

**NIGERIA'S PRESENTATION AT THE 2021  
INTER-SESSIONAL MEETINGS OF ANTI-  
PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION  
REGARDING ITS EXTENSION REQUEST  
ON ARTICLE 5 SUBMITTED FOR  
CONSIDERATION AT THE NINETEENTH  
MEETING OF THE STATES PARTIES**

**23<sup>RD</sup> JUNE, 2021**

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**PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF NIGERIA'S INTER-  
MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON ANTI-  
PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION**

1. Since its establishment in September 2019, the Inter-Ministerial Committee has been able to bring together all the stakeholders and international partners to chart the way forward on APMBC matters.
2. The Inter-Ministerial Committee visited Borno State and interacted with some of the key stakeholders working in Humanitarian Mine Action in the North-East of Nigeria.

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Cont.....

3. The Committee succeeded in establishing a Desk Office in Borno State and appointed a Desk Officer to liaise between the Inter- Ministerial Committee and other stakeholders in North-East of Nigeria.
4. The Committee succeeded in drafting and submitting Nigeria's Extension Request on Article 5, in May 2021.
5. The Committee is currently working towards the establishment of a National Mine Action Centre in Nigeria to coordinate all Mine Action activities.

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## **CHALLENGES**

Due to the security situation, a Technical survey of the suspected areas has not been possible. In this regard, the full scope of contamination by anti-personnel mines and other ERW in Northeast of Nigeria is unknown. However, considering the over eleven years of conflict, it is suspected that significant contamination exists.

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### CHALLENGES. Cont.....

Basically, it is discovered that there are two predominant uses of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) that affect civilians:

- i) IEDs emplaced along roads,
- ii) Person Borne IED (PBIED) attacks (notable carriers are women).

The majority of incidents reported are due to improvised anti-personnel mines (Victim-Activated IED - pressure plate activated).

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As a result of that, the following are the data analysis for the three affected states in the North-east of Nigeria (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe):

Year	Road Planted	Person	Vehicle	Other IED	ERW
2016	42	56	1	0	0
2017	165	211	4	1	0
2018	149	99	10	0	9
2019	117	32	4	4	32
2020	186	23	5	2	31
2021	105	3	6	8	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>82</b>

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Nonetheless, it is pertinent to note that the number of incidents increase as the information is being collected and collated by UNMAS, other partners and the APMBC Desk Office in Borno State.

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### **EXTENSION PERIOD AND RATIONALE**

Nigeria is requesting for a 4-year extension from 31 December 2021 until 31 December 2025.

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### **Rationale:**

The rationale for Nigeria's request for the extension period is to enable the country to achieve all the activities outlined in Article 5 extension request.

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### **Activities to be carried out during the extension period are as follows:**

- a. Establishment of a National Mine Action Centre to coordinate mine action related activities;
- b. Development of National Mine Action Standards;
- c. To strengthen the coordination of the delivery of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education;
- d. Continue information collection efforts on the threat posed by anti-personnel mines;
- e. to develop a national mine action strategy and a work plan for implementation.

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It is also worthy to note that quantitative effort has also been put in place to strengthen the capacity of security personnel, civil society and inclusion of EORE in the schools curriculum to enable teaming youth to understand the hazards of some of the items used in the formation of IEDs.

Also, efforts are being put in place to strengthen information management and data capturing for better decision-making.

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### **EXPECTED MILESTONE:**

The following are expected timeline for the activities presented in the submitted Article 5 extension request.

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**2021/2022--** The establishment of the National Mine Action Centre to address the challenges and to coordinate humanitarian activities;

**2022/2023--** Development of Mine Action Standard to enable partners and other stakeholders to participate in the humanitarian activities of the center fully;

**2023/2024--** To strengthen the coordination of explosive education in our institutions of learning by developing curriculum;

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**2023/2024--**Continue gathering of information to develop National Mine Action Strategy and Work Plan for Implementation;

**2024/2025--** To establish more channels for collecting information on the threat posed by the anti-personnel mine and other explosives in the communities affected.

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**CHALLENGES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR  
COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:**

**i. Challenges for Implementation:**

**a. Insufficient funding**

Funds from international partners and donors are also required to finance the humanitarian demining activities and also to enhance the activities of the National Mine Action Centre when fully operational.

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- b. Capacity building** – for this project to succeed, the capacity of Security personnel, Community organizations, Students, and Internally displaced persons must be enhanced through seminars, symposiums, and demonstrations (through continuous EORE).

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c. **Accessibility**

Some of the suspected and known mine contaminated areas are located in Boko Haram strongholds. As a result, they are difficult to access by demining personnel as their safety and security are in jeopardy.

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ii. **Requirements for cooperation and assistance:**

- a. **Equipment** – for the clearance of contaminated areas, there will be a need for clearance tools, equipment, and mobility to enable the personnel to penetrate the polluted communities

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- b. **Expertise** – Skilled personnel and other actors involved in demining of the contaminated areas in the North East are critical. Therefore, continuous capacity building in that direction will go a long way in mines/IEDs clearance.

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