PERU









Situation

On 1 April the President announced the creation of a COVID-19 Operational Taskforce comprised by health, military and police authorities to manage all available resources and take operational decisions towards a more efficient response to the pandemic. Both the quarantine and the curfew were extended during all of April with further measures implemented, namely the mandatory use of face masks in public spaces. The army increased its military presence at the northern border with Ecuador, placing war tanks and patrolling with air force planes to prevent irregular entries.

On 12 April, the government decreed the inclusion of foreign health professionals, including refugees and migrants from Venezuela, to strengthen national healthcare capacity during the COVID-19 emergency. These professionals receive a health insurance by the government. Moreover, on 21 April, the government exceptional and temporally admitted the affiliation of refugees and migrants to the health insurance system (SIS for its acronym in Spanish) to assist those suspected of or confirmed as COVID-19 positive. During the emergency all foreigners pending regularization will be considered as regulars. The Superintendence of Migration informed that Temporary Stay Permits (PTP) will remain valid and no sanctions will be applied.

On 26 and 27 April, the government announced a new universal bonus of 760 soles to support up to seven million families in poverty or extreme poverty nation-wide. This assistance was not extended to refugees and migrants.

Response

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) stated that violence against women has risen during the lockdown. While emergency services provided by the MIMP remain limited, GTRM partners are working with the authorities to ensure the continuity of virtual and distant case management for gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection cases. Partners established new referral paths to enable immediate assistance to survivors as well as a follow-up with the national police and the MIMP. Partners also supported the Ministry of Health (MINSA) establishing and approving a protocol to assist survivors of GBV. Agreements with hotels in Arequipa, Cusco, Lima Tacna and Tumbes were established for alternative accommodation of survivors of GBV and other vulnerable cases. Furthermore, partners identified children, unaccompanied children and pregnant women at risk not only of violence, but of food insecurity. Some 3,600 refugees and migrants were supported through case management and a further 600 received legal counsel.

Through partners advocacy next to the Ombudsperson's office, the National Superintendence of Labour Inspection (SUNAFIL) included the PTP and the asylum seeker card as valid documentation in their platform.

Orientation and counselling through dedicated hotlines helped identifying over 10,000 refugees and migrants in need of food and Cash Based Interventions (CBI).

The GTRM, together with the UN Resident Coordination Office and the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI for its acronym in Spanish), distributed **5000 food kits to support 20,000 persons in Lima and Callao**. The distribution was made door to door and through soup-kitchens. Partners continued to support food security by providing food rations within some 15 temporary shelters and to **soup-kitchens** across the country.

In response to the increasing risks posed by food insecurity, evictions and homelessness, partners scaled up efforts across CBI namely through vouchers, virtual cards and basic baskets of goods. Some 21,500 persons benefited from CBI.

GTRM partners implemented a nation-wide shelter evaluation to identify protection and health risks among the population of concern. Guidelines for shelters with COVID-19 cases were shared with shelter managers in Lima. Some **300 vulnerable refugees and migrants were supported with alternative shelter.** In addition, some **1,370 persons received NFIs including hygiene kits for WASH support.**

The GTRM, in coordination with the Ministry of Education (MINEDU), supports the identification of refugee and migrant

^{*} From 01/01 to 29/02 | **Source: FTS Website

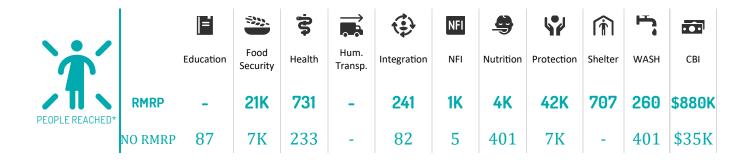
children without school placement to ensure their access and enrollment in the virtual public education system through the *Lima Aprende* programme.

The GTRM is supporting the identification of refugee and migrant health professionals to actively respond in the emergency following the validation of their diplomas. Support to the MINSA with refugee housing units (RHU) to strengthen and extend health structures continues. Some **4,000 pregnant**

and lactating women received nutrition support and 600 persons received mental health sessions.

Coordination

GTRM preparedness efforts enabled a coordinated sectorial response to the emergency. The establishment of a centralized response matrix across sectors enabled actors to share information, strategize, manage and allocate resources to scale up essential CBI, basic needs and protection efforts. Coordination allowed for close collaboration and partnerships with relevant governmental authorities namely the INDECI, the MINSA, the MIMP and the Superintendence for Migrations (SNM). It also gave partners the space to evaluate needs, create referral paths, avoid duplication of efforts, prioritize and direct the response. 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 | Amnistía Internacional | ASOCIACION CCEFIRO | Asociación Scalabrinianos | AVSI | Ayuda en Acción | British Council | Capellanía de migrantes venezolanos de la diócesis de Lurín | CAPS | Care | Caritas Suiza | Caritas del Peru | CICR | Cesal | Conferencia Episcopal Peruana | Consejo Interreligioso - Religiones por la Paz Cooperazione Internazionale COOPI | Cruz Roja Española | Cruz Roja Peruana | Encuentros | FICR | FORO SALUD Callao | HELVETAS | HIAS | Humanity & Inclusion | IDEHPUCP | ILLARI AMANECER | INPET | LWR | OCHA | OIM | OIT | ONUSIDA | OPS/OMS | ONU Voluntarios | PADF | Plan International | PNUD | Progetto Mondo mlal | PROSA | RET International | Save the Children | TECHO | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNICEF | UNODC | USAID/DART | We World | WFP | World Vision.