

RECOMMENDATION 1:

**SIGN AND RATIFY THE PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, AND AMMUNITION**

**PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003**

Peru reports that during the Plenary Session of September 11, 2003, the Congress of the Republic approved the "Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components, and Ammunition" of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

It further reports that in the framework of the 58th United Nations General Assembly held in September 2003, the President of the Republic deposited Peru's instrument of adhesion to the "Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components, and Ammunition," as a demonstration of its compliance with the obligations taken on by the Peruvian government in the area of multilateral security and disarmament.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction at the completion of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 2:

**APPROVE THE INTEGRAL STRATEGY FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS**

**PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003**

Peru reports that the National Anti-drug Strategy 2002-2007 was approved at the July 11, 2002 session of the Board of Directors of the National Commission for Drug Free Development and Life – DEVIDA, the National Coordinating Entity, as a working document subject to any necessary modifications.

On January 16, 2003, DEVIDA's Board of Directors ratified the National Anti-Drug Strategy 2002-2007, approved on July 11, 2002, after verifying that the authorized modifications had been made. It is being fully implemented at this time.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction at the completion of this Recommendation.

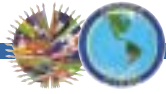
RECOMMENDATION 3:

**IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS**

**PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003**

Peru reports that the National Commission for Drug Free Development and Life (DEVIDA) Administrative Technical Commission was created by Executive Presidential Resolution N° 007-2003-DV-PE, of February 4, 2003. It is chaired by the General Manager and comprises DEVIDA line managers. Its purpose is to design and organize the Peruvian Observatory on Drugs (OPD).

This Commission is working closely with the CICAD/OAS Project to Strengthen National Anti-drug Commissions in Andean Countries, with which it has formalized a financial contribution to equip key national institutions with basic information systems on drug supply and demand.



Government austerity measures have hindered the allocation of certain resources earmarked for the observatory project. This has been resolved, in part, through international cooperation.

The country also mentions that in March 2004, it should have finished the design of the information system and the definition of the main indicators, and it would have determined the sectorial responsibilities and reporting periods for each information source.

CICAD recognizes the actions taken by Peru to lay a solid foundation for the national observatory on drugs and encourages the country to persist in its efforts to achieve full compliance with this recommendation by the date indicated.

#### RECOMMENDATION 4:

#### **EXPAND WORKPLACE PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

**PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003**

Peru reports that, since 2002, there has been coordination with unions in the business sector, which have been evaluating the possibility of instituting drug prevention programs. Efforts are also underway to systematize the experiences of certain NGO's in this area.

Coordination has been increased with the "Alliance for a Drug-Free Peru" Foundation, a private entity that brings together members of the communications and advertising industry, in order to launch campaigns to publicize prevention messages in the media. The aim is for the Alliance to participate in the development of workplace prevention initiatives, beginning with its affiliates and gradually extending to other private institutions.

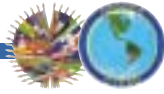
In addition, the Drug Use Prevention in Vocational Training project has been underway since the end of 2002, in cooperation with Switzerland. This project is implemented through the Job Training Program Modules (CAPLAB), and its main objective is to prevent drug use among students in 4 Vocational Education Centers where future private sector employees are trained. This project will continue until 2005.

Peru also indicates that the Congress of the Republic must approve legislation requiring private sector businesses to include drug use prevention programs in the supply of employee training and services.

The preventative efforts made in Peru are not aimed at preventing undue consumption of a given substance, but are focused on developing capacities and skills in the subjects of preventative intervention. Accordingly, the illegal drug consumption prevention programs developed in work environments include legal substances such as alcohol and tobacco, and illegal substances that, in Peru, are marihuana, Cocaine Paste Base (CPB), hydrochloride of cocaine, inhalables, non-prescription medications, when required, and designer substances.

Finally, the country indicates that by the end of the first quarter of 2004, it will have established workplace prevention programs in the private sector.

CICAD considers that Peru has made substantial progress, and encourages the country to persist in its efforts to fully comply with this Recommendation by the date indicated.



RECOMMENDATION 5:

**CONDUCT STUDIES TO OBTAIN UP-TO-DATE ESTIMATES ON DRUG PREVALENCE AND AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST USE OF DRUGS**

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

Peru reports that it has had up-to-date information since June 2003, which has enabled it to improve its understanding of the drug use problem in Peru and has helped to estimate the prevalence of drug use and the age of first use. This information comes from the Second National Survey on Drug Prevention and Use, using a real sample of 4,850 people between the ages of 12 and 64 years, in 31 cities with over 20,000 inhabitants, from October to November 2002; and from the Second National Study on Drug Use in High Schools, carried out in 24 cities with over 20,000 inhabitants, on a population from 12 to 17 years old, from October 2002 to February 2003.

CICAD recognizes that Peru has conducted the studies necessary to obtain information on drug prevalence and average age of first use.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction at compliance with this Recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 6:

**CONDUCT STUDIES TO OBTAIN ESTIMATES ON DRUG-USE RELATED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY**

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

Peru reports that in June 2003, the Specialized Mental Health Institute "Honorio Delgado—Hideyo Noguchi" of Lima, Peru, presented the "First Epidemiological Mental Health Study 2002", with data on morbidity related to substance abuse and addiction in Lima's Metropolitan area and in Callao.

Peru has not done studies of mortality associated with undue drug consumption. However, there are reports of injuries and deaths due to accidents associated with alcohol consumption, which are in the possession of the Traffic Police of the Peruvian National Police. This information will be loaded into the data base of the Peruvian Observatory on Drugs in 2004.

CICAD recognizes that Peru has conducted the necessary studies to obtain estimates on morbidity related to drug use. However, there is no information on studies to obtain estimates of mortality related to drug use, and encourages the country to persist in its efforts to comply fully with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 7:

**CONTROL ALL CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES LISTED IN TABLES I AND II OF THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, VIENNA 1988 AND IN TABLES I, II AND III OF THE CICAD MODEL REGULATIONS**

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

Peru reports that the General Office for the Supervision of Chemical Inputs and Supervised Products of the Ministry of Industry has proposed a draft Supreme Decree that would add the following chemicals to the control system: Hexane, Ethyl Acetate, Poperonal (Heliotropin), Safrol, Isosafrol, Anthranilic Acid, and Thinner. It should be noted that this list includes substances that the



National Anti-drug Office of the National Police of Peru has recommended for control because of their confirmed use in drug manufacturing. This law also includes proposals for related administrative measures.

Together with passing the Supreme Decree proposed by the Ministry of Production to include additional chemical substances, the Commission of Defense, Internal Order, Intelligence, Alternative Development, and the Fight Against Drugs of the Congress of the Republic has consulted the institutions and organizations involved in chemical substance control regarding a new law for the control of chemical supplies. The first articles provides for the control regime to include all chemical substances stated on Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention and of CICAD.

Likewise, DEVIDA is coordinating the development of a draft Law to introduce substantial improvements to the information and control system for chemical supply diversion, which should be submitted by the Executive to the Congress of the Republic in March, its debate and approval being planned for the first legislative session of 2004.

CICAD recognizes that Peru has taken the first steps towards increasing the number of controlled chemical substances. However, there is still no timeframe for inclusion of all chemical substances indicated on Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention and on Tables I, II and III of the CICAD Model Regulations.

CICAD encourages Peru to adopt the necessary actions to comply fully with this recommendation as soon as possible.

#### RECOMMENDATION 8:

#### **ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE AND PREVENTION OF THEIR DIVERSION, AND PROMOTE EFFECTIVE COORDINATION AMONG THEM**

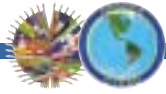
PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

Peru reports that the Ministry of Industry's General Office for the Supervision of Chemical Inputs and Supervised Products and its regional offices are connected through a computer network, using ad hoc software. This system, which is currently being upgraded, contributes to more comprehensive national monitoring of the movement of chemical substances included in the control system. This information technology network contains a mechanism to evaluate control mechanism efficacy. However, due to budget restrictions, it has not been possible to interconnect this network to the different Anti-Drug Units of the National Police of Peru that are in charge of chemical control, as well as the Justice Department.

The country further reports that a performance evaluation of the operating system is underway and the development of indicators is pending; this activity is contemplated in the work plan of the Regional Project on the Prevention of the Illicit Diversion of Chemicals and Precursors in Andean countries.

Finally, Peru reports that the creation of the Ministry of Production, based in the Industry and Fishing sectors, and the elimination of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism, has delayed the implementation of scheduled activities

These delays have been produced because, in most cases, it has entailed the physical relocation



of offices which, in turn, has deactivated certain nodes in the network due to lack of connections in the new locales.

CICAD acknowledges the progress made by Peru in establishing a mechanism to evaluate the efficacy of entities in charge of controlling and preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances, promoting effective coordination among same, and encourages the country to continue doing whatever is necessary to comply with this recommendation.

#### RECOMMENDATION 9:

#### **REITERATES CICAD'S RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999- 2000 TO CREATE A SYSTEM THAT WILL MAKE AVAILABLE DATA ON ILLICIT ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION AND ALSO TO CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE SEIZURES, ORIGIN, AND ROUTING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES**

**PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2001  
REITERATION DATE: JANUARY 2003**

Peru reports that, in the framework of the United Nations Program of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, 2001, Peru's Ministry of Foreign Affairs is undertaking the creation of the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons. In addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, participating entities include the Ministry of the Interior (DISCAMEC), the National Commission for Drug Free Development and Life (DEVIDA), the Ministry of Justice, the Public Ministry, and civil society representatives.

The purpose of this Commission is to coordinate national policy in the design and coordination of National Plans to prevent, control, as well as to eradicate illicit trade in firearms in Peru. The country expected to create this Commission by December 2003.

Likewise, in the framework of the Project to Strengthen Nongovernmental Organizations, sponsored by the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LIREC), the first round of NGO trainings and community groups working on firearms issues was held during the second week of October, 2003. The training focused on research methodologies, field work, legal issues and techniques relating to firearms, supply and demand, advocacy strategies, codes of conduct, etc. DISCAMEC has also had periodic meetings with UN-LIREC, in order to implement a national arms tracking system.

On June 25, 2003, Peru signed the Andean Plan to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects in Quirama, Colombia.

CICAD notes that Peru has made progress in the implementation of this recommendation, and urges the country to persist in its efforts fully comply with this recommendation if possible, by the end of 2004, taking into account that it was initially assigned during the First Evaluation Round 1999 - 2000.



## CONCLUSIONS

Peru has fully complied with three of the nine recommendations made in the Second Evaluation Round. Likewise, it has made progress in compliance with the other six recommendations, one of which has been reiterated from the First Evaluation Round 1999 – 2000.

Accordingly, Peru has signed and ratified the Protocol against the Manufacture and Illegal Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components, and Ammunition, has approved an integrated strategy for the fight against drugs, and has done studies to obtain updated estimates on the prevalence of drugs and average ages for first use.

CICAD notes the important progress made by Peru in implementing a National Observatory on Drugs, in expanding private sector prevention in the work place, in bringing under control all chemical substances in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention of 1988 and tables I, II and III of the CICAD Model Regulation, and in establishing a mechanism to evaluate the efficacy of the entities in charge of controlling said substances.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by Peru within the framework of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and urges the country to continue working responsibly towards the full implementation of the pending recommendations.