

PERU



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

| MINE ACTION PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE | For 2016 | For 2015 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Problem understood | 3 | 4 |
| Target date for completion of mine clearance | 2 | 3 |
| Targeted clearance | 5 | 5 |
| Efficient clearance | 3 | 3 |
| National funding of programme | 7 | 7 |
| Timely clearance | 4 | 4 |
| Land release system in place | 5 | 5 |
| National mine action standards | 7 | 7 |
| Reporting on progress | 4 | 5 |
| Improving performance | 6 | 7 |
| PERFORMANCE SCORE: POOR | 4.6 | 5.0 |

PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY

Peru's clearance output in 2016 remained tiny in comparison with other affected states and even dropped from the level achieved the previous year. Peru's request for a new extension was granted by the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties, although the additional seven-year-and-ten-month period to fulfil its obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) is unacceptably long.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Peru should consider using mine detection dogs or other technical survey methods to speed up land release in the Condor mountain range (Cordillera del Condor).
- Peru should distinguish between suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) and confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) in its reporting.
- Peru should clarify how it understands reporting on land released and ensure that this conforms to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Peru should seek to complete clearance in no more than five years.

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 479,994m² remained in the districts of Achuime, Cenepa, Santiago and the square kilometre of Tiwinza.¹ Peru variously stated in its latest Article 7 transparency report that as at March 2017, remaining mine contamination totalled 475,174m² across 140 confirmed hazardous areas, but in the same report it claimed that as at the end of 2016, 426,325m² remained across 134 CHAs.² As set out in Table 1 below, though, Peru has planned for clearance beginning in January 2017 of 128 areas covering only 411,694m².

The size and extent of mined areas varies widely, with one such area only 5m² in size while the largest, by far, is estimated to extend over 160,000m². In fact, most of this large area should be released by survey, without the need for recourse to full clearance.³ The true amount of contaminated land is probably no more than 100,000m² 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).⁴ 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 strategic demining plan, which was annexed to its 2016 extension request, remaining suspected mine contamination of some 0.41km², spread across 128 SHAs, will be released by 31 December 2024.⁵ Peru expected to clear 6,318 mines from the hazardous areas.⁶ The plan for the eight years beginning 1 January 2017 is as follows:

Table 1: Plans for clearance in 2017–24⁷

| Year | Sector | Mined areas | Area (m ²) | AP mines |
|---------------|----------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 2017 | Tiwinza | 14 | 37,450 | 833 |
| 2018 | Tiwinza | 16 | 95,230 | 720 |
| 2019 | Cenepa | 20 | 9,458 | 746 |
| 2020 | Cenepa | 16 | 12,301 | 653 |
| 2021 | Achuime | 18 | 180,965 | 392 |
| 2022 | Santiago | 16 | 28,225 | 838 |
| 2023 | Santiago | 15 | 31,360 | 776 |
| 2024 | Santiago | 13 | 16,705 | 1,360 |
| Totals | | 128 | 411,694 | 6,318 |

AP = Anti-personnel

Standards

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. In 2016, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) was providing support to CONTRAMINAS for the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.

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 the Peruvian Army's Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME), headquartered in Lima.⁸

LAND RELEASE

The total mined area reportedly released in 2016 was less than 48,500m². Release by clearance amounted to only 18,317m², compared with clearance in 2015 of 76,335m². A further 4,784m² was cancelled by non-technical survey while 25,748m² was reduced by technical survey in 2016. Land release operations in April 2016 through March 2017 included the destruction of 1,886 anti-personnel mines.⁹

Peru has not yet used machines for demining, and until 2015 mine detection dogs (MDDs) were only used for quality control after clearance. In 2015, MDDs were used to identify mines for the first time.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

Under Article 5 of the APMBC (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 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 75,000m² can be cleared each year based on a Mine Action Review of data supplied by DIGEDEHUME and on discussions with senior officials at the General Directorate.¹²

In the last five years, though, Peru has reported clearing a total of only some 140,000m² of mined area with the destruction of about 9,500 mines (see Table 2).

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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

Table 2: Mine clearance in 2011–15¹³

| Year | Area cleared (m ²) | Mines destroyed |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2016 | 18,317 | 1,886* |
| 2015 | 76,335 | 897 |
| 2014 | 8,458 | 478 |
| 2013 | 25,715 | 2,374 |
| 2012 | 13,791 | 4,021 |
| Totals | 142,616 | 9,656 |

* Covers the period April 2016 to March 2017

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- 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), §9.
 - 2 Article 7 Report (for 2016), Forms C and F2.
 - 3 Discussion with CONTRAMINAS, Lima, 14 March 2016; and with the Peruvian Army's Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME), Lima, 15 March 2016.
 - 4 Revised Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 20 August 2008.
 - 5 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: 411,694m² as compared with 412,094m² in the first version of the request. See: Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 4.
 - 6 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 4.
 - 7 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, 2016, §13.
 - 8 Presentation by DIGEDEHUME, Lima, 15 March 2016.
 - 9 Article 7 Report (for 2016), Forms F2 and G2.
 - 10 Presentation by DIGEDEHUME, Lima, 15 March 2016.
 - 11 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, pp. 5–6.
 - 12 This is on the basis of 48 military deminers working for 160 days each year and each deminer clearing an average of 10m² per day. Discussion with DIGEDEHUME, Lima, 15 March 2016.
 - 13 Statement of Peru, Intersessional meetings (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 29,025m², while clearance in 2012 was reportedly of 15,377m². Presentation by DIGEDEHUME, Lima, 15 March 2016.
 - 14 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 18.
 - 15 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, §e.