

## PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION MEASURES COVID-19

### UPDATE No 8

#### SITUATION/CONTEXT INFORMATION

- On 14 April, the government decreed 11 different infractions and fines to the measures taken during the state of emergency. If these fines are ignored, civil-law sanctions will apply, namely travel ban, and the use of notary services. GTRM partners will follow up on consequences for refugees and migrants.
- On 15 April, the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI for its acronym in Spanish) was authorized to establish criteria to determine vulnerable populations and provide food assistance accordingly. GTRM partners consider this as an opportunity to advocate for information sharing between the Superintendence for Migration (SNM) Vulnerability Unit and the INDECI. The unit has a national database of 90,000 Venezuelan nationals holding the *calidad migratoria de vulnerabilidad* that could benefit INDECI's activities.
- On 16 April, following the heightening of gender-based violence, the municipality of Lima announced the establishment of the “*Casa de la Mujer*”, a temporary safe shelter for women facing violence during the emergency and their respective families.
- Through partners advocacy, the Ministry of Health (MINSA) included the Temporary Stay Permit (PTP) as valid documentation for Venezuelan health professionals wanting to support in the health emergency response.
- Some 100 Venezuelan doctors joined the efforts at the National Police hospital to support police officers and their families during the COVID-19 emergency.

#### KEY IMPACTS, NEEDS AND RISKS

- Partners and authorities reported increased gender-based violence and child abuse during the state of emergency. While some persons can be relocated to prevent further violence, most vulnerable refugees and migrants have no choice but to stay where they are due to the lack of resources and available shelter.
- Food security and housing remain the key needs expressed by refugees and migrants through hotlines. On 15 April, media reported a Venezuelan family was evicted at gunpoint for not being able to pay rent. Partners and media reported refugees and migrants increased interest on returning to Venezuela as the result of the lack of access to food and affordable housing.
- Access to health remains challenging. Only 10 per cent of refugees and migrants from Venezuela have regular yet limited access to the public health system.

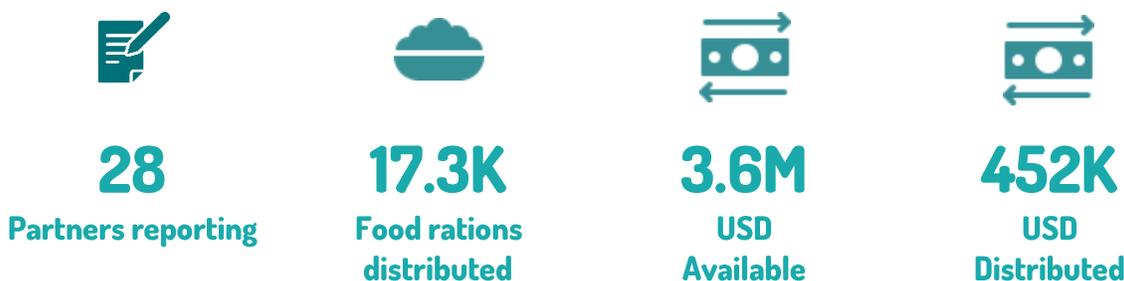
#### RESPONSE

##### OPERATIONAL MEASURES

1. So far, USD 452,000 have been distributed on CBI to support more than 11,000 refugees and migrants across Peru. Distributions focused mainly in Lima and in Arequipa, Callao, Cusco, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Madre de Dios, Piura, Tacna and Tumbes.

- Following GTRM partners advocacy next to the Ombudsperson’s office regarding refugees and migrants’ impossibility to denounce labour issues, the National Superintendence of Labour Inspection (SUNAFIL) has included the PTP and the asylum seeker card as valid documentation in their platform.
- Some 4,000 persons, including refugees and migrants, have joined in live online workshops. Activities such as yoga, arts and music are made available by Peruvian and Venezuelan volunteers during the quarantine as part of the campaign #TuCausaEsMiCausa.

### KEY FIGURES



### REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS ASSISTED

