

# PERU



REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS  
IN PERU  
**1.54M**



PEOPLE ASSISTED  
DIRECTLY\*  
**14,971**



FUNDING SITUATION  
**21%** FUNDED: \$66,8M  
REQUIREMENT: \$318M

Source: [Financial Tracking System](#)

## Situation

- After six months, on 10 November, the **deadline to apply for the Temporary Residence Card (CPP, by its acronym in Spanish) reached to an end**. The National Superintendence of Migration (SNM) registered [214.633 requests of the CPP, out of which, 63.000 persons received the card and 36.000 cards are pending collection](#). With the CPP, foreigners can regularise their migratory status, access public services, work or start a formal business, and carry out administrative procedures, among others. This process is part of the governmental efforts to promote regularisation, however, the [Ombudsperson's office](#) declared that there have been some limitations along the process. Namely, difficulties to schedule appointments and collect the CPP due to the geographical location of the migratory offices. Besides, the Government of Peru (GoP) will not extend this regularisation pathway, which could limit access to regularization for those aiming to reside in Peru who, for different reasons, were unable to initiate this procedure before the deadline.
- Four days after the deadline of the regularisation process, the GoP enacted [Legislative Decree No. 1582](#), which amends and incorporates various articles to the Migration Law, amongst others, it implements [a special administrative sanctioning procedure \(PASEE, by its acronym in Spanish\), which allows expelling from the country within 48 hours foreigners who are in an irregular migratory situation or are linked to criminal activities](#). The Decree also allows supervising and sanctioning transport and lodging companies that provide services to foreign citizens in an irregular migratory situation.
- On 15 November, the GoP [extended the State of Emergency](#) declared on 19 September in Lima ([San Juan de Lurigancho and San Martín de Porres](#) districts, where around 20 per cent of Venezuelans reside) and Piura, to reduce criminality.

## Response



### Education

- Over **900 school professionals were trained to improve access, permanence, and quality of education**. In Lima and Tumbes, topics such as respectful and peaceful coexistence in the school community and xenophobia prevention were developed to create a more welcoming environment for Venezuelan students, thus promoting their permanence.
- In Tumbes, **over 200 refugees and migrants were supported to enrol in alternative education activities and programmes**.



### Food security

- In Tumbes, GTRM partners delivered **2,550 food kits and snacks to in-transit refugees and migrants**. The equivalent of three meals were distributed as an effort to meet refugees and migrants' dietary needs.



### Health

- GTRM partners provided **nearly 400 consultations on mental health**. It included assessments, prescribed

medication and emotional support, both individual and group counselling sessions.

- 350 people with disabilities received healthcare consultations**, including physical rehabilitation sessions in Lima. Furthermore, to provide comprehensive healthcare services, GTRM partners provided **training to over 90 government officials** on inclusive health for people with disabilities (including refugees and migrants).



### Integration

- In Lima, through the campaign **"Diversity that makes us grow"**, partners highlighted the refugees and migrants' contribution to the country as a workforce that boosts socio-economic development. Also, 200 people attended the itinerant **"Cinema in your neighbourhood"** to promote the integration of refugees and migrants.
- Over **680 individuals received training on self-employment and entrepreneurship**. Some 50 Venezuelans received certification for graduating from the program Empreza & Incuve. Over 20 people from Venezuela and

Peru who concluded an entrepreneurship course, received a financial incentive to implement their business plans.

## Protection

- GTRM partners provided **psychosocial care and protection services to over 600 individuals** to ensure the wellbeing of the most vulnerable. In Tumbes, over **150 in-transit refugees and migrants received psychosocial kits** to reduce anxiety during their journey. Furthermore, around 2,000 refugee and migrant children, adolescents and their families received community based psychosocial support.
- Partners carried out over **140 empowerment activities for women and adolescents at risk or who are survivors of gender-based violence**, which included the dissemination of information on how legislative proposal are presented.

## Nutrition

- In Tumbes, some **600 children (24-59 months) received nutritional supplements and care to meet their dietary needs** and reduce the risk of malnutrition and anaemia. It included screening over 150 children (0-59 months) to provide them iron supplements and nutritional counselling.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**
- Partners **distributed over 960 hygiene kits**. In Tacna, Tumbes, and Madre de Dios, over 60 kits for newly born children were delivered. For those in transit, over 500 hygiene kits for men and nearly 200 kits for adolescents and women were distributed.

## Coordination

On 06 and 07 of November, **the Regional Refugee Coordinator from the Regional Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) and a representative from the US embassy in Lima visited Trujillo**. This is part of a series of visits that PRM has conducted in Peru. On 30 November the GTRM participated in **the International Seminar "Migration Management in the Region: Progress and Challenges in Integration and Security"** organized by the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM). International experts, and government representatives from Chile, Brazil, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Peru, along with international organizations exchanged experiences and knowledge about the challenges of the human mobility phenomenon in the region.

 PEOPLE REACHED*	 Education	 Food Security	 Health	 Hum. Transp.	 Integration	 Nutrition	 Protection	 Shelter	 WASH	 CBI
RMRP 2,954	2,954	8,190	4,379	68	5,640	1,418	15,217	1,656	843	6,001

\*Includes refugees and migrants in transit.

## GTRM 111 Partners:\*

Acción Contra el Hambre | Acción y Desarrollo | ACNUDH | ACNUR | ADRA | AECID | Aldeas Infantiles SOS | Amnistía Internacional | Ángeles del Camino | APPV | Apurímac ONLUS | Asociación Casa Ronald McDonald | Asociación CCEFIRO | Asociación Quinta Ola | Asociación Pasos Firmes | Asociación Scalabrinianos | AVSI | Ayuda en Acción | Blumont Global Development | British Council | CAPS | CARE | Cáritas Chiclayo | Cáritas del Perú | Cáritas Madre de Dios | Cáritas Suiza | CEDEH | CEDRO | CESAL | CHS Alternativo | CICR | Conferencia Episcopal Peruana | Consejo Interreligioso – Religiones por la Paz | Cooperazione Internazionale COOPI | COPEME | Cruz Roja Peruana | CUSO International | DRC | ECHO Perú | Embassy of Canada | Embassy of Sweden | Embassy of Switzerland | Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands | Embassy of the United Kingdom | Embassy of the United States | Encuentros SJM | Equilibrium CenDE | Fundación El Legado | FICR | Foro Salud Callao | FH Perú | GIZ | GOAL | Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung | Helvetas | HIAS | Humanity & Inclusion | IDEHPUCP | IDL | INPET | INPPARES | IDL | International Rescue Committee | JADE I LWR | Mag-TheBay | Más Igualdad | Médicos Sin Fronteras | Movimiento Migrante | Norwegian Refugee Council | OCASIVEN | OCHA | OEI Perú | OCR | OIM | OIT | ONU Voluntarios | ONUSIDA | OPS/OMS | PADF | Plan International | PNUD | PRISMA | Proyecto LHSS | PROSA | REACH | RET | RICH | Save the Children | Sí, da Vida | Socios en Salud | Sparkassenstiftung Alemana | Swisscontact | TECHO | Terre des Hommes Suisse | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNHABITAT | UNICEF | Unión Europea | Unión Venezolana | UPCH | WB | UNODC | USAID | Veneactiva | Venelca | Venezolanos Organizados | VenIntegra | We World - GVC | WFP | WOCCU | World Vision

\* GTRM Peru partners include not only the 69 organizations participating in the RMRP in Peru for 2023, but also, organizations which are members of the GTRM, such as Embassies, research centers, National Cooperation Agencies, migrant and refugee-led organizations, and international organizations, amongst other.

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