

PROTECTION MONITORING: PERU

SNAPSHOT MARCH 2022 – PERU

This snapshot summarizes the main findings of the Protection Monitoring conducted in Lima, Peru in March 2022 as part of the humanitarian intervention of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and ENCUENTROS 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

During March 2022, DRC and ENCUENTROS SJM interviewed 24 households accounting for a total of 95 persons. Since the beginning of the Protection Monitoring exercise in Peru in October 2020, 1,228 households have been interviewed reaching a total of 4,309 persons.

CONTEXT UPDATE

INTERCULTURAL APPROACH MODEL AND THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PROMOTING COMMUNITY INTEGRATION BETWEEN REFUGEE, MIGRANTS AND THEIR HOST COMMUNITY.

- During the reporting period, Equilibrium - Center for Economic Development (Equilibrium CenDE) issued the Migration Bulletin # 1[1] about the role of local Latin American governments in promoting the integration between the refugee and migrant population and their host communities. The study suggests the implementation of the intercultural approach model as the most adequate to develop positive coexistence and integration mechanisms between the host population and Venezuelan PoC who settled in Peru.
- Lima is part of the inter-agency initiative “Inclusive Cities, Solidarity Communities[1]” implemented by UNHCR, IOM and UN-Habitat and funded by the European Union, which includes cities across six countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The project adopts a territorial perspective to reduce refugees’ and migrants’ vulnerabilities while increasing the resilience of host communities. By recognizing the impact of the refugee and migrant population on the local communities they wish to integrate into, the project aims at changing the focus on migration issues from a “challenge” to an “engine for prosperity”. It also emphasizes the value of multiculturalism, diversity, and an economically active population to promote economic and social growth.



- Overall, the majority of PoC living in Peru, Colombia and Ecuador reported having a positive coexistence with their host community. Still, PoC continued to report being subjected to xenophobic acts periodically in their daily lives. According to the findings of Equilibrium CenDE[3], 18% of PoC surveyed said they feel rejected or excluded from daily social activities, and 15% perceive a difference in the quality of services provided to the refugee and migrant population if compared to local citizens.

1] This bulletin is one of three publications that are linked to Equilibrium CenDe survey on the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population living in Peru, Colombia and Ecuador. The original survey is available at: [La gestión de la migración desde las ciudades latinoamericanas: ¿hacia un enfoque intercultural? \(equilibriumcende.com\)](#)

[2] “Ciudades Incluyentes, Comunidades Solidarias” in Spanish.

[3] For additional information, please see: [La gestión de la migración desde las ciudades latinoamericanas: ¿hacia un enfoque intercultural? \(equilibriumcende.com\)](#)

- Demographic characteristics, such as age and gender, had an impact on the level and frequency of discriminatory acts endured. For example, older PoC looking for job opportunities are more likely to be discriminated against because of their age than younger ones. Migratory status and sexual orientation are other factors that increase PoC's exposure to discriminatory acts, which may limit their access to services and prevent them from being fully integrated into their host communities.



EXECUTION-STYLE KILLING OF SEX WORKERS IN METROPOLITAN LIMA AND CALLAO

Criminal groups have been threatening sex workers in metropolitan Lima and Callao charging them illegal fees of 900 PEN (approximately 242 USD) to be allowed to work on the streets as one-off, and 300 PEN (80 USD) weekly to continue to be able to work. Refusal to pay these sums could lead to execution-style killings as it has been the case with the two Ecuadorian sex workers who were recently shot 28 times while working on the streets in downtown Lima.

As the police continue to investigate the killings, sex workers in the zones of Risso (Lince neighborhood) and Fiori (San Martín de Porres) continue to be victims of prostitution rings. Preliminary findings also pointed out that the profile of these sex workers include minors, and undocumented (or with irregular migratory status) PoCs and victims of human trafficking.

PROTECTION MONITORING – MAIN FINDINGS

Reasons for leaving Venezuela: rise of Gender-based violence (GBV), while unmet basic needs and services, and insecurity remain the most cited reasons for leaving Venezuela.

- Since October 2021, respondents have indicated unmet basic needs, lack of access to basic services and insecurity as their main reasons to flee Venezuela. This trend continued in March as these motivations remain the principal ones highlighted by respondents.
- However, a different trend was identified in relation to GBV incidents as a reason to flee. Protection monitoring data registered an increase of 200% during the period January-March 2022 concerning GBV as reason to flee Venezuela. This has been the largest protection monitoring trend increase for a specific reason related to reasons for leaving Venezuela since June 2021. Still, no increases were reported in the number of female respondents who wished to receive information about available services for GBV survivors or in the number of female interviewees who expressed knowing where to report incidents of GBV in Peru. These findings are consistent with information collected in the previous Protection Monitoring Cycles and with previous studies that found that refugee and migrants' GBV survivors are less likely to report GBV incidents and access available services.



MAIN PRIORITIES OF PERSONS OF CONCERN (POC)

Food security, housing, and health were the main priorities underscored by respondents in March. For the first time this year, the top three priority needs also reflected the topics about which PoC would like to have more information. Concerns about documentation is likely linked to having access to livelihood opportunities given that 34% of respondents underscored lack of documentation as the main barrier to accessing the job market.



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