

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5 BY PERU

COMMITTEE ON ARTICLE 5 IMPLEMENTATION (Thailand (Chair), United Kingdom, Algeria, Norway)

Intersessional Meetings 17 – 20 June 2025

I. Progress in implementation (Action 8, 20, 22)

1. Peru reported that in 2024, it released 14 mined areas located in Santiago sector measuring 22,625 square metres through clearance destroying 746 anti-personnel mines.
2. Peru also reported an area adjacent to 'PV Gutiérrez' which was not included in its second extension request submitted in 2016, classified as a dangerous area.
3. The Committee observed that the information provided by Peru on progress in implementation allowed for comparability with that provided in its 2024 extension request. The Committee observed that progress in implementation was equal to that projected in Peru's 2024 extension request. The Committee welcomed Peru providing information on progress in accordance with land release methodology employed in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and disaggregated by type of contamination. The Committee further welcomed Peru employing the Guide to Reporting in the drafting of its annual Article 7 report.

II. Remaining challenge (Action 17, 20, 22)

4. The Committee observed that Peru provided a high degree of clarity¹ concerning its remaining challenge. Peru reported 46 mined areas remaining to be addressed measuring 279,388 square metres, including 27 mined areas located in Cenepa measuring 88,241 square metres, 18 mined areas located in Achime measuring 180,965 square metres, and 1 mined area located in Santiago/PV Gutierrez measuring 10,182 square metres.
5. The Committee encourages Peru to provide updated information and clarity concerning the remaining challenges in a manner consistent with IMAS and disaggregated by suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) and confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) in line with Action 22.
6. Action 17 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) requests States Parties that have not yet done so, to identify SHAs and CHAs to the extent possible and establish as soon as possible, accurate baselines of contamination using data and evidence-based information collected in an inclusive manner including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS. The Committee observed that Peru was still in the process of identifying the precise perimeter of mined areas and would welcome updated information from Peru on these efforts.
7. The Committee recalled that Peru's 2024 extension request contained information on Peru's efforts to identify accurate baselines of contamination using data-and evidence-based information collected in an inclusive manner, conducting mine action activities in coordination with the

¹ "High degree of clarity" has been used when a State Party has provided a list of all remaining areas (known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines), the estimated size of each area, the status of each area (i.e., "known" or "suspected"), information on the geographic location of each area.

authorities in the area, and with the participation of the native communities in accordance with the Master Plan of the Ichigkat National Park – Cordillera Del Cóndor 2019 – 2023. The Committee would welcome updated information from Peru on its efforts in this regard.

III. National plans for clearance and survey (Action 1-3, 18-21)

8. The Committee recalled that Peru's 2024 extension request contained an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategy for the period (2025-2029).
9. The Committee recalled that Peru's 2024 extension request contained a national evidence based and costed plan for clearance and survey for the period (2025-2029). Peru reported annual updates based on new evidence. Peru projected to address, in Achuime 18 mined areas located in 2025, in Cenepa 8 mined areas in 2026, 11 mined areas in 2027, and 8 mined areas in 2028, and in PV Gutierrez 1 mined area in 2029. The Committee encourages Peru to continue to provide updated annual adjusted milestones based on new evidence, including budgets for implementation, and requirements for assistance.
10. The Committee recalled that Peru's 2024 extension request included information on its efforts to ensure that survey and clearance are prioritised based on clear nationally-driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria with consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, and the environment, prioritising those communities located in close proximity to mined areas, as those hazardous areas located in the Amazon, known as the "Cordillera del Cóndor", specifically in the departments of Amazonas and Cajamarca, and within this geographical area there are several protected ecological parks, such as the "Parque Nacional Ichigkat Muja" Cordillera del Cóndor, which in the Awajún language means "sacred mountains". The Committee also recalled that in additional information provided to Peru's extension request in 2024 that, mined areas are prioritised based on the following criteria: a) distance between mined areas and the supply point located in the town of Urakuza, b) distance between mined areas, c) geographical and meteorological conditions, with the criteria being to start from the most favourable to the least favourable, and d) the proximity of native communities to confirmed hazardous areas.
11. The Committee recalled that Peru's 2024 extension request included information on its efforts to demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets, as appropriate, including international coordination with Ecuador in coordination with the Comprehensive Action Programme against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA), and national coordination with those States Parties to the Convention that could collaborate financially in the fulfilment Peru's obligations under the Convention.
12. The Committee recalled that Peru's 2024 extension request included information on its efforts to establish sustainable national capacities able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme, including the General Directorate for Humanitarian Demining of the Peruvian Army and the Counter-Mine Security Division of the Peruvian National Police, that will ensure that any residual contamination is dealt with in the future.

IV. Efficient implementation, innovative approaches, methods, and technological means (Action 4, 9, 25)

13. Peru reported conducting Land Release in a manner consistent with IMAS and approved by the Peruvian Mine Action Centre 'Centro Peruano de Acción contra las minas antipersonales del Perú' (CONTRAMINAS). The Committee recalled that in additional information provided by Peru to its

2024 extension request, Peru indicated that National Standards have begun a review process by the Peruvian authorities, they will be consulted with other international organizations in due course. The Committee would welcome updated information on a timeline and the approval process for the review of Peru's national standards.

14. Action 9 of the SRAAP requests States Parties to establish and maintain a national, centrally managed information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of implementation. The Committee would welcome updated information from Peru on its efforts in this regard.

15. The Committee recalled that Peru's 2024 extension request included information on Peru's efforts to improve the effectiveness of survey and clearance, including through the application of national standards in accordance with IMAS, and the application of mine detection dogs, and the change of geographic reference systems to allow greater precision in the location of mined areas. The Committee would welcome updated information from Peru on its efforts in this regard.

v. Actions in accordance with plans in extension requests and decisions on them (Action 23)

16. In considering Peru's request, the Fifth Review of the States Parties (5RC) had requested Peru to submit updated information on an annual basis on several matters. The Committee welcomed the information provided in follow-up to the decision of the 5RC.

VI. Mine risk education and reduction (Action 18,23, 26-29)

17. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request indicated its efforts to develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education as soon as possible and in an inclusive manner, including the locality, village, population targets, participating sectors of the Government, and the invitation of special guests.

18. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request reported on the implementation of mine risk education programmes, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, including; the proximity of communities to mined areas. The Committee encourages Peru to continue to report implementation of mine risk education programmes, including updated information on results achieved and include information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities.

19. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request indicated its efforts to integrate mine risk education and risk reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection, including coordination with other government sectors and local communities. The Committee would welcome updated information from Peru on its efforts in this regard.

20. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request indicated its efforts to provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes that are tailored to the threat encountered by the population and prioritise people most at risk by ensuring that these programmes are developed on an analysis of available casualty and contamination data, climate and environmental risk, an understanding of the affected population's behaviour, risk pattern and coping mechanisms, and, wherever possible, anticipated population movements, in accordance with the Master Plan of the Ichigkat National Park – Cordillera Del Cóndor 2019 – 2023.

21. Peru reported on its efforts to establish national capacities to deliver mine risk education, including collaboration with other government sectors and local communities. The Committee encourages Peru to continue to provide updated information on its efforts in this regard.

VII. Best Practices in implementation (Action 5, 6, 18)

22. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request indicated its efforts to ensure that gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of women, girls, boys and men in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation, including the promotion of women in demining operations, mine detection dogs and the advanced trauma life support programme, and that risk education activities are planned and coordinated with local authorities and with the participation of native communities, in accordance with the Master Plan of the Ichigkat National Park – Cordillera Del Cóndor 2019 – 2023. The Committee would welcome updated information from Peru on its efforts in this regard.
23. The Committee recalled that Peru's 2024 extension request contained information on Peru's efforts to develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education as soon as possible and in an inclusive manner, including a specific gender and diversity policy, and coordination with native communities.
24. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request indicated its efforts to ensure that climate and environmental considerations inform all relevant areas of Convention implementation to appropriately address climate and environmental risks, including the Master Plan of the Ichigkat National Park – Cordillera Del Cóndor 2019 – 2023 that establishes the environmental standards that apply in the sector where mined areas are located. Within this Master Plan we find the rules of use, such as the following: promote the implementation of protocols to reduce the impact of anthropogenic activity by the armed forces, ensure free passage of communities through places where they can carry out their survival activities and that they have not been mined within that sector. allow the use of pre-existing trails in the Ichigkat Muja Cordillera del Cóndor National Park which are used to reach military posts, and to respect for ancestral rights, exclusively of the Awajun and Wampis native communities adjacent to the park.

VIII. International Cooperation and Assistance (Action 40-42, 45)

25. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request indicated its efforts to do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet their Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible funding sources including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding such as front-loading models, including plans to increase efficiency of mine operations, and the dissemination of concept note providing a costed work plan for completing clearance within 3 years with additional information financial and technical resources.
26. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request indicated its efforts to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance including through annual Article 7 reports.
27. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request indicated its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress and challenges in

implementation and requirements for assistance, including coordination those States Party to the Convention that could collaborate financially in the fulfilment of the Peruvian State's obligations under the Convention.

28. The Committee recalled that Peru in additional information provided to its 2024 extension request indicated its efforts to explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation including between affected States Parties or triangular cooperation for the voluntary sharing of national experiences and good practices, including International Cooperation with as part of the Peru-Ecuador Binational Humanitarian Demining Cooperation, including the exchange of training courses, aeromedical evacuation protocols, binational mine risk education campaigns and exchange of information on mined areas between both countries, and the training of personnel through the development of new techniques for humanitarian demining and the use of new detectors with better technology, as well as national coordination with those States Parties supporting Peru.

IX. Challenges in implementation (Action 29, 41)

29. The Committee recalled that Peru's 2024 extension request indicated challenges and requirements for assistance, including a) Climate change "El Niño" phenomenon of 2017, b) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian demining operations, c) the addition of "PV Gutierrez" objective, which was not considered in the previous request, d) reallocation of national budget resources that impacted the humanitarian demining process in Peru.

The Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan country reporting tracker							
Article 5 Implementation							
Peru							
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#1	Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, on health and mental health, gender equality inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, Human Rights, climate change adaptation plans, environmental protection and improvement, and/or disaster risk reduction.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having strengthened partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, climate, environmental, development, health, disability, and human rights sectors.						
#2	Percentage of affected States Parties reporting having sustainable national capacities in place able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance and undertake post completion activities, including management of residual risk.						
#3	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having reviewed and updated their national strategies and work plan based on new evidence.						
#4	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.						The Committee would welcome further information on Peru's efforts on having up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.
#5	Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies developed through inclusive consultation with stakeholders including survivors and representatives of mine-affected communities,						
#6	Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans.						
#8	Percentage of States Parties that submit Article 7 reports by 30 April of each year.						
	Percentage of States Parties that prepare their Article 7 reports using the Guide to Reporting.						
#9	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national, centrally-managed information management system in place containing up-to-date information on implementation at the national level.						The Committee would welcome further information on Peru's efforts on having a national, centrally-managed information management system in place.

SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OF MINED AREAS							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#17	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.						The Committee would welcome further information on Peru's efforts on having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a baseline through inclusive consultations.						
#18	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey and clearance.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report in their Article 7 reports updates to their national work plans, including adjusted milestones based on new evidence, including budgets for implementation, and requirements for assistance						
#19	Number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development criteria in survey, clearance, planning, and prioritisation.						
	Number of affected States Parties that report on the consideration of inclusion of gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and environment in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.						
#20	Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature including in survey and clearance operations under Article 5.						
	Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature to reporting obligations under Article 7.						
#21	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national capacity in place to implement the Convention and address any previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas discovered following completion.						
	Number of States Parties that following completion, report the discovery of previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas.						
#22	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress made to address mined areas in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report in a disaggregated manner by type of contamination.						
#23	Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for survey and clearance.						
	Percentage of extension requests submitted that ensure consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, as well as climate, and the environment.						
#24	Number of affected States Parties that declare completion of their Article 5 obligations.						

	Percentage of these States Parties that submit voluntary Declarations of Completion.						
#25	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on research, analysis, and the adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.						The Committee would welcome further information on Peru's efforts to report on research, analysis, and the adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.

MINE RISK EDUCATION AND REDUCTION							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#18	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education;						
#23	Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities.						
#26	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having integrated mine risk education and reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection, development, health, mental health, climate, the environment, education, and/or disaster risk reduction or other relevant plans; as well as within survey, clearance and victim assistance activities.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to reduce the affected population's risk-taking behaviour and to increase knowledge and awareness.						
#27	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an evidence-based priority-setting mechanism for mine risk education and reduction programmes tailored to the threat encountered by the population and which prioritises people most at risk.						
#28	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having sustainable national capacities in place to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes in case previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas are discovered and/or in emergency settings.						
#29	Percentage of affected States Parties that report carrying out mine risk education and reduction programmes including information on how priorities are established, methodologies used (e.g. interpersonal, mass, or digital media), challenges faced, and results achieved and included information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.						

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#40	Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of survey and clearance;						

	Percentage of States Parties that report on exploring all possible sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding or that report having innovative financial projects in place.					
#41	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance.					
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place.					
	Percentage of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.					
#42	Percentage of affected States Parties that report efforts to strengthen national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance.					
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a National Mine Action Platform.					
#45	Number of States Parties that report sharing national experiences, best practices, and lessons learnt through international, regional, and bilateral cooperation.					
	Number of States Parties that report sharing scientific, methodological, and technological expertise to strengthen the Convention's implementation.					

