

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 President of the Eighth Meeting of the States Parties on behalf of the States Parties mandated to analyse requests for extensions

10 November 2008

1. Peru ratified the Convention on 17 June 1998. The Convention entered into force for Peru on 1 March 1999. In its initial transparency report submitted on 2 May 2000, Peru reported areas under its jurisdiction or control containing, or suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines. Peru is obliged to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control by 1 March 2009. Peru, believing that it will be unable to do so by that date submitted on 3 April 2008 to the President of the Eighth Meeting of the States Parties a request for an extension of its deadline. On 3 July 2008, Peru submitted a revised executive summary of its extension request. On 20 August 2008, Peru submitted a revised request for an extension. Peru's request is for eight years (until 1 March 2017).
2. The request indicates that at entry into force Peru's implementation challenge concerned the following: (a) 2,518 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 1,811,736 square metres around high tension electrical towers in the departments of Ica, Lima, Junin and Huancavelica; (b) 3 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 11,167 square meters around maximum security prisons in the departments of Cajamarca, Puno, and Lima; (c) 2 police bases suspected of containing mines with an unknown total area; (d) a thermo electrical power plant in the suburbs of the Lima, with a total area of 13,000 square metres; (e) 3 transmission antennas and 1 sub station with an unknown total affected area; and, (f) 69 areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines totalling 512,329.50 square meters of the border region with Ecuador in the departments of Tumbes, Piura, Cajamarca and Amazonas.
3. The request indicates that Peru had undertaken demining around the 2,518 high tension electrical towers and the affected thermo electrical power plant but, as a result of post-clearance accidents and the fact that these areas were not certified by the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS), the decision was made to repeat clearance operations around 1,711 of these high-tension towers. The request further indicates that from December 2004 to July 2008 Peru completed re-clearance around 1,681 high tension electrical towers, releasing a total of 764,718 square metres. In addition, the request indicates that 393 sites remain to be addressed totalling 172,567 square meters. This includes 384 towers, the 3 transmission antennas, the 1 electrical substation, the 3 maximum security prisons and the 2 police bases. The States Parties mandated to analyse requests submitted under Article 5 of the Convention (hereafter referred to as "the analysing group") noted that with 1,681 sites addressed and with 384 remaining to be addressed, the request implies that re-clearance is required around more high tension electrical towers than originally expressed.
4. The request indicates that, in terms of the border region with Ecuador, Peru has complied with its Article 5 obligations in 34 sites on the border with approximately 319,000 square

meters having been released since 1999. A total of 82,410 square metres were released in 1999, 202,905 square metres were released in 2000, 13,000 square metres were released in 2001, 19,694 square metres were released in 2003 and 1,037 square metres were released in 2006. In addition, the request indicates that 35 sites remain to be addressed totalling approximately 189,665.52 square meters. The analysing group noted that while demining was undertaken as early as 1999, work had not been undertaken in each year since that time and total amounts released in particular years varied significantly.

5. As noted, Peru's request is for eight years (until 1 March 2017) on the basis that the demining work on the national infrastructure and in the border region with Ecuador would be carried out simultaneously employing the demining capacity of the Peruvian National Policy and the Peruvian Army.
6. The request indicates the following as impeding circumstances: (a) The sites have limited transportation infrastructure and communication networks demanding a complex approach to logistic planning; (b) Meteorological conditions in the areas of operations are difficult; (c) The geography of the region presents problems in executing operations; (d) Limited financing for operations has negatively affected operations.
7. The request also states that the rotation of skilled personnel in accordance with the yearly priorities of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior are also a hindrance to complying with proposed annual plans and established timeframes. While taking this into account, the analysing group further noted that these circumstances should not prevent Peru from fulfilling Article 5 obligations as soon as possible.
8. The request contains a table indicating the years when each of the remaining 34 areas along Peru's border with Ecuador will be released: 1 area totalling 2,265.52 square metres in Sector Santiago will be released in 2008 (i.e., prior to the requested extension period); 2 areas totalling 8,700 square metres will be released in Sector Santiago in 2009; 4 areas totalling 19,000 square metres in Sector Santiago will be released in 2010; 4 areas totalling 29,800 square metres will be released in Sector Santiago (one area) and in Sector Cenepa in 2011; 4 areas totalling 14,500 square metres in Sector Cenepa will be released in 2012. 4 areas totalling 37,400 square metres in Sector Cenepa will be released in 2013; 4 areas totalling 20,300 square metres in Sector Cenepa will be released in 2015; 4 areas totalling 11,800 square metres will be released in Sector Cenepa in 2015; 4 areas totalling 25,700 square metres will be released in Sector Cenepa in 2016; and, 4 areas totalling 20,200 square metres in Sector Achuime will be released in 2017.
9. The request contains a table indicating that areas around high tension towers, the 3 transmission antennas and the electrical substation will be released in 2008 (i.e., prior to the requested extension period). The request further indicates that areas around the 2 police bases will be released in 2009 and areas around the 3 maximum security prisons will be released in 2010.
10. The request indicates that Peru plans to address remaining areas through manual demining. The request further indicates that if mechanical demining assets were made available they would be employed in areas with suitable topography. The request further indicates that the procedures employed to release areas containing anti-personnel mines will be based on the procedures indicated in the Manual of Procedures for Humanitarian

Demining of the Republic of Peru developed in 2004 which are based on the International Mine Action Standards. In addition, the request details methods and standards of controlling and assuring quality.

11. The request indicates that Peru projects that the costs for implementation of Article 5 during the requested extension period will total approximately US\$ 26 million, including approximately US\$ 24.2 million to demine areas along Peru's border with Ecuador and approximately US\$ 1.7 million to demine areas around national infrastructure. The request further indicates a commitment of national budget sources totalling approximately US\$ 17.8 million for Article 5 implementation between 2009 and 2017, including approximately US\$ 16.56 million for areas along Peru's border with Ecuador and US\$ 1.25 million for national infrastructure. In addition, the request indicates that a total of approximately US\$ 8.0 million is required from external sources including a constant amount of US\$ 846,800 per year for demining along Peru's border with Ecuador and US\$ 130,000 in 2009 and US\$ 330,000 in 2010 for the demining of national infrastructure. The analysing group noted that the request contains a detailed breakdown of costs of demining areas around infrastructure.
12. The analysing group noted that between 1999 and 2008 Peru had provided approximately 60 percent of all funds invested into implementation in Peru with Peru's own contributions totalling over US\$ 7.0 million during this period. The analysing group further noted that Peru intends to cover an even greater proportion of costs during the extension period albeit through commitments to more than double its annual State contributions beginning with a US\$ 2.09 million commitment in 2009. In addition, the analysing group noted that projected requirements for resources from external sources were significantly greater than Peru's recent experience in acquiring such resources.
13. The request indicates that release of land to date can be assumed to have had a positive socio-economic impact on Peru and its population. The request further indicates that concluding implementation during the extension period would result in additional such impacts, hence contributing to Peru's development aims and eliminating transportation and communications blockages for individuals living in mine affected areas.
14. The request includes other relevant information that may be of use to the States Parties in assessing and considering the request including tables illustrating the status, location and size of each area in question, maps of the areas, a timeline for completion of work during the extension period and operational orders.
15. The analysing group noted that after sporadic progress since the entry into force the request indicated a commitment on the part of Peru to proceed at a more constant rate through the extension period. The analysing group further noted positively that Peru had revised its request from 10 years to 8 years and that the plan presented is workable. Should Peru be in a position to make use of additional best practices in humanitarian demining, it may find itself in a situation wherein it could proceed with implementation much faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested. The analysing group added that doing so could benefit both the Convention and Peru itself given the indication by Peru of the socio-economic benefits that will flow from demining.

16. The analysing group noted that, given the importance of external support to ensure timely implementation, Peru could benefit from developing as soon as possible a resource mobilisation strategy that clarifies the costs for demining areas along Peru's border with Ecuador. The analysing group further noted that, given the level of costs relative to annual output, Peru may benefit from requesting and receiving external technical support to assist in achieving increases in efficiency and / or productivity.
17. The analysing group noted that the detailed accounting of the remaining mined areas provided by Peru would greatly assist both Peru and all States Parties in assessing progress in implementation during the extension period. In this regard, the analysing group noted that both could benefit if Peru provided updates relative to this accounting of areas at meetings of the Standing Committees, at the Second Review Conference and at Meetings of the States Parties.