

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.

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,073
Assistance	1,030
Prevention	2,295
Cooperation with National Societies	814
General	46
Total	6,257
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	382

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	5
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	47



ICRC / APPEALS 2015

+ ICRC regional delegation
 ◆ ICRC mission
 + ICRC office/presence

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2015

- ▶ violence-affected people in Peru's Apurímac-Ene y Mantaro Valley (VRAEM) improve their living conditions and safety through ICRC-supported water, sanitation and health activities
- ▶ violence-affected people on the Ecuadorean border with Colombia have better living conditions and are safer owing to ICRC support for the Ecuadorean Red Cross's assistance activities
- ▶ the region's armed/police forces, guided by the ICRC, advance incorporation of IHL/international human rights law into their doctrine, training and operations by developing the necessary training tools
- ▶ law makers in Peru make progress in developing a public policy aimed at clarifying the fate of missing persons and addressing the needs of their families, including through the creation of a centralized mechanism
- ▶ the region's penitentiary officials and staff share good practices among themselves following ICRC-supported train-the-trainer and refresher courses
- ▶ in Peru, the authorities adopt measures to protect medical services, in line with the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, including through training for VRAEM health staff in self-protection mechanisms

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	2,460
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Physical rehabilitation		
Patients receiving services	Patients	20

CONTEXT

Armed confrontations persist between government troops and the militarized Communist Party of Peru (PCP-M) in the Apurímac-Ene y Mantaro Valley (VRAEM) in Peru, leading to casualties, arrests and damage to infrastructure, and cutting off access to public services. The increase in joint police-military operations against drug trafficking affects rural communities.

Communities in northern Ecuador, particularly along the Putumayo and San Miguel rivers, continue to be affected by the spillover of the non-international armed conflict in Colombia. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter Bolivia), Peru and to a lesser extent, Ecuador, tensions rooted in the grievances of indigenous communities, land disputes, environmental concerns and other socio-economic or political issues sometimes give rise to protests.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2015, the ICRC will continue to address issues faced by people affected by armed violence, particularly in Ecuador and Peru. It will help the region's National Societies strengthen their capacities to respond safely to emergencies by providing them with training and material/financial support in coordination with other Movement partners.

The ICRC will focus on the humanitarian situation in the VRAEM and along the Ecuadorean border with Colombia, particularly in areas along the San Miguel and Putumayo rivers and in San Lorenzo and Eloy Alfaro cantons. Weapon bearers in these areas will be reminded of their obligations to respect people, medical services and the Movement's emblems. In its contacts with the authorities, armed/security forces and the media, the ICRC will stress the need to regulate the use of force in law enforcement and military operations, respect humanitarian principles and facilitate humanitarian action.

While providing direct assistance to violence-affected communities, the ICRC will also encourage the authorities to improve access to basic services, particularly health, water and education. In Peru, the ICRC will improve access to

water and sanitation for the most violence-affected communities in the VRAEM, and provide support for promoting health. In addition, dialogue with the health authorities will promote implementation of measures to ensure the safety of health staff in the region. The ICRC, with the Ecuadorean Red Cross, will design and implement activities to benefit violence-affected communities, paying particular attention to their safety and health needs.

To strengthen the resilience of communities affected by violence, and to help them reduce the risks posed by mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW), the ICRC will conduct dissemination sessions and workshops on safe behaviour and weapon contamination and safe practices.

The ICRC will promote the incorporation of IHL, international human rights law and other applicable norms into domestic legislation and in military/police training, doctrine and operations. To this end, it will provide the region's authorities and armed/security forces – especially those operating in violence-affected areas and/or responsible for maintaining public order – with technical and training support, and will work with national IHL committees and regional organizations to highlight humanitarian concerns and promote IHL. The ICRC will also support universities in incorporating IHL in their curricula.

ICRC representatives will continue to visit detainees in the region, and share their findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. The ICRC will work to raise awareness of good prison practices and management, while pursuing dialogue with the penitentiary authorities on alleviating overcrowding. In Peru, the funding of family visits to security detainees held far away from their relatives will continue.

Initiatives to address the issue of persons missing in connection with past and current conflicts and/or other situations of violence or natural disasters will include helping to strengthen local capacities in forensics and human remains management and supporting missing persons' families. To help reduce the caseload of missing persons, the ICRC will continue to promote the adoption of a draft law on the missing, which advocates enhanced coordination among

State institutions involved in clarifying the fate of the missing and assisting their families. The ICRC will also continue to assist the families directly – by covering the costs of travelling to exhumation sites, for instance.

In Bolivia, the ICRC will cover the costs of prostheses and physical rehabilitation for low-income people with disabilities, and train Health Ministry staff in selecting potential beneficiaries of lower-limb prostheses.

The ICRC will continue to coordinate with Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors in areas of common interest in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

In violence-affected areas of Ecuador and Peru, people are at risk of being injured, displaced, dispossessed of their property, or killed; many of them need psychological support. Affected communities, especially in remote areas, live in precarious conditions and have limited access to essential State services. The security of health staff in the VRAEM region of Peru is constantly under threat. Young people in areas along the Ecuadorean border with Colombia are particularly vulnerable to recruitment by armed groups and criminal gangs.

In Peru, about 15,000 families remain without information about relatives who went missing in relation to the past conflict. In all three countries, management of human remains is yet to be fully incorporated in national disaster response systems.

Objective

The civilian population is respected by all weapon bearers in accordance with applicable international law. People affected by violence cover their essential needs and have access to basic services. Families are informed of the fate of missing relatives; if these relatives are dead, the families take possession of their remains. The specific needs of the families are met.

Plan of action and indicators

Protection

- ▶ contribute to the protection of vulnerable people in violence-affected areas, and of health services, by:
 - monitoring the humanitarian situation along the border between Ecuador and Colombia and in the VRAEM region; pursuing dialogue with security forces and other weapon bearers to remind them of their obligations under applicable law to safeguard people; making confidential representations to the parties concerned regarding allegations of abuses – such as excessive use of force and disregard for the emblem and medical services – with a view to ending such practices
 - raising concerns with the Peruvian authorities and encouraging them – through a report on pertinent issues, for instance – to comprehensively address the needs of vulnerable communities in the VRAEM, particularly by adopting measures to improve the accessibility of water, health services and education,

with special consideration for the safety of those delivering these services

Missing

- ▶ with the National Society concerned, encourage the authorities to include human remains management in national disaster response systems, and to improve their forensic capacities, in order to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for
- ▶ to support the families of persons missing in connection with past conflict in Peru:
 - continue to promote implementation of a national policy on searching for missing persons, particularly the creation of a centralized mechanism to respond to the needs of the families of the missing
 - provide technical support for developing the skills of forensic staff involved in searching for and identifying human remains
 - with a local NGO, support the Health Ministry in drafting/disseminating guidelines and training health staff, and in attending to the psychological needs of the families of missing persons
 - keep families informed during the search for their missing relatives; where needed, cover their expenses for travelling to exhumation sites and/or other related costs
 - advocate the involvement of family associations in forensic investigations; help them enhance their managerial, organizational and communication capacities through training

Assistance

- ▶ stand ready to provide emergency relief for people affected by fighting
- ▶ help people in violence-affected areas strengthen their resilience to the effects of violence by:
 - designing and implementing activities that address their needs, particularly in the Sucumbíos province of Ecuador
 - through training and the donation of materials, supporting health-promotion activities developed with local health personnel for some 1,760 people from 15 communities in the VRAEM.
- ▶ work with the Bolivian Institute for Rehabilitation to provide some 20 low-income people with prosthetic/orthotic devices; with the Ministry of Health, train health staff in the provision of assistance to amputees

Water and habitat

- ▶ support construction and maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems to improve living conditions for some 700 people in the VRAEM

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees throughout the region suffer the consequences of overcrowding, which affect all aspects of their detention, including the provision of medical care, and complicate prison management, which is already deficient in various respects. In Peru, some security detainees are held far away from their places of origin, making it difficult for relatives to maintain contact with them.

Owing to limited budgets, lack of human resources and other factors, prison staff sometimes lack the training necessary to carry out their duties.

Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions that comply with internationally recognized standards.

Plan of action and indicators

Protection

- ▶ in all 3 countries, visit people detained on security-related charges, or in connection with situations of violence and/or alleged membership of armed groups; monitor their treatment and living conditions and provide the authorities with confidential feedback
- ▶ continue to provide expertise, training, and financial and technical support for:
 - prison officials and staff to continue learning good penitentiary practices and in Ecuador, to implement a dissemination programme for their colleagues
 - health staff in Peru to strengthen their capacities to treat TB and HIV/AIDS, and to standardize the implementation of treatment programmes in prisons
 - prison administration officials to learn more about prison management, including through a course organized with the International Centre for Prison Studies in Quito, Ecuador
 - the authorities concerned, including judicial authorities and the directorate of Peru's National Penitentiary Institute, to explore measures to alleviate overcrowding, such as conditional release of detainees and alternatives to imprisonment

Assistance

- ▶ where necessary, provide vulnerable detainees with ad hoc assistance, such as blankets and clothes
- ▶ in Peru, finance family visits for relatives of security detainees who live in remote communities
- ▶ in Bolivia, conduct projects for improving conditions of detention, particularly with regard to detainees' access to water, sanitation, kitchen facilities, hygiene, and health-care services

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

At times, the armed forces and police in Peru engage in armed confrontations with elements of the PCP-M. They are also regularly deployed jointly to deal with social protests. In Ecuador, armed forces and police units are deployed on the border with Colombia.

The region's armed forces and police are making efforts to incorporate IHL and international human rights law in their doctrine, training and operations. Law-makers in Peru are reviewing laws regulating the use of force by armed forces, and drafting other laws to protect the families of missing persons.

The national IHL committees of Ecuador and Peru promote IHL implementation. All three countries are members of regional bodies, including the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR).

The region's media play a key role in raising public awareness of humanitarian issues, such as the missing-persons issue and the consequences of armed violence. Universities

contribute to instruction in IHL and the norms applicable to law enforcement.

Objective

The authorities, policy-makers and members of the armed/security forces understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making processes. The media, academia and other civil society actors help foster awareness of humanitarian issues among all parties concerned and in the wider public, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. Regional, national and local stakeholders understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

Plan of action and indicators

Prevention

- ▶ through dialogue and provision of technical advice, share humanitarian concerns with the authorities and weapon bearers, and encourage the implementation of measures and ICRC recommendations to address the humanitarian consequences of violence in the VRAEM and along the Ecuadorean border with Colombia; in particular:
 - in Peru, continue the confidential dialogue on protection-related concerns, with authorities, armed forces and police in the VRAEM
 - in Ecuador, support the pertinent authorities in advocating for measures to address the situation of people fleeing the Colombian conflict and to protect demobilized members of Colombian armed groups
 - in Ecuador and Peru, support the authorities in drafting legislation to protect medical services and the Movement's emblems
- ▶ through technical expertise, bilateral meetings and workshops, support the drafting of legislation on the use of force by the armed forces and police, including during law enforcement operations; specifically:
 - in Ecuador, encourage the authorities to clarify and enforce the legal rules applicable to the armed forces deployed on the border with Colombia
 - remind the Peruvian authorities to enact and implement legislation sanctioning IHL violations and other abuses
 - impress upon the parties concerned the need to ensure proportional use of force during protests/demonstrations
- ▶ encourage incorporation of IHL/international human rights law and other applicable norms in the doctrine, training and operations of armed forces and police by supporting the development of capacity-building measures/training tools, such as manuals on the use of force and virtual training tools
- ▶ in Peru, promote the adoption of comprehensive legislation to safeguard the rights of missing persons and their families
- ▶ help the region's national IHL committees to:
 - share proposals for regulating the use of force by armed and police forces, particularly draft laws, with law-makers and the ministries concerned
 - encourage their respective governments to ratify IHL treaties, including Additional Protocol III and treaties related to arms control, and to adopt measures related to protecting cultural property

- conduct dissemination sessions for the authorities, armed forces/police and influential sectors of civil society on IHL and internationally recognized standards on the use of force
- ▶ foster dialogue with organizations such as the OAS and UNASUR to mobilize support for promoting IHL and humanitarian principles/action

With the National Societies:

- ▶ raise awareness and mobilize support for the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, IHL, the issue of missing persons, the goals of the Health Care in Danger project, the consequences of organized violence, management of family-links needs and human remains during disasters, regulating the use of force in situations of violence, and the correct use of the Movement's emblems by:
 - organizing events for influential individuals or civil society actors, including the media, representatives of international organizations/agencies and religious leaders
 - distributing informational materials and coordinating with Movement partners on communication activities to maximize dissemination of key messages, particularly in remote communities
- ▶ at universities, help develop instruction and advance research related to IHL and internationally recognized standards on the use of force through seminars and other dissemination activities

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Societies of all three countries respond to needs arising from violence or natural disasters, and partner with the ICRC.

Objective

The region's National Societies have a strong legal basis for independent action. They are able to carry out their core activities effectively. The activities of all components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action and indicators

Cooperation

- ▶ with the International Federation, provide training and technical/material/financial support for the region's National Societies for:
 - reinforcing their operational capacities, particularly those of branches in priority areas, to respond to emergencies including natural disasters, social protests and situations of violence in line with the Safer Access Framework and other relevant Movement policies
 - strengthening respect for the Movement's emblems by urging the authorities in their respective countries to adopt appropriate legislation (see *Actors of influence*)
 - strengthening their legal bases, governance, structure and management, and coordinating with Movement and other partners to respond to humanitarian needs