
Fifth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

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Consideration of submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5**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 Article 5 Implementation: Colombia (Chair), Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom***

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 was 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 submitted a request to the 2008 Ninth Meeting of the States Parties for an eight-year extension of its deadline until 1 March 2017. The Ninth Meeting agreed unanimously to grant the request. Subsequently, due to circumstances expressed by Peru, on 30 March 2016, Peru submitted to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation (“The Committee”) a request for an extension of its 1 March 2017 deadline. Peru’s request was for 7 years and 10 months until 31 December 2024. The Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties agreed unanimously to grant the request.

2. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that Peru has made steps to ensure that the objectives of the work plan of its initial extension request were achieved. The Meeting noted that Peru has expressed that the sole circumstance which impedes the ability of Peru to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas that it has reported to be under its jurisdiction or control is due to new information received concerning the existence of 138 mined areas located in Peruvian territory. The Meeting noted that the fact that Peru indicates that it will seek to develop enhanced processes of releasing land suggests that Peru may find itself in a situation wherein it could proceed with implementation faster than suggested by the amount of time requested and 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.

3. On 28 March 2024, Peru submitted to the Committee a request for an extension of its 31 December 2024 deadline. On 29 June 2024, the Committee wrote to Peru to request additional clarification and information. On 2 August 2024, Peru submitted to the Committee additional information in response to the Committee’s questions. The Committee noted with satisfaction that Peru submitted its request in a timely manner and had engaged in a cooperative dialogue with the Committee. Peru’s request is for five years, until 31 December 2029.

4. The request indicates that at the time of Peru’s last extension request the remaining challenge included 137 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) measuring 518,476 square metres estimated to contain 11,610 anti-personnel mines. The request indicates that in the period of 2017-2023, 77 CHAs measuring 216 463 square metres had been cleared, with a total of

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

6,867 anti-personnel mines destroyed. The request also indicates that in 2024 Peru expects to complete an additional 14 CHAs measuring 22,625 square metres containing 746 anti-personnel mines. The Committee noted the importance of Peru continuing to report on progress in implementation in a manner consistent with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) to ensure a clear understanding of the progress made by Peru in the implementation of its obligations under Article 5 (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance and disaggregated by the type of explosive ordnance identified and destroyed (e.g., anti-personnel mines, anti-tank mines)).

5. The request indicates that Peru carries out its work through the application of IMAS and Peru's Manual on Humanitarian Demining Procedures, that Peru applies all reasonable effort to identify and define CHAs and eliminates all suspicion of mines and explosive remnants of war through non-technical and technical survey and clearance through an evidence-based approach. The Committee wrote to Peru to request information on Peru's efforts to ensure the application of the latest IMAS. Peru indicated in its response that National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) have been developed based on IMAS and that a process of reviewing the NMAS has been initiated by the Peruvian authorities that will include consultation with other international organisations. The Committee noted the importance of Peru continuing to report on the survey and clearance methodologies employed, including the standards applied. The Committee further noted the importance of Peru reporting on its effort to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure their alignment with the latest IMAS.

6. The Committee wrote to Peru to request additional information on Peru's effort to increase the efficiency of its operations. Peru indicated in its response that, given the meteorological and geographic considerations, the National Demining Plan (2025-2029) includes the most efficient means for implementation based on the current scenario. Peru further noted a number of activities that have allowed for strengthening the efficiency of operations, including a) International Cooperation which has supported the capacity building of Peru and Ecuador through the development of new humanitarian demining techniques and the use of new detectors with improved technical, b) Cooperation with Ecuador which has included joint capacity building courses, medical evacuation protocols, and the exchange of information concerning mined areas, and c) The change of georeferencing systems from PASAT-56 to WGS-84 which has allowed for a more precise identification of the location of CHAs. The Committee noted the importance of Peru continuing to report on its efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance, including by promoting the research, application, and sharing of innovative technological means to this effect.

7. The request indicates that the following factors, in Peru's view, acted as impeding circumstances during the extension period: a) Climate change "El Niño" phenomenon of 2017, b) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian demining operations, c) the addition of "PV Gutierrez" objective, which was not considered in the previous request, d) reallocation of the national budget for the humanitarian demining process in Peru. The request indicates that due to these factors, only four of the 38 CHAs scheduled to be addressed were cleared between 2020 and 2023.

8. The request indicates a remaining challenge of 46 CHAs measuring 279,388 square metres and an estimated 3,997 antipersonnel mines. The request indicates that, one mined area adjacent to the PV Gutierrez mined area measuring 10,182 square meters and containing 2000 anti-personnel mines, was not included in the previous request. In this regard, the Committee wrote to Peru to request additional information on the *PV Gutierrez* mined area and Peru's efforts to determine the size of the suspected hazardous areas (SHAs). Peru indicated in its response that while the international political boundary between Peru and Ecuador is entirely delimited by the Peace Protocol, Friendship and Limits (Protocol of Rio de Janeiro), signed on January 29, 1942, its demarcation is still in process and that this issue is being addressed within the framework of the Peru-Ecuador Permanent Border Commission. The Committee noted the importance of Peru keeping the States Parties updated on progress in determining the size of the adjacent SHA and progress by the Permanent Border Commission to resolve this matter.

9. The request indicates that anti-personnel mines continue to have humanitarian and socio-economic impacts. The request indicates that the location of mined areas within the

"Cordillera del Cóndor" (sacred mountains) includes several protected ecological parks, such as the "Ichigkat Muja National Park". The request further indicates that native communities located in the province of Bagua (7,282 inhabitants) and in the province of Cóndorcanqui (27,309 inhabitants) are negatively affected by the presence of anti-personnel mines, including loss of communication between families belonging to the same ethnic group who traditionally transit the border. The Committee noted that the completion of Article 5 implementation during the requested extension period had the potential to make a significant contribution to improving the biological diversity, human safety, and socio-economic conditions in affected areas in Peru.

10. As noted, Peru's request is for five years (until 31 December 2029). The request includes milestones for progress over the course of the extension period, including projected efforts to address 18 CHAs measuring 180,965 square metres and containing 392 anti-personnel mines in the Sector of Achuime in 2025; 8 CHAs measuring 1,331 square metres and containing 203 anti-personnel mines in the Sector of Cenepa in 2026; 11 CHAs measuring 15,630 square metres and containing 743 anti-personnel mines in the Sector of Cenepa in 2027; 8 CHAs measuring 71,280 square metres containing 659 anti-personnel mines in the Sector of Cenepa in 2028; and 1 CHA measuring 10,182 square metres containing 2,000 anti-personnel mines in the sector of Santiago in 2029.

11. The Committee wrote to Peru to request additional information on how CHAs were prioritised for clearance, including a rationale for the mined area of 'PV Gutiérrez' being the last objective to be addressed. Peru indicated in its response that mined areas are prioritised based on the following criteria: a) distance between mined areas and the supply point located in the town of Urakuza, b) distance between mined areas, c) geographical and meteorological conditions, with the criteria being to start from the most favourable to the least favourable, and d) the proximity of native communities to CHAs. Peru further indicated that due to these criteria, PV Gutiérrez has been considered as the last objective to be demined during the period 2025-2029.

12. The Committee wrote to Peru to request additional information on how Peru takes into consideration the environment during its demining operations. Peru indicated in its response that the Master Plan of the Ichigkat - Cordillera Del Condor National Park 2019 - 2023 establishes the environmental regulations that apply in the sector where the CHAs are located. The Committee noted the importance of Peru continuing to report on its efforts to integrate climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention.

13. The Committee wrote to Peru to request additional information on Peru's plan for mine risk education during the requested extension period. Peru responded by providing a costed work plan for conducting mine risk education for the duration of the requested extension period, including locality, village, population, participating sectors, and invited special guests. The Committee noted the importance of Peru continuing to report on updates regarding the implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on the methodologies used, priorities for implementation, the challenges faced, and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age.

14. The Committee wrote to Peru to request additional information on how gender and diversity are considered in the implementation of Peru's mine clearance and mine risk education activities. Peru indicated in its response that since 2012, the issue of gender equality has been promoted exponentially, providing an appropriate logistical environment that allows for the participation of women in humanitarian demining operations. Peru also indicated that during the period of 2017 - 2023, a total of approximately 31 female deminers have participated in demining operations as well as in the Mine Detection Dog and Advanced Trauma Life Support programme. Peru further responded that female personnel are integrated into humanitarian demining operations in the following ways: a) as part of the demining squads, either as deminers or as area supervisors, b) as dog handlers/trainers for external quality control by CONTRAMINAS, c) women also participate as part of the Peruvian contingent in United Nations Peacekeeping operations as instructors in the Army Demining School, and that d) Mine risk education (MRE) campaigns are planned and coordinated with the authorities in the area, with the participation of the native communities. The Committee noted the importance of Peru continuing to report on its efforts and how implementation

efforts take into consideration the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men, as well as the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities.

15. The request includes a detailed budget for the activities to be implemented during the extension period totalling 14,466,740 Soles (3,807,035 USD). The request also indicates that this budget does not include the acquisition of material and personal protective equipment for deminers which would require an additional 5,359,775 Soles (1,410,456 USD), and that 60 percent of the budget is allocated to the flight hours of the aircraft to transport personnel and materials to the area of operation. The request further indicates that Peru would be able to achieve completion in a three-year period with the support of international resources (4,568,442 USD).

16. The Committee wrote to Peru to request additional information on the variations in costs between the 3 and 5-year work plans. Peru indicated in its response that the total amount for completion in three years would be the same as the amount for the 5 year work plan (14,466,740 Soles (3,807,035 USD)), with the mined areas originally scheduled for the years 2026 and 2027 being addressed in 2026, and the mined areas originally scheduled to be addressed in the period 2028 and 2029 being addressed in 2027.

17. The Committee wrote to Peru to request additional information on the level of national and international funding confirmed in support of the work plan. Peru indicated in its response that it is working hard to secure the necessary resources to increase material and supplies for humanitarian demining, both bilaterally and in different international fora and agencies. Peru also indicated that an annual financial contribution from the national budget has been approved for 761,407 USD and that efforts are underway to advocate for an increase to the national budget for humanitarian demining operations. The Committee noted the importance of Peru continuing to report on its resource mobilisation efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Peru to support implementation efforts.

18. The Committee wrote to Peru to request additional clarity on how Peru intends to secure funding for material and personal equipment and if mine clearance operations can go forward despite the lack of this equipment. Peru indicated in its response that the budget does not include material costs, personnel, and protective equipment and that through the Peru-Italy Bilateral Cooperation IILA Organisation (Latin American Institute), a donation of six detectors has been obtained. Peru also indicated that at the Convention's 2024 Intersessional Meetings held in Geneva in June 2024, Peru hosted an "Individualised Approach" in cooperation with the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance and that Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) presented the possibility of donating detectors and personal protective equipment in support of Peru's demining programme.

19. The Committee wrote to Peru to request additional information on Peru's plan to ensure that mechanisms will be in place to deal with any newly discovered mines areas in the future. Peru indicated in its response that the Peruvian Centre for Action against Antipersonnel Mines (CONTRAMINAS), under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is the governing body for humanitarian demining processes and has its implementing bodies, such as the General Directorate for Humanitarian Demining of the Peruvian Army and the Counter-Mine Security Division of the Peruvian National Police, entities that will ensure that any residual contamination is dealt with in the future. The Committee noted the importance of Peru continuing to report on its plans to ensure the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, discovered following completion.

20. The Committee noted that the request and additional information provided includes other relevant information that may be of used to the States Parties in assessing and considering the request, including further information on methodologies, material capacities, correction on minor discrepancies, potential risks, and tables on mine risk education work plans.

21. In recalling that the request is dependent on procurement of materials and personal protective equipment, and international funding, the Committee noted that the Convention would benefit from Peru providing by 30 April 2027 an updated detailed, costed and multi-year work plan for the remaining extension period, containing information on progress made,

the result of survey efforts, an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines using terminology consistent with the IMAS and disaggregated by the type of explosive ordnance, annual projections of which areas and what area would be dealt with during the requested extension period and by which organisation, matched to a detailed budget. The Committee further indicated the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, cost, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

22. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the information provided in the request is comprehensive, complete, and clear. The Committee further noted that the plan presented by Peru is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Committee also noted that the success of the plan is contingent upon the findings of survey efforts, stable funding, and challenges posed by the meteorological and geographical location of the remaining mined areas.

23. The Committee further noted that the Convention would benefit from Peru reporting annually to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Peru's work plan with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);

(b) The impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change Peru's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, by disaggregating by 'suspect hazardous areas', and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(d) The survey and clearance methodologies to be employed, including the standards to be employed and efforts to review its NMAS to ensure alignment with the latest IMAS;

(e) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on the methodologies used, priorities for implementation, the challenges faced, and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age;

(f) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of contamination, including information on victims disaggregated by gender and age;

(g) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(h) Efforts to make provisions for a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas discovered following the completion of Peru's Article 5 obligations; and

(i) Resource mobilization efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Peru to support implementation efforts.

24. The Committee noted the importance, in addition to Peru reporting to the States Parties as noted above, of keeping the States Parties regularly apprised of other pertinent developments regarding Peru's implementation of Article 5 during the period covered by the request at Intersessional Meetings, Meetings of the States Parties and at Review Conferences. The Committee further noted the importance of Peru providing updated information on an annual basis within its Article 7 transparency report and noted that the Guide to Reporting

adopted at the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties might support Peru in reporting on progress in implementing the plan within its request for extension.

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