

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

## KEY DATA

### ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP) MINE CONTAMINATION: LIGHT

MINE ACTION REVIEW ESTIMATE

**0.1 KM<sup>2</sup>**

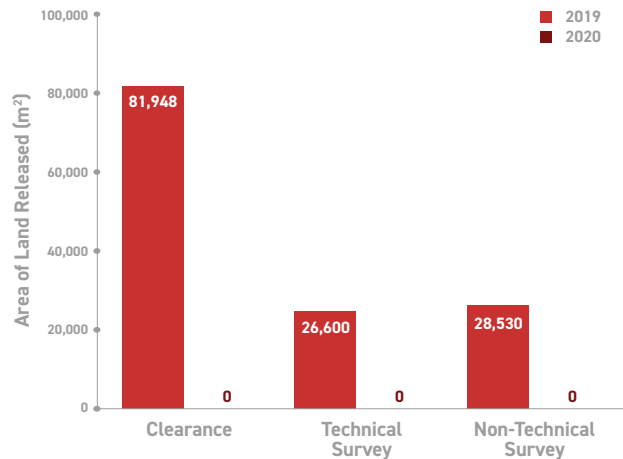
AP MINE CLEARANCE IN 2020

**0 M<sup>2</sup>**

AP MINES DESTROYED IN 2020

**0**

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



**CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET** (as per the Oslo Action Plan commitment): **MEDIUM**

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Peru's land release output fell dramatically in 2020 to nil reportedly due to mine action resources being diverted towards efforts to support the COVID-19 pandemic. Peru should still be able to meet its Article 5 deadline provided it can secure the necessary funding to increase its land release output to the previous years levels. This is particularly so, as all remaining contamination is still recorded as suspected hazardous area (SHA) and actual contaminated area that requires full clearance is likely to be much less.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Peru should survey its outstanding mined areas to develop a more accurate baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination and report the resultant data.
- Peru should develop and implement new policies for land release to ensure that targeted clearance is being conducted as part of a comprehensive land release methodology.
- Peru should provide an updated plan to completion that includes the number of areas and amount of area to be addressed annually.
- Peru should develop and implement criteria for the prioritisation of survey and clearance tasks.
- Peru should develop a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan.
- Peru should elaborate a resource mobilisation strategy which provides an estimate of required funding to complete clearance by its Article 5 deadline and how much of the costs will be allocated from State resources.

## ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2020)	Score (2019)	Performance Commentary
<b>UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION</b> (20% of overall score)	4	4	The estimate of anti-personnel mine contamination in Peru was unchanged in 2020 from 2019. All of Peru's outstanding contamination continues to be recorded as suspected hazardous area (SHAs) and the size and extent of the 108 mined areas varied widely.
<b>NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b> (10% of overall score)	6	6	Peru has the requisite legislation and the necessary management structure in place to oversee demining operations. Peru allocated over \$700,000 to demining operations in 2020 but these funds were diverted towards COVID-19. Peru has allocated the same amount for 2021 but has also requested international assistance for additional funds.
<b>GENDER AND DIVERSITY</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Peru does not have a gender and diversity policy and implementation for mine action. While women and children participate in mine risk education activities it is not known if this consultation extends to survey. It is not known what proportion of CONTRAMINAS staff were female in 2020.
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Peru submitted a timely Article 7 report covering 2020 which also provide detail on its obligations in accordance with the Oslo Action Plan.
<b>PLANNING AND TASKING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	6	Peru did not meet its land release target for 2020 in its national plan for demining 2018–2024. It provided an updated plan in its Article 7 report, but the plan lacks detail and is based on numbers of mined areas rather than the extent of contamination.
<b>LAND RELEASE SYSTEM</b> (20% of overall score)	7	7	Peru introduced mine detection dogs (MDDs) in 2019 to conduct technical survey and stated that it planned to also use MDDs to identify contamination and conduct clearance. Peru did not deploy its demining capacity in 2020.
<b>LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE</b> (20% of overall score)	4	6	Peru did not conduct any survey or clearance in 2020, a dramatic reduction in output from the 137,078m <sup>2</sup> of land released in 2019. If it can reach the level of the previous years land release output then, Peru should easily be able to meet its Article 5 completion deadline. However, this seems funding contingent.
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE</b>

## DEMINING CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS)

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Peruvian Army's Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME)
- Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) Security Division (DIVSECOM)
- Joint Ecuador-Peru Binational Humanitarian Demining Unit (Not operational in 2019)

### INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

### OTHER ACTORS

- None

## UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

At the end of 2020, Peru estimated that anti-personnel mine contamination covered a total of 369,212m<sup>2</sup> across 108 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) within four "sectors" (see Table 1). Peru has not identified any confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs).<sup>1</sup>

The size and extent of the 108 mined areas varies widely, with one area only 5m<sup>2</sup> in size while the largest, by far, is estimated to extend over 160,000m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>2</sup> In fact, most of this large area should be released by survey, without the need for recourse to full clearance. 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 its 2016 Article 5 extension request and "Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024" Peru stated that it would carry out survey activities to determine the size and location of the mined areas using minefield records.<sup>3</sup> No survey was conducted in 2020, and all of Peru's outstanding contamination continued to be recorded in SHAs.

### NEW CONTAMINATION

In 2019, following technical survey, two additional areas of previously unrecorded legacy anti-personnel mine contamination were located in the Tiwinza sector (Montufar Nuevo and CG-DC-5\_Nuevo) of 400m<sup>2</sup> each. In the Cenepa sector, a mined area estimated at 68,000m<sup>2</sup> (PV La Media), which was previously thought to be in Ecuadorian territory, was found to be located in Peruvian territory and was therefore added to Peru's national mine action database.

Peru reported at the 18MSP that since October 2020 they have been working with Ecuador to clarify the location of an estimated 10,182m<sup>2</sup> of mined area (PV Gutiérrez) with approximately 2,000 anti-personnel mines. As at June 2021, it was not known if this area had been confirmed.<sup>5</sup>

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.

**Table 1: Anti-personnel mined area by sector (at end 2020)<sup>4</sup>**

Sector	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Santiago	42	70,690
Tiwinza	11	26,850
Cenepa	37	90,707
Achuime	18	180,965
<b>Totals</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>369,212</b>

## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The national mine action programme is managed by the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (Centro Peruano de Acción contra las Minas Antipersonal, CONTRAMINAS). CONTRAMINAS is responsible for setting strategy and priorities and for overall coordination of mine action activities. It consists of an Interministerial Executive Council, chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a Technical Secretariat, which oversees the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Directorate of Security and Defence.<sup>6</sup>

CONTRAMINAS was created in December 2002 after the issuance of a "Supreme Decree", and an additional "Supreme Decree" issued in July 2005 provides additional regulation.<sup>7</sup> Directive 001 governs demining operations at the Peruvian Army's Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME) while Directive 006, issued by the Head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces in 2001, regulates compliance under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC).<sup>8</sup>

In its revised second Article 5 deadline extension request, submitted in August 2016, Peru estimated that US\$38.6 million would be needed to finish the job, all of which was to

be funded by the Peruvian government.<sup>9</sup> This estimate was also included in its Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024.<sup>10</sup> Since 2010, Peru has reported contributing about \$1.4 million annually for anti-personnel mine survey and clearance which is less than the annual amount Peru believes is needed to complete clearance by 2024.

According to Peru, the largest proportion of the annual budget goes towards the payment of helicopter flight hours and other transportation, deminers' life insurance, food, and maintenance of equipment. In 2020, Peru allocated \$767,832 (3 million Soles) to demining operations but these funds were diverted towards supporting the COVID-19 health emergency within the country. For 2021, the same amount has been allocated by Peru, but as this is less than the costed amount needed Peru has requested international assistance for five priority areas: emergency aerial evacuation and life insurance (\$1.1 million), capacity development and training (\$65,000), use of the Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) system (\$330,000), land release operations (unspecified amount), demining equipment (\$33,000).<sup>11</sup>

## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

CONTRAMINAS does not have a gender and diversity policy but it does abide by gender equality legislation established in a 2019 decree.<sup>12</sup> It is not known if gender and diversity are mainstreamed through the national mine action standards (NMAS) but gender or diversity in relation to Article 5 do not feature in Peru's 2016 Article 5 deadline extension request, in its Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining, or in its latest Article 7 report.

Women and children are included in mine risk education activities but it is not known to what extent they are

consulted during survey and community liaison. CONTRAMINAS reported that it consults the National Service for Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP) about the needs of ethnic and minority groups when planning demining activities. Victim data is disaggregated by sex and age but it is not known if other relevant mine action data is disaggregated. In 2019, 20% of operational roles were staffed by women and 50% of management and supervisory positions.<sup>13</sup>

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

CONTRAMINAS uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.<sup>14</sup> In 2019, Peru linked IMSMA with ArcGIS software to improve its capabilities to map anti-personnel mine contamination.<sup>15</sup>

Peru submits its Article 7 reports on a timely basis and reports on its progress in Article 5 implementation at intersessional meetings and meetings of States Parties.

## PLANNING AND TASKING

The Updated National Plan for Demining for 2018–24 projected that some 0.49km<sup>2</sup> spread across 127 SHAs will be released by 31 December 2024. Peru expects to clear 8,089 mines from these areas (see Table 2).<sup>16</sup> If Peru had met its annual land release targets to end 2020 it would have only 269,556m<sup>2</sup> of anti-personnel mine contamination to clear from 2020 to 2024.

**Table 2: Planned mine clearance in 2018–24 (Updated Plan)<sup>17</sup>**

Year	Sector	Mined areas	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	AP 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>

In 2020, Peru planned to clear 20 mined areas totalling 9,458m<sup>2</sup> from the Achuime sector according to its Updated Plan or 15 mined areas from Tiwinza and Cenepa of unspecified area according to its Article 7 report covering 2019.<sup>18</sup> In fact, Peru did not carry out any survey or clearance. In its latest Article 7 report covering 2020, Peru included a plan to release 108 mined areas between 2021 and the end of 2024, its Article 5 deadline (see Table 3). In 2021, Peru planned to release 9,150m<sup>2</sup> from Tiwinza.<sup>19</sup>

Peru's criteria for prioritising survey and clearance operations are unclear. In its decision on Peru's 2016 extension request, the Article 5 Committee called on Peru to prioritise operations based on the socio-economic impact of mined areas.<sup>20</sup> One of the activities listed for CONTRAMINAS' policy work was to set priorities for clearance, in coordination with DIGEDEHUME and DIVSECOM.<sup>21</sup> Peru reportedly prioritises clearance by sector.<sup>22</sup>

**Table 3: Planned mine clearance in 2021–24 (Article 7)<sup>23</sup>**

Year	Sector	Mined areas
2021	Tiwinza	6
2022	Tiwinza	5
	Cenepa	18
2023	Santiago	20
	Cenepa	19
2024	Santiago	22
	Achuime	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>108</b>

# LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

## STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Peru has 16 national mine action standards (NMAS) which form part of the Humanitarian Demining Procedures Manual, and which are based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).<sup>24</sup> According to CONTRAMINAS, the NMAS and associated standard operating procedures (SOPs) are reviewed annually. In 2019, updates were made to the technical survey standard on the use of mine detection dogs (MDDs) during technical survey.<sup>25</sup>

One of CONTRAMINAS four objectives in Peru's 2016 extension request was to develop new policies for land release, with the aim of finalising these policies within six months of the plan's approval. The same objective was included in its Updated National Plan for Demining for 2018–24.<sup>26</sup> According to CONTRAMINAS, new land release policies are formulated annually as mine clearance progresses and these are then reflected in the operation orders.<sup>27</sup> As noted by

the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties, Peru should conduct evidence-based survey to define its SHAs and also seek to identify CHAs.<sup>28</sup>

At the APMBC 18MSP, Ecuador and Peru made a joint statement detailing their cooperation on demining activities during 2020 in which they worked together to strengthen their demining procedures. Peru shared its health protocol with Ecuador to support demining during the COVID-19 pandemic while Ecuador approved an aerial evacuation protocol to allow Peruvian deminers through Ecuadorian airspace in case of emergencies. They also reported organising a joint workshop on humanitarian demining which was planned for 2021 and said that demining personnel from Ecuador and Peru had received explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) training from the Organization of American States (OAS) between January and March 2020.<sup>29</sup>

## OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

DIGEDHUME, which is responsible for demining on the border with Ecuador, has two teams each comprising 60 personnel.<sup>30</sup> CONTRAMINAS' Security Division (DIVSECOM), which is responsible for supporting DIGEDHUME with demining operations, has 40 police officers trained in demining.<sup>31</sup>

In its 2016 extension request, Peru committed to strengthen the capacity of CONTRAMINAS' Humanitarian Demining School, with the aim of increasing its capacity by one-fifth in the second semester of 2017. This was deferred to the second semester of 2018 in Peru's Updated National Plan for Demining for 2018–24.<sup>32</sup> Peru expected to increase the number of non-technical survey personnel in 2020 and focus on further training, through the Humanitarian Demining School, of the existing demining companies in light of the COVID-19 outbreak.<sup>33</sup> As at June 2021, Peru had not reported on whether this has happened.

The joint Ecuador-Peru Binational Humanitarian Demining Unit has been deployed to areas that were at the centre of the conflict between the two nations, but it did not carry out any demining operations in 2019. According to CONTRAMINAS, this is because the Unit's objective was to clear the Tiwinza

square kilometre which was ostensibly completed in 2018.<sup>34</sup> In November 2019, according to the "Tumbes Declaration", the presidents of Ecuador and Peru committed to continue their binational cooperation and pledged to allocate the necessary resources to continue demining operations in both countries, but no further details were provided.<sup>35</sup>

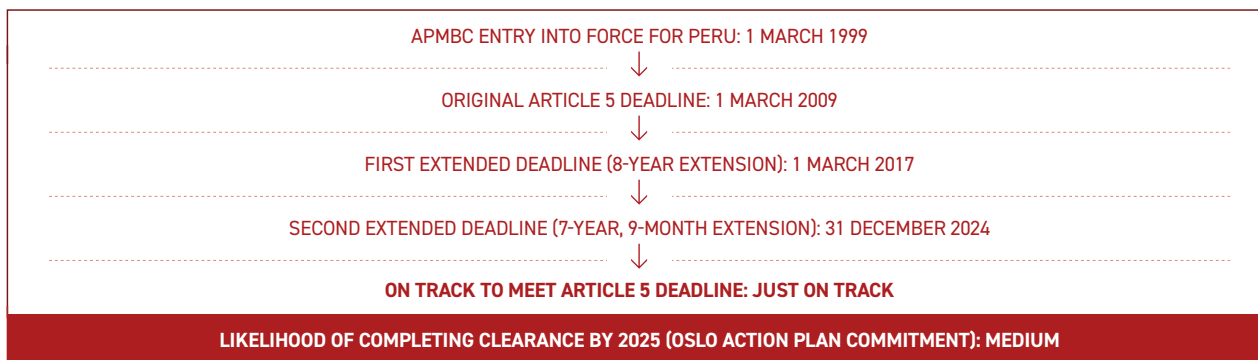
In its revised second Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru announced it would be using both machines and MDDs for demining.<sup>36</sup> In its updated multi-year plan submitted in May 2018, one of Peru's strategic objectives for 2018–24 included the development, design, and implementation of new humanitarian demining techniques, such as with machines or dogs.<sup>37</sup> In 2019, the United States donated four MDDs to Peru with two dogs used to conduct technical survey during the year. According to CONTRAMINAS, the plan is to also use dogs to identify mined areas and for use during clearance.<sup>38</sup> In 2020, discussions began between CONTRAMINAS and the Peruvian Army's Directorate of Research and Development on the possibility of employing drones with hyperthermal cameras that conduct aerial analysis of the decomposition of explosives.<sup>39</sup> As at June 2021, Peru has not reported on whether it plans to deploy drones.

# LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2020

No survey or clearance activities took place in Peru in 2020 because of the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>40</sup> This compares to the 137,078m<sup>2</sup> of mined area which released in 2019, of which 81,948m<sup>2</sup> was cleared, 26,600m<sup>2</sup> was reduced through technical survey, and 28,530m<sup>2</sup> was cancelled through non-technical survey. Peru reported that a total of 1,113 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed that year.<sup>41</sup>

## ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



**Table 4: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance**

Year	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )
2020	0
2019	81,948
2018	15,576
2017	*9,246
2016	**18,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,087</b>

\* Covers March 2017 to March 2018

\*\* Covers March 2016 to March 2017

Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the 7-year, 9-month 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. If Peru's estimate of anti-personnel mine contamination at end of 2020 was accurate (at 369,212m<sup>2</sup>) then Peru would need to release an average of 123,070m<sup>2</sup> per year to meet this deadline. Peru's land release output fell dramatically in 2020 to nil from a

high of 137,078m<sup>2</sup> in 2019. If Peru can reach this level of land release output again this would exceed the amount it needed to release each year.

In its decision on Peru's 2016 extension request, the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties noted that as Peru was seeking to develop enhanced processes of land release "Peru may find itself in a situation wherein it can proceed with implementation faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested".<sup>42</sup> Peru outlined three scenarios for the completion of clearance by the 2024 deadline in its Updated National Plan for Demining for 2018–24. This was said to be contingent on an increase in budget, in personnel, and in international support.<sup>43</sup>

In order to complete clearance by its Article 5 deadline Peru has requested international assistance to cover the costs, although it is unclear what amount is sought and what proportion will be allocated from the State budget. Peru should concentrate its limited resources on establishing a more accurate baseline of contamination because it is likely that a large proportion of the total can be released through survey without having to resort to full clearance.

## PLANNING FOR RESIDUAL RISK AFTER COMPLETION

CONTRAMINAS reported that after Article 5 completion, and in coordination with its Ecuadorian counterpart, the National Centre for Humanitarian Demining (CENDESMI), it will be responsible for managing any residual contamination that is encountered.<sup>44</sup>

- 
- 1 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form C and I.
  - 2 Ibid., Form I.
  - 3 Revised 2016 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, pp. 20–21; and Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 15.
  - 4 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form C and I.
  - 5 Statement of Peru, APMBC 18th Meeting of States Parties, 16–20 November 2020.
  - 6 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 3.
  - 7 Supreme Decree No. 113-2002-RE; and Supreme Decree No. 051-2005-RE.
  - 8 Directive No. 001/2009/DIGEDEHUME-SINGE; and Directive No. 006.
  - 9 Revised 2016 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 18.
  - 10 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 10.
  - 11 Presentation by Peru's Director General for Humanitarian Demining, Army Brig.-Gen. Jorge Agramonte Aguilar for the Regional Dialogue on Humanitarian Demining, (virtual meeting), 11 February 2021.
  - 12 Supreme Decree No. 008-2019-MIMP.
  - 13 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.
  - 14 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 8.
  - 15 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.
  - 16 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. g.
  - 17 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 11.
  - 18 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, May 2018, p. 11; and Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form F.
  - 19 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.
  - 20 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. 15.
  - 21 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, p. 15.
  - 22 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.
  - 23 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F.
  - 24 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.
  - 25 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.
  - 26 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 36; and Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, p. 14.
  - 27 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.
  - 28 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. d.
  - 29 Joint Statement of Peru and Ecuador, APMBC 18th Meeting of States Parties, 16–20 November 2020.
  - 30 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, pp. 10 and 12.
  - 31 Ibid.
  - 32 Ibid., p. 16.
  - 33 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.
  - 34 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.
  - 35 Statement of Peru, Fourth APMBC Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
  - 36 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, pp. 5–6.
  - 37 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, pp. 15–16.
  - 38 Emails from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020 and 16 June 2020.
  - 39 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.
  - 40 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F.
  - 41 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form F.
  - 42 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. c.
  - 43 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, p. 13.
  - 44 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.