

FLOW MONITORING OF VENEZUELAN MIGRATION IN PERU
DTM ROUND 3



DTM

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY



United Nations

CERF

Central
Emergency
Response
Fund

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
IOM PERU

www.globaldtm.info/es/peru

JULY 2018



FLOW MONITORING OF VENEZUELAN MIGRATION IN PERU — DTM ROUND 3

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

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INTRODUCTION

The increasing rate of Venezuelan citizens migrating to the countries in South America, Central American and the Caribbean, is of particular interest to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) which aims to promote safe and orderly migration that respects the fundamental rights of migrants.

The regional response that addresses the challenges posed by this development of mixed flows that are made up of migrants, asylum seekers and/or refugees, is set out in the IOM Regional Action Plan¹ which aims to strengthen the response in these regions through four strategic components: 1) Production and dissemination of data, 2) Capacity and coordination, 3) Direct assistance and vulnerability, and 4) Socioeconomic integration.

The first strategic component addresses the need to generate accurate and reliable data that supports government institutions at central, regional and local levels as well as United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners in planning the response and attention given to this population, especially to those who are in a state of vulnerability.

In line with this strategic component, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) monitors the mixed flows leaving Venezuela and arriving to Peru, providing reliable data that supports the development of appropriate actions, in order to overcome challenges related to the current migratory development.

According to the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM for its acronym in Spanish) of Peru, a total of 462,661 Venezuelans entered Peru between the beginning of 2017 and June 2018. 78.8% of this population has entered the country through the northern border, in the region of Tumbes. Likewise, a total of 191,544 Venezuelan citizens have left Peru through a border, with 58.9% leaving Peru through a southern border point in the Tacna region.

As of June 2018, a total of 51,751 Venezuelans had obtained a Temporary Residence Permit (PTP) and a total of 13,245 had been granted the migratory status of Resident Citizen. According to figures provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Special Commission for Refugees, 126,997 Venezuelan citizens had applied for asylum in Peru prior to June 2018.

¹Regional Action Plan: http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press_release/file/plan_de_accion_regional_en_espanol.pdf

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I. METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global IOM tool that captures, processes and disseminates information on areas of displacement, the different phases of human mobility, as well as the needs of these populations around the world.

IOM has implemented this tool in South America, in wide range of contexts, and to monitor the migration of the Venezuelan population - from their country of origin to their final place of destination.

IOM Peru has implemented three rounds of DTM:

- **ROUND 1 (R1):** Implemented at the northern and southern borders of the country, between September and October 2017.
- **ROUND 2 (R2):** Implemented at the northern and southern borders of the country as well as at points with important influx in Metropolitan Lima, between December 2017 and January 2018.
- **ROUND 3 (R3):** Implemented at the northern and southern borders of the country and at points with important numbers of migrant influx in Metropolitan Lima between April and May 2018.

For an effective implementation of the DTM, an area assessment was conducted to determine the points of entry and exit of the Venezuelan population into the country. In addition, the number of people surveyed at the borders corresponds to a representative sample of the Venezuelan citizens, based on data and official statistics from migration authorities in Peru. A non-probabilistic sampling was taken in Metropolitan Lima at the points of influx of the Venezuelan population.

The third DTM round was implemented at the main official border points of entry and exit: at the CEBAF Tumbes Border Control Point (BCP), on the border with Ecuador, and the Santa Rosa BCP on the Chilean border.

In the case of Metropolitan Lima, the information was collected in places with a high concentration of Venezuelan people. The sample for this DTM corresponds to 1,636 Venezuelans, surveyed in the regions of Tumbes, Lima and Tacna.

Lima	700
Tumbes	775
Tacna	161
TOTAL	1636

GLOSSARY

Migration flow: The number of migrants counted as moving or being authorized to move to, or from, a given location in a defined period of time (IOM, 2011).

Migrant: Any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.

Refugee: A person who, "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it" (Art. 1(A)(2), 1951 Refugee Convention, Art. 1A(2), modified based on the 1967 Protocol).

Mixed flows: Flows of people moving across international borders (in general), composed of migrants, asylum seekers and/or refugees, as well as people in need of international protection.

Binational Border Attention Center (CEBAF, based on its Spanish name): Attention center at the borders responsible for managing migratory movements and customs. In Peru, CEBAF centers are located in Tumbes (at the northern border with Ecuador) and in Tacna and Puno (at the southern border with Chile and Bolivia respectively).

Border Control Point (BCP): Official point put in place by the State for the monitoring of migrants at the borders.

Temporary Permit of Permanence (PTP): Document issued by the National Superintendence of Migration of Peru that allows to prove the regular migratory status of Venezuelan citizens in Peru for a period of one year and to pursue activities within the scope of the Peruvian legislation.

II. PROFILE OF VENEZUELAN SURVEYED

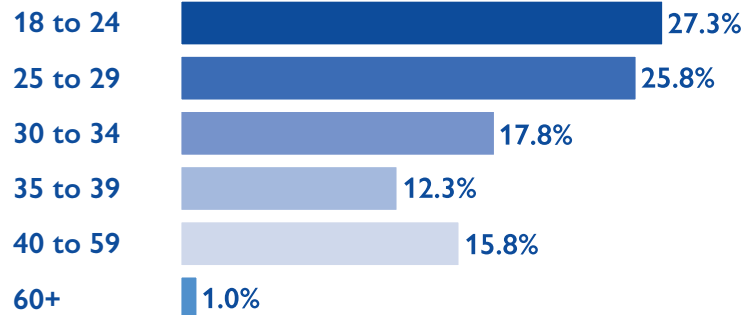
SEX

GRAPHIC 1: SEX OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED



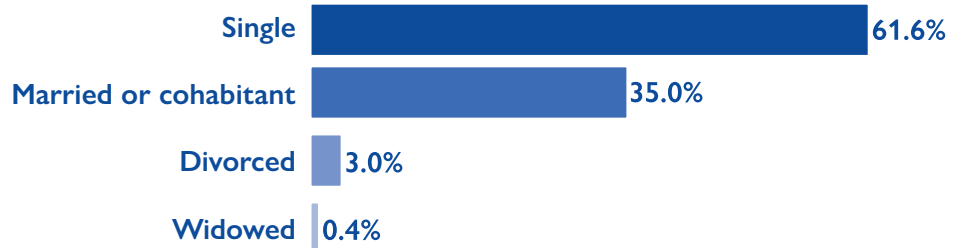
AGE

GRAPHIC 2: AGE OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED*



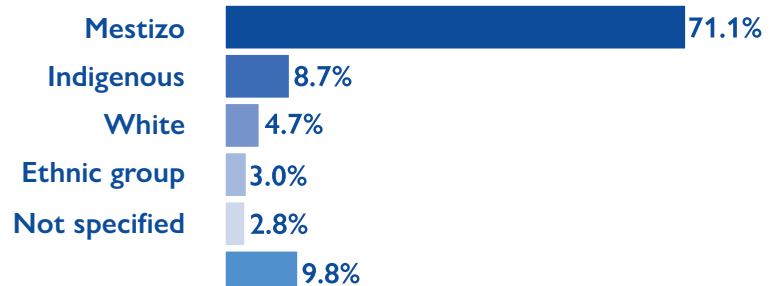
MARITAL STATUS

GRAPHIC 3: MARITAL STATUS OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED*



SELF-IDENTIFICATION

GRAPHIC 4: SELF-IDENTIFICATION OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED*

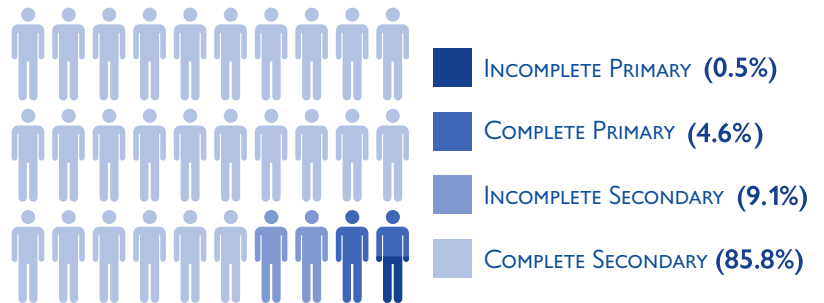


*The surveys were aimed at people over 18 years old

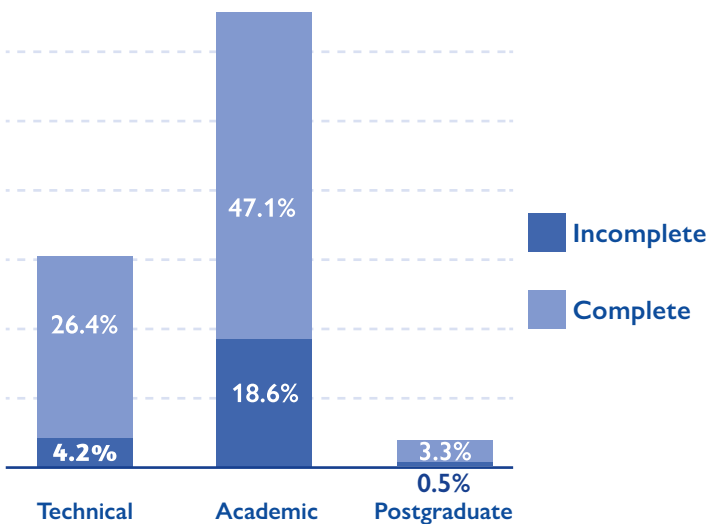
III. EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

Of the total population surveyed, 34.8% had obtained varying levels of Basic Regular Education (BRE), while 65.2% have completed or started higher education. Of those surveyed who have only one level of BRE, 85.8% had a completed secondary education. A lower percentage obtained an incomplete secondary education (9.1%) as well as a completed primary education (4.6%).

GRAPHIC 5: REGULAR BASIC EDUCATION (RBE)



GRAPHIC 6: HIGHER EDUCATION

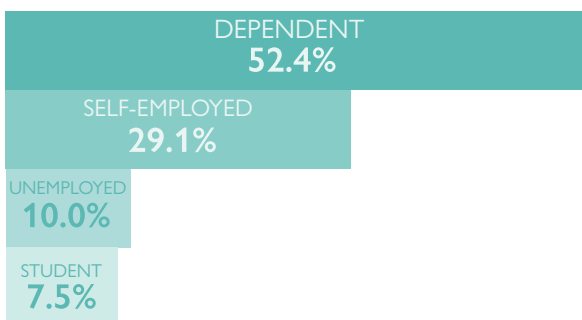


Of the 65.2% of surveyed individuals that have obtained some level of higher education, 47.1% completed university studies, while 26.4% completed education at a superior technical level. The population who failed to complete their higher education represents 23.3%. The latter may have the wish to complete their studies in Peru.

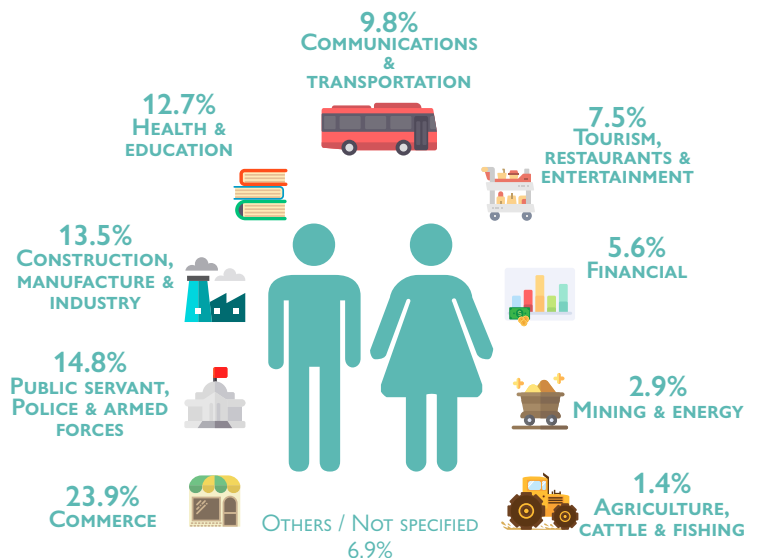
It is important to note that from 2017 to date, the National Superintendence of Higher University Education has registered and recognized 1,805 academic diplomas of Venezuelans in Peru.

Of the total population surveyed, most people were employed before leaving Venezuela. 52.4% were dependent workers and 29.1% worked as independent contractors. Of the remaining respondents, 10.0% were unemployed, 7.5% were students and 1% were retired.

GRAPHIC 7: EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO THE BEGIN OF THEIR JOURNEY



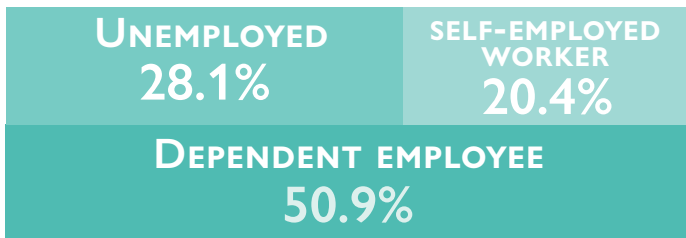
GRAPHIC 8: AREAS OF WORK AREAS PRIOR TO LEAVING THE COUNTRY



IV. SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IN METROPOLITAN LIMA

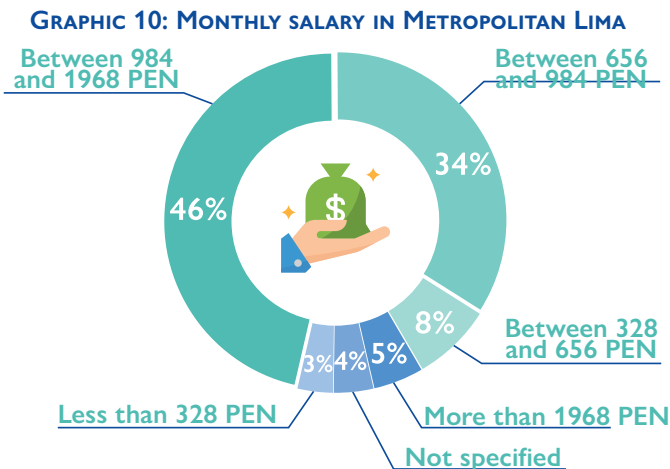
DTM R3 collected information from 700 Venezuelan persons in Metropolitan Lima. Of these, 71.3% have a job, whether as dependent employee or as self-employed worker. However, a considerable 28.1% are unemployed. Of those who are currently employed, 61.9% are based in the commercial and in the tourism sectors as well as in restaurants and the entertainment sector. The remaining 9.4% of individuals work in the construction, manufacturing and industry sectors.

GRAPHIC 9: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN METROPOLITAN LIMA



In relation to the monthly salaries of those who are working, 46% earn a monthly salary between 984 and 1968 Peruvian Sol (PEN) (equivalent to approx. 300-600 USD); 34% earn between 656 and 984 PEN (approx. 200-300 USD); and 11% earn less than 656 PEN / 200 USD per month. In relation to informal employment, 85% of respondents work without having signed a work contract.

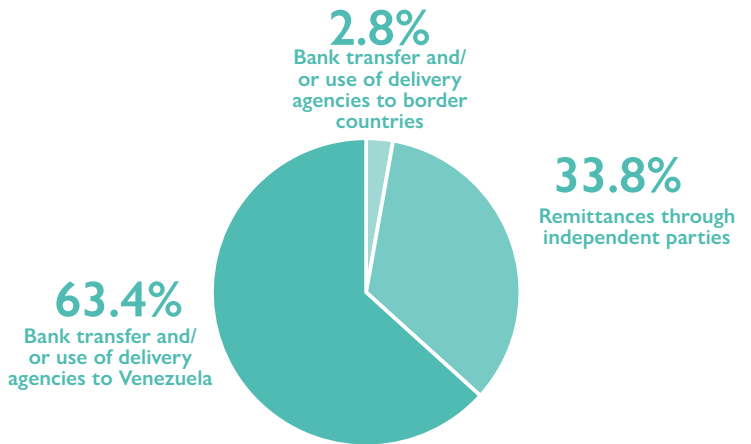
85% hasn't signed a work contract



66.3% sends remittances to Venezuela

66.3% of the people surveyed in Metropolitan Lima sends remittances to their relatives and/or acquaintances in Venezuela; of these, 63.4% do so through bank transfers and/or by using delivery agencies, and 33.8% of respondents send remittances through independent parties offering the service.

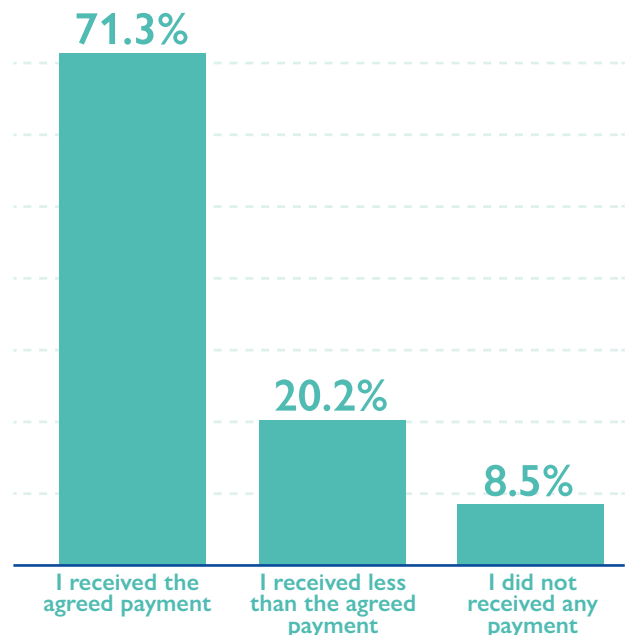
GRAPHIC 11: PREFERRED WAYS TO SEND REMITTANCES



It is important to highlight that, out of the people who have carried out some economic activity in Metropolitan Lima, 20.2% were paid less than what was agreed upon, and 8.5% has not received any payment. On the other hand, 76.1% of surveyed people hold a bank account in a financial institution in Peru.

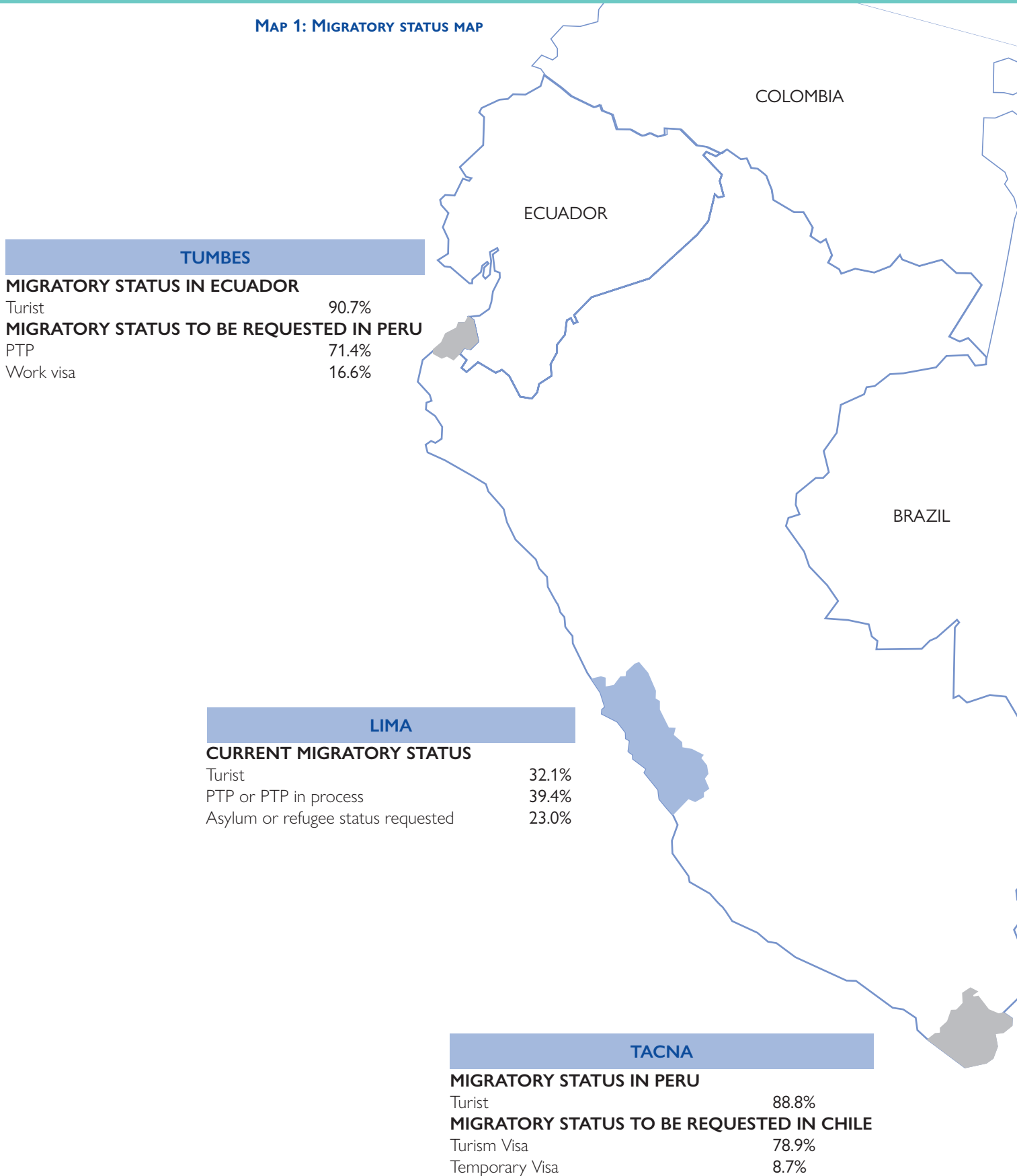
76.1% has an account in a financial institution of Peru

GRAPHIC 12: HAVE YOU WORKED OR PERFORMED ANY ACTIVITY WITHOUT RECEIVING THE AGREED PAYMENT IN METROPOLITAN LIMA?



V. MIGRATORY STATUS

MAP 1: MIGRATORY STATUS MAP



IDENTITY AND TRAVEL DOCUMENT

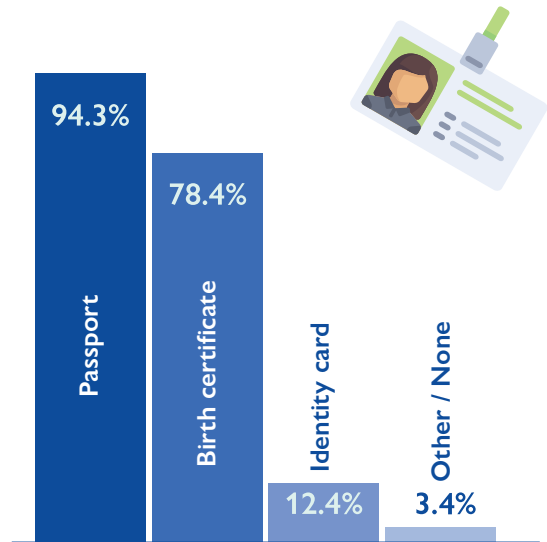
96% uses passport to exit through Tacna

72% uses passport to enter to Peru through Tumbes

94.3% of the people surveyed in Metropolitan Lima used a passport as identity document, 78.4% a birth certificate and 12.4% an identity card. 3.4% does not possess any identity document or any other type or certificate.

In the case of people who entered Peru through Tumbes, 72% of the individuals surveyed presented a passport, while 21.3% used an identify card. In the case of those who intend to continue their journey to Chile, 96% will present a passport.

GRAPHIC 13: TYPE OF IDENTITY DOCUMENT

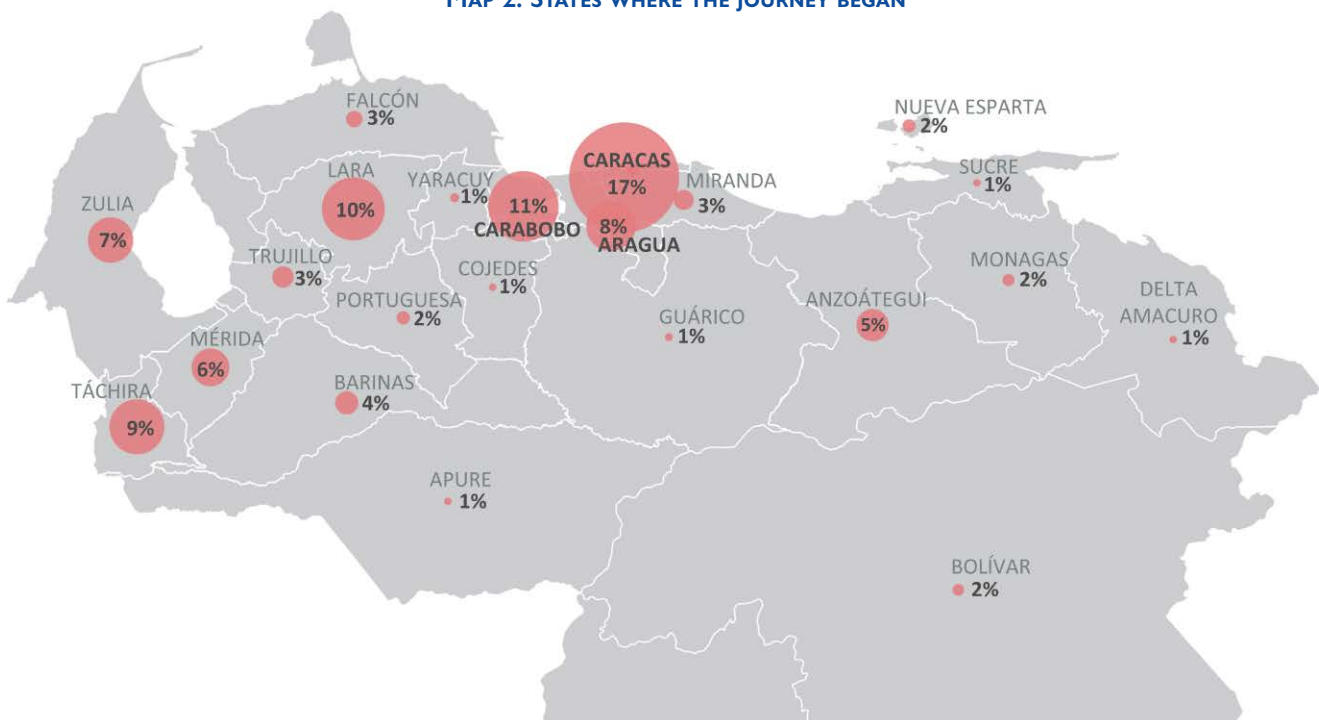


VI. MIGRATORY ROUTE

START OF JOURNEY AND REASON FOR MIGRATING

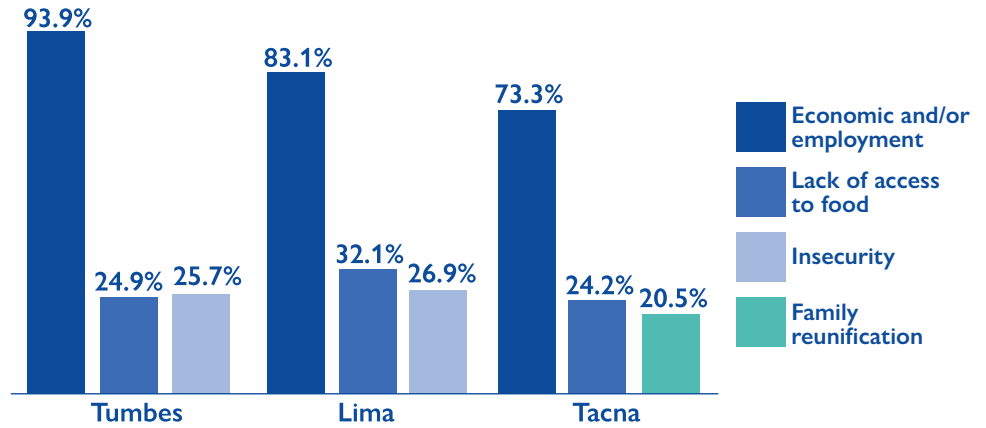
26.8% of the people surveyed relocated to a city within Venezuela before starting their migration journey. Of the 24 Venezuelan states, eight have been identifies as the places of origin of the people surveyed for this third report. 17% began their journey in Caracas, the capital city; 11% in Carabobo; 10% in Lara; 9% in Tachira; 7% in Zulia; 6% in Merida; and 5% in the state of Anzoategui.

MAP 2: STATES WHERE THE JOURNEY BEGAN



GRAPHIC 14: MAIN REASONS TO MIGRATE

Of the 1,636 people surveyed, the main reasons for leaving their country were related to: (1) economic and/or employment opportunities, (2) lack of access to food, (3) insecurity and (4) family reunification.

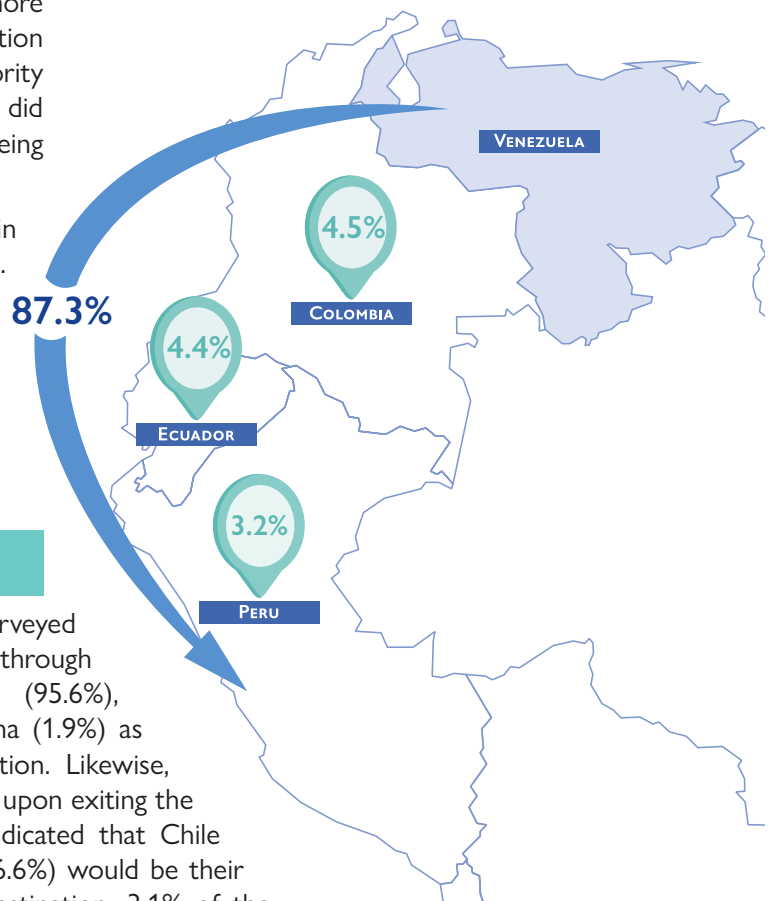


PLACE OF TRANSIT

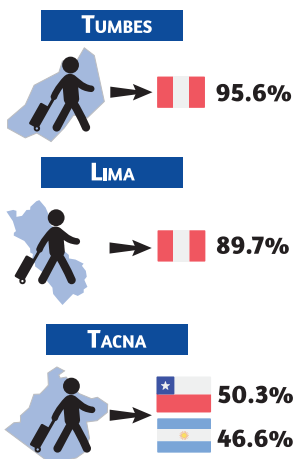
In the context of this study, a place of transit refers to the last place where a Venezuelan migrant has stayed for more than ten days before reaching the point of information collection. Of the total of the people surveyed, the majority (87.3%) traveled directly from Venezuela, meaning they did not stop in any city for more than ten days, before being surveyed.

It is important to note that 207 people had remained in a city of transit before reaching the survey point in Peru. They represent 12.7% of the total surveyed. Of this total, 34.6% remained in Ecuador, 25.2% in a city within Peru and 14 people (6.8%) stayed in another country.

MAP 3: TRANSIT COUNTRIES



COUNTRY OF FINAL DESTINATION

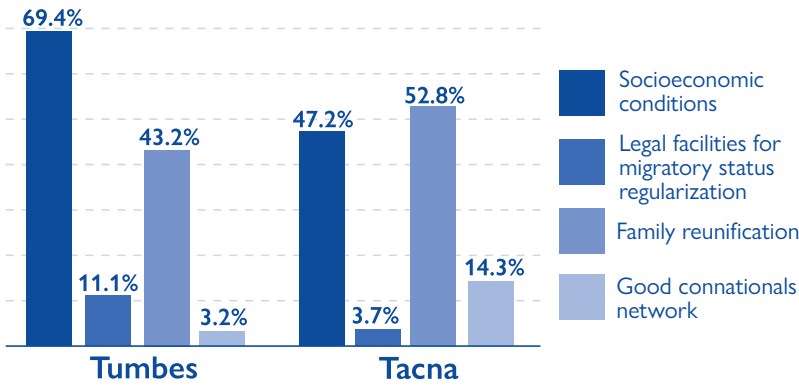


The population that was surveyed upon entering the country through Tumbes, declared Peru (95.6%), Chile (2.5%) and Argentina (1.9%) as countries of final destination. Likewise, those who were surveyed upon exiting the country through Tacna, indicated that Chile (50.3%) and Argentina (46.6%) would be their main countries of final destination. 3.1% of the respondents indicated a final destination different to Chile and Argentina. Of the population surveyed in Lima, the majority selected Peru as their destination country (89.7%).

AVERAGE JOURNEY COST FROM VENEZUELA



GRAPHIC 15: MAIN REASONS TO CHOOSE THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



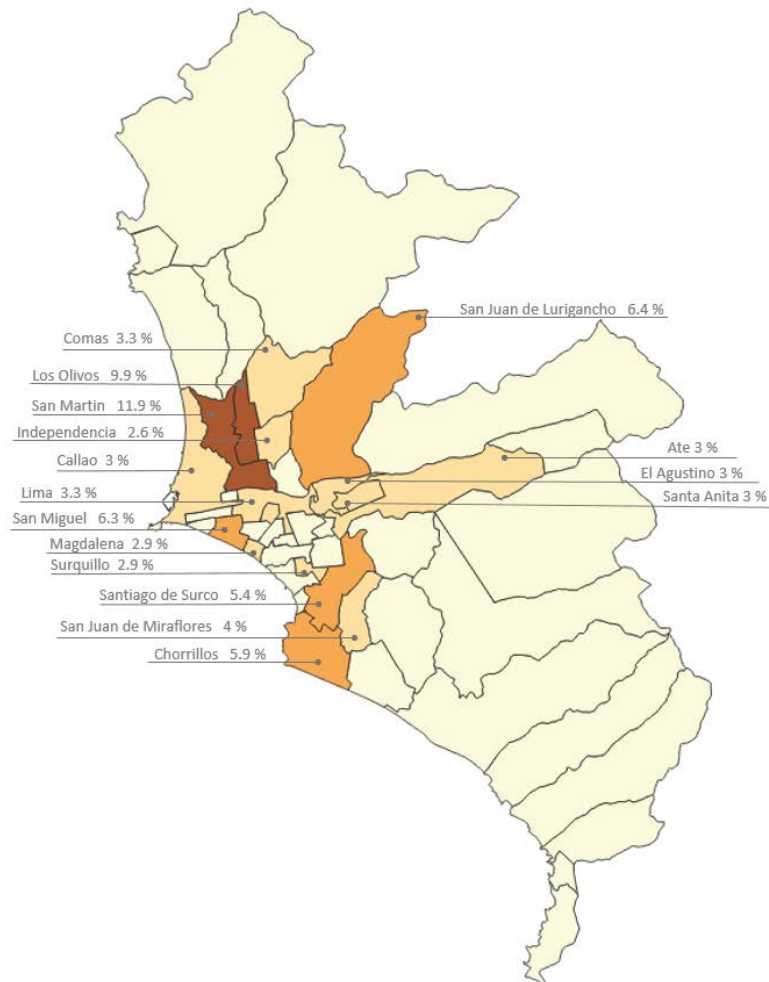
Of the people surveyed in Tumbes at the northern border, 69.4% indicated socioeconomic conditions as the main reason for choosing the country of destination. Likewise, of those surveyed in Tacna at the southern border, 47.2% indicated the same reason.

Another principle motive that was indicated was family reunification, which was selected by 43.2% of the people surveyed in Tumbes and 52.8% of those in Tacna.

VII. LIVING CONDITIONS IN METROPOLITAN LIMA

The Venezuelan population surveyed in Metropolitan Lima reported residency in the districts of San Martín de Porres (11.9%), Los Olivos (9.9%), San Juan de Lurigancho (6.4%), San Miguel (6.3%), Chorrillos (5.9%), Santiago de Surco (5.4%), San Juan de Miraflores (4%), Lima Cercado (3.3%), Comas (3.3%), Callao (3%), El Agustino (3%), Ate-Vitarte (3%), Santa Anita (3%), Surquillo (2.9%), Magdalena (2.9%) and Independencia (2.6%). The remaining 29.5% are distributed homogeneously in the other 33 districts of Metropolitan Lima and Callao; only 1% live outside the areas of Metropolitan Lima.

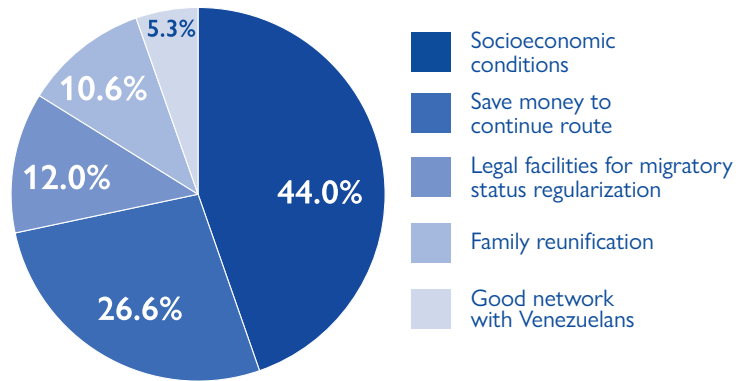
MAP 4: DISRICTS OF RESIDENCY IN METROPOLITAN LIMA



REASONS FOR STAYING IN METROPOLITAN LIMA

The main reasons the surveyed population cited for staying in Metropolitan Lima (without Lima being their final destination) were the socioeconomic conditions (44%); the possibility to save money in order to continue on their route (26.6%); the legal facilities they found to regularize their migratory status (12%); the chance for family reunification (10.6%); and a social network with other Venezuelans staying in the city of Lima (5.3%).

GRAPHIC 16: REASONS FOR STAYING IN METROPOLITAN LIMA



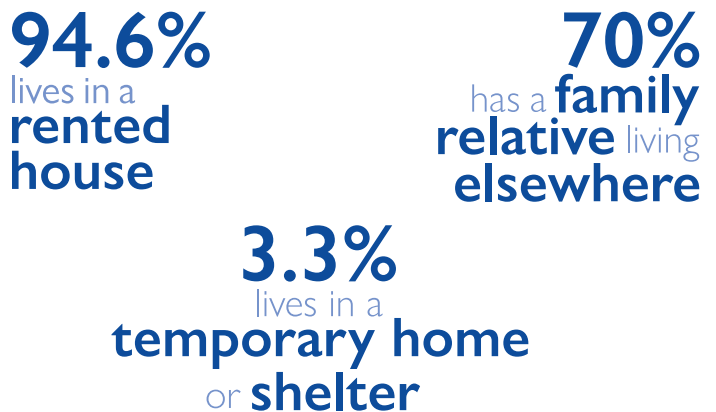
HOUSING IN METROPOLITAN LIMA

Regarding the time of residency in Metropolitan Lima, 23.9% of the people surveyed indicated that they have been in Lima for less than one month; 19.4%, between 1 y 3 months; 31.3%, between 3 y 6 months; and 25.4%, more than 6 months.

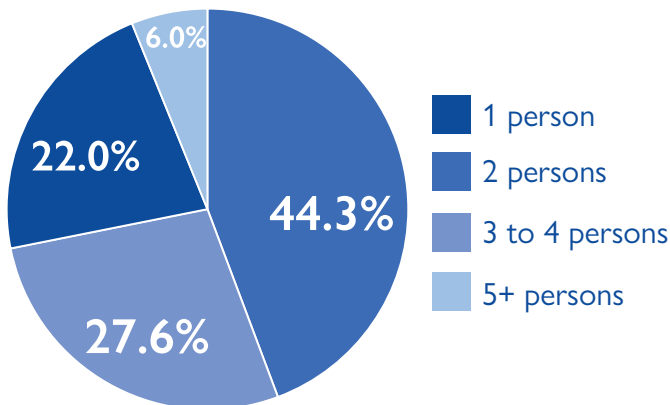
62% said they are living with their family; 35.5% with friends; and 10.5% indicated living alone. Regarding housing conditions, 94.6% indicated living in a rented space and only 2% own a house.

In terms of the number of people sharing a room, 22% live alone in a room, 44.3% share it with one other person, 27.6% with three or four people at most, and 6% share the room with more than five people.

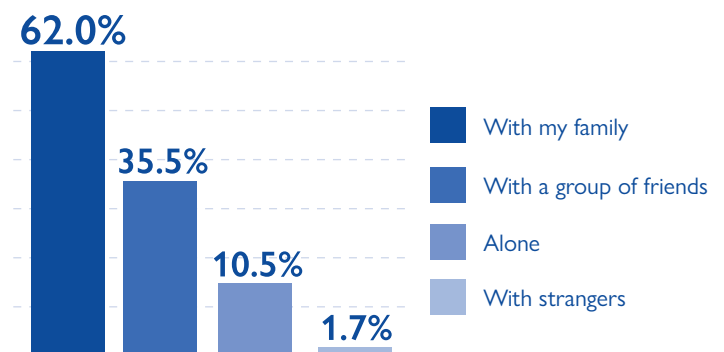
In relation to housing tenure, 94.6% of the people surveyed live in a rented house. 70% have a family relative living elsewhere, and 3.3% live in a temporary home or shelter.



GRAPHIC 17: NUMBER OF PEOPLE SHARING THE SAME ROOM



GRAPHIC 18: WITH WHOM DO YOU LIVE IN THE SAME HOUSE



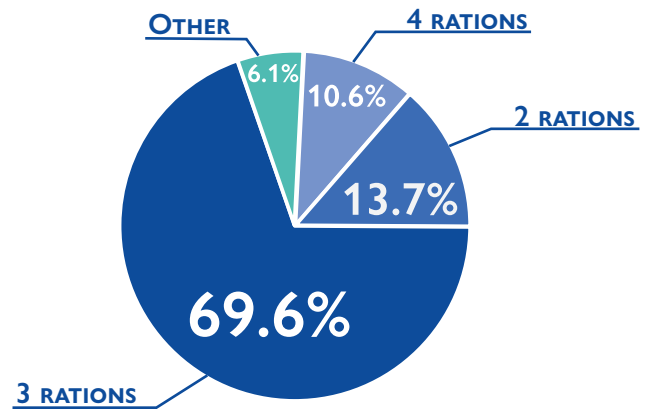
FOOD IN METROPOLITAN LIMA

22.3% of Venezuelans surveyed and living in Metropolitan Lima have, at some point, run out of food at home due to lack of finances.

70% of the people surveyed consumed three meals a day, while 13.1% had two meals a day and 1.7% ate only one meal a day.

22.3%
of Venezuelans
living in Lima
have **run out**
of food

GRAPHIC 19: NUMBER OF DAILY FOOD RATIONS



SAFETY IN METROPOLITAN LIMA

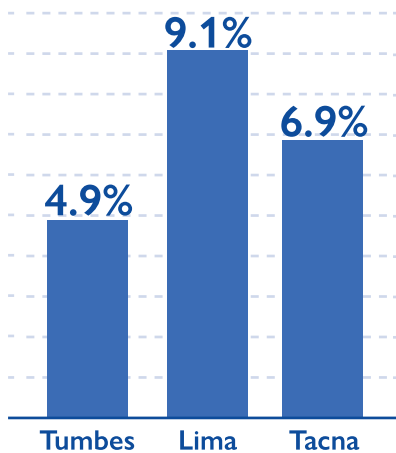
When asked “Do you feel safe in Lima?”, 10.1% of the people surveyed said they did not feel safe. Of these, 70.4% mentioned that the main reasons are crime and theft; another 14.1% indicated sexual harassment as a factor of insecurity.

10%
doesn't
feel safe
in Lima

VIII. SAFETY

HEALTH NEEDS

GRAPHIC 20: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE SURVEYED THAT HAVE A HEALTH-RELATED PROBLEM

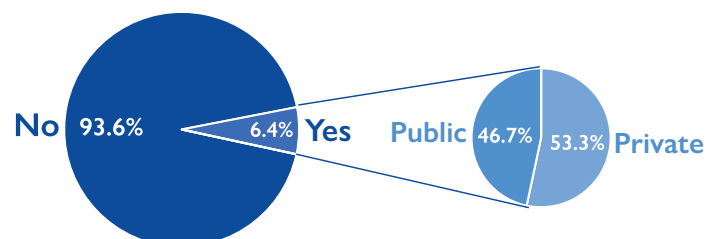


Of the Venezuelans surveyed who entered Peru, 4.9% indicated experiencing a health issue and of these, 76% claimed to require permanent treatment and/or take daily medications. In the case of Metropolitan Lima, 9.1% of the people surveyed presented a health issue and of these, 76.6% stated that they require permanent

treatment and/or take daily medications. In addition, 6.9% of the people surveyed upon leaving the country claimed to present some type of health problem.

In Metropolitan Lima, only 6.4% of the people surveyed confirmed having health insurance. Of this population, 46.7% are affiliated with a public health system and 53.3% own a private insurance.

GRAPHIC 21: AFFILIATION WITH A HEALTH INSURANCE / WHICH ONE?



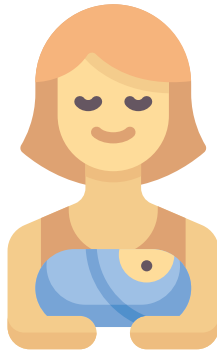
IDENTIFIED VULNERABLE POPULATION

In the three data collection points, 49 persons (3.0%) who mentioned having a disability were identified. Of these, 32 (65%) mentioned that their disability is physical. Of the 663 women surveyed, 19 were pregnant (2.9%) and 18 were lactating (2.7%). 124 women surveyed (18.7%) pointed out to be single mothers.

49 persons
suffer from a
disability



124
venezuelans
are single
mothers



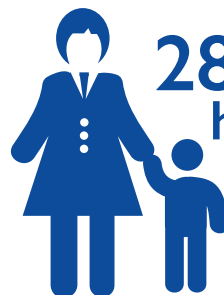
19 surveyed
venezuelan
women
are **pregnant**

Of those surveyed in Tumbes and Tacna, 55.7% indicated having children. Of these, 78.3% mentioned that at least one child was in the country of origin, which highlights the prevalence of family segregation. Additionally, 21.5% of the people surveyed at the border traveled with at least one child. In the case of Metropolitan Lima, only 28.9% of the people surveyed claimed to have children under 18 years old living with them.

55.7%
has
at least
one child



28.9%
have minor
children
living with them
in Metropolitan Lima



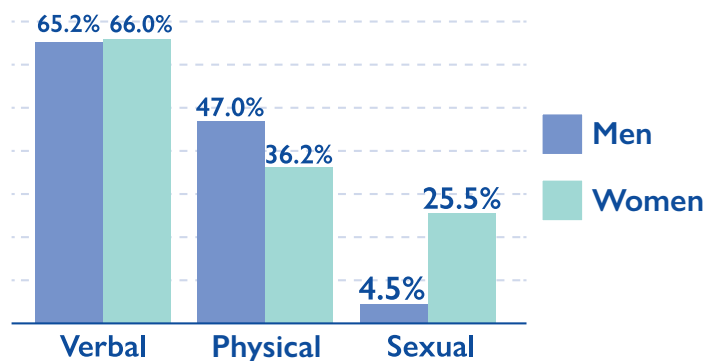
VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION

35.3% of people surveyed in Metropolitan Lima mentioned suffering discriminatory aggressions. In the case of women, 97.8% indicated that they felt discriminated against because of their nationality and 10% because of their sex.

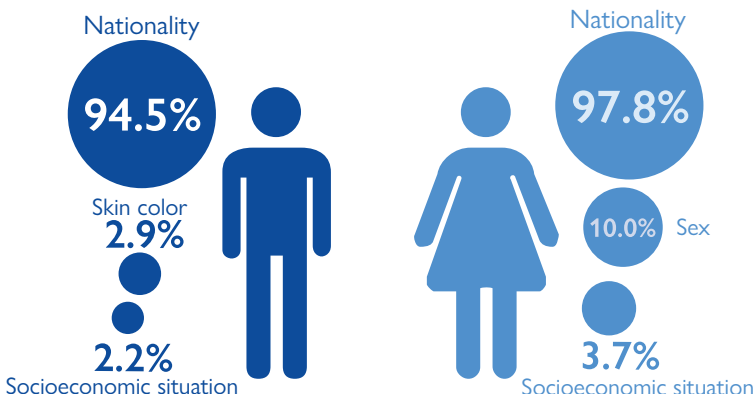
In the case of men, 94.5% indicated that they felt discriminated against because of their nationality.

16.1% of the people surveyed in Metropolitan Lima indicated that they had been victims of violence. Of these, 65.5% reported having suffered verbal violence, 42.2% physical violence and 13.3% sexual violence.

GRAPHIC 23: TYPES OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED, SEGREGATED BY GENDER IN METROPOLITAN LIMA



GRAPHIC 22: MAIN TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION EXPERIENCED, SEGREGATED BY GENDER IN METROPOLITAN LIMA




RISKS OF RETURNING TO VENEZUELA

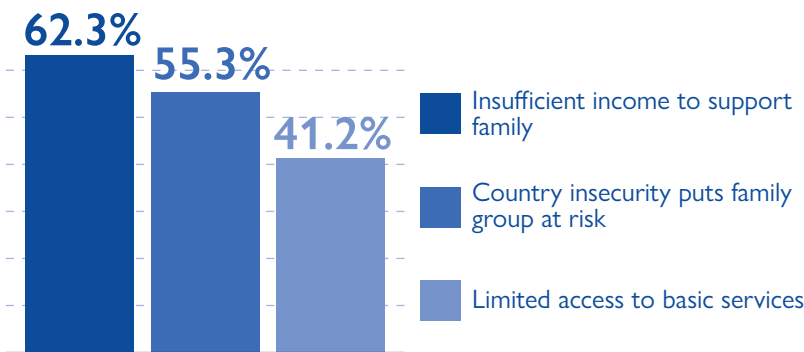
Of the total population surveyed, 48.1% (representing 787 Venezuelans) indicated that returning to their country presented some type of risk. The following percentages indicate each type of risk feared:

- i. insufficient income to support the family (62.3%)
- ii. the insecurity in Venezuela putting the family members at risk (55.3%), and
- iii. limited access to basic services (41.2%)

Those mentioning the national insecurity in Venezuela, indicated that they would be persecuted, assaulted or discriminated against. They also referred to the fear that an armed group would persecute them or could threaten the members of their families.

48.1% 
asseverate
 that there is **a risk**
 if they **return**
 to **Venezuela**

GRAPHIC 24: MAIN RISKS OF RETURNING TO VENEZUELA



IX. ADDITIONAL CONCLUSIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

- Venezuelan migrants who enter the country mainly through the northern border with Ecuador use land transportation. For the most part, the people interviewed traveled directly from Venezuela to Peru without settling in another country.
- At the beginning of 2018, around 150,000 Venezuelan people were living in Peru as residents, holding temporary resident permits or being in the process of applying for refugee status. By June of this year, this figure had doubled, reaching more than 350,000 migrants, making it essential to reevaluate the design of coordinated and articulated responses that could support and complement the efforts of the Peruvian government in order to respond to these migratory flows in a balanced and stable way, prioritizing areas related to health, education and access to employment. So far, this migratory trend is continuing, and progressing in growth.
- Based on the fieldwork carried out by IOM to implement this third round as well as the daily observations by the organization's specialists working in the field, the majority of Venezuelan migrants who arrive to Peru via the Tumbes region are in a situation of vulnerability and need assistance to cover their basic needs in relation to food, hygiene, temporary accommodation and transportation to their destination cities. Additionally, they need information about immigration procedures, asylum application processes, access to health, education and work.
- The persons surveyed are, for the most part, economically active, with some level of education, either in regular basic education or technical level and/or higher. Also, there is a significant percentage of people who have left their higher education institution without completing it, so it is likely that they will need access to educational services in Peru.
- It is confirmed, once again, that the main reason for leaving Venezuela has been related to economic and/or labor reasons. It is important to point out that the need to obtain employment and the number of opportunities within the informal market can expose migrants to situations of labor exploitation, scams and other risks, including becoming victims of human trafficking.
- There is information that the number of victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is increasing and that a common form of recruitment has been through false offers of employment.
- Additionally, there is a lack of temporary housing solutions in the northern and southern borders. A considerable number of people who intend to enter or leave Peru, are in a situation of vulnerability and faced with only a limited number of options and/or solutions to their need for temporary shelter.
- An increase in the number of Venezuelan migrants without a valid identity documents has been observed. Persons surveyed affirmed that this situation is due to the fact that in their country of origin it is difficult to get the passport renewed, and, in the case of children, they do not receive an identity card until they are 9 years old.
- In this third round of DTM, more cases of people with specific needs have been found than in previous rounds. There has been an increase in the conditions of vulnerability with which people enter, live and leave the country.
- The search for solutions to combat xenophobia and address anti-migration and anti-refuge discourses is urgent.
- Finally, it is necessary to strengthen the regional, provincial and local capacity to respond to the migratory phenomena of so-called mixed flows, especially in aspects related to the protection of vulnerable people.





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