

ARTICLE 4 INTERIM DEADLINE: 1 JUNE 2022
 FURTHER INTERIM EXTENSION REQUESTED TO 1 JUNE 2023

KEY DATA

CLUSTER MUNITION CONTAMINATION: MEDIUM

NATIONAL ESTIMATE

64.6 KM²

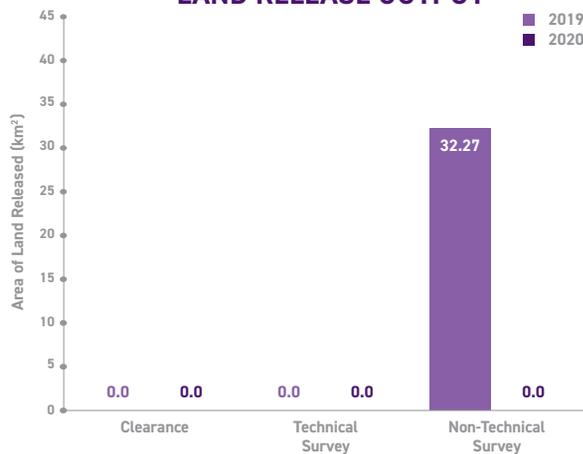
SUBMUNITION
CLEARANCE IN 2020

0 KM²

SUBMUNITIONS
DESTROYED IN 2020

0

LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In 2020, Chile submitted a first request for a one-year interim extension to its Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 4 deadline for the clearance of cluster munition remnants (CMR). In its extension request, which was subsequently granted, Chile provided information on the cluster munition-contaminated area and its survey and clearance capacity, detailing a plan to conduct technical survey in 2021. However, Chile subsequently reported that due to impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country sufficient resources had not been mobilised to conduct the planned technical survey in 2021. In June 2021, Chile submitted a further one-year interim extension request to its Article 4 deadline, to 1 June 2023. During the new extension period, Chile plans to conduct the required technical survey. The request will be considered at Part Two of the Second Review Conference of the CCM in September 2021. In a positive development, Chile issued a ministerial order in 2021, outlining the management structure within the government for the implementation of Chile's international obligations under the CCM.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Chile should ensure that it secures sufficient resources to complete technical survey by its new requested interim Article 4 deadline of 1 June 2023 without fail.
- Chile should elaborate a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan for its mine action programme.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2020)	Score (2019)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	5	5	There was no change in Chile's understanding of CMR contamination at the end of 2020 from the situation at the end of the previous year. Technical survey is now planned for 2022. It is highly likely that the current CMR contamination figure is an overestimate as some clearance was already carried out by the armed forces after the use of cluster munitions in training at the four military sites.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	4	4	The Joint Chief of Staffs have been instructed by the Minister of Defence to assume responsibility for planning and coordinating the survey and clearance of CMR which will be conducted by units of the armed forces. In previous years, Chile funded its own mine action activities but reported that no funding for CMR survey or clearance had been allocated in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	6	Chile has taken steps to mainstream gender across the armed forces with women working at all levels of the mine action programme. However, the number of women employed in demining in 2019 was just 4%. Chile stated in its 2020 CCM Article 4 deadline extension request that the Ministry of National Defence will promote women to the teams that will conduct CMR clearance. Chile should also formulate a mine action-specific gender and diversity policy.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	5	6	Chile uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database it updated in 2017. Chile has submitted CCM Article 7 reports annually since 2012. In July 2020, Chile submitted its first extension request, seeking an interim one-year extension to 1 June 2022. The extension request was granted by a "silence procedure", which was necessary because COVID-19 delayed Part 2 of the CCM Second Review Conference during which a formal decision on the extension request had been due to take place. In June 2021, Chile submitted a second interim extension request seeking an additional 12-months to 1 June 2023.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	5	5	Chile included plans for technical survey of CMR-contaminated areas in 2021 in its first extension request, as well as basic information on its technical survey and clearance capacity and an estimated budget to complete CMR clearance. However, it did not conduct the planned technical survey, which it ascribes to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score)	5	5	Chile says it is guided by the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). It has designated survey and clearance responsibility for the CMR-contaminated areas to specific units within the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	3	4	Chile did not conduct any survey or clearance of CMR-contaminated area in 2020. Chile had stated that technical survey would be conducted during 2021 but was not able to allocate sufficient resources due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In June 2021, Chile submitted a second one-year interim request to extend its deadline to 1 June 2023, during which time it plans to conduct technical survey. In August 2021, Chile submitted a detailed work plan in which it committed to conduct technical surveys of the affected areas in November to December 2021 and to complete the reports of the surveys in January to February 2022.
Average Score	4.6	4.9	Overall Programme Performance: POOR

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

- Division of International Relations, Undersecretary of Defence (Subsecretaría de Defensa, División de Relaciones Internacionales)
- Joint Chiefs of Staff (Estado Mayor Conjunto EMCO)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Demining Units of the Army Corps of Engineers
- Demining Unit of the Navy
- Demining Unit of the Air Force

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Chile reported that at the end of 2020 it had almost 65km² of cluster munition-contaminated area in three of its fifteen provinces (see Table 1). This is unchanged from the estimate as at the end of 2019 as no survey or clearance took place during 2020.¹

Contamination is the consequence of use of cluster munitions in exercises on military training ranges. In Arica and Parinacota, MK-II LAR 160 cluster munition rockets were used, while in Tarapacá and Magallanes and Antártica Chilena CB-250K cluster bombs were dropped.²

Chile has reported that, according to military procedures, clearance of unexploded submunitions or other unexploded ordnance (UXO) present in these areas was conducted after use so it is unclear how much CMR contamination remains but it is likely that the actual extent of contamination is significantly smaller than the revised estimate. The contaminated areas remain within military enclosures so are inaccessible to the public.³

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area by province (at end 2020)⁴

Province	Military range	SHAs	Area (m ²)
Arica and Parinacota	Pampa Chaca Este	1	30,560,000
Tarapacá	Delta	1	28,291,563
Tarapacá	Barrancas	1	2,669,542
Magallanes and Antártica Chilena	Punta Zenteno	1	3,090,019
Totals		4	64,611,124

SHA = Suspected hazardous area

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

Chile is also affected, to a limited extent, by other UXO. On 13 November 2020, Chile made an official declaration of completion that it had addressed all known minefields and had met its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines* report on Chile for further information).⁵

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The national mine action programme was managed by the National Demining Commission (Comisión Nacional de Desminado, CNAD), which is chaired by the Minister of Defence. Chile's obligations under the CCM have, so far, been the responsibility of the Division of International Relations of the Undersecretary of Defence.⁶ It was initially planned that CNAD would assume responsibility for coordinating the demining units from the Armed Forces that would conduct survey and clearance of cluster munition remnants (CMR). Under national law, however, CNAD may only manage the survey and clearance of anti-personnel mines and it was determined that a new body should be created to coordinate clearance of CMR and other explosive remnants of war (ERW).⁷ In March 2021, Ministerial Order 02, issued by the Minister of Defence, instructed the Undersecretariat of Defence, the Undersecretariat of the Armed Forces, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on their roles and responsibilities in relation to the CCM.⁸ The Joint Chiefs of Staff are responsible for planning and coordinating the technical survey, which will then be conducted by the armed forces. The Joint Chiefs of

Staff, in coordination with the Undersecretariat of Defence and the Undersecretariat of the Armed Forces, are also responsible for planning and coordinating CMR clearance.⁹

Chile has estimated it will require US\$10.5 million to complete clearance of CMR. In 2020, no financial resources were allocated to CMR survey or clearance due to the COVID-19 outbreak.¹⁰ In accordance with Ministerial Order 02, the International Relations Division of the Ministry of Defence has considered obtaining special funds of \$34,000 for technical survey.¹¹ In June 2021, Chile stated that sufficient financial resources would not be available to conduct technical survey in 2021 and that it intended to fund survey in 2022 if it no longer has to divert those resources to COVID-19 relief efforts.¹² In August 2021, Chile submitted a detailed work plan in which it committed to conduct technical surveys of the affected areas in November to December 2021 and to complete the reports of the surveys in January to February 2022. The expected budget for the technical survey totalled US\$24,608,767 which will be covered by national funding.¹³

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

While there is no specific gender and diversity policy within CNAD, Chile's policy of integrating women into the armed forces has been in place since 2000. As at May 2019, 14% of total armed forces personnel were female. In 2016, restrictions on the type of military positions a woman could hold were lifted and legislation was adopted to modify the military grading system, allowing women to be promoted in the same way as men. Women have been working in demining in Chile since 2004 across all types of roles, including as deminers and in managerial/supervisory roles.

In 2007, the first woman was appointed as Manual Demining Section Commander in Arica. In May 2018, a woman was appointed as Demining Company Commander in

Arica. Chile has made it easier for women to work in the sector by, for example, adapting demining equipment to better suit female specifications, providing childcare, and eliminating the gender wage gap.¹⁴ Chile reported that in 2019 of the 246 personnel carrying out roles within the demining units ten were women (4%). This included two demining section commanders and four women in support roles (one medic, two nurses, and one paramedic).¹⁵ In a positive step, Chile stated in its 2020 CCM Article 4 deadline extension request that due to the increasing importance of implementing gender perspectives in the field of disarmament, the Ministry of National Defence will promote women to the teams that will conduct CMR clearance.¹⁶

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Since 2003, Chile has been using the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). During 2017, Chile upgraded to IMSMA New Generation (NG) after starting the MARS (Mine Action Reporting System) application that replaced IMSMA Mobile. This application has, CNAD says, equipped Chile with high-quality geographic information to support decision-making on clearance.¹⁷ This system was deployed in 2019 alongside non-technical survey, with a view to calculating the area of possible CMR contamination.¹⁸

Chile has submitted its CCM Article 7 transparency report every year since 2012. Chile submitted its first interim one-year Article 4 extension request in 2020 (which was granted in May 2021), and then submitted a second interim one-year extension request in June 2021.

PLANNING AND TASKING

In January 2020, Chile submitted a draft Article 4 deadline extension request, requesting a five-year extension until 1 June 2026. However, based on feedback from the Article 4 analysis committee, Chile subsequently resubmitted the extension request in June 2020, asking instead for a one-year interim extension to 1 June 2022. During the extension period Chile pledged to conduct technical survey to clarify the extent of remaining CMR contamination, and said that it would then formulate a plan for CMR clearance based on the results of the technical survey.¹⁹

Chile's interim extension request to 1 June 2022, was subsequently granted by a so-called "silence" procedure (meaning it is granted unless there are objections from any State Party), because Part 2 of the Review Conference, which had been scheduled to be held in a hybrid format in early 2021, was forced to be postponed due to COVID-19.²⁰ However, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, Chile

did not conduct technical survey and it submitted a second interim extension request in June 2021 for one further year, to 1 June 2023. Chile's first extension request referenced that in accordance with Ministerial Order 22, the Joint Chiefs of Staff were instructed to present a plan for clearance of cluster munition-contaminated areas, in coordination with the Undersecretariat for Defence and the Undersecretariat for the Armed Forces, at the latest by 15 May 2021.²¹

The second interim extension request will be considered by States Parties at Part 2 of the CCM Second Review Conference, scheduled for September 2021. The second interim extension request lacked a detailed and costed work plan for the technical survey, but Chile subsequently submitted a detailed costed work plan in August 2021, in which it committed to conduct technical surveys of the affected areas in November to December 2021 and to complete the reports of the surveys in January to February 2022.²²

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Chile is guided by the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).²³ In addition to the IMAS, Chile also follows the provisions and regulations as set out in the "Humanitarian Demining Manual of the Chilean Army" and the "EOD Procedures Manual".²⁴

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Survey and clearance of explosive ordnance is conducted by the EOD Units of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Navy, and the Air Force.²⁵

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2020

No survey or clearance of CMR-contaminated area was conducted in 2020.²⁶ This compares to the 32.27km² of suspected hazardous area cancelled through non-technical survey in 2019.²⁷

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 4 of the CCM Chile is required to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 June 2022, having been granted an interim one-year extension request in which it had planned to conduct technical survey of the four CMR-contaminated areas.

The decision on Chile's first extension request had been due to be formally adopted during the Part 2 of the Review Conference, planned to take place in a hybrid format in February 2021. However, Part 2 of the Review Conference was postponed, due to COVID-19 restrictions preventing a hybrid meeting in Switzerland, and Chile's request to extend its Article 4 deadline was instead granted by States Parties through a silence procedure in April 2021.²⁸ Chile's second interim extension request for one year to 1 June 2023 will be considered at Part 2 of the Review Conference.²⁹

Chile did not release any cluster munition-contaminated area between its CCM entry into force in June 2011 and the start of non-technical survey in 2019. During this period Chile instead focused its efforts on implementation of Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), completing anti-personnel mine clearance in February 2020.

Table 2: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2020	0
2019	0
2018	0
2017	0
2016	0
Total	0

Chile has stated that national departmental budgets have been cut since the COVID-19 pandemic and it expects these restrictions to continue for the next two years. Chile intends to fund CMR survey and clearance activities itself but has stated that it may not have sufficient resources if it continues to have to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and in that case will request international financial assistance.

PLANNING FOR RESIDUAL RISK AFTER COMPLETION

Chile says it has a plan in place for dealing with residual risk after completion of clearance and will maintain a demining capacity within the Chilean military to address any residual contamination that may be discovered in the future.³⁰

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- 1 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F; and Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.
- 2 Article 7 Report (covering 1 May 2018 to 30 March 2019), Form F.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F; and Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.
- 5 Statement of Chile, APMBC 18th Meeting of States Parties (virtual meeting), 16–20 November 2020.
- 6 Email from Pamela Moraga, Disarmament Affairs, Non-Proliferation and International Security Coordinator, Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations (UN) Office in Geneva, 19 September 2018.
- 7 Revised Article 4 deadline Extension request, July 2020, p. 18.
- 8 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Annex pp. 11–22.
- 9 Ibid., Annex, p. 15.
- 10 Revised Article 4 deadline Extension request, July 2020, p. 6.
- 11 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.
- 12 2021 Article 4 deadline extension request, p. 7.
- 13 'Work plan to complete the technical surveys in the 4 military ranges which is suspected there may be cluster munition remnants', 26 August 2021.
- 14 Statement from Chile during the Thematic Discussion on Integrating Gender into Mine Action, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, 23 May 2019; and emails from Col. Juan José López Demuth, Executive Secretary, CNAD, 22 and 27 June 2019.
- 15 Email from Carlos Rivera Bugueño, Senior Sub-Officer, CNAD, 6 August 2020.
- 16 2020 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6; and Revised Article 4 deadline Extension request, July 2020, p. 5.
- 17 Email from Col. Andres Caceres Cuadra, CNAD, 12 July 2018.
- 18 Revised Article 4 deadline Extension request, July 2020, p. 4.
- 19 Ibid., Annex, p. 15.
- 20 It is unclear how this procedure is compliant with Article 4(7) of the CCM.
- 21 2020 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6; and Revised Article 4 deadline Extension request, July 2020, Annex, p. 15.
- 22 'Work plan to complete the technical surveys in the 4 military ranges which is suspected there may be cluster munition remnants', 26 August 2021.
- 23 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form F.
- 24 Ibid; and Revised Article 4 deadline Extension request, July 2020, p. 6.
- 25 Email from Carlos Rivera Bugueño, CNAD, 6 August 2020.
- 26 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.
- 27 2020 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 13; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F.
- 28 Email from the CCM Secretariat to CCM States Parties, 25 May 2021.
- 29 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.
- 30 Presentation by National Demining Commission Executive Secretary Col. Juan José López Demuth for the Regional Dialogue on Humanitarian Demining, 10 February 2021.