

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 31 DECEMBER 2024

FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION REQUESTED TO 31 DECEMBER 2029

KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)
MINE CONTAMINATION: LIGHT

MINE ACTION REVIEW ESTIMATE

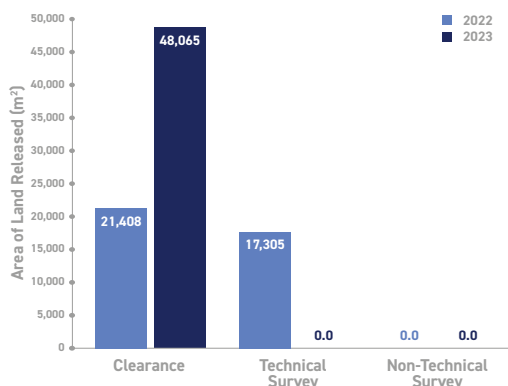
302,961m²

(OFFICIAL DATA)

AP MINE
CLEARANCE IN 202348,065m²AP MINES
DESTROYED IN 2023

2,136

LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET (as per the Oslo Action Plan commitment): NONE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Peru submitted a request to extend its Article 5 deadline for the third time under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) in March 2024. Peru cleared just over 48,000m² of mined area in 2023, more than twice the output of the previous year. However, it still did not use non-technical survey (NTS) or technical survey (TS) to speed up land release. Peru's Ministry of Defence and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) signed a five-year memorandum of understanding (MoU) in February 2023, which includes provision for humanitarian demining.

FIVE-YEAR OVERVIEW

Since the Fourth APMBC Review Conference in 2019, Peru was working in a second extended Article 5 deadline with the aim of completing clearance of anti-personnel (AP) mines by the end of 2024. It failed to do so. In November 2023, the Organization of American States, through the Comprehensive Action Against Anti-Personnel Mines Program (OAS-AICMA) organized an event in Washington DC entitled, "In support of the completion of demining efforts: Reaching the goal of a mine-free Ecuador and Peru". The event aimed to attract new potential donors, but as at September 2024, no new donors had been secured.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Peru should strive to improve operational efficiencies and should continue to work with international partners to strengthen land release methodology, including further reviewing its national mine action standards (NMAS).
- Peru should ensure evidence-based non-technical survey (NTS) and technical survey (TS) are conducted prior to full clearance, in order to identify and delineate confirmed hazardous area (CHA) and to cancel through NTS and reduce through TS areas found not to be contaminated.
- Peru should elaborate a gender and diversity policy and mine action data should be systematically disaggregated by sex and age.
- Peru should elaborate an environmental policy for its mine action programme.

- Peru should detail the international funding required in a resource mobilisation strategy so that it can conclude clearance and fulfil its Article 5 obligations within three years instead of five.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2023)	Score (2022)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	4	4	A little over 300,000m ² of AP mined area remains, in remote and hard-to-access areas in the Peru-Ecuador border area. The size and extent of the 60 mined areas vary widely. Peru has mine maps of almost all the mined areas, but not the precise coordinates and therefore survey is required to locate the minefields. One additional area, PV Gutiérrez, in Santiago sector was added to the total mined area, since last Peru's last Article 5 deadline extension request in 2016.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	7	7	Peru has in place the legislation and management structure it needs to oversee demining. Peru says it allocates yearly around US\$800,000 to demining operations including for 2023. In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru estimated that US\$3.8 million would be needed to finish the job in five years, all of which is to be funded by the Peruvian government. However, it is seeking international funding to fulfil its clearance obligations more quickly. NPA provided technical assistance to Peru in 2023.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	5	Peru does not have a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan for mine action. The deputy director of the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) is a woman, but the other CONTRAMINAS staff in 2023 were all men. Eight of sixty deminers—13%—were women at the time of writing.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION* (10% of overall score)	4	Not Scored	No details on environmental protection were provided in Peru's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request. In response to questions by the Committee on Article 5 implementation, Peru said that the Master Plan of the Ichigkat National Park – Cordillera Del Cóndor 2019–2023 establishes environmental regulations that apply to the sector where the mined areas are located. As of September 2024, efforts were said to be underway to regulate and align practices with International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	5	5	Peru uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). Peru submitted an Article 7 report covering 2023 on time, which also provides some detail on its implementation of the Oslo Action Plan.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	6	5	Peru submitted a third Article 5 deadline extension request in March 2024 with a plan for clearance that could be for either three or five years depending on whether international funding is received. Peru prioritises mine clearance based on: the location of the minefields relative to the distance from the starting point of the helicopter supply base; the concentration of minefields in each work area and the distance between them; the number of mines in the confirmed hazardous area; and the geographical area and meteorological conditions, ranging from more favourable to less favourable.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)**	7	7	Peru introduced mine detection dogs (MDDs) in 2019 but is only using them for quality control. In its 2024 extension request, Peru does refer to the use of NTS and TS, but no estimate is provided on how much of the mined area could be released through cancellation, reduction, and manual clearance. Peru considers that the safety and security measures applied during demining are in line with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). Peru did not provide details of how many personnel were deployed for clearance in its Article 7 report for 2023.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	6	6	Peru more than doubled clearance output in 2023 compared to that achieved in 2022, but did not release any mined area through survey. Peru is seeking a further five year extension to its Article 5 deadline, until the end of 2029. The mined area to be covered from 2025–2029 totals 279,388m ² and is believed to contain 3,997 AP mines.
Average Score	5.5	5.6	Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE

* New criterion introduced in 2024 to assess performance.

** The weighting of this criterion was previously 20% of overall performance score, but is now given a 10% weighting.

DEMINEING CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Peruvian Mine Action Center (CONTRAMINAS)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Peruvian Army's Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME)
- Peruvian National Police, Mine Action Division (DIVCOMIN)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- Organization of American States (OAS) Comprehensive Action Against Anti-Personnel Mines Program (OAS-AICMA)

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

At the end of 2023, Peru estimated that in its Amazonas department, AP mined area covered a total of 302,961m² across 60 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) within three "sectors" (see Table 1), in the Peru–Ecuador border area.¹ Peru did not identify any mined areas during 2023. According to previous correspondence from the authorities in 2023, information on mines laid between 1995 and 1998 does not include detailed maps of minefields with GPS coordinates or satellite information, and as such, they are all treated as SHAs until survey and clearance take place.² However, in its 2024 Article 5 extension request, Peru refers to confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) or to suspected or confirmed mined areas. Peru has mine maps of almost all the mined areas, but lacks precise coordinates and therefore survey is required to locate the minefields.

Table 1: AP mined area by sector (at end 2023)³

Sector	Areas	Area (m ²)
Santiago	14	22,625
Cenepa	27	89,189
Achuime	18	180,965
Santiago/PV Gutiérrez	1	10,182
Totals	60	302,961

The size and extent of the 60 suspected mined areas varies widely, with one area only 5m² in size, while the largest, by far, is estimated to extend over 160,000m².⁴ In fact, most of

this large mined area should be released through survey, without the need for recourse to full clearance. The true amount of contaminated land is probably no more than 100,000m² as Peru does not use polygons to delineate hazardous areas, despite having detailed mine maps of almost all the mined areas. The Peruvian Mine Action Centre (Centro Peruano de Acción contra las Minas Antipersonal, CONTRAMINAS) has said that "The hazardous areas that Peru has to clear are areas that were delivered by Ecuador to Peru. In this context, that area does not have polygons to delineate the hazardous areas."⁵

In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request and the "National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2025–2029", Peru makes reference to its pledge in 2016 to conduct survey in order to determine more accurately the size and location of mined areas.⁶ According to CONTRAMINAS, the use of polygons is not feasible as the geography of the mountainous areas makes it difficult to locate points or coordinates that are registered in the sketch maps of the mined areas.⁷

In its preliminary observations on Peru's 2024 extension request, the Committee on Article 5 Implementation said that: "Peru also reported that in 2022 it addressed a previously unrecorded mined area in Santiago/PV Gutiérrez sector measuring 10,182 square metres."⁸ The language appears to have been mistaken. It should refer to Peru having "identified" not "addressed" the mined area. The mined area in question, Puesto de Vigilancia Gutiérrez (PV Gutiérrez), was not included in Peru's 2016 extension request, but was subsequently identified as being under Peruvian jurisdiction

1 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F(2).
2 Email from Guillermo Portillo, Advisor Multilateral Affairs, Foreign Affairs General Directorate, Ministry of Defence, 9 September 2023.
3 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F(2).
4 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form I, Annex I.
5 Email from Anali Margarita Aguilar Lopez, First Secretary SDR, Deputy Director CONTRAMINAS, 4 October 2024.
6 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 31.
7 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 6 September 2023.
8 Committee on Article 5 Implementation, "Preliminary Observations", Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024, para. 2.

and control, and has therefore been included in Peru's 2024 extension request.

The mine threat in Peru results from a 1995 border conflict with Ecuador. The mined section of the border was predominantly in the Condor mountain range which was at the centre of the dispute. In October 2023, Peru and Ecuador were commemorating 25 years of signing the "Acta de Brasilia", the agreement that ended the armed conflict between the two States.⁹

The location of the mined areas in the Peruvian jungle, at elevations of up to 2,700 metres above sea level, makes them extremely hard to access due to the lack of transportation

and communication infrastructure, and the high, rugged, and densely forested terrain.¹⁰ In this jungle area, the lack of infrastructure for transportation, such as roads and navigable rivers, necessitates the use of aerial means, which complicates and significantly increases the cost of humanitarian demining operations in terms of human, logistical, and financial resources. The only viable means of transportation is helicopter, despite its high operational and maintenance costs. Furthermore, the subtropical climate means that heavy rainfall can delay demining activities, due to it impacting (preventing) the option for medical evacuation by helicopter.¹¹

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The national mine action programme is managed by CONTRAMINAS, which is responsible for setting strategy and priorities and for overall coordination of mine action. 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.¹²

Directive 001 governs demining by the Peruvian Army's Directorate General for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEMUME) while Directive 006, issued by the Head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces in 2001, regulates compliance with the APMBC.¹³ The Peruvian National Police has a Security Division for Mine Action (DIVCOMIN) which supports the army demining.¹⁴

In its third Article 5 deadline extension request, submitted in March 2024, Peru estimated that a total of US\$3.8 million across five years (2025–2029) would be needed to finish the job, all of which is to be funded by the Peruvian government.¹⁵ Peru allocates 3.05 million soles to demining, equating to around US\$800,000, depending on the exchange rate variations, which it will continue to provide until 2029.¹⁶ In June 2024, Peru said the annual national budget approved for demining to date was US\$761,407 (45% of which was on helicopter flight hours), and that internal efforts were underway to secure an increase in the national budget for humanitarian demining.¹⁷

The OAS-AICMA organized an event in Washington DC in November 2023 entitled, "In support of the completion of demining efforts: Reaching the goal of a mine-free Ecuador and Peru". The event had aimed to attract new potential donors, but had not yielded any results so far.¹⁸ Peru has been in contact with possible donors through bilateral negotiations (Germany, Italy, Korea, Slovenia, Spain, and the United States).¹⁹ At the time of writing, Peru had yet to secure international funding for clearance, but it informed the APMBC Committee on Article 5 implementation that it is working hard to secure the necessary resources to increase material and supplies for demining, both at bilateral level and in various international forums and organisations.²⁰

In addition, Peru has a budget for "Material to optimize demining operations" costed at a further US\$1.41 million. This amount includes personal protective equipment (PPE), goods (tents and generators), new detectors, and communication and computer equipment.²¹ A donation of nine mine detectors has been secured,²² and according to Peru, during an "individualized approach" event at the intersessional meetings in Geneva in June 2024, NPA said it might provide detectors and PPE.²³

In February 2023, the Peruvian Ministry of Defence signed a five-year MoU with NPA, which covers humanitarian demining, destruction of cluster munition stockpiles, stockpile management, development of technical and logistical skills, and specialist training.²⁴

9 EFE, "Misa en frontera de Ecuador con Perú conmemora 25 años del acuerdo de paz", Primicias, 23 October 2023, at: <https://bit.ly/4dtVGmg>.

10 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8–9; and Presentation of Peru on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.

11 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8–9.

12 Article 7 Report (covering 2023) Form A; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 20.

13 Directive No. 001/2009/DIGEDEMUME-SINGE; and Directive No. 006.

14 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 20–21; and National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2025–2029, 24 March 2024, pp. 71–72.

15 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 42.

16 Ibid., pp. 23 and 42.

17 Statement of Peru, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024; and Response by Peru to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation's questions regarding its extension request, undated, but made available by the APMBC Implementation Support Unit (ISU) in August 2024.

18 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 October 2024.

19 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 23.

20 Response by Peru to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation's questions regarding its extension request, undated, but made available by the ISU in August 2024; and email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 October 2024.

21 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 42; and Statement of Peru, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.

22 Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 October 2024.

23 Response by Peru to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation's questions regarding its extension request, undated, but made available by the ISU in August 2024.

24 NPA, "Protecting civilians from explosive weapons in Peru – the importance of stockpile destruction", News release, Mine Action and Disarmament Department, 11 April 2023, at: <https://bit.ly/4624ICQ>.

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

CONTRAMINAS does not have a gender and diversity policy but says it complies with gender equality legislation set down in a 2019 decree.²⁵ It is not known if gender and diversity are mainstreamed through the national mine action standards (NMAS) but neither issue featured in Peru's 2016 Article 5 deadline extension request, its updated national demining plan for 2018–24, or its latest Article 7 report covering 2023. The deputy director of CONTRAMINAS is a woman, but the other CONTRAMINAS staff in 2023 were all men. Eight of sixty deminers—13%—were women at the time of writing.²⁶

In the 2024 extension request, Peru states that women are present in demining operations, working with mine detection dogs (MDDs), and providing assistance to trauma and severe injuries. The request claims that a total of 31 women worked as deminers between 2017 and 2023,²⁷ but there is no reference to any further efforts by Peru to mainstream gender and diversity into its mine action programme. In September 2024, Peru provided details of the gender breakdown of its mine action personnel as reflected in Table 2.

Table 2: Gender composition of operators in 2023²⁸

Operator	Total staff	Women staff	Total managerial or supervisory staff	Women in managerial or supervisory positions	Total operational staff	Women in operational positions
CONTRAMINAS	5	1 (20%)	5	1 (20%)	N/A	N/A
Demining School	20	2 (10%)	N/R	N/R	20	2 (10%)
EOD Company 111	48	4 (8%)	N/R	N/R	48	4 (8%)
EOD Company 116	32	4 (13%)	N/R	N/R	32	4 (13%)
Totals	105	11 (10%)	5	1 (20%)	100	10 (10%)

N/A = Not applicable N/R = Not reported

Victim data are disaggregated by sex and age, and explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) beneficiary data are also disaggregated.²⁹ In the past, 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.³⁰

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Peru does not have an NMAS or a general policy on environmental management. In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru refers to how the climate and the environment in the mined areas affects its demining.³¹ At the intersessional meetings in June 2024, Peru highlighted that “the climate is varied, with temperatures ranging from 10°C to 38°C, with permanent humidity and rainfall throughout most of the year, conditions that have intensified due to climate change”.³² Environmental assessments and inspections are said to be conducted during demining operations by DIGEDEHUME, which is assessed during external QC by CONTRAMINAS. In September 2024, CONTRAMINAS also stated that efforts were underway to regulate and align practices with International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13.³³

25 Supreme Decree No. 008-2019-MIMP.
26 Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 October 2024.
27 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 33.
28 Email from Santiago Ocampo Hidalgo, Programme Manager, NPA Peru (on behalf of Analí Margarita Aguilar López, Deputy Director, CONTRAMINAS), 11 September 2024.
29 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 26–27.
30 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May 2020.
31 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8–9.
32 Statement of Peru, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.
33 Email from Santiago Ocampo Hidalgo, NPA Peru (on behalf of Analí Margarita Aguilar López, CONTRAMINAS), 11 September 2024.

In response to questions by the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Peru said that the Master Plan of the Ichigkat National Park – Cordillera Del Cóndor 2019–2023 establishes environmental regulations that apply to the sector where the mined areas are located. These include to:

- Promote the implementation of protocols to reduce the impact of human activities by the armed forces. In this regard, demining operations will take special care of the protected area when clearing mined areas.
- Allow the use of pre-existing trails in the Ichigkat Muja Cordillera del Cóndor National Park to locate the mined areas.
- Respect the ancestral rights of the Awajun and Wampis native communities bordering the park. This point is particularly important because these communities need to have free passage through areas where they can conduct essential activities, which they have not been able to do due to the mined areas located within that sector.³⁴

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

CONTRAMINAS uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.³⁵ In 2019, Peru linked IMSMA with ArcGIS software to improve its capabilities to map AP mine contamination.³⁶ No update was provided on mine action information management in the 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request.

Peru submits its Article 7 transparency 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

Between June and November 2024, Peru planned to clear 14 mined areas covering 22,625m² with the expected destruction of 746 AP mines in Santiago sector.³⁷

In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru presented two plans for completion of mine clearance: a five-year plan (2025–29) based on use of national funding only (see Table 3); and a three-year plan (2025–2027) based on use of both national and international funding, the latter of which Peru had yet to secure at the time of writing.³⁸

Table 3: Planned mine clearance with own funds 2025–2029³⁹

Year	Sector	Mined areas	Area (m ²)	AP mines
2025	Achuime	18	180,965	392
2026	Cenepa I	8	1,331	203
2027	Cenepa II	11	15,630	743
2028	Cenepa III	8	71,280	659
2029	Santiago PV Gutiérrez	1	10,182	2,000
Totals		46	279,388	3,997

Peru said that clearance of mined areas is prioritised based on the following criteria:

- The location of the minefields relative to the distance from the starting point of the helicopter supply base located in the town of Urakuza.
- The concentration of minefields in each work area and the distance between them.
- The number of mines in the confirmed hazardous area.
- The geographical area and meteorological conditions, ranging from more favourable to less favourable.⁴⁰
- In its National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2025–2029, Peru has prioritised demining based on the concentration of mined areas by sector.⁴¹

34 Response by Peru to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation's questions and clarifications regarding its extension request, undated, but made available by the ISU in August 2024.

35 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 42.

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

37 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8, 17, and 34; and Statement of Peru, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.

38 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 12.

39 Ibid., pp. 35–36, and 46–50; National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2025–2029, pp. 60–63; and Statement of Peru, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.

40 Statement of Peru, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024; and Response by Peru to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation's questions regarding its extension request, undated, but made available by the ISU in August 2024.

41 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 11; and National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2025–2029, p. 59.

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Peru has stated in previous years that it has 16 NMAS which form part of the Humanitarian Demining Procedures Manual and which are based on the IMAS.⁴² In September 2023, CONTRAMINAS informed Mine Action Review that the NMAS and the corresponding standard operating procedures (SOPs) are annually updated.⁴³ No information was provided in Peru's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request or the Article 7 report for 2023, on any updates to existing NMAS or the development of new NMAS.⁴⁴ However, in response to questions and clarifications from the Committee on Article 5 implementation, Peru said that the national authorities had begun reviewing the national standards and that it will consult with international partners at the appropriate time.⁴⁵

Peru said it has increased the operational efficiency of its operations through:

- International Cooperation: States Parties to the Convention have been supporting Peru and Ecuador in personnel training through the development of new

techniques for humanitarian demining and the use of new detectors with better technology.

- Bilateral Humanitarian Demining Cooperation between Peru and Ecuador: exchange of training courses, aeromedical evacuation protocol, binational campaigns on mine risk education, and exchange of information on hazardous areas between both countries.
- Change in Geographic Reference Systems (from PASAT-56 to WGS-84).

These actions have allowed for better precision in locating the mined areas.⁴⁶

Peru also said that the location of the mined areas varies due to the time elapsed (29 years) and the effects of rain, landslides, animals, and other factors typical of this region, and for this reason, the area within 600 metres of the reference point is considered a CHA.⁴⁷

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

For 2023, Peru has not reported on how many deminers were dedicated to demining. In previous years, DIGEDEHUME said it was using two teams, each comprising 60 personnel.⁴⁸ DIVCOMIN, which is responsible for supporting DIGEDEHUME with demining, had 40 police officers trained in demining.⁴⁹ In the National Humanitarian Plan 2025–2029, the budget for PPE is based on 90 deminers.⁵⁰ 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 has not carried out demining operations for several years.

In its revised 2016 Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru announced it would be using both machines and MDDs for demining.⁵¹ In 2019, the United States donated four MDDs to Peru with two dogs used to conduct TS during the year. According to CONTRAMINAS, the plan was to also use dogs to identify mined areas and for use during clearance.⁵² But MDDs are only being used for quality control (QC) of demined areas.⁵³ In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru said it is conducting manual clearance only, as mechanical assets or MDDs cannot be used in the mined areas in the Cordillera del Condor due to the terrain, weather, temperatures, fauna, and logistics.⁵⁴

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2023

In 2023, Peru released a total of 48,065m² of mined area through manual clearance destroying in the process 2,136 AP mines.⁵⁵

42 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 16 June 2020.
43 Email from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 6 September 2023.
44 Article 7 Report (covering 2022) Action 27, p. 30.
45 Response by Peru to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation's questions regarding its extension request, undated, but made available by the ISU in August 2024.
46 Ibid.
47 Response by Peru to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation's questions regarding its extension request, undated, but made available by the ISU in August 2024.
48 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, pp. 10 and 12.
49 Ibid.
50 Ibid.
51 Revised 2016 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 5–6.
52 Emails from Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 26 May and 16 June 2020.
53 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Action 27, p. 30; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 19.
54 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.
55 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F(2).

SURVEY IN 2023

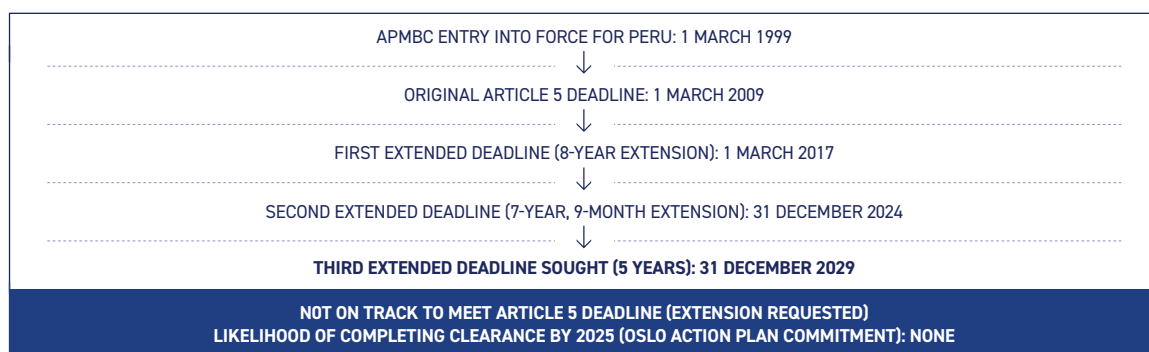
Peru did not report any cancellation of mined area through NTS or reduction through TS in its latest Article 7 report (covering 2023), despite reporting that operations follow IMAS 08.20 on Land Release.⁵⁶

Survey of an area called "PV Gutierrez", which measures just over 10,000m² and is believed to contain approximately 2,000 AP mines, has required additional exchange of information with Ecuador. Peruvian and Ecuadorian technical teams from the Geographic Institutes of Peru and Ecuador are working together on this challenge.⁵⁷ In addition, in July 2022, Ecuador's Army Engineers (Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejercito del Ecuador, CEE) and DIGEDEHUME agreed to work on a solution through the Permanent Mix Borders Commission Ecuador – Peru (COMPEFEP).⁵⁸

CLEARANCE IN 2023

In 2023, Peru cleared a total of 48,065m², in Santiago Sector destroying in the process 2,136 AP mines.⁵⁹ Clearance output was more than double that of 2022 (21,408m²).

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the 7-year, 9-month extension granted by States Parties in 2016), Peru was required to destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 31 December 2024. In March 2024, Peru submitted a third extension request for a further five years until 31 December 2029. The request was being considered at the Fifth Review Conference in November 2024.

Peru should concentrate its limited resources on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of land release operations, including through the application of evidence-based survey, because it is likely that much of the total mined area can be released through survey without having to resort to full clearance.

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Peru has stated that, after Article 5 completion, and in coordination with its Ecuadorian counterpart, CENDESMI, it will be responsible for managing any residual contamination that is encountered.

Table 4: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2023	48,065
2022	21,408
2021	7,769
2020	0
2019	81,948
Total	159,190

⁵⁶ Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Form F, p. 13; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F(2).

⁵⁷ Statement of Peru, APMBC Twentieth Meeting of States Parties, 21–25 November 2022, pp. 1–2.

⁵⁸ Binational Act No. 27 between the Director General of the CEE and the DIGEDEHUME, 26 July 2022 "Acta de Entendimiento No. 27, para la Realización de Desminado Humanitario en la Frontera Terrestre Común Ecuador - Perú", Third Agreement, 26 July 2022, §2.3.a, p. 12.

⁵⁹ Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F(2).