You should be able to use the GPS point locations of each cluster to extract the names of the second-level administrative classifications by joining to a shapefile of the administrative boundaries. Please note that the GPS cluster locations are randomly displaced: urban clusters up to 2km, and rural clusters up to 10km. More info on the displacement process can be found in our SAR7 report (http://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-SAR7-Spatial-Analysis-Reports.cfm). In the Peru surveys you mentioned, the displacement process could have moved cluster locations across district borders. Guidance on how to account for this within your analysis is in our SAR8 report (http://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-SAR8-Spatial-Analysis-Reports.cfm).