The request indicated that Algeria may benefit from integrating an independent quality control mechanism to ensure the quality of operations and/or sampling. According to the different cases, by producing action standards and work, according to the application of the UN's International Mine Action Standards, the UNMISS Internal Training of UNMISS Officers Trained in the mine clearance, and the UNMISS Internal Training of UNMISS Officers Trained in the mine clearance, the request indicated that quality control is carried out by quality control in keeping with the recommendations adopted by the 9/MSF.

We noted that Algeria could benefit from ensuring the use of the full range of means of clearing: manual means, the preferred means of clearance is the preferred means of clearance.

Some of our key observations with respect to this request are as follows:

2011 - Collaboration that led to Algeria submitting a revised request on 17 August, we provided it to the ICRC and ICBL. In addition, as with other requests, the analyzing group benefited from expert input.

As was the case with other requesting States Parties, during the week of 20 to 24 June 2011, the analyzing group met informally with representatives of Algeria in order to gain a better understanding of the request. On 31 March 2011, I received a request submitted by Algeria.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANALYSIS OF ALGERIA'S REQUEST

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implement the plan, details of the required resources would have
been helpful. On a high level of national ownership by fully funding the
demonstration and the plan, we noted that while Algeria was

comprehensive and complete. We concluded that the plan presented by Algeria is workable,

Our conclusions with respect to this request are as follows:

situation, prompt marking of the mined areas is often not possible.
minedfields when security allows and that at times, due to the security
Finally, we noted that Algeria carried out mine risk education and marks
opened a museum to commemorate mine victims and martyrs.
remoning the mines in two historic sites and to then reconstruct this as an
We noted Algeria’s commitment to the obligations of the Convention by

Algerian territory other than those already known and recorded as such.
In short, the identification of contaminated areas on sketches did not provide information on identifying contaminated areas and following the end of hostilities, and that the accommodation and maps were not provided to Algeria until 20 October 2007, 45 years
We also noted that the request indicated that documentation on the

obligations by its deadline.
We observed that delays in proceeding more rapidly with implementation
clearance.
We noted that Algeria deployed two additional units to increase the pace of

beneficial, and could lead to improved clearance rates.
which face similar challenges, and that such cooperation could be mutually
other states Parties that have experience in clearing similar terrain and
We noted that Algeria may benefit from discussion of its situation with
covered with sand.

In particular, these minedfields include fragmentation mines set into granite.
Parties, and at the Third Review Conference. Progress at meetings of the Standing Committees, Meetings of the States
Algeria provided updates relative to the annual milestones or expected period. In this regard, the analysing group further noted that both could benefit if

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Algeria and all States Parties in assessing progress during the extension of the provision of annual milestones of progress to

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Finally, we concluded that the provision of annual milestones of progress to

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Information disseminated by means of, through, clearance, technical survey and non-technical survey

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In this regard, we noted the importance of Algeria continuing to report on

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hazardous areas.

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We concluded, as already alluded to, that Algeria could benefit from