

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.

YEARLY RESULT

Level of achievement of ICRC yearly objectives/plans of action

HIGH

KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS

In 2013:

- ▶ Peruvian commanding officers, during dialogue with the ICRC, affirmed their commitment to take into account the safety of the resident population of the Apurímac-Ene y Mantaro Valley in planning their military operations
- ▶ violence-affected people in Ecuador and Peru had access to clean water and a better educational environment, owing to the construction of water-supply structures and school repairs funded by the ICRC
- ▶ at ICRC seminars, the region's military/police officers, including those involved in crowd-control operations, learnt more about international standards on the use of force
- ▶ over 800 relatives of missing persons in Peru travelled to exhumation sites and collected their family members' remains, with financial assistance from the ICRC
- ▶ Ecuador's Defence Ministry and the Ecuadorean Red Cross renewed their agreement with the ICRC, strengthening IHL training for the armed forces and paving the way for the incorporation of human rights norms in its operations
- ▶ in Bolivia, planned training in the use of the ICRC's ante/post-mortem database and first-aid training for indigenous people and civil society groups did not take place owing to various constraints

EXPENDITURE (in KCHF)

Protection	2,281
Assistance	510
Prevention	1,738
Cooperation with National Societies	651
General	-

5,179

of which: Overheads 316

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
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PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	6
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	41

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
Red Cross messages (RCMs)	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	5
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)	
ICRC visits	
Detainees visited	3,737
Detainees visited and monitored individually	274
Number of visits carried out	59
Number of places of detention visited	25
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	5
RCMs distributed	4

ASSISTANCE	Targets	Achieved
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	37
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	114
Cash	Beneficiaries	904
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	3
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries	9
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	3,550
		5,148

CONTEXT

In Peru, armed clashes between government troops and the militarized Communist Party of Peru (PCP-M) continued in the Apurímac-Ene y Mantaro Valley (VRAEM) and in some areas of Cuzco and Huancavelica.

Communities in northern Ecuador, particularly along the Putumayo and San Miguel rivers, continued to feel the spillover effects of the non-international armed conflict in Colombia.

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter Bolivia) and Peru, protests rooted in socio-economic or political issues, including grievances of indigenous communities, disputes over territorial delimitations and environmental concerns, often turned violent. The Peruvian government's efforts to initiate dialogue with protesters led to a decrease in violent incidents.

Besides injuries and arrests, difficulties faced by violence-affected people in the three countries included limited access to basic services, damage to civilian property and public infrastructure, and dangers posed by weapon contamination.

The three countries maintained multilateral relations with other Latin American States through regional bodies such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and, for Bolivia and Ecuador, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America.

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Alleviating the consequences of the fighting in Peru's VRAEM region and of the spillover effects of the Colombian conflict in Ecuador's northern border areas remained the Lima regional delegation's priority.

In Peru, during field visits, the ICRC learnt of the concerns of the resident population in the VRAEM. It raised them during dialogue with the military's top command, made recommendations in this regard and encouraged the military to take concrete measures to address these people's needs. Meanwhile, the ICRC provided ad hoc assistance for violence-affected people, including those who had recently left PCP-M camps, enabling them to return to their homes and/or to cope until they received government assistance. It helped affected communities cope with the long-term effects of violence by improving their access to water and through hygiene promotion activities.

In Ecuador, the ICRC's strengthened presence along the northern border with Colombia helped bolster dialogue with communities, local authorities, weapon bearers and humanitarian organizations there. Discussions with the authorities and weapon bearers centred on the humanitarian situation in Ecuador's border communities. Ad hoc assistance was provided to vulnerable individuals in these areas. The ICRC also contributed to improved learning conditions for schools in Eloy Alfaro and San Lorenzo, benefiting students affected by juvenile violence.

Cooperation continued with Bolivia's health authorities. The ICRC supported the ongoing incorporation in the national health system of trained community-based health promoters from the Pando department, enabling the health services to benefit from the sharing of best practices in addressing violence-related mental health issues.

In response to humanitarian concerns arising from violent protests, the ICRC made timely representations to the authorities, including the police, and supported training in internationally recognized standards on the use of force for the region's law enforcement officers, particularly crowd-control units of the Peruvian national police. Together with the Peruvian Red Cross, the ICRC provided ad hoc assistance for persons injured during protests in Peru. First-aid training planned for indigenous groups in Bolivia were cancelled.

The ICRC maintained coordination with the authorities and civil society actors to boost efforts to clarify the fate of missing persons, address their families' needs and enhance State forensic capacities. In Peru, the ICRC provided technical support for the authorities in drafting a law on missing persons and helped relatives of missing persons travel to exhumation sites and recover their family members' remains. In Bolivia, planned training in the use of the ICRC's ante/post-mortem database did not take place.

During visits to detainees in the countries covered, conducted in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, delegates monitored detainees' treatment and living conditions, facilitated contact with their families and provided material assistance as needed, including after a riot and ensuing fire at a Bolivian prison. The ICRC provided confidential recommendations to the authorities for improving conditions in places of detention. It added to Peruvian prison staff's knowledge of human rights norms related to their duties and continued providing structural/technical support for initiatives to reform national penitentiary systems.

Through training sessions, presentations and dialogue with key military commands and educational institutions, the ICRC contributed to furthering understanding of IHL in the region's armed forces and academia. The renewal of an agreement with Ecuador's Defence Ministry strengthened the incorporation of IHL in the military's doctrine, training and operations and laid the groundwork for the same regarding international human rights norms. Coordination with the region's national IHL committees encouraged the ratification of IHL-related treaties and promoted humanitarian issues such as the protection of cultural property.

Cooperation with the region's National Societies focused on strengthening their emergency-response capacities. Coordination with Movement partners, along with increased public awareness of humanitarian issues and of Movement activities, helped facilitate effective responses to humanitarian needs.

CIVILIANS

Violence-affected people in Ecuador and Peru cope with their situation

During ICRC field visits, delegates learnt about the concerns of violence-affected people in the region; they raised these and related matters with the authorities and weapon bearers concerned and made recommendations, which they followed up.

Dialogue with the Peruvian authorities focused on encouraging them to adopt an integrated response to the needs of people who had left PCP-M camps and of others living in or close to areas affected by fighting. To help meet their immediate needs, over 70 people, 9 of whom had left PCP-M camps and were awaiting State assistance, received food and/or essential household items and access to health care, or returned to their homes or moved elsewhere, with ICRC help. They included two children recovered by

the army and staying in an orphanage in Mazamari. Four families (28 people) received materials to construct new homes. In Lima, three people, including one minor, continued to receive vouchers for food assistance.

Buttressing the Peruvian governments' efforts to initiate dialogue with people organizing/participating in protests, the ICRC provided training for the police forces, and maintained dialogue with the authorities and civil society actors; this helped ensure that internationally recognized standards on the use of force were observed during crowd-control operations (see *Authorities, armed forces and other bearers of weapons, and civil society*). In the VRAEM, delegates interviewed personnel at 28 health facilities, which enabled them to learn more about security issues and other challenges these health workers faced. These findings were shared with the Health Ministry in line with the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, and created opportunities for strengthening dialogue with the national health authorities.

In Ecuador, the ICRC's strengthened presence along the northern border with Colombia enabled delegates to learn more about the situation of violence-affected people, and bolster dialogue with communities, local authorities, weapon bearers and humanitarian organizations there. Especially vulnerable people met their immediate needs through ad hoc assistance, which included food and essential household items.

With ICRC support, one Ecuadorean and two Colombian families identified and received the remains of three relatives killed during an armed clash alongside the border. Owing to administrative and legal constraints in Colombia, it was not possible to reunite Colombian children with their parents seeking asylum or applying for refugee status in Ecuador.

Vulnerable communities in Ecuador and Peru improve access to safe drinking water

In Peru's Ayacucho and Junín regions, communities, with ICRC funding, constructed water-supply facilities, which gave nearly

2,000 people reliable sources of clean water. Water administration committees, created in each community in coordination with local health authorities, oversaw the maintenance of the structures. Nearly 800 students, many of them from the Ashaninka community, received hygiene kits that helped reduced their risk of illness; 53 teachers learnt to teach students in 15 communities good hygiene practices. Newly constructed lavatories and repairs to classrooms at two schools created a better environment for over 80 students. Expectant mothers in 10 communities safely accessed health care at a recently constructed facility. In total, over 4,000 people benefited from improved water/sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities.

In Eloy Alfaro and San Lorenzo in Ecuador, over 6,000 students directly affected by juvenile violence benefited from renovations at eight schools. Of these students, 2,232 benefited from ICRC support for programmes run by the Education Ministry. Delegates monitored the impact of a cacao project on livelihoods in communities along the Putumayo River until its closure at year's end.

Community members raise awareness of violence-related mental health issues in Bolivia

Bolivian authorities continued to integrate ICRC-trained community mental health promoters from the Pando department into the national health system; this contributed to the ongoing development of a national policy on mental health. These health promoters, trained under a project handed over to the authorities in 2012, underwent further training and shared their knowledge and best practices in addressing violence-related mental health issues with their peers.

Families in Peru clarify the fate of missing relatives

An estimated 15,000 people were listed as missing in connection with the 20-year-long (1980-2000) non-international armed conflict in Peru. In Bolivia, hundreds of people, victims of extreme temperature and criminality, were buried without being identified; at the Ecuadorean border with Colombia, challenges in managing human remains persisted.

CIVILIANS		BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	PERU
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food commodities	Beneficiaries		1	36
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	36	1	77
Cash	Beneficiaries	20	9	875
Vouchers	Beneficiaries			3
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries		9	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	16	2,232	2,900

CIVILIANS		ECUADOR	PERU
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		17	
	<i>of whom women</i>	2	
	<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance</i>	8	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		5	
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	2	
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		13	
	<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance</i>	5	
Documents			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines			3

In Peru, 846 relatives of missing persons travelled to exhumation sites and collected their family members' remains for proper burial, with ICRC financial support. This helped many families come to grips with the fate of their relatives.

The Health Ministry, with input from a local NGO and the ICRC, began reviewing its reparations policy for the families of missing persons. Some 70 health workers in the Huancavelica and Junín regions enhanced their capacities to provide psychosocial support to these families through training co-organized with the Health Ministry. The Forensic Institute of Forensic Medicine also benefitted from ICRC training and support. Following an ICRC-organized seminar in 2012, the Justice Ministry created a working group to draft a law on missing persons and requested technical support for the group. Work continued on a study on the needs of the families of missing persons. In Ecuador, 28 risk management officials, 20 forensic workers, 40 judicial officers and 10 cemetery officials received training in human remains management/forensic identification.

In Bolivia, discussions with the authorities on training in the use of the ICRC-provided ante/post-mortem data management software did not yield concrete results. Nevertheless, at forensic officials' request, the ICRC helped repair the La Paz central morgue, which contributed to improved management of human remains there. A relative of a missing person coped with their distress through psychiatric treatment facilitated by the ICRC.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in the countries covered continued to receive visits conducted according to the ICRC's standard procedures. Delegates monitored their treatment and living conditions, and shared recommendations confidentially with the authorities.

Clothing, blankets and recreational materials ease conditions for detainees in Bolivia and Peru

Detainees in Bolivia and Peru kept in touch with their families through RCMs. Some 280 detainees, including minors, received ICRC-funded family visits, including from two relatives living

abroad. In Peru, 36 released detainees travelled home with ICRC financial support.

In Bolivia, provision of washing basins and repairs to lavatories improved living conditions for 630 detainees, including 380 women. After a deadly riot and the ensuing fire at the Palmasola prison, the ICRC repaired the roof and kitchen, which restored living conditions for 144 affected detainees, who also received clothing and cleaning materials. Injured inmates received timely medical attention through the joint efforts of prison authorities, the Bolivian Red Cross and the ICRC. Prison authorities received forensic support for identifying the remains of deceased inmates.

Over 2,800 detainees in Bolivia, including minors, and 107 detainees in Peru, including some held in a remote, high-altitude prison, coped with their situation through basic items like blankets, warm clothing and recreational and cleaning materials. Meanwhile, 265 inmates learnt vocational skills during ICRC-organized activities, such as baking courses; some inmates, with support from the Bolivian Red Cross, participated in first-aid training. During a meningitis outbreak at La Paz prison, some 2,200 detainees and prison staff protected themselves with cleaning materials and protective items provided by health and detention officials, in coordination with the ICRC.

Two health-care personnel from Peru's National Penitentiary Institute trained 68 prison staff in TB management in prisons, with financial support from the ICRC.

Peruvian prison staff learn about human rights norms applicable to detention

In Peru, 33 previously trained prison staff qualified as human rights instructors; 42 others refreshed their knowledge of the subject at a workshop. Some 1,790 staff members at 18 prisons benefited from similar training, conducted with ICRC support. In addition, 38 penitentiary social/psychological support staff received ad hoc training. Meanwhile, 107 lawyers and 60 judges expanded their knowledge of judicial procedures, including on presidential clemency, as part of efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		BOLIVIA	PERU
Economic security, water and habitat			
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	345	
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,882	107
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	2,919	
Cash	Beneficiaries	125	36
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	630	

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	PERU
ICRC visits				
Detainees visited		3,206	5	526
	<i>of whom women</i>	403		72
	<i>of whom minors</i>	157		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		16	4	254
	<i>of whom women</i>			35
Detainees newly registered			1	99
	<i>of whom women</i>			6
Number of visits carried out		30	5	24
Number of places of detention visited		9	4	12
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected		1		4
RCMs distributed		1		3
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		126		153
People to whom a detention attestation was issued				2

During dialogue with the pertinent authorities, the ICRC also advocated the inclusion of more detainees in the national health insurance system.

In Ecuador, discussions with the Justice Ministry and the penitentiary authorities tackling prison reform paved the way for future training for Ministry officials and prison staff in human rights norms and best practices applicable to detention. Penitentiary officials learnt more about the train-the-trainer activities carried out with their counterparts in Peru during an ICRC-financed visit.

In Bolivia, with the ICRC's help, the penitentiary system's leadership identified priority areas for reform, with a view to strengthening the country's prison system. The authorities also took stock of ICRC recommendations on proposed penitentiary legislation and on the training curriculum for penitentiary officials and police officers.

WOUNDED AND SICK

Timely treatment for people injured during violence remained a priority for the ICRC. In Peru, seven people injured during a military operation in the VRAEM were treated at an ICRC-equipped health post. Meanwhile, 22 others, injured during protests/clashes with the police, received first aid from the Peruvian Red Cross, in coordination with the ICRC. Owing to lack of interest, the first-aid training proposed for members of indigenous communities and civil society groups in Bolivia did not take place.

About 30 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 (SFD). Forty-five doctors and technicians sharpened their skills at a seminar on providing and managing rehabilitation services for amputees, conducted in coordination with the health authorities and the SFD.

AUTHORITIES, ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Dialogue with the region's authorities, including OAS permanent missions (see *Washington*), emphasized the need to regulate the use of force during situations of violence, to respect the Movement's emblems, to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for and to advance domestic implementation of the Rome Statute and other IHL-related treaties.

Peruvian military leadership commits to reducing humanitarian risks in the VRAEM

Senior Ecuadorean and Peruvian military officials considered ways to incorporate IHL and human rights norms in the planning and conduct of their operations. At a round-table to discuss humanitarian issues in the VRAEM region, organized for the first time with the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of Peru, commanding officers affirmed their commitment to take civilians' safety into account, by avoiding the use of school premises as temporary bases/camps, taking measures to prevent the contamination of civilian areas with unexploded ordnance, and regulating the duties of civilian defence/militia units. VRAEM-bound officers attended ICRC-organized predeployment courses, where they learnt measures to prevent civilian casualties and weapon contamination, and the importance of respecting health care facilities and personnel.

Ecuador's Defence Ministry and the Ecuadorean Red Cross renewed their agreement with the ICRC, strengthening IHL

training for the armed forces and paving the way for the incorporation of human rights norms in its operations. Accordingly, military decision-makers discussed related topics at an ICRC-led workshop.

Region's police and military forces explore ways to regulate use of force in operations

Regionwide, military/police officers – personnel involved in crowd-control operations and, in the case of Ecuador, officers from all branches of its armed forces – learnt more about IHL and international standards on the use of force at dissemination sessions and seminars, some conducted with the French *gendarmerie*. In the VRAEM, at sessions conducted by ICRC-trained instructors, 200 police officers learnt to distinguish armed conflict from law enforcement operations and the different rules applicable to each.

The region's authorities relied on ICRC expertise to help regulate the use of force in military and police operations. The Bolivian army's joint forces command, with ICRC input, prepared a manual on the maintenance of public order, emphasizing compliance with internationally recognized standards. Recognizing the need for a law on the use of force, the Peruvian authorities agreed to propose the creation of a commission to revive a related draft law. The ICRC facilitated contact among police instructors, mining and private security companies and encouraged the development of standard training modules on human rights and the use of force.

Ecuadorean border police familiarize themselves with humanitarian issues

In line with a working plan designed with Ecuador's national police, some 180 new officers deployed in Esmeraldas and Sucumbios near the Colombian border familiarized themselves with issues related to migration, refugees, treatment of detainees, disappearances, deportations and extraditions. Judicial police personnel learnt about forced disappearance, and the identification and restitution of human remains. The national police's training department, with ICRC technical advice, designed a virtual training module on human rights.

IHL committees in the region tackle issue of missing persons and other humanitarian concerns

Peru signed the Arms Trade Treaty. With ICRC input, the Peruvian authorities presented a draft resolution on missing persons and their families to OAS member States for approval, and worked on a domestic bill for clarifying the fate of the missing. Peru's national IHL committee also organized an interdisciplinary course in the protection of cultural property during armed conflicts, to which the ICRC lent its expertise.

Representatives of the region's national IHL committees participated in the Second Continental Conference of National Committees for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law of the Americas in Costa Rica (see *Mexico*).

In Bolivia, at a workshop co-organized by the Coalition for the International Criminal Court and the ICRC, Justice Ministry officials discussed the drafting of a law for implementing the Rome Statute. Representatives from Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru participated in an intergovernmental meeting in Uruguay, organized by that country's parliament, on the Amendments to the Rome Statute. In Ecuador, the national IHL committee, with ICRC input, outlined its future activities; officers from UNASUR's General Secretariat, headquartered in the country, furthered their understanding of the ICRC's mandate and activities during a meeting.

ICRC presentations and the provision of reference materials helped universities in the region enhance IHL instruction. Discussions with academics led to proposals for institutionalizing the dissemination of IHL at universities in Ecuador and Peru. With ICRC support, students from those countries participated in the Jean-Pictet Competition on IHL in Thailand; teams from Bolivia and Ecuador took part in a human rights competition in Lima; and former Pictet participants undertook IHL-related undergraduate thesis projects at their universities.

Media interviews, press releases and reports provided by the ICRC, and National Society-organized activities promoting the Movement, kept the public abreast of humanitarian issues and ICRC activities. Field visits and bilateral meetings did the same for journalists and opinion-makers, including religious leaders.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies, with ICRC support, strengthened their ability to respond to emergencies, including during protests and other situations of violence. Movement partners maintained coordination to ensure efficiency and coherence in responding to humanitarian needs.

The Bolivian Red Cross bolstered its volunteer recruitment and management capacities with International Federation/ICRC technical support, particularly for strengthening its youth programmes.

With similar support, the Peruvian Red Cross began to review its statutes, and took steps to improve its financial situation and resolve internal management issues. It signed a cooperation agreement with the ICRC.

The Ecuadorean Red Cross's three main northern branches briefed volunteers on the National Society's mandate and core activities and scaled up efforts to address humanitarian needs in border regions. With ICRC guidance, the Ecuadorean Red Cross planned activities to: identify and address risks in five northern border communities; strengthen its ability to restore family links; and bolster its operational capability. With logistical support, it conducted workshops on humanitarian principles and hygiene promotion for students in violence-affected schools (see *Civilians*).

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total		
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		17	2	8
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		5		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		2		
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		13		5
Documents				
Official documents relayed between family members across border/front lines		3		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
ICRC visits			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		3,737	475	157
Detainees visited and monitored individually		274	35	
Detainees newly registered ¹		100	6	
Number of visits carried out		59		
Number of places of detention visited		25		
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected		5		
RCMs distributed		4		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		279		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		2		

1. Ecuador, Peru

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: 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 ¹	Beneficiaries	37	5%	5%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	5		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	114	1%	1%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	30		
Cash	Beneficiaries	904	34%	25%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	16		
Vouchers ²	Beneficiaries	3	33%	33%
Work, services and training ³	Beneficiaries	9	100%	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	5,148	39%	60%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection programme)				
Food commodities ⁴	Beneficiaries	345		
Essential household items ⁵	Beneficiaries	2,989		
Productive inputs ⁴	Beneficiaries	2,919		
Cash ⁵	Beneficiaries	161		
Water and habitat activities ⁴	Beneficiaries	630		

1. Ecuador, Peru

2. Peru

3. Ecuador

4. Bolivia

5. Bolivia, Peru