PERU









Situation

On 4 June, the government announced the extension of the state of emergency for another 90 days, until 7 September. New and modified measures were announced on June 26, including focalized quarantines in more affected regions.

The Superintendence of Migration (SNM) extended the *carné de extranjería*, obtained after the temporary stay permit (PTP for its acronym in Spanish), for a second year. However, Tumbes' SNM enforced a prosecution mechanism against irregular entries of foreign nationals and issued exit and expulsion notifications from the territory despite the national decree granting all foreign persons' regular status during the state of emergency. Moreover, the SNM announced on June 19, the implementation of a Migratory Information Registry to record data at the border points. This new regulation aims at strengthening the SNM's border monitoring and security.

On June 22, the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR) resumed its online appointment system. Through this service, asylum seekers with pending and new applications will be able to complete the needed requirements. Completed applications allow the printing of working permits. Up to 30 June the CEPR registered some 8,700 new asylum applications, with Piura and Trujillo as the locations with the larger number of submissions outside of Lima.

Response

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) declared that during the state of emergency some 750 children and adolescents received assistance countrywide, through the Special Protection Units (UPE). In support, the GTRM held a national consultation to validate a protocol for regional cooperation on the protection of children's rights in the context of human mobility. State institutions, civil society organizations, academia and members of the international community participated. GTRM partners also referred some 60 refugee and migrant children to specialized services, including children at risk of statelessness's, and trained health workers to prevent and mitigate protection risks for children.

Partners continued escalating their psychological and emotional support services. As a result, some **2,000** persons **(90% refugees and migrants from Venezuela and 10% host community members)**, have benefited from **psychosocial and socioemotional sessions**, amounting to more than 100 per cent increase compared to the beginning of the emergency in March. Partners developed the capacities of over 600 public servants working in relevant institutions, on gender-based violence and human trafficking and smuggling.

Some **8,000 refugees and migrants** received general orientations, including **1,300 persons who received legal counsel**. Compared to the previous months, most refugees and migrants requested **economic support for health,** alongside with support to prevent evictions. Partners further assisted **3,200** refugees and migrants **through case-by-case**

management. The GTRM is also supporting access to birth registration procedures for refugee and migrant parents with babies born during the COVID-19 emergency. Partners are working with the relevant authorities to guarantee birth registration.

According to a recent <u>study</u> from the World Bank, most Venezuelan employees work for small enterprises impacted by the current emergency. Less than 10 per cent of these refugees and migrants have a formal contract. In response to the risks posed by limited or no access to livelihoods and informality, partners assisted some **200 persons with entrepreneurship programmes and capacity development trainings to access decent work,** such as digital marketing and tools appropriate for teleworking.

The GTRM scaled up efforts across Cash-Based Interventions (CBI), including for winter and **health support** considering also that lower temperatures may increase the spread of respiratory diseases. Partners included vulnerable host community members, some confirmed with COVID-19, in their CBI programmes for food security. Arrangements were also made with financial institutions to overcome documentation challenges faced by refugees and migrants to receive CBI. As a result, some **34,200 persons benefited from multisectoral CBI** – **ten times more support** in comparison with the one given at the beginning of the emergency.

Over 600 vulnerable refugees and migrants were supported with alternative shelter and some 4,000 received thermal

blankets and winter kits. On **WASH**, over 1,100 persons received hygiene kits, and almost 6,000L of drinking water were distributed to assist 400 persons.

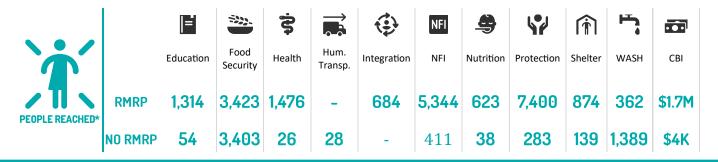
Partners distributed some **57,000** hot and cold meals to support 800 highly vulnerable refugees and migrants daily with food security. Over 6,000 persons were assisted with food kits and, furthermore, the GTRM, together with the UN Resident Coordination Office and the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI for its acronym in Spanish), distributed another 1,000 food kits from private donations made to the government to vulnerable refugees and migrants.

GTRM partners supported some **1,100** refugees, migrants and host community students to access formal and informal education services and with school kits. Since the beginning of the year 27,000 school kits have been distributed as a result of the efforts to support education.

The GTRM provided primary health assistance to over 400 refugee and migrants from Venezuela, including persons living with HIV. Another 800 were assisted with mental health sessions. In addition, more than 600 pregnant and lactating women received nutrition support. Partners also began mapping confirmed COVID-19 cases among refugees and migrants in shelters, supporting efforts to prevent the spread and complementing the recent monitoring of shelters made by GTRM partners to assess the most immediate needs.

Coordination

GTRM's preparedness efforts have enabled its 75 partners to coordinate a sectorial approach to the emergency response. The establishment of a centralized response matrix across sectors and several tailored trainings, enabled actors to share knowledge and information, strategize activity implementation, manage and allocate resources, and scale up essential CBI, basic-needs and protection efforts. Throughout this reporting period, the GTRM reinforced its collaboration and partnerships with relevant governmental authorities namely INDECI, MINSA, MINEDU, MIMP and the SNM. Partners were able to jointly evaluate needs, create referral paths, avoid duplication of efforts, prioritize and tailor the response to the current emergency. At the request of the National Humanitarian Network, the GTRM is also supporting the national response strategy to the COVID-19 emergency.



Acción contra el Hambre | ACNUR | ADRA | AECID | Aldeas Infantiles | Amnistía Internacional | ASOCIACION CCEFIRO | Asociación Scalabrinianos | AVSI | Ayuda en Acción | British Council | Capellanía de migrantes venezolanos de la diócesis de Lurín | CAPS | Care | Caritas del Peru | Caritas Suiza | CESAL | CICR | Conferencia Episcopal Peruana | Consejo Interreligioso - Religiones por la Paz | Cooperazione Internazionale COOPI | COPEME | Cruz Roja Española | Cruz Roja Peruana | Cuso International | ECHO | Embassy of Canada | Embassy of Sweden | Embassy of Switzerland | Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands | Embassy of the United Kingdom | Embassy of the United States | Encuentros | FICR | FORO SALUD Callao | GIZ | GOAL | HELVETAS | HIAS | Humanity & Inclusion | IDEHPUCP | ILLARI AMANECER | INPET | LWR | Mas Igualdad | OCHA | OEI | OIM | OIT | ONUSIDA | ONU Voluntarios | OPS/OMS | PADF | Plan International | PNUD | Progetto Mondo mlal | PROSA | RCO | RET International | Save the Children | Sparkassenstiftung | TECHO | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNHABITAT | UNICEF | UNODC | USAID/DART | WB | We World | WFP | WOCCU | World Vision.