

LIMA (regional)

COVERING: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru



The delegation in Lima opened in 1984, becoming a regional delegation in 2003. The ICRC visits detainees, addresses the issue of missing persons and monitors the humanitarian situation along the Ecuadorean border with Colombia. It seeks to respond to needs arising from armed conflict/other situations of violence and helps the region's National Societies reinforce their capacities to do the same. It assists security forces in integrating human rights norms applicable to the use of force into their doctrine, training and operations, and the armed forces in doing the same with IHL. It promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation.

KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS

In 2014:

- ▶ after ICRC reminders, the Peruvian armed forces decreased their occupation of civilian infrastructure in the Apurímac-Ene y Mantaro Valley (VRAEM) and established a system to reduce the warning shots they fired
- ▶ health staff in the VRAEM and students and teachers in violence-affected border areas of northern Ecuador learnt safe practices and self-protective measures
- ▶ the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations drafted a protocol to address the needs of minors and their adult relatives who had left camps run by the militarized Communist Party of Peru (PCP-M)
- ▶ penitentiary staff in the region added to their knowledge of good practices in prison management, and future instructors in Ecuador and Peru were trained to pass such information on to their colleagues
- ▶ the region's armed/police forces strengthened their ability to ensure that officers understood and respected IHL and other applicable norms – notably, Bolivian and Ecuadorean forces finalized their IHL handbooks

EXPENDITURE (in KCHF)

Protection	2,514
Assistance	255
Prevention	2,622
Cooperation with National Societies	205
General	-
Total	5,595

of which: Overheads 341

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	96%
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PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	5
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	44

YEARLY RESULTS

Level of achievement of ICRC yearly objectives/plans of action

HIGH

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
Red Cross messages (RCMs)	
RCMs collected	4
RCMs distributed	5
Phone calls facilitated between family members	5
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)	
ICRC visits	
Detainees visited	10,262
Detainees visited and monitored individually	272
Number of visits carried out	52
Number of places of detention visited	25
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	3
RCMs distributed	3

ASSISTANCE	2014 Targets (up to)	Achieved
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	90
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	250
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	30
Cash	Beneficiaries	619
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	30
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries	2
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,400
		2,155
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Physical rehabilitation		
Patients receiving services	Patients	20

CONTEXT

In Peru, armed confrontations continued to take place between government troops and the militarized Communist Party of Peru (PCP-M) in the Apurímac-Ene y Mantaro Valley (VRAEM). Joint police/military operations against drugs-related activities increased. This led to casualties, arrests and damage to infrastructure; residents had limited access to essential goods and services, such as water, education and health care. Protests and their accompanying violence reportedly decreased, as the Peruvian government sought to address people's socio-economic concerns.

Communities in northern Ecuador, particularly along the Putumayo and San Miguel rivers, continued experiencing the spillover consequences of the non-international armed conflict in Colombia. Skirmishes between the Ecuadorian armed forces and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP) continued.

As the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter Bolivia) focused on preparing for its general elections, which took place in October, some humanitarian issues were left unanswered.

Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru maintained multilateral relations with other Latin American States through regional bodies such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR); Bolivia and Ecuador also did so through the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA).

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Lima regional delegation continued to focus on helping alleviate the consequences of the violence in Peru's VRAEM region and of the spillover effects of the Colombian conflict into border areas of Ecuador.

In Peru, the ICRC reminded the authorities and other actors, including the military, of the need to address civilians' concerns, such as the inaccessibility of essential services. The national authorities took steps to address these issues: for instance, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MoWVP) drafted a protocol to address the needs of minors and their relatives who had been rescued from or left PCP-M camps.

Likewise, the ICRC pursued discussions with the Ecuadorian authorities on the conditions of those living along the country's violence-affected border areas, providing them with feedback on the issues the organization identified there and on the need to update military procedures.

In Peru, assistance activities were undertaken to help improve the conditions of those who were most vulnerable. In the VRAEM, these included repairs to the water supply infrastructure and improvements to school facilities in the Ayacucho and Junín regions, and funding for the construction of a pedestrian bridge in the Mazángaro valley. Donations of food and household/hygiene items or vouchers helped some victims of violence in Ecuador and Peru meet their most urgent needs.

The ICRC provided training for health staff in the VRAEM and for students and teachers in Ecuador's Esmeraldas province on the self-protection mechanisms they could adopt, given the dangers they faced. Health staff manning posts in the VRAEM also learnt more about promoting healthy/hygienic practices in their communities.

In Peru, the ICRC maintained coordination with the authorities and civil society actors to strengthen efforts to clarify the fate of people who had gone missing during the 1980-2000 non-international armed conflict, address their families' needs and enhance State forensic capacities. It also encouraged the Bolivian and Ecuadorian authorities to incorporate human remains management and family-links services in their countries' risk management programmes.

ICRC delegates visited detainees in the three countries to monitor their treatment and living conditions and provided the authorities with confidential recommendations in this respect. Detainees in Bolivia and Peru were helped to stay in contact with their families, and particularly vulnerable detainees received some material assistance. In Peru, the ICRC started to work with the authorities in tackling overcrowding and prolonged pre-trial detention, taking account of the link between the two problems. The authorities in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru drew on ICRC support to train penitentiary staff in effective prison management.

Training sessions, presentations and dialogue – involving the region's key political authorities, military/police commands, educational institutions, and bodies such as UNASUR – contributed to furthering their understanding of IHL and internationally recognized standards on the use of force, and helped them update/strengthen their training tools and protocols. Coordination with the region's national IHL committees and engagement with the media reinforced these activities.

Targeted communication activities raised public awareness of key humanitarian concerns, such as the issue of missing people.

Cooperation with Movement partners helped facilitate the humanitarian responses implemented in the three countries. Moreover, the Bolivian Red Cross, Ecuadorian Red Cross and Peruvian Red Cross drew on Movement assistance, which helped them strengthen their emergency-response capacities, particularly in the areas of family-links services and the Safer Access Framework.

CIVILIANS

Armed forces reduce their occupation of civilian infrastructure in the VRAEM

People in conflict/violence-affected communities explained their concerns to ICRC staff, particularly in relation to the conduct of hostilities, how they were affected by the violence and their access to basic services. The ICRC discussed these issues with the military, police and political authorities, and followed up on recommendations. After ICRC reminders, the armed forces reduced their occupation of civilian infrastructure in the VRAEM and established a system to decrease the warning shots they fired.

Dialogue with the Peruvian authorities focused on encouraging them to adopt a holistic response to the needs of people who had either left PCP-M camps or had been rescued from them, and to facilitate access to basic services in the VRAEM. The MoWVP drafted a protocol for addressing these needs; however the protocol covered only minors and their adult relatives who had either left PCP-M camps or had been rescued from them – leaving out adults who had left the camps without minor relatives and others affected by the violence in the VRAEM.

In Ecuador, the ICRC shared with high-level officials the humanitarian problems it had identified at the border with Colombia and urged them to address these issues (see *Actors of influence*).

Violence-affected people learn self-protection mechanisms

With ICRC support, the Peruvian Health Ministry tackled the findings of a 2013 evaluation of the security and working conditions of health staff in the VRAEM. It created a working group to draft material on health staff's rights and responsibilities, measures for self-protection and the proper use of the emblem by health workers and on vehicles/buildings. At 11 workshops on promoting safe health care, 288 health staff shared their experiences and learnt to mitigate the risks to themselves.

In Ecuador's violence-stricken Esmeraldas province, 349 students and 67 teachers discussed how they could protect themselves from violence; at risk-education sessions, 70 people from the VRAEM learnt about safe practices in weapon-contaminated areas.

Isolated communities in the VRAEM gain better access to essential services

In the Ayacucho and Junín regions, 1,110 people from two communities acquired a reliable source of clean water after the communities constructed water-supply facilities with ICRC funding. Washrooms were built and classrooms refurbished at seven schools, benefiting 367 students.

In the Mazángaro valley, some 480 people from six isolated communities gained better access to their fields and a health facility and faced less difficulty in transporting food, because of the ICRC-supported construction of a pedestrian bridge.

Around 200 staff at 41 health posts serving 41,000 people throughout the VRAEM were better equipped to promote healthy/hygienic habits after ICRC training.

Especially vulnerable people received some direct assistance – such as food, essential household/hygiene items, or cash/vouchers with which these supplies could be purchased. Among these beneficiaries

were people who had been rescued from or left PCP-M camps, wounded civilians, IDPs, orphans, people at the Colombia-Ecuador border, and, at the request of the Peruvian Foreign Affairs Ministry, Iraqi and Syrian refugees.

A preliminary evaluation of the cacao livelihood project, which concluded in 2013 and aimed at improving employment prospects for two communities in Ecuador's Sucumbíos province, found that the results were mixed: some households began cultivating their plants, but others had difficulty in doing so. These findings guided the design of a comprehensive evaluation set for 2015 and the planning of future activities.

Disabled people in Bolivia fitted with mobility aids

In the VRAEM, seventy military doctors and ten doctors from the Health Ministry enriched their knowledge of weapon-wound treatment, with the help of ICRC training.

In Bolivia, 29 destitute people with disabilities were fitted with prosthetic/orthotic devices through the Bolivian Institute for Rehabilitation, in coordination with the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled. The teams responsible for selecting these patients attended training courses to help them carry out their duties. The ICRC visited a number of people in hospital, including police officers wounded during situations of violence. Planned first-aid training for local organizations was cancelled after unsuccessful attempts to raise interest in these activities.

Hundreds of relatives of missing persons travel to exhumation sites to identify remains

The three countries' authorities were encouraged by the ICRC and their respective National Societies to step up efforts to ascertain the fate of missing people, and to incorporate human remains management and family-links services in their national risk management programmes. In Peru, the authorities were urged to address the issue

CIVILIANS	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	PERU
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			
RCMs collected			4
RCMs distributed	1		4
Phone calls facilitated between family members			5
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		9	
<i>of whom women</i>		1	
<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance - girls</i>		2	
<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance - boys</i>		1	
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		12	
<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance - girls</i>		1	
<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance - boys</i>		1	
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		1	

CIVILIANS	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	PERU
Economic security, water and habitat			
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	27	63
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	30	
Cash	Beneficiaries	19	590
Vouchers	Beneficiaries		30
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries	2	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	2,155	

of people who had gone missing during the 1980-2000 conflict (see *Actors of influence*). Bolivian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian forensic experts attended national/international courses.

The Legal Medicine Institute in Peru and, to a lesser extent, the National Institute of Forensic Medicine in Bolivia received technical assistance for strengthening their human remains management capacities. Maintenance work was carried out on the La Paz morgue in Bolivia.

With ICRC assistance, an NGO in Peru helped the authorities streamline their reparations policy for the relatives of missing persons. A families' association in Ayacucho worked with the ICRC to improve its management system; they also began refurbishing their memorial museum.

In Peru, 570 relatives of missing persons travelled to exhumation sites, helped identify their family members' remains and collected these as appropriate, with ICRC financial assistance. During particularly difficult stages of this process, these relatives were offered psychosocial support by health workers, over 100 of whom had received ICRC training. Some people travelling to claim their relatives' remains were provided with accommodation by the Peruvian Red Cross's Ayacucho branch. The families of around 130 missing persons received some material assistance from the authorities, partly because of the advocacy efforts of the ICRC and others working in this field.

With financial and practical backing from the ICRC, the Peruvian Legal Medicine Institute organized a traveling exhibition of personal effects found with unidentified remains, in order to reach more families who might be able to identify their relatives.

One family in Ecuador identified and received the remains of a relative killed in the fighting along the northern border.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees – including those held on security-related charges – in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru received visits according to the ICRC's standard procedures. Their treatment and living conditions were monitored; on this basis, the authorities received confidential feedback and recommendations.

In Bolivia and Peru, detainees contacted their relatives using ICRC family-links services. They were mainly 146 people held far from their homes – 144 in Bolivia and 2 in Peru – who received visits from relatives. Several former detainees had the ICRC cover their expenses in returning home.

Thousands of detainees in Bolivia have better living conditions after infrastructural upgrades

Some 4,800 detainees in Bolivia saw improved conditions, thanks to ICRC construction projects. These included repaired cooking facilities at the Palmasola prison, a rehabilitated health post at the San Pedro prison and newly constructed sports and carpentry areas at the Chonchocoro prison.

Throughout the region, thousands of detainees, as well as dozens of penitentiary staff, received household, hygiene and/or recreational/educational items to ease their time in detention. Notably, ICRC-donated supplies helped 259 children living with their parents at two prisons in Bolivia keep up with their studies.

Penitentiary staff learn best practices in prison management, train to become instructors

In the three countries covered, ICRC cooperation with the authorities centred on building capacities to ensure good prison practices in the long term. At over half of Peru's prisons, ICRC-trained instructors from the National Penitentiary Institute (INPE) conducted a total of 73 courses for future trainers on prison management; a local ICRC-supported NGO held 34 similar

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	PERU
ICRC visits				
Detainees visited		9,586	11	665
	<i>of whom women</i>	575	1	71
	<i>of whom minors</i>	145		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		12	11	249
	<i>of whom women</i>		1	69
Detainees newly registered		1	8	53
	<i>of whom women</i>		1	12
Number of visits carried out		25	7	20
Number of places of detention visited		9	6	10
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected		1		2
RCMs distributed				3
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		2		144
People to whom a detention attestation was issued				3

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	PERU
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	1		
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	724		
Cash	Beneficiaries	1		14
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	4,800		

sessions. In Ecuador, future instructors learnt how to conduct dissemination sessions. Fifty Bolivian prison officials and police officers working in prisons began a four-month programme on prison management and human rights that had been developed with ICRC assistance.

The Ecuadorian authorities drew on ICRC advice to finalize their human rights manual – to be used as the basis for future training courses on good penitentiary practices.

In Peru, preventive detention and its link to overcrowding received attention. Some 240 public defenders were trained to deal with cases of detainees held in pre-trial detention, which helped increase the likelihood of such detainees receiving timely legal assistance. Over 100 judges participated in discussions with the Judicial Research Centre on preventive detention; 50 senior officials, as well as NGO representatives, brainstormed ways to address overcrowding during a round-table organized by the INPE and the ICRC.

Plans to hold training sessions concerning penitentiary benefits in Peru were put on hold, as the authorities had to clarify the applicable legislation. A working group, which included the ICRC, was created by the Justice Ministry, and began tackling the matter. The authorities also received financial assistance for drafting a protocol on the treatment of women detainees in line with applicable international norms.

Prison health staff, detainees learn more about health in detention and first aid

In Peru, the central prison health authorities disseminated their protocols on managing HIV/AIDS and TB throughout the prison system. They received financial/material support for following up on the programme in 14 prisons and supervising its national implementation. Penitentiary health staff at eight prisons learnt more about health insurance for detainees.

In Bolivia, the prison authorities organized a course for 30 health staff, helping them further their understanding of medical care for detainees. Through courses run by the Bolivian Red Cross, 40 detainees at the Palmasola prison learnt basic first aid, enabling them to support the health workers at that facility. Several detainees who had been injured during a riot received medical assistance.

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Authorities commit to addressing the humanitarian consequences of violence

The authorities engaged with the ICRC on ways to reduce the humanitarian consequences of conflict or other situations of violence, particularly in Ecuador and Peru (see *Civilians*).

In Ecuador, following through on dialogue with the Foreign Affairs Ministry on improving the living conditions of Colombians living along the border, members of parliament met with the ICRC to discuss the coverage of Colombians without refugee status in a bill on people's right to mobility, and the protection and assistance due to specific groups of people on the move. The Foreign Affairs and Health Ministries agreed on a proposal to enhance the legislation on the Movement's emblems; the Defence Ministry reiterated the armed forces' commitment to respecting IHL in its operations and to incorporating matters related to IHL and human rights in its three-year agenda.

With ICRC support, Peru's Justice Ministry drafted a bill for clarifying the fate of missing persons and expanding the assistance given to their relatives. The OAS approved a draft resolution, submitted by the Peruvian authorities, on the same issues.

Bolivia and Ecuador publish guides on IHL and other norms applicable to military/law enforcement operations

Throughout the region, military/police forces, including crowd-control officers, learnt more about international norms applicable to the use of force. They included 200 police officers in Ecuador; in line with an action plan signed by the authorities concerned and the ICRC, 180 riot control officers in Bolivia; and 57 military officers in the VRAEM. Seven officers pursued further studies in France.

During a seminar in Ecuador, senior police officers from the region discussed their experiences in connection with the application of human rights norms during operations to maintain public order. UNASUR, in conjunction with the Peruvian armed forces and the ICRC, organized its first regional course on IHL and international human rights law.

The Ecuadorian Interior Ministry approved a set of internal rules, in line with applicable law/norms, on the use of force by the police; the Peruvian Interior Ministry established a commission to draft a bill on the same subject.

The authorities endeavoured to build local capacities to instruct armed/police officers on these rules: 320 military officers in Bolivia underwent training courses for future instructors, while the Peruvian police authorities organized train-the-trainer sessions focusing on international norms applicable to the use of force.

Bolivia and Ecuador published handbooks on IHL and other international norms that govern military/law enforcement operations. The Ecuadorian armed forces also began to update a handbook for military personnel on the northern border, particularly the sections on the detention of foreign citizens and the occupation/requisition of civilian property.

Region's national IHL committees organize events to promote IHL

Lawmakers and government officials learnt more about IHL and the ICRC during dissemination and training sessions. The three countries' national IHL committees – including the Bolivian committee, which had been inactive for several years – held courses locally. The national authorities also conducted such sessions with the help of the ICRC: in Bolivia, Justice Ministry officials added to their knowledge of the International Criminal Court and international criminal law; Peruvian judges and advisers gained keener insight into IHL and other applicable norms during a session put together by the country's constitutional court.

State representatives participated in international events, particularly those linked to the "Strengthening IHL" process and held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International law and policy*).

Interviews, press releases, workshops and other communication efforts helped develop a network of journalists, members of the international community and other opinion leaders, which kept select audiences and the wider public abreast of key humanitarian concerns and the ICRC's activities – in Peru, for example, these included

two Health Ministry-produced radio spots on the Health Care in Danger project and ICRC newsletters to the VRAEM's authorities.

Ecuadorian and Peruvian university students put their IHL skills to the test during moot court competitions.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC support, the region's National Societies strengthened their capacities to respond to emergencies, including those taking place during situations of violence. The National Societies organized courses on the Safer Access Framework and family-links services. The Ecuadorian Red Cross received support for conducting training sessions on first aid, hygiene and waste management, and disaster response. The Bolivian Red Cross received assistance

in identifying the areas in which its basic training course had to be updated; its volunteers attended courses on basic first aid and psychosocial support.

The Peruvian Red Cross approved new statutes in line with the recommendations of the Movement's Joint Statutes Commission.

The National Societies' humanitarian activities (see above) were often carried out in cooperation with Movement partners. They also worked with the ICRC to persuade their respective governments to ensure protection for the Movement's emblems.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)					
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected		4			
RCMs distributed		5			
Phone calls facilitated between family members		5			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			Women	Girls	Boys
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		9	1	2	1
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		12		1	1
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	1			
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)					
ICRC visits			Women	Minors	
Detainees visited		10,262	647	145	
			Women	Girls	Boys
Detainees visited and monitored individually		272	70		
Detainees newly registered		62	13		
Number of visits carried out		52			
Number of places of detention visited		25			
Restoring family links					
RCMs collected		3			
RCMs distributed		3			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		146			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		3			

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	90	15%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	23		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	250	4%	
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	30	2%	
Cash	Beneficiaries	619	57%	2%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	1		
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	30	43%	10%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	20		
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries	2		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	2,155	35%	35%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection programme)				
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	1		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	15,800		
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	724		
Cash	Beneficiaries	15		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	4,800		