

**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>

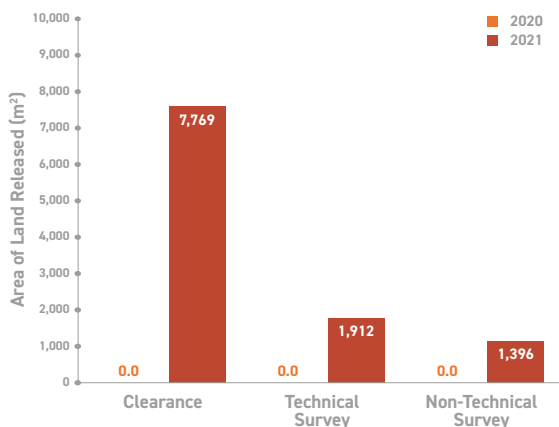
AP MINE  
CLEARANCE IN 2021

**7,769** m<sup>2</sup>

AP MINES  
DESTROYED IN 2021

**188**

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



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

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Peru restarted demining in 2021 after a year without clearance due to the COVID-19 pandemic and released just over 11,000m<sup>2</sup> of mined area. 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 earlier levels and secure a better understanding of remaining anti-personnel mine contamination.

## 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 through to completion setting out the area to be addressed annually.
- Peru should develop and implement criteria for the prioritisation of survey and clearance.
- Peru should develop a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan.
- Peru should elaborate a resource mobilisation strategy with an estimate of the funding needed to complete clearance by its Article 5 deadline and how much will be allocated from State resources.

## ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2021)	Score (2020)	Performance Commentary
<b>UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION</b> (20% of overall score)	4	4	There was a reduction in the estimate of anti-personnel mine contamination from 2020 to the end of 2021 due to the clearance that took place during the year. All outstanding contamination continues to be recorded as suspected hazardous area (SHAs) with the size and extent of the 102 mined areas varying widely.
<b>NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b> (10% of overall score)	6	6	Peru has in place the legislation and management structure it needs to oversee demining operations. Peru allocated over \$800,000 to demining operations in 2021 and has also requested international funding assistance.
<b>GENDER AND DIVERSITY</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Peru does not have a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan for mine action. While women and children participate in mine risk education activities it is not known if this extends to survey. It is not known what proportion of the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) staff were women in 2021.
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Peru submitted a timely Article 7 report covering 2021, which provides detail on its actions in accordance with the Oslo Action Plan.
<b>PLANNING AND TASKING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Peru exceeded its meagre land release target for 2021 in its plan from the Article 7 report covering 2020. Peru should be able to meet its land release target for 2022 of just over 18,000m <sup>2</sup> but the plan for 2023 and 2024 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 and stated that in 2021 they were being used for quality control after clearance had been conducted. Peru conducted demining in 2021 but did not provide details of how many personnel were deployed for clearance.
<b>LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE</b> (20% of overall score)	5	4	Peru restarted demining operations in 2021, after a year's suspension due to COVID-19, releasing just over 11,000m <sup>2</sup> . Peru should be able to meet its Article 5 deadline, but this is contingent on a dramatic increase in land release output to levels achieved in previous years. This is partly dependent on availability of funding and capacity.
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE</b>

## DEMINEING CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS)

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Peruvian Army's Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME)
- 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 2021, Peru estimated that anti-personnel mine contamination covered a total of 358,135m<sup>2</sup> across 102 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) within four "sectors" (see Table 1). Peru has not identified any confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F.

**Table 1: Anti-personnel mined area by sector (at end 2021)<sup>2</sup>**

Sector	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Santiago	42	70,690
Tiwinza	5	15,773
Cenepa	37	90,707
Achuime	18	180,965
<b>Totals</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>358,135</b>

The size and extent of the 102 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>3</sup> In fact, most of this large mined 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>4</sup> No survey was conducted in 2021, and all of Peru's outstanding contamination continued to be recorded in SHAs.

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.

## 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 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC)'s Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties (18MSP), that since October 2020 it has 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.<sup>5</sup> As at June 2022, it was not known if this area had been confirmed.

## 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 APMBC.<sup>8</sup>

In its revised second Article 5 deadline extension request, submitted in August 2016, Peru estimated that US\$38 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 3,000,000 Soles (approx. US\$767,832) to demining operations but these funds were diverted towards supporting the COVID-19 health emergency within the country. In 2021, Peru allocated 3,050,000 Soles (approx. US\$811,723) and requested international assistance to fund 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>

2 Ibid., Forms C and I.

3 Ibid., Form I.

4 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.

5 Statement of Peru, APMBC Eighteenth 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 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J; and Presentation by Peru's Director General for Humanitarian Demining, Army Brig.-Gen. Jorge Agramonte Aguilar, OAS, "Regional Stakeholders Dialogue on Humanitarian Demining: Peru-Ecuador: A Shared Path (virtual meeting), 10–11 February 2021.

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

It is not known whether Peru has a national mine action standard on environmental management and/or a policy on environmental management. It is also not known how, if at all, the environment is taken into consideration during planning and tasking of survey and clearance of anti-personnel mines in order to minimise potential harm from clearance.

## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

CONTRAMINAS does not have a gender and diversity policy but it does comply with 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 directly 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 are disaggregated by sex and age but it is not known if other relevant mine action data are disaggregated. In 2019, 20% of operational roles were staffed by women and 50% of management and supervisory positions.<sup>13</sup> Peru has not provided data on this issue for 2020 or 2021.

## 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>

**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>

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.

In its Article 7 report covering 2020, Peru planned to release six mined areas totalling 9,150m<sup>2</sup> in Tiwinza.<sup>18</sup> Peru exceeded this target by releasing 11,077m<sup>2</sup> across six mined areas. It included an updated plan to release 102 mined areas by the end of 2024, although this does not detail the amount of area it plans to release each year (see Table 3).<sup>19</sup> In 2022, Peru planned to release 23 mined areas totalling 18,613m<sup>2</sup> and destroy 374 anti-personnel mines.<sup>20</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>21</sup> One of the activities listed for CONTRAMINAS' policy work was to set priorities for clearance, in coordination with DIGEDEMUME and CONTRAMINAS' Security Division DIVSECOM.<sup>22</sup> Peru reportedly prioritises clearance by sector.<sup>23</sup>

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

Year	Sector	Mined areas
2022	Tiwinza	5
	Cenepa	18
2023	Santiago	20
	Cenepa	19
2024	Santiago	22
	Achuime	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>102</b>

## LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

### STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Peru has 16 national NMAS which form part of the Humanitarian Demining Procedures Manual, and which are based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).<sup>25</sup> According to CONTRAMINAS, the NMAS and associated standard operating procedures (SOPs) are reviewed annually.<sup>26</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>27</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>28</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>29</sup>

### OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

DIGEDEMUME, which is responsible for demining on the border with Ecuador, has two teams each comprising 60 personnel.<sup>30</sup> DIVSECOM, which is responsible for supporting DIGEDEMUME 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 2022, Peru had not reported on whether this has happened.

18 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form J.

19 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F.

20 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J.

21 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.

22 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, p. 15.

23 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.

24 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J.

25 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.

26 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.

27 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, p. 36; and Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, p. 14.

28 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.

29 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).

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.

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 2021. 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>34</sup>

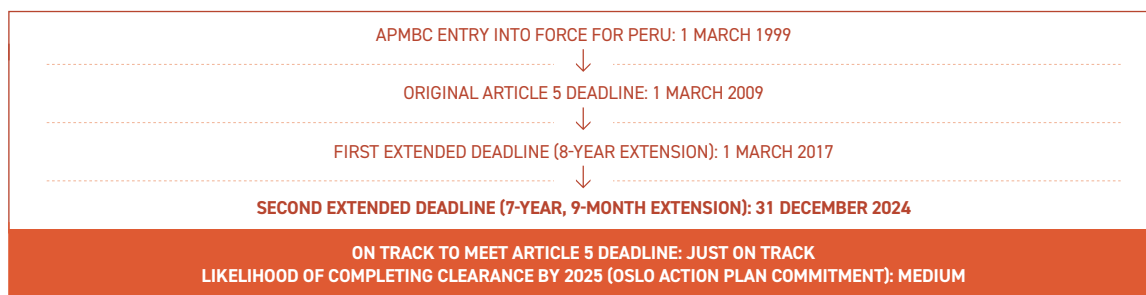
In its revised second Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru announced it would be using both machines and mine detection dogs (MDDs) for demining.<sup>35</sup> In its updated multi-year plan submitted in May 2018, one of Peru’s strategic objectives for 2018–24 included the development, design, and implementation of new humanitarian demining techniques, such as with machines or dogs.<sup>36</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>37</sup> In its Article 7 report covering 2021, Peru stated that MDDs were being used for quality control (QC) of demined areas.<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 2022, Peru had not reported on whether it plans to deploy drones.

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

### LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2021

A total of 11,077m<sup>2</sup> of mined area was released in 2021, of which 7,769m<sup>2</sup> was cleared, 1,912m<sup>2</sup> was reduced through technical survey, and 1,396m<sup>2</sup> was cancelled through non-technical survey.<sup>40</sup> A total of 188 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed during land release operations.<sup>41</sup> Demining operations were restarted in Peru from August to November 2021 after being suspended during 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic when no survey or clearance activities took place.<sup>42</sup>

### ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



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

Year	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )
2021	7,769
2020	0
2019	81,948
2018	15,576
2017	*9,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,539</b>

\* Covers March 2017 to March 2018

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. Peru plans to release 18,613m<sup>2</sup> in 2022, which means it would need to release an average of 169,776m<sup>2</sup> per year in 2023 and 2024. This should be achievable, particularly as the current estimate of contamination is likely to be overinflated. 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>

34 Statement of Peru, Fourth APMBC Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.

35 Revised Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, July 2016, pp. 5–6.

36 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, pp. 15–16.

37 Emails from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020 and 16 June 2020.

38 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J.

39 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.

40 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form F.

41 Ibid., Form G.

42 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F.

43 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, p. 13.

In order to complete clearance by its Article 5 deadline, Peru has requested international assistance to cover some of 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 MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

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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>

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44 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.