

**EXCERPTS FROM DECISIONS ON ARTICLE 5 EXTENSION REQUESTS
AND ON PLANS CONTAINED IN REQUESTS**

CO-CHAIRS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON MINE CLEARANCE

20 March 2013

**(To support discussions on 27-28 May at the meeting of the Standing Committee on
Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies)**

Background:

At the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, “pursuant to consideration of a paper presented by the President of the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties entitled Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process (...), and with the view of ensuring that high quality requests continue to be submitted, that high quality analyses continue to be prepared, and that cooperative engagement of Article 5 implementing States Parties continues after requests have been granted, the Meeting endorsed recommendations #1 to #14, as contained in the paper, and agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement these recommendations.” Recommendation #12 reads as follows: “At both meetings of the Standing Committees and formal meetings/conferences, States Parties that have been granted extensions should be requested to provide updates on efforts to implement the plans contained in their requests. Such reports should clearly document progress and challenges relative to what it committed to achieve.”

With a view to assisting States Parties in acting upon this recommendation, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance have asked the Implementation Support Unit to prepare the following compilation of excerpts from decisions taken on requests and on plans contained in requests.

Afghanistan

The Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties granted Afghanistan a 10 year extension of its 1 March 2013 deadline until 1 March 2023.

The 12MSP requested that Afghanistan provide updates at meetings of the Standing Committees, Meetings of the States Parties, and Review Conferences with respect to a variety of commitments made and milestones contained in its extension request, including with respect to the following:

- The commitment made by Afghanistan to carry out, in 2013, non-technical survey of 863 impacted communities and 15,361 non-impacted communities, and “village by village search” in 863 impacted communities and 2,295 non-impacted communities.
- Any revisions to Afghanistan’s work plan, and the reasons for these revisions, which might result from Afghanistan’s commitment to review its work plan on a continuous basis and its commitment to do so using an inclusive approach that was so important in the preparation of the extension request.
- Any revisions to Afghanistan’s work plan, and the reasons for these revisions, which might result from the three main factors expressed in the request that could impact positively or negatively on the work plan, namely the results of surveys and resurveys, the amount of funds acquired and the security situation in Afghanistan.

- The annual milestones for progress as contained in section 17.7 of Afghanistan’s extension request.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in section 17.7 of Afghanistan’s extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- A total of 712 “hazards” will be removed with a total of 78.09 square kilometres released.
- Implementation will be complete with respect to 277 communities, 17 districts and one province.
- A total of 863 “impacted communities” and 15,361 “non-impacted communities” will be surveyed as part of completing survey of all 32,448 communities in Afghanistan. Afghanistan’s work plan will be revised if necessary.
- Afghanistan’s work plan will be reviewed and revised if necessary.
- Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) “village by village” (VbV) search will be undertaken in 863 impacted communities and 2,295 non-impacted communities, thereby completing the VbV process.

At the time Afghanistan submitted its request in 2012, Afghanistan reported 3,847 areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 289.4 square kilometres, 1,266 areas known to contain anti-tank mines totalling 264.95 square kilometres and 155 areas known to contain ERW totalling 41.91 square kilometres.

Algeria

The Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties granted Algeria a 5 year extension of its 1 April 2012 deadline until 1 April 2017.

The 11MSP noted that, as Algeria has made it clear that it faces difficulties in giving precise dates for completion of work in three specific minefields with specific characteristics including fragmentation mines set in granite rocks and mined areas that are covered with sand, Algeria may benefit from discussion of its situation with other States Parties that have experience in clearing similar terrain and which face similar challenges and that such mutual cooperation could be mutually beneficial and could lead to improved clearance rates.

The 11MSP also noted the value of Algeria ensuring the use of the full range of technical and non-technical means to release suspected hazardous areas.

In addition, the 11MSP noted that the provision of annual milestones of progress to be achieved, which Algeria included in its request, would greatly assist both Algeria and all States Parties in assessing progress during the extension period. In this regard, the 11MSP further noted that both could benefit if Algeria provided updates relative to the annual milestones of expected progress at meetings of the Standing Committees, Meetings of the States Parties, and at the Third Review Conference.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Algeria’s extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Operations to conclude in a 1.3 kilometre long (4.5 hectare) mined area in the Wilaya de Tlemcen commune of Marset Ben M'hidi.
- Operations to begin and conclude in a 1.6 kilometre long (2.4 hectare) mined area in the Wilaya de Tlemcen commune of Bab-El-Aesa.
- Operations to begin and conclude in 2 mined areas measuring 3.1 kilometres long (4.65 hectare) in the Wilaya de Tlemcen commune of Maghnia.
- Operations to begin in a 43 kilometre long (64.5 hectare) mined area in the Wilaya de Tlemcen commune of El Bouihi.
- Operations continue in a 130 kilometre long (650 hectare) mined area in the Wilaya de Naam communes of Mechria, Naam and Ain Safra.
- Operations to commence and conclude in a 30 kilometre long (84 hectare) mined area in the Wilaya d'El Taref commune of Zitouna.
- Operations commence in a 36 kilometres (72 hectares) mined areas in the Wilaya de El'Taref commune of Ain-El Karma.
- Operations to conclude in a 37 kilometres (66 hectares) mined area in the Wilaya de Souk-Ahras commune of Taoura.

At the time Algeria submitted its request in 2011, Algeria reported 31 mined areas known to contain mines totalling 887 kilometres long with a surface area of 1774 hectares.

Angola

The Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties granted Angola a five year extension of its 1 January 2013 deadline until 1 January 2018.

The 12MSP noted that Algeria had indicated that the non-technical survey process (which is intended to obtain clarity regarding the remaining challenge) will take only two years and that therefore it may take less than five years to garner a necessary deeper understanding of contamination and to plan accordingly.

The 12MSP request that Angola provide additional information and updates on the following:

- Given the importance of external support to ensure timely implementation, the 12MSP requested that Angola provide further clarity at the 13MSP on estimated costs for implementation, including by clarifying the costs that Angola's State budget would cover as part of the overall cost of implementation.
- Given the extremely large figures in the request which are attributed to expected demining progress by public institutions, the 12MSP requested that Angola provide further clarity at the 13MSP on the actual size and location of the areas to be addressed by public entities, annual and geographically-specific milestones of expected progress, and a specification of how the areas to be addressed by public entities relate to the 2,116 remaining suspected hazardous areas reported in the request.

- In noting that Angola indicates in its request the number of square metres which will be cleared by operators over the course of 2013-2017, the 12MSP requested that Angola indicate, at the 13MSP how this amount of area relates to the number of remaining suspected hazardous areas reported in the extension request, how these clearance activities have been prioritized, and how this activity relates, if at all, to the non-technical survey project.
- In noting that Angola's non-technical research project aims to update the data of suspected areas in the country and reflect them in the Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) database, and, in noting that the request indicates that this activity is projected to take place during the period 2011-2013, the 12MSP requested that Angola report to the 13MSP on the outcomes of this project, including by providing an update on the number, location and size of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines.
- In noting that Angola indicated that the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) have conducted surveys in various locations in Angola and that, if Angola's national authority concludes that these surveys remain up-to-date, there would be no need to repeat survey work in the areas in question, the 12MSP requested that Angola report to the 13MSP on the assessment of survey information it is carrying out in partnership with the HALO Trust and NPA.
- In welcoming the efforts of Angola to obtain increased clarity regarding its implementation challenge through measures such as "database clean-up", the 12MSP requested that Angola report to the 13MSP on the outcomes of efforts to ensure the integrity of a national mine action information system, including efforts to obtain, enter and manage information provided by all actors carrying out survey and / or demining activities in Angola.
- Given that Angola's non-technical research project is projected to take place during the period 2011-2013 and given Angola's on-going efforts to update its database and correct discrepancies, the 12MSP requested that Angola report to the Third Review Conference on its revised knowledge of the size and location of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in mined areas under Angola's jurisdiction or control and provide this information as required in accordance with Article 7.
- The 12MSP requested that Angola submit, to the Third Review Conference, a plan, on the basis of its revised knowledge of its challenge, providing updated specifications for mine clearance and survey for the period between the Third Review Conference and the extended deadline. The 12MSP further requested that Angola report on an on-going basis at meetings of the Standing Committees and Meetings of the States Parties on efforts to implement Article 5 relative to the updated plan that it presents the Third Review Conference.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Angola's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- A Non-Technical Research Project to update the data of suspected areas in the country and reflect them in CNIDAH's database making the database a suitable planning and decision-making tool will be carried out from 2011-2013 and that it will be coordinated and supervised by CNIDAH in collaboration with national and international non-governmental organizations.
- Finalization of an analysis of survey reports will be carried out of both the HALO Trust and NPA to assess if they remain up-to-date, in order to not repeat survey work activities that have in areas that have already been subject to survey.

- Conduct of a general survey with visits or revisits to suspected mined areas taking place in all 18 provinces of the country and that the remaining 2,116 areas will also be visited by experts either for status reconfirmation and/or for reducing the current area defined by the LIS. Angola also indicated that the CNIDAH is not considering an area approach but a “municipality approach” and that a total of 186 municipalities will be visited.
- Non-governmental organizations will address an estimated total of 111,134,290 square metres (i.e., approximately 111 square kilometres) or approximately 22,227 square kilometres annually.
- During the period of 2012-2017 Public entities will carry out the clearance of a total of 315,400.21 square kilometers (12,274.50 from agricultural areas, 780.05 square kilometers from Transport infrastructure, 850.87 square kilometers from Roads and Land Reserves, 45,618.30 square kilometers from Geology and Mines areas, 1,876.48 from telecommunications infrastructure and 254,000 square kilometres from tourist areas).

At the time Angola submitted its request in 2012, Angola reported that 2,116 of the 3,321 SHAs identified by the LIS remain to be addressed measuring a total of 793,177,246.68 square metres (i.e., approximately 793 square kilometres), with 19 communes not having been subject to the LIS for reasons of inaccessibility.

Argentina

The Second Review Conference granted Argentina a 10 year extension of its 1 March 2010 deadline until 1 March 2020.

The Second Review Conference noted the importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of article 5 during extension periods.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted Bosnia and Herzegovina a 10 year extension of its 1 March 2009 deadline until 1 March 2019.

The Meeting noted the importance of clarity regarding which areas of what size and at what locations remain to be addressed in each administrative area.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Bosnia and Herzegovina’s extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Address a total 179.4 square kilometers released (32.75 by Survey of III priority category, 9.27 by clearance, 21.63 by technical survey, 115.75 by General Survey)

At the time that Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its request in 2008, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the current total of 1,755 square kilometres of suspect area would be reduced by early 2009 to 1,573 square kilometres and that of this, it is expected that 592 square kilometres will be considered “risk area” and subject to humanitarian demining.

Cambodia

The Second Review Conference granted Cambodia a 10 year extension of its 1 January 2010 deadline until 1 January 2020.

Also in granting the request, the Conference further noted Cambodia's commitment to carry out a "Baseline Survey" of all affected districts by the end of 2012 to produce greater clarity on the remaining implementation challenge, to regularly report on progress in carrying out the Baseline Survey, to report to the States Parties on the outcomes of the Baseline Survey, and to provide to the States Parties a revised work plan, schedule and budget. In addition, the Conference noted that all would benefit from progressively clearer information being used by Cambodia to develop and thereafter revise a single national clearance plan that takes into account the proficiencies and strengths of the various

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Cambodia's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- By the end of 2012 Cambodia committed to finalize its Baseline Survey and to revise the work plan presented in its request.
- Clear a total of 41,811,778 square meters.

At the time Cambodia submitted its request in 2009, Cambodia reported that 648.8 square kilometers of land remain affected by mines and will require clearance in the future. Cambodia reported that this figure is the result of Cambodia's efforts to estimate the remaining challenge based on the breadth of demining experience in Cambodia. While it remains an estimate, the remaining challenge will be more precisely defined through the undertaking of a Baseline Survey over the next three years capturing all remaining mined areas across all affected districts in Cambodia.

Chad

The Tenth Meeting of the States Parties granted Chad a three year extension of its 1 January 2011 deadline until 1 January 2014.

Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the commitments made in Chad's 2010-2012 work plan would greatly assist Chad and all States Parties in assessing progress in implementation during the extension period. The Meeting noted in particular the commitments made by Chad to review its strategic plan at the beginning of 2012 on the basis of an analysis of the final results of survey efforts. In this regard the Meeting noted that it would be beneficial if Chad presented to the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, in 2012, a revised strategic plan as a precursor to Chad submitting, no later than 31 March 2013, a third extension request that would be comprehensive in clarifying the remaining challenge and that would contain a detailed annual implementation plan leading to completion.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Chad's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- During the three-year extension, Chad will conduct technical surveys, first in the Borkou and the Ennedi regions (one year), and, second, funds and security situation permitting in the Tibesti region.

- Recent improvement of the security situation in Tibesti has led to a commitment by the government to resume survey and demining activities in the region.

At the time that Chad submitted its request in 2010, Chad reported that it was carrying out efforts necessary to clarify the remaining challenge.

Chile

The Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties granted Chile an 8 year extension of its 1 March 2012 deadline until 1 March 2020.

The Meeting noted that, while the proposed extension seemed workable, the fact that Chile indicates that it has implemented enhanced processes to release land suggests that Chile may find itself in a situation wherein it could proceed with implementation faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested and that doing so could benefit both the Convention and Chile itself given the indication by Chile of the socio-economic benefits that will flow from demining.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Chile's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- A total of 26 areas will be cleared in the provinces of Arica and Parinacota (14), Antofagasta (10) and Magallanes and Antartica Chilena (2) measuring a total of 4,221,145 square meters destroying in the process a total of 15,049 anti-personnel mines and 8,380 anti-tank mines.
- A total of 26 mined areas to be certified in the provinces of Arica and Parinacota (14), Antofagasta (10) and Magallanes and Antartica Chilena (2).

At the time that Chile submitted its request in 2011, Chile reported 147 areas known to contain mines totalling 17,289,098 square meters with a total of 93,873 anti-personnel mines and 45,738-tank mines.

Colombia

The Tenth Meeting of the States Parties granted Colombia a 10 year extension of its 1 March 2011 deadline until 1 March 2021.

The Meeting requested Colombia to provide an update to the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties on steps that are being taken to develop and implement more effective methods to determine the actual location and size of suspected hazardous area in municipalities where this may be possible.

Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted that, given the extremely ambitious resource mobilisation projections and given the importance of a sustained high level of external support, Colombia could benefit from developing as soon as possible a resource mobilisation strategy which included clarity regarding its national commitment during the extension period.

The Meeting also noted that Colombia has provided a clearance plan only for the period 2011 to 2013. In this context, the Meeting requested Colombia to present to the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, in 2013, a revised implementation plan that contains and takes into account a clearer and more substantiated understanding of the location and nature of contamination and that includes revised annual projections of which areas would be addressed when and how.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Colombia's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- A total of 2,575,932 square meters to be addressed through non-technical survey.
- A total of 1,717,288 square meters to be addressed through clearance.
- Increased capacity to 14 national demining squads, 17 civilian demining squads and 15 non-technical survey teams.
- Finalize the 2011-2013 plan to address contamination in 14 municipalities addressing a total of 11,378,482 square meters of dangerous area and 4,551,393 square meters of mined area during the project.

At the time that Colombia submitted its request in 2010, Colombia reported that it faces an unknown amount of contamination due to the use, by illegal armed groups, of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) "with anti-personnel mine characteristics". Colombia further reports that, due to the nature of the actions by illegal armed groups, Colombia does not have a baseline against which one may measure progress and Colombia has been unable to determine the extent and nature of the challenge in quantitative terms. Colombia further reported that it has established a general perspective regarding the impact of IEDs at the national level based on "events related to anti-personnel mines" with 13,234 "events" recorded between January 2002 and December 2009 and with at least one "event" in 65 percent of Colombia's 1,119 municipalities. Colombia also reported that since 2002, 6 of Colombia's 32 departments (Antioquia, Meta, Bolívar, Caquetá, Norte de Santander and Arauca) account for 58 percent of all "events" and that nearly 50 percent of all events are concentrated in 49 municipalities.

Croatia

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted Croatia a 10 year extension of its 1 March 2009 deadline until 1 March 2019.

The Meeting further noted that, while the plan presented in Croatia's request is workable and ambitious, its success is contingent upon Croatia doubling its average annual contribution to demining and upon developing a methodology to address forested areas suspected to contain mines. The Meeting further noted that, the plans contained in the request were comprehensive and complete, although the Meeting also noted that additional clarity could result from defining some key terms and using them consistently.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Croatia's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Address 125 square kilometers (25 square kilometers reduced through general survey 50 square kilometers to be reduced by technical survey and 50 square kilometers reduced through clearance) which would remove the threat from agricultural lands.

At the time that Croatia submitted its request in 2008, Croatia reported 7.247 suspected mined areas totalling 997 square kilometres containing a total of 85,530 anti-tank mines and 152,409 anti-personnel mines.

Cyprus

The Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties granted Cyprus a three year extension of its 1 July 2013 deadline until 1 July 2016.

The meeting noted the importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of Article 5 during extension periods.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties granted the DRC a 26 month extension of its 1 November 2012 deadline until 2015.

The Meeting noted the importance of the General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) and the General Mine Action Survey (GMAS) to obtaining clarity and to producing a detailed plan. In this context, the Meeting noted the importance of the DRC keeping the States Parties apprised of efforts to implement the GMAA and GMAS and the outcomes of these efforts.

Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted, that given the importance of external support to ensure timely implementation, the DRC could benefit from enhancing its resource mobilisation strategy, in part by providing clarity regarding estimated costs for implementation. In this context the Meeting noted the importance of the DRC keeping the States Parties apprised of steps to fulfil its commitments and of providing further details on the costs associated with implementation of Article 5.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in the DRC's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Non-technical survey to be carried out between January 2013 to November 2014 with the aim of releasing the 70 suspected mined areas and technical survey will be carried out in order to determine the precise location and dimensions, as well as other characteristics, of the 12 confirmed areas prior to clearance activities.
- The precise volume of remaining work is still not known, making it difficult to determine how much and which land will be released annually, particularly given that the GMAS has not been completed.

At the time that the DRC submitted its request in 2011, the DRC reported a total of 82 mined areas (70 suspected, 12 confirmed) with a total area of 14.13 square kilometers.

Ecuador

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted Ecuador an 8 year extension of its 1 October 2009 deadline until 2017.

The Meeting noted that, while the plan presented is workable, the fact that the request indicates a 100%+ increase in financing and increases in demining capacity suggests that Ecuador may find itself in a situation wherein it could proceed with implementation faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested and that doing so could benefit both the Convention and Ecuador itself given the indication by Ecuador of the socio-economic benefits that will flow from demining.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Ecuador's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Technical survey, clearance and quality assurance will be carried out in 11 areas in the Province of Morona Santiago sector of Soldado Monges and Remolinos.

At the time Ecuador submitted its request in 2008, Ecuador reported 75 objectives known to contain mines totalling 498,632.89 square meters and containing 30 anti-tank mines and 5,923 anti-personnel mines.

Eritrea

The Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties granted Eritrea a 3 year extension of its 1 February 2012 deadline until 1 February 2015.

The Meeting noted that by requesting a 3 year extension, Eritrea was projecting that it would need approximately 3 years from the date of submission of its request to obtain clarity regarding the remaining challenge, produce a detailed plan and submit a second extension request. The meeting noted that it would be beneficial if Eritrea was able to do so in less than three years given the indication by Eritrea of the socio-economic benefits that will flow from implementing Article 5 and the prediction that survey needed to establish an understanding of the remaining contamination would be finished before the deadline.

Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted, as Eritrea has made it clear that external support is necessary for implementation, the importance of Eritrea developing as soon as possible resource mobilisation strategies that take into account the need to reach out to a wide range of national and international funding sources. In this context, the Meeting noted that Eritrea might benefit from outreach to international mine action operators or advisors in order to take advantage of the latest survey methods, equipment and lessons learned on land release as well as to access additional sources of international funding.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Eritrea's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Eritrea requested a period of 3 years (February 2012 – February 2015) in order to conduct non-technical and technical survey to identify the exact remaining challenges at the time of its submission for its second request by March 2014 and develop a concrete plan for fulfilment of Eritrea's Article 5 obligations.
- Over the course of the extension period the EDA will carry out non-technical survey and technical survey of the remaining areas to cancel areas or confirm mined areas. IN addition to the level two surveys that we are planning, simultaneously we will continue demining operations.
- Eritrea will clear a total of 2,688,000 square meters in 2013.

At the time Eritrea submitted its request in 2010, Eritrea reported that at the present time, the EDA does not have the necessary information to produce a detailed plan for completion of its Article 5 obligations but seeks to proceed to carry out additional surveys to precisely define the remaining challenge. Eritrea reported that of the 411 communities identified as impacted by mines, 265 are pending resurvey.

Mauritania

The Tenth Meeting of the States Parties granted Mauritania a 5 year extension of its 1 January 2011 deadline until 1 January 2016.

The Meeting noted that given the importance of external support to ensure implementation, Mauritania's resource mobilization efforts could benefit from communicating in more detail its cost projections for acquisition of transport and mine clearance equipment and for land release.

The Meeting requested Mauritania to continue to report on its progress in a manner consistent with commitments the States Parties had made through the adoption of the Cartagena Action Plan by providing information disaggregated by release through clearance, technical survey and non-technical survey.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Mauritania's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- A total of 4 mined areas completed with a total of 13,808,740 square meters.

At the time Mauritania submitted its request in 2010, Mauritania reported 21 areas known to contain mines totalling 64,819,740 square meters.

Mozambique

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted Mozambique a 5 year extension of its 1 March 2009 deadline until 1 March 2014.

In granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plans contained in the request were comprehensive and complete, although it also noted that additional clarity could result from eventually updating the national demining plan to cover the full extension period and include information on plans to deal with mined areas along Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe. The Meeting further noted that, while the plan presented in Mozambique's request is workable and ambitious, its success is contingent upon reversing a downward trend in donor support for Mozambique in order to increase demining capacity to the level needed to complete implementation by the end of the requested extension.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Mozambique's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- The remaining 20 percent of the total area identified by the Baseline Assessment will be cleared along with any new areas reported during the implementation of the National Mine Action Plan totalling 24 areas measuring a total of 1,278,676 square meters.

At the time Mozambique submitted its request in 2008, Mozambique reported 541 areas known to contain mines totalling 12,164,401 square kilometres.

Peru

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted Peru an 8 year extension of its 1 March 2009 deadline until 1 March 2017.

In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, after sporadic progress since entry into force, the request indicates a commitment on the part of Peru to proceed at a more constant rate through the extension period. The Meeting further noted that Peru, using all resources and techniques available, could be in a position to proceed with the implementation much faster than suggested and that this would benefit both the Convention and Peru itself given the indication by Peru of the socio-economic benefits that will flow from demining.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Peru's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- The completion of clearance in 4 objectives measuring 37,400 square meters on the border with Ecuador.

At the time that Peru submitted its request in 2008, Peru reported contamination around national infrastructure including: 384 high tension towers, 3 retransmission antenna, 1 electric substation, 3 maximum security prisons and two police bases. Peru also reported a total of 35 objectives measuring a total of 189,665. 52 square meters on the border with Ecuador.

Senegal

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted Senegal a 7 year extension of its 1 March 2009 deadline until 1 March 2016.

The Meeting further noted that Senegal does not yet have a clear knowledge of size and location of areas that will actually warrant mine clearance, its estimates for time and money required appear to be based solely on clearance assumptions, and the commitment made by Senegal to undertake technical survey activities and to develop a cancellation procedure may result in implementation that proceeds much faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested and in a more cost-effective manner.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Senegal's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Senegal will develop its own land release method through impact or technical surveys. If, during the first years of implementation of the programme, costs estimates were to decrease or increase, Senegal would revise its national strategy and demining plan accordingly.
- The existing estimates relating to areas contaminated, as obtained from the results of the EUIMC project, must be considered with caution. Some of the places in the region have in fact remained inaccessible to the project teams because of unsatisfactory security conditions, and other areas proved to be abandoned and therefore no study could be undertaken there. These unvisited - but highly suspect - places will therefore have to be the subject of investigations to define their status (whether positive or negative) and to identify the possible presence of suspect areas. Once additional investigations have been undertaken in the areas currently inaccessible, Senegal expects the total area contaminated to be greater than what is known at present. It is therefore not realistic or credible at present to make projections about the areas which will have to be demined or those which will be "ruled out" through clearance techniques when the total suspect areas are not yet even known.

At the time that Senegal submitted its request in 2008, Senegal reported 149 suspected hazardous areas including 85 areas totaling approximately 11,183,359 square metres, 47 areas that include a total of 73.45 linear kilometers of roads or paths, and 17 areas whose estimated size is unknown.

Senegal also reported that at the time of submitting the request Senegal cannot provide the actual status of mined areas and precision regarding their surface location and areas, and that only following technical survey of each area would there be clarity regarding the true nature of the challenge.

Tajikistan

The Tenth Meeting of the States Parties granted Tajikistan a 10 year extension of its April 2010 deadline until April 2020.

Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that both Tajikistan and all States Parties would benefit if Tajikistan's national demining plan incorporated its intentions as concerns mined areas it has reported along the Tajik-Uzbek border, including by providing additional clarity on the location and status of areas suspected to contain mines along the Tajik-Uzbek border.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Tajikistan's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- A total of 42 areas measuring 700,000 square meters cleared or reduced in the area of the Tajikistan – Afghanistan border.
- A total of 3 areas measuring 100,000 square meters cleared or reduced in the Central Region.

At the time that Tajikistan submitted its request in 2009, Tajikistan reported 208 areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 9.05 square kilometres and an additional 360 un-surveyed minefields with an approximate size of 5.8 square kilometres.

Thailand

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted Thailand a 9.5 year extension of its 1 May 2009 deadline until 1 November 2018.

The Meeting further noted that significant progress was expected, through Thailand's "Locating Minefields Procedure", to overcome impeding circumstances such as the manner in which the Landmine Impact Survey in Thailand had hindered implementation efforts.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in section 16 of Thailand's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Clearance of 44 mined areas measuring 41.05 square kilometres.

At the time that Thailand submitted its request in 2008, Thailand reported 464 areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 529.36 square kilometres.

United Kingdom

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted the United Kingdom a 10 year extension of its 1 March 2009 deadline until 1 March 2019.

The decisions of the 9MSP included the agreement of the United Kingdom to provide as soon as possible, but not later than 30 June 2010 a detailed explanation of how demining is proceeding and the implications for future demining in order to meet the United Kingdom's obligations in accordance

with Articles 5.4. b) and c) of the Convention, including the preparation and status of work conducted under national demining programs and financial and technical means available.

The 9MSP also noted that the Convention as a whole would benefit if the United Kingdom, in the context of reporting on the progress on destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5, provided clarity on a schedule for fulfilling its obligation under Article 5.1 as soon as possible.

In addition, the 9MSP noted the United Kingdom's undertaking to provide, in addition to Article 7 requirements, regular reports on the following elements: establishment of a National Mine Action Authority and other implementation bodies; establishment of the necessary regulatory framework; progress on contracts let and budgets made available; progress in clearance; environmental, ecological and technical assessments undertaken.

The 9MSP took note that the United Kingdom will keep under annual review the possibility of reducing the time necessary to fulfil its obligations. A number of States Parties expressed the wish that the United Kingdom proceed with the implementation of Article 5 much faster than suggested by the amount of time requested.

At the time the United Kingdom submitted its request in 2008, the United Kingdom reported 117 (4 of which are only suspected to contain mines) areas known to contain mines totalling 13 square kilometres.

Venezuela

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted Venezuela a 5 year extension of its 1 October 2009 deadline until 1 October 2014.

The 9MSP noted that, while impeding circumstances listed by Venezuela in its request would continue to exist during the extension period, with speedy establishment of a demining program and acquisition of mechanical demining assets, Venezuela may find itself in a situation wherein it could complete implementation before October 2014 and that this could benefit the Convention.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in Venezuela's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Clearance of 3 mined areas in the area of Puesto Naval de Cararabo (PNME) containing 316 mines and measuring 40,000 square meters.

At the time that Venezuela submitted its request in 2008, Venezuela reported 13 areas known to contain mines totalling 180,000 square meters.

Yemen

The Ninth Meeting of the States Parties granted Yemen a 6 year extension of its 1 March 2009 deadline until 1 March 2015.

In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, the proposed extension seemed workable, although success in implementation is very much tied to securing donor support at a level that has historically been provided to Yemen and that, as stated by Yemen in its request, Yemen would be able to complete implementation by the end of 2014. The Meeting also noted the value of further clarity

regarding the extent of Yemen's remaining challenge and on steps taken by Yemen to overcome the technical challenges that have posed as impeding circumstances in the past.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in section 17 of Yemen's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Clearance of 2,055,582 square meters in Ibb, Hadhramoot, Al-Jawf, Mareb and Shabowah.
- Following clearance in 2013 a total of 1,661,961 square meters will remain to be cleared.

At the time that Yemen submitted its request in 2008, Yemen reported 457 suspected mined areas totalling 213,228,369 square meters. At the time that Yemen submitted its request in 2008, Yemen indicated that it is expected that of the 213,228,351 square metres that remain to be released at the beginning of 2008, 13,995,453 square metres will require clearance

Zimbabwe

The Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties granted Zimbabwe a 24 month request of its 1 January 2013 deadline until 1 January 2015.

The 12MSP requested that Zimbabwe provide updates at the meetings of the Standing Committees in 2013 and at the 13MSP with respect to a variety of commitments made and milestones contained in its extension request, and observations contained in the analysis on the request, including with respect to the following:

- The commitments made by Zimbabwe to develop national standards, relocate the mine action centre out of military cantonment, develop a national strategic plan and work with implementation partners to ensure a common approach to reporting and information management.
- The annual milestones for progress as summarised in paragraph 17.7 of the analysis of the request submitted by extension request.
- Zimbabwe's resource mobilization plan and efforts that the government of Zimbabwe is making to raise the profile and priority of mine clearance operations to the international community, including, international donor countries that could be in a position to contribute resources.
- Zimbabwe's efforts to speed administrative procedures for implementing partners to carry out their work in an expedient manner.

With respect to annual milestones for progress as contained in section 17 of Zimbabwe's extension request, the request contains the following to be completed in 2013:

- Completion of Segment 1 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield and initiation of Segment 2 of the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner Minefield (32 kilometre double stretch from Mwenzi River to Sango Border Post).
- Update provided to the States Parties on survey efforts during the meetings of the Standing Committees.

- Completion of survey of mined areas, training and deployment of mine clearance teams by international organizations.
- Clearance of 1,503,000 square metres from the Musengezi to Rwenya (203,000 square meters), Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (700,000 square meters) and Rusitu to Muzite Mission (600,000 square meters) minefields.

At the time that Zimbabwe submitted its request in 2011, Zimbabwe reported 9 areas known to contain mines totalling 205.85 square kilometres.