

LIMA (regional)

COVERING: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru



ICRC regional delegation + ICRC office/presence

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,910
Assistance	722
Prevention	1,680
Cooperation with National Societies	618
General	-

► **4,930**
of which: Overheads 301

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	78%
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PERSONNEL

Expatriates	9
National staff (daily workers not included)	35

KEY POINTS

In 2011, the ICRC:

- assisted violence-affected communities in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, respectively, through the training of community health promoters, a rainwater recycling project, small infrastructure projects and hygiene promotion
- provided training in weapon-wound care to 80 armed and security forces medical personnel stationed in Peru's Apurímac-Ene and Alto Huallaga valleys, enabling them to respond promptly to emergencies
- in Bolivia and Peru, strengthened National Societies' emergency response capacities, enabling them to provide medical attention, food assistance and transport home to people affected by instances of social violence
- backed Bolivian prison reform by sharing with the authorities a prison health assessment and by providing vocational training and income-generating activities for detainees and family visits for young offenders
- continued to strengthen psychological and social support to missing persons' relatives by providing NGOs and family associations with funding and forensic officials with expertise, and keeping the issue on the public agenda

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 internal strife and reinforces the capacities of the region's National Societies to do the same. It helps security forces integrate human rights norms applicable to the use of force into their doctrine, training and operations and the armed forces do the same for IHL. It also promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation.

CONTEXT

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter Bolivia), Ecuador and Peru, deep-rooted social, political, economic, environmental and indigenous grievances frequently sparked protests that turned violent. Confrontations between protesters and law enforcement agents often resulted in injuries, arrests and sometimes deaths. In Bolivia, indigenous people from the lowlands protested against the construction of a road through a national park and indigenous reserve. In Peru, protests against mining projects led to violence, for example near Puno, close to the Bolivian border, during which several people died, and in Arequipa and Madre de Dios.

Elsewhere, civilians suffered the effects of fighting, including weapon contamination and movement restrictions. This was the case in Peru's Alto Huallaga and Apurímac-Ene valleys, where armed and security forces clashed sporadically with Shining Path members. In Ecuador's northern Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos departments bordering Colombia, communities continued to be affected by the spillover of the non-international armed conflict in Colombia.

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Lima delegation kept a close eye on situations of violence and their impact on civilians in all three countries covered, stepping up field trips to monitor the conditions of the population living in or close to areas affected by fighting, notably Peru's Apurímac-Ene and Alto Huallaga valleys and Ecuador's Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos departments bordering Colombia. In September, the Ecuadorean authorities signed a headquarters agreement with the ICRC enabling it to strengthen its presence in the country and to consolidate its activities in the northern border areas.

Given frequent social unrest, the ICRC worked to prevent excessive use of force during law enforcement operations. This it did through awareness-raising and practical activities for armed and security forces and through continuous cooperation with the military and police on integrating IHL and international human rights norms into their doctrine, training and operations. In all dialogue with weapon bearers, at central level and on the ground, it emphasized their obligation to respect civilians, medical services and the emblem and to facilitate humanitarian action.

To assist people affected by violence, the ICRC worked to make first aid and health care rapidly available, involving the National Societies and military, civilian and community health authorities in improving service delivery. For example, in Peru's Apurímac-Ene

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION		Total	
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages (RCMs)				UAMs/SCs*
RCMs collected		2		
RCMs distributed		3		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		20		
Documents				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		1		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)¹				
ICRC visits				Women
Detainees visited		608		Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		368	39	1
Detainees newly registered		158	17	1
Number of visits carried out		52		
Number of places of detention visited		22		
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected		5		
RCMs distributed		3		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		127		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		2		

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children 1. Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)					
Economic security, water and habitat					
Food ²	Beneficiaries	440	10%	10%	
Essential household items ³	Beneficiaries	1,822	36%	4%	
Water and habitat activities ⁴	Beneficiaries	2,597			
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)					
Economic security, water and habitat					
Food ²	Beneficiaries	545			
Essential household items ³	Beneficiaries	3,158			
WOUNDED AND SICK					
Hospitals					
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC ⁵	Patients	4			
First aid					
First-aid posts supported ⁶	Structures	2			
	<i>of which provided data</i>	1			

2. Bolivia 3. Bolivia, Peru 4. Ecuador, Peru 5. Bolivia, Ecuador 6. Peru

and Alto Huallaga valleys, it provided armed forces medical personnel with training in weapon-wound care and improved remote communities' sanitation conditions and access to water. In Bolivia, it continued a project to train local residents as health promoters to address violence-related mental health issues in their own communities. In Ecuador, an ICRC-funded rainwater recycling project, implemented with the support of the National Society, helped Putumayo river communities to improve access to safer water. In parallel, the ICRC worked to strengthen the capacities of the region's National Societies to respond to such needs, alongside the ICRC or independently.

Across the region, delegates monitored the treatment and living conditions of people arrested in connection with conflict and social protests, endeavouring to visit and register them soon after their arrest in transitional places of detention. In Peru, the ICRC backed the authorities' efforts to improve the penitentiary system, by helping train prison staff in human rights norms and court-appointed lawyers in new criminal procedures.

Using a combination of awareness-raising and technical support activities, the ICRC worked to keep the issue of missing persons and the support due to their families on the agendas of the Peruvian authorities and civil society, the Washington-based Organization of American States (OAS) and the region's three

permanent missions to the OAS. In parallel, it strengthened State forensic capacities, empowered family associations through training, and helped relatives of missing persons access psychological support and travel to exhumation sites.

Regionwide, the ICRC worked with the national IHL committees to further the ratification and implementation of IHL instruments. It shared humanitarian concerns and information about its activities widely through a variety of sources, including the ICRC website and the media. Leading universities continued to enhance IHL teaching thanks to the ICRC's provision of materials and sponsorship of students' and lecturers' participation in IHL-related events.

CIVILIANS

Families of missing persons have access to psychological and social support

Peruvian State bodies and NGOs worked to optimize their coordination and practices to clarify the fate of some 15,000 people missing as a result of Peru's past armed conflict and to assist their families, with ICRC advocacy, technical advice and funding. This resulted in the recovery of ante-mortem data relating to the cases of 77 people and in public consensus on the use of forensic genetics and other proposals aimed at improving the investigation process at national level.

Staff of Peru's medico-legal institute strengthened their forensic capacities through ICRC-led workshops. These included a course on forensic anthropology attended by experts from Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Uruguay, with ICRC funding, enabling them to take new skills back to their respective countries. Similarly, medico-legal representatives from Latin America, Portugal and Spain shared expertise at a meeting in Madeira, Portugal.

Family associations enjoyed various forms of ICRC support, including training in the design of social and income-generating projects. Relatives of missing persons in the worst-affected areas had extended access to psychological and social services thanks to the work of a team of 14 public health staff who trained others to provide such support, as part of an ICRC-funded NGO project. Meanwhile, State and non-governmental organizations promoted the incorporation of such services into forensic investigations. Some 1,380 relatives of missing persons benefited from some ICRC assistance, including having their travel expenses to exhumation sites and the costs of coffins covered.

Following an assessment of forensic capacities, the ICRC shared its recommendations with the authorities concerned and provided basic items to improve conditions in La Paz's morgue.

In all three countries, people uprooted or living in remote areas were offered National Society/ICRC services to locate or restore contact with family.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In all three countries, people continued to be arrested on "terrorism" charges, for alleged links to armed groups. Both recent and longer-held security detainees were visited, according to standard ICRC procedures. Delegates checked on their treatment and living conditions and provided the authorities with confidential feedback, often in the form of detailed working papers. Some of the detainees made use of the RCM service to restore family links and, in Bolivia and Peru, those detained far from their homes received ICRC-funded family visits.

Detainees' conditions improved thanks to funds and materials provided by the ICRC. For example, in Bolivia's La Paz department,

inmates in five prisons (2,895 people) saw their daily routines and professional prospects improve through occupational therapy projects, including construction work, vocational training and income-generating ventures such as bakeries. In Peru's remote high-altitude prison of Challapalca, 190 detainees received blankets and essential household items.

Prison reforms backed by technical support and advocacy

In efforts to upgrade the penitentiary health system, policy-makers were encouraged to adopt measures to include the detainee population in national TB and HIV/AIDS programmes, while authorities received technical back-up in addressing these and other health issues. To this end, the ICRC submitted a report of a comprehensive prison health assessment to high-level authorities in Bolivia and laid the groundwork for a similar study for Peru's Health and Interior Ministries and the national penitentiary administration (INPE). Meanwhile, Peruvian prison health professionals studied TB and HIV/AIDS control at an ICRC-organized seminar, and an INPE representative was trained in health service management, with ICRC funding.

In Bolivia, reform measures included the construction of a new prison in La Paz, which the Interior Ministry designed based on ICRC recommendations. The new Qalauma centre for young offenders went into operation, with nearly 60 inmates, who were able to receive family visits organized and funded by the ICRC (see above). The creation of a digitized detainee registry continued to be delayed by technical difficulties.

In Peru, under a joint initiative of the INPE, the centre for penitentiary studies and the ICRC, previously and newly trained INPE staff coached other prison personnel in teaching human rights norms and detention-related standards, enabling them to become instructors in their turn; some 600 staff members participated in such training in 2010/2011. Under an agreement between the Justice Ministry and the ICRC aimed at accelerating the judicial process and reducing overcrowding, court-appointed lawyers (known as public defenders) received training in a new system of hearings resulting from reformed criminal procedure. This enabled them to defend their clients more effectively.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	PERU
ICRC visits			
Detainees visited	11	2	595
Detainees visited and monitored individually	10	2	356
		1	38
Detainees newly registered	4	2	152
		1	16
Number of visits carried out	8	1	43
Number of places of detention visited	3	1	18
Restoring family links			
RCMs collected	2		3
RCMs distributed	2		1
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	2		125
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			2

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BOLIVIA	PERU
Economic security, water and habitat		
Food	Beneficiaries	545
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,955
		203

WOUNDED AND SICK

In all three countries, as social protests turned violent, injured civilians and police received first aid from National Society volunteers and were taken to hospital if necessary.

In Peru, 80 armed forces and police medical personnel serving in the Apurímac-Ene and Alto Huallaga valleys enhanced their weapon-wound management skills at an ICRC seminar on war surgery, while injured people in Puno received medical assistance at first-aid posts. In the Bolivian Amazon, people weakened by the harsh conditions of a long-distance protest march received some help; two wounded people had their treatment paid for by the ICRC.

In Bolivia, the Ministry of Health and the ICRC signed an agreement regarding the provision of polypropylene materials, training and financial assistance to enable the most vulnerable disabled people to receive physical rehabilitation services.

AUTHORITIES

National authorities, OAS permanent missions, the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the OAS Department of International Law discussed with the ICRC the need for States to regulate the use of force and to protect people in situations of violence falling below the threshold of IHL application. The OAS General Assembly adopted a resolution on missing persons proposed by Peru, including the establishment of a mechanism to follow up implementation by OAS member States.

With ICRC technical support, Ecuador's IHL committee communicated widely on the necessary distinctions between standards applicable to situations of violence and IHL, and the need to safeguard access to and delivery of medical services. In Peru, a decree issued in 2010 on IHL and the rules governing the use of force by the military was given prominence in various fora.

The Ecuadorean and Peruvian IHL committees worked to promote IHL treaties, organizing IHL courses for political authorities, such as the 6th Miguel Grau course in Peru, with ICRC input. Both continued to work on draft legislation, in Peru regarding emblem protection and the prohibition of child recruitment, and in Ecuador regarding emblem regulations and IHL/human rights violations.

ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Armed forces work to apply IHL and human rights standards

In Bolivia and Ecuador, authorities approved action plans resulting from yearly cooperation agreements with the ICRC. Bolivia's Defence Ministry focused on the integration of IHL into the curricula of training academies, while Ecuador continued to revise legislation regulating the armed forces' activities on the Colombian border, having integrated IHL into military curricula at all levels. With the approval of Ecuador's defence minister, training including a module on the ICRC's mandate and activities went ahead at military bases along the northern border. The air and naval forces created human rights and IHL departments, which they followed up with specialized instructors' training.

In Bolivia, 220 military personnel practised teaching IHL and international human rights norms at instructors' courses organized with the ICRC in Cochabamba, La Paz and Santa Cruz.

Following discussions with Peru's chief of general staff, dialogue was reinforced with the minister of defence and the chief of training. The armed forces invited ICRC feedback on an instruction booklet

containing a module on IHL and rules governing the use of force. The forces' IHL centre continued to organize related courses for military personnel in Lima and elsewhere, with ICRC input.

At the ICRC's invitation, Ecuador and Peru each sent a senior military representative to the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations, held in Pretoria, South Africa (see *International law and cooperation*), while a Peruvian officer attended a course in San Remo.

Police integrate rules on the use of force

In Ecuador, the police human rights department organized a first seminar on human rights norms and law enforcement for senior national police officials, with National Society/ICRC technical support. The participants, including all 24 provincial commanders, also learnt about ICRC activities on the northern border.

Peru's police leadership and the ICRC strengthened dialogue on the use of force and its humanitarian consequences in situations of violence, including in meetings, for the first time, with the police director general and with the chief of special operations. Special operations units used ICRC input to draft manuals and legislation on the use of force during two training courses. The Interior Ministry and the ICRC signed a new agreement aimed at promoting rules governing the use of force in riot and siege situations.

Bolivia's Interior Ministry was implementing an action plan developed with the ICRC for training in international standards governing the use of force and updates to police doctrine. Although personnel changes slowed the process, the ministry organized a train-the-trainer course and a refresher course for instructors trained in 2010, while 129 police officers studied law enforcement issues during two workshops.

CIVIL SOCIETY

Regionwide, the general public kept abreast of ICRC activities from a variety of sources, including the ICRC website, audiovisual productions and the media. In addition to frequent briefings and bilateral contacts, journalists used ICRC materials, including a radio spot calling for respect for medical services broadcast during social disturbances (see *Civilians*). In Peru, the family-links website was publicized to help people contact relatives following natural disaster in Japan.

Wide audiences gained insights into humanitarian issues through the ICRC's "Humanity in War" photo exhibition in Ecuador, the "Scarf of Hope" exhibition to commemorate the missing in Peru, and a "Move for Humanity" bike ride organized by the Peruvian Red Cross and the ICRC.

Bolivian Red Cross communicators honed their multimedia production skills at a National Society training event, organized with ICRC back-up, and published a newspaper supplement on the Pando project.

Leading universities enhanced IHL teaching using ICRC-provided presentations and reference literature. In Bolivia and Ecuador, two universities integrated IHL into their law courses, as did two Peruvian universities, while representatives of two Bolivian and eight Peruvian universities enhanced their IHL teaching skills at ICRC courses. With ICRC sponsorship, student teams from Ecuador and Peru participated in the Jean Pictet IHL competition in France, while Bolivian and Ecuadorean students attended a similar event organized by Peru's Catholic University.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies were instrumental in providing services for people affected by violence (see *Civilians*), backed up by ICRC-funded first-aid and Safer Access training and material support. Additionally, they strengthened their capacities to restore family links and understanding of human remains management in natural disasters, and the Ecuadorean Red Cross conducted a study on migrants' needs.

With International Federation/ICRC funding and material and technical input, the National Societies strengthened their legal bases and capacities and participated in the Movement's statutory meetings. The Bolivian and Ecuadorean Red Cross Societies organized governance meetings on their activities, plans and guidelines, and the Bolivian Red Cross worked with the ICRC to persuade the authorities to address the issue of emblem misuse by ambulances.

After emerging from a prolonged internal crisis, the Peruvian Red Cross had to search for solutions to its crippling financial problems, with International Federation/ICRC support; this took priority over other activities.