

PERU



REFUGEES AND
MIGRANTS IN PERU
1.05M



PEOPLE REACHED WITH SOME
FORM OF ASSISTANCE*
63,941



FUNDING SITUATION**
% 0.3 FUNDED: **\$3.8M**
REQUIREMENT: **\$274.7M**

Situation

On 11 May, through a Supreme Decree, the Peruvian government published the National Action Plan for Enterprises and Human Rights. Thanks to GTRM partners' advocacy and mobilization efforts, this plan contains a specific chapter for Refugees and Migrants, emphasizing the need to implement concrete actions to ensure that the asylum seekers' working permit is considered in work application platforms.

Between January and April 2021, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), through their Women Emergency Centres (CEM for its acronym in Spanish), assisted some 40 victims of sexual abuse and 624 cases of gender-based and domestic violence (549 women and 75 men) who were Venezuelan. Some 50 per cent of these cases had not had access to asylum or migratory procedures: while policy states that these are not required to receive assistance, the national police does demand prove of a regular status in the country, alienating women who fear to come forward to denounce and ostracizing their access to justice.

On 31 May 2021, Peru became the country with the worst COVID-19 death rate per capita (around 500 deaths per 100,000 people).

Response

Some 260 women and adolescent survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) received mental health support and case management, which includes a vulnerability and needs assessment, referral to specialized services and close monitoring of their recovery and transition into self-reliance and sufficiency. Adolescent survivors were also assisted to access education, support on regularization and with Multipurpose Cash Based Initiatives (CBI). Access to regularization procedures and to information to access services and assistance remains a key need and priority in the efforts to prevent and to support survivors of gender-based violence who may fear authorities. Partners also worked with 90 adolescents at risk or survivors of GBV through a five-month empowerment programme to identify their rights, and improve their understanding of gender, equality, among others. In addition, over 80 female community leaders received capacity development on gender issues and preventing/addressing GBV.

An increased military presence at both the northern (Tumbes) and southern (Tacna and Puno) borders to curtail the movements of refugees and migrants raised partners concern, particularly towards the end of the month. In response, the GTRM strengthened its advocacy efforts and those on community-based protection, by increasing access to information, community awareness and sensitization. As examples, partners met with representatives of the communitarian police of two police stations in Arequipa to build their knowledge on the available regularization pathways and on access to territory. Moreover, Partners assisted more than a hundred persons to obtain the *Carné de Extranjería*, allowing highly vulnerable cases to access medical, protection and social protection services. Partners further assisted **over 13,000 refugees and migrants** with general protection orientations (11,600) and with legal counselling (1,400) and **2,700**

through case management. To address socioemotional needs, some 3,000 persons received psychosocial assistance through group and individual sessions. These sessions are meant to support refugee and migrants cope with the challenging situations they have and continue to face, while building the skills for resilience.

GTRM partners assisted over **2700 refugee and migrant children and adolescents through 11 support spaces** where they can also access arts and crafts classes and pedagogical support. Some 240 caregivers (including parents and guardians) of children between 0 and 23 months received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) guidance, which comprises initiation on breastfeeding, introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods, complementary feeding, continued breast feeding and infant feeding patterns. This support seeks to enhance children and mothers' nutrition and health, particularly important amid the challenges the pandemic has posed on households' economic situation and food insecurity.

Some **80 highly vulnerable refugees and migrants benefited from alternative accommodations** in hotels and guesthouses and 60 in shelters. The need to offer accommodations in hotels and guesthouses stems both from the financial difficulties families are facing as from the lack of available shelter due the capacity restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. An alliance between partners and Airbnb aims to provide 250 families who would otherwise face homelessness with access to guesthouses. As part of the shelter sectoral response partners distributed **240 baby kits** to highly vulnerable families residing and in transit in Lima, Tacna and Tumbes.

GTRM Partners distributed **35,000 hot and cold meals** to support **over 4,520** highly vulnerable refugees and migrants (including in transit) and members of the host communities in 14 districts of

Lima, Arequipa, Chiclayo, Chucuito, Corrales, Tacna, Trujillo, Tumbes and Zorritos. More than 500 **Family food kits** were distributed to reach 1,500 food insecure refugees and migrants in Ilo, Lima, Mariscal Nieto, Tacna and Tumbes to ensure a broader geographical scope where assistance is needed. Moreover, 1,800 persons in transit in Tumbes received food support to ensure they would obtain the minimum daily caloric intake after the difficult journey they have faced. Despite the efforts to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal 2 to achieve food security, and considering the significant challenges faced by refugees and migrants, only some **1,100 persons received CBI to support access to food**, a significant decrease in comparison to the previous months. While CBI has been a key tool for GTRM partners to reach some of the most vulnerable persons amid the pandemic, more funding is needed to ensure CBI continues allowing for basic needs to be met. This in turn enables the response to build refugees and migrants' capacities to achieve self-reliance, including by allowing households to prioritize education, rather than sacrificing it to cover food, health and shelter expenses.

As part of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) efforts, partners distributed nearly **5,000 hygiene kits**, including 960 kits for women and adolescents (to support their sexual and reproductive health), to nearly **12,300** vulnerable refugees and migrants, including those in transit, and members of host communities in Callao, Cusco, Chucuito Lima (10 districts), Tumbes and Zarumilla. WASH response and services, mainly access to water and sanitation, remain facing several challenges and gaps including those posed by water scarcity and lack of services in informal human settlements.












Some 1,340 persons participated in **entrepreneurship and self-employment programmes** to increase their livelihoods opportunities and self-reliance. To enhance the sustainability of these entrepreneurship programmes, partners continue to monitor the projects generating further opportunities for entrepreneurs. Two examples of such opportunities were the Virtual Entrepreneurships fair, which provided a space for 27 entrepreneurs to sell their products to consumers in metropolitan Lima, and the Empowered Fair, which supported 18 women entrepreneurs. Some 520 persons benefited from CBI for livelihoods and **180 joined the financial system** with support from GTRM partners.

Almost 1,700 vulnerable students from refugee and migrant and host communities received school kits to support their permanence in the education system. These distributions covered students from preschool, primary and secondary education levels in Arequipa, Cusco, Ilo, Lima, Mariscal Nieto, Piura, Tacna, Tambopata and Tumbes. In addition, 90 persons received support to validate their professional degrees.

Some 5,000 refugees and migrants and members of the host community received **emergency and primary health care** (including HIV patients) and sexual and reproductive health services from GTRM partners.

Coordination

GTRM's preparedness efforts have enabled its 80 partners to coordinate a sectorial approach to the R4V emergency response.

 PEOPLE REACHED*		 Education	 Food Security	 Health	 Hum. Transp.	 Integration	 Nutrition	 Protection	 Shelter	 WASH	 CBI
	RMRP	2,163	8,851	9,361	73	2,648	241	8,245	1,484	9,844	13,862
NO RMRP	-	130	5	-	1,273	-	4,296	39	142	1,284	

Acción contra el Hambre | ACNUR | ADRA | AECID | Aldeas Infantiles | Americares | Amnistía Internacional | ASOCIACION CCEFIRO | Asociación Scalabrinianos | Asociación Quinta Ola | AVSI | Ayuda en Acción | British Council | Capellanía de migrantes venezolanos de la diócesis de Lurín | CAPS | Care | Caritas del Peru | Caritas Suiza | CESAL | CHS | CICR | Conferencia Episcopal Peruana | Consejo Interreligioso - Religiones por la Paz | Cooperazione Internazionale COOPI | COPEME | Cruz Roja Española | Cruz Roja Peruana | Cuso International | DRC | 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 | Terre des Homes Suisse | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNHABITAT | UNICEF | UNODC | USAID/DART | WB | We World | WFP | WOCCU | World Vision.

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