

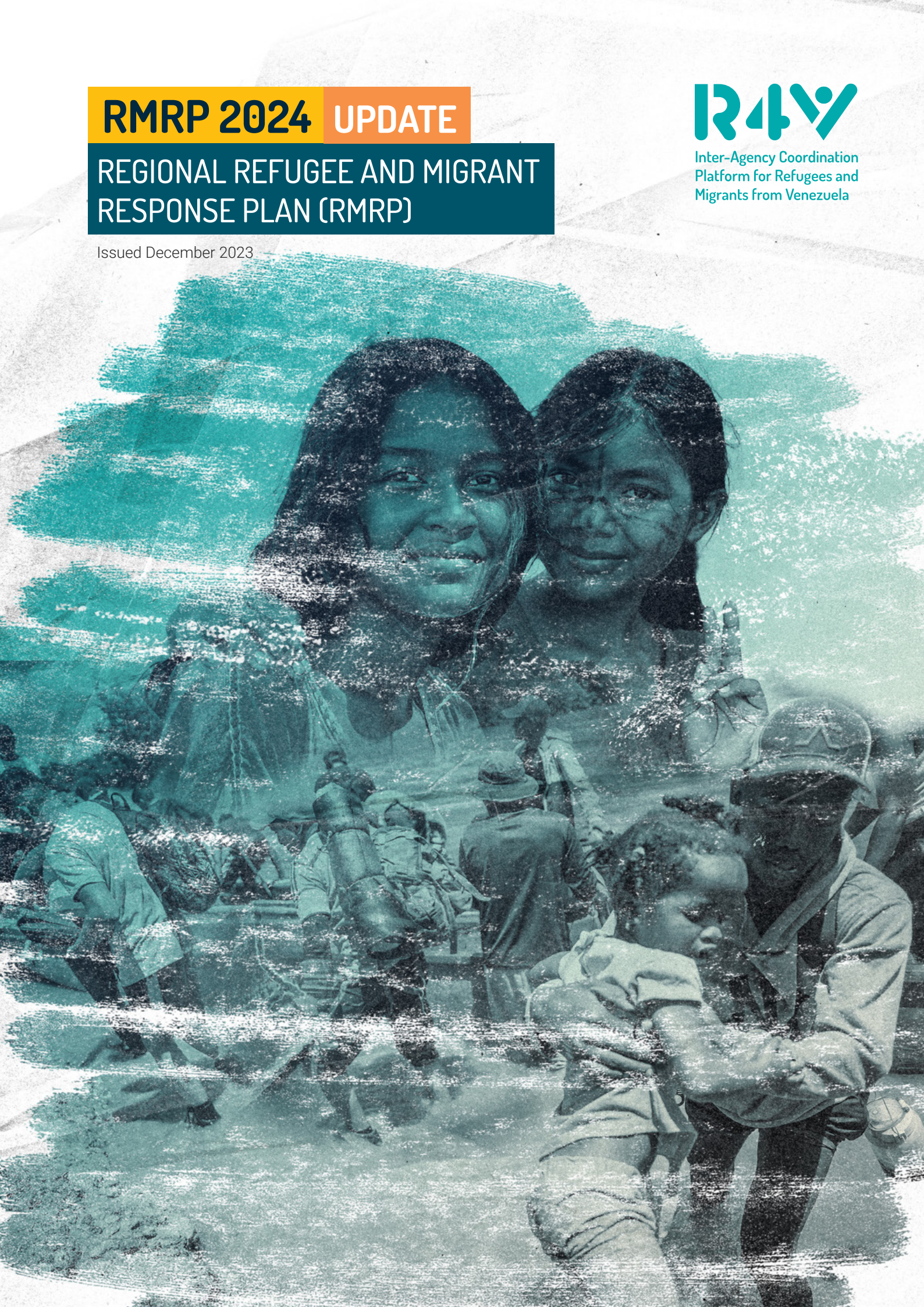
RMRP 2024 UPDATE

**REGIONAL REFUGEE AND MIGRANT
RESPONSE PLAN (RMRP)**

Issued December 2023



Inter-Agency Coordination
Platform for Refugees and
Migrants from Venezuela

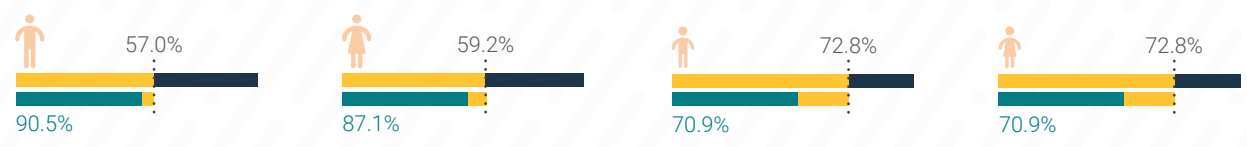
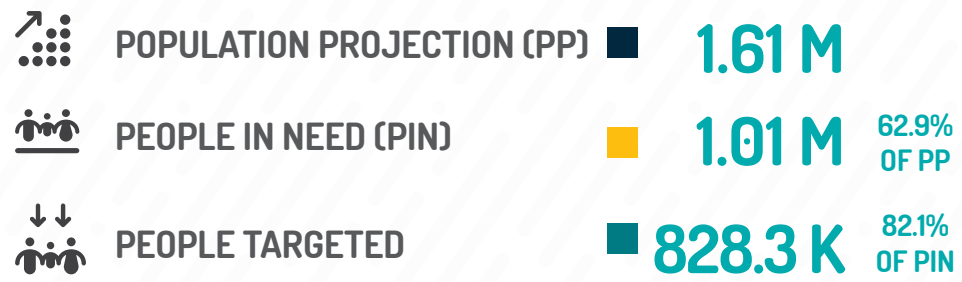


PERU

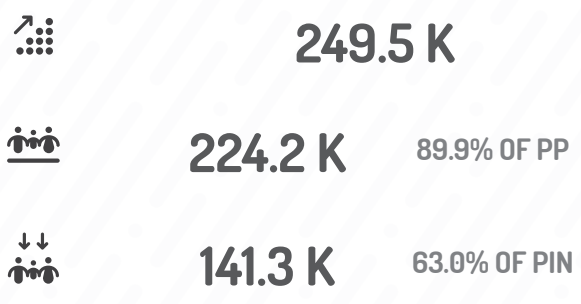


PERU AT A GLANCE

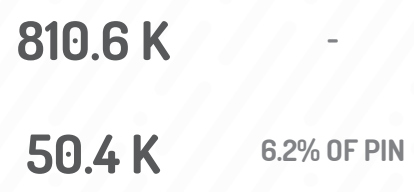
VENEZUELAN IN-DESTINATION



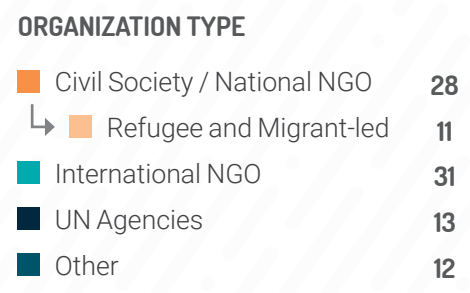
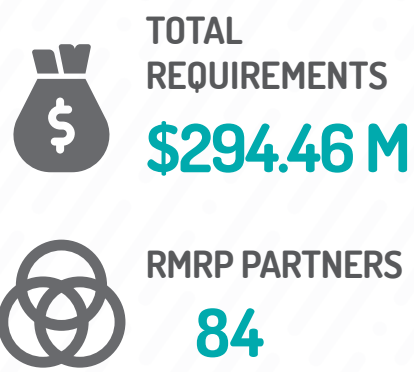
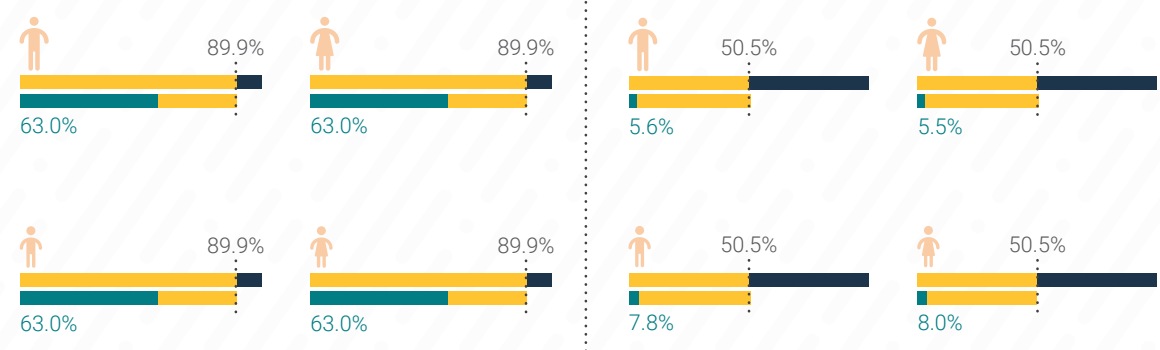
IN-TRANSIT



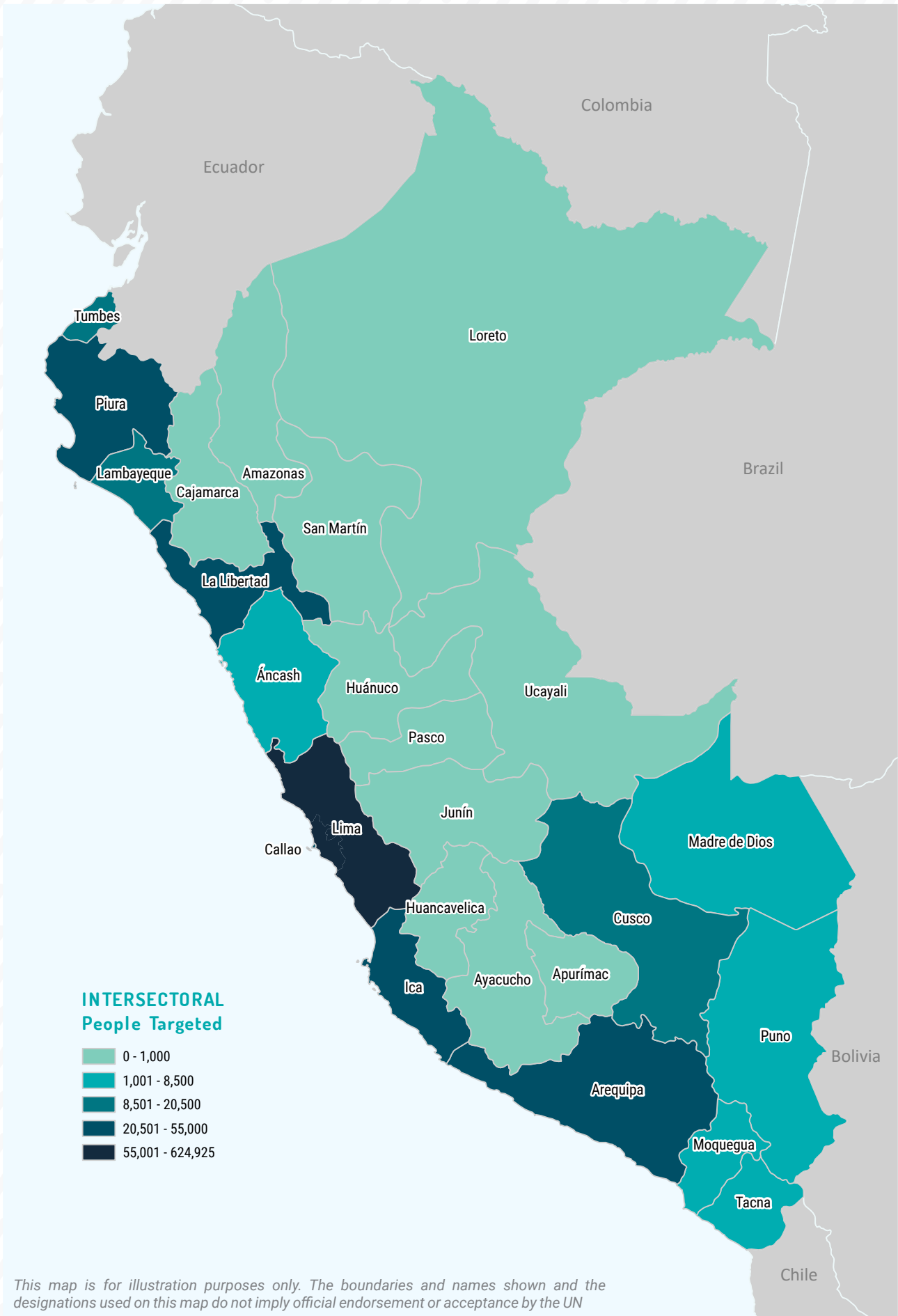
AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES










AGE AND GENDER DISSAGREGATION








PERU: PEOPLE TARGETED



PERU: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN-NEED TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE IN 2024

 Population Projection	 People in Need (PiN)	 PiN Percentage	 People Targeted
 Target Percentage of PiN	 Total Requirements	 RMRP Partners	

							
AMAZONAS	22.5 K	11.4 K	50.9%	-	-	-	-
ANCASH	87.7 K	46.3 K	52.8%	2.6 K	5.6%	435.0 K	1
APURÍMAC	21.9 K	11.2 K	50.9%	-	-	-	-
AREQUIPA	124.7 K	66.3 K	53.1%	30.4 K	45.9%	15.92 M	16
AYACUCHO	35.4 K	18.1 K	51.2%	-	-	-	-
CAJAMARCA	74.6 K	38.0 K	50.9%	-	-	-	-
CALLAO	135.9 K	73.8 K	54.3%	45.6 K	61.7%	11.39 M	12
CUSCO	76.7 K	39.5 K	51.4%	8.7 K	22.1%	4.28 M	10
HUANCAVELICA	17.1 K	8.7 K	50.6%	-	-	-	-
HUÁNUCO	40.6 K	20.8 K	51.2%	-	-	-	-
ICA	100.4 K	54.1 K	53.9%	30.2 K	55.9%	4.64 M	5
JUNÍN	81.5 K	42.2 K	51.8%	888	2.1%	140.0 K	1
LA LIBERTAD	192.9 K	103.5 K	53.7%	54.9 K	53.0%	20.22 M	13
LAMBAYEQUE	97.3 K	51.3 K	52.7%	20.5 K	39.9%	3.48 M	8
LIMA	1.65 M	903.8 K	54.9%	624.9 K	69.1%	157.50 M	75
LORETO	53.0 K	27.0 K	50.8%	11	-	17.3 K	2
MADRE DE DIOS	13.4 K	7.1 K	52.6%	2.6 K	37.3%	3.88 M	6
MOQUEGUA	15.4 K	8.2 K	53.0%	3.6 K	43.9%	590.9 K	1
PASCO	14.2 K	7.2 K	51.0%	-	-	-	-
PIURA	151.4 K	79.7 K	52.6%	31.2 K	39.2%	17.23 M	14
PUNO	59.4 K	30.1 K	50.7%	3.3 K	11.1%	7.57 M	9
SAN MARTÍN	50.0 K	25.6 K	51.2%	-	-	-	-
TACNA	27.3 K	14.4 K	52.6%	5.6 K	38.9%	17.74 M	17
TUMBES	36.9 K	20.2 K	54.8%	13.7 K	67.7%	29.14 M	20
UCAYALI	33.9 K	17.4 K	51.3%	-	-	290.0 K	2

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ¹	OTHERS ^{II}	UN AGENCIES
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$294.46 M	\$63.06 M (21.4%)	\$26.83 M (9.1%)	\$3.62 M (1.2%)	\$200.95 M (68.2%)
ORGANIZATIONS	84	31 (36.9%)	28 (33.3%)	12 (14.3%)	13 (15.5%)

¹ Civil Society Organizations.

^{II} Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR

 Population Projection






















 People in Need

 People Targeted

 Total Requirements

 RMRP Partners

 Organizations Led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR*							
 EDUCATION	904.7 K	26.1%	150.5 K	16.6%	\$21.55 M	17	3
 FOOD SECURITY	1.96 M	56.7%	221.6 K	11.3%	\$18.26 M	15	1
 HEALTH	1.29 M	37.2%	390.8 K	30.4%	\$33.15 M	32	8
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	306.6 K	8.9%	19.9 K	6.5%	\$856.1 K	4	-
 INTEGRATION	1.27 M	36.8%	160.6 K	12.6%	\$64.85 M	48	10
 NUTRITION	168.0 K	4.9%	90.9 K	54.1%	\$2.14 M	13	3
 PROTECTION***	1.11 M	32.0%	857.3 K	77.4%	\$48.88 M	49	9
 CHILD PROTECTION	442.2 K	12.8%	73.2 K	16.6%	\$15.78 M	21	5
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	699.8 K	20.2%	85.3 K	12.2%	\$15.66 M	26	5
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING & SMUGGLING	730.5 K	21.1%	9.9 K	1.4%	\$7.74 M	11	3
 SHELTER	1.18 M	34.1%	165.5 K	14.0%	\$18.28 M	21	3
 WASH	883.9 K	25.5%	186.9 K	21.1%	\$9.86 M	8	1
 MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE	-	-	129.2 K	-	\$25.84 M	12	-
 COMMON SERVICES****	-	-	-	-	\$11.59 M	22	4

* While not being Sectors, data for Multipurpose Cash and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2024 update.

** The PiN calculations for some sectors (namely, Nutrition and Education, as well as Child Protection and GBV sub-sectors) are based on specific age and gender groups, resulting in a low PiN percentage as a proportion of the total population.

*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC PLANNING SCENARIO & RESPONSE

Four major context changes have impacted refugees and migrants and their host communities in Peru. First, political and social instability in 2023 triggered months-long nationwide protests, including roadblocks and clashes that impacted human mobility. Tensions remained high for several months, particularly in southern regions near the borders with Chile and Bolivia. Aside from the disruption of transportation and other services, the political and social upheaval has contributed to increased discrimination and xenophobia against refugees and migrants.¹ Moreover, media coverage linking Venezuelans with criminality has had a direct negative consequence on their public image and fuelled xenophobic and discriminatory incidents.

Second, the enforcement of security measures to prevent irregular movements along the border with Chile, which started in February 2023, disrupted normal transit between both countries and left hundreds of refugees and migrants stranded in Tacna, who resorted to setting up tents and sleeping in public spaces and were portrayed in the media as having a negative impact on tourism and local businesses, heightening host communities' discontent.²

Third, floods and heavy rains caused by both cyclone Yaku and the *El Niño* phenomenon damaged key infrastructure in the Northern Coast of the country, including homes, schools, and hospitals,³ and contributed to an outbreak of dengue fever. While the number of Venezuelan households affected remains unknown, the situation demonstrates how climate change and related strengthened weather events result in increased needs of refugees and migrants.⁴ The *El*

Niño phenomenon is expected to affect Peru from November 2023 through June 2024, with heavy rains foreseen in the north and droughts in the south, both of which will further impact refugees and migrants.

The fourth major set of changes are related to regularization programmes in Peru, including the implementation of a new regularization pathway called the "Temporary Permanent Permit Card (CPP2)", as well as an amnesty on fines for those in an irregular situation who did not previously renew their migratory status.⁵ Fines have been one of the biggest obstacles in previous regularization efforts, and a source of concern for refugees and migrants without the ability to pay them. This new regularization initiative allows those who meet the criteria to transition to a longer-term regular residency status through the Special Resident Migratory Category (CMER) from the beginning of 2024.⁶ Encouragingly, this new initiative also improves the online component for registration and receipt of related documents in decentralized offices, eliminating the need for refugees and migrants to commute long distances to participate in-person, thereby reducing logistical and financial barriers and improving access to the procedure.

CHANGES IN THE SCOPE AND PRIORITIES OF THE RESPONSE

The updated plan encompasses a coordinated response of 84 partners in 17 departments, where an estimated 99 per cent of Venezuelans live. Since 2023, 15 additional organizations joined the RMRP, including seven new refugee- and migrant-led organizations, bringing the total to 11 refugee- and migrant-led

[1] See findings in the Peru chapter of the RMNA 2023, <https://rmrp.r4v.info/rmna2023/>

[2] Refugees and migrants living in Tacna expressed concern during focus group discussions (FGD) led by GTRM Peru on 21 June 2023 about how the situation at the border had strained their relations with host communities. *Ibid.*

[3] Cyclone Yaku hit Peru on 14 March 2023 and was followed by the impacts of *El Niño*. As an example of the damage caused, according to the Ministry of Education, 4,884 schools were damaged in Lambayeque, Piura, and Tumbes.

[4] During a FGD in Tumbes on 22 June, participants expressed concerns over the impact of flooding and landslides, identified areas where families had lost their homes and the effects of the dengue epidemic.

[5] Eligible applicants must have been in Peru in an irregular situation before 10 May 2023. The deadline to apply to the regularization process was 10 November 2023, and the deadline to apply for the fine amnesty was 28 October 2023.

[6] The [administrative procedure text \(TUPA, by its initials in Spanish\)](#) of the National Migration Authority (SNM) was approved and published on 22 October, establishes the requirements and conditions to apply for the CMER, as well as other services of the SNM. Those with the Temporary Permanent Permit card (CPP) and a minimum stay of six months since the approval of their last residency permit may request the change to the CMER.

partner organizations. This demonstrates GTRM Peru's commitment to the active participation and ownership of the refugee and migrant community. The updated 2024 response seeks a total of USD 294 million to assist 1.02 million refugees, migrants and host community members – an increase of 18 per cent in the target population from the original 2024 plan, and a decrease in budget from the USD 319 million requested in 2023.

The Government of Peru in 2023 presented its social and policy priorities for the refugee and migrant population, including regularization, protection, health, education, access to work, and integration. The RMRP seeks to complement the government's efforts based on the needs identified in the RMNA 2023.

Refugees and migrants in-destination will be supported primarily through protection (including its sub-sectors on child protection, GBV and human trafficking and smuggling), integration, health and education services, which are the sectors with the largest financial requirements in the updated RMRP 2024, with multipurpose cash (MPC) constituting an important assistance modality.

First, the **Protection Sector** – which, when combined with its sub-sectors, has the largest funding requirements in the updated 2024 RMRP – plans to reach some 857,000 people with assistance. Partners will support the regularization pathways initiated by the Government of Peru to facilitate access to documentation, legal status and rights, which are necessary precursors to effective integration. The Protection Sector will also strengthen the asylum system through capacity-building of state officials on international protection, and support to the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR). To reduce the current high risk of gender-based violence (GBV), human trafficking and smuggling, partners will strengthen the capacity of service providers, directly assist survivors and victims, and increase prevention strategies. Partners will also provide trainings on the newly approved protocols for the protection and care of refugee and migrant children to professionals in the Special Protection Units.⁷

Second, the **Integration Sector**, which provides access to work opportunities and promotes self-reliance and

integration, continues to be a priority, with the number of people to reach having increased to some 160,600 (from 127,700 in the original 2024 response). Partners will provide cash and voucher assistance (CVA) (53 per cent of the funding requested for the Integration Sector) to scale-up entrepreneurship initiatives and validate professional certifications, contributing to formal employment. New response modalities include digital platforms to match employers with refugees and migrants to facilitate decent work. Additionally, to reduce the negative impacts of xenophobia, partners will support refugees, migrants, host communities, and authorities to improve community spaces and implement joint art, sports and cultural activities. Communications will emphasize the positive local contributions of Venezuelans and partners will increase awareness with the private sector and authorities to promote the inclusion of Venezuelans as an opportunity for sustainable development and economic recovery.

Third, access to health services for the most vulnerable continues to be a priority, with 11 per cent of the overall funding requested for the **Health Sector**. Considering the increase of depression and suicidal ideation experienced by refugees and migrants,⁸ the Health Sector will support mental healthcare services and provide care to Venezuelans with chronic diseases.

Fourth, the **Education Sector** increased the number of people it plans to reach by over 40 per cent (compared to both 2023 and the original 2024 response). Partners will increase efforts to address the situation of out-of-school refugee and migrant children by strengthening active search and outreach strategies, working with refugee- and migrant-led organizations and eliminating barriers to formal education. Partners will work with the Ministry of Education, the co-lead of the R4V Education Sector at the national level, to address regulations that inhibit school completion and pilot accelerated education modalities.⁹

Meeting basic needs for Venezuelans in destination – such as **shelter, food security** and **WASH** – continues to be a priority. Partners will support community initiatives such as soup kitchens and food pantries where meals are offered at affordable prices. CVA will also continue to be a key response modality to meet basic needs: 9 per cent of the overall 2024 funding

[7] Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Protocol of Special Protection Units for the Care of Refugee or Migrant Children and Adolescents at Risk of Family Deprivation or Lack of Family Protection, Directorial Resolution No. 076-2023-MIMO-DGNNNA, <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mimp/normas-legales/4415795-076-2023-mimp-dganna>

[8] CAPS, Diagnosis of the mental health situation of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in Lima and Tumbes. August 2022 https://www.r4v.info/es/document/CAPS_Diagnostico_Salud_Mental_Refugiados_Migrantes_Lima_Tumbes_Ago2022

[9] Accelerated education is an education model that adapts to the needs of children over age and others and allows them to study two academic years in one calendar year. It is available in other countries but not yet in Peru.

requested is for multipurpose cash (MPC) and 10 per cent of sectoral responses are delivered in the form of cash or vouchers.

Additionally, Peru remains a major transit country for refugees and migrants, mainly from Venezuela, Haiti, Colombia, and Ecuador. For **refugees and migrants in-transit**, including all nationalities, the response will focus on increasing access to food and nutrition assistance. Information and orientation on routes, services, and risks will be strengthened, mainly through inter-agency support spaces, including assistance and orientation points (PAOs in Spanish). These provide child-friendly spaces, primary health services (including for GBV survivors), trafficking prevention information, and referrals. R4V partners will collaborate with authorities to advocate for safe and regular entry, to help prevent protection incidents including extortion, abuses, and human trafficking and smuggling which arise more often during irregular movements.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

The *El Niño* phenomenon is expected to impact Peru in late 2023 and early 2024. Based on lessons learned from cyclone Yaku, it is likely that refugees and

migrants will be disproportionately affected by heavy rains and flooding, together with vulnerable members of host communities. The GTRM and R4V partners will work closely with the Peruvian Government and others involved to ensure inclusion of refugees and migrants in preparedness and response efforts to reduce these impacts.

Collective accountability to affected populations (AAP) remains a key aspect of the response, with partners improving existing platforms¹⁰ to provide information, file complaints, and engage with refugees and migrants. Centrality of protection, gender mainstreaming, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) remain essential. To address the latter, the GTRM has assigned three PSEA focal points who will promote preventive and responsive approaches while strengthening GTRM partners' PSEA capacity in 2024.



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[10] Platforms such as [InfoContigo](#) and [Veninformado](#).



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