



REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN PERU  
**1.66M**  
As of August 2024



PEOPLE ASSISTED DIRECTLY  
**49,843**



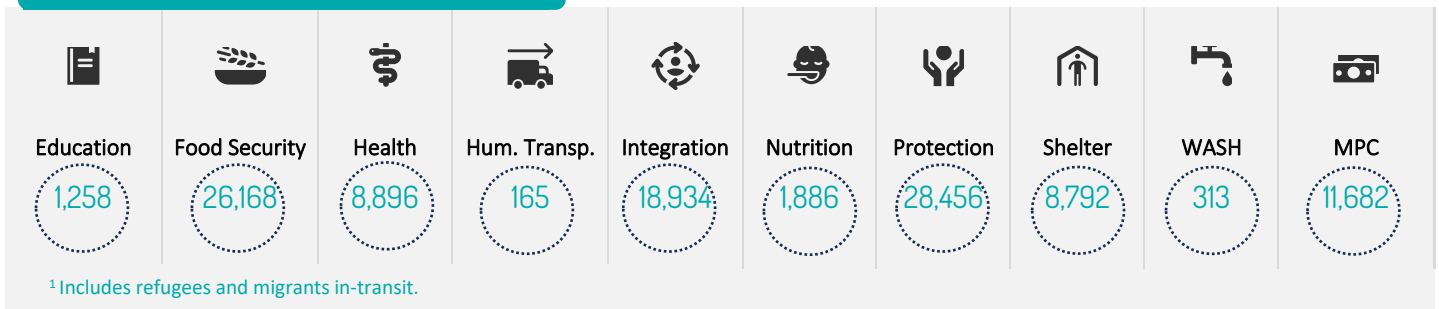
FUNDING SITUATION  
**13.1%** FUNDED: \$38M  
REQUIREMENT: \$294M  
Source: [Financial Tracking Service](#)

## NATIONAL CONTEXT

- As of 2 July, [the SNM standardized entry requirements for Venezuelans to access Peruvian territory](#) mandating the presentation of a valid passport and corresponding visa issued by a Peruvian consular office. Venezuelans with a visa stamped on an expired passport must present travel documentation with a minimum validity of six months to enter the country.
- On 30 July, after the severance of diplomatic and consular relations between Peru and Venezuela following the Venezuelan elections results, [the Venezuelan Embassy announced the indefinite suspension of its operations in Peru](#), and with it, the cessation of assistance and procedures for passports and visas. Furthermore, surveillance was reinforced [in the Northern border \(Tumbes\)](#) to prevent a possible increase in irregular entries into Peruvian territory.
- On 5 August, the Congress presented [Bill N° 8530/2024-CR](#), which establishes expulsion as sanction for individuals in irregular situation who do not comply with the obligation of providing identification before the competent authorities when requested.\* Additionally, migration authorities issued [Resolution N° 000145-2024-Migraciones](#), introducing guidelines for migratory officials to determine in which cases the prohibition of re-entry should be applied and, if so, for how long to impose it. The prohibition of re-entry is an administrative sanction applied in an ancillary manner when a person is expelled from the country, whether through ordinary administrative sanctioning procedures or the exceptional and special procedure (PASEE, for its Spanish acronym). The prohibition of re-entry will be applied on a case-by-case basis, considering the severity and the nature of the offense.
- By the end of September, a 48-hour strike took place in Lima due to [the increase in extortions perpetrated by criminal organizations, particularly targeting public transport workers and small businesses](#). The public demanded enhanced safety measures, along with the repeal of [Law 32108](#) concerning organized crime as it limits the identification and application of norms that sanction criminal organizations. With limited options for transportation, classes were suspended for security reasons and access to work, school, and essential services were compromised. To address security needs and fight organized crime, [the Government declared State of Emergency for sixty days in 14 districts of Lima and Callao](#), where almost 70 per cent of migrants and refugees live.

\*By the time of publication of this report, the bill was approved.

## PEOPLE REACHED BY SECTOR <sup>1</sup>



## GTRM 131 PARTNERS:<sup>2</sup>

Academia Champions kids Ramón Robles | Acción Contra el Hambre | Acción y Desarrollo | ACNUDH | ACNUR | ADRA | AECID | Aldeas Infantiles SOS | Alternativa | Amnistía Internacional | Ángeles del Camino | APPV | Apurímac ONLUS | Asociación ENGADI | Asociación Casa Ronald McDonald | Asociación CCEFIRO | Asociación Quinta Ola | Asociación Pasos Firmes | Asociación Scalabrinianos | AVEP | AVSI | Ayuda en Acción | Banderas Sin Fronteras | Blumont Global Development | British Council | CAP LAB | CAPS | CARE | Cáritas Chiclayo | Cáritas del Perú | Cáritas Madre de Dios | Cáritas Suiza | Cáritas Tacna – Moquegua | CEDEH | CEDRO | CESAL | CHS Alternativo | CICR Ciudadanía sin Frontera | Corporación para el Desarrollo del Emprendimiento y la Innovación Social (CODESI) | Conferencia Episcopal Peruana | Cooperación Orientada a la Integración Social del Inmigrante y Peruano Vulnerable (COISIPV) | Consejo Interreligioso – Religiones por la Paz | Cooperazione Internazionale COOPI | COPEME | Cruz Roja Peruana | CUSO International | DRC | DVV iNRC | 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 | Humanisma | Humanity & Inclusion | IDEHPUCP | IDL | INPET | INPPARES | IDL | Integración Activa Migrante (IMA) | International Rescue Committee | JADE | LWR | Mag-TheBay | Más Igualdad | Médicos Sin Fronteras | Mentas Resilientes | Movimiento Migrante | Movimiento de Promoción al-Respeto a los Derechos Humanos | MusiArt | Norwegian Refugee Council | OCASIVEN | OCHA | OEI Perú | OCR | OIM | OIT | ONU Voluntarios | ONUSIDA | OPS/OMS | Orquídea Cultural | PADF | Plan International | PNUD | PRISMA | Proyecto LHSS | PROSA | REACH | RET | RICH | Save the Children | Sembrando Esperanzas | Sí, da Vida | Socios en Salud | Sparkassenstiftung Alemana | Swisscontact | TECHO | Terre des Hommes Suisse | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNHABITAT | UNICEF | Unión Europea | Unión Venezolana | Un mundo sin límites | UPCH | WB | UNODC | USAID | Valientes en Acción | Veneactiva | Venelca | Venezolanos Organizados | VenIntegra | We World - GVC | WFP | WOCCU | World Vision

<sup>2</sup>GTRM Peru partners include not only the 84 organizations participating in the RMRP 2024 in Peru, 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 others.

## SECTORAL RESPONSE

### Education

- **Over 140 technological kits** comprising computers, laptops, projectors, and screens were distributed in schools San Martín de Porres, district with the largest refugee and migrant population in Lima, to facilitate learning in schools.
- In Junín, partners provided **virtual training to over 250 educational staff of alternative basic education centres** (CEBA, for its Spanish acronym) on learning assessments in alternative basic education.

### Nutrition

- In Lima, Ancash, and La Libertad **over 1,500 parents, pregnant women, adolescents, and caregivers received nutritional education** regarding food procurement by assessing dietary needs and budget management, dietary guidelines for pregnant women, exclusive breastfeeding, supplementary feeding, handwashing techniques, hygiene, and food disinfection.

### Health

- Partners facilitated access to **tests for sexually transmitted diseases to over 250 individuals**, most of them migrants and refugees in-transit through Piura and Tumbes.
- To bridge the gap in access to health services, **partners assisted 360 people in obtaining affiliation to the National Health Insurance System (SIS, for its Spanish acronym)** and provided cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to nearly 150 refugees and migrants in vulnerable situations to access health services.

### Integration

- **Over 2,200 migrants, refugees and host community members received training about self-employment and entrepreneurship** in eight departments. Among the thematic areas addressed were accounting, assistance to formalize businesses, strengthening of soft skills, management, and financial marketing.
- Partners provided support to **achieve the recognition of over 570 diplomas, degrees, and credentials** to reduce the barriers to employment refugees and migrants face and promote access to decent livelihoods.

## HIGHLIGHT



On 29 August, the GTRM Peru plenary was held with 43 organizations participating both in person and virtually. The extension of the National Household Survey (ENAHU, for its Spanish acronym), which will be applied to a sample of Venezuelan population to gather information on their living conditions, was presented. Additionally, a discussion was held to analyze the national and regional post-election context following the Venezuelan elections, with the participation of representatives from the academic sector and the R4V coordination team. The event concluded with the presentation of the key findings of the [RMNA 2024](#), which was officially launched in early September in Panama.

### Protection

- Partners distributed **CVA to nearly 500 migrants and refugees to help them pay the corresponding administrative fees of their regularization processes, so they could continue it**, and consequently achieve effective access to services and rights. Additionally, **over 21,000 legal orientation sessions were provided** to assess vulnerability and disseminate information regarding documentation processes.

### Food Security

- In Villa María del Triunfo (Lima) **partners provided training to managers of over 50 soup kitchens** to increase food security and strengthen community spaces.
- **CVA assistance was distributed among almost 23,000 refugees and migrants in-transit and in-destination** who are food insecure and face multiple vulnerabilities to cover their basic food needs.

### Shelter

- Partners provided over **340 warm kits to refugees and migrants in-transit through Tacna and Desaguadero (Puno)** to protect them from the sub-zero temperatures that happened during the reporting period.