## **PERU**





PEOPLE REACHED WITH SOME FORM OF ASSISTANCE\*
41,505



FUNDING SITUATION\*\*

O 8.8 FUNDED: \$26.8M

REQUIREMENT: \$304

## Situation

In July, the Peruvian Government issued a decree concerning the regularization of the immigration status of foreigners through which the validity of the Temporary Permanence Permit (CPP) was extended to two calendar years (<u>Supreme Decree No. 008-2022-IN</u>). The CPP allows Venezuelan citizens and other foreigners to access various services. The change applies to foreign nationals who entered Peru before 22 October 2020.\* This extension shall enable more foreigners with irregular migration status to regularize their situation. To this end, less than 20 per cent of Venezuelans in Peru obtain a valid CPP and about 50 per cent are in an irregular migration situation. In addition, a meeting of the Council of Ministers took place in July in which President Castillo evaluated the migratory situation of foreigners residing in the country, especially Venezuelans.

\*Source: Superintendencia Nacional de Migraciones Peru

## Response

GTRM partners assisted over 14,500 refugees and migrants from Venezuela with general protection orientations (8,900) and with legal counselling (5,600). In addition, GTRM partners supported almost 500 refugees and migrants through general case management. Some 3,700 people received psychological support, out of which many belonged to groups that require special protection. Some 879 women and girls who survived or are in risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), 202 children and 3 victims of human trafficking in need of psychological support were assisted. In total 900 people benefited from some 90 trainings and workshops in protection (including staff and community actors). This included 54 trainings (260 people reached) on GBV targeted at girls, women, and community actors. In addition, over 260 caregivers (parents, guardians, and others) were trained in parenting issues. In total 1,260 persons participated in awareness-raising activities on general protection matters, child protection, and GBV.

Partners supported over 40 people with temporary accommodation in hotels (Arequipa and Tacna), as well as 640 people with collective accommodation (Puno, Tacna, Trujillo, and Lima), and 270 benefited from a shelter in the form of short-term leases (Puno, Trujillo, and Lima). To ensure decent living arrangements, partners distributed 300 kitchen sets and **6,600 blankets/shelter kits** for vulnerable families. Regarding food security, GTRM Partners distributed over 48,000 hot and cold meals, 6,900 snacks, and 2,130 food baskets to support refugees, migrants, and host community members. In addition, some 11,900 people received Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) to ensure food security. As part of the WASH response, partners **distributed over 10,700 hygiene kits**, including 1,070 kits for women and girls of reproductive age. The number of kits distributed both in the shelter and WASH sectors was

particularly high in July. Especially for the most vulnerable refugees and migrants, these kits were key to fulfil essential needs.

Significant progress was made in the Education Sector. GTRM Partners distributed some 1,460 school kits and 81 tablets to improve access to education. This effort highlighted additional actions from GTRM partners to close the digital gap in the education field, as there was an increase in the trend of assistance provided in comparison with previous months. In addition, 1,220 refugee and migrant children and adolescents received school reinforcement and remedial training and almost 350 parents benefited from counselling /guidance on the school enrolment process. Given the large information gap on documentation processes among many refugee and migrant families, these measures are crucial to promoting equal access to education. Some 180 persons received sectoral CBI to ensure access to education regardless of their families' economic background. GTRM Partners further facilitated the validation of 40 professional degrees, including support through sectoral CBI to advance validation procedures.

In order to promote financial inclusion, some 470 refugees and migrants received assistance to enter the financial system, and over 1,900 persons benefited from financial education activities on topics such as savings insurance and how to open a bank account. Given the difficulties refugees and migrants from Venezuela face in entering the formal job market, over 1,650 people received training to gain access to decent work. This training aimed to enable participants to learn the tools to improve their skills and enter the labour market adequately. The number of people that participated in educational and training activities in July was particularly high which underlines

the response's efforts to ensure that refugees and migrants are equipped to contribute to Peru's economy in the long term. In addition, almost 470 people received orientation on labour rights and contracting processes to access decent work. Lastly, some 2,140 people received training for self-employment/entrepreneurship generation.

In the Health Sector, 1,550 refugees and migrants from Venezuela were supported to access the Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS) and 70 people received orientation on how to

access the SIS. Thereby, 1,000 people received sectoral CBI to ensure access to health care. Some 6,400 people received primary care consultations, including access to HIV/AIDS tests, and almost 2,400 people received mental health consultations, providing emotional support, and facilitating self-care tools in mental health. The high demand for mental health consultations in the month of July shows that mental health services form an integral part of the Health Sector response.

## Coordination

In July, various sectorial analysis workshops with GTRM partners tooks place, led by the inter agency UNHCR/IOM coordination teams together with the sectorial coordinators to identify needs and potential solutions across all sectors of the response. These workshops were organized as part of the preparation process for the Regional Response Plan (RMNA) and the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA).



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