LIVELIHOOD - Baseline Report

BASELINE REPORT FOR THE LIVELIHOODS COMPONENT OF THE PROJECT REDUCING THE VULNERABILITY OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS – PART II
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I. INTRODUCTION

While there is continuous urge for support for accessing food and needs, World Vision Peru has found that many participants in current cash transfer or hot meal programs have expressed a desire to access resources for livelihoods and employment.

Facing this demand, World Vision Peru, through the livelihoods outcome will allow access to sustainable livelihoods for Venezuelan migrants and refugees, will work with 1,173 participants (at least 50% females and 10% Peruvians) in Lima and La Libertad identified by their participation in the hot meal and cash transfer programs to give them training and opportunities to improve self-employment.

As part of the design, monitoring and evaluation area of the project, it was planned to design and develop the Baseline study, from the preparation of the matrix of variables, the application instrument, the application protocol, etc.

The preparation of a baseline survey of the component will allow knowing the initial status of the logical framework indicators, particularly on net income from their business ventures and other control variables that will help us to characterize the participant, prior to the start of implementation of the component.

The output of this report is to present the results achieved in the Baseline carried out in March and early April 2021 of the second and third class of participants in the livelihood component. Information analyzed will provide us with a valuable description of the living conditions, immigration status, experience in entrepreneurship, employment status, and the result indicator: "net income from their business." This information will help project decision makers, specifically of the Livelihoods component, to develop their lines of action and allow the measurement and evaluation of progress on project implementation.

II. STUDY DESIGN

2.1 General objective

Knowing the initial status of the living conditions for entrepreneurship of the participants of the second and third class of the Livelihood component.

2.2 Specific objectives

- Identify the migratory status and vulnerability characteristics of the Venezuelan participants.
- Identify the educational profile, previous studies and entrepreneurial skills of the participants.
- Identify experience and practical skills in entrepreneurship of the participants.
- Outline the employment status of the participants.
• Identify the status of net income from entrepreneurship of participants.

2.3 **Main indicators of the study**

- Official identification of the direct participant.
- Migratory status of the Venezuelan participant.
- Legal status of the Venezuelan migrant.
- Identify the settling down conditions of the Venezuelan migrant.
- Economic interdependence of the Venezuelan migrant.
- Characteristics of the members with greater vulnerability in the family of the direct participant.
- Characteristics of the participant's housing.
- Characteristics of the basic services available to the participant.
- Characteristics of access to communications available to the participant.
- Education level of the participant.
- Participant's work characteristics.
- Technical skills or occupation of the participant.
- Entrepreneurship experience of the participant in Venezuela.
- Experience and characteristics of the participant's entrepreneurship in Peru.
- Identification of participant improvement projections for his/her business.
- Identification of the participant's monthly income.
- Identification of the participant's monthly expenses.
- Previous knowledge of the participant applied to his/her entrepreneurship.

2.4 **Population**

The livelihood component includes 1,173 participants (including at minimum 50% females) in the Lima and La Libertad region, being of Venezuelan (90%) and Peruvian (10%) nationality, divided into four training groups (classes).

2.5 **Information collection methods, techniques and instruments**

The baseline study was divided into the following 4 phases:

**Phase I: Design and organization of the Baseline Study (study planning)**

The objective of this phase was to design and plan the baseline study. For this purpose, the following activities were carried out:

- Review of the main project documents, the logical framework matrix and the USAID - PIRS indicator manual.
- Preparation of the Matrix of indicators (identification of outcome indicator and variables to be measured, definition of variables, identification of sources, etc.)
- Preparation of the application protocol.

**Phase II: Instruments validation process**
The main objective of this second phase was to validate the instrument and protocol for collecting information of the Baseline study. In this logic, the following activities and tasks were defined:

1. Instrument validation:
   - Application of the instruments for their validation.

2. Process of validation and adjustment of instruments:
   - Analysis of incident reports;
   - Adjustment of the instruments and application protocol.

Phase III: Information collection

The main objective of this third phase was to apply the information collection instrument complying with the validated protocol for this study. In this logic, the following activities and tasks were proposed:

1. Preparation of field work:
   - Coordination with applicators: personnel hired for this function;
   - Database preparation for online field work;
   - Training for field applicators.

2. Application of the instruments:
   - Baseline survey application;
   - Oversight of application.

Phase IV: Process, analysis of information and presentation of results

The main objective of this fourth and final phase is to process, analyze, and prepare the Baseline study report, for which the following activities have been proposed:

1. Database cleaning.
2. Data processing.
3. Analysis and drafting of the baseline report.
4. Writing of the final version of the report.

III. METHODOLOGY

The Baseline (BL) survey is used to know the initial status of the participants of the second and third training classes, participants of the program Ven emprende (Come, start up!) through which they receive training and technical assistance for the start-up or improvement of their undertakings or businesses, referring to aspects such as the migratory status, economic interdependence of the Venezuelan migrant, characteristics of the type of housing of the participants, access to basic services, education level, job
characteristics, technical skills, experience in entrepreneurship in their country of origin and/or in Peru, level of income and expenses from their business ventures.

The application of this survey was carried out longitudinally, that is, to all participants in the two regions of intervention of the project: Lima and La Libertad. A remote information gathering technique was chosen through telephone calls, aimed at the participants of the Ven Emprende program. It was carried out remotely due to sanitary restrictions and social distancing measures as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The same activity served to collect the information of the baseline, as well as for the identification of new beneficiaries, having contacted 1,250 people. Field applicators made telephone calls to each one of them, both to identify people who met the minimum requirements to form part of the participants in the livelihood component, and to apply the baseline instrument as well. It was possible to get the response of 614 people.

### 3.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

#### 3.1.1 Analysis unit

According to the indicators of the logical framework and understanding that the livelihood component aims to have an impact on the improvement of the net income of the participants, the study analysis unit is the group of participants in whom the impact of the intervention as a whole can be measured. Thus, the analysis unit of the Baseline study is defined as:

- Livelihood component participant

#### 3.1.2 Scope of the study by analysis unit

Once the analysis unit of the Baseline study has been identified, the scope of the research is defined in terms of the number of unit to be researched.

- The total population to be surveyed was 1,250 people, of which 614 were surveyed as they met the minimum requirements to be part of the livelihood component.

The following table shows information in this regard. The survey was applied to the second and third training classes of participants.
Table No. 01
Scope of the study according to analysis unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis unit</th>
<th>Scope of Study</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Study population</th>
<th>Percentage of the total population</th>
<th>Control group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participants of the livelihoods component</td>
<td>Census</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Prepared by the authors*

As stated in the foregoing table, the study is of a census type.

### 3.2 Information consistency

This process consists of a meticulous review, both of the instrument applied and of the responses, to find inconsistencies or contradictions and to ensure that the information is consistent and, therefore, suitable to be used for a correct analysis of the results.

Regarding the instruments, it was verified that passing from question to question could be adequate, to avoid the formulation of redundant questions in the questionnaires or questions that could lead to inconsistent answers. Likewise, questions where response was not obtained were invalidated.

### IV. LIMITATIONS

The application of the baseline instrument was carried out by the field applicators, through telephone calls.

Carrying out the identification of the new beneficiaries and at the same time collecting the information for the baseline allowed to obtain a greater scope. However, time was a limiting factor, since the participants did not have time available to be on the telephone due their daily tasks. Therefore, it was necessary to arrange a time more appropriate for them to call them.

### V. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE BASELINE RESULTS

**Access to information technology devices:** Access to any type of technology available for using it for virtual training.

**Access to basic services:** Having a decent housing makes possible to have access to basic services, which includes drinking water, electricity and sewage services.
**Access to internet services:** Access to internet services with an unlimited internet plan to access diverse sources and information available on the social media outlets.

**Access to mobile phone service:** It allows verbal communication and written messaging with people in distant locations.

**Criminal history:** Criminal status of the participant.

**Age of the enterprise in Peru:** Temporality in months of the business venture developed in Peru.

**Age of the enterprise in Venezuela:** Temporality in months of the business venture developed in Venezuela.

**Self-defining as an entrepreneur:** Definition of what an entrepreneur is by the participant and if he/she considers himself/herself one of them.

**Saving capacity:** Capacity to save part of the income, preventively or with a purpose of future spending.

**Entrepreneurship category:** Grouping entrepreneurship by particular characteristics.

**Immigration registration center:** Immigration registration center where the participant carried out the immigration entry process.

**Closing a business:** Closing of a business venture for various reasons, both due to external factors or the entrepreneur's own will.

**Personal information:** It is the personal information of the participant.

**Identification document:** Type of document that the participant has to identify himself/herself in the country, including Venezuelan ID, Passport, Alien Card, Temporary Residence Permit, national ID.

**Monthly expense:** It is defined as the monthly money expenditure that the participant disburses monthly.

**Choosing the type of business:** The participant chooses a particular type of business, which can be based on different reasons.

**Participant Entrepreneurship:** Business proposals that will allow income.

**Civil status:** It is the situation of people determined by their family relationships, originating from marriage or kinship, which establishes certain rights and duties.

**Entrepreneurship experience in Peru:** Experience in developing a business in Peru.
Experience in entrepreneurship in Venezuela: Experience in developing a business in his/her home country.

Work experience in Peru: Job occupation by the participant while residing in Peru.

Work experience in Venezuela: Job occupation by the participant in his/her country of origin: Venezuela.

Date of entry to Peru: Date on which the participant enters the borders of Peru.

Technical / professional training: Education of the participant.

Job creation (business expansion plans): Entrepreneurship or business capacity to create new jobs.

Technical skill or trade: Technical skills are knowledge enabling to carry out specific tasks, which allow the participant to have a trade (carpentry, cosmetology, pastry, masonry, mechanics, sewing, etc.).

Overcrowding: Defined as the relationship between the number of people residing in a house and the number of rooms in it (not considering bathroom, kitchen, garages, passageways). A house is considered to be in this condition when it is inhabited by three or more people per room.

Recognition of the professional/technical diploma in Peru: This implies the official recognition of academic qualifications granted by a certain country.

Monthly income: It is defined as the monthly income of money that is received from livelihoods / entrepreneurship or business.

Intent to formalize the business: Participant’s willingness for transitioning his/her business from the informal to the formal economy. Formalizing a business requires meeting tax and labor obligations.

Residence intention: Participant’s intention to settle down in a place for more than 6 months.

Business model for entrepreneurship: Business proposal that is planned to be carried out within an entrepreneurship.

Nationality: Condition that recognizes a person belonging to a state or nation.

Office management level: Level of understanding and use of Microsoft Office suite including programs such as Word (word processor), Excel (spreadsheets), Power Point (for making presentations).
**Education level of the participant:** It is the highest level of education that a person has completed.

**Occupation:** Activity that the participant currently carries out.

**Household relationship:** Relationship of the participant with household members, such as head of the household, husband/wife, son/daughter, son or daughter in-law, grandchild, father/mother, sibling.

**Presence of elderly (older than 60 years):** Families having elderly within their members.

**Presence of disability in the family:** Family with one or more members with a disability.

**Presence of pregnant women in the family:** Family with one or more pregnant women.

**Presence of diseases in any of the family members:** Family with one or more members suffering from a disease; chronic disease (epilepsy, cancer, HIV, diabetes, among others); or temporarily ill (fracture, burns, infectious diseases or others that hinder them to work).

**Presence of minors:** Families with children under the majority of age.

**Record of income and expenses:** Knowledge on budget management and registration instruments allowing the participant's income and expenses to be tracked before participating in the training sessions.

**Immigration record:** Personal data registered in a national migration registry center.

**Remittances sent:** It is the sending of money between two different geographical locations by the migrant participant to his/her country of origin and, more specifically, to his/her family.

**Remittances received:** Transfer of money to the participant by families or friends residing abroad from Peru.

**Family Support:** Participants with family or friends who can support him/her during his/her stay in Peru.

**Entrepreneurship category:** Classification of type of entrepreneurship.

**Entrepreneurship category in Venezuela:** Characteristics of the typology of entrepreneurship developed in Venezuela.
Migratory status: Condition in which an alien is, based on compliance or non-compliance with the immigration provisions for their internment and stay in the country, so that if the migrant has complied with them, their immigration status will be regular, otherwise it will be irregular.

Housing tenure: Form in which the participant exercises possession of the house he/she currently lives in.

Time dedicated to entrepreneurship: Time that the participant invests for the development of his/her business.

Housing type: Type of housing that the participant currently spends the night, serves as a refuge and protection against any threat.

Participant's housing location: Information of the physical location and residence of the participant.

Business location: Place or area where the business or enterprise is established.

Regional location of the participant: Information of the regional geographic location of residence of the participant.

Entrepreneurship status in Peru: Information whether the business is currently in operation.

VI. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

6.1 Characteristics of the surveyed population - Control data

6.1.1 Composition by sex

According to the results of the baseline survey aimed at the second and third training class of participants of the livelihood component, carried out in March and April 2021, 75.90% (466) are female and 24.10% (148) male of the total of 614 people surveyed.

Graph No. 01
Population surveyed by sex

- a. Female
- b. Male
6.1.2 Regional location of the participant

6.1.2.1 Intervention department

Of the total number of participants surveyed, 72.48% (445) are from the department of Lima and 27.52% (169) from the department of La Libertad.

Regarding the distribution of the population by sex,

72.10% (336) of females reside in the department of Lima and 27.90% (130) in La Libertad. As for males, 73.65% (109) live in Lima and 26.35% (39) in La Libertad.

Graph No. 02
Participants surveyed by region and sex

6.1.2.2 Intervention district

Regarding the distribution of the surveyed participants by provinces and districts, in Lima the intervention provinces are Callao and Lima. In La Libertad, the intervention is in the province of Trujillo.

a. Department of Lima

About the province of Lima (434) 70.68%, the distribution of participants surveyed was the following:

Ate (46), Carabayllo (07), Chorrillos (10), Cieneguilla (08), Comas (87), El Agustino (09), Independencia (06), Jesús María (02), La Victoria (11), Lima (07), Lince (01), Los Olivos (61), Lurigancho - Chosica (01), Lurín (02), Pachacamac (03), Puente Piedra (05), Rímac (08), San Borja (01), San Juan de Lurigancho (11), San Juan de Miraflores (11), San Martin de Porres (53), San Miguel (02), Santa Anita (65), Santiago de Surco (04), San Luis (01), Surquillo (02), Villa el Salvador (05), Villa María del Triunfo (05).

About the province of Callao (11) 1.79%, the distribution of participants surveyed was the following: Bellavista (01), Callao (06), Carmen de La Legua Reynoso (02), La Perla (02).
b. Department of La Libertad

The distribution of the participants surveyed from the province of Trujillo is as follows: El Porvenir (02), Florencia de Mora (01), Huanchaco (23), La Esperanza (102), Moche (01), Trujillo (20), Victor Larco (19), Vista Alegre (01), having the district of La Esperanza the highest percentage against the total number of respondents in the La Libertad region.

6.1.3 Population by age group

The survey applied to 614 participants shows that the population is primarily young, 64.50% (396) are ranging within 23 and 37 years old. Distributed by sex, of the total female population, 64.59% are within 23 to 37 years, which is a higher proportion compared to the male population, which within the age group of 23 to 37 has 64.19%.

The distribution of surveyed participants by age group is as follows:

(18-22 years) 4.07% with 25 participants, (23-27 years) 15.64% with 96 participants, (28-32 years) 28.34% made up of 174 participants, (33-37 years) 126 surveyed participants represent 20.52% of the total respondents, (38-42 years) 13.52% made up of 83 surveyed participants, (43-47 years) 9.45% made up of 58 participants, (48-52 years) 3.91% made up of 24 surveyed participants, (53-57 years) 3.09% made up of 19 people, (58-62 years) 0.97% made up of 6 surveyed participants, (63-67 years) with 03 respondents representing 0.49%.
6.1.4 Population by marital / civil status

According to the results of the baseline survey, 51.79% (318) of the beneficiary population stated to have a partner (whether married 21.34% (131) or living together 30.46% (187)); 47.23% (290) stated being single and 0.98% (06) have ever a partner (currently divorced 0.33% (02) or widowed 0.65% (04)).

By sex, 51.93% of females have a partner (living together (29.61%), married (22.32%)), while males who have a partner is 51.35%, (33.11% living together and 18.24% married) According to the results, it can be concluded that of the total population surveyed, more than 50% have a partners.

47.21% of females stated to be single; being 0.09 percentage points less than males in such condition (47.30%). The results show that more males had ever a partner (1.35%) compared to 0.86% of females.

![Graph No. 04](image)

**Graph No. 04**
Population surveyed by age group

![Graph No. 05](image)

**Graph No. 05**
Civil status
6.1.5 Household member relationship

Of the total surveyed population, 90.88% (558) stated that they were head of the household, 7.65% (47) to be a spouse, while 0.65% (04) were children, 0.33% (02) were siblings, 0.33% (02) other relatives and finally 0.16% (01) are parents/parents in-laws.

Regarding the sex variable, 95.95% (142) of the males are heads of household, while 89.27% (416) of the total females surveyed stated to be heads of the household. It is noted that 9.44% (44) of the total of females surveyed fulfill the role of a wife or partner in the family and only 2.03% (03) of the total of males surveyed is a husband or partner.

![Bar chart showing household member relationship]

6.2 Official identification of the direct participant

6.2.1 Type of identification document

The survey discovered the migration status of people born in Venezuela who participate in the livelihood component, by consulting about the types of document they have to be able to stay in the country and to access employment, education, health, among others.

A person with a regular immigration status is one who has any of the following: an alien card, a request for migratory change, temporary permanence permit (PTP) or temporary permanence proof (CTP), the later since 2020, application for temporary residence permit, Refugee Card, refugee application. Other types of documents such as passport and Venezuelan identification card cannot probe or ensure a regular stay of the alien.

The survey findings show the following: 40.88% (251) of the participants have an alien card, a document that shows the regular immigration status of the alien; 20.68% (127) have a PTP (temporary permanence permit), 16.78 % (103) have a Venezuelan identification card, 10.42% (64) have a passport, 7.98% (49) have a refugee card and 3.26% (20) people have Peruvian national ID, out of which 19 are Peruvians and 01 Venezuelan has dual nationality.

It should be mentioned that of the surveyed population, 590 have Venezuelan nationality, 05 have dual Venezuelan and Peruvian nationality, and 19 Peruvian nationality.
Regarding Sex variable, 49.32% (73) of all males have an Alien Card, while of females only 38.20% (178) of the total number of respondents have an Alien Card. Regarding PTP, 19.74% (92) of the total surveyed females and 23.65% (35) of surveyed males have PTP.

**Graph No. 07**  
Participants by type of identification document

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.2.1.1 Alien Card

Questions were made to find out if the participants of Venezuelan nationality (590) have an alien card (not counting the 05 Venezuelan participants with dual Peruvian nationality), regular aliens or in the process of regularizing their immigration status (alien card in process).

Of the total of participants surveyed, 57.12% have an alien card or the alien card is in process, 42.37% (250) have an alien card and 14.75% (87) are in process, while 42.88% (253) do not have an alien card.

Regarding distribution by sex, 50.34% (73) of the total of males surveyed have an alien card, 19.31% (28) in process, while regarding females, 39.78% (177) have an alien card and the alien card of 13.26% (59) is in process.
The review of the validity and status of the physical documents of the participants who have an alien card (250 participants) is as follows.

Validity: 98.00% (245) have a valid alien card and 2.00% (05) people have the document expired.

Status: 100% (250) have the document in good status.
6.2.1.2 Passport

Of the total number of Venezuelan participants with only one nationality (590) surveyed, 72.54% have a passport or his/her passport is in process, 72.03% (425) have a passport and 0.51% (03) are in process, while 27.46% (162) do not have a passport.

Regarding distribution by sex, 73.79% (107) of the total of males surveyed have a passport, 0.69% (01) in process. Regarding females, 71.46% (318) have a passport and the passport of 0.45% (02) is in process.

Graph No. 10
Passport

The review of the validity and status of the physical document of the participants who have a passport (425 participants) is as follows:

- Validity: 45.41% (193) have a valid passport and the passport of 54.59% (232) has expired.
- Status: 96.71% (411) have a passport in good condition and the passport of 3.29% (14) is damaged.
6.2.1.3 Temporary Permanence Permit (PTP) or Temporary Permanence Proof (CTP)

Of the total number of participants of Venezuelan nationality without dual nationality (590) surveyed, 36.44% have a Temporary Permanence Permit or the PTP is in process, out of which 23.22% (137) have a PTP and 13.22% (78) are in process, while 63.56% (375) do not have a Temporary Permanence Permit.

Regarding distribution by sex, 27.59% (40) of the total of males surveyed have PTP and the PTP of 11.03% (16) are in process, while in females 21.80% (97) have a Temporary Permanence Permit and the PTP of 13.93% (62) are in process.

The review of the validity and status of the physical documents of the participants who have a Temporary Permanence Permit (137 participants) is as follows.
- Validity: 23.36% (32) have a valid PTP and 76.64% (105) people have Temporary Permanence Permit expired.

- Status: 90.51% (124) have a Temporary Permanence Permit in good condition and 9.49% (13) have a damaged document.

Graph No. 13
Validity and physical status of PTP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a.1. in force</th>
<th>a.2. expired</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.1. good condition</td>
<td>a.2. damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Male</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Female</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.1.4 Venezuelan identification card (Venezuelan ID)

Of the total number of participants of Venezuelan nationality surveyed (590), 97.63% (576) have a Venezuelan Identification Card, while 2.37% (14) do not.

Regarding the distribution by sex, 97.53% (142) of the total males surveyed have a Venezuelan identification card, while 97.93% of females (434) have a Venezuelan ID card.

Graph No. 14
Venezuelan identification card

The review of the validity and status of the physical document of the participants who have an Identification Card (576 participants) is as follows:

- Validity: 85.59% (493) have a valid Venezuelan ID and 14.41% (83) have a Venezuelan ID card expired.
- Status: 94.10% (542) have a Venezuelan ID in good condition and 5.90% (34) have a damaged ID card.

**Graph No. 15**

**Venezuelan ID card validity and physical status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.1. in force</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2. expired</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1. in force</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2. expired</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6.2.1.5 Refugee Identification Card**

Of the total number of participants surveyed of Venezuelan nationality (590), 19.15% have a refugee card or the refugee card is in process, out of which 9.32% (55) have refugee card and the refugee cards of 9.83% (58) are in process, while 80.85% (477) do not have a Refugee Card.

Regarding the distribution by sex, 8.28% (12) of the total of males surveyed have refugee card, 5.52% (08) have refugee cards in process. Regarding females, 9.66% (43) have a Refugee Card and 11.24% (50) have Refugee Card in process.

**Graph No. 16**

**Refugee card**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.1. Refugee card</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2. Without refugee card</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.3 In process</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The review of the validity and status of the physical document of the participants who have a Refugee Card (55 participants) is as follows:

- **Validity:** 85.45% (47) have a valid refugee card and 14.55% (08) have refugee card expired.
- **Status:** 90.91% (50) have a refugee card in good condition and 9.09% (05) have a damaged document.

**Graph No. 17**
Validity and status of the refugee card

|       | a. in force | a. expired | a. expired
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. good condition</td>
<td>a. damaged</td>
<td>a. damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Male</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Female</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3 **Participant's immigration status**

6.3.1 **Nationality**

Of the total surveyed population (614 participants), 96.09% (590) are of Venezuelan nationality, 0.82% (05) people have dual nationalities: Peruvian and Venezuelan, and 3.09% (19) are of Peruvian nationality.

**Graph No. 18**
Population surveyed by nationality and sex
Regarding the gender variable, of the total of females surveyed, 95.50% (445) are of Venezuelan nationality, 1.07% (05) have dual Peruvian and Venezuelan nationality, and 3.43% (16) Peruvian nationality.

6.3.2 Year of entry into Peru

The result of the baseline shows that of the (595) participants of Venezuelan nationality and the participants with dual nationality (Peruvian and Venezuelan) were asked about the year of entry into Peru. 62.52% (372) of the Venezuelan population residing in the country entered in 2018, 21.85% (130) in 2019, 10.59% (63) in 2017, 2.35% (14) in 2020, 1.85% (11) in 2016, 0.34% (02) in 2021, 0.34% (02) in 2015 and 0.17% (01) in 2014.

Graph 19
Year of entry into Peru

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding the gender variable, the 62.00% (279) of the total females entered into Peru in 2018, 24.89% (112) in 2019, 7.56% (34) in 2017, while 64.14% (93) of males surveyed entered into the country in 2018, 12.41% (18) in 2019 and 20.00% (29) in 2017.

6.3.3 Registration of entry into Peru, entry registration place

Regarding the total of participants surveyed of Venezuelan nationality and dual nationality (Peruvian and Venezuelan), 595 participants were asked: The last time you entered into Peru, did you register your entry at an immigration checkpoint? 95.63% (569) answered that they did pass immigration control and 4.37% (26) did not register their entry into Peru. By sex, 97.24% (141) of males and 95.11% (428) of females went through immigration control to enter into the country.
Of the total number of people who registered their entry (569), 92.62% (527) entered into the country through the control of the Binational Border Attention Center (CEBAF) - Tumbes, 6.85% (39) through the Jorge Chávez international airport located in the Constitutional Province of Callao and 0.53% (03) used other places such as the border with Chile, and the Santa Rosa Migration Control Checkpoint in Tacna in the border with Bolivia.

By sex, of the total number of females surveyed, 92.52% (396) registered their entry in Tumbes, as for males, 92.91% (131) entered into the country through Tumbes.
6.3.4 Immigration status

Regarding immigration status (595 people of Venezuelan nationality and dual nationality), the results were as follows: 86.89% (517) of the total respondents have a regular immigration status (36.30% have an alien card, 10.76% are applicants for temporary residence permit, 8.57% have their temporary residence permit expired, 7.90% have temporary residence permit - PTP, 7.56% are refugee applicants, 6.05% have refugee status, 5.71% have special resident immigration status, 3.87% are applicants for resident immigration status, 0.17% have a refugee permit expired).

4.71% (28) of the total respondents answered other instead of answers as have a Venezuelan identification card, Andean letter, Peruvian ID due to dual nationality.

6.72% (40) responded to only have a Passport, 1.68% (10) responded that they have not yet regularized their immigration status.

Graph No. 22
Immigration Status

6.3.5 Reason why immigration status has not been yet regularized

Of the participants who answered not having carried out immigration regularization (10), 50% (05) people need money to be able to regularize their immigration status, 20% (02) need legal advice, 10% (01) do not know about the process, 10% (01) answered all the above, and lastly, 10% (01) answered other reasons.
6.3.6 Debt because of migration

Participants having only Venezuelan nationality (590) were asked: Do you have debt related to your migration? Of the total of participants surveyed, 69.49% (410) do not have debt due to migration, 14.07% (83) stated they do have debt due to migration and 16.44% (97) state they do not know if they have a debt due to migration.

Graph No. 24
Debt because of migration

Regarding the gender variable, 69.21% (308) of the total females surveyed do not have debt because of migration, 14.38% (64) have debt because of migration, and 16.41% (73) of females state that they do not know if they have debt because of their migration. Regarding males surveyed, 70.35% (102) state that they do not have debt because of migration, 13.10% (19) state that they have debt because of migration, and finally 16.55% (24) do not know if they have a debt because of migration.
6.3.7 Knowledge on the procedures to regularize immigration status

Of the participants with Venezuelan nationality (590), 85.76% (506) of the surveyed population do know the procedures to regularize their immigration status in Peru, compared to 14.24% (84) that state that they do not know the procedures in the country for migratory regularization.

Graph No. 25
Knowledge on procedures to regularize immigration status

![Graph showing knowledge on procedures to regularize immigration status]

About distribution by sex, 84.49% (376) of all females state that they know the procedures to regularize their immigration status, compared to 15.51% (69) who say they do not know the procedures to regularize their immigration status.

Regarding males, 89.66% (130) of all males have knowledge of migratory regularization and 10.34% (15) responded that they did not know the procedures for migratory regularization.

6.4 Legal status of the participant

6.4.1 Processing of any police, criminal, and judicial records

The baseline found that from the surveyed population (614), 87.79% (539) have not carried out procedures for obtaining police, criminal and/or judicial records within the last 3 months, while the 12.21% (75) of the total participants have carried out procedures to obtain their records within the last 3 months.
Regarding the gender variable, of the total of females surveyed, 89.91% (419) have not carried out the procedure to get police, criminal and/or judicial records within the last 3 months, while 0.09% (47) of the total of participants have carried out procedures to get their records within the last 3 months.

Regarding males, 81.08% (120) have not carried out procedures to get police, criminal and/or judicial records within the last 3 months, while the 18.92% (28) have carried out procedures to get police, criminal and/or judicial records within the last 3 months.

6.4.2 What type of records procedure have the surveyed participants carried out?

Of those who claimed to have carried out some type of record procedure within the last 3 months (75 participants), 75.68% (57) carried out the procedure to obtain police, criminal and judicial records, 13.52% (10) stated to have carried out the procedure to obtain police records, 4.05% (03) carried out the procedure to get their judicial records, 2.70% (02) carried out only the procedure to get criminal records, 1.35% (01) judicial and criminal records, 1.35% (01) carried out the procedure to get their police and judicial records, and finally 1.35% (01) carried out the procedure for police and criminal records.
6.4.3 Reason for not carrying out the procedure for getting police, criminal and/or judicial records

From those who responded "not to have carried out the procedure for getting police, criminal and/or judicial records" (539), 75.97% (415) state that they do not need to carry out the procedure for getting records, 15.70% (81) state that they do not have money for carrying out the procedure for getting their records, 5.04% (26) state other reasons such as having carried out the procedure for getting their records 6 or more months ago, they have not carried out the procedure due to the pandemic, they carried out the procedure for getting their records in Interpol, and finally 3.29% (17) does not know the procedures to carry out the procedure for getting records.

Graph No. 28
Reason for not carrying out the procedure for getting police, criminal and/or judicial records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Does not need them</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Does not have the money</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Other, which one?</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Knows the procedures</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5 Residence intention as of December 2021

Per the results obtained in the baseline survey applied to 590 participants of Venezuelan nationality of the livelihood component, when asked about their intention to reside in Peru as of December 2021, 99.32% (586) state that they intend to live in Peru, 0.34% (2) answered "maybe", they have not thought about it yet or do not know, while 0.34% (2) state that they do not intend to continue residing in Peruvian territory as of December 2021.
Regarding the gender variable, of the total of females surveyed, 99.10% (441) stated that they intend to reside in Peru as of December 2021, 0.45% (02) state “Maybe” or do not know, and 0.45% (02) answered that by December 2021 they would not be living in Peruvian territory.

While 100% (145) of the total of males surveyed state that they intend to reside in Peruvian territory as of December 2021.

6.6 Economic interdependence

6.6.1 Sending of remittances

In the survey, participants of Venezuelan nationality (590) were asked: Have you sent remittances/money to Venezuela or to another country in the last month? The results show that 45.08% (266) send remittances and 54.92% (324) do not.

By sex, of the total of females surveyed, 42.70% (190) send remittances. Regarding males, 52.41% (76) send remittances to Venezuela or other countries.
6.6.2 Remittance Receipt

The baseline survey also showed that of the participants of Venezuelan nationality (590) who were asked about receiving remittances, 7.63% (45) have received remittances last month, of which 5.25% (31) received the remittance directly and 2.37% (14) received the remittance through an intermediary. On the other hand, 92.37% (545) have not received remittances in the last month.

Regarding the gender variable, 7.64% (34) of the total females surveyed have received remittances in the last month, a higher percentage against the 7.59% of the total males surveyed (11).
6.7 Characteristics of family vulnerability in the direct participant

6.7.1 With whom the participant lives in Peru

Of the surveyed population (614), 88.76% (545) stated that they live with a relative (parents, spouse or partner, children, siblings or other relatives), 5.54% (34) stated to live by himself or herself, 2.93% (18) stated living with friends, and finally 2.77% (17) stated that they share housing with family and friends.

The distribution by sex shows that a greater proportion of females, that is 91.85% (428), live with relatives, being 12.80 percentage points more than males 79.05% (117). In living with family and friends, more males share housing, which is 3.38% (05), while females 2.58% (12). 14.19% (21) of males live by themselves, being 11.40 percentage points more than females 2.79% (13). Finally, in those who share a house with friends, it is 3.38% (05) of males and 2.79% (13) of females.

6.7.2 Presence of diseases in the family

Of the participants who live with family and/or friends (562), the results of the question on the presence of diseases in the family were as follows: 21.17% (119) of the surveyed population has a family member with some disease, comprising 15.12% (85) chronic diseases such as epilepsy, cancer, HIV, diabetes, among others; 5.34% (30) temporary diseases such as fractures, burns, infectious diseases or others that prevent them to work; 0.71% (04) have members in their family with chronic illnesses and temporary illnesses. On the other hand, 78.83% (443) do not have family members with illnesses.
6.7.3 Presence of disability in the family

Disability is understood as that permanent physical, mental, intellectual or sense difficulty that prevents the proper development of daily activities or the full exercise of rights. The results obtained from the survey to participants who live with a family (562) show that 6.94% (39) of the population with a family have a family member with any disability.

The distribution by type of disability shows that of the total of the participants who answered having relatives with any disability (39 people), 82.05% (32) state that such family member with disability present only one type of disability, such as: physical (19), intellectual (04), sensory (07), other disability (01) such as autism, and multiple disability (01); 10.26% (04) have two types of disability and 7.69% (03) have three types of disability.
6.7.4 Presence of a pregnant and/or lactating woman

The baseline survey included a question to find out about the presence of a pregnant and/or lactating women. In this regard, 22.15% (136) stated that they had the presence of women who were breastfeeding and/or pregnant women, of which 3.26% (20) were pregnant women, 18.73% (115) lactating women, 0.16% (01) pregnant and lactating women, while 77.85% (478) stated that they had no presence of pregnant women.

6.7.5 Presence of children ages 0 to 12 years

77.36% (475) of surveyed participants state that they have children ages 0 to 12 years, while 22.64% (139) state that they do not have children ages 0 to 12 years in their family.
Of the 475 respondents who state having children ages 0 to 12 years old, 49.47% (235) stated that they have a child within 0 and 12 years old in their family, 41.90% (199) have two children in their family, 5.90% (28) three children, 1.47% (07) four children, 0.42% (02) five children, 0.42% (02) six children, 0.21% (01) eight children, and 0.21% (01) eleven children.

The average number of children aged 0-12 per family is $1.66 \approx 2$.

**Graph No. 37**
*Presence of children ages 0 to 12 years old*

**Graph No. 38**
*Number of children per family*

### 6.7.6 Intention to enroll their school-age children in school

The surveyed population was asked about their intention to enroll their school-age children in the Peruvian educational system (children ages 3 to 17 years).

Regarding the education system by age: those who are 3 to 5 years old, normatively should be enrolled in initial education, which is the first level of Regular Basic Education (EBR) of the Peruvian system. Those in the 6 to 11-year-old age group should attend primary education, while those aged 12 to 17 should attend secondary education.

60.59% (372) state that they intend to enroll their school-age children in school, 5.21% (32) will not enroll their child in school this year, 34.20% (210) state not having school age children.
6.7.7 Presence of an elderly over 60 years old

The baseline survey results show that 11.73% (72) participants responded that they had elderly members in their families, while 88.27% (542) stated that they did not have elderly persons in their family.

Surveyed people were asked about the presence of elderly members in their family with comorbidity diseases, which is a term used to describe two or more disorders or diseases that occur in the same person, such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular, overweight, another chronic ailment.

Of the surveyed participants who answered having an elderly over 60 years of age in the family (72), 61.11% (44) had comorbidity diseases and 38.89% (28) did not have diseases.
6.8 Characteristics of the participant's housing

6.8.1 Housing type

A house is defined as a closed built place so that it can be inhabited by individuals or groups of people, a household or several households.

Regarding the housing in which the participants surveyed in the baseline live, 61.73% (379) are rooms within a family house, 26.06% (160) are apartments in buildings, 7.66% (47) are independent houses, that is, they have direct access to the street, 2.44% (15) in shelters, 1.95% (12) state to live in another type of housing (communal premises, commercial premises adapted for housing, garage, take care of a house or is a guardian), and finally 0.16% (01) live in a large multifamily house (quinta).¹

Graph No. 42
Type of housing

1 Translator’s note: *quinta* in Peru refers to an old overcrowded multifamily real-state with independent housings sharing common areas, which are located in poor or less-favored areas.
Regarding the gender variable, 60.73% (283) of the total females surveyed live in a room within a family home, 26.18% (122) in an apartment in a building, 8.58% (40) in an independent house, 1.93% (09) in a shelter, and 2.58% (12) live in a *quina*.

About males, of the total of males surveyed, 64.86% (96) live in rooms within a family house, 25.68% (38) live in an apartment, 4.73% (07) in an independent house, 4.05% (06) in a shelter, and finally 0.68% (01) live in a *quina*.

### 6.8.2 Housing tenure status

95.77% (588) of the surveyed population live in rented houses, 1.79% (11) live in borrowed houses, only 1.63% (10) have their own house, 0.49% (03) answered *other*, and 0.33% (02) live in a temporary home or shelter.

Regarding the gender variable, 95.49% of the females surveyed live in rented houses, 1.72% in borrowed houses, 1.93% in their own houses, 0.43 answered *other*, and 0.43% in a shelter or refuge. As for the males surveyed, 96.62% live in rented houses, 2.03% in borrowed homes, 0.68% in their own houses and finally 0.68% answered *other*.

#### Graph No. 43

**Housing tenure status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rented housing</th>
<th>Borrowed housing</th>
<th>Own home</th>
<th>If other, where?</th>
<th>Shelter / Refuge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.8.3 Housing Overcrowding Index

The survey found the number of people who sleep in a room, in order to determine the level of overcrowding in which the surveyed population lives.

Overcrowding is defined as the relationship between the number of people residing in a house and the number of rooms in the house (without considering bathroom, kitchen, garages, passageways). A house is overcrowded when there is more than 3 people living in a room.

The results show that 43.81% (269) of the surveyed population sleep in an overcrowded condition, that is, more than three people sleep in a room.
In this regard, the family shares a room with more than 3 people, while 56.19% (345) have an overcrowding index equal to or less than 3. It means that the population shares a room to sleep with one, two and three people as maximum.

**Graph No. 44**

**Housing overcrowding index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0.8-3</th>
<th>&gt;3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) I live in an overcrowded space</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) I don't live in an overcrowded space</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding the variable "feels is living in a reduced space", of the total number of people with an overcrowding index >3 (269), 77.32% (208) think that is living in a reduced space, while the 22.68% (61) think not to be living in a reduced space.

Regarding people with an overcrowding index equal to and/or less than 3 (345 people), 54.20% (187) state that they live in a reduced space, while 45.80% (158) do not think to be living a reduced space.

### 6.9 Access to basic services

Of the total of participants surveyed (614), 97.56% (599) state that they have all basic services (water, electricity and sewage), 1.78% (11) state that they have water and electricity services, 0.33% (02) only electricity service, and finally 0.33% (02) has water and sewage service.

**Graph No. 45**

**Access to basic services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) Electricity</th>
<th>d) Electricity and water</th>
<th>g) All services</th>
<th>b. Male</th>
<th>a. Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f) Water and sewage</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Electricity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Electricity and water</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.10 Characteristics of access to communications

6.10.1 Internet access

The results of the baseline survey show that, of participants enrolled in the livelihood component, 91.21% (560) have access to the internet, while 8.79% (54) do not have access to Internet.

Graph No. 46
Internet access

Regarding the gender variable, 91.22% (135) of all males have access to the internet, while 91.20% (425) of all females have internet access.

Of the population that accesses the internet (560), 62.86% (352) access the service through cell phone data recharges, 19.82% (111) access the internet service through open signal Wi-Fi, 14.64% (82) state that they have fixed internet through a contract, 2.50% (14) state that they access the internet service by other means, such as paying a fee to the owner of the house or a neighbor so that they can access to the service, and finally 0.18% (01) have access to the service through the rental of internet booths.

Graph No. 47
Means to access the internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means to Access the Internet</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Cell phone mega recharges</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Open signal WiFi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Hired fixed internet</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Other</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Internet booth rental</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.10.2 Access to mobile phone service

6.10.2.1 Communication channel

95.60% (587) of the surveyed participants state that they communicate through cell phones and WhatsApp, 3.26% (20) only cell phones (calls), and 1.14% (07) only WhatsApp.

![Graph No. 48 Communication channel](attachment:image)

95.60% (587) of the surveyed participants state that they communicate through cell phones and WhatsApp, 3.26% (20) only cell phones (calls), and 1.14% (07) only WhatsApp.

6.10.2.2 Mobile telephone operator

Of the total of participants surveyed, 43.81% (269) prefer Bitel telephone operator, 24.43% (150) Movistar, 17.92% (110) Entel, 13.68% (84) Claro, and lastly 0.16% (01) Flas Mobile.

![Graph No. 49 Mobile telephone operator](attachment:image)

Regarding the variable of cell phone plan type, 70.36% (432) are prepaid, 40.72 percentage points higher than the 29.64% post-paid (182).
6.10.3 Access to information technology

Regarding access to technology by the participants surveyed, 83.39% (512) state that they have access to technology through only “Smartphone”, 5.86% (36) through a laptop or computer or tablet, 10.59% (65) use Smartphone and Laptop or Computer or Tablet, and lastly 0.16% (01) access technology through an internet booth.

6.11 Education level and use of technical tools

6.11.1 Microsoft Office command level

Regarding Microsoft Office command, 58.47% (359) of the surveyed population state having command of Microsoft Office at a basic level, 25.57% (157) at intermediate level, 6.51% (40) master Microsoft Office at an advanced level, while 9.45% (58) state that they do not have knowledge of Microsoft Office.
The distribution by sex shows 62.84% (93) of males with a basic level in Microsoft Office, 5.76 percentage points higher than females, which is 57.08% (266).

Also, it is seen that intermediate-advanced command in office is higher in males in percentage terms with 32.43% (48). Regarding females, it is 31.97% (149) that have intermediate-advanced command of Microsoft Office.

### 6.1.1.2 Education level

The results of the baseline survey show that 64.01% (393) of the surveyed population has higher education (39.74% (244) with completed university / technical studies, 17.59% (108) has not completed higher education and 6.68 % (41) has completed higher education and postgraduate education. On the other hand, 20.03% (123) of the surveyed population has a complete secondary education or baccalaureate. Finally, 15.96% (98) has not completed their basic education, among which 15.64% (96) has not completed secondary education, 0.16% (01) has completed primary education and 0.16% (01) has not completed primary education.
6.11.3 Having a professional title

Of the total of respondents with higher education (285), at being asked if they had a university and/or technical professional degree, they answered that 95.44% (272) have a professional degree, of which 65.26% (186) state to have a university degree, 27.37% (78) state that they have a technical degree, 2.81% (08) state that they have a university and technical degree, and finally 4.56% (13) state that they do not have a professional degree.

Chart 54
Having a professional title

6.11.4 Recognition of professional title

Of the total participants who have a professional title (272), 267 are of Venezuelan nationality. This latter population was consulted about the recognition of their professional title. They answered as follows: 7.12% (19) carried out the procedure for the recognition of their professional degree, (5.62% (15) obtained the recognition of their university degree, 1.12% (03) obtained the recognition of their technical degree, 0.37% (01) obtained the recognition of their university and technical degree) and 92.88% (248) have not carried out the procedure for recognition of their professional title.

Graph No. 55
Recognition of professional title
6.12 Participant's work characteristics

6.12.1 Occupation

The results of the baseline survey show that 47.88% (294) have self-employment as their main occupation, 15.47% (95) are housewives, 14.01% (86) are engaged in informal employment (dependent workers without access to social benefits), 10.59% (65) have an occasional job (they work a few days a week), 9.28% (57) are unemployed, 2.44% (15) have a formal job (they have access to social benefits), and finally 0.33% (02) stated as other.

6.12.2 Time spent on dependent work

From all the respondents, 166 individuals are those who have a dependent job, meaning that they spend hours working as dependent workers (formal, informal and occasional employment).

It is seen that 51.20% (85) work 5 to 6 days a week, 30.72% (51) work 3 to 4 days a week, 9.04% (15) work 7 days a week, 9.04% (15) work 1 to 2 days a week.
Regarding daily hours dedicated to dependent work, 58.43% (97) work more than 8 hours a day, of which 51.55% (50) work 5 to 6 days a week, 30.93% (30) of 3 to 4 days a week, 9.28% (9) work 1 to 2 days a week, and 8.25% (8) work 7 days a week.

6.13 Technical skill or trade

Regarding the variable "technical skill", 85.18% (523) have a technical skill that enable them to reinforce the managing of their entrepreneurship, while 14.82% (91) do not have technical skills.

The distribution by sex shows that 84.76% (395) of the total females surveyed have a technical skills, while 86.49% (128) of males have a technical skill.
6.14 Entrepreneurship experience

6.14.1 Entrepreneurship experience in Peru and Venezuela

For the population of Venezuelan nationality and dual nationality (595), the variables of experience in entrepreneurship in Peru and Venezuela were crossed, to find out how many people had business experience in Venezuela and have currently or had experience in entrepreneurship in Peru. The results show that 52.61% (313) of the total respondents state that they have experience in entrepreneurship in both countries, 33.78% (201) have experience only in Peru and 11.43% (68) only in Venezuela. While 2.18% (13) do not have entrepreneurial experience in either country but have technical skills to undertake.

Graph No. 59
Entrepreneurship experience in Venezuela and Peru

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Has entrepreneurship experience in Peru</th>
<th>Has entrepreneurship experience in Venezuela</th>
<th>Has entrepreneurship experience in Peru</th>
<th>Has entrepreneurship experience in Venezuela</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Has entrepreneurship experience in Peru</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) No entrepreneurship experience in Peru</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.14.2 Experience in entrepreneurship in Venezuela

Regarding participants of Venezuelan nationality, the results show that 64.03% (381) have experience in entrepreneurship in Venezuela and 35.97% (214) have no experience in entrepreneurship in Venezuela.

Graph No. 60
Experience in entrepreneurship in Venezuela

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Has entrepreneurship experience in Venezuela</th>
<th>Has entrepreneurship experience in Venezuela</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.14.2.1 Categories of business undertaken in Venezuela

According to the categories of businesses undertaken in Venezuela, of the total number of participants who stated to have experience in entrepreneurship (381), 38.58% (147) were engaged in retail trade in their country, 31.50% (120) in the category of restaurants/fast-food/pastry/gastronomy, 15.49% (59) in specialized professional or technical services, 9.45% (36) in beauty services, 2.62% (10) in textiles and dressmaking, 1.31% (05) in agriculture, and finally 1.05% (04) in transportation and warehousing.

Graph No. 61
Types of entrepreneurship in Venezuela

6.14.3 Entrepreneurship experience in Peru

To the question *Do you have, or have you had any entrepreneurial experience in Peru?* 86.81% (533) surveyed participants report having experience in entrepreneurship in Peru, while 13.19% (81) stated not having experience in entrepreneurship.

Graph No. 62
Entrepreneurship experience in Peru
Considering the nationality variable: 83.71% (514) Venezuelan participants have experience in entrepreneurship in Peru (510 with Venezuelan nationality and 04 with dual nationality: Venezuelan and Peruvian), and the 19 participants of Peruvian nationality have experience in entrepreneurship.

### 6.14.3.1 Status of entrepreneurship

Of the 533 respondents who state they have experience in entrepreneurship in Peru, 48.78% (260) are currently operating their business, which is less in percentage points compared to people who state that they are not operating their entrepreneurship currently 51.22% (273).

**Graph No. 63**

**Status of entrepreneurship**

- Reason why the business venture is not operative

The 273 respondents with no operative or closed business and undertaking were asked the reason for the closure of their businesses. 49.82% (136) answered that the pandemic was the cause of the closure of their business, 30.04% (82) due to lack of financial resources, 6.23% (17) got employed and finally 13.92% (38) state other reasons.

**Graph No. 64**

**Reason for closing a business or undertaking**
6.14.3.2 Business categorization in Peru

According to the categories of businesses undertaken in Peru, of the total number of participants who stated to have experience in entrepreneurship in Peru, which is 533 respondents, 52.91% (282) are dedicated to the category of restaurants/fast food/pastry/gastronomy, 22.70% (121) to retail trade, 10.13% (54) third-party professional services, 9.19% (49) beauty services, 4.32% (23) textiles and dressmaking, 0.56% (3) transportation and warehousing, and finally 0.19% (1) to agriculture.

Graph No. 65
Business categorization in Peru

6.14.3.3 Days and Hours dedicated to entrepreneurship

The 533 respondents who stated having entrepreneurial experience in Peru were asked about the days and hours per week that they dedicate to their entrepreneurship.

The results show that 44.28% (236) work 5 to 6 days a week, 32.65% (174) work 7 days a week, 16.89% (90) work 3 to 4 days a week, 6.19% (33) work 1 to 2 days a week.
Regarding distribution by daily hours dedicated to their entrepreneurship, of the 261 who work more than 5 to 8 hours a day, 44.83% (117) work 5 to 6 days a week, 34.10% (89) work 7 days a week, 16.48% (43) work 3 to 4 days a week, 4.60% (12) work 1 to 2 days a week.

**6.14.3.4 Location of the business or undertaking**

Of the 533 respondents who stated that they have an enterprise in Peru, 42.59% (227) state that the location of their business is on a public road or street, 20.64% (110) state that they have a place in their home, 12.57% (67) carry out online sales, not having a physical sales place, 9.76% (52) on a public road with a physical booth, 6.00% (32) rented premises, 5.07% (27) other, 3.00% (16) own premises other than home or house, 0.38% (02) loaned premises.
6.14.3.5 Intention for hiring staff for their venture or business in Peru

Participants who stated to have entrepreneurship (533), were consulted about their intention to hire staff for their entrepreneurship or business in the next 3 months. 18.20% (97) state that they intend to hire staff to support the attention of their business, while 81.80% (436) state that they would not hire staff.

6.14.3.6 Aspiration to formalize their business

Of the participants with experience in entrepreneurship in Peru, 78.05% (416) aspire to formalize their business or undertakings, which is higher than the total number of people who do not intend to formalize their business, 21.95% (117).
6.15 Income from the business venture

Of the total population surveyed, 91.53% (562) state that they have an income from their enterprise that is less than or equal to PEN 930.00, while 8.47% (52) state that the previous month they obtained an income higher than PEN 930.00. The average income of the surveyed population is PEN 277.01.

6.16 Expenses from the venture

Regarding the expenses from their undertaking, 97.72% (600) had expenses lower or equal to PEN 930 and 2.28% (14) had expenses higher than PEN 930.00 the previous months. The average expense of the surveyed population is PEN 158.22.
6.17 Net income

Regarding net income, 30.94% (190) have net income higher than zero and 69.06% (424) have net income less than zero. The average net income is PEN 118.79.

6.18 Previous knowledge of the participant applied to their undertaking

6.18.1 Have you made a family budget before the trainings?

The baseline survey had question on previous knowledge, such as: Have you made a family budget before the trainings? 53.09% (326) answered that they did not make
a family budget previously, which is 6.18 percentage points more than those who answered that they did make a family budget 46.91% (288).

**Graph No. 73**
Knowledge of use of the family budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Male</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Female</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.18.2 Have you used to record your income and expenditure before the trainings?

55.70% (342) responded that they did not register income and expenses, which is a higher percentage compared to those who answered that they did record their income and expenses 44.30% (272).

**Graph No. 74**
Knowledge on income and expenditure records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Male</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Female</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.18.3 Where do you keep your income and expenditure account records?

Of the surveyed population that responded to keep income and expenditure account records (272), 80.15% (218) stated that they keep the record in a notebook, 7.72% (21)
in Excel sheets, 4.41% (12) in cell phone notes, 1.10% (03) in an accounting book, and finally 2.94% (08) choose the option other and 3.68 (10) did not respond.

**Graph No. 75**
*Where do you keep your income and expenditure account records?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Excel spreadsheets</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Notebook</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Accounting book</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Other. Which one?</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Cell phone notes</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOES NOT RESPOND</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.18.4 Have you ever prepared a business model for your business venture before the trainings?

The baseline survey shows that 73.13% (449) state not to have prepared a business model for their business venture, which is higher than those who stated to have prepared a business model 26.55% (163). Also, 0.33% (02) did not respond.

**Graph No. 76**
*Have you prepared a business model?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not respond</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.18.5 Do you save?

Of the total of surveyed participants, 25.90% (159) state that they save, 40.72% (250) save sometimes, while 33.39% (205) state not to save.
6.18.6  Can you define yourself as an entrepreneur?

Almost the total of surveyed participants responded that they can define themselves as an entrepreneur 99.19% (609), while only five people stated that they cannot (0.81%).
VII. CONCLUSIONS

The Livelihoods Baseline survey applied during the months of March and April to 614 participants of the second and third training class (of which 75.90% are female and 24.10% male) show that the most relevant results are:

- Regarding immigration status (595 participants with Venezuelan nationality), 86.89% (517) of the total respondents have a regular immigration status, 4.71% (28) answered having another type of document (Andean letter, Peruvian ID due to dual nationality, etc.), 6.72% (40) state that they only have a passport, 1.68% (10) answered that they have not yet regularized their immigration status.

- 64.01% (393) of the surveyed population have higher education (39.74% have completed university/technical studies, 17.59% have incomplete higher education and 6.68% have completed higher/postgraduate education). On the other hand, 20.03% (123) of the surveyed population have completed secondary or high school education, and 15.96% (98) have not completed their basic education (15.64% has not completed secondary education, 0.16% has completed primary education and 0.16% has not completed primary education). It should be noted that that this 15.96% would be at a disadvantage in comparison to the 84.04% who has completed secondary and/or higher education.

- Regarding the Venezuelan population (595), 52.61% (313) of the total respondents state that they have entrepreneurial experience in Peru and Venezuela. 33.78% (201) have experience only in Peru and 11.43% (68) only in Venezuela. While 2.18% (13) do not have entrepreneurial experience in neither of the countries but have technical skills to undertake. As for the participants of Peruvian nationality (19), all have previous experience in entrepreneurship.

- 91.53% (562) state that they have an income from their business lower and equal to PEN 930, while 8.47% (52) state that they obtained an income higher than PEN 930 soles the previous months. The average income of the surveyed population is PEN 277.01 soles per month. This amount could be explained by the quarantine decreed by the Peruvian state in February, which made that some economic activities of entrepreneurs could not be carried out.

- Regarding net income or profit, 30.94% (190) have net income, while 69.06% (424) do not have net income, as due to the pandemic they closed their businesses. Regarding the total number of respondents who were having a current business or undertakings, the average net income is PEN 118.79 soles. The impact of the Livelihoods component will be seen in the improvement of the net income of 69.06% that states not to have profits from their businesses.
VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is recommended to guide the participant on the procedures to follow to regularize their immigration status in the country. This way, they can access social benefits as a regular migrant, and could be able also to formalize his/her entrepreneurship or business (6.72% (40) of the participants have only a passport, 1.68% (10) answered that they have not yet regularized their immigration status).

- Provide personalized technical assistance to participants with a lower education level and promote the strengthening of their basic capacities to improve their undertakings (15.96% of the total population surveyed does not have a baccalaureate or higher education).

- Strengthen and/or promote facilities and strategies for the participants can access to internet service for their participation in virtual trainings. 8.79% (54) of the total participants surveyed do not have access to internet. Of the participants who stated to have with access to internet, (560), 85.36% (478) access through mobile data recharges, open signal Wi-Fi or rented internet booths).

- Develop training strategies considering the limited access to technologies by the participants. Most of them have only a Smartphone 83.39% (512). And 0.16% (01) have to rent an internet booth.

- It is recommended to take into account the results obtained in this Livelihoods baseline survey applied to the second and third training class, so that this could serve as a starting point to measure the progress and/or improvement of the expected outcomes at the end of the intervention.