

## PERU

**ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
(ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE)

<b>PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE</b>	2017	2016
<b>Problem understood</b>	3	3
<b>Target date for completion of mine clearance</b>	2	2
<b>Targeted clearance</b>	5	5
<b>Efficient clearance</b>	3	3
<b>National funding of programme</b>	7	7
<b>Timely clearance</b>	4	4
<b>Land-release system in place</b>	5	5
<b>National mine action standards</b>	7	7
<b>Reporting on progress</b>	3	4
<b>Improving performance</b>	6	6
<b>PERFORMANCE SCORE: POOR</b>	4.5	4.6

## PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY

Peru's clearance output in 2017 was only 9,246m<sup>2</sup>, a huge reduction from the 76,335m<sup>2</sup> cleared in 2015. While Peru did submit an updated workplan in 2018, as requested by the Fifteenth Meeting of the State Parties, there are inconsistencies in the way Peru reports its outstanding mine contamination and its plan for clearance. Peru has until 2024 to complete clearance in accordance with its Article 5 deadline extension, though it should easily be able to complete clearance by 2020 if the full range of land release techniques were used.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Peru should seek to complete clearance in no more than two years.
- Peru should provide a single, accurate estimate of remaining mine contamination and a revised annual clearance plan that reflects that area of contamination.
- Peru should push forward with its strategic objective to use mine detection dogs (MDDs) or other technical survey methods to speed up land release in the Condor mountain range.
- Peru should clarify its understanding of land release and ensure that reporting conforms to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

## CONTAMINATION

Residual mine contamination in Peru results from a 1995 border conflict with Ecuador. The mined section of the border was predominantly in the Condor mountain range that was at the centre of the dispute. As at early August 2016, 140 SHAs were said to cover a total of 479,994m<sup>2</sup> in the districts of Achuime, Cenepa, Santiago and the square kilometre of Tiwinza.<sup>1</sup> Peru variously stated in its Article 7 transparency report for March 2016 to March 2017 that, as at March 2017, remaining mine contamination totalled 475,174m<sup>2</sup> across 140 CHAs, but in the same report it also claimed that as at the end of 2016, 426,325m<sup>2</sup> remained across 134 CHAs.<sup>2</sup> In its latest Article 7 transparency report for March 2017 to March 2018, Peru stated that as at March 2018, remaining mine contamination totalled 426,325m<sup>2</sup> across 134 CHAs and, in the same report, 396,171m<sup>2</sup> across 124 CHAs.<sup>3</sup>

As set out in Table 1 below, though, Peru has planned for clearance beginning in January 2018 of 127 areas covering 491,279m<sup>2</sup>, which is more than the total remaining mine contamination.<sup>4</sup>

The size and extent of mined areas varies widely, with one such area only 5m<sup>2</sup> in size while the largest, by far, is estimated to extend over 160,000m<sup>2</sup>. In fact, most of this large area should be released by survey, without the need for recourse to full clearance.<sup>5</sup> The true amount of contaminated land is probably no more than 100,000m<sup>2</sup> as Peru does not use polygons to delineate hazardous areas, despite having detailed mine maps of almost all the affected areas.

In 2008, Peru claimed that mines have had a "severe" socio-economic impact on those living in affected areas (estimated to number some 400,000 across the Condor mountain range).<sup>6</sup> While some socio-economic impact persists, today this cannot be considered severe. The Cordillera del Condor is a nature reserve.

### Programme Management

The national mine action programme is managed by the Interministerial Executive Council of the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (Centro Peruano de Acción contra las Minas Antipersonal, CONTRAMINAS), which is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. CONTRAMINAS is responsible for setting strategy and priorities and for overall coordination of mine action activities.

### Strategic Planning

According to Peru's "Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024", which was submitted to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation in May 2018, remaining suspected mine contamination of some 0.49km<sup>2</sup> spread across 127 SHAs will be released by 31 December 2024. Peru expected to clear 8,089 mines from the areas.<sup>7</sup> The plan for the seven years beginning 1 January 2018 is as follows.

**Table 1: Planned clearance in 2018–24 (Updated Plan)<sup>8</sup>**

Year	Sector	Mined areas	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Anti-personnel mines
2018	Tiwinza	16	119,415	2,697
2019	Cenepa	13	92,850	627
2020	Achuime	20	9,458	746
2021	Cenepa	16	12,301	653
2022	Cenepa – Santiago	18	180,965	392
2023	Santiago	16	28,225	838
2024	Santiago	28	48,065	2,136
<b>Totals</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>491,279</b>	<b>8,089</b>

This differs from its Article 7 Report for 2017 where Peru stated that it would clear 124 mined areas in 2018–24 (see Table 2).<sup>9</sup>

**Table 2: Planned clearance in 2018–24 (Article 7)<sup>10</sup>**

Year	Sector	Mined areas
2018	Tiwinza	12
2019	Tiwinza	12
2020	Cenepa	20
2021	Cenepa	20
2022	Achuime	18
2023	Santiago	21
2024	Santiago	21
<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>

Peru also included a plan for the clearance of the Tiwinza square kilometre in its updated plan which, in contrast to the information provided by Ecuador, is for five mined areas totalling 70,100m<sup>2</sup>, which were to be cleared in 2018.<sup>11</sup>

## Legislation and Standards

CONTRAMINAS was created in December 2002 after the issuance of a “Supreme Decree”, in an additional “Supreme Decree” issued in July 2005, which regulates CONTRAMINAS.<sup>12</sup> Directive No. 001 regulates humanitarian demining operations at the Peruvian Army’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEM) while Directive No. 006 regulates compliance under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC).<sup>13</sup>

In April 2013, under the Binational Cooperation Programme (Programa Binacional de Cooperación) established in 2000, Ecuador and Peru adopted a Binational Manual for Humanitarian Demining to unify the demining procedures of both states in accordance with the IMAS.

## Quality Management

Until the end of 2013, the Organization of American States (OAS) provided technical and financial assistance to Peru’s mine action operations, which it initiated in May 2011 through its Assistance Mission for Mine Clearance in South America (MARMINAS). Quality management is now assured through DIGEDEM, headquartered in Lima.<sup>14</sup>

## Information Management

CONTRAMINAS uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.<sup>15</sup> In 2016, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) was providing information management support to CONTRAMINAS. It is not known if this continued in 2017.

## Operators

DIGEDEM is responsible for carrying out demining on the border with Ecuador with two demining teams each of 60 deminers. The CONTRAMINAS Security Division (DIVSECOM), which is responsible for supporting DIGEDEM with demining operations, has 40 police officers trained in demining.<sup>16</sup>

Peru has not yet used machines for demining, and until 2015 MDDs were only used for quality control after clearance. In 2015, MDDs were used to identify mines for the first time.<sup>17</sup> Their use should be expanded significantly to both identify the location of mined areas and to reduce and release land within those areas. Peru should seek international assistance for this work.

In its revised Second Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru announced that it would be using both machines and MDDs for demining which as at May 2018, have not yet been introduced.<sup>18</sup> In its updated workplan submitted May 2018, Peru one of its specific strategic objectives for 2018–24 included the development, design, and implementation of new humanitarian demining techniques, such as with machines or dogs.<sup>19</sup>

## LAND RELEASE

The total mined area reportedly released in 2017 was 27,154m<sup>2</sup>, a 40% reduction on reported release the previous year.

### Survey in 2017

In 2017, Peru reported that it reduced 7,171m<sup>2</sup> by technical survey and cancelled 10,738m<sup>2</sup> by non-technical survey in Tiwinza.<sup>20</sup>

### Clearance in 2017

In 2017, Peru reported that it cleared 9,246m<sup>2</sup> in Tiwinza, with the destruction of 396 anti-personnel mines.<sup>21</sup>

## ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

Under Article 5 of the APMB (and in accordance with the seven years and ten months' extension granted by states parties in 2016), Peru is required to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 31 December 2024. This is Peru's second Article 5 deadline extension.

In fact, Peru should easily be able to complete clearance by 2020 using the full range of land release techniques and efficient, targeted clearance. At least 75,000m<sup>2</sup> can be cleared each year based on a review of data supplied to Mine Action Review by DIGEDEM and on discussions with senior officials at the General Directorate.<sup>22</sup>

In the last five years, though, Peru has reported clearing a total of under 140,000m<sup>2</sup> of mined area with the destruction of about 6,000 mines (see Table 3).

**Table 3: Mine clearance in 2013–17<sup>23</sup>**

Year	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )
2017	*9,246
2016	**18,317
2015	76,335
2014	8,458
2013	25,715
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,071</b>

\* Covers the period April 2017 to March 2018

\*\* Covers the period April 2016 to March 2017

In its revised second extension request, submitted in August 2016, Peru estimated that US\$38.6 million would be needed to finish the job, all of which was due to be funded by the Peruvian government.<sup>24</sup> This estimate was also included in its, May 2018 updated workplan. Peru reported that while \$3.88 million had been costed for 2018, the Executive Council of CONTRAMINAS had set the annual budget at \$2.36 million.<sup>25</sup> Based on the figures it has supplied almost half of this total could be saved by completing clearance within only five additional years.

In granting Peru's extension request, the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties called on Peru to provide, by 30 April 2018, an updated workplan for the remaining period covered by the extension detailing the results of the activities to meet its strategic objectives, an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and what area would be dealt with during the remaining period covered by the request and by which organization, and an updated budget.<sup>26</sup> Peru submitted an "Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018-2024" on 30 May 2018. Included is an annual plan for demining of 127 areas covering almost 0.5km<sup>2</sup>, which is more than the remaining mine contamination. Peru's estimates of remaining mined area differ, ranging from 396,171m<sup>2</sup> across 124 CHAs, to 426,325m<sup>2</sup> across 134 CHAs, and to 475,174m<sup>2</sup> across 140 CHAs.

- 1 Analysis of the request submitted by Peru for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, Submitted by the Committee on the Implementation of Article 5 (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ireland and Zambia), para. 9.
- 2 Article 7 Report (for March 2016 to March 2017), Forms C and F2.
- 3 Article 7 Report (for March 2017 to March 2018), Form C and F.
- 4 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018-2024, May 2018, p. 11.
- 5 Discussion with CONTRAMINAS, Lima, 14 March 2016; and with the Peruvian Army's Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEM), Lima, 15 March 2016.
- 6 Revised Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 20 August 2008.
- 7 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018-2024, May 2018. A slightly different figure for remaining contamination as of 1 January 2017 was included in Peru's revised second extension request, dated July 2016 but submitted at the beginning of August 2016: 411,694m<sup>2</sup> as compared with 412,094m<sup>2</sup> in the first version of the request. See Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 4.
- 8 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018-2024, May 2018, p. 11.
- 9 Article 7 Report (for March 2017 to March 2018), Form F.
- 10 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018-2024, May 2018, p. 11.
- 11 Ibid, p. 17.
- 12 Supreme Decree No. 113-2002-RE; and Supreme Decree No. 051-2005-RE.
- 13 Directive No. 001/2009/DIGEDEM-SINGE; and Directive No. 006.
- 14 Presentation by DIGEDEM, Lima, 15 March 2016.
- 15 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018-2024, May 2018, p. 8.
- 16 Ibid, pp. 10 and 12.
- 17 Presentation by DIGEDEM, Lima, 15 March 2016.
- 18 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, pp. 5-6.
- 19 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018-2024, May 2018, pp. 15-16.
- 20 Article 7 Report (for March 2017 to March 2018), Form F.
- 21 Ibid.
- 22 This is on the basis of 48 military deminers working for 160 days each year and each deminer clearing an average of 10m<sup>2</sup> per day. Discussion with DIGEDEM, Lima, 15 March 2016.
- 23 Statement of Peru, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 25 June 2015. Different figures for clearance were reported in 2016: clearance in 2013 was said to amount to 29,025m<sup>2</sup>, while clearance in 2012 was reportedly of 15,377m<sup>2</sup>. Presentation by DIGEDEM, Lima, 15 March 2016.
- 24 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 18.
- 25 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018-2024, May 2018, p.11.
- 26 Decisions on the request submitted by Peru for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, 1 December 2016, para. e.