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Country card

Peru





# HI Team and intervention areas

HI PERU, in the Latin America Program, has 13 staff members.



Peru





# General data of the country

## a. General Data

DATA	Peru	Bolivia	Belgium
Population	33.5	11.8	11.5
IHDI	0.78	0.72	0.93
Gender-related Development Index	0.957	0.945	0.974
Maternal Mortality	88	155	5
GINI Index	42.8	42.2	27.4
Population within UNHCR mandate	2.529	810	42.168
INFORM Index	4.7	4.2	1.9
Fragile State Index	67.63	74.97	27.10
Public social protection	5.5	10.2	29.2
Net official development assistance received	629.6	1116.1	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 was 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 has just joined the new HI Latin America Regional Programme since 2020, while remaining under a common managerial management with Bolivia. The first HI project in Peru started in 2018, with Lima now being the hub for the Regional Inclusive Disaster Risk Management Program (GIRD) 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. Up to date HI Peru is managing 4 projects financed by USAID/BHA & ECHO including one new intervention zone in Iquitos, Loreto (amazon region). 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

Main sectors of intervention and project title	Objective of project in the sector	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Final Beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates of beginning and end of the project and Donors
<p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction &amp; Climate Change Adaptation</b></p> <p><i>Inclusive Disaster Risk Management in Natural Disaster Prone Areas: an Innovative Approach to Including Most at Risk Groups</i></p>	<p>Increase protection and resilience of most-at-risk groups including persons with disabilities, women, older people and indigenous people, before, during and after natural disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 pilot projects implemented in Peru and Paraguay.</li> <li>• Capacity building of National Disaster Risk Management Offices on protection and inclusion approaches.</li> <li>• Training of Trainers on preparedness and response to disaster.</li> <li>• Design and dissemination of friendly and accessible Information, Education and Communication tools related to inclusion and protection in Disaster Risk Reduction.</li> </ul>	<p>42 people from intergovernmental institutions, regional networks, national and sub-national governmental bodies, disabled people organizations, older people's representations, indigenous organizations and women's representations from national and regional levels and communities.</p>	<p>650 people from intergovernmental institutions, regional networks, national and sub-national governmental bodies, disabled People organizations (100), older people's representations (32), indigenous organizations (65) and women's representations (325).</p>	<p>UNDRR, ECHO LAC, RIADIS, RED GIRDD-LAC, GNDR, RIADIS, ONG Inclusiva, Practical Action Perú, ASB, CBM, RED CROSS, INDECI, MCLCP, CODIP, Kipu Llaxta, Asociación Mano a Mano</p>	<p>Peru, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua</p>	<p>10.2017 – 12.2021</p> <p><b>USAID</b></p>



<p>BHA Extension activities: Pandemic Mitigation – B Safe Bolivia</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection, mental health and psychosocial support and livelihood activities for vulnerable persons with disabilities to reduce risks associated with the pandemic COVID-19.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacities of health professionals and humanitarian partners for more inclusive risk management and response to the specific needs of persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>	<p>4,645 people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,600 people for ongoing activities</li> <li>• 3,045 people for pandemic mitigation needs activities: 2,767 women and 1,878 men.</li> </ul>			<p>Perú Colombia</p>	<p>08-12.2021  <b>BHA</b></p>
<p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction &amp; Climate Change Adaptation</b>  Preparacion Inclusiva, Respuesta Efectiva</p>	<p>Strengthening of community systems for disaster preparedness and protection, with an inclusive and gender approach, of urban indigenous and mestizo communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community diagnostic</li> <li>• Community Plans</li> <li>• Family Plans</li> <li>• Repair of electrical systems in 50 homes.</li> <li>• Formation and equipment of Committees and Brigades.</li> <li>• Promote the development of a methodology and tool</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 community plans</li> <li>• 30 organization</li> <li>• 2,300 people</li> <li>• 280 trained authorities</li> <li>• 50 homes benefited from electrical repairs</li> <li>• 90 brigades trained</li> </ul>	<p>71,005 people benefiting from district plans</p>	<p>Plan International, COOPI</p>	<p>San Juan Bautista, Belén, Iquitos (Loreto)</p>	<p>05.2021 – 07.2022  <b>ECHO</b></p>



		<p>to understand social vulnerability considering populations with disabilities, women and youth, gathering field experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improvement of roads and access to communities.</li><li>• Training of public and private actors in protection, gender and inclusion issues.</li><li>• Training of Trainers.</li><li>• Strengthen the protection and gender perspective at the national level.</li></ul>					
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<p><b>Inclusive Humanitarian Assistance</b></p> <p>Integrated Protection Assistance Program for Venezuelan mixed migration flows in South America and vulnerable population living in Venezuela, Peru and Colombia. Phase II</p>	<p>Improving access to services for refugees, migrants and vulnerable Venezuelans while providing humanitarian protection and health assistance to fill gaps as required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual Protection Assistance.</li> <li>• Training and technical support for humanitarian organizations to ensure the inclusion of People with Disabilities and other groups at risk of discrimination.</li> <li>• Production of briefing notes disability inclusion in the humanitarian response.</li> <li>• Food &amp; hygiene kit/materials distribution</li> <li>• Information dissemination and data collection</li> <li>• Health: Mental Health and Psychological Support and physical and functional rehabilitation (including provision of assistive devices) for Persons with Disabilities and people with psychosocial distress.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual protection assistance: 195 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Training and technical support: 75 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Food and hygiene kits: 2,075</li> <li>• Health: 230 beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual protection assistance: 540 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Training and technical support: 75 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Food and hygiene kits: 2,075</li> <li>• Health: 690</li> </ul>	<p>DRC</p>	<p>Peru, Lima</p>	<p>03.2021 – 03.2022</p> <p><b>ECHO</b></p>
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## Donors

USAID/BHA



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