

# PROTECTION MONITORING: PERU

## SNAPSHOT FEBRUARY 2022

This snapshot summarizes the main findings of the Protection Monitoring conducted in Lima, Peru in February 2022 as part of the humanitarian intervention of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and ENCUEENTROS SJM in the country. 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

In February 2022, DRC and ENCUEENTROS SJM interviewed 47 households accounting for a total of 179 persons. Since the beginning of the Protection Monitoring exercise in Peru in October 2020, 1,204 households have been interviewed reaching a total of 4,214 persons.

## CONTEXT UPDATE

### INCREASED MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS THROUGH IRREGULAR PATHWAYS ACROSS THE ECUADORIAN-PERUVIAN BORDER

- The Peruvian police are conducting multiple operations to try to contain the influx of refugees and migrants arriving in the country from Ecuador through irregular pathways.
- Refugees and migrants crossing the border between Ecuador and Peru are usually undocumented and must rely on smugglers to get to Peru. While Peruvian officials argue in favor of the militarization of its northern border to prevent the irregular entry of PoC, the local Ombudsman’s Office is pushing to lift the visa requirement for Venezuelan nationals to enter Peru. The goal is to allow safe access to the country’s territory, particularly for PoC seeking international protection in Peru.



### POC’S LIMITED ACCESS TO CANCER TREATMENTS IN PERU AND PENDING ENTRY INTO FORCE OF PERU’S NATIONAL CANCER LAW

- Peru’s National Institute of Neoplastic Diseases[1] (INEN for its Spanish acronym) estimates that, between 2017 and 2021, 1,173 Venezuelan nationals were admitted for cancer treatment in one of the four specialized facilities available in the country. The majority of these patients were women (73%) with breast and cervical cancer.
- One of the main barriers for PoC to access oncological treatments through Peru’s public health system is the prerequisite of being a Foreigner Residence Card[2] holder in order to be granted health coverage under the Comprehensive Health Insurance System (SIS for its Spanish acronym)[3].

[1] Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Neoplásicas

[2] Carné de extranjería

[3] Seguro Integral de Salud.

Recognizing the hurdles faced by cancer patients, particularly those undocumented, the Peruvian government issued a [National Cancer Law](#) in August 2021 to grant universal and free access to oncological treatments under SIS. The law calls for those patients lacking health insurance to be immediately registered with SIS. Unfortunately, due to various governmental changes, this law has not entered into force and therefore cannot benefit undocumented PoC awaiting oncological treatment in the country.



## PROTECTION MONITORING – MAIN FINDINGS

### WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES & ITS IMPACT ON FEMALE-LED HOUSEHOLDS

- The number of women who reported having some level of disability continued to be significant, as they make up 72.5% of this cohort. Visual impairment is the main disability monitored, singled out by 25.2% of female interviewees, followed by cognitive (12.6%) and physical (5.8%) impairments in second and third place respectively. It is important to highlight that, for the second consecutive month, only women reported suffering from cognitive disabilities.
- Women-led households comprised 91.6% of the single-headed families identified during this Protection Monitoring Cycle out of which 81.8% expressed having some level of disability. When disaggregated by age and gender, women between 18 and 49 years' old are the majority of female respondents with a disability.

This may indicate that women heads of household struggle more to generate income, as they must overcome additional health concerns, on top of childcare and lack of documentation, to access the labor market. This is further corroborated by the fact that 54.5% of female-led households reported being at risk of eviction while 35.5% of dual-headed families did so.



### DOCUMENTATION: ACCESS TO THE CPP AND CONTINUOUS DECLINE OF THE NUMBER OF ASYLUM-SEEKERS

- This Protection Monitoring Cycle identified a 46% decline (from 63 to 34 persons) in the number of PoC who have requested their Temporary Stay Permit card (CPP for its Spanish acronym). The number of interviewees who expressed already having their CPP has also decreased by 55.8% (from 34 to 15 persons).
- Regarding asylum requests, they continued to decline, falling by 40% (from 35 to 21 persons) in February. As for those who said they have requested asylum, 50% do not know the status of their application. This is likely due to the ever-growing average waiting period (currently at 38 months) to hear back from authorities on their asylum application.

## MAIN PRIORITIES OF PERSONS OF CONCERN (POC):

Food security, health and housing were the main priorities singled out by PoC in February. Even though the top priorities highlighted by respondents were the same of the previous Protection Monitoring Cycles, the proportions have slightly changed over the months as more and more families have pointed out documentation and education as their priority needs. For what it concerns livelihood, it fell from third to sixth place as a priority, and it is likely related to the fact that PoC spent less on basic living expenses if compared to previous months. Protection monitoring data showed that average rent price fell from 517 PEN (approximately 136 USD) to 471 PEN (approximately 124 USD). Finally, data also indicated that there was a 23.4% decrease in the number of households who sent remittances to Venezuela.



*This document covers humanitarian aid activities implemented with the financial assistance of the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO). The views expressed in it should in no way be interpreted as the official opinion of the European Union. The European Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.*