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# Country Sheet Peru





# HI Team and intervention areas

HI Peru, in the Latin America Program, has 8 staff members.

Peru





# General data of the country

## a) General Data

DATA	Peru	Bolivia	Belgium
Population	34	12.2	11.7
IHDI	0.635	0.549	0.874
Gender-related Development Index	0.95	0.964	0.74
Maternal Mortality	69	161	5
GINI Index	40.2	40.9	26
Population within UNHCR mandate	2.138.927	20.188	195.883
INFORM Index	4.8	4	1.7
Fragile State Index	73.1	70.7	31.4
Population covered by at least one social protection benefit (%)	29.3	60.2	100
Net official development assistance received (millions)	303.6	505.4	0

## b) Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Mine Ban Treaty	Ratified on 17/06/1998
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Ratified on 26/09/2012
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified on 30/01/2008

## c) Geopolitical analysis

### 1. Social/cultural/demographic elements



Peru is a very heterogeneous country, with a varied geography and great socio-economic and ethnic inequalities. In spite of being considered an upper middle-income country, the high levels of inequality are due to structural causes, registering severe problems of social exclusion, discrimination and poverty. After a prolonged economic crisis that led to hyperinflation and generalized recession, neo-liberal economic policies were applied in Peru that drastically reduced the presence of the state and the social sector, encouraged private investment by reducing all types of regulations and rights, and led millions of people to try to survive through various forms of precarious work and self-employment. In the last decade, on average, the economy has grown by about 6.6% per year.

According to UNDP statistics, Peru and Ecuador are countries with high human development, while Bolivia and Paraguay maintain medium human development.

## 2. Political context

Peru, in line with most of its neighbours, was governed during the 1970s by a military dictatorship (1968-1980). However, the return of free elections did not imply a pacification of social relations. In fact, in 1980, a Maoist guerrilla group (Sendero Luminoso) took up arms. This was followed by years of terror during which this guerrilla group was responsible for exactions and massacres of thousands of peasants and attacks in Lima. The response of the armed forces is equally violent. Alberto Fujimori came to power in 1990 and remained in power until 2000. In addition to his neoliberal economic policies, his mandate is characterized by a great repression of the guerrilla (especially by stimulating, as in Colombia, self-defence groups, a kind of paramilitary structure). Although the conflict, that left more than 70,000 dead in the Fujimori decade, is considered almost pacified - punctual terrorist acts are still taking place today - the president has been accused of serious human rights violations. After his exile, he was succeeded by Alejandro Toledo, the first democratically elected indigenous president.



# Summary of HI presence in the country

Peru opened its interventions in 2018 and joined the HI Regional Program for Latin America in 2020.

The first HI project in Peru started in 2018, placing Lima as the center of the Regional Inclusive Disaster Risk Management Program involving six countries in the region, including Colombia. A second project was launched mid-2020 to assist vulnerable Venezuelan migrants and host communities, with a strong focus on Inclusive Humanitarian Action.

HI Peru has been managing four projects, financed by USAID/BHA & ECHO, including one new intervention zone in Iquitos, Loreto (Amazon region).

Between July and August 2022, 3 projects have been completed and the project to assist the migrant population continued until May 2023. Within the framework of the new Regional Strategy 2020-2024, new sectors could be addressed by HI in Peru, in socio-economic development and/or health.



# Overview of ongoing projects

Sectors where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

Project title & main sector(s) of intervention	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Partner(s)	Location	Project start and end date	Donors who finance the project
<p><b>Fortalecimiento para el acceso a los servicios de salud para la población migrante, refugiada y de acogida en situación de mayor vulnerabilidad -</b> Strengthening access to health services for the most vulnerable migrant, refugee and host population.</p> <p>Mental and Psychosocial Support, Functional and Physical Rehabilitation, Sexual and Reproductive Health</p>	<p><b>Mental health and psychosocial assistance:</b> *150 people receive mental health care through psychosocial, individual and group support, as well as psychiatry.</p> <p><b>Physical and functional rehabilitation:</b> * 80 people access rehabilitation services * 40 health professionals from the prioritized districts receive training in physiotherapy methodologies</p> <p><b>Guidance and Assistance for Access to Health Services:</b> *550 people receive information</p> <p><b>Access and information on sexual and reproductive health promotion:</b> * 150 people served with information sessions and workshops</p>	<p>950 Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Venezuelan-based social organizations in Peru: *Banderas Sin Fronteras * Asociación por Poblaciones Vulnerables * Pasos Firmes * Asociación Gran Mujer Amate y Valórate</p> <p>District Municipalities: Villa El Salvador, Independencia</p>	<p>Metropolitan Lima: Districts of Villa El Salvador, Villa María del Triundo, Barranco, Ate, San Martín de Porras, Independencia and Comas.</p>	<p>08.2023 – 02.2024</p>	<p>GIZ (German Cooperation)</p>



## Donors

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