

# DTM

FLOW MONITORING OF THE VENEZUELAN POPULATION IN PERU  
DTM ROUND 4



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX  
IOM PERU

[www.globaldtm.info/peru](http://www.globaldtm.info/peru)

NOVEMBER 2018



## **FLOW MONITORING OF THE VENEZUELAN POPULATION IN PERU – DTM ROUND 4**

IOM is committed to the principle that a human and orderly migration benefits migrants and society as a whole. As an intergovernmental organization, the United Nations Migration Agency acts with its partners in the international community to help meet the operational challenges of migration; to promote the understanding of problems related to migration; to encourage economic and social development through migration; and to uphold human dignity and well-being of migrants.

**International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

**United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)**

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# **FLOW MONITORING OF THE VENEZUELAN POPULATION IN PERU DTM ROUND 4**

## INTRODUCTION

In September 2018, it was calculated, according to official and available records compiled by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), that around 2.6 million Venezuelans were residing abroad.

The figures show that we are facing the most important displacement phenomenon in the history of Venezuela, and a new migration configuration in the region. Additionally, this situation poses a series of challenges for the States, international organizations and civil society involved in the issue of migration.

By 2018, the IOM, in its objective to promote a safe, orderly, regular migration based on respect for fundamental rights of migrants; has developed its Regional Action Plan, aiming to strengthen the response in the region through four strategic components: 1) Production and dissemination of data, 2) Capacity and coordination, 3) Direct assistance and vulnerability, 4) Socioeconomic integration.

The first strategic component responds to the need to generate accurate and reliable data that supports the government institutions at a central, regional and local levels; to United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners, for planning the response and attention to this population, especially to people that are in a situation of vulnerability.

Thus, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) monitors these migratory flows of Venezuela in Peru, fulfilling the first strategic component. This is an important input for developing actions based on reliable information, in order to overcome the challenges that arise in relation to this problematic

The fourth round of the DTM in Peru has information about the profile of the Venezuelan population, level of education and work experience, migratory route and documentation, and an analysis based on safety. Also, within this report, a section was added that seeks to know the profile of children and adolescents under 18 years old that remain in Venezuela or are in transit, with the technical and financial support of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

As an important data of general interest, from the beginning of 2017 to October 2018, according to the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM as its acronym in Spanish) of Peru, there is a migratory balance of 530,731 people from Venezuela. In the same line, as of November 12, 2018, a total of 128,642 Venezuelans have issued the Temporary Permit of Permanence (PTP as its acronym in Spanish) and there are 221,237 people with the PTP in the application process.

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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 a wide range of contexts, and to monitoring the migration of Venezuelans - from their country of origin to their final country of destination.

IOM Peru has implemented four 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 an important migrant 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 an important number of migrant influxes in Metropolitan Lima between April and May 2018.
- **ROUND 4 (R4):** This current report was implemented at the northern and southern borders of the country between September and October 2018.

For an effective implementation of the DTM, an area evaluation was conducted to determine the point of entry and exit of Venezuelans into the country. In addition, the number of people surveyed at the borders corresponds to a sample of the Venezuelan population, based on the data and official statistics from migratory authorities in Peru.

The DTM R4 was implemented at the main official border points of entry and exit: at the CEBAF Tumbes Border Control Point (PCF as its acronym in Spanish); and at the Santa Rosa PCF on the Chilean border.

The sample taken for this DTM comes from 2,148 Venezuelans surveyed in the regions of Tumbes and Tacna.

Chart 1: Number of people surveyed per data collection point

Tumbes	1.645
Tacna	503
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.148</b>

## GLOSSARY

**Binational Border Attention Center (CEBAF, based on its Spanish name):** Attention center at the border, 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 (PCF):** 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 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.



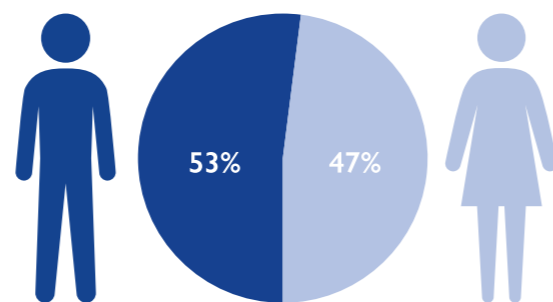
Direct Assistance at CEBAF Tumbes | © IOM Peru 2018



II. PROFILE OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED

SEX

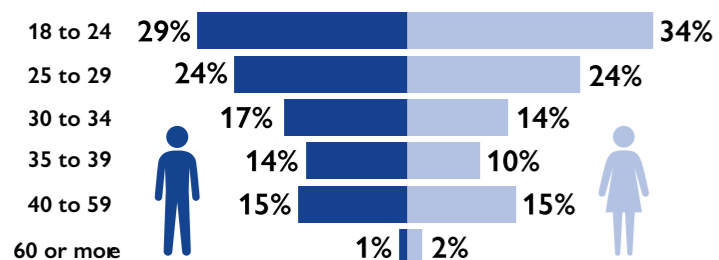
GRAPHIC 1: SEX OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED



Through this graphic, it is shown that the population surveyed at the border control of Tumbes and Tacna —even though there is not much percentage variation— the number of men is slightly greater (53%) than women (47%).

AGE

GRAPHIC 2: AGE OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED\*

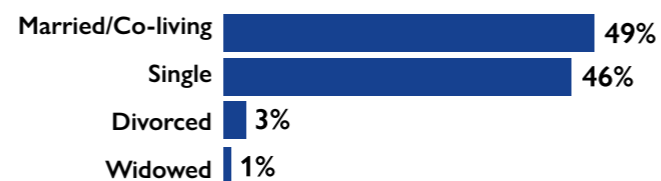


56% of the people surveyed is young, between 18 and 29 years old, meeting the productive age. Worth mentioning that the oldest adults are the smallest age group on movement.

\*The survey was addressed to people with more than 18 years old.

MARITAL STATUS

GRAPHIC 3: MARITAL STATUS OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED

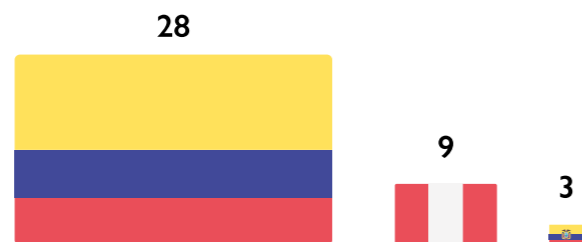


49% of the people surveyed reported to be married or co-living with someone, and 46% reported being single. There were no significant differences between surveyed men and women in terms of marital status.

SECOND NATIONALITY

From both information collection points, 60 people with a second nationality were found. Of them, 28 had Colombian nationality, 9 from Peru and 3 from Ecuador.

GRAPHIC 4: SECOND NATIONALITY FROM THE PEOPLE SURVEYED



III. EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

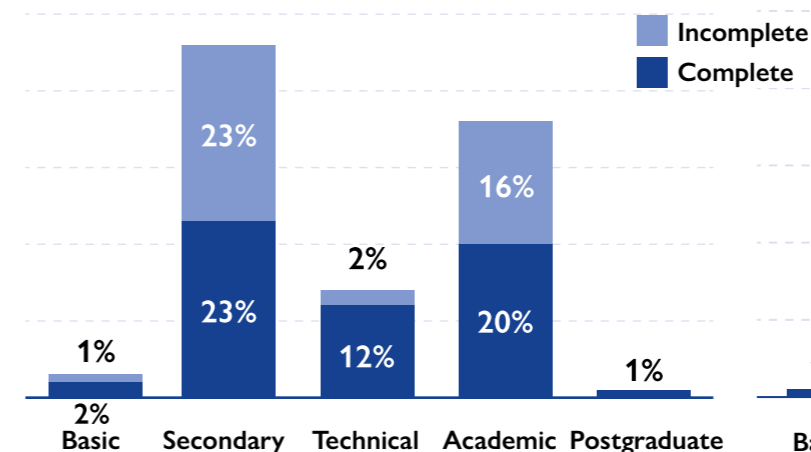
TUMBES

Regarding the level of studies reached from the people surveyed in Tumbes, 23% have completed secondary school, and another 23% have not; while 34% have completed higher education. Worth noting that 39% of women have completed higher education compared to 29% of men.

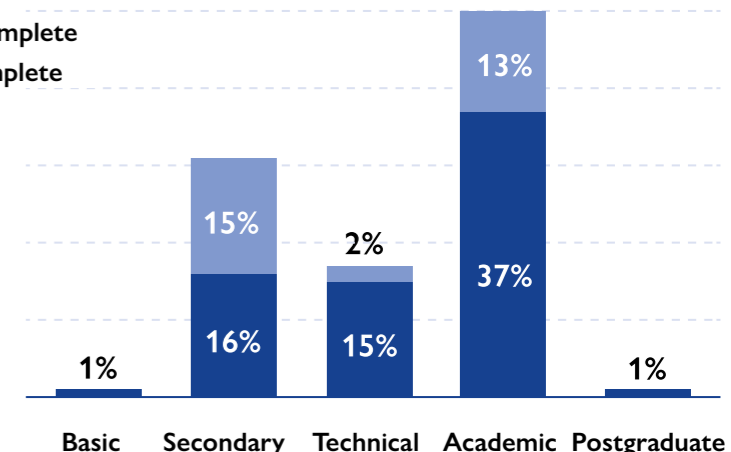
TACNA

16% of the people surveyed in Tacna have completed secondary school and 15%, have not. While 53% have completed higher studies, being 22% women.

GRAPHIC 5: LEVEL OF STUDIES ACHIEVED (TUMBES)

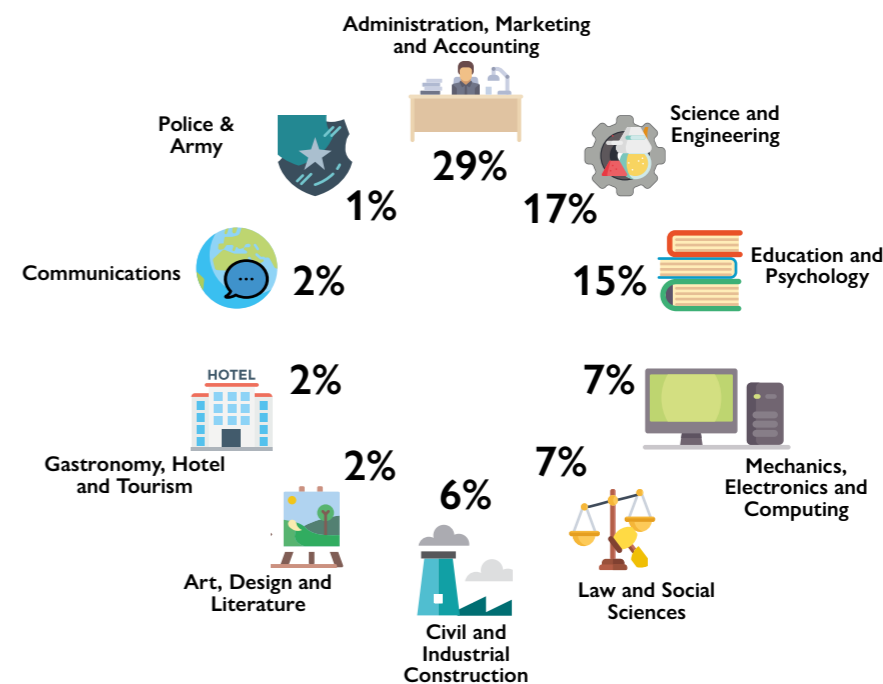


GRAPHIC 6: LEVEL OF STUDIES ACHIEVED (TACNA)



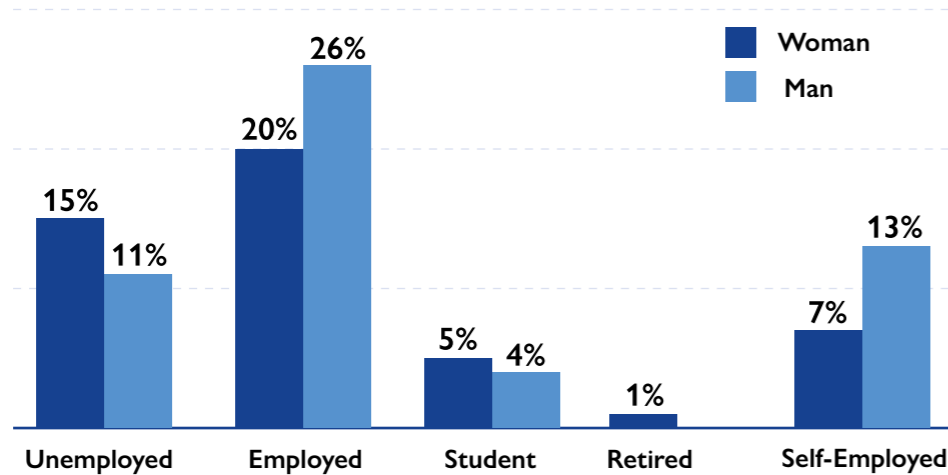
The most studied careers by the surveyed population are administration, marketing and accounting (29%), science and engineering (17%), education and psychology (15%), law and social sciences (7%), mechanics, electronics and computing (7%), civil and industrial construction (6%). The less studied careers are art, design and literature (2%), communications (2%), gastronomy, hotel and tourism (2%).

GRAPHIC 7: CAREERS



From the total people surveyed, both in Tumbes and Tacna, most of them (64%) were employed before leaving their country; 45% worked dependently and 19% as independent. 26% were unemployed, 8% were studying and 1% were retired. Worth noting that, from the people who were working, 20% were women and 26% men.

**GRAPHIC 8: EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR LEAVING VENEZUELA**



**IV. DOCUMENTS AND MIGRATORY STATUS**

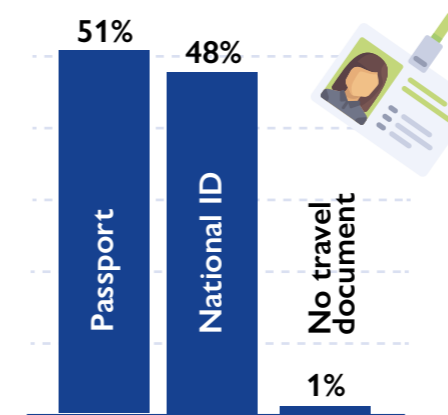
**TUMBES**

More than half (51%) of the Venezuelans surveyed in Tumbes reported using their passport to cross the border. The rest reported traveling with other documents, being their national ID the second most used document (48%). Only 1% did not have a travel document.

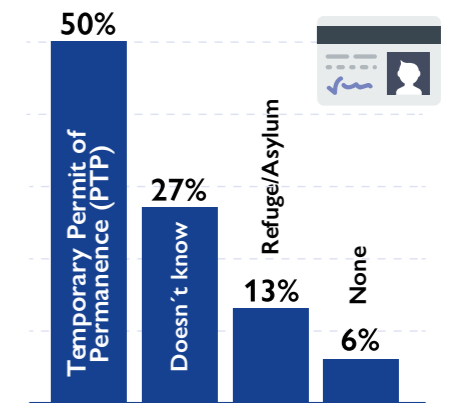
The majority (98%) of the people surveyed stated that when they traveled through Ecuador they entered the country as tourists. Only 1% reported traveling under an irregular migratory situation.

Additionally, the people surveyed indicated, in their majority, that they would request some of the following migratory regulations in Peru: 50% of them stated that they will request the PTP, 13% will request refuge, 3% will request a work visa, while 27% still does not know which migratory status will request.

**GRAPHIC 9: DOCUMENT TO CROSS THE BORDER (TUMBES)**



**GRAPHIC 10: MIGRATORY STATUS TO BE REQUESTED IN PERU (TUMBES)**

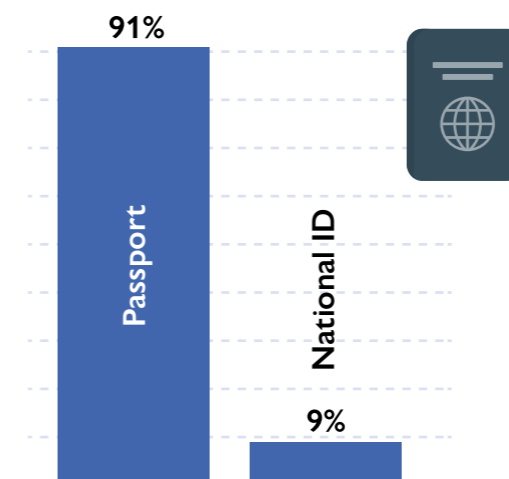


**TACNA**

91% of Venezuelans leaving the country by Tacna affirmed that they used their passports as a travel document. Only 9% indicated that they used their national ID to cross borders.

When they were asked about the migratory status obtained in Peru, only 13% indicated that they had the Temporary Permit of Permanence (PTP) already issued.

**GRAPHIC 11: DOCUMENT TO CROSS THE BORDER (TACNA)**



**13%** of the people surveyed in Tacna stated that they have the Temporary Permit of Permanence

VI. MIGRATORY ROUTE

V.1 Journey Start Point

From the people surveyed, 15% have started their journey from the state of Tachira; 13% from Caracas (Capital District). There are those who departed from the state of Zulia (11%) and others from Carabobo (10%); followed by the states of Lara and Aragua with 8%. Finally, 36% migrated from one of the 18 remaining states of Venezuela.

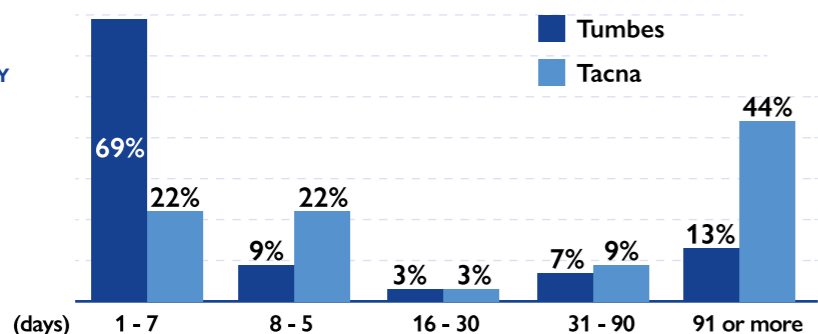
V.2 Journey Route

After initiating their journey in one of the states mentioned above, the people surveyed indicated that they continued their route, being the main transit points in Colombia: the district of Norte de Santander (46%) and Cúcuta, the most visited city. Similarly, they have traveled through Bogotá (17%) and in a few occasions to the district of Nariño (9%), followed by the Valle del Cauca district (8%), and by the city of Cali. Continuing their journey through Ecuador, the majority indicated to have passed through the province of Carchi (59%) by the Rumichaca pass in the city of Tulcán. In a less extent, they indicated as transit points the province of El Oro (14%), Pichincha (13%) and Guayas (11%), by cities such as Huaquillas, Quito and Guayaquil, respectively.

Additionally, in Tumbes, when they were asked about who they were traveling with, 53% reported that they traveled with a family group, 34% with a non-family group and 24% traveled alone. In Tacna, 41% indicated that they were traveling with a family group, 15% with a non-family group and 48% traveled alone. Unlike Tumbes, the Venezuelans that are leaving Peru travel alone than within family or non-family groups.

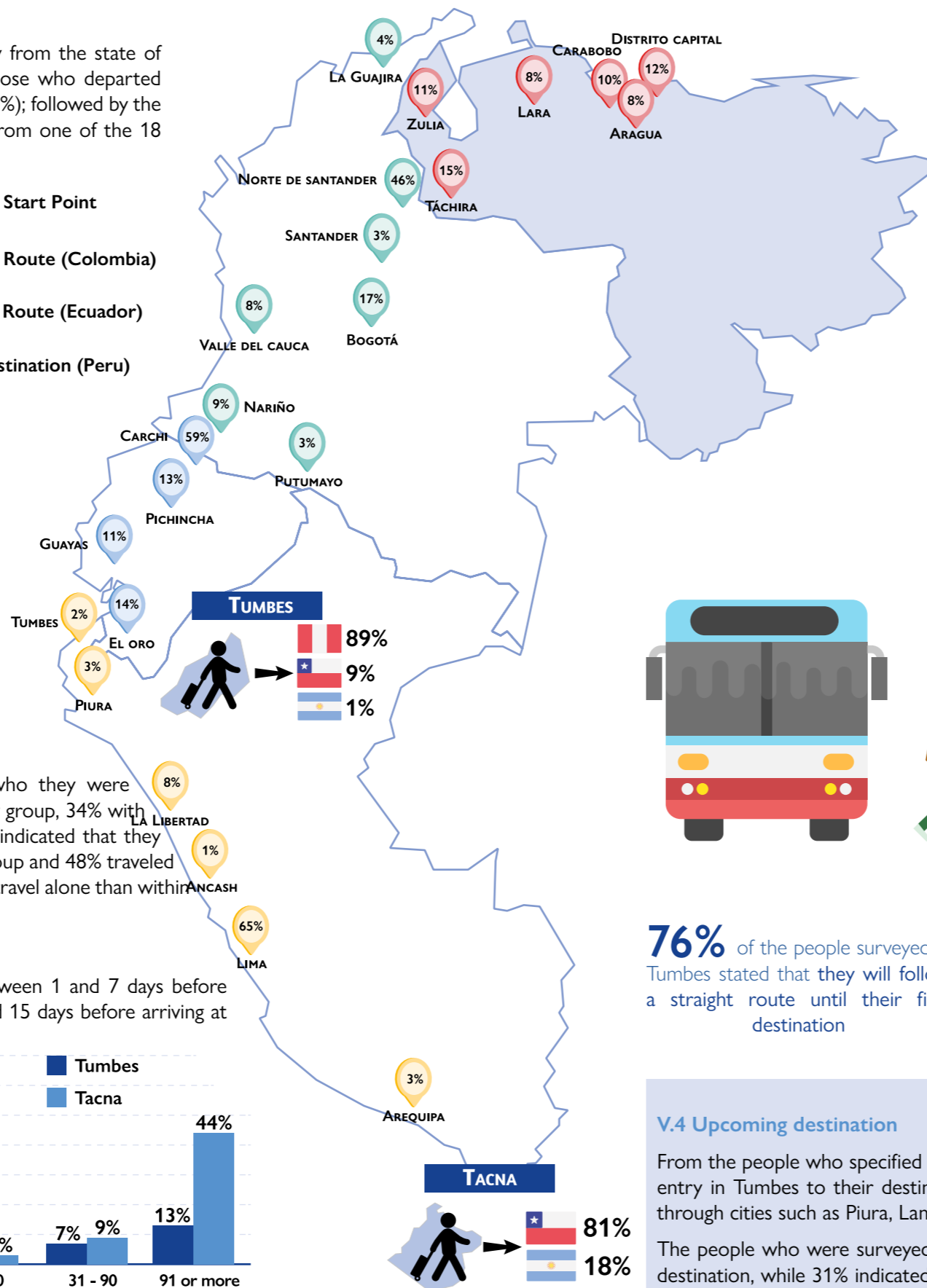
Regarding the travel length, 69% started their journey between 1 and 7 days before arriving at CEBAF Tumbes and 44% traveled between 1 and 15 days before arriving at PCF Tacna.

GRAPHIC 12: JOURNEY LENGTH



<sup>1</sup>The transit points are those places where Venezuelans have changed their way of transportation or have stayed some days.

- Journey Start Point
- Journey Route (Colombia)
- Journey Route (Ecuador)
- Final destination (Peru)



**76%** of the people surveyed in Tumbes stated that they will follow a straight route until their final destination

V.3 Places of Final Destination

At the country level, among the main destinations chosen by the Venezuelans surveyed in Tumbes are Peru (89%), Chile (9%) and Argentina (1%). From those who had the intention of leaving the country through Tacna, 81% had as final destination Chile and 18% Argentina. Additionally, 2% indicated another destination.

At the city level, the main destinations chosen by those entering the country through Tumbes are: Lima (65%), La Libertad (8%), Arequipa (3%), Piura (3%), Tumbes (2%) and Ancash (2%), while 18% chose other cities of destination. The people who chose Chile and Argentina as countries of destination, they indicated that they were going to the cities of Santiago de Chile (6%) and Buenos Aires (1%), respectively.

The people surveyed who indicated Chile and Argentina as destination countries, 51% were going the metropolitan region of Santiago, 7% to Valparaíso, 4% to Biobío and 14% to Buenos Aires, respectively. The remaining 24% was scattered in other cities such as Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Arica and Parinacota, Córdoba between others.



V.4 Upcoming destination

From the people who specified that their final destination is Peru, 76% indicated that they took a direct route from their entry in Tumbes to their destination. The rest indicated that before they arrived at their destination they would pass through cities such as Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad.

The people who were surveyed in Tacna, 69% reported that they would not make any stop before reaching their final destination, while 31% indicated that they would be in transit in Chile and/or Argentina. From these, 73% indicated that they would make a transit stop in the metropolitan region of Chile and 26% in other cities.



**VI. PLACE OF STAY DURING ROUTE**

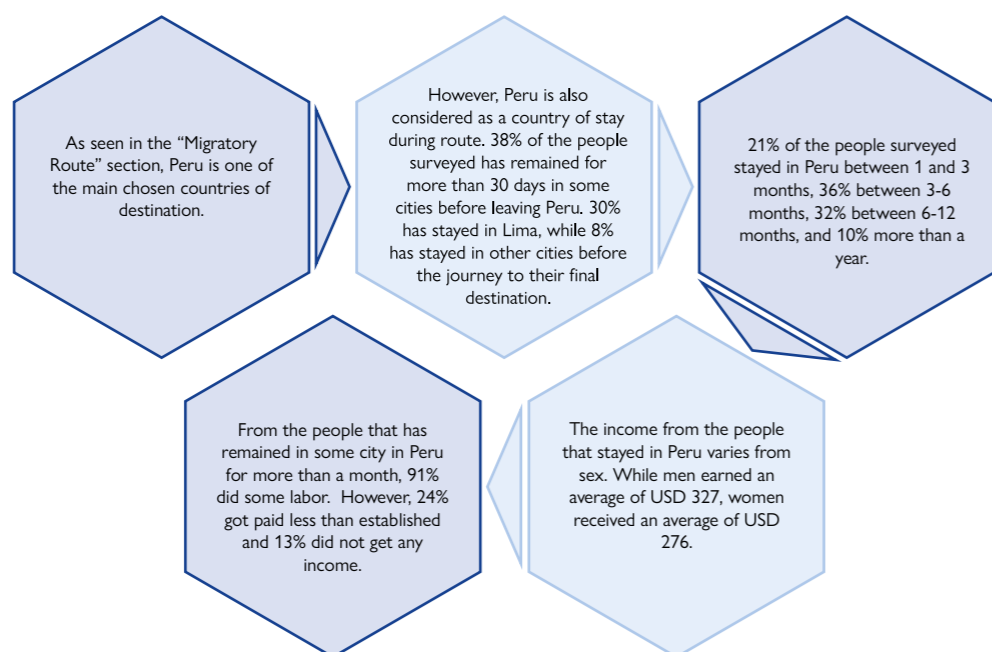
In the context of this report, it is understood as a place of stay during the journey, to the last place the person has stayed for at least thirty days.

Most of the people surveyed that entered the country through Tumbes, traveled directly from Venezuela (83%). The others have traveled through countries such as Colombia (76%) and Ecuador (22%), mainly through the cities of Bogotá and Pichincha; between 1 and 3 months (40%), 3-6 months (28%), 6-12 months (21%) and more than one year (11%).

The people who were in a place of stay during their journey, 89% reported having worked in one of the countries mentioned above. The average monthly salary was USD 237. There is not a considerable difference between income by sex: women earned, on average, USD 231 and men USD 240.

In the same line, it is worth mentioning that, from the people who worked, 11% did not receive any payment and 29% received less than the established.

**VI.1. PERU: COUNTRY OF STAY DURING ROUTE\***



\*Results based on the Venezuelans surveyed at their exit of Peru by Tacna

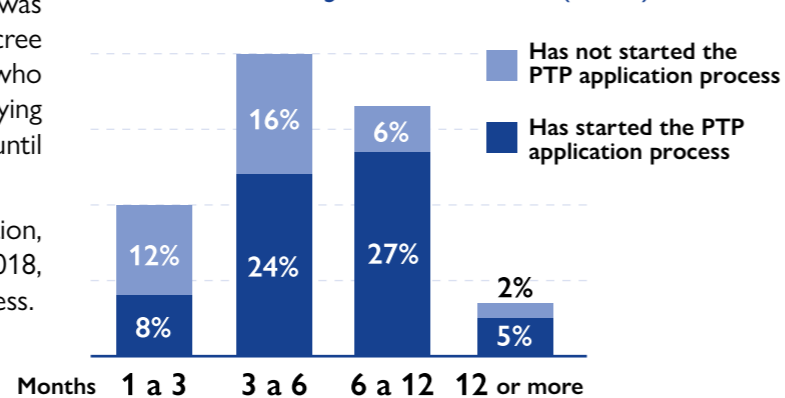
**VI.2. TEMPORARY PERMIT OF PERMANENCE**

In the year 2017, through Supreme Decree (DS) 002-2018-IN, the Peruvian Government established the Temporary Permit of Permanence (PTP) as a mechanism to facilitate the permanency of the Venezuelan population in the country, so they could regulate their migratory status and have access to formal employment, education and financial services. This decree, which, initially offered a 7-month period, was extended by the Peruvian government through the Decree DS 007-2018-IN, for the benefit of the Venezuelans who entered the country until October 31st of 2018, specifying that the application deadline for the PTP will be until December 31st of the same year.

According to the National Superintendence of Migration, since the implementation of the PTP to November 12, 2018, 128,642 PTPs have been issued and 221,237 are in process.

The results of the DTM collected in Tacna indicate that the people who stayed in the country between 3 and 12 months, 51% began the PTP application process, while those who have stayed more than a year, only 5% have begun the paperwork for the PTP.

**GRAPHIC 13: PTP APPLICATIONS (TACNA)**



**VII. SAFETY**

**IDENTIFIED POPULATION IN VULNERABILITY SITUATIONS**

In the two Venezuelan monitoring flow points, 180 people (8%) were identified and they mentioned suffering some chronic illness or disability. Of the people who is suffering a chronic illness, 73% requires daily medication.

Of the women surveyed, it was found that 26 women are pregnant (3%) and 94 are in a breastfeeding period (9%). Likewise, 26% of the women surveyed indicated that they are single mothers.

From the people surveyed, 45% indicated that at their entry to Peru through CEBAF Tumbes, they did not have regular access to food. In contrast, at the southern border of Tacna, at their exit of Peru, only 18% indicated that they did not have regular access to food.

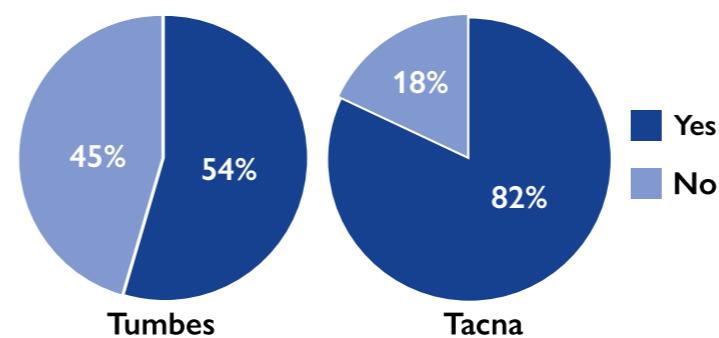
**73%** of the people surveyed that are dealing with a chronic illness, stated that **they need medication**

**3%** of the women surveyed are **pregnant**

**26%** of the women surveyed indicated to be a **single-mother**

**9%** of the women surveyed are in a **breastfeeding period**

**GRAPHIC 14: DO YOU HAVE REGULAR ACCESS TO FOOD?**



**DISCRIMINATION AT PLACES OF STAY DURING ROUTE**

The people who were surveyed at their entry to Peru in Tumbes, stayed more than 30 days in some city in Ecuador or Colombia; 46% experienced discrimination, being their nationality the main reason of intolerance (99%). These acts of discrimination occurred in public spaces (65%), at work (28%), in host communities / neighborhoods (5%) and public institutions (2%).

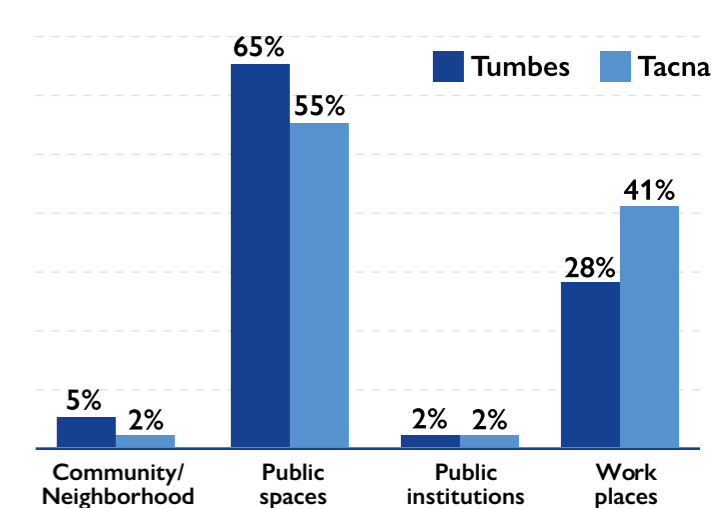
On the other hand, the people who were leaving Peru through Tacna, stayed more than 30 days in some city, 39% indicated that they suffered some type of discrimination, being the main reason -as the respondents in Tumbes- their nationality (96%). They also mentioned that the places where they felt discriminated were public spaces (55%), at work (41%), community / neighborhood (2%) and public institutions (2%).

Additionally, it has been found that there is a difference between men and women as victims of discrimination. In Tumbes, while 24% of women are victims of discrimination, 31% are men. In Tacna, the scenario is slightly different, 41% of men are victims of discrimination and 20% are women.

**46%** of the people surveyed that has remained in a city for more than 30 days, has **suffered discrimination before arriving at Tumbes**

**39%** of the people surveyed that has stayed in a city for more than 30 days, has **experienced discrimination before arriving at Tacna**

**GRAPHIC 15: WHERE HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION?**

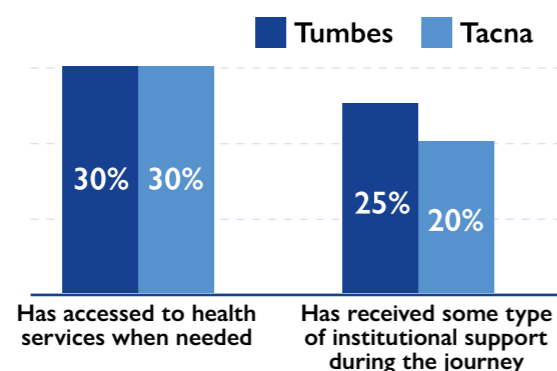


**ACCESS TO SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

From the people surveyed in Tumbes, regarding the access to health services during their journey from Venezuela, 30% had access to these services when needed. 25% indicated that they received some institutional support during their trip, mainly from international organizations (69%), church (20%), NGOs (15%) or the government (9%). These assistances, in most cases were access to food (66%) and health (47%).

When the same question was asked to the people surveyed in Tacna, 30% had access to these services when needed. 20% received some type of institutional support during their trip, mainly from international organizations (73%), government (20%) and NGOs (3%). These assistances, in most cases were access to food (32%) and health (63%).

**GRAPHIC 16: ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT DURING THE JOURNEY**



**MAIN NEEDS POINTED OUT BY THE PEOPLE SURVEYED**

75% of the people surveyed in Tumbes expressed that their main needs are: getting income/employment, accessing to food (44%) and documentation assistance (39%). However, it is worth mentioning that 3% of them required help with transportation in order to reach their next destination which, in most of the cases was the city of Lima.

64% of the Venezuelans surveyed in Tacna expressed that their main needs are: getting income/employment, followed by legal assistance (35%) and medical assistance (31%). It is important to mention that 27% stated that feeling safe is also a priority.



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**VIII. TRAVELING GROUPS WITH MINORS\***

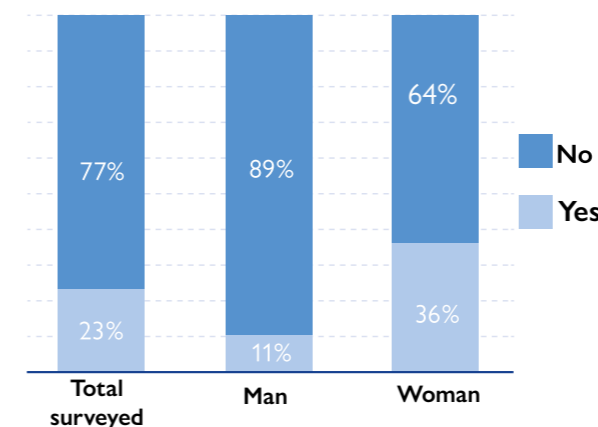
Almost a quarter (23%) of the people surveyed stated that there were some minors within their travel group.

When the surveyed was a woman, the answer, regarding traveling groups with minors tripled comparing to a man (36% vs. 11%).

**RELATIONSHIP**

Among the people surveyed that entered the country in traveling groups with minors, eight of every ten people traveled with their own children. However, they also traveled with other underage relatives, mainly with their brothers, nephews or cousins.

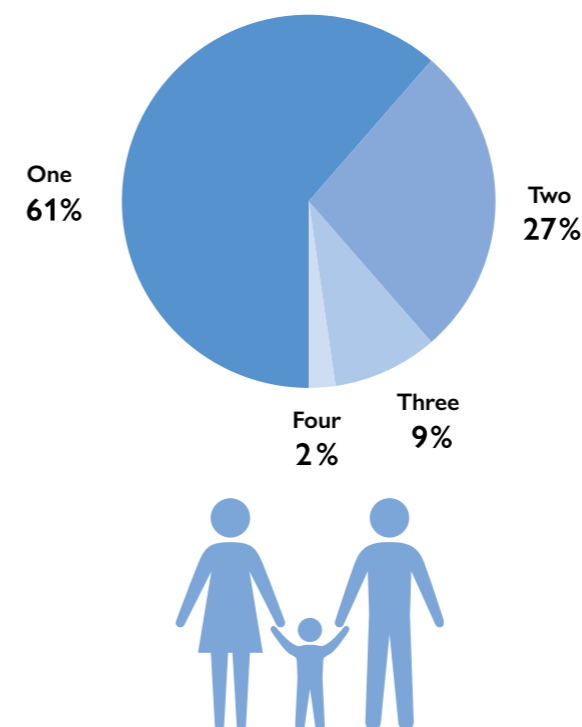
**GRAPHIC 17: TRAVELING GROUPS WITH MINORS**



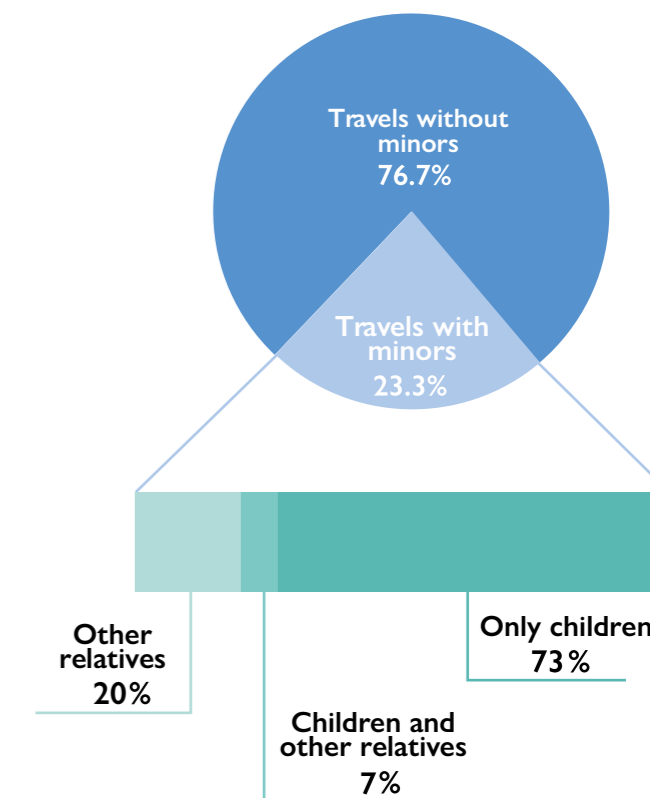
Among the traveling groups that had minors, the number of these fluctuated between 1 to 4.

38% of these groups traveled with 2 or more minors

**GRAPHIC 18: NUMBER OF MINORS WITHIN TRAVELING GROUPS**



**GRAPHIC 19: RELATIONSHIP WITH MINORS**



\*Results based on the Venezuelans surveyed at their entry in Peru by CEBAF Tumbes

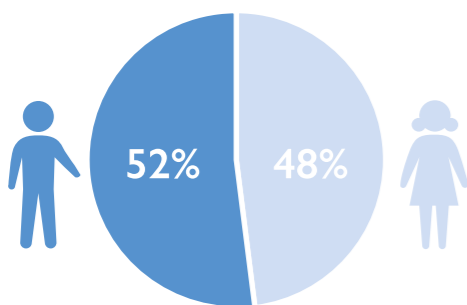


IX. CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS PROFILE\*

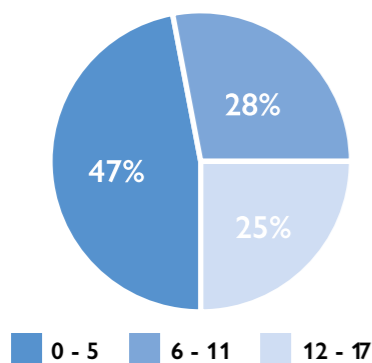
From the total number of girls and boys (584) traveling with adults, almost half had less than 5 years old. A quarter of them had between 6 and 11 years old, and 28% had between 12 to 17 years old.

52% of children and adolescents were men and 48% women.

GRAPHIC 20: CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS BY SEX



GRAPHIC 21: AGE GROUPS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

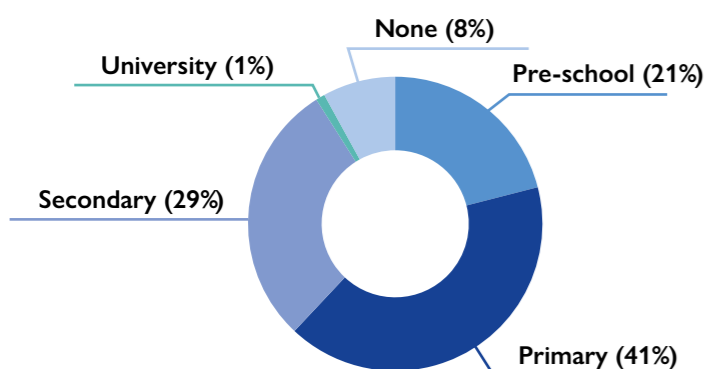


EDUCATION

Most of the girls, boys and adolescents between 3 and 17 years old have attended some level of education: primary (41%), secondary (29%) and pre-school (21%).

8% did not have any level of education.

GRAPHIC 22: SEGREGATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS BETWEEN 3-17 YEARS OLD ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED



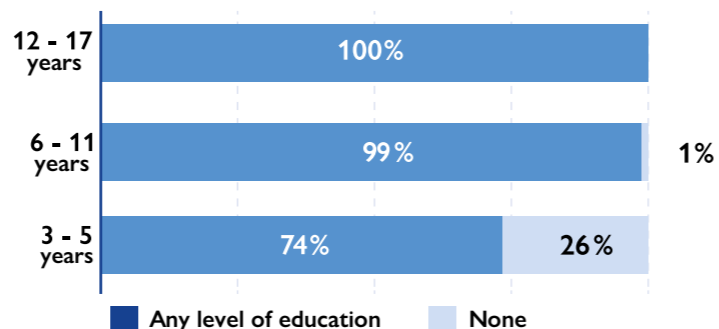
\*Results based on the Venezuelans surveyed at their entry in Peru through CEBAF Tumbes

100% of adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17 that entered Peru through Tumbes had concluded some level of education.

Only 1% of those that had academic age for primary or basic education lacked studies.

Finally, among the children under basic education age, a little more than a quarter, had not yet accessed to education.

GRAPHIC 23: CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH ANY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

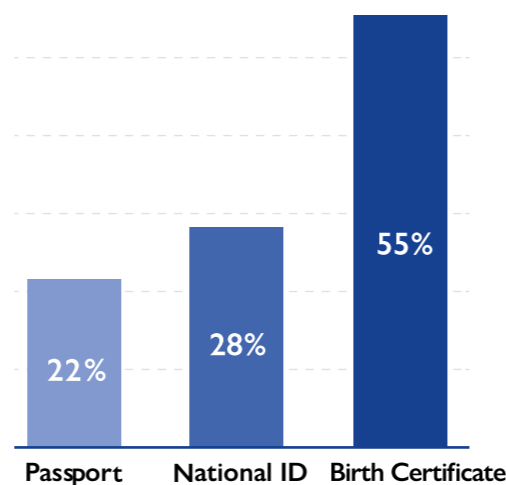


IDENTITY

When asked about the identity documents that children and adolescents are using to cross the border, the birth certificate was the most mentioned (55%), followed by the national ID (28%) and the passport (22%).

Eleven children did not have any documents. Eight of them were under 5 years old

GRAPHIC 24: IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS USED TO CROSS THE BORDER



By age group, the predominance of documents varied. Among children under 5 years old, the birth certificate was the most used, as well as in children between 6 to 11 years old; followed by the national ID and passport. Among the adolescents the national ID was the most used.

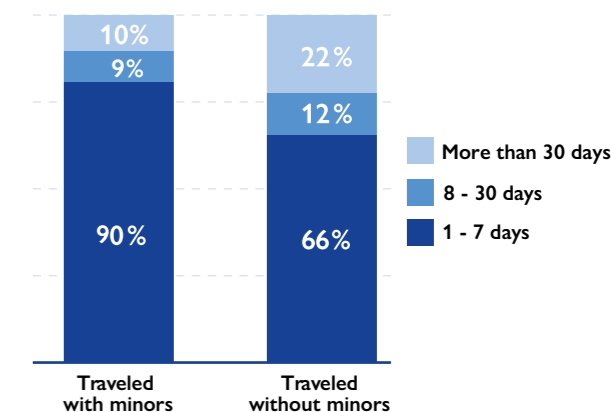
X. TRAVELING ROUTE WITH MINORS\*

TRAVEL TIME PERIOD

The traveling groups that did not have minors made their journey to Peru with a larger length of time than those who traveled with minors.

From the traveling groups that had minors, 81% made their trip to Peru between 1 to 7 days. The remaining 19%, their journey was longer, increasing the risks and vulnerabilities to all the members of the traveling group, mainly to minors and women.

GRAPHIC 25: TRAVEL TIME PERIOD

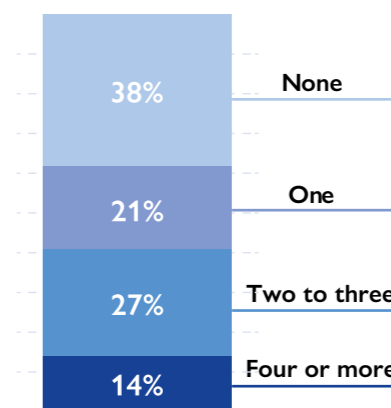


EMOTIONAL CHANGES DURING JOURNEY

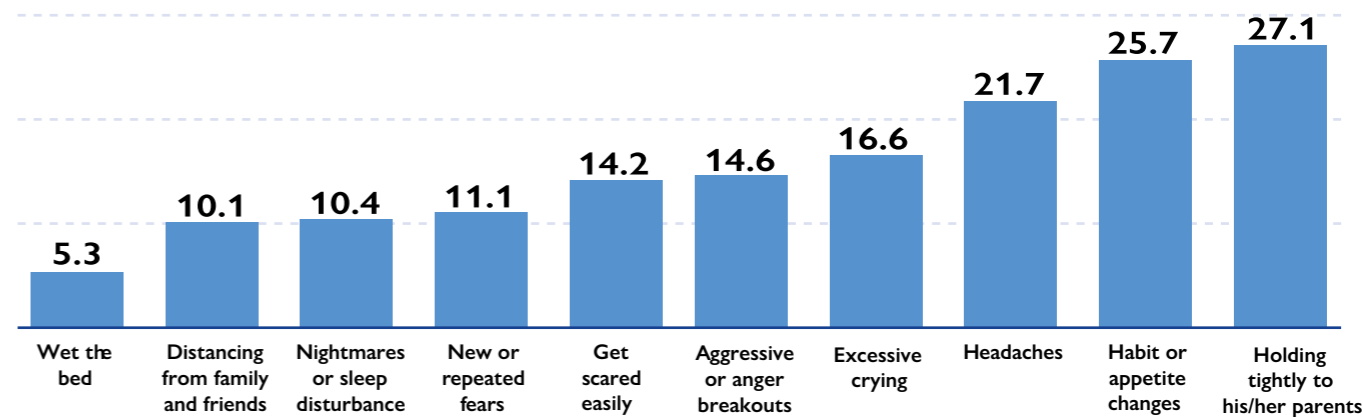
Six of every ten minors showed strong changes in their mood due to the migratory journey to Peru.

14% of them had four or more strong emotional changes, 27% presented two to three emotional variations and only 21% showed a single emotional alteration. The fear of getting lost, appetite changes, headaches and constant crying were the most frequent.

GRAPHIC 26: NUMBER OF EMOTIONAL CHANGES



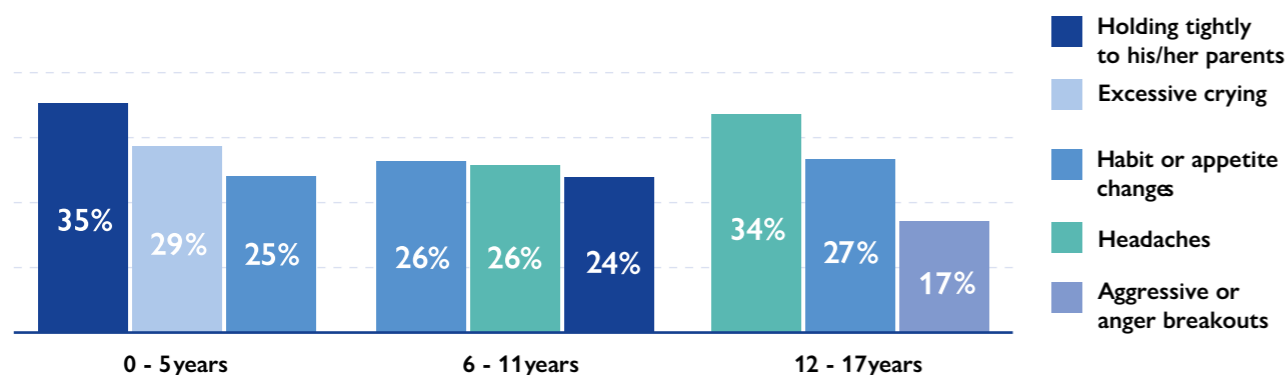
GRAPHIC 27: STRONG EMOTIONAL OR PHYSICAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS DURING THEIR JOURNEY TO PERU



\*Results based on Venezuelans surveyed at their entry in Peru through CEBAF Tumbes

The change in appetite was the most common physical alteration in the three age groups. It affected at least a quarter of them in each age category.

GRAPHIC 28: MOST COMMON EMOTIONAL OR PHYSICAL CHANGES IN EACH AGE GROUP



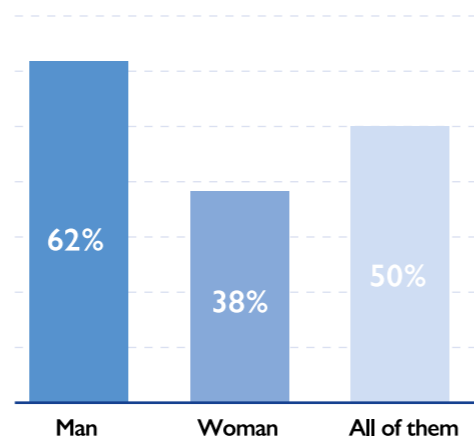
LEAVING MINORS IN VENEZUELA

Half of the people surveyed said that they left another minor in Venezuela. This was more frequent in men (62%) than women (38%).

Within the surveyed group, 73% stated that the minors that they left in Venezuela were their children.

The desire for family reunification is high, both in men and women (86%).

GRAPHIC 29: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE SURVEYED THAT LEFT A MINOR IN VENEZUELA



XI. ADDITIONAL CONCLUSIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

- The DTM Round 4 has shown that there is a slightly larger representation of men than women within the group of people surveyed. The majority are young adults with active working age who have completed higher education in areas of administration, science and engineering, and education. From total number of people surveyed, only a small group were unemployed before starting their trip, being women the most represented group in this case.
- The passport is the most used travel document for the people surveyed, both in the Tumbes and in Tacna. However, there have been cases in which the document they have used to cross borders has been their national ID.
- Peru is considered as a State of transit and permanency. As a destination country, according to the people surveyed in Tumbes, the main cities of destination are Lima, La Libertad, Arequipa, Ancash and Tumbes. Also, the time of permanence in those Peruvian cities during their route, before leaving the country by Tacna, varies between 3 and 12 months. During that time frame most of them perform some labor, being their average salary USD 309, which varies by sex; women earn 17% less than men.
- On the other hand, when the question was asked to the people surveyed that entered the country through Tumbes, about the country in which they would stay, more than half chose Peru, and mentioned Colombia and Ecuador as countries for temporal stay, where they stayed from 1 to 3 months. The average salary for Venezuelans in these countries was USD 236, which is less than the income earned by the people who considered Peru as a country of stay during route.
- For people leaving the country, their main destinations are Chile and Argentina; States to which they try to arrive through a direct route, and some stated that they would make a stop in cities like the metropolitan region of Santiago before reaching their final destination.
- According to the DTM Round 4, more than half of the people surveyed in Tacna and that remained more than thirty days in the country, said they had started the PTP application process.
- The figures reported on the increase of the Venezuelan migratory flow and the profile of the people surveyed, suggest the implementation of actions against problems faced by this population in terms of discrimination, and access to work, education and health. As seen in this report, the Venezuelans have faced certain types of discrimination, being the main cause their nationality. Also, it is shown that they are discriminated at both public spaces and at work, so it is necessary to take actions against anti-migration and anti-refuge reactions.
- According to the fieldwork that IOM has do for this DTM R4 and the daily observation made by our specialists on the field, the Venezuelan people that arrive to Peru by Tumbes, is in a situation of vulnerability and need assistance to cover their basic needs like access to food, hygiene, temporary accommodation and transportation to their destination cities. Additionally, they need information about migratory regulations, application for asylum request, and access to health care, education and work.
- Almost a quarter of the Venezuelan traveling groups traveled with one boy or girl, or adolescent. 38% travel with two or more minors, half of them were under 5 years old. 73% of the people surveyed left their children in Venezuela.
- Just over a quarter of the children between 3 and 5 years old, did not attend basic education.
- The possibility to present various documents to enter Peru has been a protective measure for minors, in order to guaranteeing family unification.
- One of five traveling groups with minors made the trip to Peru with more than 8 days; 10% took more than a month. The long journeys are a great risk for the entire migratory group, especially for minors and women.
- Minors would be paying a higher emotional cost during this migratory process. 60% showed strong emotional changes. The fear of losing sight of their parents and changes in appetite were the most frequent emotional alterations.



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