Peru chapter for the Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) 2020. In total, eight United Nations agencies and 20 Non-Governmental Organizations requested an overall funding of USD 136.5 million for the development and implementation of activities in the sectors of Integration (USD 60.5 million) Protection (USD 26.2 million), Basic Needs (USD 16.4 million), Cash-based Interventions (USD 16 million), Health (USD 6.6 million) and Education (USD 1.6 million). The RMRP 2020 is articulated around three strategic priorities: 1) to provide and improve effective access to critical goods and services in a complementary and coordinated manner, supportive of national and local authorities, 2) Strengthen the prevention, mitigation and response to protection risks, and access to rights, in particular of those with specific needs, 3) Increase opportunities for integration of the refugee and migrant population, including access to health, education, dignified work and livelihoods. The appeal states a presence of partners in 23 departments with most of the proposed activities planned in Arequipa, Cusco, Lima, Tacna and Tumbes.

In September, eight partners of the CBI working group signed a data sharing agreement on beneficiaries of cash-based interventions in Peru in order to complement their activities and avoid duplication of beneficiaries. This agreement established a new platform to improve the exchange of information on CBI.

In October, a local GTRM was established in Tumbes replicating the current structure of the national GTRM with the leadership of the Regional Government and technical support of partner. Likewise, in Tacna partners drafted an organizational chart of the Coordination Platform and presented a local GTRM structure to the Regional Government. Three new organizations integrated the GTRM. They confirmed their membership and participation in the sub-working groups where they have expertise.

PLATFORM PARTNERS

Acción contra el Hambre | ACNUR | ADRA | Amnistía Internacional | ASOCIACION CCEFIRO | Asociación Scalabrinianos | Ayuda en Acción | British Council | 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 | HELVETAS | HIAS | 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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