

PERU

KEY FIGURES

END OF YEAR 2021



Inter-Agency Coordination
Platform for Refugees and
Migrants from Venezuela

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PEOPLE
IN NEED

1.31 M



PEOPLE
TARGETED

679 K



PEOPLE
REACHED

506 K



TOTAL
REQUIREMENTS



FUNDED

\$92.8 M

• (34%)

UNMET

\$181 M

• (66%)



33

REPORTING
PARTNERS



31

IMPLEMENTING
PARTNERS



13,870

REPORTED
ACTIVITIES

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS

20

DONORS

12

FUNDED ORGS.

SITUATION

In February, the Government of Peru launched its COVID-19 vaccination programme, in which all foreign nationals, regardless of their status in the country, were included in the immunization scheme. At the end of the year, 40.7% of eligible Venezuelan refugees and migrants (12 years of age or older) had received two vaccine doses, according to the Ministry of Health.

Throughout the year, two processes were implemented to enable access to regularization and documentation for Venezuelans. In June, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) authorized the issuance of humanitarian residency to 530,000 Venezuelan asylum-seekers through [RM N°0207-2021-RE](#). Furthermore, in July, the procedure for immigration regularization (TUPA, for its acronym in Spanish) under [Decree N° 010-2020-IN](#) to obtain the Temporary Residence Permit Card (CPP) came into effect. Over 360,000 Venezuelans were initially pre-registered to obtain the CPP. At the end of the year, the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) reported the delivery of some 90,000 CPPs, as well as 23,000 humanitarian residencies.

Political instability continued throughout the year, with high turnover in key ministries affecting progress on initiatives related to refugees and migrants. While GDP increased by 13 per cent in 2021 as the Peruvian economy recovered from the effects of the pandemic, the currency depreciated and levels of unemployment remained high. Inflation rose 6.1 per cent and impacted the cost of living for refugees, migrants and host communities.

RESPONSE

The RMRP 2021 prioritized three main areas: 1) providing access to essential goods and coverage of basic needs; 2) expanding integration opportunities, including access to jobs, entrepreneurship support and recognition of academic degrees, while reducing discrimination and xenophobia; and 3) preventing, mitigating and responding to protection risks, and improving access to territory, documentation and regularization to increase access to rights and services.

To cover basic needs, the Cash Working Group developed a Minimum Expenditure Basket with the support of Shelter, Education, Food Security, WASH and other sectors. This increased the efficiency and impact of cash and voucher assistance (CVA), and almost 190,000 refugees and migrants received support in the form of multipurpose cash assistance (MPC). The increased use of CVA as a support modality also ensured a substantial rise in the number of people reached by the Food Security Sector, which assisted over 257,000 people or 85 per cent of its target.

Amid the ongoing pandemic, a major effort of the R4V Platform in Peru, or Refugee and Migrant Working Group (GTRM in Spanish) was the dissemination of information on access to COVID-19 vaccinations, the school enrolment process, and the new documentation (CPP) and humanitarian residence initiatives. Meanwhile, the WASH Sector focused on distributing standardized hygiene kits to populations in transit and residents, as well as installing hand washing facilities in public spaces to address structural deficiencies.

The Protection Sector contributed to reducing obstacles to access the two regularization and documentation initiatives through advocacy efforts, including engagement with authorities, information-sharing, and joint analysis of barriers to access regularization and documentation. Through the Human Trafficking and Smuggling Sub-sector, partners developed SOPs for assistance to victims of trafficking and persons affected by smuggling, and jointly carried out ten trainings for authorities and other stakeholders, reaching some 300 participants.

The Integration Sector reached 79% of its target population, focusing mainly on strategies to improve self-reliance through entrepreneurship and professional and vocational skills. Alliances were built with key actors, such as the Municipality of Lima and the private sector. The Education Sector worked to expand school enrolment for Venezuelan children, and nearly a third of the vacancies assigned during the extraordinary enrolment period went to refugees and migrants from Venezuela. Finally, efforts to address discrimination and xenophobia through the #TuCausaEsMiCausa campaign

played a role in reducing tensions during a complex context that included the militarization of the northern border at the beginning of the year, and the electoral campaign that took place during the first half of the year.














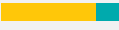











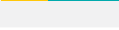


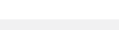
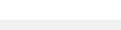

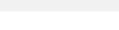
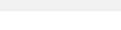

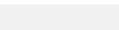
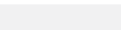



LESSONS LEARNED

The RMRP in Peru received only 34% of funds requested, with large disparities in funding across sectors. Due to insufficient funding for the Health Sector, for example, which was only 4% funded despite the COVID-19 context, partners reached just 18% of vulnerable persons targeted for healthcare support. While the RMRP planned to support healthcare centres with medical supplies and technical support, such assistance was severely limited.

Despite funding obstacles and other challenges, the response in Peru maintained its effectiveness thanks to strong coordination and

standardization of assistance, including in collaboration with state actors working with the R4V national platform. Thus, more refugees and migrants and host communities received support from sectors such as Shelter, WASH and Integration, and in the form of multipurpose cash, in 2021 compared to 2020. Meaningful learning came from understanding the challenges of working in densely populated urban areas, particularly those with high rates of poverty and marginalized and informal settlements, where access to basic services was already constrained for host communities. One of the biggest challenges was the competition over limited resources and public services fueling xenophobic sentiments. This has highlighted the need to work with host communities and the importance of initiatives to foster social cohesion and understanding, with a particular focus within Lima for 2022. Ensuring access to reliable information is another important lesson learned, and will be a priority this year in dense urban areas.

POPULATION TARGETED AND REACHED, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT AND FUNDING*

Sector	People reached	% Reached	Reached Targeted	People targeted	Requirements (USD)	Funded* (USD)	Funded Requirements	PiN
 Education	26.1 K	46%		56.6 K	\$11.7 M	\$7.54 K		414 K
 Food Security	257 K	85%		301 K	\$27.2 M	\$32.5 M		965 K
 Health	89.0 K	18%		490 K	\$37.9 M	\$1.36 M		857 K
 Humanitarian Transportation	1.31 K	8%		16.6 K	\$596 K	\$15.3 K		70.6 K
 Integration	66.9 K	79%		84.5 K	\$52.0 M	\$4.72 M		1.02 M
 Nutrition	2.06 K	43%		4.78 K	\$153 K	\$1.85 M		210 K
 Protection	113 K	32%		361 K	\$38.8 M	\$2.54 M		809 K
 Child Protection	5.40 K	14%		39.9 K	\$6.07 M	\$18.0 K		343 K
 Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	4.03 K	39%		10.3 K	\$8.37 M	\$88.4 K		691 K
 Human Trafficking & Smuggling	4.68 K	53%		8.87 K	\$2.31 M	-		330 K
 Shelter	22.3 K	24%		94.4 K	\$9.43 M	\$3.45 K		721 K
 WASH	81.8 K	45%		182.2 K	\$5.21 M	\$991 K		579 K
 Multipurpose Cash Assistance	189 K	36%		526 K	\$60.2 M	\$16.3 M		-

* Funding information as reported to the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#). This may not accurately represent all funds actually applied to each sector or country of the RMRP response, as unmarked funds from donors may not be reported to FTS with a sector or country designation at the time of receipt by RMRP partners.