



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Annual Results Report

2022

Peru

Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

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Downloaded date: 06/05/2023

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2022, Peru underwent significant socio-political changes involving the executive branch and the Congress which led to the Vice President Dina Boluarte being sworn in as the new President. At the same time, the war in Ukraine contributed to inflation in Peru reaching its highest levels since 1996 (8.4%), including a 15.2% increase in food prices, affecting local populations and refugees and migrants.

Between May and October, the number of refugees and migrants entering Peru through the border with Chile was higher than the number of people leaving the country. This trend was attributed to such factors as limited job opportunities, documentation, and a rise in the cost of living in Chile. As a result of the expansion of Title 42 to Venezuelan nationals in October, overriding US immigration law that allowed people to seek asylum in the country after entering irregularly, movements towards the north reduced as well as the average flow of refugees and migrants entering Peru.

By the end of 2022, there were over 1.5 million Venezuelan refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants in Peru, with the country having the highest number of Venezuelan asylum-seekers worldwide (532,000). Lima remains the second largest city hosting Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the region. According to the National Survey ENPOVE II Venezuelan population in Peru perceived that their primary unmet needs were access to health (55.8%), food (45.6%), labour opportunities (40.3%), shelter (31%), education and capacity development (28.6%). To support the Peruvian Government's response to the Venezuela situation, UNHCR continued to co-lead, with IOM, the National R4V Coordination Platform, with 99 organizations, in collaboration with authorities to respond to the needs of refugees and migrants.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Persons of concern have access to the territory, to fair and efficient asylum procedures and documentation to access rights.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	0.33%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2022, UNHCR focused on ensuring adequate reception conditions, access to recognized documentation and asylum procedures, protection from refoulement, and the prevention and response to cases of gender-based violence and child protection. UNHCR made significant contributions to attaining a favourable protection environment for refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants in Peru. Several border interventions were reactivated despite mobility being mainly irregular. UNHCR managed to reach people who crossed the borders with lifesaving information, referring cases of gender violence, and international and child protection. The establishment of three orientation points, including one managed by UNHCR in Tumbes (the border with Ecuador), was essential in providing protection and preventing refoulement.

During the year, the Peruvian Government, with the support of UNHCR, granted Humanitarian Residency Permits (CMH) to 18,500 Venezuelan asylum-seekers. Some 79,600 CMH were granted in total until the end of the reporting period. The final figure could rise to 97,600 since over 18,000 additional cases were identified by the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR) in December 2022. UNHCR also supported the National Superintendence of Migrations in the issuance of a Temporary Residency Permit to those in an irregular migratory situation, benefitting 152,000 in 2022.

UNHCR also focused on increasing the capacity of relevant authorities to identify eligible profiles and validate their data through sustainable procedures. Moreover, UNHCR signed two letters of understanding with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population (MIMP), designed protocols, and trained officials, partners, and allies, to provide specialized services. All these actions improved the prevention, mitigation and protection response for refugee children, gender-violence survivors, and the LGTBIQ+ population.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Persons of concern improve their well-being by meeting their basic needs and accessing specialised services.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	77.03%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.20%	58.27%

In 2022, UNHCR focused on providing refugees and migrants with safe shelter and addressing other humanitarian needs of recently arrived families and vulnerable populations, including access to education for children. UNHCR supported 1,340 people in temporary collective shelters to cover their basic needs and

improve access to specialized services. The office conducted infrastructure works and provided material assistance to 13 temporary shelters nationwide, training 23 shelter coordinators to identify protection cases and enhance compliance with SPHERE standards of water, sanitation and hygiene, health, and disaster prevention. UNHCR coordinated a ten-shelter network in Lima for case referrals, sharing of best practices and capacity development.

As part of the overall humanitarian response, UNHCR addressed the humanitarian needs of recently arrived families and vulnerable populations with the distribution of core relief items after the identification and targeting of prioritized vulnerable cases, which included providing cash assistance, expanding the humanitarian response of community-based organizations, and enhancing access to non-food items to covering basic needs for cooking and shelter. Moreover, UNHCR assisted and trained 56 community leaders to ensure a rapid humanitarian response, including identification and targeting of the most vulnerable cases.

UNHCR coordinated with authorities the insertion of over 2,000 refugees and migrant children into the education system, almost twice the number reached in 2021. According to UNHCR's protection monitoring, the percentage of Venezuelan children at school slightly increased from 73% in 2021 to 77.3% in 2022. To tackle the post-pandemic learning gap, UNHCR provided internet access to 10 community spaces, reaching some 830 people monthly with different services including education. In addition, 300 children benefitted from the implementation of extracurricular tutoring.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Persons of concern achieve local integration and live in peaceful coexistence in their communities.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.09%	30.87%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.02%	41.45%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.59%	29.35%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.38%	80.47%

In 2022, UNHCR focused on empowering community networks and leaders, especially women and refugee-led organizations (RLOs) and expanding access to rights and vital services for vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants. UNHCR trained and supported more than 3,500 community leaders, of which 80% were women. UNHCR strengthened 4 community networks led by women conformed of 79 communities from Arequipa, Callao, Ica, Lima, and Trujillo. Eight RLOs were awarded grant agreements and equipment to promote their self-sufficiency and develop capacities for a more effective response to those forcibly displaced. It was expected that some of the mentioned organizations would be supported up to the level of becoming UNHCR partners in the mid and long-term.

UNHCR enhanced the conditions for local integration through a strategy to decentralize essential services such as documentation, health, education, and gender-based violence prevention. The office supported the organization of 35 community festivals in Huaral, Ica and Lima. Likewise, UNHCR organized 72 fairs nationwide allowing access to information and community services to over 20,000 people. Thanks to coordination with municipalities and regional institutions, UNHCR also enabled communities to directly engage in dialogue with authorities. To ensure evidence-based data to guide its community response, UNHCR conducted three protection monitoring exercises with community networks.

Similarly, UNHCR supported community day-cares, vocational training sessions and leadership projects to develop the skills of refugees and migrants, including young women, children with disabilities, and leaders of LGBTIQ+ communities. Moreover, UNHCR supported 13 RLOs financially or through training sessions in

information and case management, to assist vulnerable populations with services that were not easily accessible through public institutions.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Persons of concern achieve durable solutions (efficient resettlement processes and diversified complementary pathways).

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	17
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,999	2,966

In 2022, UNHCR focused on the resettlement of Venezuelan refugees to Australia, Canada, and the USA, especially those with limited prospects for local integration, or those with specific needs who could not find adequate protection in Peru. In those countries, they would be able to enjoy long-term protection and integrate into the host society. Additionally, UNHCR invested in labour mobility to third countries (Canada, UK), as one of the durable solutions.

UNHCR implemented a scale-up of its resettlement programme for efficient and sustainable resettlement processing. The office submitted the case of 1,165 people for resettlement, representing an increase of 245% over the 337 people presented in 2021. Some 255 people were approved for resettlement to Australia and the United States of America. Out of them, 29 departed from Peru between August and December 2022, with the chance of rebuilding their lives in those hosting countries. The above includes the LGTBIQ+ population that had no possibility to exercise their rights either in the country of origin or in Peru. Shortly after arriving in the country of resettlement, they were able to marry and exercise their rights as a family.

In line with the global UNHCR strategy to expand complementary pathways to third-party countries, the office continued the implementation of the international labour mobility project, consolidating processes for the identification and presentation of cases, and coordinating with its international partners for matching candidates with in-demand jobs. The above made it possible to have candidates with job offers by the beginning of 2023.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Despite the Government's efforts to provide regularization, permanency and residence alternatives and the support of the UNHCR within the Refugee and Migrant Working Group, the effective access to documentation of Venezuelan refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants remained limited. This was due to technical challenges such as insufficient interoperability between the data systems of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the National Superintendence of Migrations, and the reduced capacity to conduct cross-reference checks of criminal, judicial, police and Interpol records, required to grant refugee status to eligible asylum-seekers.

The documentation requirements for Venezuelans to access Peru (passport and visa) had no impact on slowing the entry flows into the country but rather increased the number of persons in an irregular

migratory situation. Out of 1,300 refugees and migrants entering Peru daily in 2022, 93% made it irregularly. A lack of mechanisms to handle the refugee claims on the borders and limited information on how to submit asylum applications for those Venezuelans already in the country, while the humanitarian visa was no longer granted in the Peruvian consulates abroad, remained a key challenge. The cumulative number of fines for overstaying reached about \$3.4 million in April 2022.

At the governmental level, recurrent changes occurred in ministries supervising key institutions such as the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which slowed down the coordination and implementation of joint work plans with key ministries such as the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population or the Ministry of Health. The coordination with The Special Commission for Refugees focused on addressing a backlog of over 530,000 asylum claims. In 2022, the institution took 1,024 decisions, recognizing 744 people as refugees and reaching a total of 6,424 recognized refugees in Peru out of which 4,789 have a Venezuelan nationality.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR established strategic alliances with the Peruvian Government including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour, Health, Women and Vulnerable Populations among others, as well as the governorates and district levels, with a view to improving refugees' and migrants' access to rights and services through different implementation mechanisms. In 2022, UNHCR strengthened the capacity of relevant authorities providing human resources, technological solutions, training, infrastructure, equipment, and supplies, to ensure that the people UNHCR serves are incorporated into national protection services.

UNHCR participated actively in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the National Humanitarian Network. At the same time, UNHCR co-led, with IOM, the National R4V Coordination Platform and the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants (GTRM), with 99 organizations that in collaboration with authorities responded to the needs of refugees and migrants. In 2022, the GTRM members provided support to some 480,000 people including 66,000 vulnerable Peruvians. In 2022, GTRM improved its outreach compared to 2021 in areas like shelter (65% vs 24% in 2021), humanitarian transportation (33% vs 8%), child protection (33.5% vs 13.5%) and health (34.5% vs 18%).

UNHCR signed 14 partnership agreements in 2022, supporting partners with key roles such as border monitoring, case management, and provision of legal assistance, specialised services for children, gender-based violence survivors and persons living with HIV, health and mental health services, livelihood interventions and community-based protection. Similarly, UNHCR piloted nine Grant Agreements with eight community-based organizations that were first responders in areas where UNHCR had limited or no access. Through the above mechanism, UNHCR provided services such as legal assistance, campaigns against xenophobia, child protection, health services, and humanitarian assistance.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

People UNHCR serves are able to enter and stay in the country regularly, access a fair and efficient asylum procedure, and possess valid documentation.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	32.23%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.16%	100.00%	95.31%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	90.00%	64.70%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR focused on strengthening the capacities of relevant authorities in international protection and on assisting people crossing the border by providing them with information and core relief items. Thanks to UNHCR support, almost 107,000 asylum-seekers could automatically renew their documentation (74,100 asylum-seeker cards and 33,000 virtual work permits). UNHCR sponsored over 30 new functionalities to the Special Commission for Refugees' registration system, permitting a massive upload of information from other databases, the launch of a virtual asylum-seeker card and an application that allows asylum-seekers to access and update their claim through mobile phones. UNHCR also provided training in international protection to over 230 police, military personnel, and migration officers and carried out two binational working sessions with 40 government officers and 35 humanitarian staff from Peru and Ecuador to establish cross-border protection case management mechanisms in gender, child protection and international protection cases. The training sessions supported the reactivation of the reception of asylum claims by immigration authorities at the southern border of the country.

In Tumbes (at the border with Ecuador), UNHCR carried out 260 border monitoring field missions through its assistance and orientation points, located at the borderline, and undertook 110 mobile border monitoring missions providing hygiene kits to some 7,100 refugees and collecting information from incoming refugees and migrants. Some 14,800 refugees and migrants received legal orientation; and 270 cases of gender-violence, child protection and international protection were referred to specialized services. Compared to 2021, the number of orientations had a 12% increase due to the opening of a permanent assistance and orientation point on the border. Assistance to refugees and migrants in transit improved with the number of humanitarian agencies in Tumbes increasing from 14 in 2021 to 24 in 2022, which allowed the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene and reinforced food distribution and protection cases identification, case management and shelter.

In Tacna (at the border with Chile), UNHCR tripled the number of monitoring field missions at border and transit points (230 in 2022), reaching 9,390 refugees with legal information, and over 2,350 people with hygiene kits. Likewise, almost 210 cases were referred to protection services. In March 2022, the Interagency Count and Characterization toll (CCUI) was launched to gather information about people on the move. UNHCR organized nine migration regularization campaigns with the support of Migrations and the Ombudsperson's Office. UNHCR supported immigration authorities with an information booth inside their

premises to orient around 50 people daily.

In Madre de Dios (at the border with Brazil), UNHCR conducted 19 border monitoring field missions to Iñapari and provided legal orientation to over 510 people.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Access to the territory for Venezuelans was limited due to the need for a passport and humanitarian visa that is no longer issued by Peruvian consulates abroad. Existing provisions for the reception of asylum claims based on humanitarian criteria were not applied consistently. In 2022, 15 laws against refugees and migrants were issued, aiming at speeding and simplifying deportation procedures or creating new grounds for deportation.

Venezuelans also faced challenges to access humanitarian residencies, including a long and complicated process of verification of criminal records by four different entities. The Special Commission for Refugees reported issues related to the validation and update of personal information and contact details. According to the Commission, less than 24% of the asylum records had the necessary information to be granted access to a humanitarian residency which was further hindered by the application of fines for previous irregular stays.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

People UNHCR serves have access to fair, efficient and decentralized asylum procedures.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,749.00	1,095.00	2,106.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR focused its effort on strengthening the capacities of key government institutions to implement procedures that would allow the people whom UNHCR serves to enjoy regular migratory status. UNHCR supported the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR) to increase its capacity for the processing of asylum claims through the recruitment of 70 staff, technical assistance on tools and processes, training, and coaching. As a result, the CEPR took more than 1,000 decisions in 2022, recognizing almost 750 persons as refugees, which amounts to more than 6,400 cases of recognition, out of which almost 4,800 are Venezuelan nationals. Besides, UNHCR supported the issuance of almost 80,000 Humanitarian Residence Permits (CMH), and an additional 18,000 people were identified to receive the permit in 2023.

As part of the technical assistance to CEPR, UNHCR developed new functionalities for the asylum database that allowed automatic notifications to the applicants about the CEPR's decisions and helped the

system administrators to search for keywords in the asylum claims to identify specific needs and prioritize cases. UNHCR also promoted a standardized process for the registration and referral of asylum claims presented at the borders, and for access to an uninterrupted residence permit for refugees. UNHCR also intervened at airports to help Venezuelan asylum-seekers at risk of being deported by migration authorities, while ensuring that asylum authorities took action to allow entry and process asylum cases in the territory.

Likewise, UNHCR provided legal orientation and assistance to over 22,400 people. The Office also trained over 1,150 representatives of authorities, NGOs and refugee-led organizations (RLO) on international protection, increasing awareness and the number of referrals for prioritization to the CEPR with 143 cases in 2022, out of which 43 were recognized. Training sessions included Foreigner Police, the Migration Offices and/or police officers in Lima, Madre de Dios, Piura, Puno and Tumbes, as well as judges and judicial personnel. UNHCR developed a practical guide for judges related to international protection and migratory issues, launched in Lima, Madre de Dios, Tacna, and Tumbes.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

A significant challenge for status determination was the delay in hiring personnel for the asylum system. Even though the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received UNHCR funds at the beginning of the year, the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR) team was only consolidated in July, due to technical difficulties in the recruitment process and personnel selection mechanisms. Initially, there were also delays with the filtering and evaluation of more than 200 applications due to the contracting processes of national public entities.

Similarly, the asylum claims backlog continued to be a challenge. Due to the lack of updated CEPR records (particularly contact details of applicants) and a methodology according to which CEPR continues processing asylum claims individually (even though it uses profiles), the high volume of pending claims remained. Additionally, even though the Law states that at least 12 sessions of the CEPR should be held annually, in 2022 only nine took place.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Prevention, mitigation and response to gender-based violence are improved and gender-based violence survivors can access quality services.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.49%	80.00%	76.00%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.92%	100.00%	99.35%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.00%	100.00%	90.83%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR's efforts focused on the provision of psychosocial services and communication campaigns aimed to raise awareness of gender-based violence, while enhancing its advocacy efforts with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP). UNHCR signed a Letter of Understanding with the MIMP to strengthen the Ministry's capacities to respond to the needs of refugee and migrant survivors of gender-based violence; trained about 350 governmental officials on its prevention and mitigation and supported the improvement and rehabilitation of two temporary shelters with very high demand. The above interventions contributed to strengthened coordination and improved case referral mechanisms with state institutions and the community.

UNHCR identified over 710 survivors and persons at risk of gender-based violence and attended more than

550 calls related to the topic through the inter-agency hotline Info-Contigo. UNHCR provided specialized gender-based violence case management, including counselling, livelihoods, legal, and medical support, to over 680 cases. Almost 280 survivors received psychosocial support, and 114 women and their families were placed in temporary safe shelters. UNHCR delivered 284 dignity kits to families and LGBTIQ+ individuals at risk or survivors of gender-based violence.

Compared to 2021, in 2022 UNHCR increased by 29% the cases attended for gender-based violence; and increased by 13.5% the number of survivors assisted with mental health and psychosocial support. This increase was related to the promotion of UNHCR in community spaces. Similarly, UNHCR continued to raise awareness of gender-based violence and its prevention through active participation in events such as LGBTIQ+ Pride March and the 16 Days of Activism campaign, where more than 25 activities were carried out in Arequipa, Ica, Lima, Tacna, Trujillo, and Tumbes, reaching over 1,000 refugees, migrants, the host population, and public officials.

UNHCR trained 115 Venezuelan refugees and migrants on the prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence through webinars and provided counselling services to almost 600 LGBTIQ+ refugees and migrants in Callao, Lima, and Tumbes. UNHCR also supported the production of four awareness-raising micro-newscasts presented by refugee, migrant and host population adolescents to inform the public, including Venezuelan refugees and migrants and the LGBTQ+ community, about gender-based violence. The project got visibility in 20 media providers reaching some 6,700 people through Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, and traditional media.

UNHCR co-led the gender-based violence sub-working group of the National R4V Coordination Platform with UNFPA, where it coordinated the analysis, diagnosis, multisectoral planning, and advocacy with government institutions and donors addressing the needs of the people UNHCR serves.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Emergency Centres for Women reported an increase in cases received by the foreign population with 2,550 cases registered in 2022, 90% reported by Venezuelans. It was believed that the trend was linked to beneficiaries' greater familiarity with reporting channels. Nevertheless, due to the political instability faced by the country, including having six ministers of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations appointed in just one year, there was a delay in the signature of the agreement between UNHCR and the Ministry, and the implementation of prevention and protection activities on gender-based violence was postponed.

UNHCR also received reports of sexual violence among the population in transit, with 105 cases reported at Peru's northern border. However, state services in border areas require further training to address gender-based violence, since they are limited to the care of women and members of their family group in the context of family and sexual violence.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

The prevention, mitigation and response on child protection is improved and identified cases have access to quality services.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	80.00%	30.70%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.43%	90.00%	20.12%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.65%	100.00%	18.28%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, jointly with relevant authorities and communities, UNHCR made important efforts to improve the prevention, mitigation, and response on child protection, including the strengthening of child protection services. UNHCR and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations signed an addendum to the 2021 Letter of Understanding to extend for two years the cooperation framework with its Directorate of Special Protection (DPE). UNHCR also assisted the MIMP's directorate in the development of a "Protocol for the service of special protection units for the care of refugee and migrant children and adolescents at risk of family neglect, and other situations of vulnerability."

In relation to direct assistance for children and adolescents through Info-Contigo, UNHCR responded to 580 calls in the Child Protection Annex, providing essential information on state and partners' services. UNHCR continued to provide alternative care to 39 unaccompanied children and specialized child protection services to almost 600 individuals, including children at risk of family neglect. Some 620 children went through Best Interest Determination Procedures. Compared to 2021, in 2022 there was a 9.4% increase in the number of calls to the specialized child protection hotline, which may be due to the greater dissemination of the Info-Contigo hotline.

UNHCR provided mental health and psychosocial support services to almost 540 children and adolescents, 15 of whom were survivors of gender-based violence. UNHCR also provided specialized support to 110 child and adolescent survivors of domestic violence in need of assistance, in close coordination with Peruvian child protection services. Additionally, UNHCR distributed around 150 kits to children at risk in Peru (Arequipa, Cusco, Lima, Tacna, and Tumbes).

Overall, UNHCR, established 31 safe spaces for children to prevent and mitigate child protection risks. Moreover, the office trained more than 400 public officials (Migration, Municipality of Lima, Special Protection Units (UPE)) in charge of developing and implementing child policies and procedures, on international standards and guidelines for the specialized care of refugee and migrant children within child protection services. Likewise, within the framework of the Letter of Understanding, UNHCR provided self-care workshops to the staff of the UPEs at the national level.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR identified cases of unaccompanied and separated children and situations of abuse and violence. There was a commitment from the Peruvian child protection authorities to respond to these cases; however, their capacities required further enhancement. Residential Care Centres of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations had limited space and personnel to respond to all child protection cases. The foster family system was a protection option which was growing slowly, with residential shelters still being the main protection measure. Some of the challenges identified were the lack of information from the foster community about this measure and the uncertainty around the continuity of the children in the foster family. This was particularly true for refugee and migrant children when their biological family members appear. Additional technical and financial support was required for child protection authorities.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Community members and community-based organizations become self-sufficient and organized, and community-based interventions mitigate risks of discrimination.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.92%	100.00%	96.97%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.00%	50.00%	79.75%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR implemented a community-based protection strategy to enhance its outreach, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalized Venezuelans with limited access to rights and services in urban contexts. In this framework, four community networks were supported: The Inter-religious Committee for Refugees and Migrants CIREMI - a group of faith-based organizations; a network of refugee-led and grassroots organizations; temporary collective shelters; and refugee outreach volunteers.

Similarly, UNHCR assisted two centres for the attention of refugees and migrants in districts with a high concentration of Venezuelans in Lima and provided community services (health, documentation, case referral). Additionally, UNHCR trained around 3,550 community leaders and volunteers to improve their capacity to identify and support protection cases.

UNHCR supported the temporary accommodation network of shelters and integrated two new spaces in Lima providing permanent health services for refugees, migrants, and the local community. Moreover, UNHCR conducted 57 information and sensitization sessions on protection-related topics for communities and partners to mitigate protection risks and inform about rights and essential services available in Peru.

To promote social cohesion, UNHCR supported 100 Venezuelan musicians from Roraima Orchestra to perform eight concerts in 2022, reaching 6,400 people. UNHCR also organized three EducaFests to assist 60 families with specialized therapies for children and adolescents with disabilities, in particular children with an autism spectrum disorder. The Outreach Volunteers programme identified vulnerable cases and took services to communities and schools, reaching 1,917 persons, including 651 children.

UNHCR also provided 285 sex workers with psychosocial support and humanitarian assistance and launched a pilot for nine women at risk. Thanks to specialized services and small-scale livelihood projects provided, six of them opted out of sex work. Furthermore, UNHCR implemented 12 community projects, of which at least 40% included extra-curricular activities for children to promote their participation in sports and artistic or cultural activities. Also, UNHCR supported two baseball schools serving 100 children and a “kickingball” league, in which over 100 women participated.

In border areas, UNHCR rehabilitated two community infrastructures improving spaces for engagement between Peruvian and Venezuelan communities and built a safe playground for 800 students, including 320 Venezuelan refugees and migrants, aiming at using recreation as a tool for local integration. Similarly, UNHCR built a multipurpose park to enable 100 Venezuelan and Peruvian families to carry out community activities.

In general, UNHCR’s sports interventions aiming at promoting integration with the host community reached 1,300 athletes, volunteers, and the public, in general.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

One of the main challenges is managing the expectations of communities, which often required more assistance than UNHCR could provide with its funding. Expectations were addressed through continuous communication and periodic field visits to strengthen relationships.

On the other hand, community networks had limited capacities to prepare project proposals and reports and often lacked paid staff, but depend on volunteers. Financial and technical support, as well as training, were required to enhance their sustainability, which was crucial in providing services that were often inaccessible due to the lack of requirements, documentation, and discrimination from public and private institutions, particularly for marginalized populations such as sex workers, LGBTIQ+ persons, and persons with disabilities, among others.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

People UNHCR serves can meet their basic and specific needs.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.60%	80.00%	35.57%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	96.49%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To ensure that refugees and migrants met their basic needs, UNHCR provided assistance, primarily multipurpose cash grants, to cover needs such as food, education, rent, and recurring health conditions. UNHCR distributed \$2.7 million in unrestricted cash assistance to 23,600 individuals, and according to 2022 post-distribution monitoring (PDM), three months of cash assistance improved the living conditions of 97.7% of the benefitting families. UNHCR assistance enabled Venezuelan families to cover their basic needs, with food being the highest expenditure covered by 52.8%, followed by rent (19.9%) and healthcare (17%). Thanks to this support, beneficiaries avoided engaging in negative coping strategies, such as survival sex, illegal activities, sending minors to work or begging.

UNHCR also assisted 15,000 people with temporary accommodation, biosafety kits, and 5,300 blankets through a shelter network. Also, two protection monitoring exercises allowed UNHCR to assess the main needs of beneficiaries and plan a coordinated response to provide accommodation, food, and hygiene under appropriate standards. According to the PDM conducted with 52 communities, over 100 families established exit plans that enhanced their self-reliance. Some 13 training sessions were directed to shelter coordinators. In Tumbes, in cases with high vulnerability, UNHCR provided temporary shelter in private hotels where operators were previously trained in protection against sexual exploitation and abuse to reduce protection risks.

UNHCR directly assisted over 12,000 children with about 8,650 school kits, 1,970 tablets, and one information campaign on the enrolment process in schools. According to PDM, eight out of each ten children improved their performance at school thanks to educational materials and services provided.

UNHCR donated 57 Refugee Housing Units (RHU) to 18 health facilities to increase the attendance capacity of primary care in districts with a high concentration of the Venezuelan population. Eight health facilities received donations of medical equipment and supplies and four Community Centres of Mental Health received didactic supplies. UNHCR provided health support to 21,000 refugees and migrants, of which 16,000 received primary health care consultations, some 4,500 received psychosocial counselling, and 185 received psychiatric consultations. The above actions allowed UNHCR to expand health services to refugees and migrants without access to state health insurance and with limited economic resources. Moreover, UNHCR covered the cost of medical tests needed to access the state retroviral treatment programme for 254 Venezuelans living with HIV.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022, 86.4% of the people UNHCR serves reported experiencing increases in basic foods due to inflation. Shelters faced several challenges: the lack of funding for the continuity of services in three shelters; the reduction of their reception capacity; the lack of adequate temporary shelters outside Lima; and the risk of dependency of families sheltered. In terms of distributions, the demand for core relief items exceeded the number of items available, while the quality of transportation services was insufficient.

The main barriers to education included lack of requirements and documentation (36%), insufficient economic resources of families (36%) or the number of vacancies (33%), and delays in enrolment due to recent arrivals and limited access to information. In health, staff turnover in the Ministry of Health made it difficult the establishment of interinstitutional agreements and implementation of a joint work plan.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

People UNHCR serves have increased access to decent, formal wage and self-employment.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38.84%	60.00%	48.19%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.05%	50.00%	15.15%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.50%	10.00%	1.70%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR alongside community-based organizations focused its efforts on promoting economic inclusion, entrepreneurship, and employability of Venezuelan professionals. As a result of UNHCR advocacy, the Ministry of Labour opened the registration of formal employment contracts for foreigners with all types of migratory documents, which removed one of the obstacles to formal employment for many Venezuelans in Peru.

UNHCR launched its livelihoods strategy with a specific focus on better targeting four employment profile types (professionals, technicians, skill-based trades, unskilled) and three entrepreneur profiles (new, incubation, acceleration). In 2022, over 80% of livelihood projects were led by women. Some 8,000 individual orientation sessions on decent work, 140 employability workshops, and employment-related cash assistance for over 510 individuals resulted in average income increases from 300 PEN prior to participation to above 1,000 PEN afterwards. 31% of the participants reported having disposable income after covering basic needs. By assisting with title revalidation, UNHCR supported 430 professionals to increase their average monthly incomes from around 500 PEN to above 1200 PEN, and 75% of them were working in jobs related to their education degree - a stark contrast to national figures, showing less than 10 % of refugees and migrants working within their profession.

In a framework of the short-term contracts pilot for healthcare professionals, UNHCR placed almost 90 individuals at two public and five private clinics in Lima and Trujillo. As a result, over 80% of participants received offers to stay beyond the initial trial period. Similarly, thanks to UNHCR support, Peru opened its very first primary-care public Rehabilitation Centre, staffed almost entirely by Venezuelan health workers in a sector of Lima with poor access to services for Peruvian and Venezuelan residents. In its first three months (Oct-Dec 2022), the centre's staff provided over 4,500 orientations to 970 patients.

UNHCR also supported 60 entrepreneurs with admission to business accelerators and other 800 others with seed capital. Seed capital recipients reported average monthly income increases from 732 PEN before to an average of 1,119 PEN after the intervention, with 46.4% reporting income above the median. Their per capita household income increases ranged from eight up to 315%. Of small businesses surveyed, 74% of those who received training reported income increases. With the purpose of promoting financial inclusion, UNHCR supported 280 Venezuelans to open bank accounts, with an additional 45 business owners securing microcredit loans. Of livelihoods participants, 80% reported holding an account with a financial institution.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Two parts of the livelihoods strategy proved challenging: 1) labour profile evaluation prior to participant targeting and 2) baseline-endline data collection to measure impact. Launching both methodologies in 2022 produced inconsistent execution. Better targeting and follow-up of participants required mainstreaming livelihoods into case management processes, such as allowing access to proGres or adapting reception/registration procedures to include livelihoods participants.

At the Ministry of Health, there were complications with contracting and payments in UNHCR's short-term contracts pilot project. The turnover in the Ministry of Labour delayed the production of employer guides on contracting refugees and migrants. Employers hesitated to participate in the short-term contracts pilot, even with partial, temporary salary subsidies from UNHCR, which, along with profile identification issues, limited the positions where UNHCR could place candidates.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

People UNHCR serves have increased access to resettlement programs and complementary pathways.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	338	1,187	1,165
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	180.00	282.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	1	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To increase access to durable solutions such as resettlement and international labour mobility schemes, UNHCR supported the identification and submission of cases through needs assessments and interviews, in addition to providing labour opportunities in third countries. UNHCR implemented a resettlement scale-up, with an increase of over 300% of the resettlement quota for Australia, Canada and the USA compared to 2021. To ensure its performance, the operation established the structure for efficient and sustainable resettlement processing. UNHCR was consolidated, evolving from 6 to 19 staff during the year. It worked for durable solutions for the people UNHCR serves and developed and improved internal processes and standard operating procedures.

UNHCR submitted for resettlement 1,165 cases which represent over 98% of the established quota for 2022. To achieve these results, UNHCR identified 3,230 people as potential resettlement cases, conducted 2,090 protection pre-screen interviews, and interviewed 1,590 people for resettlement. The vast majority (86%) were Venezuelan refugees, asylum-seekers and Venezuelans displaced abroad, followed by Colombians and Cubans. Some 70% of the submissions were presented under the survivor of violence and

torture categories, followed by legal and physical protection needs.

In 2022, UNHCR carried out resettlement post-submission activities and established referral pathways for logistical support for the pre-screening and selection missions to the resettlement countries. UNHCR assumed the logistical and financial responsibility for IOM pre-screen, medical and the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) circuit ride, providing support for the mobilization of cases from provinces, to ensure they could continue with the resettlement processing in Lima. As a result of all these efforts, the USA approved 250 people for resettlement and Australia 4, 29 of which departed to the resettlement country. UNHCR trained 122 staff strengthening their capacity to identify potential cases for resettlement.

Regarding complementary pathways, UNHCR focused on supporting the implementation of a small-scale international labour mobility project, aimed at consolidating operational processes to increase opportunities for formal employment in third countries for the affected population UNHCR serves. Accompaniment for candidates sought to remove barriers related to documentation and support the capacity of Venezuelan refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants to enter the formal labour market and have access to international recruitment.

By the end of 2022, 2,400 people UNHCR serves participated in the complementary pathways program, out of which more than 1,120 registered in the talent database, 286 candidates were referred to UNHCR international partners Talent Lift and Talents Beyond Boundaries, and 1,260 people participated in 36 informative sessions.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR reached 98% of the 2022 resettlement quota due to persistent challenges, such as delays in scaling up its operational capacity; profile of the Venezuelans, many of whom were refugees under the Cartagena definition but do not fall under the criteria of resettlement countries; the need to absorb all the costs for participation, including cases in provinces, in the IOM pre-screening, medicals and circuit ride of the US in Lima; lack of best interest determination panel, hence the inability to present cases with complex child protection issues; and difficulties related to exit formalities from Peru (passports, overstay and other fine payments, authorization for minors, etc.).

For International Labour Mobility, no case received an offer letter in 2022, despite three cases remaining in active recruitment. Lengthy recruitment processes, the language barrier and the specificities of the profiles sought by employers remain challenging.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR promoted the age, gender, and diversity approach by conducting interviews with children and adolescents, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, the elderly, and members of the LGBTIQ+ community, among others. Moreover, UNHCR carried out nine focus group discussions with 80 participants, including community leaders, female entrepreneurs, vulnerable women, children, and their parents. Also, protection monitoring exercises ensured the identification of groups at heightened risk and their specific protection needs.

UNHCR's reporting systems ensured the collection of data disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and nationality. In 2022, 8% of UNHCR beneficiaries were children under 5, and 20% were between 5 and 17 years of age. More than 1,700 people with some form of disability were assisted or participated in UNHCR's activities.

One of the most affected groups interviewed were sex workers who faced sexual violence, threats, extortions, and murders. This led to mental health issues, including suicide attempts. Several participants indicated that the reason for engaging in sex work was the lack of alternatives for income generation to provide for their dependents.

UNHCR adopted an accountability to affected populations approach by training all staff. The Office enhanced its feedback and complaints mechanism with national outreach: a toll-free, institutional email and face-to-face communication. It received 20 complaints, which staff and partners promptly managed. UNHCR's communication with communities strategy was updated.

UNHCR implemented its annual plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities and established an internal task force for inclusion in the workplace that provided recommendations to senior management on disability inclusion features that could be implemented within UNHCR offices and digital spaces.

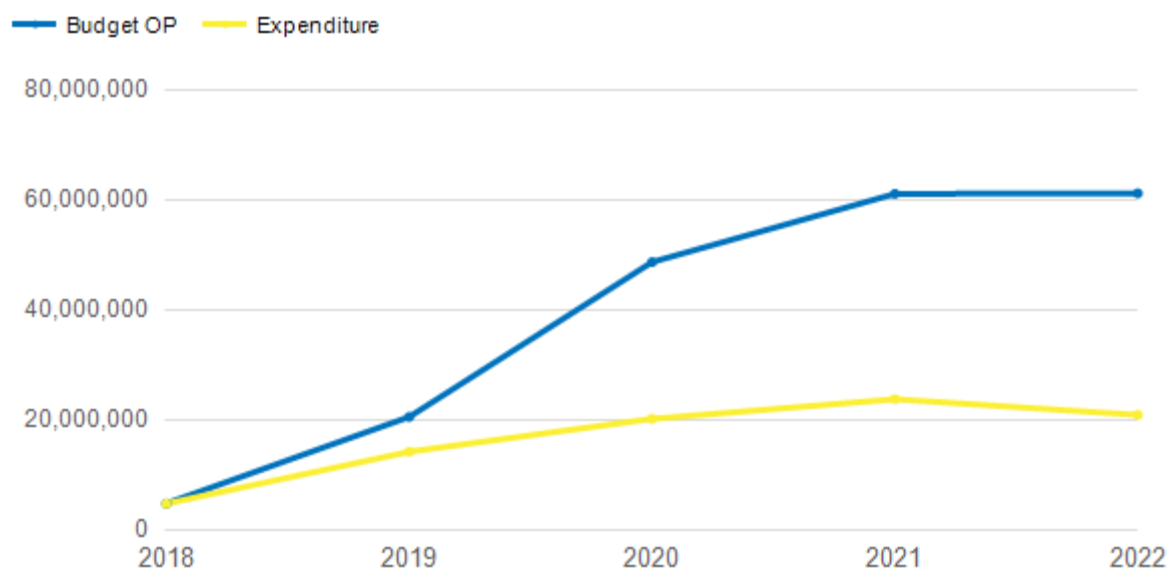
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

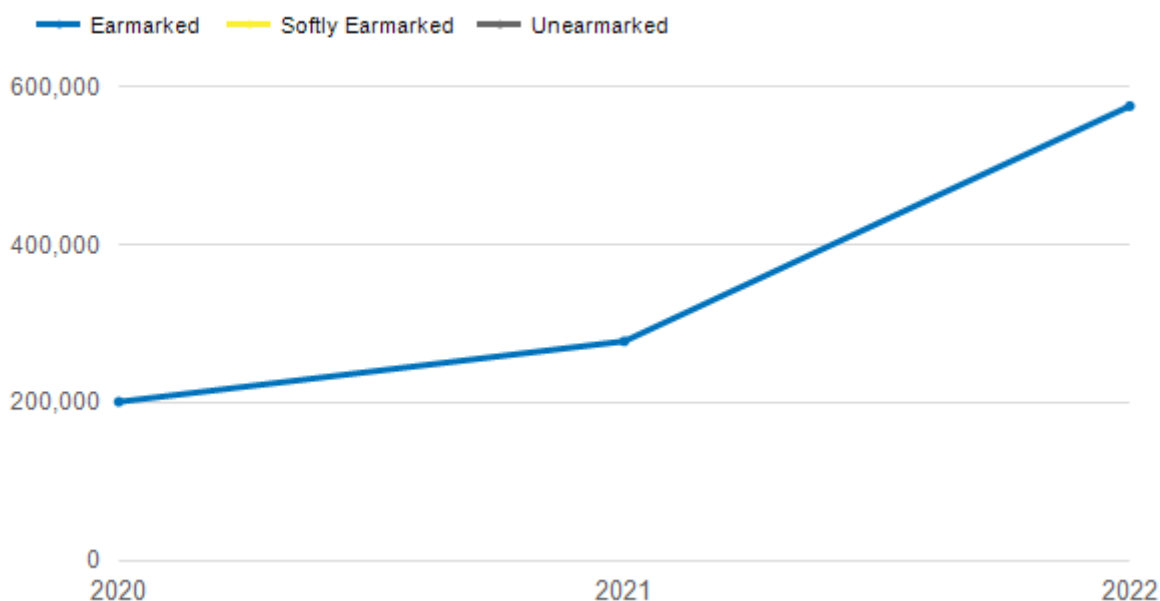
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	15,108,061	5,251,042	34.76%	5,251,042	100.00%
IA2: Respond	27,035,249	7,922,530	29.30%	7,922,530	100.00%
IA3: Empower	15,402,625	5,391,676	35.00%	5,391,676	100.00%
IA4: Solve	3,568,990	2,299,993	64.44%	2,299,994	100.00%
Total	61,114,925	20,865,241	34.14%	20,865,243	100.00%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	3,422,334	2,253,468	65.85%	2,253,468	100.00%
OA2: Status	2,687,132	664,889	24.74%	664,889	100.00%
OA4: GBV	4,546,309	986,827	21.71%	986,827	100.00%
OA5: Children	4,452,286	1,350,379	30.33%	1,350,379	100.00%
OA7: Community	2,937,993	2,351,767	80.05%	2,351,767	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	27,035,249	7,917,871	29.29%	7,917,871	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	12,464,633	3,039,877	24.39%	3,039,877	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	1,100,617	633,523	57.56%	633,523	100.00%
EA19: People		188	0.00%	188	100.00%
EA20: External	2,468,372	1,666,452	67.51%	1,666,454	100.00%
Total	61,114,925	20,865,241	34.14%	20,865,243	100.00%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

Due to the specificities in the operational context, UNHCR focused on prioritizing local integration as the main column for 2022 activities, aiming to achieve a concrete impact on four strategic priorities:

- Regularization and documentation, including strengthening of the asylum system, border monitoring and legal assistance;
- Integration with communities and economic inclusion: encompassing access to decent employment, entrepreneurship, and access to financial services, as well as the empowerment of community-based organizations;
- The expansion of the resettlement and labour mobility as two of the strongest durable solution options despite a limited budget;
- Maintaining its support to refugees and asylum seekers unable to access basic services such as

shelter and health, while supporting unattended protection risks until local integration was achieved.

Despite financial assistance and livelihoods representing almost half of the budget allocation, funds were insufficient to fully cover the upscale expectations for both components. The need of maintaining support to access basic needs continued to be a challenge due to limited resources vis a vis an increasing number of Venezuelan refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in the country and an increase of identified needs resulting from inflation and political instability.

Relevant pilot upscales like the incentives programme for private and public health facilities, which demonstrated to have an immense impact on the lives of the participants, their families, but also the host communities and the perception about the presence of Venezuelan nationals in the country could have been upscaled if additional funding had been available.



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