

LIMA (regional)

COVERING: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru



ICRC/AR_2016
 ○ ICRC regional delegation ⊕ ICRC mission + ICRC office/presence

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 Colombia-Ecuador border. It seeks to respond to needs arising from armed conflict and 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.

YEARLY RESULT

Level of achievement of ICRC yearly objectives/plans of action

HIGH

KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS IN 2016

- ▶ Peruvian authorities approved a bill and a related national plan that allowed, for purely humanitarian purposes, exhumations linked to missing-persons cases from the 1980–2000 conflict to be done outside judicial proceedings.
- ▶ The Peruvian health ministry and the Peruvian Red Cross adopted an ICRC publication setting out the rights and duties of health personnel during emergencies, for distribution to such personnel throughout the country.
- ▶ In Peru, the authorities approved a protocol for protecting and assisting people who had left or had been rescued from an armed group's camps in the Apurímac-Ene and Mantaro Valley.
- ▶ The Ecuadorean interior ministry and national police and the ICRC organized a colloquium – the first event of its kind in the region – at which 34 Latin American police commanders shared good operational practices.
- ▶ Inmates in Bolivian prisons benefited from water and electrical facilities upgraded by the ICRC. Peru approved a directive providing for comprehensive treatment and care for female detainees – a first in Latin America.

EXPENDITURE IN KCHF

Protection	2,409
Assistance	911
Prevention	1,697
Cooperation with National Societies	848
General	65
Total	5,930
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>362</i>

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	98%
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PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	5
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	43

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	1
RCMs distributed	9
Phone calls facilitated between family members	128
Tracing cases closed positively (subject located or fate established)	12
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)	
ICRC visits	
Detainees visited	39,158
Detainees visited and monitored individually	147
Number of visits carried out	42
Number of places of detention visited	21
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	11
RCMs distributed	1
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	5

ASSISTANCE	2016 Targets (up to)	Achieved
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	26
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	121
Cash	Beneficiaries	695
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	400
		2,662

CONTEXT

In Peru, clashes between government forces and the militarized Communist Party of Peru (PCP-M) in the Apurímac-Ene and Mantaro Valley (VRAEM) declined in frequency after the government put the police in charge of maintaining law and order in the area. However, fighting erupted again during national elections in April and persisted throughout the year. By year's end, the new government had reassigned the military to oversee security operations there. These clashes led to casualties and arrests of alleged PCP-M members, and damaged property. There were also reports of military personnel occupying civilian infrastructure. Elsewhere, people contended with high crime rates.

Border communities in northern Ecuador continued to feel the effects of armed conflict in Colombia, but to a lesser degree (see *Colombia*).

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter Bolivia), Ecuador and Peru, socio-economic and political issues, such as land disputes, gave rise to protests that sometimes led to injuries and deaths.

An earthquake struck northern Ecuador in April, killing 663 people and leaving 28,775 without shelter.

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Lima regional delegation worked to protect and assist vulnerable people in the VRAEM and, to a lesser extent, people in areas along Ecuador's border with Colombia. It documented these people's concerns and relayed them to the pertinent parties to help or persuade them to improve their situation; as a result, military personnel in the VRAEM cleared two weapon-contaminated areas. The Peruvian authorities approved a protocol for addressing the needs of people who had been held in PCP-M camps, and the health ministry and the Peruvian Red Cross adopted an ICRC publication on the rights and duties of health personnel during emergencies, for distribution to such personnel throughout Peru.

The ICRC provided violence-affected people with periodic or ad hoc support, which included renovation or construction of water and other communal infrastructure in the VRAEM and material assistance for children and adults who had been held in PCP-M camps. With the help of Movement partners, the Ecuadorean Red Cross trained people in communities along the border with Colombia in first aid and hygienic practices.

At ICRC workshops, police and armed forces personnel in the region learnt more about international policing standards and/or IHL, and developed their ability to instruct their colleagues in these matters. The Ecuadorean interior ministry and national police and the ICRC organized a colloquium – the first event of its kind in the region – at which 34 Latin American police commanders shared good operational practices. National IHL committees and the ICRC continued to help the authorities in the region ensure respect and support for IHL; Peru ratified the Arms Trade Treaty. The region's National Societies and the ICRC used informational materials and various kinds of events to broaden public awareness of humanitarian principles, IHL and the Movement.

In Peru, the ICRC continued to support local partners working to ascertain the fate of people missing in relation to the 1980–2000 conflict and to address the needs of their families. It lent its expertise to these partners to help them develop their capacities

in managing human remains and providing psychosocial care. The authorities approved a bill and a related national plan that allowed, for purely humanitarian purposes, exhumations linked to missing-persons cases from the 1980–2000 conflict to be done outside judicial proceedings. Families wishing to be involved in searching for missing relatives travelled to exhumation sites with ICRC financial assistance.

Detainees in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, including security detainees, received visits conducted in accordance with standard ICRC procedures. Confidential feedback based on these visits and other kinds of support from the ICRC sought to help the authorities improve detainees' treatment and living conditions. Peruvian authorities approved a new penitentiary policy and a directive providing for comprehensive treatment and care for female detainees. Thanks to ICRC infrastructural upgrades, inmates in Bolivia had better access to water and electricity. In the countries covered, detainees held far from their homes continued to benefit from ICRC-organized family visits.

The region's National Societies responded to emergencies created by violence and natural disasters; they strengthened their capacities in this area with help from the International Federation and the ICRC. Movement components provided technical and other assistance to the authorities in response to the earthquake in Ecuador; the Ecuadorean Red Cross led the response that focused on restoring family links. Regular meetings helped ensure coordination among Movement components in the region.

CIVILIANS

Peruvian officials and National Society adopt ICRC publication on rights and duties of health staff

Vulnerable people in the VRAEM and in areas along Ecuador's border with Colombia reported their concerns to ICRC delegates, who relayed them to the pertinent parties to help or persuade them to improve these people's situation (see *Actors of influence*). At the ICRC's urging, military personnel in the VRAEM cleared two areas where people had been injured or killed in incidents involving unexploded ordnance; they also informed community members in rural and urban areas, including students, of the hazardousness of such ordnance.

In support of the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, the Peruvian authorities, the National Society and the ICRC strove to help ensure that health services safely and promptly accessed violence-affected areas. In December, the health ministry and the National Society adopted an ICRC publication setting out the rights and duties of medical personnel during armed conflicts and other emergencies, for distribution to health staff throughout Peru. Over 500 health personnel in the most violence-prone areas in the VRAEM, and health ministry officials, learnt about their rights and duties, and about protecting themselves in unsafe environments and coping with security incidents, through various ICRC briefings.

People previously held by a Peruvian armed group ease their social and economic reintegration

Periodic and ad hoc ICRC support, such as cash assistance, helped violence-affected people cover their basic needs and deal with their situation. In the VRAEM, ICRC-organized community workshops enabled 60 people to familiarize themselves with safe practices in the event of fighting. Some 2,000 people in 23 communities had potable water and better community infrastructure after the ICRC built a water-supply network and upgraded other facilities. Workshops organized by the education ministry and the ICRC helped almost

700 teachers and students in those and other communities to learn more about hygienic practices.

More than 60 children and adults who had been released from PCP-M camps eased their social and economic reintegration with household essentials, agricultural or handicraft supplies and recreational equipment. At the ICRC's urging, the pertinent authorities enabled ten relocated families to obtain cash assistance from government-run projects.

Aided by Movement partners, the Ecuadorean Red Cross organized training sessions on first aid, pest control and waste management for 80 people in four communities along the Colombian border; it also provided support for teachers and students in one canton to conduct similar activities.

In Bolivia, 16 destitute amputees regained some mobility at a centre run by the health ministry. The health ministry drew on ICRC material and technical support to improve its physical rehabilitation services. One of the ministry's technicians refined his skills at a training course abroad, with ICRC sponsorship.

Peruvians searching for missing relatives travel to exhumation sites with ICRC financial assistance

With ICRC support, Peruvian government agencies and local organizations strove to clarify the fate of persons missing in relation to the 1980–2000 conflict and to assist their families (see *Actors of influence*). Training and technical guidance for forensic experts, anthropologists, and specialists providing psychosocial care for missing people's families contributed to building local capacities; ICRC financial support enabled some of these experts to attend related events abroad. Forensic professionals, prosecutors, and members of associations of missing people's families in Ayacucho were encouraged to use an ICRC framework for alleviating the emotional distress of these families throughout the exhumation process.

Families wishing to be involved in searching for their missing relatives learnt more about the State services available to them from informational videos. Transport allowances from the ICRC enabled around 700 people to travel to exhumation sites or legal offices; those who journeyed from remote areas to Ayacucho had free temporary lodgings at the National Society branch there. Government agencies and NGOs in Ayacucho drew on the ICRC's advice to bolster their forensic activities and to facilitate the handover of remains to the families concerned.

In Bolivia, the pertinent authorities learnt more about best practices in searching for missing people, and managing human remains, from an ICRC booklet.

Earthquake-affected people obtain family-links services from the Ecuadorean National Society

Movement partners worked together to assist the victims of the earthquake in Ecuador (see *Context*); the National Society led the response. The Colombian and Ecuadorean National Societies collected over 1,000 requests to locate missing people. Technical guidance from Movement components helped the authorities, including the National Prosecutor's Office, coordinate their activities and ensure proper management, identification, and handover of human remains. With logistical or financial assistance from the ICRC, and at its urging, experts from regional forensics associations travelled to Ecuador to aid local services.

The National Societies and the ICRC continued to urge authorities in the region to incorporate family-links services and human remains management in their national disaster-management strategies. Following the earthquake mentioned above, Ecuadorean authorities drew on ICRC expertise to develop a protocol for managing human remains after disasters. An Ecuadorean government official attended a regional seminar on forensics with ICRC financial assistance.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Peru approves a directive providing comprehensive care and treatment for female detainees

Detainees in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, including those held on security-related charges, received visits conducted in accordance with standard ICRC procedures. Confidential feedback based on these visits and other kinds of support from the ICRC sought to help the authorities improve detainees' treatment and living conditions. The recommendations of the working group examining the causes and consequences of overcrowding in prisons were submitted by the ICRC to Peru's new penitentiary council: they included conditional-release and alternative-sentencing measures and humanitarian pardons.

ICRC expertise helped the Bolivian, Ecuadorean and Peruvian authorities draft new policies and manuals on prison management. In Peru, officials approved a new penitentiary policy, and a directive providing for comprehensive care and treatment for female detainees – a first in Latin America.

Penitentiary officials and instructors in the three countries, including police trainers from the penitentiary school in Ecuador, developed their prison-management capacities through ICRC training materials and during national and regional workshops organized or supported by the ICRC (see *Colombia*). Instructors in Peru held dissemination sessions for prison staff on, *inter alia*, conflict management and the contents of the directive for female detainees.

In the countries covered, 118 inmates held far from their homes received ICRC-organized visits from their relatives. Over 20 released detainees returned home with ICRC financial assistance.

Inmates in Bolivia have better access to water after prison facilities are upgraded

During various ICRC workshops, health and penitentiary officials in Bolivia and Peru strengthened their coordination in providing health services for detainees. In Peru, at a meeting organized by the National Penitentiary Institute, the health ministry and the ICRC, prison health staff learnt more about managing health information – particularly in relation to contagious diseases such as AIDS and TB. Participants also learnt how to register detainees in the national insurance system; such coverage was part of an initiative to expand medical care for inmates. ICRC support for the Ecuadorean health ministry in developing a handbook on health care in prisons was cancelled because the ministry did not deem it necessary.

Bolivian and Peruvian authorities strengthened their capacity to design new prisons and maintain existing ones by participating in local and regional workshops with ICRC financial assistance (see *Mexico City*). ICRC upgrades to common facilities in three Bolivian prisons improved access to water and electricity for around 1,650 detainees.

Inmates in Peru coped with their confinement with help from the national library, the National Penitentiary Institute and the ICRC; they borrowed books from mobile libraries and participated in several artistic and cultural activities. Detainees' artworks were exhibited at the national library, which contributed to broadening public awareness of the plight of people in prisons.

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Various ICRC events throughout the region sought to increase awareness of and support for humanitarian principles, IHL and the Movement among the authorities and members of key organizations. Civil servants and military officials in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru learnt more about the goals of the Health Care in Danger project and the issue of sexual violence through briefings organized by the ICRC or by their national IHL committees with ICRC support.

Latin American police officials share good operational practices at first event of its kind in the region

Over 2,300 military and police officers in the three countries – among them police officials and military personnel from the VRAEM and military troops posted along the Colombia-Ecuador border – learnt about the proper use of force through ICRC courses. The Ecuadorean interior ministry, the national police and the ICRC organized the first international colloquium on good operational practices for police officials in Latin America. These officials – 34 commanders from 13 countries – convened to share their experiences in dealing with violent social protests and in the proper use of firearms; they also reflected on the possibility of conducting operational reviews. The Bolivian authorities continued, with ICRC help, to draft a manual and a handbook on the maintenance of public order.

Military and police forces improved their training programmes with support from the ICRC and other organizations. In particular, ICRC-trained instructors in Ecuador and Peru developed their ability, through workshops, to teach their colleagues about international human rights law and/or international policing standards. Following continuous encouragement from the ICRC, the Peruvian interior ministry took steps to establish a centre for training police in these norms and standards.

Bolivian and Peruvian military personnel advanced their understanding of IHL through ICRC briefings. Thirteen officials from the defence ministries of Member States of the Union of South American Nations did the same at an IHL course organized by the Peruvian defence ministry with the ICRC's financial support. The Naval Academy of Peru incorporated IHL in its course on international law.

Peru ratifies the Arms Trade Treaty and approves a bill on searching for missing people

National IHL committees and the ICRC continued to advise the region's authorities on implementing IHL-related treaties and, particularly in Peru, on drafting or revising legislation on related matters such as *non-refoulement* and family reunification. The Peruvian authorities passed a bill regulating the police's use of force and firearms, and approved a protocol for protecting and assisting people who had left or had been rescued from PCP-M camps. They also approved a bill that allowed – for purely humanitarian purposes – exhumations linked to missing-persons cases from the 1980–2000 conflict to be done outside judicial proceedings, thus potentially accelerating the identification and restitution of human

remains. In this regard, the justice ministry adopted a national plan that was drafted with technical guidance from the ICRC. Peru ratified the Arms Trade Treaty.

Ecuador and Peru backed other States' lobbying efforts in connection with humanitarian issues of particular interest to the ICRC, such as education during armed conflict and the protection and social inclusion of refugees. The Peruvian authorities followed through on their pledge, at the 32nd International Conference, to support the Health Care in Danger project (see *Civilians*).

The Organization of American States incorporated in its resolution on human rights a paragraph on missing persons that was prepared by the Peruvian foreign ministry with technical advice from the ICRC.

ICRC support enabled Ecuadorean and Peruvian university students to participate in an international moot court competition and test their grasp of IHL. The Ecuadorean Red Cross and the ICRC launched a local version of the competition.

The general public in the region learnt more about humanitarian issues and the Movement through various initiatives by the National Societies and/or the ICRC, and through the work of journalists who drew on information from ICRC articles and press releases. Communication materials and art exhibits helped broaden awareness of the plight of missing people's families and of detainees in overcrowded prisons.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies responded to emergencies related to violence and natural disasters (see *Civilians*); they strengthened their capacities in this area with help from the International Federation and the ICRC. Over 120 volunteers from the Ecuadorean and Peruvian National Societies learnt how to protect themselves while working in violence-prone areas, at workshops on the Safer Access Framework and the Health Care in Danger project. Volunteers from these National Societies also administered first aid to people injured during protests.

The region's National Societies worked with the ICRC to raise awareness of humanitarian principles and the Movement (see *Actors of influence*).

The Peruvian Red Cross strengthened its institutional bases and managerial capacities. The Bolivian Red Cross continued to modernize itself with Movement support.

Regular meetings helped ensure coordination among Movement components in the region.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)					
RCMs and other means of family contact			UAMs/SC		
RCMs collected		1			
RCMs distributed		9			
Phone calls facilitated between family members		128			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			Women	Girls	Boys
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		28	5		1
Tracing cases closed positively (subject located or fate established)		12			
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		357	73	6	13
<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		39,158	1,691	31	
			Women	Girls	Boys
Detainees visited and monitored individually		147	30		
Detainees newly registered		7			
Number of visits carried out		42			
Number of places of detention visited		21			
RCMs and other means of family contact					
RCMs collected		11			
RCMs distributed		1			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		5			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		118			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		2			

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	26	7	17
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	121	29	70
Cash	Beneficiaries	695	344	24
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	2,662	932	932
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	7		
Cash	Beneficiaries	23	2	
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,642	115	