

KEY DATA

**APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE:
31 DECEMBER 2029**

On track to meet deadline

**AP MINE CONTAMINATION:
279,388km²**Light
(National authority estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (m ²)	Release in 2023 (m ²)
Clearance	22,625	48,065
Technical Survey	0	0
Non-Technical Survey	0	0
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	2023
AP Mines destroyed	746	2,136

MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2024:

- General Directorate for Humanitarian Demining of the Peruvian Army (DIGEDEHUME)
- Mine Action Division of the Peruvian National Police (DIVCOMIN)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In November 2024, at the Fifth Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), Peru was granted an extension to its Article 5 deadline. This was Peru's third—and likely final—extension request, which aims to clear all 46 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) remaining and to destroy some 4,000 anti-personnel (AP) mines, by the end of 2029. These CHAs are located across three mountainous remote "sectors" in the Cordillera del Cóndor (sacred mountains), within the Amazonas department, along the border with Ecuador.

Between June and November 2024, Peru cleared 22,625m² of mined area and destroyed 746 AP mines in 14 CHAs of the Santiago sector. In March 2025, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), which had signed a five-year memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Peru's Ministry of Defence in early 2023, launched a new project to support Peru's national authorities and the army demining unit in fulfilling its Article 5 obligations.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Peru should continue to collaborate with international partners to strengthen land release methodology, including by further reviewing its national mine action standards (NMAS).
- Peru should apply all land release methods, including technical survey (TS), to address the remaining CHAs.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2024)	Score (2023)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	6	4	In December 2023, NPA assessed that Peru had gained a complete understanding of its landmine contamination. Its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request included maps and GPS data for all areas, classified as CHAs, totalling 280,000m ² and around 4,000 AP mines, mostly in remote areas along the border with Ecuador. While most CHAs are small—under 1,000m ² —one newly added area in Peru’s 2024 extension request and latest Article 7 report, PV Gutiérrez, accounts for 2,000 AP mines alone.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	7	7	In 2024, the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) continued to coordinate Peru’s demining with annual government funding of approximately US\$761,000. Peru also stepped up its resource mobilisation, noting that with an additional US\$1.5 million in international support, it could complete demining by end 2027.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	6	Peru lacks a mine action-specific gender policy, but CONTRAMINAS operates under the 2019 National Gender Equality Policy. A designated gender focal point, who is also the centre’s Deputy Director, ensures gender integration in demining. Despite this, women remain under-represented: only 11 of 105 staff are women (eight deminers, two instructors, and one manager).
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION (10% of overall score)	7	4	Peru is seeking to minimise the environmental impact of demining in the Cordillera del Cóndor, aligning operations with the Master Plan for the Ichigkat National Park (2019–23). In 2024, the programme appointed an environmental focal point within CONTRAMINAS and began reviewing national mine action standards to align with IMAS 07.13 on environmental management. Its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request underscored the growing impact of climate change, with heavy rains frequently delaying operations and affecting the accuracy of CHA locations, prompting use of a 600-metre buffer zone during land release.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	7	5	Peru uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database and worked in 2024 to improve data quality. This included coordination with Ecuador to verify historical records and maps of mined areas that were laid by Ecuadorian forces. Peru also updated its geographic referencing system to improve accuracy. Peru remains actively engaged in APMBBC processes and consistently submits timely transparency reports.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	7	6	The 2024 extension request included a National Action Plan for 2025–29, outlining clear annual clearance targets and prioritisation criteria. The plan is based solely on national funding, estimated at US\$3.8 million. To accelerate the process and complete clearance within three years, though, Peru appealed for international support.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	6	7	In 2024, CONTRAMINAS began updating Peru’s national standards, building on experience from jungle operations to optimise detection and clearance. This follows recommendations by NPA in December 2023 to clarify land release procedures and incorporate international best practices. Despite having national standards for NTS and TS, Peru only reports land release through full clearance, without mentioning the survey methods used to cancel or reduce mined areas.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	6	6	At the Fifth Review Conference in November 2024, Peru was granted a third extension to its Article 5 deadline until the end of 2029. The mined area to be covered in 2025–29 totals 279,388m ² and is believed to contain 3,997 AP mines. Peru remains on track to meet this new deadline. In 2024, Peru cleared a total of 22,625m ² in Santiago sector, destroying 746 AP mines.
Average Score	6.4	5.5	Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE

AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Peruvian Mine Action Center (Centro Peruano de Acción contra las Minas Antipersonal, CONTRAMINAS)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- General Directorate for Humanitarian Demining of the Peruvian Army (Dirección General de Desminado Humanitario del Ejército, DIGEDEHUME)

- Mine Action Division of the Peruvian National Police (División Contraminas de la Policía Nacional del Perú, 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

According to the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS), Peru's current baseline of AP mine contamination is reasonably accurate.¹ At the end of 2024, Peru reported that AP mined area covered a total of 279,388m² across 46 CHAs located in three "sectors" of the Amazonas department, along the border with Ecuador (see Table 1).² The overwhelming majority of the 46 CHAs are relatively small in size: 35 each cover less than 1,000m² and contain an average of 30 AP mines. The smallest covers just 5m² and contains 3 AP mines, while the largest spans 160,000m² and is said to have 147 AP mines.³

In December 2023, NPA conducted an assessment mission that concluded that "the Peruvian Mine Action programme now has a complete overview of the extent of its contamination".⁴ It further noted that the mined areas still to be cleared are in remote mountainous terrains on the Ecuadorian boarder and were predominantly laid by Ecuadorian forces. These areas are sparsely populated, lack local knowledge, and have few, if any, identifiable landmarks or features to assist in locating the minefields.⁵

No new mined areas were identified during 2024. However, as reported by Peru at the Twentieth Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC in 2022,⁶ a previously unrecorded site, Puesto de Vigilancia Gutiérrez (PV Gutiérrez), was formally included in Peru's 2024 Article 7 report covering 2023 and its last deadline extension request. This hazardous area is estimated to cover 10,182m² and is believed to contain 2,000 AP mines that were laid by Peru around 1996 to protect the surveillance post.⁷ PV Gutiérrez lies along the border, where, despite the boundary having been legally

established by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol signed in 1942, its physical demarcation is still ongoing. Peru said this is currently managed under the framework of the Peru-Ecuador Permanent Border Commission (Comisión Permanente de Fronteras Perú-Ecuador, COMPEFEP).⁸ CONTRAMINAS informed Mine Action Review that alternative methodologies for collecting geospatial information are being explored with a view to developing a joint methodology.⁹

Until recently, Peru classified areas as "suspected or confirmed to contain" AP mines. However, its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request and related statements refer to CHAs, providing a list of all contaminated areas, complete with maps and GPS coordinates.¹⁰ Despite this, most of the remaining areas were originally transferred by Ecuador to Peru without defined polygons to accurately delineate the hazardous zones. According to CONTRAMINAS, use of geospatial polygons remains highly constrained due to the challenging mountainous terrain, which complicates identification and verification of reference points or coordinates recorded in the original sketch maps.¹¹ Peru has not confirmed whether additional survey is required to define the precise perimeters of mined areas and only applies a full clearance methodology to release contaminated areas.

Peru also warned of the possibility to discover of new, previously unrecorded areas contaminated with AP mines – a key lesson highlighted in its 2024 extension request. Over the years, eight previously unrecorded CHAs have been identified, underscoring the likelihood that more areas may still be found in these regions.¹²

Table 1: AP mined area by sector (at end 2024)¹³

Sector	CHAs	Area (m ²)	AP mines
Achuime	18	180,965	392
Cenepa I, II, III	27	88,241	1,605
Santiago/PV Gutiérrez	1	10,182	2,000
Totals	46	279,388	3,997

1 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, First Secretary SDR, Deputy Director CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

2 Statement of Peru on Article 5, APMBC Fifth Review Conference, Siem Reap, 25–29 November 2024; and Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F(2).

3 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 82–84.

4 NPA Assessment Mission Report, December 2023, p. 4.

5 Ibid., p. 10.

6 Statement of Peru, Twentieth Meeting of States Parties, 21–25 November 2022.

7 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 45, 49 and 84; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F(2).

8 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 2, 2 August 2024; and Decision on the extension request, APMBC Fifth Review Conference, Siem Reap, 25–29 November 2024.

9 Emails from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025; and Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, Deputy Technical Secretary, CONTRAMINAS, 17 July 2025.

10 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 35–36 and 82–84.

11 Emails from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 6 September 2023; and Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 October 2024.

12 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 31.

13 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F(2); and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 35–36 and 82–84.

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 2024, Peru and Ecuador were commemorating 26 years of signing the Brasilia Peace Accords which ended the armed conflict between the two States.¹⁴

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

CONTRAMINAS, established in 2002 under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), serves as the national authority for demining. It is responsible for setting the national mine action strategy and priorities, as well as for coordinating related activities with implementing bodies, namely the General Directorate for Humanitarian Demining of the Peruvian Army (DIGEDEHUME) and the Mine Action Division of the Peruvian National Police (DIVCOMIN). CONTRAMINAS is composed of two bodies: an Interministerial Executive Council and a Technical Secretariat. The Executive Council is chaired by a MoFA representative and includes members from other key ministries (defence, education, interior, and health) and from the National Council for integration of persons with disabilities.¹⁵

Peru has a Humanitarian Demining School, established with support from United States (US)-based Ronco in 2009–2010, which has been the main training centre for the demining programme. It has offered a range of courses, including demining, EOD Levels 1 and 2, battle area clearance, mine detection dog (MDD) handler training, and medical support. Now renamed the School for Mines and Explosive Ordnance Disposal, it has transitioned to serve as the Army's official training institution for Military Engineers in explosive ordnance, including improvised explosive devices, and is fully managed by the Army.¹⁶

In 2024, Peru and Ecuador continued to collaborate on demining through regular bilateral meetings, including the 25th Meeting of National Mine Action Authorities held in October in Quito, which brought together the Ecuadorian Mine Action Center (CENDESMI) and CONTRAMINAS. During the meeting, the authorities reviewed the progress

of demining in their respective nations and developed joint strategies for international cooperation. In 2023–24, Peru and Ecuador received international support for their demining. This included advisory visits from the Convention's Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), as well as equipment donations and training from Italy via the Italo-Latin American Institute (IILA).¹⁷

Peru also received international support from Italy, Norway, and Spain in 2024 to strengthen institutional and operational capacities. It focused on training and refreshing the Army's demining units, including courses in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), increasing the number of personnel assigned to demining, implementing the use of dogs for external quality control, and incorporating mine detectors donated by Italy. These donations included eight CEIA CMD compact surface metal detectors, three deep metal detectors, and four demining training kits (GSMD – TPS).¹⁸

In 2024, NPA, which signed a five-year MoU with the Ministry of Defence in February 2023, focused on supporting the Ministry and Armed Forces in strengthening ammunition safety management. The project, scheduled to run to July 2026, involves capacity-building and technical assistance. It also includes a component dedicated to destruction of obsolete stockpiles.¹⁹ In 2025, Peru expected to receive continued support from Norway through NPA, including training, provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), and mine detection equipment. NPA plans to support CONTRAMINAS in reviewing and implementing national standards, and to provide advice for operational planning to the army demining units.²⁰

FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

Peru allocates an annual budget to support demining operations, ensuring the continuity of mine clearance, training, and capacity-building activities led by CONTRAMINAS. In 2024, the government allocated 2,893,348 soles (approximately US\$761,407) for clearance and related activities.²¹ Peru has indicated that it will continue providing an annual contribution of 2.09 million soles—approximately US\$760,000 depending on exchange rate fluctuations—through to 2029 to complete demining. Notably, nearly 45%

of this budget is spent on helicopter flight hours, which are essential for accessing remote operations sites.²² In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru estimated that US\$3.8 million is required to fulfil its clearance obligations by the end of 2029. With international financial support of US\$1.5 million, however, it could complete the work in three years – by the end of 2027. Without this support, and relying solely on national funding, completion would take five years.²³

14 "Peru commemorates 26th anniversary of Brasilia Peace Accords signing", *Andina*, 28 October 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/43pBVtp>.

15 Article 7 Report (covering 2024) Form A; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 19–20.

16 NPA Assessment Mission Report, December 2023, p. 10.

17 Joint Statement of Peru and Ecuador on Cooperation and Assistance, Fifth Review Conference, 25–29 November 2024.

18 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 3; and email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

19 Email from Francesca Maria Clara Scardeoni, Country Director, NPA, 22 March 2025.

20 Ibid.; and email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

21 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

22 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 42–43.

23 Ibid., Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 3.

In 2024, Peru intensified its resource mobilisation efforts to secure materials and supplies for demining. These efforts have taken place both bilaterally and within various international forums, including through an "Individualised Approach" presented during the 2024 APMBC intersessional meetings.²⁴ Peru has engaged in bilateral discussions with

potential donors such as Germany, Italy, Slovenia, and Spain.²⁵ In November 2023, the OAS-AICMA had organised 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 aim was to attract new donors and strengthen support for the final phase of demining.²⁶

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Peru does not have a specific gender and diversity policy for its mine action programme, but says it complies with the gender equality legislation set down in a decree issued by Peru's Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations in April 2019, which formally established the National Gender Equality Policy (Política Nacional de Igualdad de Género, PNIG).²⁷ The PNIG provides a regulatory framework within which all state entities, including CONTRAMINAS, must operate to ensure gender equality.

CONTRAMINAS has a designated gender focal point, who serves as the centre's Deputy Director, responsible for ensuring that gender considerations are effectively integrated into demining policies and activities.²⁸ CONTRAMINAS has actively promoted gender and diversity integration, which is reflected in the increasing participation of women in demining over time. In its 2024 extension request, Peru highlighted the key roles women have in demining operations. Between 2017 and 2023, 31 women

worked as deminers, with several receiving specialised training in programmes such as MDD handling and Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS).²⁹ Women have also held various leadership and operational roles, including Deputy Director for Mine Action, area supervisors, dog handlers, trainers involved in external QC, and instructors at the Army's Humanitarian Demining School.³⁰

At the annual meetings convened by CONTRAMINAS, the Army's DIGEDEM and the Police's DIVCOMIN are encouraged to actively promote the participation of women in demining, as well as their inclusion in key areas such as training, instruction, and planning.³¹ Despite an inclusive environment, however, only 11 of the 105 staff at CONTRAMINAS—just over 10%—are women. Among them, eight work as deminers in operational roles, representing 13% of the 60 deminers, two serve as instructors at the Demining School, and one holds a management position (see Table 2).³²

Table 2: Gender composition of CONTRAMINAS in 2024³³

Total staff	Women staff	Total managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Total operational staff	Women operational staff
105	11 (10%)	6	1 (17%)	99	10 (10%)

The needs of women, children, and ethnic minority groups in communities affected by mined areas are said to be carefully considered when prioritising, planning, and assigning survey and clearance tasks. Factors such as proximity to mined areas, the number of people affected (disaggregated by gender and age), and information from local authorities guide these decisions, with a commitment to respecting their customs, beliefs, and ways of life, ensuring that interventions are culturally appropriate.³⁴

The 2024 extension request noted that mine risk education campaigns are planned and coordinated with local authorities and actively include participation from indigenous communities.³⁵ In the past, CONTRAMINAS reported consulting the National Service for Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP) to consider the needs of ethnic and minority groups when planning demining.³⁶ Victim data and risk education beneficiary data are disaggregated by sex and age.³⁷

24 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, pp. 3–4.

25 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 23.

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

27 Supreme Decree No. 008-2019-MIMP, available at: <https://bit.ly/4dJRBuX>.

28 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

29 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 33.

30 Ibid., Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 7.

31 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

32 Emails from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 October 2024 and 4 April 2025.

33 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

34 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

35 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 26–27.

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

37 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 26–27.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Peru does not have a national mine action standard (NMA) dedicated to environmental management. However, CONTRAMINAS has indicated that it is reviewing its NMA to align with the latest International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13 and adapting it to Peru's specific context. Additionally, CONTRAMINAS has a designated environmental focal point in 2024 responsible for ensuring that demining is conducted while respecting the environment and in compliance with environmental regulations.³⁸

Until now, demining was undertaken in accordance with the Master Plan of the Ichigkat National Park – Cordillera del Cóndor 2019–2023. The Master Plan sets environmental regulations to minimise the impact of the activities, ensuring that demining takes special care to protect the area during clearance. The plan also permits the use of existing trails within the Ichigkat Muja Cordillera del Cóndor National Park to access mined sites. Additionally, it emphasises respect for the ancestral rights of the Awajun and Wampis native communities bordering the park, allowing them free passage through these areas to carry out essential activities previously hindered by the presence of mines.³⁹ During demining, particularly within the Ichigkat Muja National Park Reserve, controlled burning is carefully planned and implemented to reduce toxic gas emissions and minimise ecological impact. Efficient resource use is also promoted in demining camps through proper waste management and use of solar panels.⁴⁰

CONTRAMINAS considers environmental impact and extreme weather risks when planning and prioritising survey and

clearance; for example, constant assessments detect possible displacements of AP mines caused by floods or other natural events. Additionally, safe collection and disposal of unexploded ordnance and other hazardous devices prevent residual risks to the ecosystem. Clearance techniques are also employed to minimise soil disturbance, reducing impact on surrounding flora and fauna while preserving vegetation cover.⁴¹

In its 2024 extension request, Peru highlighted the significant impact of climate and environmental conditions on its demining. The 46 CHAs scheduled for clearance between 2025 and 2029 are in the Santiago, Achuime, and Cenepa sectors, all of which are subject to challenging weather conditions that complicate operations. The Cordillera del Cóndor, shaped by the convergence of the Andes and the Amazon, features a variety of subtropical climate zones ranging from humid to rainy. Heavy rains at the start of the workday can prevent air medical evacuations, leading weather-monitoring personnel to withhold the "green light" necessary to begin operations and sometimes causing delays of up to a week.⁴² At the intersessional meetings in June 2024, Peru highlighted that these conditions "have intensified due to climate change".⁴³

Environmental conditions also influence the land release methodology. The location of the CHAs can shift due to the time elapsed (29 years) and the effect of rain, landslides, animal activity, and other regional characteristics. Therefore, a buffer zone of up to 600 metres around the reference point is considered when defining the CHA.⁴⁴

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

CONTRAMINAS uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.⁴⁵ In 2024, Peru undertook efforts to improve the quality of its mine action database. This included technical meetings with Ecuador because the records and maps of mined areas pertain to mines it had originally laid. When data are incomplete or unclear, support is requested from the Ecuadorian Demining Command to verify and enhance accuracy. Peru has also strengthened its validation and information update mechanisms to ensure the database reliably reflects the status of mined areas in its

territory.⁴⁶ Additionally, the 2024 extension request indicated that the geographic referencing system was changed from PASAT-56 to WGS-84, ensuring greater accuracy in locating the CHA.⁴⁷

Peru consistently attends APMBM meetings, including the Fifth Review Conference in Cambodia in 2024. It 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.

38 Emails from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025; and Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 17 July 2025.

39 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 4.

40 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

41 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

42 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8–9.

43 Statement of Peru, APMBM Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.

44 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 2.

45 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 42.

46 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.

47 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 2.

PLANNING AND TASKING

Peru's 2024 Article 5 extension request is structured in three parts, the last of which is the National Action Plan for Comprehensive Anti-Personnel Mine Action 2025–2029 ("Plan Nacional de Acción Integral contra la Minas Antipersonal 2025–2029").⁴⁸ Peru estimated that a total of US\$3.8 million is needed to carry out its mine action programme and presented a five-year plan (2025–29) based on use of national funding only, with detailed annual clearance targets (see Table 3 below).⁴⁹

Peru says prioritisation of mine clearance is based on several key criteria. One major factor is the proximity of minefields to the helicopter supply base in the town of Urakuza. For

example, the Achuime sector, planned for 2025, is about 56km from Urakuza (distance measured using Google Earth), whereas the Cenepa I II and III sectors, planned for 2026, 2027, and 2028 are located between 95 and 133km away. The most remote area, PV Gutiérrez, planned for 2029, lies at about 150km from the base.⁵⁰ Other prioritisation criteria include the concentration of minefields within each work zone and the distance between them, the number of mines present in each CHA, the regional geographical and meteorological conditions, and the proximity of Indigenous communities to the CHAs.⁵¹

Table 3: Planned mine clearance with national funding in 2025–29⁵²

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 has presented a second plan to complete mine clearance in three years (2025–27) relying on a combination of national and international funding.⁵³ If international support is secured—specifically, the requested US\$1.5 million for personal protective equipment (PPE), 90 mine detectors, camp infrastructure, and IT and communications equipment—clearance could be completed within three years. In 2026, operations will target minefields initially scheduled for 2026 and 2027 (8 and 11 areas, respectively). In 2027, efforts would

shift to the minefields originally planned for 2028 and 2029 (8 and 1 areas, respectively).⁵⁴

While supporting the extension request, the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, asked Peru to provide, by April 2027 an updated, detailed, costed, and multi-year work plan for the remaining extension period with information on progress made, survey results, and an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain AP mines.⁵⁵

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Peru's mine action programme operated directly under the IMAS until April 2023, when CONTRAMINAS adopted the first version of Peru's own National Standards for Humanitarian Demining (las Normas Nacionales para el proceso de desminado humanitario del Perú, NNPDHP). These standards are organised in nine chapters and cover a total of 224 pages. Chapters include the land release process, quality management, risk education, and cleared ground inspection, with guidelines for the use of sampling procedures.⁵⁶

During its assessment mission in December 2023, NPA advised Peru to further strengthen the NMAS. NPA highlighted the need for clearer definitions and application of the land release process; the inclusion of procedures for handling missing mines; and more detailed guidance on phasing out requirements during clearance operations.⁵⁷ Specifically, NPA recommended to CONTRAMINAS that if all mines are found and accounted for as per the minefield record, clearance should stop and all remaining areas be released without further clearance. Where no mines are

⁴⁸ 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 56–85.

⁴⁹ Ibid, pp. 59–63.

⁵⁰ Presentation of Peru on Article 5, Fifth Review Conference, 25–29 November 2024.

⁵¹ 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 1.

⁵² 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 12; Presentation of Peru on Article 5, Fifth Review Conference, 25–29 November 2024; and Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F.

⁵³ 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 11.

⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 75; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 3.

⁵⁵ Analysis of the extension request, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, 8 October 2024, p. 4.

⁵⁶ NPA Assessment Mission Report, December 2023, pp. 5–6.

⁵⁷ NPA Assessment Mission Report, December 2023, p. 6.

found, only 20% of the area should be cleared and, if nothing else is found, the remainder should be released. If parts of the minefield are missing after clearance, a 20% TS of the remaining area should be conducted. This is stated in Peru's NMAS, but has not been applied in practice.⁵⁸

In 2024, CONTRAMINAS began reviewing and updating its NMAS, based on the experience gained from demining operations in jungle areas. Once the standards have been updated, CONTRAMINAS will convene its Executive Council to approve them.⁵⁹

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Demining operations are conducted by the Army's DIGEDEHUME and the Police's DIVCOMIN.⁶³ In 2024, DIGEDEHUME deployed personnel from its EOD Companies 111 and 116, which included two NTS teams, six TS and clearance teams, and two MDDs and their individual handler. In total, these deployments involved 72 personnel (see Table 4 below).⁶⁴ In the National Humanitarian Plan 2025–2029, the budget for PPE is based on 90 deminers.⁶⁵ Peru indicated that efforts are underway to secure an increased budget for 2026. If approved, this would significantly boost productivity by allowing the hiring of additional demining personnel and extended workdays, ultimately enabling clearance of more areas within a shorter timeframe.⁶⁶

Mined areas in the Peruvian jungle, located up to 2,700 metres above sea level, are extremely difficult to access due to rugged, densely forested terrain and lack of transport and communication infrastructure.⁶⁰ The absence of roads and navigable rivers means helicopters are the only viable transport, significantly increasing operational costs. Heavy rainfall in the subtropical climate further delays demining by preventing medical evacuations by air.⁶¹ Locating CHAs requires long treks through dense vegetation and ravines, with clearing vegetation taking hours. The rugged, mineralised terrain and the use of old equipment also hamper the effectiveness of mine detectors.⁶²

Peru has a dedicated school for mines and EOD that is managed by the army. This facility also houses the country's MDD capacity, which, in December 2023, consisted of eight dogs. These MDDs are used exclusively for post-clearance quality control (QC), which is coordinated by CONTRAMINAS. Four of the dogs were donated by NPA in October 2020, while the remaining four were provided earlier by Ronco. However, all eight dogs are now aging. While they still demonstrate basic obedience, they no longer meet the discipline standards required for effective long-leash drills.⁶⁷ Two MDDs will be replaced in 2025 for short-leash QC only.⁶⁸

Table 4: Operational survey and clearance capacities deployed in 2024⁶⁹

Operators	NTS teams	NTS personnel	TS and manual clearance teams	TS and manual clearance personnel	Dogs and handlers
DIGEDEHUME (Compañía de Desactivación de Explosivos 111)	1	5	3	30	1
DIGEDEHUME (Compañía de Desactivación de Explosivos 116)	1	5	3	30	1
Totals	2	10	6	60	2

DIVCOMIN, which is responsible for supporting DIGEDEHUME with demining, has 40 police officers trained in demining.⁷⁰ In 2024, DIVCOMIN participated in humanitarian demining operations. It conducted six work periods of 20 days each, deploying six personnel in every period.⁷¹

Between 2015 and 2018, an Ecuador-Peru Binational Demining Unit, under the leadership of military demining authorities of both nations, has been deployed to areas that were at the centre of the conflict between the two nations. The Unit conducted operations in a shared area at the "square kilometre of Tiwinza".⁷²

58 Ibid., p. 11.
59 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, pp. 1–2.
60 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8–9; and Presentation of Peru on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.
61 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8–9.
62 Ibid., p. 30; and email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 17 July 2025.
63 Ibid., pp. 19–20; and Article 7 Report (covering 2024) Form A.
64 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.
65 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 75.
66 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.
67 NPA Assessment Mission Report, December 2023, p. 6.
68 Email from Jonathan Richard Guthrie, Global Operations Manager, NPA, 20 June 2025.
69 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.
70 Updated National Plan for Humanitarian Demining 2018–2024, pp. 10 and 12.
71 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 9 September 2025.
72 Ecuador Revised 2022 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 27.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

In 2024, Peru released a total of 22,625m² of mined area through manual clearance, destroying in the process 746 AP mines.⁷³

Table 5: Summary of land release outputs in 2024

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (m ²)	Comments
Clearance	22,625	14 CHAs in the Santiago sector
Technical survey	0	
Non-technical survey	0	
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	
AP mines destroyed	746	All mines destroyed were TAB-1

At the Twentieth Meeting of States Parties, in November 2022, Peru reported a previously unrecorded mined area.⁷⁴ In its 2024 Article 7 report covering 2023 and its latest Article 5 deadline extension request, Peru formally included the site that it identified as the vigilance post "PV Gutiérrez". The area is estimated to cover 10,182m² and to contain approximately 2,000 AP mines laid by Peru around 1996.⁷⁵ In July 2022, Peru's DIGEDEHUME and Ecuador's Army Engineers

(Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejercito del Ecuador, CEE) agreed to coordinate efforts to address the issue through the Permanent Mixed Borders Commission (Comisión Permanente de Fronteras Perú-Ecuador, COMPEFEP).⁷⁶ Although the legal border is established, the physical demarcation in the PV Gutiérrez area remains incomplete and is being addressed under the COMPEFEP framework.⁷⁷

SURVEY IN 2024

Peru did not report any cancellation of mined area through NTS or reduction through TS in its latest Article 7 report (covering 2024), despite reporting that operations followed IMAS 08.20 on Land Release.⁷⁸ NPA has emphasised the opportunity Peru has to improve efficiency of land release.⁷⁹ It is likely that some mined area could be released through survey without having to resort to full clearance.

CLEARANCE IN 2024

In 2024, Peru cleared a total of 22,625m², all in Santiago Sector, destroying 746 TAB-1 AP mines.⁸⁰ Clearance output was less than half the area cleared the previous year (48,065m² in 2023).

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



⁷³ Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F(2).

⁷⁴ Statement of Peru, Twentieth Meeting of States Parties, 21–25 November 2022.

⁷⁵ 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 45, 49, and 84; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F(2).

⁷⁶ 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.

⁷⁷ 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 2, 2 August 2024; and Decision on the extension request submitted by Peru, Fifth Review Conference, 25–29 November 2024.

⁷⁸ Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F, p. 11.

⁷⁹ NPA Assessment Mission Report, December 2023, p. 11.

⁸⁰ Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F(2).

Under Article 5 of the APMBC and in accordance with the five-year extension granted by States Parties at the Fifth Review Conference in November 2024, Peru is required to destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 31 December 2029. Peru remains on track to meet this new deadline and has indicated it could complete clearance by 2027 if additional international financial and technical support were provided.

Peru became a State Party in March 1999. Following its initial 10-year deadline, Peru requested a first eight-year extension. Progress during this period was hindered by new information received from Ecuador between November 2012 and March 2015, on the existence of 138 additional mined areas within Peruvian territory.⁸¹ In 2016, Peru submitted a second extension request, to 31 December 2024. This second period faced several challenges, including extreme weather resulting from El Niño in 2017, suspension of operations due to COVID-19 in 2020 and part of 2021, budget reallocations, and difficult terrain.⁸² From 2017 to 2023, Peru cleared 77 CHAs measuring 216,463m² and destroyed 6,867 AP mines. In 2024, an additional 14 CHAs covering 22,625m² were cleared and 746 AP mines destroyed.⁸³

Peru's close bilateral ties with Ecuador play a key role in its compliance, given that all remaining mined areas are situated on the border. In a joint statement at the Fifth Review Conference in November 2024, both nations highlighted their mutual trust and cooperation, which has enabled significant progress in demining, especially along their shared border. Regular annual meetings between their national mine action authorities and high-level political support have been essential in coordinating technical efforts and advancing the implementation of the Convention.⁸⁴

Table 4: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2024	22,625
2023	48,065
2022	21,408
2021*	7,769
2020*	0
Total	99,867

*Operations were suspended in 2020 and the first half of 2021 due to COVID-19.

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Peru's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request did not outline specific plans or strategies to ensure a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown or newly identified mined areas after completion. However, CONTRAMINAS, as the national authority for demining, under MoFA, indicated that its implementing bodies—DIGEDEHUME and DIVCOMIN—will be responsible for managing residual or newly discovered contamination.⁸⁵

81 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 57.
82 Ibid., pp. 44–45.
83 Ibid., p. 17.
84 Joint Statement of Peru and Ecuador on Cooperation and Assistance, Fifth Review Conference, 25–29 November 2024.
85 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 7.