

PROTECTION MONITORING: PERU

SNAPSHOT OCTOBER 2021

This snapshot summarizes the main findings of the Protection Monitoring exercise that was conducted in Lima, Peru in October 2021 as part of the humanitarian intervention of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and ENCUENTROS SJM. This project is implemented with funding from the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and through a consortium named “Alliance for Protection Programming (AFPP)” which includes two INGOs: the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), and Humanity and Inclusion (HI).

To view the interactive dashboard with the findings from this period and since the beginning of the Protection Monitoring program,

[click here.](#)

INTRODUCTION

During October 2021, DRC and ENCUENTROS SJM interviewed 65 households accounting for a total of 240 persons. Since the beginning of the Protection Monitoring exercise in Peru in October 2020, 950 households have been interviewed reaching a total of 3,223 persons.



CONTEXT UPDATE

IMPACT OF THE VENEZUELAN DIASPORA IN THE ECONOMY OF PERU

- According to the study* conducted by the Peru-Venezuela Chamber of Business (CAVENPE for its acronym in Spanish) in 2020, the Venezuelan diaspora has contributed over 138 million Soles (approximately 35 million USD) to the Peruvian economy. These contributions were made mostly through the payment of general sales tax (IGV for its Spanish acronym) and income tax, although Venezuelans earn about 16.7% less than Peruvian nationals.
- In addition, the study highlighted that the economic contribution of Venezuelan nationals to Peru's Gross Domestic Product could be as high as 292 million PEN (approximately 73 million USD) if more investments were made to incorporate qualified human capital from the Venezuelan diaspora into Peru's job market. Currently, 47.5% of refugees and migrants over 18 years old residing in Peru hold a university diploma or have technical training. However, they have yet to be incorporated into Peru's job market as only 10% of them exercise their profession in the country due to hurdles such as lack of documentation, difficulties to regularize their diplomas, and limiting labor laws that distinguish between the hiring of Peruvians and foreigners.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND PERU

In October, Presidents Nicolas Maduro of Venezuela and Pedro Castillo of Peru announced the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, with the appointment of new diplomatic representatives. This is happening four years after Peru withdrew its diplomatic representation from Caracas and three months after the Venezuelan diplomatic representation in Peru was removed from the country. As a consequence of these renewed relations, both countries are discussing a joint strategy to assist Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Peru and Peruvian migrants in Venezuela.



*The full study can be found through this link: [Estudio-Impacto-económico-CAVENPE-KAS.pdf](#)

PROTECTION MONITORING – MAIN FINDINGS

SPECIFIC NEEDS & DISABILITIES:

- In October, there was a 14.2% decrease (from 105 to 90) in the number of PoC who reported having a specific need compared to September. Although chronic illness and lack of documentation continue to be the main needs pointed out by respondents, their impact varied according to age and gender. Whereas there has been a 47.8% reduction (from 23 to 12) in the number of women reporting lack of documentation as a specific need, the number of male respondents reporting such need increased 6.6% (from 15 to 16). This is consistent with the data on the number of persons seeking to regularize their stay in Peru. During this Protection Monitoring cycle, women were two times more likely to have requested asylum than men, as 16 female interviewees said they had requested asylum, against 7 men. Regarding the Temporary Stay Permit (CPP for its Spanish acronym), the number of women (37) who expressed to have started the procedure is 20% higher than that of men (31).
- For those over 50 years old, health concerns such as chronic illness and serious medical conditions were the primary specific needs identified regardless of gender considerations.
- As for the number of persons with disabilities, it experienced a 34.5% increase, going from 55 to 74 persons in October. This growth was particularly felt among women, as 52 of them expressed having a physical or cognitive disability compared to 38 during the previous Protection Monitoring cycle.
- Visual impairment continued to be the main disability singled out by both male and female respondents. Still, women are almost twice more affected by this than men (31 women versus 16 men). Additionally, for the third month in a row, cognitive impairment was indicated as affecting only female interviewees, with a 41.6% increase (17 women) reported this month, compared to the 12 women who reported it during the previous Protection Monitoring Cycle.



LIVELIHOODS

- The average rent prices increased by 17% in October, rising from 385 PEN (approximately 96 USD) to 453 PEN (approximately 112 USD). The most significant growth in rent prices was witnessed in the San Juan de Lurigancho district, with a 46.3% increase in the average price of rent.
- The rise in rent prices has exposed PoC to an increased risk of eviction, particularly those living in San Juan de Lurigancho (41.2%) and San Martín de Porres (51.9%). In San Juan de Miraflores however, eviction risks have decreased by 2.9% which is likely linked to the fact that it has experienced the lowest rent growth (7.3%) across the three districts.
- As living costs rose, so did the average household income, which grew from between 600-900 PEN (149-223 USD) to 900-1200 PEN (223-298 USD) monthly. Still, the average number of PoC sending monthly remittances to Venezuela decreased by 30.7% compared to September (from 26 to 18 families) and 33.8% of those surveyed said they do not send any financial assistance to family members who have stayed in the country of origin (57.1% increase compared to September).

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

During this Protection Monitoring cycle, social media (48%) and WhatsApp (28%) were the main sources of information indicated by respondents, suggesting a need to strengthen the dissemination of information through these channels to successfully reach PoC. This is especially relevant considering the high number of interviewees that stated not knowing what international protection was (78,5%) as well as the female respondents expressing not knowing where to report incidents of GBV (44,6%).

MAIN PRIORITIES OF PERSONS OF CONCERN (POC):

Food security continued to be the main priority singled out by 60% of respondents, with an increase of 14.1% compared to September (from 127 to 145 persons). Even though health concerns continue to be the second priority listed by PoC, it experienced a 37.5% decrease in relevance among PoC since September (from 40 to 25 persons). As for the third priority highlighted by interviewees, whereas housing was listed in third place by 25 persons in September, it was pushed to fourth place this Protection Monitoring Cycle as livelihoods opportunities experienced a 73% increase (from 15 to 26 persons) in October. The main priorities identified by PoC are aligned with the topics on which they wish to receive more information as they listed job opportunities (19.8%), health (19.8%), and food security (16%) as the primary ones.

