

## **ACTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE CARE OF MIGRANTS, REFUGEES AND APPLICANTS FOR REFUGEE STATUS IN PERU**

### **1. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE VENEZUELAN MIGRATION IN PERU**

#### **1.1. A regional crisis of global reach**

The Venezuelan migratory movement has represented an unprecedented challenge for the region and, in particular, for host countries, testing, in many cases, their health, education, and service provision systems in general, and modifying the social and demographic framework of the countries.

To date, 5.1 million Venezuelans<sup>1</sup> have left their country, 80% of whom have moved to the closest countries in the region, making it a regional crisis with global projection, the second largest in the world in terms of the number of displaced persons.

Peru is hosting some 865,000 Venezuelans, and is the second largest recipient of migrants from that country and the one that has received the largest number of applications for refugee status from Venezuelan citizens in the world.

The impact of Venezuelan migration in Peru can be seen in all areas. In terms of demographics alone, its presence has meant an increase of around 3 per cent in the total population of Peru, presenting public services with additional challenges not foreseen a few years ago.

Despite the challenges it poses, since the mass exodus of Venezuelan citizens has become more critical, Peru, in applying a safe, orderly and regular migration policy, has shown its traditional solidarity with foreigners and respect for human rights by welcoming migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status.

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<sup>1</sup> According to the Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants of Venezuela, led by UNHCR and IOM, as of May 5, 2020, the total number of Venezuelan migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status is 5,095,283.

<https://r4v.info/es/situations/platform>

## 1.2. A challenge, an opportunity

Peru has the challenge of integrating Venezuelan citizens into our society, in a medium- and long-term strategy, strengthening our capacities to better meet the social demands of the population, including Venezuelan migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status.

To that end, Venezuelan migration in the country has key characteristics that could help to better integrate it into productive activity and in our society, transforming this situation into an opportunity to contribute with the development of the country.

The Venezuelan population in the country is fundamentally young, of working age, with a relevant degree of training, eager for stability, essential employment and service, and concentrated mainly in Lima. According to the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)<sup>2</sup>, about 72% of migrants are between 18 and 44 years old and 18.7% are children and adolescents (between 0 and 17 years old).

Said population has technical or university education (57.1%), highlighting professional areas such as engineering (21.7%), business administration (20.1%), education (19.7%), among others.

94.7% want to stay to reside in Peru, which together with the characteristics described in the preceding paragraphs, offers the opportunity to have a qualified workforce that could attend employment opportunities throughout the country, even in remote areas, if offered adequate incentives.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE VENEZUELAN INMIGRANTS IN PERU\***  
(% OF THE VENEZUELAN POPULATION IN PERU)



\*Survey carried out from April 8<sup>th</sup> to May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2019  
Source: Data from SJR (Venezuela), UCAT, Centro Gamilla

<sup>2</sup> NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS. Living conditions of the Venezuelan population residing in Peru. Results of the survey directed at the Venezuelan population residing in the country. ENPOVE 2018. June 2019.

[https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones\\_digitales/Est/Lib1666/libro.pdf](https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1666/libro.pdf)

Against this, however, about 90% of the Venezuelan population in Peru works in the informal sector, which influences that, for example, they cannot access social benefits linked to employment or a pension fund; or, 96% live in rented dwellings and 57.3% sleep in overcrowded conditions (more than 3 people per room).

**STRUCTURE OF THE VENEZUELAN POPULATION, ACCORDING TO LIFE CYCLES, 2018  
(Percentage)**

Life cycles	Total	Men	Woman
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
Early childhood (0-5 years)	7,9	7,8	8,1
Childhood (6-11 years)	6,3	6,1	6,5
Adolescence (12-17 years)	4,5	4,6	4,4
Young people (18-29 years)	42,0	41,7	42,3
Young adults (30-44 years)	29,8	32,3	27,0
Adults (45-59 years)	8,0	6,5	9,7
Older adults (60 years and more)	1,6	1,1	2,2

Source: INEI - Survey Directed to the Venezuelan Population Residing in the Country - ENPOVE 2018.

Based on these characteristics, the need for investment in health, education and employment is unavoidable in order to improve the situation of Venezuelan citizens in our territory, but also of those Peruvians who make up the host society and who live with them daily, in the neighbourhood, work, in schools, etc. In this sense, the efforts of the State to integrate this important group into the development process of the country require the important assistance of international cooperation in an equitable, responsible and supportive manner.

## **2. SUPPORTING THEIR INTEGRATION**

### **2.1. Efforts of Peru in the care of Venezuelan migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status**

Since the beginning of the crisis and despite the unpredictability of the phenomenon, Peru has made efforts to integrate this significant number of migrants.

In this objective, it favoured migratory registration and temporary authorization through the creation, at the time, of the Temporary Permanence Permit (PTP), giving migrants the possibility of working and residing legally in Peru. Those with PTP for one year can initiate the process to obtain "Resident Special Immigration Quality" (CMER).

In the area of refuge, Peru is fully respectful of its international obligations and, in particular, of the principle of non-refoulement. Nearly half a million Venezuelans are in the country as applicants for refugee status, which allows them to be legally in the territory and have legal authorization to work and carry out activities that contribute to guaranteeing their subsistence, being able to count on a formal employment contract, a tax registry (RUC), driver's license, among others.

However, the condition of applicant grants them a status of temporary stay in the territory, as long as their request is not resolved, so the Peruvian State is working on the possibility of regularizing this important group of Venezuelans, which will allow them to have a foreigner card giving their situation greater stability, facilitating their access to social services, the financial system, among others; and seeking to have in the future a unified registry of Venezuelan citizens in Peru, regardless of their immigration status or situation (migrants, asylum seekers or refugees).



The Political Constitution of Peru assigns the State the obligation to provide free basic education (initial, primary and secondary). Within this framework, in June 2019, the Ministry of Education launched the “Lima Learn” program, a campaign to ensure that all children in the capital, the city that concentrates the bulk of Venezuelan migration, attend school. The program promotes, among others, the inclusion of Venezuelan children and adolescents. More than 6,000 students participated in the program in 2019, and, according to the Ministry of Education, it is expected to incorporate a significant number of Venezuelan children and adolescents into the Peruvian educational system this year, through virtual platforms, given the context of the pandemic and the suspension of face-to-face classes.

In the field of health, currently 48,600 Venezuelans have active registration in the Comprehensive Health System (SIS), one of the public health alternatives, free or low-cost, aimed at the care of low-income people in Peru. Pregnant women, children under 5 years and older adults without distinction of nationality and/or immigration status, are cared for by this insurance free of charge, offering them prenatal control services, childbirth, including caesarean sections, HIV screening, among others.



Additionally, the National Superintendence of Higher University Education (SUNEDU) has recognized since 2017, 5,780 degrees and/or diplomas of refugees and migrants from Venezuela. This figure includes 1,759 degrees in medicine, 502 in education and 461 in dentistry.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> GTRM Perú – Response to COVID-19 to 19/05/2020, revised from <https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/76472>

### ***Humanitarian response to the pandemic COVID-19***

*The pandemic has imposed great challenges on all states, and Peru is no exception. The government has been making strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of the virus and meet the demands of its population in this context.*

*The spread of the virus and the necessary containment measures applied by the government have made the situation of those with fewer resources and/ or in informal situations, among these Venezuelan citizens, more precarious.*

*Some surveys show that migrants have reported reduced access to work, which has had an effect on paying for basic goods, housing, and decreasing their daily meals.*

*This situation can have a significant impact on the level of poverty in the country, as well as on the viability of sanitary measures of confinement and social isolation in the immediate future.*

*Recognizing these difficulties, the Peruvian State approached their attention, coordinating with the United Nations System in the country, and achieving that through the Working Group of Migrants and Refugees - national expression of the Regional Platform for Interagency Coordination for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela-, co-led by UNHCR and IOM and made up of more than 70 partners, provide assistance with direct bank transfers to those migrants and applicants for refugee status in situations of greater vulnerability, the donation of food, the achievement of hostel, among others.*

*The Peruvian government's management and efforts have allowed, by means of the United Nations' assistance, that 5,000 Venezuelan families in more vulnerable situation receive food baskets provided by the corporate sector through the "Hombro a hombro" (shoulder to shoulder) initiative, which has benefited approximately 20,000 people. Likewise, other social assistance programs related to the aforementioned have emerged. Such is the case of the "Heroes de la Cuarentena (Heroes of the quarantine)" campaign, through which solidarity coupons are donated to vulnerable Venezuelan families.*

*However, efforts are still insufficient, attending to the significant volume of Venezuelan citizens in a precarious situation, which makes it necessary to achieve greater financial and support resources.*

## 2.2 Capacity building and development

Given the current circumstances, the Peruvian strategy for caring for migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status is oriented towards two main lines of action, coinciding with the objectives of the “International Donors Conference in solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the countries of the region in the context of the Covid-19”:

- Address the needs of this vulnerable group in the context of COVID 19 (livelihood, food, accommodation, health, etc.); but above all,
- Achieve the adequate integration of migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status into Peruvian society, through an appropriate insertion into our productive system and access to essential services (health, education, among others).

In this sense, there are several prioritized areas of action:

- Migratory regularization of applicants for refugee status, through the granting of humanitarian immigration status and, consequently, the immigration card, which will allow greater possibilities of access to employment and social services.
- Education, seeking to meet the educational demands of migrant minors and contributing to the productive reintegration of the migrant population, providing resources, among others, to the Distance Care Platform, Specialized in Migrant Population Education, in circumstances such as the current social confinement; and working on the incorporation of foreign teachers to the educational career.
- Health, providing the greatest possible health coverage to migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status, through their access to the Comprehensive Health System, the improvement of equipment, and the access of Venezuelan doctors and health professionals to the health system.
- Employment by providing tools that allow their adequate insertion in the labour market, with novel proposals such as the "1 + 1 Project - Generation of Self-Employment for Vulnerable Groups", which promotes the development or entrepreneurship of businesses made up of a Peruvian and a Venezuelan.
- Gender and social integration, seeking an adequate assimilation of migrants, avoiding that the greater social pressure originated by the COVID-19 situation, which will lead to an inevitable period of economic recession and greater competition for employment and basic services, may become discriminatory acts for reasons of nationality, origin, gender, among others.

The total financing requirements to meet the needs described in the preceding lines would add up to around USD 550 million, which would mean an expense of USD 636 per year for each Venezuelan citizen.

An open and initial list of proposals, attached to this, has been prioritized, which is shared with countries and international organizations **(ANNEX)**<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Annex attached in Excel document.

### **3. NECESSARY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

In order to carry out concrete and effective actions that favour the integration of migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status to Peru, the valuable support of the international community is highly relevant.

The pandemic has been demanding that the Peruvian State respond to the limits of its budgetary and institutional capacities. Our action in the economic field, in the phase of containment of the pandemic, has meant a great deployment and sacrifice, since, among other measures, a social bonus (direct monetary transfers) or subsidies is provided to 75% of the households in Peru, in order to alleviate their acute needs as a consequence of social immobilization.

The aforementioned measures, as well as the decrease or stoppage of activities in various productive sectors, will have significant consequences for our economy, which according to the most conservative estimates will have a fall of the order of -4% this year.

Since a long period of economic recovery is expected after the pandemic, the post-covid scenario may constitute an important opportunity to integrate Venezuelan migrants into national productive activity, making them participants in the revival of the country.

In this context, strengthening the capacities of our institutions to meet the demand for services of migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status is crucial.

For this, the collaboration of international cooperation is necessary, taking into account not only the challenge but also the opportunity that the migratory phenomenon offers to Peru, the largest recipient of Venezuelan refugee applicants in the world, and provide a significant support, in similar amounts, to humanitarian emergencies in other parts of the world.

The non-reimbursable cooperation that we aspire to is necessary and urgent, and will have a profound impact on the development of the country and on the improvement of the situation of this important human group, that of migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status, as well as the Peruvian communities that host them, in a medium and long-term strategy

**International Donor Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants, amid COVID-19 (26 May 2020)**

**Actions in favor of the care of migrants, refugees and applicants for refugee status in Peru**

**ANNEX**

This is a first list of activities proposed by the Intersectoral Work Group for Migration Management (MTIGM) to start working on the breach of needs as identified by the national sectors to attend the Venezuelan migratory flow.

<b>N°</b>	<b>Work Axis</b>	<b>Name of the Activity/Project</b>	<b>Proposing institution</b>	<b>Non-reimbursable cooperative contribution (US\$)</b>	<b>Activity/Project Description</b>	<b>Cooperation contributions by work axis</b>
1	Immigration status	Issuance of Migration Card for Humanitarian Migration Status, within the framework of the Humanitarian Visa for Persons Who have Entered the Country under Refugee Status.	National Superintendence of Migration	\$5,300,000	To benefit people of Venezuelan nationality who are applying for a migratory card of humanitarian migratory status. It is expected that approximately 300,000 Venezuelan nationals seeking refuge will have a migratory card	<b>\$20,259,000</b>
2	Immigration status	Migratory Regularization for Non-Nationals with Irregular Migratory Status.	National Superintendence of Migration	\$3,700,000	To benefit non-nationals who entered as tourists when they have been in the country in excess of their authorized stay, those applicants of refugee status and those who entered without going through immigration control. Both populations have irregular status and are more vulnerable because they are not visible Beneficiaries: About 600 thousand Venezuelan migrants (among holders of expired Temporary Permanence Permit and applicants for refugee status).	
3	Immigration status	Optimization of the Attention Service for Non-Nationals who request Special Resident Migratory Status.	National Superintendence of Migration	\$895,000	To implement the issuance of the Migratory Card for Special Resident Migration Status with the main objective of benefiting Venezuelan nationals whose Temporary Residence Permit (PTP, by its acronym in Spanish) has expired or is about to expire.	
4	Immigration status	Virtual Attention to Migrant Populations in Vulnerable Situation, especially Venezuelans, in COVID-19 Scenario	National Superintendence of Migration	\$7,900,000	To have personnel from the Migratory Integration Team, to attend to cases of vulnerability, as well as to have personnel for the evaluation and issuance of the Migration Card.	
5	Immigration status	Strengthening of the Migratory Integration Team for Virtual Attention to the Migrant Population in Vulnerable Situation who requiring Advice and Migratory Protection Measures in Border Areas and in Departments with Larger Migrant Populations, in a COVID-19 Scenario	National Superintendence of Migration	\$128,000	To strengthen the capabilities of the Migratory Integration Team, at the Lima and regions levels with the highest migrant population, with a view to the mechanisms for aid and protection to migrants in vulnerable situation, with emphasis on minors.	
6	Immigration status	Generation of Timely and Quality Statistical Information on Peru International Migration and its Impacts: - C1.- Venezuelan Population Survey in Peru. - C2.- Survey of Peruvians Abroad. - C3.- Peruvian International Migration Integrated Statistical System.	National Institute of Statistics and Data Processing (INEI, by its acronym in Spanish)	\$58,000	C1.- Venezuelan Population Survey in Peru. C2.- Survey of Peruvians Abroad. C3.- Peruvian International Migration Integrated Statistical System. H5	

7	Immigration status	Data Analysis of Socio-Demographic Profile Information of the Migrant Population using "Big Data"	National Superintendence of Migration	\$78,000	92% of non-nationals have not properly completed the socio-demographic information on the forms for Temporary Residence Permit and Update of Data on Non-Nationals. The project seeks to generate primary information on the socio-demographic characteristics of migrants by building Big Data with complementary data from foreign migration offices and national institutions. This would allow for the analysis of migration trends between countries, migrant population profiles and their location, in order to build more efficient policies to put to good use the migrant human capital.
8	Immigration status	Strengthening of Digital Platforms for the Attention of Migration Processes in Peru against COVID19 (*)	Digital Government Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers / National Superintendence of Migrations / Ministry of Foreign Affairs	\$200,000	The objective is to contribute to the management of safe migration during the health alert and to have scalable digital platforms with cloud infrastructure and specialized technical equipment that allow adequate territorial management of migration.
9	Immigration status	Census of the Venezuelan population in Lima (*)	National Institute of Statistics and Data Processing (INEI, by its acronym in Spanish)	\$2,000,000	Planning and implementation of a census on the Venezuelan population in Lima in all its districts, to update the information available since the 2017 Census and the Survey on the Venezuelan Population in Peru (ENPOVE). The resulting information will be useful for the development of public policies, programs and projects for the integration of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the country.
10	Health	Access to Health Services for Venezuelan Migrants in Peru during Pandemic COVID-19	National Institute of Health (INS, by its acronym in Spanish)	\$5,200,000	Health care for migrants regardless of their immigration status and survey of access to health services by COVID-19.
9	Health	Improve Coexistence and Solidarity with the Venezuelan Population to Reduce Stigma and Discrimination in Health Services.	MIN.of Health of Peru.	\$15,000	Evaluation of current situation, discrimination in hospitals and health establishments categories 1-4 and subsequent intervention through method, intercultural dialogue in health.
10	Health	Mental Health and Forced Migration in Context COVID-19	MIN.of Health of Peru.	\$430,000	To contribute in the care of mental health in population in situation of vulnerability in the case of Venezuelan nationals; with a psychosocial accompaniment approach, joint action mixed in attention to needs of objective population.
11	Health	Reduction of Mobility and Mortality Associated with HIV Infection in Venezuelan Migrants.	MIN.of Health of Peru.	\$76,000	To strengthen prevention activities through specific communication strategies for the migrant population; timely screening through rapid tests and linkage to health services
13	Health	"Implementation of Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS, by its acronym in Spanish) in centres for international migrants in border areas: Cajamarca, Madre de Dios, Amazonas, Ucayali, Loreto and Puno"	Comprehensive Health Insurance - SIS	\$2,505,870	Implementation of SIS services in the border Attention Centres for International Migrants (CAMI, by its acronym in Spanish) where there is a greater presence of international migrant population which requires access to SIS services.
14	Health	Analysis of the health situation of the Venezuelan migrant population in the face of the COVID epidemic - and improvement of accessibility to public services and reintegration into society.	National Institute of Health (INS, by its acronym in Spanish)	\$2,000,000	Conducting surveys, phone calls, location and mapping, quick tests, data analysis, monitoring on a sample of 3000 Venezuelans. The objective is to know needs and health risks in order to provide the necessary interventions and support.
15	Education	Distance Attention Platform, Specialized in Education for the Migrant Population.	MIN. of Education of Peru.	\$72,000	Mandatory Social Distance Framework to provide continuity and guidance, through a virtual platform and telephone exchange.
16	Education	Training in Digital Technologies for Educational Institution Administrators and Teachers	MIN. of Education of Peru.	\$95,000	Generation of training for administrators and teachers of educational institutions. Creation of manuals on digital technologies for administrators and teachers of educational institutions.
17	Education	Pedagogical Accompaniment of Migrant Students by Parents.	MIN. of Education of Peru.	\$72,000	Promote greater involvement of migrant parents in the educational development of their children.
18	Education	My Health: My Treasure.	MIN. of Education of Peru.	\$120,000	Promoting Children's Actions in Personal Health Care in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic
19	Education	Online Training Programs for Venezuelan Migrants (*)	SENATI	\$127,000	Training 300 migrants in environmental management, 150 in information technology, and 150 in textile inspection for the manufacture of face masks and hospital clothing
					<b>\$10,226,870</b>

20	Education	Pilot project: The school as a support network and space for the integration of migrant mothers"	Universidad del Pacifico.	\$248,000	Creation and/or strengthening of groups of Venezuelan parents of children of early age oriented to improve the development of the child, and the daily, weekly and monthly interaction between their parents.	<b>\$1,797,000</b>
21	Education	Project: "Digital pre-registration"	Ministry of Education of Peru	\$450,000	Assistance to regular basic education with georeferencing to identify unmet demand from Venezuelan children in the basic education stage in metropolitan Lima, in order to adjust the supply of jobs.	
22	Education	Project: "Program: Completion of university studies for Venezuelan migrants/refugees"	Antonio Ruiz de Montoya University.	\$100,000	Proposal to generate a program of transfer and completion of university studies for Venezuelan migrants in professional careers provided by Antonio Ruiz de Montoya University.	
23	Education	Financial literacy project for high school students.	Ministry of Education of Peru	\$120,000	Encourage young Venezuelan migrants to receive also advice and information on the importance and meaning of basic financial concepts that they can use at home, creating good consumption habits.	
24	Education	Financial Literacy Project for Early and Elementary Childhood	Ministry of Education of Peru	\$110,000	To provide in an empathic way and through play activities the basic concepts of financial education, skills, and good practices that will allow them to make financial decisions to achieve their aims.	
25	Education	Inclusion of the Migrant Population in Digital Education	Universidad del Pacifico	\$283,000	To develop a campaign to provide information to the migrant population about the existence and functioning of the "Aprendo en Casa" ("I Learn at Home") distance learning program and to generate incentives for their participation.	<b>\$1,960,000</b>
26	Employment	Project 1+1 Generation of Self-Employment for Vulnerable Groups.	Ministry of Labour and Promotion of Employment	\$1,100,000	Entrepreneurship between a Peruvian and a Venezuelan to generate employment opportunities. The Ministry of Labour will provide its expertise in training and will advise on the approach, to implementation, and monitoring of the undertakings. It is expected to achieve 1200 enterprises, which would be given a seed capital of one thousand soles (approximately 850) each.	
28	Employment	"Learning entrepreneurship from school"	Ministry of Education of Peru	\$100,000	To provide also young Venezuelan migrants with modern tools and concepts of the new entrepreneurial wave that will allow them to shape their business ideas under the concepts of timely evaluation and creation of minimally viable products.	
29	Employment	Pilot for the Recovery of Livelihoods and Transition to Affordable Employment of Peruvian and Venezuelan Independent Workers (*)	USAID/ILO	\$760,000	Implementation of innovative solutions in the context of the emergency and economic recession, integrating the social protection approach under direct assistance schemes for vulnerable populations and the approach of livelihood recovery and transition to affordable employment. This comprises three axes: 1) Access to basic resources and development of a financial culture, 2) Generation and/or strengthening of businesses and articulation with financial services 3) Promotion of Health and Safety conditions in the workplace. This seeks to benefit 400 Venezuelan and 200 Peruvian workers in vulnerable situation, who are affected by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Metropolitan Lima	
30	Gender and Social Integration	Project: "For a coexistence in diversity"	Ministry of Education of Peru	\$170,000	Aimed at strengthening links and mutual enrichment between diverse cultures in order to prevent discrimination, promote coexistence, and the recognition of diversity as an opportunity for human development.	
31	Gender and Social Integration	Creation of the Centre for Assistance to International Migrants - CAMI (by its acronym in Spanish)	Presidency of the Council of Ministers / Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Work Group for Migration Management (MTIGM)	\$2,000,000	Creation of a consultation, guidance and referral centre for migrants, especially Venezuelans, in order to promote their proper integration into Peru as a host society, while also helping to encourage safe, orderly and regular migration. This Centre for Assistance to International Migrants would function inside a MAC (Better Attention to Citizens).	

32	Gender and Social Integration	The school as a support and integration network for Migrant Mothers and Early Childhood Support (3-5 years old)	Universidad del Pacifico	\$285,000	To provide critical information that will improve the development of the children, the daily, weekly and monthly virtual interaction between the parents promoting a coexistence that will generate opportunities for social support for Venezuelans and Peruvians, as well as the overcoming of discrimination between both for the time post- COVID-19.	
33	Gender and Social Integration	100 Stories of Migrants: Venezuelans in Peru, finding a new identity.	"Ojos Propios" Association	\$41,000	To integrate Venezuelan migration and raise awareness in the host society, through the visualization of the migration experience -- with photographic exhibitions, printed material and documentary video with testimonies (13 minutes) -- and to build identity from the common memory and remembrance. Attention capacity: 150 children along year.	
34	Gender and Social Integration	Implementation of Isolation Spaces for Migrant Children and Adolescents without Family Protection, Suspected of or Diagnosed with COVID-19, Asymptomatic Children without Protection, with Protective Measures of Residential Foster Care. (*)	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations	\$2,737,500	To tend to unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents in a situation of lack of family protection in Peruvian territory.	
35	Gender and Social Integration	Capability Building for the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations on Gender Violence and Migration	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations	\$12,000	Training addressed to Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations personnel in charge of Women's Emergency Centres, Protection Communities and other directorates with competence to tend to this population.	\$6,175,500
36	Gender and Social Integration	Human Rights and Legal Advice Service for People on the Move	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	\$70,000	To guarantee the equal rights of non-nationals under the jurisdiction of Peru by providing legal guidance from an itinerant office that moves to districts with a great number of migrants.	
37	Gender and Social Integration	Legal, Psychosocial and Psychological Attention to Migrants in Vulnerable Situations and Strengthening the Capabilities of the Pastoral Teams of Human Mobility.	Episcopal Conference of Peru	\$60,000	Strengthen the capability of the human mobility section of the Episcopal Conference of Peru to provide legal information	
38	Gender and Social Integration	Improving access to justice for Venezuelan women and migrant family members who are victims of violence. (*)	Public Ministry - Public Prosecutor Office	\$500,000	The migration of Venezuelan citizens in vulnerable conditions makes them prone to be victims of crime and violence against women and members of the family group. It is necessary to provide guidance to the Venezuelan migrant population, especially women, on the mechanisms available to the Public Prosecutor's Office to facilitate access to justice, thus receiving the same treatment in terms of rights as Peruvian citizens.	
39	Gender and Social Integration	Implementation of the communication strategy for the coexistence of the Venezuelan population in critical situations in Peru.	Ministry of the Interior - MININTER Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion - MIDIS Ministry of Health - MINSA Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population - MIMP National Institute of Civil Defense - INDECI Regional and local governments	\$300,000	Different activities aimed at promoting solidarity and coexistence with the Venezuelan population, avoiding the outbreak of anti-migrant feelings. Activities aimed at communicating and raising awareness among the migrant population about knowledge and access to social protection services (provided by MINSA, MIDIS, MIMP, MININTER), humanitarian aid in case of emergencies (provided by MINSA, MIMP, INDECI) and promoting their participation in social organizations,	

(\*) The amounts indicated are preliminary and are subject to be specified by the proposing institutions.

**\$40,418,370**