PERU

MINE ACTION REVIEW

CLEARING THE MINES 2026

KEY DATA

APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 31 DECEMBER 2029

On track to meet deadline

AP MINE CONTAMINATION: 98,423M^2

Light
(National authority estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2025 (m^2)	Release in 2024 (m^2)
Clearance	180,965	22,625
Technical Survey	0	0
Non-Technical Survey	0	0

Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	2024
AP Mines destroyed	392	746

MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2025:

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Peru met its 2025 clearance targets, releasing 180,965m^2 and destroying all 392 anti-personnel (AP) mines planned for the year. This represented an eightfold increase in clearance compared with 2024. Peru remains on track to meet its 2029 Article 5 deadline, with increased operational capacity creating the potential for earlier completion should additional resources be secured. During 2025, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) began supporting the mine action programme through capacity development for the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) and the Army's General Directorate for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME). At the end of 2025, less than 100,000m^2 of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) remained to be released across two remote sectors of the Cordillera del Cóndor in the Amazonas department along the border with Ecuador.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- **Peru should ensure sustained national and international funding through completion of its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 obligations.**
- **Peru should maintain strong coordination between CONTRAMINAS, DIGEDEHUME, Ecuador, international partners, and donors to ensure efficient implementation of the National Humanitarian Demining Plan 2025–29.**
- **Peru should finalise and implement the revised national mine action standards (NMAS) in line with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and international good practice.**
- **Peru should further strengthen the application of evidence-based land release, including technical survey, risk-based quality management, and representative sampling approaches where appropriate, to improve operational efficiency.**
- **Peru should continue investing in operational capacity, including training, mine detection dogs (MDDs), modern detectors, and quality management.**

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2025)	Score (2024)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	8	6	CONTRAMINAS considers the baseline of AP mine contamination to be accurate and complete, based on official records and maps provided by Ecuador. All remaining CHAs are mapped and georeferenced and no new areas were identified in 2025. However, Peru acknowledges that previously unrecorded mined areas may still be identified.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	7	7	The Peruvian government allocated PEN2,893,348 (approximately US$852,000) to demining in 2025, maintaining the same level of funding as in 2024. Peru has pledged to allocate PEN2.09 million annually through to 2029 to fulfil its Article 5 obligations. In parallel, Peru intensified its resource mobilisation efforts, which resulted in renewed international support from Norway through NPA.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	6	6	Peru does not have a dedicated gender and diversity policy for mine action, but CONTRAMINAS, the Army, and the National Police operate under the 2019 National Gender Equality Policy. CONTRAMINAS has a gender focal point, and gender and diversity considerations are reportedly integrated into planning. In 2025, women represented 10 of the 90 personnel (11%) deployed in humanitarian demining, including five women who participated in clearance in the Achuime sector. However, women remain under-represented in operational and supervisory roles.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION (10% of overall score)	7	7	Peru does not have a dedicated environmental NMAS, but demining is conducted within the framework of the Cordillera del Cóndor National Park Master Plan. Environmental and climate considerations are integrated into planning and operations, with measures to minimise environmental impact, adapt to seasonal conditions, and protect the surrounding ecosystem. Peru has also committed to incorporating environmental management provisions into its NMAS in line with IMAS 07.13.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	7	7	CONTRAMINAS maintains an accurate and up-to-date Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database in coordination with DIGEDEHUME. In 2025, Peru continued to strengthen information management through database improvements and coordination with Ecuador to verify historical records. Peru also remains actively engaged in the APMBC processes and consistently submits its Article 7 reports on time.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	7	7	Peru has a detailed, costed National Humanitarian Demining Plan 2025–29 with annual clearance targets, defined prioritisation criteria, and realistic resource requirements. Implementation remained on schedule in 2025, and Peru is on track to meet its 2029 Article 5 deadline. An accelerated completion scenario has also been developed, and Peru is actively mobilising additional national and international resources.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	6	6	Peru has a land release system based on national standards aligned with IMAS, supported by trained national operators, quality management, and ongoing technical assistance from NPA. However, the system remains conservative in its implementation, relying almost exclusively on full clearance rather than evidence-based land release and technical survey. The ongoing revision of the NMAS aims to improve efficiency and further align procedures with best practice in the mine action sector.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	8	6	Peru met all of its 2025 clearance targets, releasing 180,965m^2 and destroying all 392 AP mines planned for the year. It remains on track to meet its 2029 Article 5 deadline, with increased operational capacity creating the potential for earlier completion if additional resources are secured.
Average Score	**7.2**	**6.4**	**Overall Programme Performance: GOOD**

AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Peruvian Mine Action Centre (Centro Peruano de Acción contra las Minas Antipersonal, CONTRAMINAS)
- Peru-Ecuador Permanent Mixed Borders Commission (Comisión Permanente de Fronteras Perú-Ecuador, COMPEFEP)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Army's General Directorate for Humanitarian Demining (Dirección General de Desminado Humanitario del Ejército, DIGEDEHUME)
- National Police's Mine Action Division (División Contraminas, DIVCOMIN)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

The Government of Peru, through CONTRAMINAS, considers the current baseline of AP mine contamination along the Peru–Ecuador border to be accurate and complete. The baseline is based on official records, sketches, and maps officially provided by the Ecuadorian Army. An assessment by NPA in December 2023 similarly concluded that "the Peruvian mine action programme now has a complete overview of the extent of its contamination".[1]

At the end of 2025, Peru reported 28 CHAs covering 98,423m^2 and containing an estimated 3,605 AP mines, down from 279,388m^2 at the end of 2024 following clearance in the Achuime sector (see Table 1). All remaining contamination is located in the Cenepa and Santiago sectors of Amazonas department along the border with Ecuador. Twenty-three of the remaining CHAs cover less than 1,000m^2 each. The smallest covers 40m^2, while the largest is estimated to extend over 68,000m^2 and is thought to contain 400 AP mines.[2]

Table 1: AP mined area by sector (at end 2025)[3]

Sector	CHAs	Area (m^2)	AP mines
Cenepa I	8	1,331	203
Cenepa II	11	15,630	743
Cenepa III	8	71,280	659
Santiago (PV Gutiérrez)	1	10,182	2,000
Totals	**28**	**98,423**	**3,605**

Despite its confidence in the baseline, Peru acknowledges that additional previously unrecorded mined areas could still be identified. Since 2012, eight previously unrecorded CHAs have been added to the national database.[4] The most recent, the PV Gutiérrez area, was reported at the Twentieth Meeting of States Parties in 2022 and subsequently included in Peru's Article 7 report covering 2023 and 2024 deadline extension request.[5] Covering 10,182m^2 and estimated to contain around 2,000 AP mines laid by Peru in the mid-1990s, the area lies in a section of the Peru-Ecuador border where physical demarcation remains pending, while the area lies within the international political boundary of Peru. Peru and Ecuador agreed in 2022 to coordinate through the Permanent Mixed Border Commission (COMPEFEP), including planned joint geospatial studies.[6] Although these were postponed in 2025 due to budget constraints, Peru intends to clear the area in 2029 regardless of their outcome.[7]

Until recently, Peru classified hazardous areas as "suspected or confirmed to contain" AP mines. However, its 2024 deadline extension request and related statements refer to CHAs and included maps and GPS co-ordinates for all remaining areas.[8] Despite this progress, many minefields were originally transferred by Ecuador without defined polygons, and the mountainous terrain continues to complicate the identification of reference points from historical sketch maps.[9] The mines were laid in sparsely populated areas with few identifiable landmarks to facilitate relocation.[10] Peru has not indicated that further survey will be undertaken to define precise boundaries and continues to rely predominantly on full clearance to release AP mined areas.

The minefields are located in remote mountainous rainforest at elevations of up to 2,700 metres above sea level, making them extremely difficult to access due to the rugged, densely forested terrain and the absence of roads and

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

2 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 82–84.

3 Article 7 Report (covering 2025), p. 11; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 35–36 and 83–84.

4 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 31.

5 Statement of Peru, Twentieth Meeting of States Parties, 21–25 November 2022; 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 45, 49, and 84; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), p. 11.

6 Binational Act No. 27 between the Director General of the CEE and the DIGEDEHUME, 26 July 2022, Third Agreement; 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.

7 Emails from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, Deputy Technical Secretary, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July and 28 August 2026.

8 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 35–36 and 82–84.

9 Emails from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 6 September 2023; and Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, First Secretary SDR, Deputy Director CONTRAMINAS, 4 October 2024.

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

communications infrastructure. Helicopters are the only practical means of access. Heavy rainfall frequently delays operations, while locating CHAs requires long treks through dense vegetation and steep ravines.[11]

Peru's remaining mine contamination stems from the 1995 border conflict with Ecuador, during which minefields were laid in the Condor mountain range, which was at the centre of the dispute between the two States. The 1998 Brasilia Peace Accords formally ended the conflict and continue to provide the framework for bilateral cooperation, including demining. In June 2026, the Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Peru and Ecuador reaffirmed the accords as the foundation for lasting peace, integration, and cooperation between the two nations.[12]

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

CONTRAMINAS, established in 2002 under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, serves as the national mine action authority (NMAA). It is responsible for national policy, strategic planning, and coordination of humanitarian demining, working with the Army's General Directorate for Humanitarian Demining (DIGEDEHUME) and the National Police's Mine Action Division (DIVCOMIN). CONTRAMINAS comprises an Interministerial Executive Council, chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and including representatives from the ministries of defence, education, interior, and health, together with the National Council for integration of persons with disabilities, and a Technical Secretariat.[13]

Peru and Ecuador continue to cooperate closely on addressing the remaining mined areas along their shared border. At the 26th Meeting of NMAAs, held in Lima on 26–27 March 2026 alongside the 30th meeting between DIGEDEHUME and the Ecuadorian Army Corps of Engineers, both countries reviewed progress and reaffirmed their commitment to fulfilling their obligations under the APMBC. They also agreed to strengthen bilateral cooperation on mine risk education, gender, medical support, information management, and technical cooperation, including continued coordination through existing bilateral mechanisms.[14]

Norway, through NPA, supported Peru's mine action programme in 2025. Assistance included capacity development for CONTRAMINAS and DIGEDEHUME through technical assessment and training, operational and quality management support, and assistance with the ongoing revision of the NMAS to further align them with IMAS. NPA also strengthened operational capacity through the provision of equipment and MDDs (see "Operators and Operational Tools" below).[15]

The Organization of American States Comprehensive Mine Action Programme (OAS-AICMA) initiated discussions with the national authorities in 2025–26 to identify Peru-specific cooperation and assistance needs, moving away from the previous joint Peru-Ecuador framework, which it considered ineffective. In parallel, OAS-AICMA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NPA to support Peru's mine action priorities. These initiatives remain at an early stage, however, and have yet to translate into operational support. Their success will depend on overcoming previous coordination challenges and securing adequate technical and financial resources.[16]

FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

The Peruvian government allocated PEN 2,893,348 (approximately US$851,000) to demining in 2025, maintaining the same level of funding as in 2024.[17] Peru has pledged to continue to allocate PEN2.09 million annually through to 2029 to fulfil its Article 5 obligations. Nearly 45% of the annual budget is spent on helicopter flight hours, reflecting the logistical challenges of accessing remote minefields.[18]

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), through NPA, provided international support for Peru's Article 5 implementation in 2025, funding capacity development and operational support in land release and quality management. Separately, NPA also received funding from the United States (US) Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) for weapons and ammunition management.[19]

Since 2024, Peru has intensified resource mobilisation efforts to secure additional international support for demining. It has engaged potential donors, including Germany, Italy, Slovenia, and Spain, through bilateral discussions and the APMBC's Individualised Approach process.[20] These efforts build on a donor event organised by OAS-AICMA in Washington, DC, in November 2023 to support completion of demining in both Ecuador and Peru.[21]

For more information on mine action funding, please see the country profile of Peru on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.[22]

11 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8–9 and 30.

12 Government of Peru, "Declaración conjunta entre los viceministros de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú y el Ecuador", 3 June 2026, https://bit.ly/4pOMsrE.

13 Article 7 Report (covering 2025), p. 2; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 19–20.

14 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.

15 Email from Santiago Ocampo, Programme Manager, NPA Peru, 10 June 2026.

16 Email from Lina M. Castillo Méndez, Department of Public Security, OAS, 14 April 2026.

17 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.

18 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 42–43.

19 Email from Santiago Ocampo, NPA Peru, 10 June 2026.

20 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, pp. 3–4; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 23.

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

22 https://the-monitor.org.

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Peru does not have a dedicated gender and diversity policy for mine action but implements its programme in accordance with the National Gender Equality Policy (Política Nacional de Igualdad de Género, PNIG), adopted in 2019.[23] Under this framework, CONTRAMINAS promotes women's participation in decision-making and operational roles while seeking to reduce institutional barriers to gender equality within humanitarian demining and the wider security sector.[24] The CONTRAMINAS Deputy Director serves as the gender focal point.[25]

Peru reported that 108 women have participated in demining in the Cordillera del Cóndor.[26] In its 2024 deadline extension request, Peru highlighted women's growing role in mine action, noting that between 2017 and 2023, 31 women worked as deminers, several receiving specialised training in MDD handling and Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS).[27] Women have also served in leadership and technical positions, including Deputy Director for Mine Action, area supervisors, dog handlers, quality control trainers, and instructors at the Army's Humanitarian Demining School.[28] Annual coordination meetings convened by CONTRAMINAS also encourage DIGEDEHUME and DIVCOMIN to increase the participation of women in demining operations, training, and planning.[29]

Despite these efforts, women represented only 10 of the 90 personnel (11%) deployed in humanitarian demining in 2025 (see Table 2). Five women from the Peruvian Army's humanitarian demining squads participated in clearance in the Achuime sector, contributing to the release of all 18 CHAs, while one woman from the MDD programme served with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).[30]

Table 2: Gender composition of operators in 2025[31]

	Total staff	Women staff	Total managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Total operational staff	Women operational staff
CONTRAMINAS	4	0 (0%)	4	0 (0%)	4	0 (0%)
DIGEDEHUME	4	1 (25%)	1	0 (0%)	4	1 (25%)
DIGEDEHUME 111	35	5 (14%)	5	0 (0%)	35	5 (14%)
DIGEDEHUME 116	47	4 (9%)	5	0 (0%)	47	4 (9%)
Totals	**90**	**10 (11%)**	**15**	**0 (0%)**	**90**	**10 (11%)**

Peru reported that the needs of women, children, and Indigenous communities are taken into account when prioritising and planning survey and clearance, based on the number of people affected (disaggregated by gender and age), proximity to hazardous areas, and information provided by local authorities ensuring that interventions respect customs, beliefs, and ways of life.[32] Mine risk education activities are coordinated with local authorities and Indigenous communities, and victim and risk education beneficiary data are disaggregated by sex and age.[33]

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Peru does not have a dedicated NMAS on environmental management. Humanitarian demining is instead conducted within the framework of the Master Plan for the "Ichigkat Muja–Cordillera del Cóndor" National Park. The current 2026–31 Master Plan, approved on 10 June 2026, provides the overarching framework for the management, conservation, and sustainable use of the protected area. It adopts a participatory approach developed with the Awajún and Wampís Indigenous peoples, promotes transboundary conservation with Ecuador, establishes zones for conservation and sustainable use, and seeks to protect the park's unique ecosystems while respecting Indigenous communities' access to their ancestral lands.[34]

During 2025, operators implemented several measures to reduce the environmental footprint of demining operations. These included controlled burning to reduce toxic emissions and minimise impacts on biodiversity, improved waste

23 Supreme Decree No. 008-2019-MIMP, available at: https://bit.ly/4dJRBuX.
24 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.
25 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.
26 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.
27 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 33.
28 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 7.
29 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.
30 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.
31 Ibid.
32 Email from Analí Margarita Aguilar Lopez, CONTRAMINAS, 4 April 2025.
33 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 26–27.
34 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026; Presidency Resolution 118-2026-SERNANP (Peru's National Service of Natural Protected Areas), https://bit.ly/3TMLtMD; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 4.

management in demining camps, and the use of solar panels to reduce fuel consumption.[35] Because operations take place within a protected area, mines are not destroyed in situ but are transported to designated demolition sites to minimise environmental damage. Following international training and capacity development, Peru has also identified the need to progressively incorporate environmental management provisions into its NMAS framework, in line with IMAS 07.13.[36]

Annual work plans take account of seasonal rainfall, flooding, and other natural hazards, with operations generally concentrated during the drier period between March and November. Regular assessments are conducted to identify possible displacement of AP mines caused by flooding or landslides, while the location of hazardous areas is defined using buffer zones of up to 600 metres around reference points to account for three decades of environmental change.[37] In its 2024 deadline extension request, Peru noted that the remaining contaminated areas are located in the challenging terrain of the Cordillera del Cóndor, where heavy rainfall can prevent medical evacuations and delay operations for several days.[38] Peru further stated at the June 2024 intersessional meetings that these constraints have been exacerbated by climate change.[39]

Table 3: Environmental policies and action in 2025[40]

Entity	Environmental policy in place	Environmental assessments to support planning and delivery of survey and clearance	Environmental focal point
CONTRAMINAS	Cordillera del Cóndor National Park Master Plan	Yes	Yes
DIGEDEHUME 111	Cordillera del Cóndor National Park Master Plan	Yes	Yes
DIGEDEHUME 116	Cordillera del Cóndor National Park Master Plan	Yes	Yes

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

CONTRAMINAS manages Peru's Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database, which is considered accurate, up to date, and sustainable. The database contains both historical and current information on all known mined areas and completed land release, and is maintained in coordination with DIGEDEHUME, supporting long-term data sustainability and national ownership.[41]

Peru continued to strengthen information management in 2025. Technical recommendations from NPA-supported training and quality management activities informed discussions on improving data management and incorporating relevant provisions into the ongoing review of the NMAS.[42] Efforts to improve data quality also included technical coordination with Ecuador, as records and maps of the remaining mined areas relate to minefields originally laid by Ecuador. Where information was incomplete or uncertain, Peru consulted the Ecuadorian demining command to verify and refine the accuracy of the database.[43] The 2024 deadline extension request also reported the migration of the national geographic reference system from PSAD-56 to WGS-84, improving the accuracy of hazardous area coordinates.[44] At the 26th Meeting of National Mine Action Directors, held on 26–27 March 2026, Peru and Ecuador agreed to jointly seek Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) support for training on IMSMA.[45]

Peru consistently participates in APMBC meetings, submits its Article 7 transparency reports on time, and regularly reports on progress in implementing its Article 5 obligations at intersessional meetings and Meetings of States Parties.

PLANNING AND TASKING

Peru's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request included the National Comprehensive Anti-Personnel Mine Action Plan 2025–29 ("Plan Nacional de Acción Integral contra las Minas Antipersonal 2025–2029").[46] The plan is based on national funding only and estimates that US$3.8 million will be required to complete clearance by the extended deadline

35 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.
36 Email from Santiago Ocampo, NPA Peru, 10 June 2026.
37 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 2.
38 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8–9.
39 Statement of Peru, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.
40 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.
41 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 42; and emails from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026; and Santiago Ocampo, NPA Peru, 10 June 2026.
42 Email from Santiago Ocampo, NPA Peru, 10 June 2026.
43 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.
44 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 2.
45 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.
46 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 56–85.

of 31 December 2029. It sets out annual clearance targets covering 46 CHAs totalling 279,388m^2 and containing an estimated 3,997 AP mines (see Table 4).[47]

Peru also presented an accelerated completion scenario under which clearance could be completed by the end of 2027 with an additional US$1.5 million in international funding.[48] The additional resources would finance personal protective equipment (PPE), 90 mine detectors, camp infrastructure, and IT and communications equipment, allowing operations planned for 2028–29 to be brought forward.[49]

In 2025, implementation of the National Humanitarian Demining Plan proceeded as scheduled, with DIGEDEHUME completing the release of all 18 CHAs in the Achuime sector. Peru therefore remains on track to meet its extended Article 5 deadline.[50] Support from NPA included technical training, 24 mine detectors (of the 90 sought by Peru), 30 sets of PPE and other equipment, and 2 MDDs, contributing to increased operational capacity. Peru indicated that the work plan for 2026 has been developed in line with the budget allocated by the government. Efforts are underway to secure additional national funding for 2027, which, if approved, would expand demining capacity, extend working days, and enable larger areas to be cleared within a shorter timeframe. Increased operational capacity may improve the prospects for earlier completion.[51]

Peru says prioritisation of mine clearance is based on several criteria. One criterion is proximity to the helicopter logistics base in Urakuza.[52] Other criteria include the concentration of minefields within each work zone and the distance between them, the number of mines within each CHA, the geographical and meteorological conditions, and the proximity of Indigenous communities to the CHAs.[53] DIGEDEHUME is responsible for applying these prioritisation criteria in its annual planning process. The PV Gutiérrez area, which was added to the national database in 2022, is planned as the final task, primarily due to its distance from the Urakuza logistics base. This sequencing also allows additional time for Peru and Ecuador to coordinate, through COMPEFEP, on the physical demarcation of the border in the area.

Table 4: National Mine Action Plan 2025–29 (status at 1 July 2026)[54]

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

In granting the extension request in 2024, the Committee on Article 5 Implementation requested that Peru submit, by April 2027, an updated, detailed, costed multi-year work plan for the remainder of the extension period, including progress achieved, survey results, and an updated list of all known or suspected mined areas.[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 National Humanitarian Demining Standards (las Normas Nacionales para el proceso de desminado humanitario del Perú, NNPDH). In 2024, a technical working group comprising CONTRAMINAS, DIGEDEHUME, DIVCOMIN, and the Humanitarian Demining School began reviewing the standards to further align them with current IMAS and operational best practice. The review continued throughout 2025 and into 2026 with technical support from NPA, which proposed revisions to three sections of the NNPDH. As of August 2026, however, NPA had not received confirmation that any amendments or an updated version of the NNPDH had been adopted or implemented.[56]

47 Ibid., pp. 59–63.

48 Ibid., p. 11.

49 In 2026, operations would 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). 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 75; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 3.

50 Article 7 Report (covering 2025), p. 11; and email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.

51 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.

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

53 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 1.

54 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 12; Presentation of Peru on Article 5, Fifth Review Conference, 25–29 November 2024; Article 7 Report (covering 2025), p. 12; and email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.

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

56 Emails from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026; and Santiago Ocampo, NPA Peru, 10 June and 24 August 2026.

Following assessment missions in December 2023 and October 2025, NPA concluded that Peru's NNPDH provide a sound framework adapted to the national context but identified opportunities to improve land release efficiency through greater application of evidence-based methodologies. The October 2025 assessment, which included field visits with DIGEDEHUME and the CONTRAMINAS quality control team and an operational workshop in Lima, confirmed the need to update the standards on land release, technical survey, mine clearance, and MDDs to better reflect operational realities and international best practice. NPA noted that the standards and their implementation remain conservative in some areas, including clearance depths, fade-out distances, and the application of quality management over 100% of cleared land rather than through representative sampling.

Recommendations included strengthening evidence-based land release; updating technical survey (TS) procedures; reviewing mine clearance drills, safety distances, and fade-out procedures; finalising the national MDD standard; and ensuring the consistent implementation of the revised standards across all national mine action operators.[57]

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 the lack of transport and communication infrastructure. The absence of roads and navigable rivers means helicopters are the only practical means of transport, significantly increasing operational costs. Heavy rainfall frequently delays operations by preventing medical evacuation flights, while locating CHAs requires long treks through dense vegetation and steep ravines.[58]

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Demining is conducted by the Army's DIGEDEHUME and the Police's DIVCOMIN. In 2025, six 20-day operational deployments were conducted between 4 June and 1 November. DIGEDEHUME continued to deploy explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) Companies 111 and 116, increasing its operational capacity from 70 personnel in 2024 to 92 in 2025. The EOD Company 111 comprised one non-technical survey (NTS) team and three TS and clearance teams, totalling 40 personnel, while the EOD Company 116 comprised one NTS team and three TS and clearance teams, totalling 52 personnel. Five personnel from DIVCOMIN participated in these operations. Two MDDs, each with a handler, were also deployed for quality control (see Table 5).[59]

NPA signed a five-year MoU with the Ministry of Defence in February 2023, focusing on strengthening ammunition safety management. During 2023, NPA also began assessing needs to support Peru's demining programme, starting with a mission in December.[60] Following that mission, NPA allocated resources under the NORAD Strategic Partnership Agreement for 2025 to support capacity development. During a second assessment mission in May 2025, NPA donated 24 detectors (four Minelab F-3 detectors and twenty CEIA CMD detectors), thirty sets of PPE, thirty protective visors, and two MDDs to DIGEDEHUME.[61] NPA continued to provide technical support and training, including through an operational assessment mission in October 2025 to evaluate implementation, provide recommendations and identify priorities for future support. In 2026, NPA delivered three courses at the Humanitarian Demining School covering operational management, quality management, and land release, respectively.[62]

Peru's Humanitarian Demining School, established with support from Ronco in 2009–10 and now renamed the School for Mines and EOD, serves as the Army's training institution for military engineers in EOD. It provides courses in demining, EOD Levels 1 and 2, battle area clearance (BAC), MDD handling, and medical support.[63] The School also hosts Peru's MDD capability, used for post-clearance quality control. At the end of 2023, the programme comprised eight dogs, four donated by Ronco and four by NPA in 2020. As the dogs were ageing, two replacement dogs donated by NPA entered service in 2025 for short-leash quality control tasks.[64]

Table 5: Operational survey and clearance capacities deployed in 2025[65]

Operators	NTS teams	NTS personnel	TS and manual clearance teams	TS/clearance personnel	Dogs and handlers
DIGEDEHUME (EOD Company 111)	1	5	3	35	1
DIGEDEHUME (EOD Company 116)	1	5	3	47	1
Totals	**2**	**10**	**6**	**82**	**2**

Between 2015 and 2018, the Ecuador-Peru Binational Demining Unit, led by the military demining authorities of both countries, had been deployed to areas that were at the centre of the conflict. The Unit conducted operations in the shared "square kilometre of Tiwinza" area.[66]

57 NPA Assessment Mission Report, December 2023; and NPA Assessment Mission Report, Evaluation of DIGEDEHUME Operations, October 2025.

58 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8–9 and p. 30; and Presentation of Peru on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.

59 Emails from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July and 28 August 2026.

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

61 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.

62 NPA Evaluation of DIGEDEHUME Operations, October 2025; and email from Santiago Ocampo, NPA Peru, 10 June 2026.

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

64 Email from Jonathan Richard Guthrie, Global Operations Manager, NPA, 20 June 2025.

65 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.

66 Ecuador Revised 2022 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 27.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2025

In 2025, Peru released 180,965m^2 of AP mined area through manual clearance, destroying all 392 AP mines recorded in the National Humanitarian Demining Plan 2025–29.

Table 6: Summary of land release outputs in 2025[67]

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2025 (m²)	Comments
Clearance	180,965	18 CHAs in the Achuime sector
Technical survey	0	
Non-technical survey	0	
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	**2025**	
AP mines destroyed	392	All mines destroyed were TAB-1

SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN 2025

Peru did not report any cancellation of mined area through NTS or reduction through TS in its latest Article 7 reports, despite stating that land release operations were conducted in accordance with IMAS 08.20. NPA has highlighted opportunities to improve operational efficiency through greater application of evidence-based land release, including use of TS to reduce hazardous areas.[68]

In 2025, Peru released 180,965m^2 through manual clearance in the Achuime sector, identifying and destroying all 392 AP mines recorded in the National Humanitarian Demining Plan 2025–29. This represents a substantial increase from the 22,625m^2 cleared in 2024.[69]

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



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.

Peru became a State Party in March 1999. After receiving an initial eight-year extension to its original Article 5 deadline, Peru submitted a second extension request in 2016, extending its deadline to 31 December 2024. Progress during the two extension periods was affected by the identification of 138 previously unrecorded mined areas following information provided by Ecuador between 2012 and 2015,[70] as well as by El Niño-related weather events, the suspension of operations during the COVID-19 pandemic, budget constraints, and challenging terrain.[71]

Over the past five years, Peru has cleared more than 280,000m^2 of AP mined area (see Table 7). At the end of 2025, less than 100,000m^2 remained. Peru has indicated that completion before 2029 may be possible if additional financial and technical support is secured. Support from Norway, through NPA, strengthened national capacity in 2025, while efforts are underway to secure additional funding for 2027 which, if approved, would improve the prospects for earlier completion.[72]

67 Article 7 Report (covering 2025), p. 11; and email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.

68 NPA Assessment Mission Report, December 2023; and NPA Assessment Mission Report, Evaluation of DIGEDEHUME Operations, October 2025.

69 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), p. 11; and Article 7 Report (covering 2025), p. 11.

70 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 57.

71 Ibid., pp. 44–45.

72 Email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.

Peru's close bilateral cooperation with Ecuador remains central to its Article 5 implementation, as all remaining mined areas are located along the shared border. In a joint statement at the Fifth Review Conference in 2024, both States highlighted the mutual trust and cooperation that have enabled sustained progress in demining. Regular meetings between the two NMAAs and continued high-level political support have facilitated implementation of the Convention.[73] The PV Gutiérrez area, which was mined by Peru, is scheduled for clearance in 2029. This may provide additional time for coordination through COMPEFEP before demining begins, as the area lies in a section of the border where physical demarcation, although legally agreed, has yet to be completed.

Table 7: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance

Year	Area cleared (m²)
2025	180,965
2024	22,625
2023	48,065
2022	21,408
2021*	7,769
Total	**280,832**

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

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Peru's 2024 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. Upon completion of its demining, Peru will retain its NMAA, CONTRAMINAS, as well as the two national demining entities (the Army's General Directorate for Humanitarian Demining and the National Police's Mine Action Division) thereby maintaining the capacity to respond to any residual contamination.[74]

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

74 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information No. 1, 2 August 2024, p. 7; and email from Col. Mario Espinoza Llanos, CONTRAMINAS, 1 July 2026.