

# PERU PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT JANUARY- MARCH 2022



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# INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

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This report provides an overview of the protection needs and risks faced by Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the metropolitan area of Lima. The data analyzed has been collected during the Protection Monitoring conducted by DRC/ENCUENTROS SJM during January, February, and March 2022. During this quarter, ENCUENTROS SJM and DRC's Protection Monitoring team in Peru randomly selected 138 displaced <sup>1</sup> households from Venezuela, corresponding to a total population of 563 individuals living in the districts of San Juan de Lurigancho, San Juan de Miraflores and San Martín de Porres <sup>2</sup> in Metropolitan Lima.

Since October 2020, DRC/ENCUENTROS SJM have been jointly implementing protection analysis through Protection Monitoring of Persons of Concern (PoC) living in Lima, reaching 1,228 families and 4,309 individuals. The household survey consists of questions that enable data collection at both household and individual levels.

The quantitative data collected were further contextualized based on the secondary information gathered during the period, mainly through Focal Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and exchanges with humanitarian and governmental actors in order to identify protection risks encountered by the refugee and migrant population, coordinate humanitarian responses with relevant actors, identify trends and patterns to inform protection initiatives and build humanitarian advocacy strategies.

All in all, the main goal of this exercise is to inform programming, identify individuals and households with specific needs, and reinforce the obligations of duty bearers to prevent human rights violations, protect and fulfill the rights of affected individuals.

To visualize the main results of Protection Monitoring since its beginning in October 2020, please consult our Dashboard through this [link](#).

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(1) In this report, the term "displaced" is used to refer to migrants and asylum seekers who find themselves in a context of mobility as part of a migratory flow that is considered forced.

(2) Interviews with households located in San Martín de Porres were included in the protection monitoring starting in July 2021.

## KEY FINDINGS

- Refugee and migrants who regularly entered the country (74.4%) tend to have shorter journeys of 3-7 days than those who used irregular crossings (61.9%). Contrary to the trend registered in October-December, women's journeys were significantly shorter than those of men this quarter. While 74.2% of female interviewees reported taking approximately 1-7 days to reach Peru, only 50% of the men reported making these trips in the same amount of time.
- Gender-based violence as a reason for fleeing experienced an increase of 100% (from 2 to 4 families) this quarter, registering numbers like the ones reported on the first semester of 2021.
- During the January-March quarter, families with irregular entries who indicated fear of persecution as a motivation for leaving Venezuela were more than triple the number of families with regular entries who reported sharing the same fear, reinforcing a trend that started last quarter.
- When profiled by type of entry, the difference between the migratory intentions of families with regular and irregular entries were more prominent this quarter. While 75.2% of those with regular entries said they plan to remain in Peru for the next 3 years, 90.5% of families who entered irregularly wish to stay in Peru only in the short-term. In the long-term, however, families with regular entries (51.3%) are more likely to settle in their host country than those who entered irregularly (38.1%).
- For the first time, the number of surveyed persons with irregular migratory status in Peru matched the number of CPP requests (117 persons). Still, beneficiaries of the CPP are mostly adults, with the largest gap between lack of documentation and CPP requests being identified among children between 0-5<sup>3</sup> years' old and 12-17 years' old.
- Concerning persons with disabilities, 142 persons (25.2%) interviewed expressed having some level of disability. Visual impairment was reported by over half of them (59.6%), followed by physical disabilities (19.9%) and concentration difficulties (15.8%). Disaggregated data showed that women comprised the majority of those (71.8%) with a disability. With 84.2%, women are the largest group with a high level of disabilities. They are also the only ones who continuously reported having a cognitive impairment since the first semester of 2021.
- While in the October-December Protection Monitoring Cycle 64 families said they did not identify any risks for children, in January-March only 32 families did so, underscoring physical and sexual violence (34.9%) as the principal threats for children living in metropolitan Lima.

(3) Calculations did not take into consideration children from refugee and migrant households who were born in Peru and therefore have a birth certificate only those who hold a different nationality than that of their host country.

## KEY FINDINGS

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- In terms of livelihoods, childcare duties (28.1%), lack of documentation (25.4%) and limited job offers (11.6%) have remained as the main barriers pointed out by PoC to access paid employment. The above-mentioned barriers to access livelihood were underlined by more than half of the surveyed population regardless of gender or age considerations.
- During the January-March Protection Monitoring Cycle, the average rent price was up 9.3% (from 450 to 492 PEN <sup>4</sup>). Disaggregated data showed that the rent in the districts of San Juan de Lurigancho (18.8%) and San Juan de Miraflores (7.7%) have become more expensive while San Martín de Porres registered a 3.2% decrease in its average rent price.
- Food security continued to be underscored as the predominant priority among PoC, with health coming in second and housing replacing livelihoods in third place. Housing as one of respondents' three top priorities is consistent with the rise in rent prices and the constant risk of eviction which PoC are subjected to.

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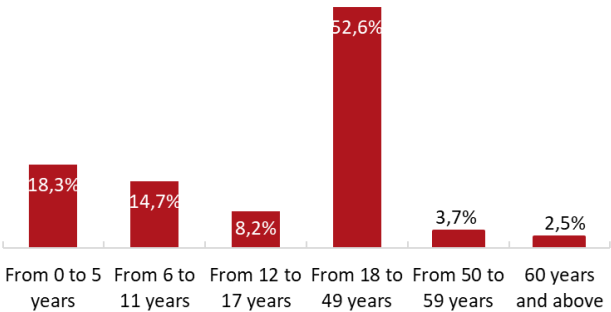
(4) 120-132 USD

# I.DEMOGRAPHICS

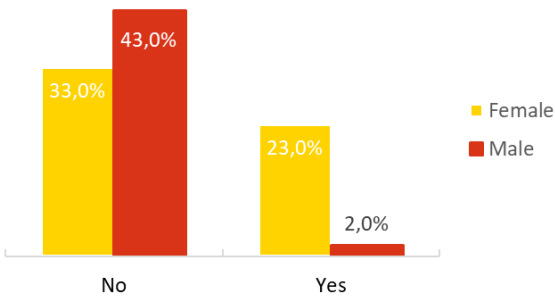
Most of the interviews (51) were conducted in the San Juan de Miraflores district closely followed by San Juan de Lurigancho (50), and San Martín de Porres (37). Regardless of the location, most respondents (92.7%) were women <sup>5</sup> between 18 and 49 years of age.

Average household size registered 4 members and the nuclear family (partner, daughters and sons) accounted for 75.7% of the total families surveyed. Regarding single-headed households, they declined this quarter by 35.7%, a trend that continued from the previous Protection Monitoring Cycle. Women-led single households were the majority at 95.5% (43 against 2 male-led single households).

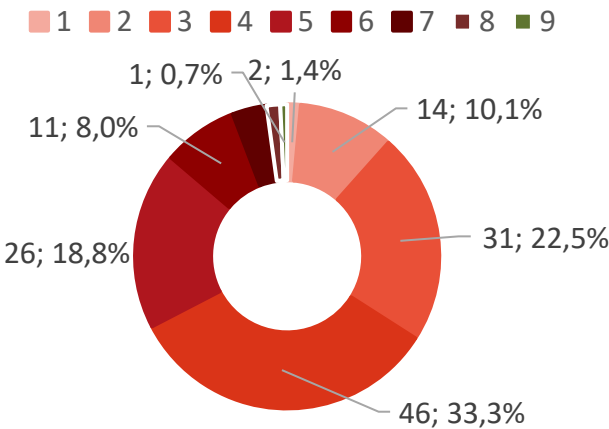
INDIVIDUALS BY AGE



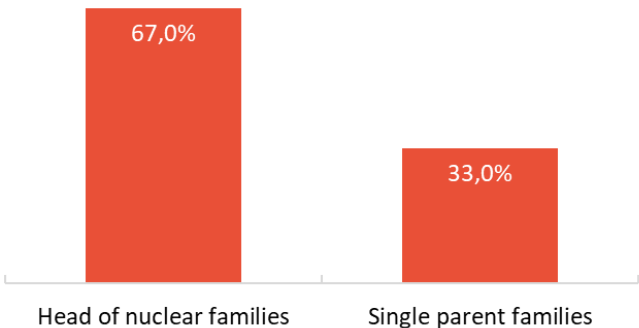
HEAD OF NUCLEAR HOUSEHOLD BY SEX



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



SINGLE PARENTS HOUSEHOLDS

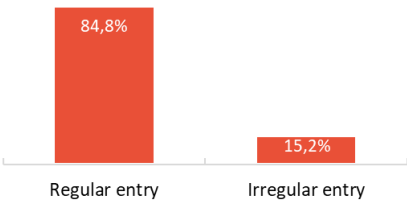


(5) 128 women against 10 male respondents

## II. TYPE OF ENTRY, SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM MIGRATORY PLANS OF PERSONS OF CONCERN (POC)

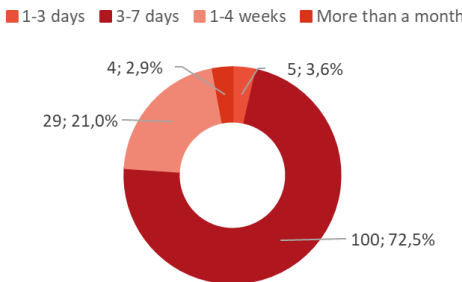
Most of the surveyed population (84.8%) entered Perú through official customs entries, crossing Colombia and Ecuador to reach Peru. For 72.5% of this group, their journey lasted, on average, 3-7 days whilst for 21.1% of them it took between 1-4 weeks to get to Peru.

### TYPE OF ENTRY



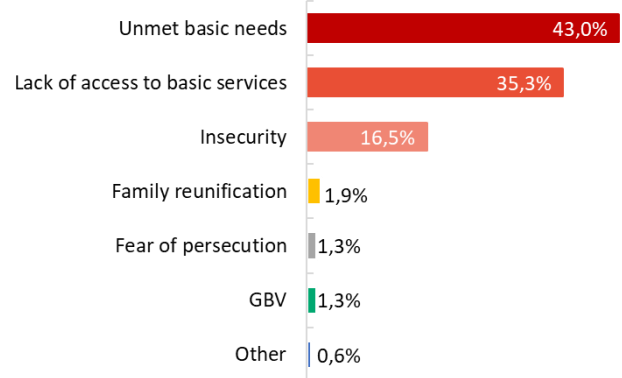
Disaggregated data showed that those who regularly entered the country (74.4%) tend to have shorter journeys of 3-7 days than those who used irregular crossings (61.9%). Contrary to the trend registered in October-December, women's journeys were significantly shorter than those of men this quarter. While 74.2% of female interviewees reported taking approximately 1-7 days to reach Peru, only 50% of the men reported making these trips in the same amount of time.

### DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT



When asked about the reasons to leave their country of origin, PoC listed unmet basic needs (43%), lack of access to basic services (35.2%) and insecurity (16.5%) as the main factors, which remain as the most frequently pointed out throughout the Protection Monitoring exercise albeit with slight percentage fluctuations. These variations are usually linked to the unstable living conditions in Venezuela. For example, during the January-March Protection Monitoring Cycle, insecurity as a reason to flee increased from 14% to 16.5% which is consistent with the findings shared by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) on its 2022 Emergency Watchlist <sup>6</sup>.

### REASON TO LEAVE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



According to IRC, conflicts between armed non-state groups, Colombian armed groups and Venezuelan forces increased in 2021 causing the displacement of thousands of people.

(6) Full report available at:  
[2022 Emergency Watchlist | International Rescue Committee \(IRC\)](#)



## II. TYPE OF ENTRY, SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM MIGRATORY PLANS OF PERSONS OF CONCERN (POC)

Gender-based violence as a reason for fleeing, experienced an increase of 100% (from 2 to 4 families) registering numbers similar to the ones reported during the Protection Monitoring Cycles of the first semester of 2021. Regarding fear of persecution, the same number of families (4) reported it is a justification for leaving their country of origin. However, while in the previous Protection Monitoring Cycle these families included asylum-seekers, in January-March none of the respondents who have fled persecution said they had requested international protection in Peru opting to apply for the Temporary Stay Permit (CPP for its Spanish acronym) which can be obtained more rapidly.

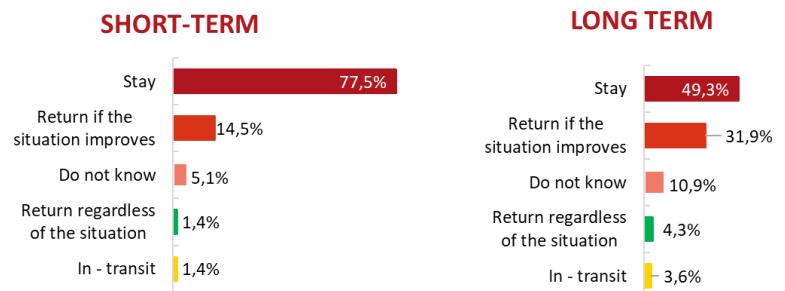
Moreover, during January-March quarter, families with irregular entries who indicated fear of persecution as a motivation for leaving Venezuela tripled the number of families with regular entries who reported sharing the same fear, reinforcing a trend that started during October-December cycle. Regardless of the type of entry, men continued to be more likely to single out fear of persecution as a reason for fleeing than women.

When asked about their short-term (0-3 years) and long-term (3 or more years) migration plans, 77.5% of respondents indicated that they wished to remain in Peru for at least the next 3 years. Only 5.7% expressed their intention to return to Venezuela despite the living conditions <sup>7</sup>, a decrease from the 12.7% of PoC who did so in the last quarter.

While 75.2% of those with regular entries said they plan to stay in Peru for the next 3 years, 90.5% of families who entered irregularly plan to remain only in the short-term. In the long-term, however, families with regular entries (51.3%) are more likely to stay in their host country than those who entered irregularly (38.1%).

Remaining respondents either (ii) did not know what their migratory intentions were or (ii) were in transit internally in Peru or to third countries.

### INTENT OF STAY IN PERU



In terms of documentation, for the first time the number of surveyed persons with irregular migratory status in Peru matched the number of CPP requests (117 persons). Still, beneficiaries of the CPP are mostly adults, with the largest gap between lack of documentation and CPP requests being identified among children between 0-5 <sup>8</sup> years old and 12-17 years old.

(7) Remaining respondents either (ii) did not know what their migratory intentions were or (ii) were in transit internally in Peru or to third countries.

(8) Calculations did not take into consideration children from refugee and migrant households who were born in Peru and therefore have a birth certificate only those who hold a different nationality than that of their host country.

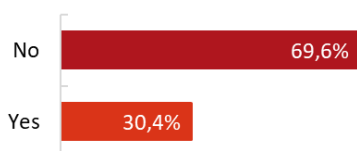


### III. SPECIFIC PROTECTION NEEDS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

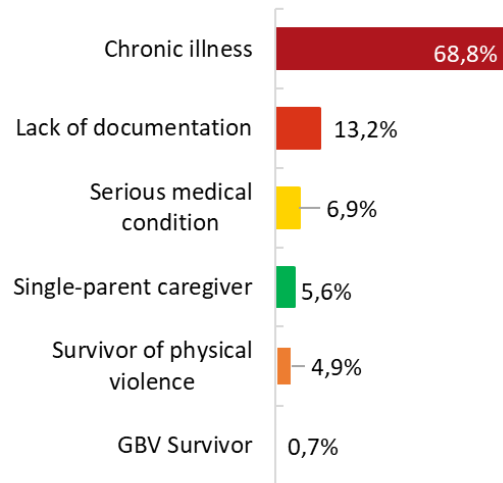
During the reporting period, 30.3% (171 persons) of PoC reported having specific protection needs, the most common being chronic illness (68.8%), followed by lack of legal documentation (13.2%) and serious medical condition (6.9%). These top three protection needs varied by gender as single parent caregiver was identified as the third most common protection concern among women (8.4%) while men were more likely to suffer from chronic or serious medical issues (85.7% against 70.6% of women) and lack documentation (114.3% against 12.6% of women).

Overall, women constituted 69.5% of the persons with specific needs and most of them (81) were between 18 and 49 years old. Regardless of gender, the main protection concerns identified in the age group between 0-17 years old related to serious or chronic medical conditions and lack of documentation in Peru. As the Foreigner's Residence Card<sup>9</sup> is a prerequisite to enroll in Peru's Comprehensive Health Insurance System<sup>10</sup>, the protection needs identified during the Protection Monitoring Cycle suggest that children are not being able to access the health treatments they need due to lack of documentation. This is consistent with the finding that the largest gaps between undocumented PoC and applications for the CPP is present among this age group and likely caused by the high costs to apply for the CPP and prioritization of the financial providers of the household.

#### PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

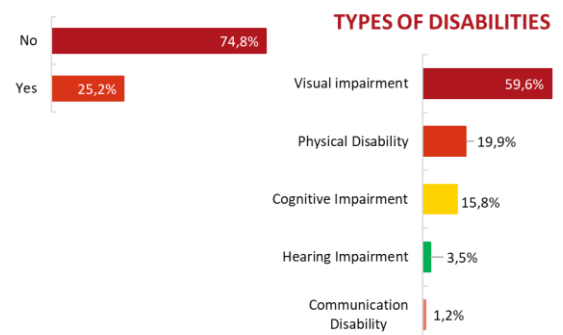


#### SPECIFIC NEEDS



Concerning persons with disabilities, 142 persons (25.2%) expressed having some level of disability. Visual impairment was reported by over half of them (59.6%), followed by physical disabilities (19.9%) and concentration difficulties (15.8%). Disaggregated data showed that women comprised the majority of those (71.8%) with a disability. At 84.2%, women are also the largest group with a high level of disabilities. Finally, they are the only ones who continuously reported having a cognitive impairment since the first semester of 2021.

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

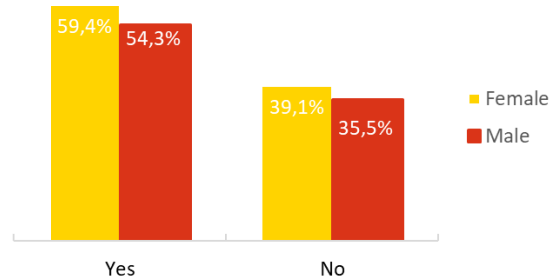


(9) Carné de Extranjería in Spanish  
(10) Seguro Integral de Salud - SIS

## IV. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Unfamiliarity with the local GBV response network has been a constant data among a large part of refugee and migrant women since the beginning of the Protection Monitoring in Peru. During January-March Protection Monitoring Cycle, this trend continued as 39.1% of female interviewees said they did not know where and how to report incidents of GBV even though 39.1% perceives it as a problem in their communities, particularly psychological (48.3%) and physical (41.4%) violence.

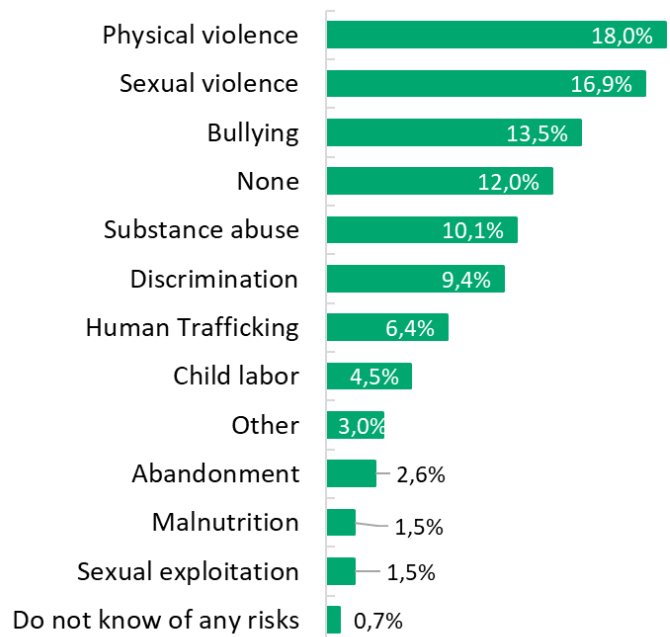
### KNOW THE ESTABLISHMENTS TO REPORT GBV



## V. CHILD PROTECTION AND EDUCATION

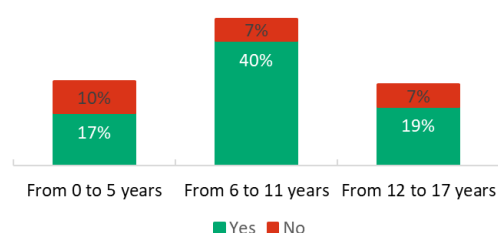
Generally, respondents perceive their environment to be less safe for children than in the previous quarter. While in the October-December Protection Monitoring Cycle 64 families said they did not identify any risks for children, in January-March only 32 families did so, underscoring physical and sexual violence (34.9%) as the principal threats for children living in metropolitan Lima. Disaggregated data showed that San Martín de Porres is the area where PoC feel children are mostly exposed to the risk of physical and sexual violence (48.5%), whereas for PoC living in San Juan de Miraflores there is an increased likelihood that children will be victims of bullying.

### PROTECTION RISKS



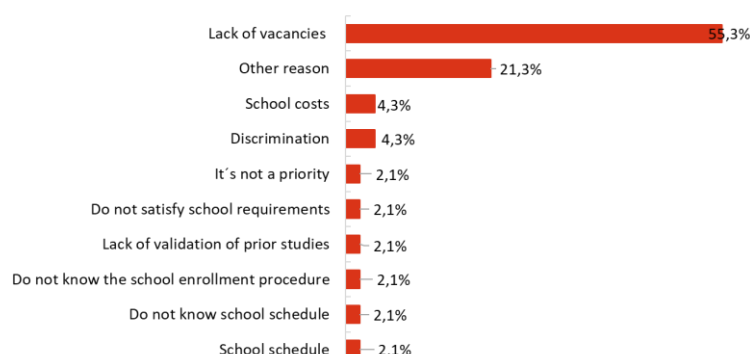
The number of school age children who are enrolled in classes registered an increase of 10.6% in January-March. Lack of school placements was underlined by 55.3% of respondents as to why their school age children were not attending classes, followed by school costs (4.3%) and discrimination (4.3%).

### CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOL



\*Those under 3 years old are not included

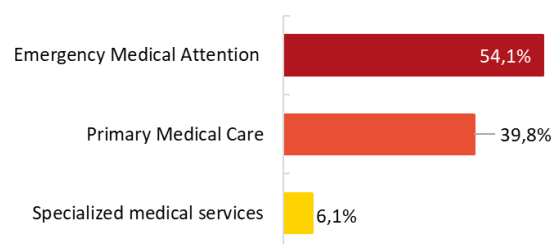
### REASONS WHY CHILDREN ARE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL



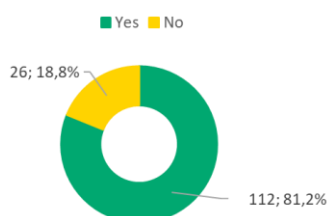
## VI. ACCESS TO HEALTH

As in the previous quarters, health services continue to be on high demand among monitored PoC. Between January and March 2022, 81.2% of respondents needed medical services, with 87.5% of them successfully receiving the attention they required. Medical emergencies (44.9%) were the most common medical service sought by PoC, followed by primary medical care (39.8%) and specialized medical services (6.1%). The latter experienced a drop of 8.9% from the previous quarter which is consistent with the 5.5% decrease in the need for specialized medical attention reported by PoC this quarter.

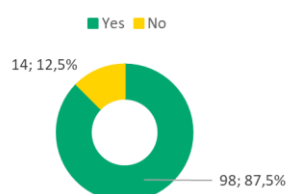
### TYPE OF MEDICAL SERVICES NEEDED



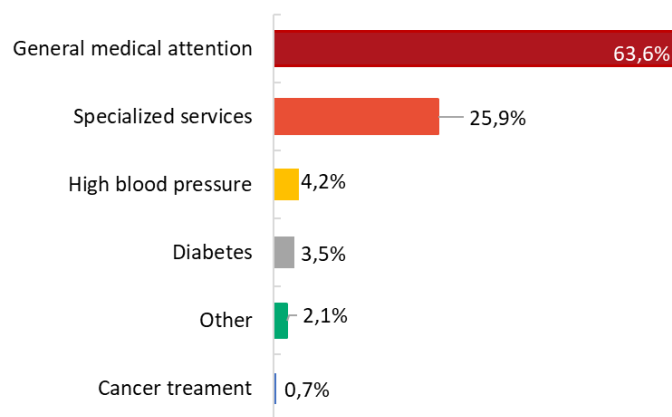
### NEED TO ACCESS MEDICAL SERVICES



### SUCCESSFULLY RECEIVE THE ATTENTION REQUIRED



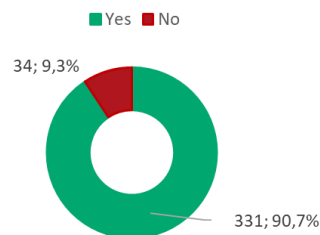
### HEALTH NEEDS



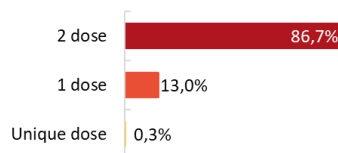
During this cycle, various barriers were identified hindering PoC's access to health services <sup>11</sup>, with lack of documentation still being the predominant one (28.6%) followed by the costs of medical services (14.3%), discrimination (14.3%) and lack of specialized medical services (7.1%)

Overall, PoC diagnosed with COVID-19 were successfully able to access treatment which, in Peru, is free and universal regardless of migratory status. Moreover, most respondents (87%) said they were fully vaccinated against COVID-19.

#### HAVE YOU RECEIVED THE VACCINE



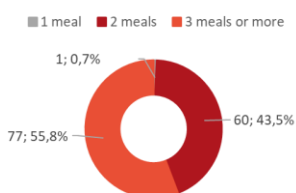
#### DOSES RECEIVED OF THE VACCINE



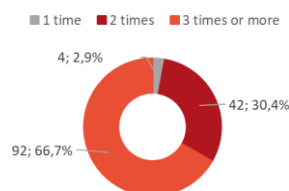
## VII. FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, LIVELIHOODS

Generally, respondents perceive their environment to be less safe for children than in the previous quarter. While in the October-December Protection Monitoring Cycle 64 families said they did not identify any risks for children, in January-March only 32 families did so, underscoring physical and sexual violence (34.9%) as the principal threats for children living in metropolitan Lima. Disaggregated data showed that San Martín de Porres is the area where PoC feel children are mostly exposed to the risk of physical and sexual violence (48.5%), whereas for PoC living in San Juan de Miraflores there is an increased likelihood that children will be victims of bullying.

#### NUMBER OF MEALS PER DAY



#### WEEKLY PROTEIN CONSUMPTION



The variations in food consumption were likely impacted by the fluctuations on PoC's average income. Generally, PoC worked less hours and generated more income in January-March, as 73.2% of interviewees said they made between 600-1,200 PEN (approximately 161 – 322 USD) monthly, a 10.2% increase from the previous quarter. Moreover, the number of respondents either earning less than 600 PEN (15.2%) or more than 1,500 PEN <sup>12</sup> (approximately 403USD) decreased during this Protection Monitoring Cycle, which may indicate a stabilization of PoC's average wages between 600-1,200 PEN (approximately 161 – 322 USD). Still, it is important to note that according to official data from Peru's National Institute of Statistics and Computer Science (INEI <sup>13</sup>), in 2020, the average income registered for Peruvian nationals living in metropolitan Lima was 1,711 PEN (approximately 459 USD) <sup>14</sup>.

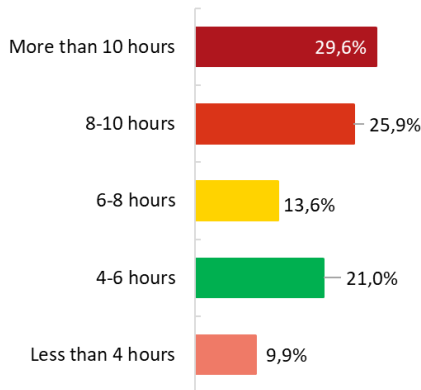
(11) This included barriers such as hurdles imposed by health care providers, lack of medical personnel, expired health insurance, etc

(12) 2.2% of respondents

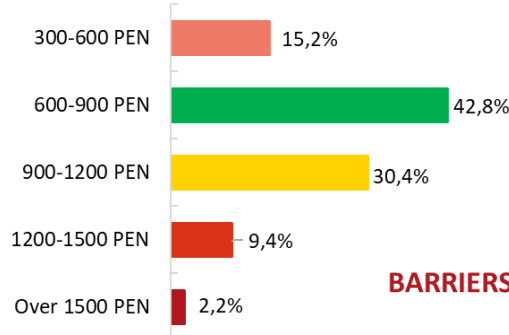
(13) INEI – Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática.

(14) For additional information please see: [PERU Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática INEI](#). See also: [ing-cuad-1\\_2.xlsx \(live.com\)](#)

### DAILY WORKING HOURS

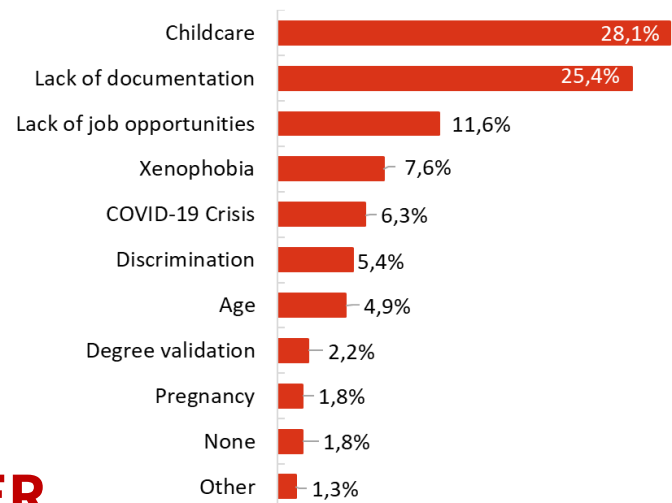


### MONTHLY INCOME



In terms of livelihoods, childcare duties (28.1%), lack of documentation (25.4%) and limited job offers (11.6%) have remained as the main barriers pointed out by PoC to access paid employment for three consecutive quarters. The above-mentioned barriers to access livelihood were pointed out by more than half of the surveyed population regardless of gender or age considerations.

### BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

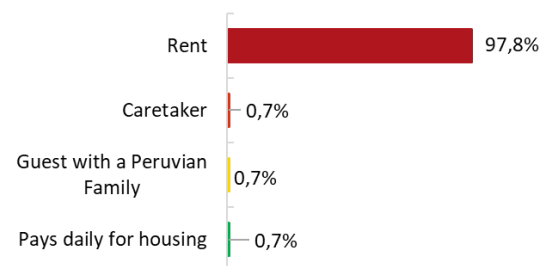


## VIII. SHELTER

During January-March Protection Monitoring Cycle, the average rent price was up 9.3% (from 450 to 492 PEN). Disaggregated data showed that the rent in the districts of San Juan de Lurigancho (18.8%) and San Juan de Miraflores (7.7%) have become more expensive while San Martín de Porres registered a 3.2% decrease in its average rent price.

The risk of eviction remained high, with 31.2% of surveyed families expressing concerns about the sustainability of their current living arrangements. This risk is considerably higher (42.9%) among families who entered the country irregularly, particularly among those living in San Martín de Porres where 50% of respondents with irregular entries said they were at risk of being evicted. In general, refugee and migrant families living in San Juan de Lurigancho are less exposed to eviction risks (24%) while those living in San Martín de Porres (37.8%) are more vulnerable to being forced out of their homes 120-132 USD.

### TYPE OF HOUSING



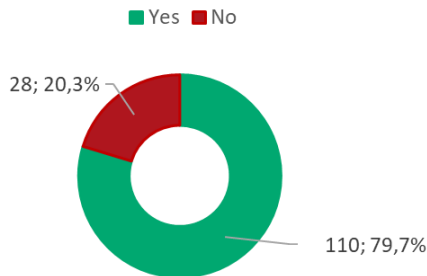
### AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT (PEN)

492

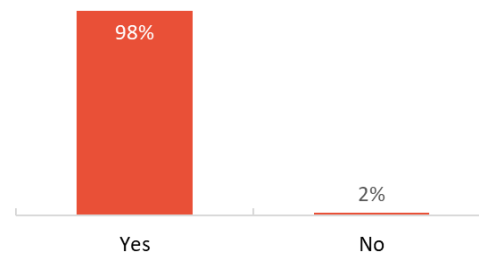
## IX. WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE (WASH) AND ENERGY

No significant changes were identified during this quarter on access to WASH services by respondents. Although the vast majority (79.7%) of those surveyed said they have access to potable water, 84.2% of interviewees indicated discontinuous services as the main barrier to obtaining it. Electricity is also adequately provided to PoC, with 98% of families reporting having regular access to it. It is important to note that, overall, these findings were not impacted by the type of entrance (irregular/regular) of the population in the country nor by the districts where they reside in metropolitan Lima.

ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER



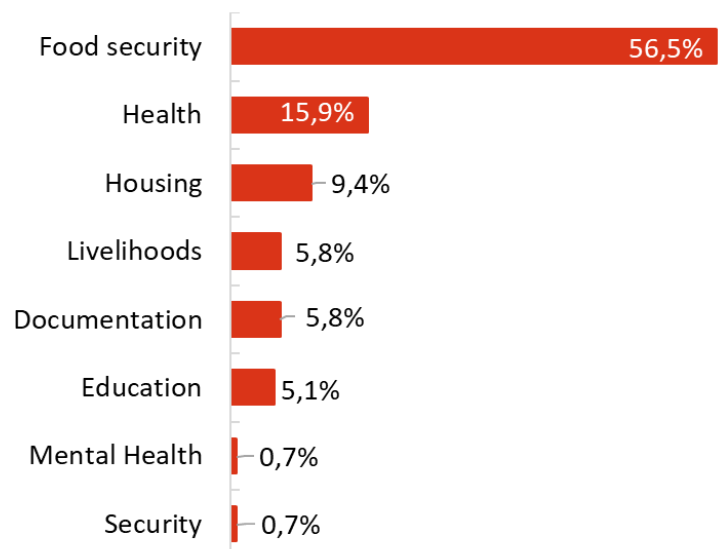
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY SERVICE



## X. PRIORITIES OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Food security continued to be underscored as the predominant priority among PoC, with health coming in second and housing replacing livelihoods in third place. The rise of housing as one of respondents' three top priorities is consistent with the increase in rent prices and the constant risk of eviction to which PoC are subjected to. PoC have also been struggling to regularly eat at least two meals a day which may be the reason why food concerns have consistently placed first on their list of priorities. Moreover, monthly remittances have rose 8.4% since the previous quarter, particularly among families who entered the country irregularly. This could signal that sending remittances to their country of origin is considered part of their households' basic monthly expenses as other cots, such as with food and housing, are balanced out so that money can be sent to their country of origin.

MAIN PRIORITIES



## **XI.RECOMMENDATIONS:**

### **To the Peruvian authorities:**

- Promote the integration of refugee, migrant, and Peruvian children in school, including training and sensitizing the local school staff.
- Continue efforts to sensitize first responders to GBV survivors in Peru and disseminate information among PoC concerning existing assistance pathways for GBV survivors.
- Continue efforts to sensitize first responders to GBV survivors in Peru, and disseminate information among PoC concerning existing assistance pathways for GBV survivors.
- Exempt migrants from the payment of fines for irregular staying in the country as a prerequisite to fully access the CPP.
- Facilitate CPP procedures so that a single request can include whole families, allowing them to regularize their migratory status in the country.
- Simplify the process to be issued a Foreigner Residence Card, especially for those refugee and migrant children who need it due to a serious or chronic illness that require immediate treatment.
- Increase capacity of health centers to provide emergency medical assistance.

### **To the humanitarian community:**

- Strengthening humanitarian assistance programs for the most vulnerable PoC, especially in food security and health to address their main needs.
- Support diploma validation campaigns so PoC can be incorporated into the job market and contribute to the local economy while also performing higher-paying tasks that would allow them to cover their basic needs
- Organize protection needs assessment, particularly in San Martín de Porres, to understand the risks PoC face in relation to housing arrangements, covering their basic needs, and sending remittances back to their country of origin.





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