Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

STANDING COMMITTEE ON MINE CLEARANCE, MINE RISK EDUCATION AND MINE ACTION TECHNOLOGIES

Progress in implementing Article 5: An overview of the mine-affected States Parties' problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance

Background information compiled by the Implementation Support Unit of the GICHD to assist the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies

11 February 2004[1]

[1] Based on information provided by the States Parties as of 3 February 2003.

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{ TC "Introduction" \f C \l "1" }Introduction

The Fifth Meeting of the States Parties "called upon States parties requiring assistance for mine clearance…to ensure that prior to the First Review Conference plans are in place consistent with the Convention's deadlines, to take concrete steps to implement these plans, and to use the opportunity presented by the Intersessional Work Programme to present their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance."

Undertaking the actions necessary to implement Article 5 is and will be a significant challenge for many States Parties. A total of 52 States Parties either have reported mined areas or have not yet done so but are assumed to be mine affected. By the 2004 Review Conference, it will be important to know both the extent to which advances have been made in implementing Article 5 and the challenges that will remain in the period leading to the expiry of the Convention's deadlines for mine clearance in 2009. The Co-Chairs, therefore, have encouraged mine affected States Parties to use or continue to use every available means to communicate matters related to the "**4P approach**", that is:

- **Problems** related to mined areas and the humanitarian impact of these areas;
- **Plans** that have been developed to clear mined areas, including the extent to which mine action has been incorporated into broader national development and poverty reduction planning and strategies;
- **Progress** made in meeting the obligations of Article 5; and,
- **Priorities** for assistance to support the implementation of national mine clearance plans.

Communicating these "4Ps" in advance of the Review Conference – through means such as annual Article 7 reports and the Intersessional Work Programme – will provide the States Parties with essential information needed to facilitate the Conference's tasks of reviewing the status and operation of the Convention and drawing any conclusions related to its implementation. In addition, this information will enable the States Parties to better assess the collective challenges that remain, especially with regard to meeting the first deadlines for mine clearance in 2009.

{ TC "**Purpose and Structure of this Overview**" \f C \l "1" }
Purpose and Structure of this Overview

While many opportunities for communications exist between now and the Review Conference, many mine-affected States Parties have already shared important information on their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance. The purpose of this document is to assist the process of assessing the state of implementation of Article 5 of the Convention by providing a compilation of this information. All of the information contained in this document has been provided by the States Parties themselves. These States Parties make considerable efforts to issue Article 7 reports, develop national mine action plans and prepare updates for Standing Committee meetings. It is incumbent upon all of us to review this information and make optimal use of it.

On the basis of the information provided by the States Parties, this document has been structured to reflect the above mentioned "4Ps". The Co-Chairs have distributed to the mine-affected States Parties a set of questions that may assist them in communicating matters related to their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance. (See Annex I.) Wherever possible attempts have been made to summarize answers to these questions.

The ISU apologizes in advance for any errors or omissions and would welcome any additional information to contribute to making this as useful a document as possible

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{ TC "**Afghanistan**" \f C \l "1" }**Afghanistan**[2]

Problems related to mined areas

"At the beginning of 2002 Afghanistan had roughly 850 km2 of mine-affected areas, and another 500 km2 contaminated by UXO. There are in excess of 150,000 survivors of mine / UXO accidents in Afghanistan and a mine and UXO related death and injury rate in 2002 of an estimated 150 to 300 per month. Mines / UXO are an obstacle to the resettlement of the millions of internally displaced persons (IDP) and returning refugees. They deny access to farm and grazing land, shelter and water, and prevent the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure such as roads, bridges, irrigation systems, schools, and other public buildings that are critical to Afghanistan's development."[3] The mine and UXO problem was exacerbated by military activities in late 2001, with new areas being contaminated by UXO. This led the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) to focus on the clearance of recent battle areas.

In its Article report submitted on 1 September 2003, Afghanistan provided the following information on its mined areas:

Location (technical surveyed areas by region)	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement
Central: 515 areas 12,1 km2	Belgium AP Blast – NR 409; Chinese AP Blast – Type 72; Italian AP Blast – SB 33, TS-50 and VS 50; Pakistan AP Blast – P2 Mk 2; Soviet AP Blast – PFM 1, PMD 6, PMN, PMN 2, Anti-Lift Boobytrap or Delayd charge – MS 3; Yugoslavia AP Blast PMA-1; Chinese AP bounding Frag – Type 69; Czechoslovak AP Bounding Frag – PP Mi Sr; Italian AP Bounding Frag – Valmara 69; Soviet AP Bounding Frag – OZM-3, OZM-4, OZM-72, MON 50, MON 90, MON 100 & MON 200; Soviet AP Frag – POMZ 2 and POM 2s; USA AP Bounding Frag – SQUARE METRES	Not known since there are no minefield records available	1978-2001
East: 277 areas 14 km2			
North: 252 areas 10 km2			
South: 262 areas 23,5 km2			
West: 219 areas 12,5 km2			
Total: 1525 areas 72,1 km2			

Areas suspected to be mined were also identified:

Location (general surveyed area by region)
Central: 107 km2
East: 90 km2
North: 42 km2
South: 190 km2
West: 299 km2
Total: 728 km2

At the 5MSP, Afghanistan indicated that, in spite of certain degrees of success that the demining programme has had, the average number of people who fall victims to landmines reaches 100 or more per month. The high incidences of landmine injuries underline the great need not only for mine clearance but also mine awareness programmes.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

The Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) has been operating since 1989. The Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA) is the overarching coordinating body for mine action in Afghanistan, on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan. MACA, including its Area Mine Action Centres (AMACs) engage in on-going consultation with the 15 NGOs that make up the MAPA. Based on information received in the field from agencies

[2] Sources: Afghanistan's statement to the 4MSP in September 2002 and to the SCMC on 5 February 2003 and 14 May 2003, as well as Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 2003.

[3] United Nations Mine Action programme for Afghanistan, Annual Report 2002, p. 7.

conducting survey of mined areas, as well as from local authorities and humanitarian organisations, the MACA has the responsibility for coordinating information and developing a national plan for the clearance of mines and the execution of mine risk education throughout Afghanistan.

In order to respond to the country's urgent humanitarian and economic needs, a new strategy for mine action has been developed. "This strategy consists of a 5-10 year concept. A period of five years (2003 to 2007) will be required to clear all mine and UXO contaminated areas having a high impact on Afghan communities and to mark all low impact areas. During the following five years (2008 to 2012), all the low impact areas will be cleared. (…) With the acceleration of the programme, roughly 420 km2 of land can be cleared within five years.[4]"

Over a ten-year period 1300 km2 (800 km2 of suspected mine/UXO contaminated area and 500 km2 of battle area) would be cleared – with the bulk of clearance carried out in the initial 5-year period. In order to meet the enhanced output needs, a significant increase in the number of personnel working within MAPA must be carried out. Teams in each area of operations must be increased to reach the planned output. Personnel will reach a maximum of roughly 8,817 people in 2006 and decline in the remaining years.

MAPA's 2002 Annual Report indicates that "the new strategy offers the opportunity to maximise the potential of MAPA's implementing NGOs and accelerate the output of socio-economic benefits of mine clearance, but only if operations are accelerated. (…) With the acceleration of the programme, 157.748 km2 of designated high impact area and 51 km2 of former battle area (only contaminated by UXO) can be cleared within five years. (…) In the remaining five years 236.622 km2 of medium impact area and 394.370 km2 of low impact area will be cleared. The strategy also includes benchmarks and goals for overall coordination, mine risk education, monitoring and evaluation, training and coordination with mine victim assistance organisations."[5]

As of May 2003, Afghanistan had 99 manual clearance teams, 16 mechanical demining units, 24 mine dog groups, 33 mine dog sets, 66 survey teams, and 41 EOD teams. In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 2003, Afghanistan indicated that as part of UNMAPA mine survey and clearance operations, destruction of APMs is conducted on a daily basis in the country. APMs are destroyed on site at the end of the daily operations in order to make the removal or transfer impossible, as well as for safety reasons.

A reduction of victims is the first and the most important gain from the clearance of mines/UXO, along with mine risk education to sensitise the entire population to the dangers posed by these weapons. As many as 17,000 victims will be saved. In addition to a reduction in the number of victims, the implementation of an accelerated mine action strategy will produce other benefits such as reduced mine victim costs, reduced refugee/IDP costs, recovery of agricultural land, livestock, roads and residential areas.

"In order to ensure the effective coordination of mine action in the country, a Mine Action Consultative Group being an inter-ministerial and donor support body, has been set up under the National Development Framework of the Government. The Consultative Group is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its members are government ministries concerned with mine action, the Department of Disaster Preparedness / Department of Mine Clearance, donors, UN agencies and mine action implementing partners. […] Initially it was planned that the Government should take over the mine action programme in its entirety by the end of 2005, but now it seems possible that the transfer of responsibilities in running the mine action programme from the UN to the Government will take place much sooner than the set deadline."[6]

The National Operational Work Plan for 2003 indicates that it is anticipated that the outputs for 2003 will be 50.1 km2 of high priority minefields and 95.1 km2 of former battlefield clearance throughout the country. The programme plans to continue survey activities during 2003 that will include: general survey of mined / UXO areas that have not been identified until then, technical survey and marking of some 24.3 km2 of minefields and 92.1 km2 of former battlefield areas. In 2003, the focus of MRE activities will significantly change. Apart from maintaining a small number of resources to respond to emergencies, most of MAPA MRE partners and resources will be tasked and utilized to build capacities of existing governmental and local structures and systems.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

In its 13 years of work in the areas of mine clearance and mine awareness the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan has cleared roughly 264 km2 of mined land.

[4] UN Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA): The Strategic Plan for Mine Action in Afghanistan and Related Socio-Economic Benefits.
[5] United Nations Mine Action programme for Afghanistan, Annual Report 2002, p. 10.
[6] Statement to the 5MSP, 15 September 2003.

Area cleared 1989-2002 (km2)

	Cleared	To be cleared	Total
High impact	263.87	412.62	675.87
Low impact	0	376.11	376.11
Total	263.87	788.73	1,051.98

Figures from MAPA's 2002 annual report

2002	Target for clearance (m2)	Target for survey (m2)	Area cleared (m2)	Area surveyed (m2)	AP mines destroyed
Minefields	29,000,000	20,000,000	19,098,377	25,257,717	36,793 AP mines 2,769 AT mines 882,323 UXO
Battlefields	50,300,000	54,200,000	92,654,597	92,577,717	
Total	79,300,000	74,200,000	111,752,974	117,835,434	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 2003, Afghanistan indicated that from 1 March to 30 June 2003, 5,045 AP mines were destroyed as part of ongoing demining operations carried out by UNMAPA.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
The biggest need is to get the required financial assistance to continue intensive mine and UXO clearance in order to complete vital reconstruction work and rebuild the country. Afghanistan has been working with reconstruction donors and the international financial institutions to address this need.

A budget of around US$ 60 million per year will be required during the first five-year period, with costs dropping during the remaining five years. A total of US$ 300 million will be required to clear all high impact areas and mark low impact areas over five years and another US$ 200 million will be required to clear the remaining mines in Afghanistan over the 6-10 year period.

	Resources required	Resources unmet
Coordination	$4,600,000	$ 3,201,000
Clearance	$ 35,876,300	$ 22,776,300
Survey	$ 15,097,000	$ 10,697,000
MRE	$4,000,000	$ 2,700,000
META	$2,858,500	$ 2,458,500
Total	**$ 63,573,300**	**$ 42,074,300**

At the 5MSP, Afghanistan indicated that one third of the forecasted budget of US$ 79 million for 15 months had been received, one third was still in the form of pledges and another third in shortfall.

{ TC "**Albania**" \f C \l "1" }**Albania**[7]

Problems related to mined areas
AP mine and UXO contamination is limited to the Albania north-eastern border with Kosovo. During the Kosovo crisis in 1998-99, Serb military and paramilitary forces laid large numbers of mines as both defensive measures and also as an interdiction measure against assembly points and infiltration routes being used by the Kosovo Liberation Army. In addition there are UXO remnants of Serbian artillery clusters strikes and remnants of ordnance released by NATO aircrafts. Some 120 kilometres of border up to 400 metres into Albania as well as some isolated munitions impact areas up to 20 kilometres beyond the border are contaminated. Surveys identified a total of 85 separate contaminated areas in 3 different districts. The total assessed area represents some 1400 hectares.

District	Surface contaminated (ha)
Tropoje	975.19
Has	351.4
Kukes	72.5

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Albania indicated that after the Albanian Armed Forces survey was conducted, 57 contaminated areas were identified, representing 15,250,000 m2.

[7] Source of information : Article 7 reports, statements made at meetings of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, presentations made during the March 2003 UN Programme Managers meeting, and Albania Mine Action Programme.

The mines in Albania are a combination of anti-personnel mines: PMA-1, PMA-2, PMA-3 blast mines, PROM and PMR-2A fragmentation mines and anti-tank mines. Almost all mines encountered have been of Yugoslavian manufacture. An added complication is that no records of minefields are available to Albania.

"Although the contamination problem is geographically contained to Northeast Albania, it has a profound effect on the communities. Approximately 120,000 people are directly or indirectly affected, while 39 villages are severely affected. As an example 75% of the population of the Kukes prefecture live in rural areas, with their main activities being grazing, farming, gathering firewood, and other subsistence livelihoods. Land pressure is exacerbated by the presence of mines."[8]
"Between 1999 and December 2003, 202 accidents happened as a result of mines and UXO in North-eastern Albania, the last of which occurred in January 2003. In these accidents, 27 people were killed and 220 injured; approximately one third were of the economically active group between 15-30 and half of the victims were farming, grazing cattle or going to school. The mine problem also has an impact on infrastructure development and on the environment."[9]

Plans to address problems related to mined areas
In October 1999, the Albanian Government established a national humanitarian mine action structure: an inter-ministerial body, the Albanian Mine Action Committee (AMAC) and an operational body, the Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE) supporting all mine action efforts in Albania. AMAC is the overall executive and policy-making body that coordinates mine action and AMAE was established to carry out the mine action programme under direction of the AMAC. (…)

A national workshop was held in June 2002, formulating a vision, a mission, priorities and a 3-year plan for Albania. The vision is an Albania free from mines and UXO by 2010. The mission is to develop a sustainable mine action programme in order to eliminate the effect of mines and UXO in North-east Albania by 2005. The goals of the Albanian Mine Action Programme are: to create a legal framework and policy for mine action by 31 December 2004, to implement mine action policy, the strategic plan and priorities for mine action by 31 December 2004, to clear all high and medium priority areas in North-eastern Albania by 2005, to rehabilitate and reintegrate the priority mine and UXO victims (permanent disability) by 2005, to establish a credible and sustainable national mine action capacity by 2005 and to mobilise adequate resources to achieve the mine action mission by December 2005. (…)
The Albanian Government's responsibility will be phased in by the end of 2005. After 2005 there will be a reduced mine action programme allowing for a leaner structure and only low impact areas left to demine.[10]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Albania presented its Mine Risk Education Strategy to prevent all mine and UXO incidents in Northeast Albania. AMAC and AMAE will coordinate the implementation of the MRE Strategy as an integral part of the Albanian Mine Action Plan in order to reach all targeted groups by 2005.

A UNDP/AMAE two-year capacity building programme, which began in April 2002, is currently being implemented to assist AMAC with policy, strategy, legal structure and priorities of mine action. It should facilitate mine action planning and capacity building of AMAE and also resource mobilisation.

UNDP started a 24-month EU funded technical survey project in August 2003. By completing the technical survey project, minefields and battle areas will be accurately defined, they can be marked and communities informed of their proximity and dangers. Resource mobilisation can be focused on accurate estimates of the threat and scarce clearance resources can be tasked to clear according to priorities and suitability of assets.

Albania has the following plans[11]:

- Complete the impact surveys, releasing an estimated 606,000 m2
- Complete the technical surveys by July 2005 with EC funding – release estimated 2,469,000m2
- Clear at least 480,000 m2, funding needed $4.2 m

Progress in meeting the obligations of Article 5
After the Kosovo crisis in 1999, the Albanian Government responded in carrying out surface clearance which drastically reduced civilian casualties. Before 2002 clearance rates were small-scale and ineffective; impact surveys were inaccurate and there was a lack of coordination and direction in the demining activities. A total of 42.5 ha were cleared and a total of 2,000,000 m2 were released in 2000-2001.

[8] Presentation to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, 5 February 2003.
[9] Albanian Mine Action Programme December 2003.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Presentation at the 2004 Reay Group workshop, 2 February 2004.

Currently the DCA-ACT and FSD are deployed for demining, the ICRC and ARC assist actively in creating an atmosphere conducive to demining. Most impact surveys were accurately redone by the end of 2002. With increased coordination and more efficient utilisation of demining assets, more than 7,00,000 m2 of formerly contaminated land was released through survey and clearance during 2002. By the end of 2002, AMAE with its demining partners announced a total of just over 9 million square meters of land free of mines and UXO. The year 2002 was the turning point for Albania's Mine Action programme and 2003 will be crucial. The focus in 2003 will be on accurately determining the extent of the mines and UXO problem and initiating a transition strategy. In 2002 alone Albania cleared 256,710.2 m2 of land, destroying in the process 2,197 mines. From 2003 the demining capacity will be expanded (dependent on funding) to five Manual Tech Survey Teams, 2 Mini Flails and 2 MDDT's and 8 manual demining teams. A realistic estimate indicates that Albania can be rid of the effect of mines within 3 years on a reasonable a budget.
In 2003, the demining assets of FSD and DCA were expanded to 3 survey teams, 8 manual demining teams, a Bozena I mini-flail, an ML-1 medium flail donated by the US State Department and 1 mine detection dog team (MDDT).

Clearance progress and plans

Year	2000-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Totals
Contaminated area (m2)	15,250,000	13,250,000	6,232,000	1,331,000	519,000	181,000	
Reduction by impact survey (m2)	938,000	5,893,000	2,990,000				9,821,000
Reduction by Tech. Survey (m2)	637,000	675,000	1,496,000	445,000			3,253,000
Reduction by clearance (m2)	425,000	450,000	350,000	380,000	390,000		1,995,000
Total reduction (m2)	2,000,000	7,018,000	4,836,000	825,000	390,000		15,069,000

After 2005, the structure supporting the Mine Action will be reduced as only low impact areas will be left to demine. The Albanian capacity for demining and victim assistance will be fully established, mine awareness objectives mostly reached and solid resource mobilisation base established.

Albania indicated in a statement to the 5MSP that it had made remarkable progress in the removal of mines from its territory. Of the original 15.25 million m2 of contaminated land, less than 6 million m2 remain today. Since this year Albania has an integrated humanitarian mine action plan, incorporating advocacy, demining, mine risk education, the physical rehabilitation of mine victims, as well as their socio-economic reintegration into society.[12]
"During 2003, 1,637,000 m2 were released by survey and 320,000 m2 by clearance. The Impact Survey were completed except for the extreme North."[13]

Clearance progress and plans[14]

Year	2000-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006-2008	Total reduction 2002-2005
Contaminated area (m2)	15,250,000	13,250,000	6,232,000	4,275,000	1,544,000	230,000	
Reduction by impact survey (m2)	938,000	6,113,000	1,177,000	606,000			8,834,000
Reduction by Tech. Survey (m2)	637,000	675,000	460,000	1,645,000	824,000		4,241,000
Reduction by clearance (m2)	425,000	230,000	320,000	480,000	490,000		1,945,000
Total reduction (m2)	2,000,000	7,018,000	1,957,000	2,702,000	1,200,000		15,020,000

[12] Statement to the 5MSP, 16 September 2003.
[13] Presentation at the 2004 Reay Group workshop, 2 February 2004.
[14] Ibid.

Priorities for assistance[15]
Previous and current donors include UNDP, EU, DFID, ICRC, Canadian, Czech Republic, Danish, German, Italian, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Swiss, Turkish and US Governments. The 2003 budget of US$5.2 million was largely funded.

Activity	Budget 2004	Pledged 2004	Shortfall 2004
Capacity Building and Coordination of mine action (Implemented by UNDP)	$475,000	$200,000	$275,000
Technical survey	$2,000,000	Fully funded by EC	
Minefield and battle area clearance	$4,200,000	$1,950,000	$2,250,000
Victim Assistance	$275,000	$150,000	$125,000
MRE	$100,000	$66,000	$34,000
TOTAL	$7,050,000	$4,366,000	$2,684,000

The budget for 2005 will be under $5 million, while the funding for a national programme from 2006 will be less than half of this.

{ TC "**Algeria**" \f C \l "1" }**Algeria**[16]

Problems related to mined areas
Algeria's territory is affected by mines remaining from WWII and the colonial period. These mines continue to create victims to this day despite the measures taken by the authorities to identify and forbid access to mined areas.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 May 2003, Algeria indicated that as of 15 January 2003, a map (not available) showing mined areas was produced. This map identifies border areas mined by the colonial army before 1962 and the areas recently contaminated by terrorist groups.

Areas mined by the colonial army: located in the eastern Algerian borders with Tunisia and the western borders with Morocco and called "ligne Challe" and "ligne Morice". Undetectable AP mines of type APID 51 and detectable APMB-51-55 were used. The density of mines in these areas varies from 0,8 to 3,5 mines per linear metre.

- Eastern border: Ligne Morice (1957-1958): this line stretches over 460 km from Annaba to Negrine through Souk-Ahras, Tebessa, El Ma Labiod and Bir El Ater; Ligne Challe (1958-1959): this line stretches from Oum Tboul to Souk-Ahras passing through El-Ayoun, El-Kala, Ain El-Assel, Taref and Bouhadjar. It then continues towards the South all the way to Negrine passing through El-Kouif.

- Western border: The two lines (Morice and Challe) stretch over 700 km from Marsat Ben M'hidi to Bechar, going through the towns of El-Aricha, Mechria, Ain Sefra, Djenien Bourezgue and Beni Ounif.

Location	Type	Quantity	Length (km)	Area (ha)
Eastern border	APID 51	996,100	145	3036
	APMB-51/5	227,680		
Western border	APID 51	1,498,000	904	2640
	APMB-51/5	342,400		
Total		3,064,180	1,049	5,676

Areas mined by terrorists: these areas are located mainly in the North of the country. Mines used by terrorist groups are handmade and correspond to the definition given in Art. 2.2 of the Convention.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Algeria is in the process of establishing a national body, which will be responsible for amending existing national legislation to comply with the Convention. This body will also draw action plans to implement the Convention. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Solidarity, the Ministry of Former Moudjahhiddine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence will all contribute to this body. Since the Independence, measures have been taken to mark affected areas to protect the populations. A long term demining programme for the whole of Algeria is currently being set up on the basis of the information held on areas mined by the colonial army and areas newly contaminated by the terrorist groups.

[15] Source: Albanian Mine Action Programme December 2003.
[16] Source of information : Statement delivered at the 4MSP in September 2002 and Algeria's Article 7 report, 1 May 2003.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
With regards to mine clearance, the Algerian army has undertaken some demining activities, with the help of friendly countries. Mined land cannot be totally released back into the community due to a lack of financial and technical resources.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
At the 4MSP, Algeria indicated that it would like to cooperate with all interested parties and benefit from UNMAS experience.

{ TC "**Angola**" \f C \l "1" }**Angola**

Problems related to mined areas:
Angola has 4 to 5 million of mines planted in its territory and 80,000 mine victims. Statistics on accidents caused by mines and UXO indicate that 30 percent of victims die and 70 percent stay disabled. The negative socio-economic impact of mines affects all groups of the Angolan society and creates psychological, social and economic problems, as well as damage to the family cell. Seventy-five percent of the population is at risk.[17]

Plans to clear mined areas:
The mine action strategic plan, addressing the total resolution of the mine contamination for a certain period of time can not be elaborated without a complete assessment of the situation. The Survey Action Centre will implement a Landmine Impact Survey, with collection of data at field level during 2004. The strategic plan will start to be designed and prepared during this survey and, with the assistance of Cranfield University at the end of the survey, UNDP will be in a good position to finalise it.

During 2002 the mine action plan was what the emergency circumstances determine at the field level, and that is not really a plan. What was conducted was a systematic assessment by the mine action NGOs of 300 to 500 potential areas in support to IDP return and resettlement plan. During 2003 the mine action plan is the continuity of the assessment of areas in need and special focus on the repatriation of refugees, in support to UNHCR plans. Also some recent development at the government level indicate that the provincial authorities will play a very active role, not only by establishing a list of priorities but also preparing a transition plan. To this end UNDP has prepared a project in support of the technical capacity of the coordination structure with the deployment of field advisors.

At the moment what exists is a mine action programme with several components and projects in support to the reorganisation of the sector, development of the national capacity to coordinate mine action and to support the circumstantial needs of the humanitarian operations and activities. As part of this, recently, the government approved in the council of ministers the "Demining Programme 2003/2004" with state budget allocation of funds for the reorganised demining institute and the armed forces. The UNDP Chief Technical Advisor said he hoped that Angola could have a true mine action plan for the year of 2004, elaborated with the perspective of a stable situation, that will allow the coverage of the entire territory and resettled population.[18]

Created in September 2001, the National Intersectorial Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance to Mine Victims (CNIDAH) is responsible for mine clearance and victim assistance.[19]

Priorities for assistance
Funding needs for 2003 include US$ 3 million for the emergency mine action response fund to address unforeseen constraints of UN and NGO humanitarian operations, and, US$ 2 million to support the capacity of national mine action NGOs. Priorities for 2004 include US$ 12 million to support NGOs to ensure the continuity and progress of activities at the same level as in 2003, US$ 5 million for victim assistance plus an additional US$ 3 million for a victim assistance survey, US$ 2 million to strengthen mine action coordination, US$ 3 million for the emergency response fund, and an estimated $1.5 million for stockpile destruction. Other priorities include additional support for the Landmine Impact Survey and support for in-site destruction of stand-alone mines and UXO in the possession of civilians as part of a micro-disarmament initiative.[20]

[17] Statement made during the 5 February 2003 meeting of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies.
[18] Email from UNDP Chief Technical Advisor Rogerio Castro, 3 April 2003.
[19] Statement during the SCMC, 5 February 2003 and "Angola Mine Action Briefing", delivered on 20 March 2003 to the 6th meeting of mine action programme directors and UN advisors.
[20] "Angola Mine Action Briefing", delivered on 20 March 2003 to the 6th meeting of mine action programme directors and UN advisors.

{ TC "**Argentina**" \f C \l "1" }**Argentina**[21]

Problems related to mined areas and the humanitarian impact of these areas
In its Article 7 reports, Argentina indicated that the Falklands / Malvinas are mine-affected with 20,000 mines laid during the 1982 conflict.

Plans to clear mined areas
Following an agreement concluded on 11 October 2001, Argentina and the United Kingdom are working together to assess the cost and feasibility of mine clearance options in the Falklands / Malvinas.

{ TC "**Bosnia and Herzegovina**" \f C \l "1" }**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Problems related to mined areas
Bosnia and Herzegovina is the country with the largest mine problem in the region. According to the current mine situation analysis, 10,000 sites are contaminated with 670,000 mines and 650,000 UXO. The total space of suspected risk areas covers 2,130.6 km2, which represents 4.17 percent of the total space of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[22] The suspected areas are to be found mostly between the former lines of confrontation, whose total length is over 18,000 km.[23] "Since the beginning of the war, 4,800 persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina have become mine and UXO victims. In the period 1996 – end of 2003 a total of 1,479 persons became mine victims, of which 402 were fatalities. The average yearly number of victims is on steady decline (2000: 100 accidents, 2001: 87 accidents, 2002: 72 accidents and 2003: 54 accidents)."[24]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 February 2000, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it had 18,293 suspected mined areas as of 1 February 2000. In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 2001, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it had 18,218 suspected minefields as of 1 September 2001. In its Article 7 report submitted on 20 May 2002, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it had 18,228 suspected minefields as of 30 April 2002. In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 April 2003, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported 18,283 minefield records for the period January to December 2002.

Administrative Area	Number of minefields reported (2001)	Number of minefields reported (2002)	Number of minefields reported (2003)
Federation of BH			
Central Bosnia Canton	2,208	2,209	767
Neretva Canton	1,404	1,402	1,402
Posavina Canton	439	436	436
Sarajevo Canton	1,771	1,772	1,772
Tomislavgrad Canton	764	767	?
Tuzla Canton	2,903	2,903	2,904
Una Sana Canton	1,650	1,651	1,683
Zenica Doboj Canton	255	255	2,144
Goradze Canton	2,143	2,143	?
Republika Srpska	4,681	4,690	4,709
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**18,218**	**18,228**	**18,283**

"Handicap International conducted a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from October 2002 to December 2003. The survey identified 1,366 mine contaminated municipalities out of a total number of 2,935 which were suspected and surveyed. Of these 1,366 impacted municipalities, there are 154 highly impacted, 696 medium impacted and 516 low impacted municipalities. LIS results show that mine / UXO contamination directly influence the safety of over 1.3 million people in Bosnia and Herzegovina, out of which 100,000 live in highly impacted areas, 550,000 in medium impacted areas and 650,000 in low impacted municipalities."[25]

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Bosnia's Mine Action Plan, placed under the government's responsibility, has been operational since July 1996 and as of 1 February 2000 had overseen the destruction of 27,976 mines. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC) coordinates all reports produced under the Mine Action Plan and has built a database with input

[21] Source: Article 7 reports submitted by Argentina and statement to the 4MSP in September 2002.
[22] Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2003.
[23] Statement to the 5MSP, 16 September 2003.
[24] Statement at the 2004 Reay Group workshop on 2 February 2004.
[25] Ibid.

from all organisations involved in the Mine Action Program.[26] BHMAC acts on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It consists of the Sector for support and Sector for operations and has entity's offices in Sarajevo and Banja Luka as well as eight regional offices.[27]

The anticipated mission set out in the Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina is to "include all available humanitarian demining measures and actions, mine area permanent marking and mine risk education in order to free Bosnia and Herzegovina from negative mine and UXO influence, to protect the population and to develop the economy and natural resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina until 2010.[28]

At the 2-3 February 2004 Reay Group workshop Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that, in the first part of 2004, it will adopt a Poverty Reduction Strategy which includes mine action.

In April 2003, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Strategy for the period 2002-2010. (…) This strategy is built on the 2001-2005 United Nations mine action strategy; Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Law: the obligations assumed under the Ottawa Convention; International Mine Action Standards; available data on the mine situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; available mine action capacities; and past practice. The starting point in the drafting of the strategy was the size of the suspected area, the analysis of the strategic needs, the assumed obligations, and available capacities. The funds needed to implement the strategy were estimated at around 334 million USD. The government of Bosnia and Herzegovina will do its utmost to finance more and more gradually each year but great dependence on donor funds is still very much a reality.

In its Mine Action Plan for 2003, Bosnia and Herzegovina stated that mined areas directly related to refugee and displaced people's return represented 40.37 percent of the total affected areas, land allocated for housing renewal 22.10 percent, agriculture development with the purpose of sustainable return 13.28 percent, and infrastructure reconstruction 11.57 percent. Considering the locations and the surface of the risk areas, Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded that the process of humanitarian demining had to be aimed at the population's return.

Examples of goals set for 2003[29]:

- Increase the scope of humanitarian demining operations until the end of 2003 up to 20 km2 per year,
- Largely increase the level of permanent marking of risk areas,
- Fully implement Mine Risk Education Programme in high schools,
- Conduct an Impact Survey Study during the year,
- Present Bosnia and Herzegovina's Demining Strategy to donor countries.

Additionally Bosnia and Herzegovina will develop a national MRE strategy that will be integrated to the rest of the plan.

According to the database of the BiH Mine Action Centre, 1,929 persons are qualified for performing demining tasks and duties. Out of that number, demining organisations employ 1,204 deminers, which is 62.4 percent of the total number of deminers. It is estimated that available capacities of accredited demining organisations in Bosnia and Herzegovina could provide demining up to 30 km2 per year. According to the annual demining organisation plan, during the year 2003, an average of 891 deminers will be employed by month.

"There were 37 two-year accredited organisations during 2003 in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 6 of them are governmental organisations, 14 non-governmental organisations (8 local and 6 international) and 17 commercial companies (11 local and 6 international)."[30]

With regards to surveys, the Mine Action Centre has the authority over the general survey, which is the process by which technical tasks are identified. The Centre employs 39 qualified surveyors disposed into 19 survey teams. Current available survey teams enabled BiH MAC to perform general survey within the area of approximately 100-120 km2 per year. During 2002, the total suspected area was reduced by 55.6km2.[31]
For 2003 it is anticipated that an area of 123.3 km2 can be surveyed. Concerning material and technical resources, there are 86 accredited MDD teams (dog handler + mine detecting dog) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The total

[26] Article 7 report, 1 February 2000.
[27] Statement to the 4MSP, September 2002.
[28] Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2003.
[29] For detailed list, please refer to Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2003.
[30] Ibid.
[31] Statement to the 5MSP, 16 September 2003.

number of accredited machines is 32. The number of registered detectors of various types is 921. Besides accredited companies own 498 vehicles and 10GPS.[32]

The area anticipated for demining in 2003 of the 1st category of priority is 15 km2 and for Technical Survey is 10.4 km2.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Mines destroyed between 1996 and 1 February 2000[33]

Mine Type	Number of mines destroyed
PMA-1	919
PMA-2	11,576
PMA-3	3,665
PMR-1	143
PMR-2A	5,509
PMR-3	74
PMR-4	13
PROM	702
MRUD	377
Caplinka	1
Others	4,997
Total	**27,976**

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 April 2003, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that as of 1 April 2003, 84,003 AP mines had been destroyed. In 2002 BHMAC surveyed 800 new risk locations with the total area of 23.5 km2 that were worked out in the forms of projects and offered to the donors. These teams conducted general survey within the area of 106 km2. During 2002, the suspected area was reduced by 56 km2 and returned for usage. During 2002, 6 million m2 were cleared at 340 demining sites. 1,783 mines and 1,575 UXO were disposed off and 300 houses were cleared of mines. "During 2003 the suspected area was reduced of 51 km2 through general and technical survey. This area was returned for usage to the population and economic entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The total number of AP mines cleared in 2003 is 1495, 156 anti-tank mines and 1066 UXO."[34]

"From 1996 to date, around 45 km2 have been cleared in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The annual level of mine clearance ranges from 5.5 to 7 km2, increasing year by year. The mine clearance season starts in April and ends in late November"[35]

Priorities for assistance
Funds required for the set level of humanitarian demining operations to be realised are estimated to be 63.604 million KM. Out of total funds required, 6.4 million KM would be provided by Bosnia and Herzegovina and entities' budgets and 57.2 million KM by donor funds.[36]

Financing of demining operations	Millions KM
Demining	46.223
Technical survey	10.534
Permanent marking	1.047
BHMAC	5.8
Total	63.604

{ TC "**Burundi**" \f C \l "1" }**Burundi**

Problems related to mined areas
Burundi is not yet required to submit its initial Article 7 report but it is thought to be mine-affected.

[32] For detailed list, please refer to Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2003.
[33] Article 7 report, 1 February 2000.
[34] Statement at the 2004 Reay Group workshop, 2 February 2004.
[35] Ibid.
[36] Draft Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2003.

{ TC "**Cambodia**" \f C \l "1" }**Cambodia**[37]

Problems related to mined areas

As a legacy of various conflicts over the last thirty years or so, both within and outside its borders, the Kingdom of Cambodia became one of the most heavily landmine/UXO-contaminated countries in the world. In its Article 7 report submitted on 15 April 2003, Cambodia reported that a Landmine Impact Survey was completed in April 2002. The project surveyed the totality of the Cambodian villages (13,900) representing an estimated population of above 13 millions (2 million households). This comprehensive report shows of Mine/UXO suspected areas of 446,600 ha. Based on the report with putting impact scores into consideration, the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) can make estimation that about 10% of the said suspected areas, has been considered as priorities to be cleared, which categorized as follows: Severe impact areas 12,279 ha; High impact areas 18,000 ha; Medium impact areas 10,300 ha; Low impact areas 1,900 ha, with a total areas to be cleared 42,470 hectares.

To this end, the Royal Government of Cambodia has been working with the United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) to integrate mine action in the Global Millennium Development Goal (GMD) and together agreed to add one more goal and called Cambodian Millennium Development Goal (CMDG 9), De-mining, UXO Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance.

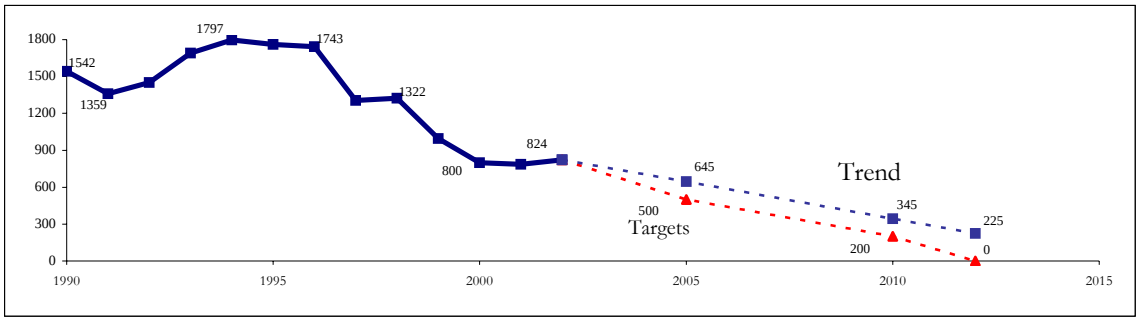
Plans to address the problem of mined areas

In response to the urgent needs caused by the affect of anti-personnel landmines, in 1992 Cambodia established Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), which in the second half of the '90s, together with the Royal Cambodian Armed Force (RCAF) and two other de-mining operators – the HALO Trust and MAG - led to remarkable achievements both in terms of reducing civilian casualties and increasing the total suspected mined area cleared. In 2002, His Excellency Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government has set a target to move towards zero impact from landmines and UXO by 2012. Table 1 below shows that based on the past trend, Cambodia has significantly reduced numbers of civilian causalities per annum. However, based on the linear projection the target year 2012 will be a major challenge for Cambodia.

Indicators	**Benchmarks**		**Targets**		
	Value	**Year**	**2005**	**2010**	**2012**
Overall target 24: To move towards zero impact from landmines and UXO by 2012					
Indicator 9.1 Annual numbers of civilian casualties recorded	1691	1993	500	200	0
Indicator 9.2 Percentage of severe/high/medium/low suspected contaminated areas cleared	10 %	1995	51%	77%	100%
Overall target 25: To eliminate the negative humanitarian and socio-economic impacts of landmines/UXO by 2025					
Indicator 9.3 A comprehensive victim assistance framework developed and implemented			To be developed	Implementing	Implementing
Indicator 9.4 Numbers of landmine/UXO victims receiving an assistance package and integrated into the society	n.a		To be set	To be set	To be set

Table 1: indicators column shows numerical order as appeared in the CMDG9 of the RGC

Table 2: Annual numbers of civilian casualties recorded (not including military)



Data source: CMVIS Project of Cambodian Red Cross/HI in 2003

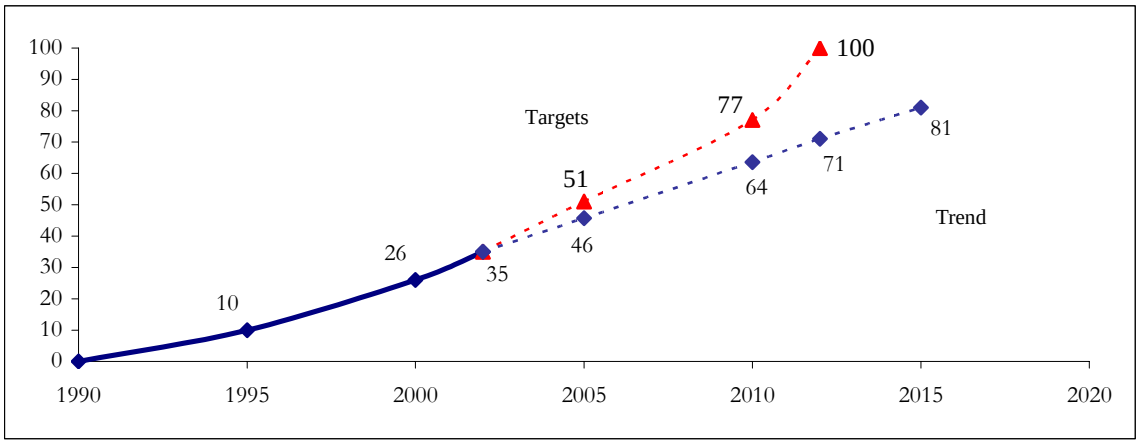
[37] Information provided by Sam Sotha, Secretary-General of Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority.

Past trends and gap analysis for CMDG9 indicators:
Following almost three decades of conflict, Cambodia remains one of the worst landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) affected countries in the world. The Level One Survey also indicated that approximately 12% of Cambodian villages have to cope with high contamination by landmines and UXO. In 1996, total annual casualties rose as high as 4313. Out of this number civilian casualties numbered 1743. Table 2 highlights the annual number of civilian casualties (death and injury) recorded.

Landmines are widely recognized as a main burden to livelihood in rural areas. The RGC is strongly committed to, and has set very ambitious targets that foresee, a complete eradication of civilian casualties and clearance of the suspected mined areas by 2012.

Table 3 shows that, based on the past trend, Cambodia has increased by percentage of contaminated areas cleared per annum. Thus, the future trend shows that based on the current commitment and resources available it may not be able to achieve its target by 2012. Ottawa Convention required Cambodia to free from landmines/UXO and causality by 2009. If the RGC cannot achieve this, the RGC will request an extension for another 10 year with stronger commitment. The linear projection shows that by 2015 Cambodia may have achieved 81% of landmine and UXO clearance in the suspected contaminated areas. Thus, Cambodia may be able to free from landmines and UXO by 2020.

Table 3: Percentage of severe/high/medium/low suspected contaminated areas cleared



source: CMAA, 2003

Major current policies and programs contributing to CMDG9:
In order to ensure the development and implementation of an effective and coordinated national policy on mine action, the RGC established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), in late 2000. The CMAA, *inter alia,* will assist the RGC in the policy formulation and the regulatory framework for mine action management and ensure that mine action programs will contribute to the RGC's poverty reduction policies and priorities.

To achieve its mission the CMAA prepared a National Mine Action Strategy in 2003 aiming at integrating mine action into the national development policy and setting medium- and long-term visions. The medium-term vision is to move towards zero impact from landmines and UXO by 2012, in order to alleviate poverty and to sustain development. These will be ensured by clearing all severe and high impact suspected mined areas and developing intensive mine risk education program for all suspected areas with mines and UXO. The long-term vision is to free Cambodia from the negative humanitarian and socio-economic impacts of landmines/UXO by 2020 by sustaining a national capability to address the problem in non-cleared and remote areas from 2012. The strategy also spells out four broad based strategic priorities including strengthening national coordination, addressing the humanitarian imperatives, sustaining development and complying with international requirements.

Under the national mine action strategy's umbrella, the Five Year Mine Action Plan (FYMAP-2003-2007), an annual rolling plan, was developed. The Plan has four goals under which many objectives and activities are listed. The four goals are:

- Implementation of national coordination including national focal point of mine action and management, database and information management and complying with the Ottawa Convention;
- Improvement of socio-economic actions including alleviating poverty, participating in national development and implementing socio-economic mechanisms;
- Expanding upon mine action achievements including the definition of contaminated areas, prioritising mine clearance based on impact, implementing national mine action standards, effective and sustainable monitoring system and establishing a quality management capacity;
- Development of preventative and curative responses including mine risk reduction (used to call mine awareness) and following up with mine victim assistance services.

At present, CMAA is implementing the first year of the FYMAP (National Work Plan, Cambodian Mine Action Standards, Socio-economic mechanisms and regulations). A part from the RGC effort, many programs and projects are undertaking by a variety of NGOs for mine victim rehabilitation, training and employment services. However, those activities are not yet well coordinated.

Key challenges for meeting CMDG9 targets:
At present, Cambodia is trying hard to fight against millions of landmines and UXOs, which have caused more than 50,000 victims so far and still endanger hundreds almost a thousand of lives each year. Among those victims a small number have received rehabilitation assistance from national and international organizations. At this time, no clear assistance plan is developed to serve victims although the RGC has a policy to assist and integrate them into the society. Thus, the challenges ahead for mine action and mine victims are many:

- Plans to increase the total annual clearance rate by 50 percent will mean increases in both funding and efficiencies in the process of de-mining. The more remote the more difficult access to be de-mined. A number of operators are pursuing an interest in various mechanical devices.
- Fund-raising: The current costs of operation of mine clearance in Cambodia are approximately $20 million per annum. However, Some donors have expressed a change in their priorities and some have indicated a phase out and/or a future decline in funding levels. As for a strategic planning, it is important to diversify the funding base, fund raising planning, thus to fill up the budgetary gaps.
- Victim assistance framework needs to be developed on a national scale that is rights based and not a disability model. Victim Assistance funding has not yet been secured. Opportunities for funding will become more evident as donor priorities change. Victim assistance will have to move much more into mainstream development programs and the self help movement. The improvement of the Socio-economic status of mine victims needs to be defined.
- The need to develop strategy and expand risk reduction activities. A co-ordinated geographical expansion of educational programs will be undertaken. and more attention will be paid to the changing demographics of victims from and anti-personal landmines.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Since 1992, the various mine action operators (Cambodian Mine Action Centre, Cambodian Royal Armed Forces-RCAF, MAG, The HALO Trust) have cleared a total surface area of 210 km2. or 21,000 hectares. More than 350,000 anti-personnel mines and 11,000 anti-tank mines have been destroyed and more than 800,000 UXO have also been eliminated. From 2001 to 2002 we notice an increasing of the surface cleared for all operators. The distribution of the clearance capacity in 2003 has been essentially focused on the most contaminated provinces, but for the road construction and many other far remote areas were and continue to be done by the RCAF.

Priorities Framework for meeting the key challenges and reaching CMDG9 targets:
- Development of a Socio-economic Framework: Donors interested in funding mine clearance are inundated with requests from all over the world. They are looking for outcomes in terms of cost per square metre cleared, socio-economic impact on beneficiaries and the number of mines removed. Cambodia does not have sufficient economic data collection to allow donors to determine the economic benefits of any demining action. It is proposed that such a framework be developed by CMAA so that donors can easily compare economic outcomes and be assured of value for money.
- Mainstreaming: The challenge to develop Victim Assistance through mainstream poverty reduction programs requires developing co-operative strategies with a network of NGOs. Just as the disability sector in Cambodia needs to develop a rights based approach so Victim Assistance needs to be thought of in terms of integration with society and not as a separate group. The success of Victim Assistance efforts will be measured by indicators in this area.
- Capacity Building of the RCAF: The armed forces of Cambodia will play an increased role in Mine Clearance activities in the future. This means that their capacity to respond to the challenges will need to be

improved. There are several options that need to be investigated so that mine clearance targets can be met. Funding proposals have been submitted to United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

- Co-ordination/Support in Risk Reduction Strategies: A national leadership strategy to expand risk reduction activities needs to be established. The major players have developed a good co-operative model that can be replicated throughout the country. NGO networks and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport are central to the strategy and their involvement will be critical. Additionally, new programs will be developed to target specific groups for example Children and UXOs.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans

For the currents 3 operators, CMAC, The HALO, MAG approximately needed for cash assistance of 20,000,000 USD and cleared 2,000 ha/year thus need 20 more years. If build up more capacity for RCAF which add 7,000,000 USD a year they can clear more 2,000 ha. (RCAF claimed to charge 3,500 USD per hectare, as reported in the UNMAS/Mine Action Portfolio 2004), then Cambodia will need only 10 more years to clear all priority mines areas. The above mentioned cost not include victim assistance. The management on mine action and coordination cost the CMAA only 800,000 USD a year.

{ TC "**Chad**" \f C \l "1" }**Chad**

Problems related to mined areas

It is estimated that Chad has more than a million mines planted in its territory, and a greater number of UXO, inherited from three decades of war. The region of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, in Northern Chad is the most affected. Other regions, especially in the East are also very affected. Conscious of the impact of mines on the population and on the country's economic development, the government created a national body for mine action in 1998 (National High Commission for Demining) and called the United Nations and friendly countries for assistance in setting up a National mine action programme.

To assess the extent of the problem, the government commissioned a study on the socio-economic impact of mines and UXO in Chad and also decided to concentrate all its efforts towards the reduction of poverty over the next 15 years. Since poverty is exacerbated by the negative impact of mines and UXO, the National Strategic Mine Action Plan that has been developed and is incorporated in Chad's National Poverty Reduction Strategy for the period 2001-2015. The socio-economic study determined that the mined areas cover 1,081 km2, affect 249 villages (49 high impact, 52 medium impact and 148 low impact), with 417 separate contaminated areas. 284,435 people are directly affected by the presence of landmines. At the time of the study, there were 1,688 recorded victims. Although the study is a good starting point, it is far from comprehensive and some data could not be verified in the field. The results will be updated as new information is provided. To this end, the government will commission a technical study covering the areas identified as mined by the socio-economic study and another socio-economic study for the Tibesti region, which was not covered by the previous one.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

The implementation of a Mine Action Plan will protect the poorest people from having their condition worsened by the presence of landmines, allow for reconstruction and development projects to start in contaminated areas, end medical expenses related to accidents caused by mines or UXO and collect and destroy mines and UXO that are left behind and could be recuperated by ill-intentioned individuals.

Chad's mission in this regard is to develop a national mine action tool aimed at freeing the country from mines and UXO by the end of 2015, thus allowing individuals to lead a normal life.

This mission will be achieved in three phases. The 2002-2005 (transition phase) has the following goals[38]:

- Give the government and the National High Commission for Demining the means to define a national policy in the field of mine action and implement it through the National Strategic Mine Action Plan. Mobilise necessary resources to support the implementation of the Convention through the establishment of an appropriate communication plan.
- While clearing the high impact mined areas, verify and complement the information available on other suspected contaminated areas. Mark the mined areas and assess the nature of demining techniques required to clear these areas. Manage all information collected using IMSMA. Increase the importance of the National High Commission for Demining in giving it extended executive powers to clear mined areas, reduce the number of victims and set up the planned rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes.

[38] For a detailed calendar of planned actions and activities under each goal, please refer to Chad's National Strategic Mine Action Plan.

- Allow the National High Commission for Demining to develop, set up and implement Mine Awareness Programmes.
- Take into account the necessity to address the landmine survivors' needs.

During the phase from 2006 to 2010, the goal is to continue the clearance of mined areas according to their priority and reassess the efficiency of the demining techniques used. During the third phase from 2011 to 2015 the goal is to complete demining and determine what Chad will do if it discovers new mined areas or how it will maintain marking systems and keep the population aware of the dangers of mines.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Each year, collected information and statistics about all aspects of the Mine Action Plan will enable to measure progress in implementation.[39] In its 2002 activity report, Chad reported on demining operations in Fada, Ounianga Kebir, Guéréda and Massenya.

Surface demined (m2)	43,019
Surface decontaminated (m2)	90,185,750
Surface controlled (m2)	56,277
AP mines	1,283
AT mines	433
UXO	5,041 tons
Fragments	11,797 tons
Bombs	4

Mine awareness campaigns are currently targeting mined areas and they have reduced the number of accidents caused by mines and UXO. Populations are informed before and after demining operations take place.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Mobilising resources to achieve the goals set out in the National Strategic Mine Action Plan is essential to carry on clearance activities. Chad commits itself to contribute to 50 percent of the costs of the plan and calls for donors assistance to raise the remaining 50 percent.

{ TC "Chile" \f C \l "1" } Chile

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 September 2002, Chile reported that there was a total of 122,661 mines in Chile with 114,171 located in the north of the country and 8,490 in the south. In the north, the mines were laid between 1973 and 1980 and are a combination of M-35 and M-14. In the south, the mined areas were contaminated between 1981 and August 1983 and the mines are a combination of M-14, Cardoen II, M-16 and M-178. In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Chile reported a total of 123,443 mines in mined areas located in the regions of Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Valparaiso and Magalanes.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas[40]
On 19 August 2002 the National Demining Commission (*Comision nacional del Desminado, CNAD*) was established within the Ministry of Defence. It is chaired by the Ministry of Defence and includes representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finances and Health, National Defence Chief of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Executive-Secretary of the CNAD. On of the main functions of the CNAD was to establish and develop a national demining plan. The National Demining Plan was completed on 10 January 2003 and demining is expected to start in 2004.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Chile destroyed a total of 820 mines of type M-14. In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Chile reported the destruction of 382 M-14 mines in November 2002. The destruction was carried out to train demining personnel.

At the 5MSP, Chile indicated that it started demining in the municipality of San Antonio, Region 5. In 2004, depending on the approval of the relevant budget by the National Congress, the process will continue in the northern and southern regions of Chile, which are separated by more than 4,000 kilometres. The demining will

[39] For more detailed information see Chad's National Strategic Mine Action Plan.
[40] Sources: Article 7 report, 30 April 2003 and *Antecedentes relevantes detrucción de minas antipersonal*, press release from the Ministry of Defence, 27 August 2002.

include sub-urban areas, mountainous areas, the Strait of Magellan and even Cape Horn. This will require demining teams, including air medical transport which meets the international standards. Chile will contribute the men and women that will conduct the tasks, but reiterated its call for assistance from friends who have pertinent knowledge, and above all, the equipment required to conduct the task.

{ TC "**Colombia**" \f C \l "1" }**Colombia**[41]

Problems related to mined areas and the humanitarian impact of these areas
In its Article 7 reports, Colombia reported the following on its mined areas:

Location	Type	Quantity	Additional info
Bases de la Fuerza Aérea y Armada	Nmap1	995	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	M18	514	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	M16	87	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Plastica	1538	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Anti-explosive M1	1587	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	M3A1	437	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Indumil ATP	74	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	APR M14	2023	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	M3	53	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Explosives	865	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Explosives SQUARE METRES1	28	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	SOPRO	311	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	MAP	690	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	MAP2 Indumil	207	Marked area
		9409	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 6 August 2002, Colombia reported a list of areas suspected to be mined where mines were found and deactivated. In its Article 7 report submitted on 27 May 2003, Colombia indicated that 877 recorded minefields contaminated 422 municipalities located in 29 of the 32 departments. Colombia provided statistics from the AP mine Observatory listing 1,758 victims of accidents caused during demining activities and outside demining activities from 1990 to 15 March 2003. 121 new victims of accidents were recorded in 2003.

At the 5MSP, Colombia indicated that as of 1 September 2003, 2,200 minefields were identified in 30 of the 32 departments of Colombia. 2,142 victims have been reported, of which almost half are civilians and of those 50% are children. During 2003, Colombia had on average one mine victim a day.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
"On the basis of law 759 of 2002 and the 2002-2006 National Development Plan, Colombia has developed a National Plan of Action against anti-personnel mines and a matrix to facilitate the definition of the support for development and monitoring of the plan."[42]

On of the priorities of the Government with respect to Humanitarian International Law is the fulfilment of the Ottawa Convention. The Government will strengthen the AP Mines Observatory, the awareness and prevention processes, as well as the de-mining of the Colombian territory, pursuant to the particular characteristics of the conflict, and will develop mechanisms to provide assistance to the victims. Furthermore, before March 2005, it will destroy all stockpiled mines and the ones that are not being used for the protection of military bases, power energy infrastructure and/or communications infrastructure.

To comply with these objectives, the *National Plan for AP Mine Action*, will be approved and implemented. This plan will include strategies, goals and actions for the destruction of mines and the assistance to victims (including immediate health care and education, labour integration, rehabilitation and access to public sites). Furthermore, a National AP Mine Action Fund will be established to facilitate the channelling of national and international resources, and the timely access of the victims and their families to social and economic development projects."

[41] Source of information: National Mine Action Plan and Colombia's Article 7 reports unless otherwise noted.
[42] Email from Beatriz Elena Gutiérrez, Coordinator of the Programme for the Prevention of Accidents by AP Mines and Attention to Victims, 9 January 2003.

Article 6.1 of the Law 759 indicates that the National Inter-Sectarian Commission for AP Mine Action will "present to the Political, Economic and Social Council a document clearly explaining the actions taken by the State at a national level to implement the Ottawa Convention in the following areas: Humanitarian De-Mining, Assistance to Victims, Promotion and Defense of International Humanitarian Law; Destruction of Stockpiled AP Mines; and Awareness Raising Campaigns. The document must be presented and approved within six months of the entry into force of this Law, January 25, 2003.

The actions to prevent accidents are prioritized in 119 municipalities, 4 indigenous territories, 2 Afro-Colombian communities, located in 20 departments where 74.36 percent of the incidents caused by AP mines and abandoned explosives have occurred, during the period January 1990 – 15 September 2002.

General targets by component of the AP Mine Action Plan[43]:

- AP Mine Observatory: To strengthen the Observatory, as the base of the AP Mine Action Information Plan. The observatory collects, systemizes, centralizes and updates all information available on the subject, to facilitate the taking of decisions with respect to prevention, demarcation, development of maps, removal of mines, and victim assistance.
- General prevention: To promote a culture of security and protection against AP mines and abandoned explosive artifacts, by developing a strategic information line on education, to prevent accidents caused by Anti-Personnel mines and explosive artifacts left behind, through a participative, massive and sustainable process.
- Integral actions with respect to victims: To promote the integral action to victims and their social integration.
- Humanitarian demining for humanitarian emergencies: To guarantee the life, integrity, health, cohabitation, and security of the "more vulnerable" civilian population, that were victims of the internal armed conflict, by responding in a timely manner to their humanitarian emergencies
- International management: To promote solidarism among the International Community for the development of national measures to apply the Ottawa Convention and Law 759 of 2002 (includes actions before non-State Actors).

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Colombia's initial Article 7 report mentions an annex that contains information about mines destroyed.
In its Article 7 report submitted on 27 May 2003, Colombia reported that over the course of last year, the national army cleared 1,054 mined areas with the groups *Marte*, trained by the school of Military Engineers during 2002, they included 877 anti-explosive experts, 177 of them trained between January and March 2003.

Colombian Navy – marked minefields laid in predetermined areas far from the civilian population

Forces	Brigade	Tactical unit	Location	Type	Quantity
FNC	BRIM1	BAFIN2	Cartagena Mamonal	NM-MAP1	167
FNC	BRIM1	BAFIN4	Cerro la Pita	NM-MAP1	166
CIMAR		BASPCIM1	Cerro Mochuelo	NM-MAP1	498
FNP	BRISQUARE METRES	BAFIN8	Cerro Tokio (Valle)	NM-MAP1	93*
FNP	BRISQUARE METRES	BAFIN6	Cerro Mecana (Choco)	NM-MAP1	74*

*Mines laid in Cerro Tokio and Cerro Mecana where the Navy withdraws its troops.

Colombian Air Force – marked minefields laid in predetermined areas far from the civilian population

Forces	Unit responsible	Site	Type	Quantity
FAC	EMAVI	Cerro Pan de Azúcar	NM-MAP1	370
FAC	CACOM4	Cerro la María	NM-MAP1	101
FAC	CAMAN	Cerro Neusa	NM-MAP1	100
FAC	CAMAN	Cerro Manjui	NM-MAP1	86
Total number of mines laid				**657**

[43] For a list of specific objectives, see Colombia's National Mine Action Plan.

At the 5MSP, Colombia indicated that it will continue collecting, verifying and mapping mined areas and signalling dangerous zones. So far Colombia has managed to determine the geographical coordinates of 550 minefields which, with the support of international organisations with expertise in this topic, will be marked in the near future.

{ TC "**Congo, Republic of the**" \f C \l "1" }**Congo, Republic of the**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 12 September 2002, Congo indicated that areas in the south-west, on the border with Angola, might be mined. In the 1970's, rebels fighting for the independence of the "Enclave du Cabinda" may have laid anti-personnel mines in this region. Further investigation will be required to determine whether or not these areas are mined.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
At the 7-8 May 2003 Brazzaville workshop on the implementation of the Ottawa Convention, Boniface Lézona, on behalf of the delegation of the Republic of the Congo, reported that the workshop itself had served as important element of motivation for the government and that national mine action commission will be established. In addition, it was noted that with the support of the international community, the Republic of the Congo could be a mine free country by 2011 in accordance with Article 5.1.

{ TC "**Croatia**" \f C \l "1" }**Croatia**[44]

Problems related to mined areas
At the end of the conflict it was originally estimated that about 1 million mines and UXO had been laid in Croatia, that the suspected mined areas covered 4,500 km2 and that around 600 km2 of that area were covered with minefields and the rest was contaminated with UXO. Mine suspected areas and minefields were located in 14 of the 21 counties. Areas with commercial potential were sitting idle, the return of displaced people had been slowed down, the arable land, which was the only means of existence close to the reconstructed houses was mined and the impediment to movement was frustrating.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Croatia reported that as of 31 December 2002 the total surface area contaminated by mines or other unexploded remnants of war or areas suspected to be contaminated with mines was estimated to be 1,630 km2.

From 1991 to May 2003, there were 1,775 mine / UXO victims in mine-suspected areas of Croatia, among them 407 fatalities.[45]

Year	Number of victims
Before 1991	87
1991	261
1992	243
1993	210
1994	147
1995	314
1996	142
1997	140
1998	91
1999	62
2000	20
2001	30
2002	26
Jan to May 2003	2

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
As soon as the mine problem was created, Croatia started with mine clearance. The Croatian Ministry of Interior and the Croatian Army were dealing with the problem at the beginning. Croatia has confronted the mine threat successfully, but bearing in mind all the mine victims, not quickly enough. The ultimate goal of mine action in Croatia is to solve the mine problem in Croatia by the year 2010.

[44] Source of information: Article 7 reports submitted by Croatia and The National Mine Action Programme in the Republic of Croatia.
[45] Mine Action in Croatia, May 2003.

This National Mine Action Programme will try to find answers to the following: Organisational, legal and social framework for the implementation of the national programme; Assessment of existing capacity and capacity needed for the implementation of the national programme; Basic programme activities essential for mine action in Croatia in the next ten years; Dynamics of the above mentioned activities; How much it will cost; and, Measures to be taken for the successful implementation of the programme.

Plan of overall activities of survey and mine clearance in Croatia for the period 2000-2010[46]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Km2 contaminated	4,500	4,400	3,900	3,400	2,900	2,400	1,900	1,400	900	600	300	
Km2 planned to be achieved	100	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	300	300	300	4,500
Area planned for Level I Survey	60	325	300	300	300	280	280	320	150	150	150	2,615
Area planned for survey using different sophisticated methods	0	100	115	115	115	120	120	100	70	75	75	1,005
Area planned for Level II Survey	20	25	25	25	25	30	30	25	25	25	25	280
Area planned for survey and mine clearance using classic methods (manually)	15.	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	275
Area planned for survey and mine clearance using machines and subsequent verification by another method	5	20	30	30	30	40	40	35	35	30	30	325
Fencing of mine contaminated and marking of mine suspected areas in km	400	500	500	500	500	500	200	200	100	50	0	3,450

"Croatia understands the necessity to have mined areas cleared as soon as possible, which is why substantial financial resources are allocated by the Croatian Government to this Program annually. Notwithstanding the fact that the majority – some 86 percent – of the National Mine Action Program is financed indigenously."[47]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

At the 24-25 October 2002 Dubrovnik *Seminar on Humanitarian Progress under the Mine Ban Treaties* (sic), Oto Jungwirth, Acting Director of the CROMAC National Mine Action Authority, stated that since 1998 the following basic objectives have been achieved: a demining system has been established; substantial demining capacity has been developed; a consistent financing model has been established, where the majority of the funding comes from the state budget; 140.71 km2 of cleared area have been handed over to the community (between 1998 and June 2002); and, Croatia has been recognised on the international level as an indispensable subject in the implementation and development of mine action. He also indicated that there are 25 demining companies working in Croatia, with: 30 mechanical clearance systems; 320 metal detectors; 550 deminers and auxiliary workers; for mine detection dogs; and, 10 international companies in addition to Croatian companies working in Croatia.

"As of May 2003, there were 43 registered commercial companies including foreign demining companies and 27 of them are active. Only one NGO – NPA is currently active in Croatia. There are 548 deminers employed in demining companies. The companies are equipped with 500 metal detectors, 66 mine detection dogs and 39 demining machines, including light, medium and heavy ones, as well as various types of excavators and vegetation cutters."[48]

[46] For a detailed explanation of the table see The National Mine Action Programme in the Republic of Croatia.
[47] Statement to the 4MSP in September 2002.
[48] Croatian Mine Action Centre, Mine Action in Croatia, May 2003, p. 8.

In its Article 7 reports, Croatia has provided detailed information on annual progress in meeting the obligations of Article 5. For example, in its report submitted on 30 April 2003, Croatia reported that during 2002 60,398,774 m2 had been returned to civilian use, including 29,384,133 m2 previously suspected to be contaminated and 31,014,641 m2 cleared through demining operations. Croatia also reported that mine contaminated areas have been marked in all 14 mine affected counties.

From 1998 to January 2003, 173.62 km2 were demined and handed over to the community. In 2002, 60.4 km2 were handed over to the community. In the same 5-year period, mine risk education was applied to all risk groups that were targeted by the ICRC, the Croatian Red Cross, the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, NGOs and coordinated by CROMAC.

Year	Cleared (km2)
1998	14.3
1999	23.61
2000	32.98
2001	42.35
2002	60.4

At the 5MSP, Croatia indicated that under the leadership of the Croatian Mine action centre, in the first 8 months of 2003, 140 km2 of mine suspected land was returned to use. This is more than was achieved in the entire year of 2002, and already represent the fulfilment of the national plan for 2003. Also, during this time almost 160 km2 of mined area were marked and fenced, in addition to the continuing surveillance and maintenance of signs on earlier marked areas.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Croatia has stated that the demining of Croatia by the year 2010 requires an increased number and capacity of mine clearance companies, and on the monitoring of development and development of new technologies, and their introduction in the demining system in Croatia. Funding is the major obstacle in the achievement of the above mentioned objectives. It is necessary to secure the funding of 9,576,000,000.00 Kuna to complete the mine clearance of Croatia by 2010. Mutual efforts of all players in the system, especially managerial departments, should be undertaken to secure funding as planned and complete mine clearance according to the goal and obligations. In the event of insufficient funding, the period to complete the National Programme would be extended.

{ TC "**Cyprus**" \f C \l "1" }**Cyprus**[49]

Problems related to mined areas
The 1974 invasion divided the island in 2 parts with a buffer zone between them. Since then the 2 sides laid big number of mines in about 436,000 m2. A total of 104,000 m2 are in the buffer zone under the UNFICYP control. There are 23 minefields with 5000 AP mines under the Cyprus National Guard control. In the buffer zone there are 11 minefields belonging to the Cyprus National Guard with 1024 AP mines and 1284 AT mines, and 26 minefields belonging to the Turkish forces with an unknown number of mines. All the minefields under Cyprus National Guard and UNFICYP control are fenced and marked according to the CCW Convention. Also the Cyprus National Guard has records for all its minefields.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
On 29 January 2002, Cyprus indicated that it had proposed that consultations begin with a view to working out modalities regarding the clearance of the National Guard's minefields within the buffer zone. "In 2002, a proposal for the clearance of all minefields in the buffer zone was put forward to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force (UNFICYP) in Cyprus. […] Recently the Turkish side declared that it accepts to cooperate with UNFICYP for the implementation of this primarily humanitarian project but only with regard to the area around the capital, Nicosia."[50]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
On 29 January 2002 Cyprus noted that it has since 1983 cleared 10 minefields adjacent to the buffer zone, and during the last two years it destroyed more than 11,000 mines of various types. In 2002, the Cyprus National Guard completed the removal of 2 minefields in the village of Pyla. The Cyprus National Guard has only one demining platoon of 2 squads with 15 deminers in total. The deminers work with metal detectors, which detect every small metal in the ground.

[49] Source: statement made by Cyprus during the meeting of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, 29 January 2002 and intervention during the meeting of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, 14 May 2003, unless otherwise stated.
[50] Statement to the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties, 16 September 2003.

{ TC "**Democratic Republic of the Congo**" \f C \l "1" }**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) provided an annex that noted suspected dangerous areas affecting 165 villages in the provinces of Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Equateur, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental, Katanga, Kinshasa, Maniema, Nord-Kivu, Province Orientale and Sud-Kivu. The socio-economic impact of AP mines is particularly high in the Eastern provinces of the country.
Concerning the DRC border with Angola – more than 2500 kilometre-long – the President of the Republic of Angola, Mr. Dos Santos, delivered a message to the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Général Major Joseph Kabila, which emphasized the necessity to undertake joint demining operations in the border zone.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
At the 7-8 May 2003 Brazzaville workshop on the implementation of the Ottawa Convention, Colonel Ir Médard Unyon-Pewu, on behalf of the delegation of the DRC stated that in order to proceed with demining it is necessary to locate the mined or suspected areas with great precision. He also noted that the ongoing conflict in the DRC has made it impossible to elaborate and execute a demining plan. However, a Mine Action Commission has been established to: coordinate all mine action activities; promote the Ottawa Convention; mobilise resource; raise awareness of the dangers of mines; prepare reports required under Article 7; and, elaborate a plan of action. The United Nations has established a Mine Action Coordination Centre in the DRC.

Colonel Unyon-Pewu reported that Handicap International (Belgium) is providing mine risk education in Kisangani and Ikela.

Priorities for assistance
In a presentation to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 14 May 2003, the DRC listed the following priorities :

- an impact survey to set the priorities for a mine action plan
- a legal framework required to fully implement the Ottawa Convention.
- training and technical supervision of a national demining team.

{ TC "**Denmark**" \f C \l "1" }**Denmark**[51]

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports, Denmark indicated that after the Second World War there were approximately 1.4 million mines mostly along the coasts of Denmark. Almost all were removed or disarmed in 1945-46. Mines were also deployed in the southern part of Western Jutland, on a 10-kilometre long peninsula named Skalligen. In 1946, the mine sweeping was ended leaving approximately 1,600 undetected anti-tank mines and 8,300 personnel mines of which many were made of wood. Skallingen is not inhabited and consists of a beach, sand dunes and marshland and the mines did not constitute any direct risk.

Since the beginning of last century, the government of Denmark has put preservation orders on most parts of the peninsula and has gradually acquired almost all areas where mines remain. Consequently over the last 55 years big parts of the minefields have been engulfed into the North Sea. Mines surfaced on the beach after storms and many have been picked up by government officials or others. No accidents caused by detonating mines have been recorded. According to the Danish Ministry of Defence most mines are ineffective today but there is still a risk of some being effective. The only available minefield maps of the area are copies of old maps and are difficult to fit with current geography. A new digital mapping is underway and when this is completed, a plan for handling the remaining mines will be worked out.

The remaining minefields are located in a long narrow area stretching along the beach from north to south and at the southern end of Skallingen. Most of the area along the beach and a minor part of the area in the south are expected to be engulfed in the North Sea in the next few years.

{ TC "**Djibouti**" \f C \l "1" }**Djibouti**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 January 2003, Djibouti indicated three areas suspected to be mined:

[51] Article 7 reports, 27 August 1999, 7 August 2000, 30 April 2001, 29 April 2002 and 30 April 2003.

Location	Quantity	Additional information
Daddatto region	Unknown	Laid randomly by rebel forces
Day	Unknown	Laid randomly by rebel forces
Obock	Unknown	Laid randomly by rebel forces

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
The National Demining Programme is currently underway with the assistance and expertise of the *Coopération Militaire Française* and the American government."[52] Demining activities are underway and will continue during the course of 2003 in Obock and Daddato.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Djibouti reported the destruction of 521 mines during 2001 and 2002:

Date	Type	Quantity	Additional information
2001 to 2002	Chinese	63	Destroyed in situ in Medeho
	Chinese	62	Destroyed in situ in Waddi
	Chinese	174	Destroyed in situ in Allai-Dada
	Chinese	01	Destroyed in situ in PK-6
	Chinese	24	Destroyed in situ in Crête 153
	Chinese	01	Destroyed in situ in PK9
		77	Destroyed in situ in Moulouhleh
		119	Destroyed in situ in Andoli
Total		521	

{ TC "**Ecuador**" \f C \l "1" }**Ecuador**

Problems related to mined areas
In 1998, Ecuador and Peru resolved their longstanding border dispute, with both countries agreeing to clear landmines from their territories.[53] In its Article 7 reports Ecuador indicated 5 mine-affected areas and 2 suspected mined areas.

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Additional information
Mined areas				
Tiwintza	T-AB-1, MAPP 78 F-2, P-4-B, PMD-6M, PRB M 35, M18A1	?	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Cordillera de el Condor (Ecuador-Peru south-eastern border)	T-AB-1, MAPP 78 F-2, P-4-B, PMD-6M, PRB M 35, M18A1	?	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Sector Cusumaza - Bombuiza (Ecuador-Peru central-eastern border)	T-AB-1, MAPP 78 F-2, P-4-B, PMD-6M, PRB M 35, M18A1	?	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Provincia de el Oro (Ecuador-Peru southern border)	T-AB-1	280	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Provincia de Loja (Ecuador-Peru southern border)	T-AB-1	120	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Area suspected to be mined				
Sector Montalvo (Ecuador-Peru central-eastern	T-AB-1, MAPP 78 F-2, P-4-B, PMD-6M, PRB M 35, M18A1	?	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru

[52] Statement to the SCGS, 3 February 2003.
[53] OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003, p. 11.

border)				

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In March 2001, Ecuador signed an agreement to implement the OAS Assistance Programme for Mine Action. Demining operations are projected to be completed by 2010.[54]

"On 17 December 2002, Ecuador, through the National Demining Centre, approved the National Demining Plan for 2003-2004. This document plans for the end of the brushing and quality assessment work in 2 provinces of the border area that include highly populated agricultural land. Mine awareness campaigns have been developed in cities near the border and more than 3000 people, including children and farmers benefited from them. On 22 August 2002, armies of Ecuador and Peru concluded a Memorandum of Understanding to establish common procedures in the event of evacuation and a system of communication to carry out joint actions"[55]

"Under the project "Land Mines Removal in Ecuador", beginning in 2003, humanitarian demining operations in Ecuador will focus primarily on two border provinces with Peru: Loja and El Oro. The Impact Survey carried out in the Province of Loja shows that the districts of Macar and Zapotillo are mine-affected. To date 7 mine victims have been identified in Loja. During the first six months of 2003, mine clearance operations will be conducted in 3 minefields and quality control operations will be conducted in 7 minefields. During the second half of 2003, 4 minefields in the vicinity of populated areas of Macar will have priority for clearance and quality control.

In the province of El Oro, Huaquillas and Arenillas districts have been determined to be mine-affected. During the first half of 2003, mine clearance operations will be conducted in 5 minefields and quality control in 7 minefields. The estimated budget to implement humanitarian demining activities in 2003 is $1,205,452."[56]

Objectives for 2004[57]:

- Complete demining in Loja in July
- Destroy 3,326 mines in Limón Indanza and 963 mines in Tiwintza
- Maintain a 0% accident level

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 29 March 2000, Ecuador reported that mines of types P-4-B, PMD-6M, PRB-M 35, PRB-M 409, M18A1 were destroyed, stating that the quantity that was laid was unknown. In its Article 7 report submitted on 23 August 2000, Ecuador reported the destruction of 365 mines.

Type/Location	Tiwintza	El Oro	Santiago	Total
PRB-M 409	18	34	104	**156**
T-AB1	12			**12**
SPM-1			194	**194**
MNA-3			3	**3**
Total	**30**	**34**	**301**	**365**

In its Article 7 report submitted on 5 March 2001, Ecuador reported the destruction of 2,973 mines.

Type/Location	Tiwintza	El Oro	Santiago	Total
P-4-B			367	**367**
PRB-M409	18		1,020	**1,038**
T-AB1	12	54	1,496	**1,562**
MOH-50			2	**2**
M18A1			1	**1**
NMA3			3	**3**
Total	**30**	**54**	**2,889**	**2,973**

In its Article 7 report submitted on 31 May 2002, Ecuador reported the destruction of 4,439 mines.

Type/Location	Tiwintza	El Oro	Santiago	Total

[54] OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003, p. 13.
[55] Ecuador's statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.
[56] OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003.
[57] Presentation to the Americas Regional Mine Action Seminar in Lima, 14-15 August 2003.

P-4-B			1,219	**1,219**
PRB-M409	18		1,226	**1,244**
T-AB1	12	54	1,904	**1,970**
MOH-50			2	**2**
M18A1			1	**1**
NMA3			3	**3**
Total	**30**	**54**	**4,355**	**4,439**

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Ecuador reported the destruction of 4,573 mines. It noted that the totals were cumulative and didn't refer solely to the period 2002/2003.

Type/Location	Tiwintza	Loja	El Oro	Santiago	Total
P-4-B				1,219	**1,219**
PRB-M409	18			1,226	**1,244**
T-AB1	12	1	186	1,904	**2,103**
MOH-50				2	**2**
M18A1				1	**1**
MAPP 78 F-2		1			**1**
NMA3				3	**3**
Total	**30**	**2**	**186**	**4,355**	**4,573**

{ TC "**Eritrea**" \f C \l "1" }**Eritrea**

Problems related to mined areas
After 3 decades of protracted war and 2.5 years of border conflict, Eritrea has a significant landmine and unexploded ordnance problems. Some of the Landmines could even be tracked back to the Second World War. However, the main contamination, is all along the 1,000 kilometre border between Ethiopia and Eritrea due to the recent armed conflict.[58]

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Eritrea is in the process of completing its Landmine Impact Survey, and the National Mine Action Strategic Plan is being completed in conjunction with it. Estimated date of completion is 31 March 2004. During the interim, the UN Technical Adviser indicated that they were working on completing an Interim Strategic Framework, the draft is completed, and it is under review by the Eritrean Demining Authority General Manager.[59]

In January 2002 Eritrea reported that it had accepted and had begun to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) regarding the handling of the Mine Action Program. As a sign of its commitment Eritrea had established an internationally recognised mine action program to perform the actions of mine marking, mine awareness and risk reduction. As of January 2002, it had involved 450 manual deminers from the Eritrean demining agency (EDA) which is a national NGO and another 450 deminers from international mine action agencies.

Priorities for assistance
In January 2002 Eritrea reported that being a new nation and one of the least developed countries, it cannot do the (mine clearance) job on its own: "Therefore the involvement of the international community to compliment the strong Eritrean commitment in fulfilling its obligation for the implementation of the Convention is highly appreciated. Its continuation in this direction will greatly contribute to the success of the program."[60]

{ TC "**France**" \f C \l "1" }**France**[61]

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports, France indicated that some areas of its territory might contain mines from First and Second World War and that La Doudah military depot in Djibouti was suspected to contain mines of type APDV Mle 59. The minefield was only partially surveyed in 1989 following a landslide caused by torrential rains and the area is now marked. A survey is currently underway to decontaminate the area permanently.

[58] Statement to the SCMC, 29 January 2002.
[59] Email from UN Technical Advisor Joe Wenkoff, 4 April 2003.
[60] Statement to the SC on Mine Clearance, 29 January 2002.
[61] Source: Article 7 reports submitted on 26 August 1999, 3 May 2000, 11 June 2001, 30 April 2002 and 30 April 2003.

{ TC "**Greece**" \f C \l "1" }**Greece**

Problems related to mined areas
In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 28 May 2002, Greece indicated that a large amount of buried mines, hand grenades, UXO and all kinds of firing devices had been left deserted in Hellenic land, heritage of the conflicts that took place between 1940-1950, creating a dangerous environment for the safety of civilians. Furthermore, especially after the end of WWII, the political-military situation in Balkans forced the Hellenic Army to lay minefields in the borders of the country. In spite of all the above and in order to handle the serious matter of mine warfare and LTXOS, the Hellenic Army established in 1954 a special engineer unit the Land Minefield Clearance Battalion (LMCB). The LMCB is a special unit of Engineering Corps in the Hellenic Army. Located in Athens it operates all over the country. Its mission is reconnaissance, indication clearance of minefields and suspected areas, and rescue of encircled people in minefields.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
After the signing of the Ottawa Convention the Greek government decided to proceed with the clearance of all minefields at the Hellenic-Bulgarian border.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5[62]
1. Hellenic-Bulgarian border:
An adequate number of minesweeper squads worked from September 1997 to December 2001 in order to clear an amount of 25,000 AP and AT mines and hundreds of UXO. It was one of the largest and most difficult tasks for the Hellenic Army because it took place on the mountainous area of the North Hellenic borderline under very difficult conditions, at inaccessible and steep paths, very dense vegetation, rough weather conditions, which make even more dangerous the demining activities.

At the 5MSP on 16 September 2003, Greece indicated that it had already demined its frontier with Bulgaria and was conducting similar actions on other segments. "Demining is currently carried out in the area of Mount Grammos, on the Albanian border."[63]

2. Hellenic-Turkish border:
In all laid minefields of the east Hellenic borderline an extra barbed wire fence of 2m height and illuminating sips have been installed with a total cost of € 150,000 in order to minimize accidents from the illegal entrance of financial migrants. The result of this program contributed to the reduction of accidents by almost 90%.

3.. Clearance of suspected areas and old minefields:
All over Hellenic territory and especially in the North West, which was an operational theatre for almost ten years during WWII. The Hellenic army is conducting clearance of all these old minefields including UXO and booby traps in order to give all these areas back to free use for the civilians.

Between 1954 and 28 May 2002 the following demining activities took place in Greece:
- More than 150,000 km2 have been cleared;
- 250,000 mines and other ammunitions have been disarmed and destroyed.

In the last two years (May 2000-May 2002):
- 3,700 km2 have been cleared;
- 2,210 km2 have been given to free use;
- 16,000 AP and 14,000 AT mines have been disarmed and 18,000 UXO destroyed;
- 10 illegal migrants entrapped in a minefield were rescued.

The demining was financed by the Hellenic Government budget.

{ TC "**Guatemala**" \f C \l "1" }**Guatemala**

Problems related to mined areas
Guatemala underwent an internal armed conflict lasting more than 36 years. The conflict finally ended on 29 December 1996 (…). It affected large and densely populated rural areas, and as a result there are mines and

[62] Source: statement to the SCMC, 28 May 2002, unless otherwise stated.
[63] Statement at the 2004 Reay Group workshop, 2 February 2004.

explosive objects spread throughout the territory. Since 1994, it has been recorded that 24 persons have been killed by mines and explosive objects in Guatemala. Further there are over 20 persons injured.[64]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 5 June 2002, Guatemala reported mined areas in several departments (Quiché, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, Totonicapán, Sololá, Sur del Petén, Norte e Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez, Chimaltenango and Escuintla – high risk: Santa Rosa and Jutiapa – low risk). In its Article 7 report submitted in 2003, Guatemala indicated that it had no mined areas, only mines and explosive devices scattered over its territory in 13 departments.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas[65]
In the agreement on the resettlement of displaced populations, signed in Oslo on 14 June 1994, the signing parties recognised the need to urgently remove all types of mines and munitions and to cooperate in doing so. In the accord on the implementation of the peace accords, it was stated that programme to remove all mines should be executed. In 1995, the *Congreso de la Republica* passed a law on the reduction of risks to inhabitants of zones affected by the conflict with a view to removing mines and other explosive ordnance. This law also saw the creation of a coordination commission. In August 1997, the first Demining Plan was approved. The Program began operations in Guatemala in December of 1997.

The Mine Action Programme planned that in 2003, mine awareness and demining operations in Guatemala would concentrate on 5 departments: Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez and Baja Verapaz. The estimated budget to implement demining operations is US$ 871,666.48.

Demining plans[66]:
Second semester of 2003: operations to be conducted in the departments of Totonicapan and Sur Huehuetenango
First semester of 2004: operations to be conducted in the departments of Norte de Huehuetenango and Solola
Second semester of 2004: Escuintla, Suchitepequez, Chimaltenango and Sacatepequez Grupos paralelos during 2004 in the departments of Baja Verapaz, Alta Verapaz and Peten (2005).

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its *Plan Nacional de Desminado*, presented to the *Congreso de la Republica*, the *Comisión Coordinadora del Desminado Unidad de Coordinación Ejecutiva* reported that from the period between January 2001 and 23 March 2002, 35 explosive artefacts had been destroyed, most of which were unexploded grenades.

In its Article 7 report submitted in 2003, Guatemala reported the destruction of 71 explosive artefacts between March 2002 and March 2003. Amongst these were 8 AP mines, 2 Claymore mines and 2 mines of type PMN.

{ TC "**Guinea Bissau**" \f C \l "1" }**Guinea Bissau**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 13 May 2003, Guinea Bissau indicated that thousands of landmines have been laid in Guinea Bissau, some dating back to the Liberation's war (1974). Most were laid by the belligerents during the 1998-1999 political and military conflict. A significant number of mines can also be attributed to the foreign troops involved in the conflict. As a result, minefields can be found in populous areas in Bissau and its surrounding. In addition, UXO are scattered throughout populated agricultural areas. The mines and UXO represent a persistent danger to the civilian population and a hindrance to the resumption of normal economic activities.

During the conflict between June 1998 and May 1999, most of the fighting was concentrated in Bissau and numerous areas inside Bissau capital remained contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance. The former deployment areas within the capital of Bissau are also those with the highest concentration of UXO and other stray ammunition, such as hand grenades. This former front line is located in a densely populated area of the capital and its surrounding where about 30 percent of the country's population live.

ECOMOG (Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group) succeeded in having the various groups pointing out the areas they thought to be mined, and estimated 20,000 mines and additional unexploded ordnance dispersed along the former front lines in Bissau which are located in a densely populated area.

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[64] OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003.
[65] Source: *Plan Nacional de Desminado*, presented to the *Congreso de la Republica* by the *Comisión Coordinadora del Desminado Unidad de Coordinación Ejecutiva* and OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003.
[66] Presentation to the Americas Regional Mine Action Seminar in Lima, 14-15 August 2003.

In the Southern part of the country, some places have been identified as mine and UXO affected in the last conflict. The situation is worsened by antitank mines and UXO left behind during the liberation war. The mine problem in the north areas bordering Senegal is still affected by the ongoing conflict in Casamance, which remains a major source of insecurity.

This situation presents a serious obstacle to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Bissau. The inhabitants live with the constant fear of mines planted in economically important areas. Mine and UXO-suspected areas are often part of the land where people are growing market crops such as rice in small flooded valleys, cashew nuts and subsistence fisheries in coastal mangroves bathed by salt water. The most vulnerable groups are women and children. Now that peace has been restored and large numbers of displaced persons are returning to their homes, mines and UXO represent a real danger to the resumption of economic development and social reintegration. In a country such as Guinea Bissau, where the livelihood of a large part of the population is linked to agricultural production, the long-term prospects for social stability depend on the reduction of mines/UXO hazard.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

In its Article 7 report submitted on 19 June 2002, Guinea Bissau indicated that an Impact Survey would start in July 2002 to evaluate the severity of the problems caused by antipersonnel mines and adequately respond to the necessity of marking suspected mined areas. The information obtained will allow to plan and determine priorities. The report also mentions a National Mine Action Plan (*Politica Nacional de Acçao contra as Minas*). On 10 September 2001, the government established a National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI) and approved a National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme. The main objective of this programme is to establish national priorities in mine action and implement the national policy.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 13 May 2003, Guinea Bissau reported that UNDP/UNOPS entered into an agreement with the nascent National Mine Action NGO (LUTCAM), which will employ the trained surveyors fully equipped through UNOPS procurement.

Mine clearance priorities are based on the extent of the problem. There has not yet been a technical survey, which has hampered the programme's ability to effectively prioritise clearance operations. While some marking was carried out in 2000, it was not done to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), so the marking is inadequate. Verification of minefields boundaries is a very difficult task in Guinea Bissau due to a number of factors, such as:

a) even the mines were often deployed in a systematic pattern, no records/documentation on the exact boundaries, structure or location of miens is available from those responsible for deploying the mines
b) mines were frequently laid during several phases of the conflict by different parties
c) the specific conflict's strategy and the particular dimension of landmine's extent in the capital, with some areas limited in size, hampered the appreciation of survey strategy approach

Therefore in many areas only a full size clearance operation required to define the minefield boundaries.

As it is difficult at this current stage, to measure effectively the extent of the mine and UXO problem at the Bissau capital and over the country, a complete general survey of the affected areas is planned to be conducted in 2003 by the two "National Community Survey Team" (ENPC) from a national Mine Action NGO called "LUTCAM" under a UNDP/UNOPS agreement (fully equipped through UNOPS procurement), and thus identify the extent of the landmine/UXO impact on the communities.

In the absence of such a survey, CAAMI has utilised existing information from a variety of sources, to draw a relatively realistic overview of the scope of the mine/UXO problem and its impact on affected communities. The initial survey community refreshment course has been conducted under the supervision of ADP Mozambique at Bissau, for the two ENPC (trained at Maputo/Mozambique from December 2001 to February 2002), between September and November 2002.

17 suspected minefields and UXO battlefields have been so far identified in Bissau Capital. The two ENPC started in February 2003, the survey one and two of the most affected areas in the north of Bissau Capital. The national landmine/UXO survey plan planned for the year 2003 is to cover the suspected areas at Bissau, and then, in the immediate outskirts of the capital. The region will be prioritised for the year 2004.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

In its Article 7 report submitted on 13 May 2003, Guinea Bissau reported the destruction of 2,455 in mined areas. It also indicated that CAAMI (Guinea Bissau Mine Action Coordination Centre) started officially in 2001 a national mine risk education programme called PEPAM/MRE (National Coordination Programme of Education Activities to prevent mine and UXO accident) CAAMI continues to coordinate Mine Risk Education at the national and regional level and provides MRE assistance in the form of training to primary school teachers. The 2001-2002

accident rate in Guinea Bissau was 2-3 accidents per month. From January to the end of April 2003, 4 accidents were registered.

On 16 September 2003, in a statement to the 5MSP, Guinea Bissau indicated that by the end of July 2003, close to 505,000 m2 had been cleared; 2,500 landmines and 16,000 UXO destroyed.

{ TC "**Honduras**" \f C \l "1" }**Honduras**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 August 2001, Honduras reported mined areas located in the borderline with Nicaragua in the departments of Cortes, Paraiso, Choluteca and Olancho. The mines were laid during the conflict in Nicaragua in 1980-1990.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Honduras has a mine clearance programme divided into several modules. In the 1995-2001 period Modules I to IX were concluded.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 August 1999, Honduras reported the destruction of 1,134 mines found during the execution of modules I-VII of the mine clearance programme in the border with Nicaragua. In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 August 2001, Honduras reported the destruction of 2,158 mines. In its Article 7 report submitted on 11 April 2002, Honduras indicated that of the 71 targets established for demining in 1990, 70 were completed as of 31 December 2001. (See report for further details.)

Honduras had hoped to complete demining in 2001, but a diverse set of factors made this impossible. However, Honduras has taken steps to overcome various obstacles and anticipates completing its demining programme by December 2003. Once the programme has been completed, Honduras intends to maintain a unit for verification and monitoring to ensure that no incidents occur in areas declared clear.[67] In a presentation delivered in Lima in August 2003, Honduras indicated that demining operations should be concluded in 2004, including the Rio Negro area bordering Nicaragua.

At the 5MSP, Honduras reported on the current situation with Module 11 (covering the sector of La Lodosa, in the municipality of El Paraiso). Of a total area of 15,000 m2, 9,228 m2 have been cleared and 5,772 m2 are pending.

Priorities for assistance
Honduras hopes to be able to receive the necessary resources in order to achieve its objective of completing its demining programme in 2004.

{ TC "**Jordan**" \f C \l "1" }**Jordan**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 June 2000 and 1 May 2003, Jordan reported 175,619 AP mines in 5 different areas.

Location	Mine Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement
North area/Syrian Border	M14	66,610	1971
East-North area	M14, M35, No.6	30,312	1967-1975
Middle area	M14, M35, No.6	10,629	1967-1975
Southern area	Homemade mine, M14	2538	1967-1975
Israeli minefields	No. 10, M35	65,530	Not available
Total		**175,619**	

Jordan also reported that the military Southern area, Wadi Araba and Gohr Alsafi were suspected to contain mines of type No. 10 and M35 laid by Israel in 1967: "The Jordanian Armed Forces planted up to 151,009 APM mines in the Aqaba region, Jordan Valley and the Jordanian-Syrian borders, while Israel planted up to 64,802 mines in the Jordan Valley and Baqoura. These mines caused injuries among military and civilian people. The number of these injuries came to 525 among which (225) were fatal. In 2002, 15 injuries occurred."[68]

[67] Statement by Ambassador Olmeda Rivera to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, 5 February 2003.
[68] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

"To prevent accidents and to return agricultural land to the people, a comprehensive demining programme, carried out by the Royal Engineers Corps, started in 1993. This Corps removed 97,666 mixed mines until the beginning of 2003. The work was achieved through the deployment of 20 demining teams. Each team consists of 20 staff and 5 mine sweepers, as well as many soil-removing vehicles.

Jordan's future demining plan is set as follows: Phase 1: 2003-2005: Jordan Valley demining; Phase 2: 2005-2007: Syrian-Jordanian border demining; and, Phase 3: 2007-2009: Israeli field demining"[69]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 June 2000, Jordan stated that 82,929 mines were destroyed and that the total area cleared represented 5000 hectares.

Mine Type	Number of mines destroyed
M14	34,944
M35	9,636
No.6	352
Others	37,997
	82,929

Jordan also provided figures showing the types of mines being destroyed on 6 September 1999.

Mine Type	Number destroyed
AP mine M14	1,000
AP mine M18A1	771
M35 Belgium	300
No.6	268
AP mine 72 Russian	1,000
AP mine VS-50 with Italian fuse	980
An Italian mine	5
AP Wooden Syrian mine	51
An Italian mine	4
AP No.5	2
AP mine fragmentation	1
AP mine (Egyptian) metal body	55
Detonator for AP frag mine (Egyptian)	115

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 May 2003, Jordan indicated the destruction of 57,391 mines of type M14, M35 and #6 while clearing 1095,3 hectares of land. Jordan also provided detailed information on its minefields, progress in clearing them and work still to be done.

Location	Active minefields	AP mines	AP mines cleared	AP mines remaining
Middle area	36	10,605	8,224	2,381
Eastern area	36	55,918	1,271	54,647
Southern area	2	2,832	1,848	984
Northern area	96	34,478	1,870	32,608
Subtotal	**170**	**103,833**	**13,213**	**90,620**
	Recleared minefields			
Eastern area	3	3,678	1,480	2,198
Northern area	31	12,428	7,694	4,734
Subtotal	**34**	**16,106**	**9,174**	**6,932**
Total	**204**	**119,939**	**22,387**	**97,552**
	Cleared minefields			
Middle area	115	23,133	23,133	0
Southern area	45	2,563	2,563	0
Northern area	42	8,898	8,898	0
Total	**202**	**34,594**	**34,594**	**0**

[69] Ibid.

"The demining programme has removed so far one third of the mines laid (98,000 APMs and ATMs)."[70]

{ TC "**Liberia**" \f C \l "1" }**Liberia**

Problems related to mined areas
Liberia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report but it is thought to be mine affected.

{ TC "**Macedonia, FYR of**" \f C \l "1" }**Macedonia, FYR of**[71]

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 25 June 2002, the FYR of Macedonia reported that in early 2001, north-western areas of Macedonia were contaminated by landmines and UXO planted by Ethnic Albanian Armed Groups. In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance delivered on 14 May 2003, the FYROM of Macedonia stated that in addition to north-western parts of the country being mined, there were 4 to 5 UXO contaminated areas in the south-east. The UXOs date back to WWI and WWII.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
From 17 October 2001 to 14 December 2001 an operation was initiated to clear the north-western areas from landmines/UXO and allow for a safe return of the population. For that purpose Bosnian demining teams, with donations from the ITF (Slovenia) started working in the affected areas. The teams successfully cleared 8 villages and 149 pieces of UXO and 4 APMs were destroyed. Demining activities in the region of Kumanovo conducted by Bosnian teams BH demining, Pro-Vita and Stop-Mine continued in 2002. It is planned that the demining process will continue in the region of Tetovo. The civilian population was educated during 2001 not to have any contacts with APMs and UXO and to report any case to the relevant authorities.

"In May 2002, the Government also concluded agreements with Handicap International and Care International whose teams started clearance activities in Autumn 2002. All the teams ceased their activities in late December. Altogether they cleared over 2 million m2 and found 78 UXOs, 6 anti-tank mines and 1 APM. Along with the ITF teams working in the first half of the year they cleared something less than 4 million m2 covering about 56 villages. They continued their activities in early March 2003 and plan to complete by 31 May 2003. For that purpose, the Government concluded amendments to the MOUs signed with UMAO, Handicap International and Care International. However, national teams will continue until the end of 2003 to clear distant forest mountainous areas. The FYR of Macedonia also indicated that from June 2003, the Government would fully take over the implementation of the Mine Action Programme, which had so far been coordinated by UNMAO."[72]
"Trained national teams continued their activities throughout 2003 in particular in the distant forest mountain areas."[73]

In its Article 7 reports submitted on 24 February 2003 and 15 April 2003, the FYR of Macedonia neither reported mined areas nor programs for destruction of mines in mined areas.

{ TC "**Malawi**" \f C \l "1" }**Malawi**[74]

Problems related to mined areas
Malawi has experienced landmine problems, particularly along the border with Mozambique. A number of people have been killed or sustained serious injuries in mine blasts within Malawi territory along the 1000 km long border. A recent incident occurred in 2000 in Muloza River where 2 people died on the spot and 3 other were injured. Some victims lost their legs when Malawi was assisting Mozambique in repairing and guarding the Nacala Railway line which was mined by armed bandits during the civil war. These incidents have created fear in the most agriculturally productive areas making Malawi to take this issue very seriously.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Approval for the establishment of a Mine Action Centre to coordinate all mine programmes and activities has been granted. The Landmine Act has also been agreed upon and legal arrangements are being worked out to prepare for

[70] Statement to the SCSD, 15 May 2003.
[71] Source of information : FYR of Macedonia's Article 7 reports.
[72] Statement to the SCMC, 14 May 2003.
[73] Statement at the 2004 Reay Group workshop, 2 February 2004.
[74] Source: Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003 and 14 May 2003, Malawi's Article 7 report.

its enactment in the Laws of Malawi. Additionally Malawi has put in place several activities for year 2003 and beyond. These include the Level I Survey and actual demining where possible. Victim Assistance and Mine Awareness Programmes will also be enhanced.

In a statement to the 5MSP on 16 September 2003, Malawi indicated that an assessment mission comprising the United Nations Mine Action Services (UNMAS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from New York visited Malawi from 21-28 August 2003. The assessment mission will produce a report regarding the county's situation.

Priorities for assistance
Malawi will require assistance and expertise from donors to ensure speedy implementation.

{ TC "**Mauritania**" \f C \l "1" }**Mauritania**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports submitted on 20 June 2001, 12 June 2002 and 30 April 2003, Mauritania indicated that the northern part of the country contains mines remaining from the Western Sahara conflict. These mines have caused a lot of damage, both to human lives and to infrastructure. Mine-affected areas are located in Wilaya de Tiris Zemmour, Wilaya de l'Adrar and Wilaya de Dakhlet Nouadhibou and contain a combination of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines laid between 1975 and 1978.

Given the mobility of the population, generally nomadic and the importance of the mined areas, human and material damage to the population caused by the explosion of mines or other devices is considerably serious. The livestock is also affected. To understand the seriousness of the situation, it is important to underline that the northern areas of Mauritania are areas of multidimensional development. In addition to pastoral activities, essential in these areas, the North is also a favourite area for researchers in the fields of mining, hydraulic, energy and mining resources as well as environmental conservation.

The presence of historic sites and tourist activities in these areas make demining an urgent and necessary task. However the layout (shape) of the mined areas and the lack of means make this task particularly difficult. Operations to locate and neutralize mines are made more difficult the instability of the land and the absence of markings.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Despite difficulties, considerable efforts have been made to ensure that 2 to 3 demining missions are carried out each year to clear areas and reassure their populations. There remains a lot of work to be done but this work could be facilitated if demining teams were better protected and had modern and efficient demining equipment.

In 2000, Mauritania received assistance to set up a humanitarian demining programme. This programme achieved encouraging results in a very short period of time. The main goal of the humanitarian demining programme is to create a national capacity with the necessary expertise for demining the mined areas and to guarantee safety to the populations so that socio-economic activities in an area of more than 310,000 square kilometres can develop. The implementation of this programme has enabled the creation of a National Bureau for Humanitarian Demining, the training of 104 deminers according to the standards on humanitarian demining, the training of 8 first-aid workers and 6 intructors of demining techniques and 6 others for awareness campaigns.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Mauritania indicated that a mine awareness campaign was launched when the Western Sahara conflict ended. The establishment of the National Bureau for Humanitarian Demining allowed for the development of several mine awareness programmes against the dangers of mines in the mine-affected areas.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Mauritania reported the destruction of 5,294 mines and 5,098 UXO in mined areas between 1 June 2002 to 30 April 2003. Demining operations and awareness campaigns already conducted since the establishment of this Demining Programme have resulted in the clearance of 141 hectares and 202km of roads. The most important achievement of this programme is undoubtedly the identification and the marking, with modest resources, of numerous minefields.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Mauritania indicated that due to a lack of financial resources cannot mark all identified mined areas.

{ TC "**Mozambique**" \f C \l "1" }**Mozambique**[75]

Problems related to mined areas
The Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey (MILIS) provides a central point of departure for future mine action planning and management in Mozambique. The MILIS, completed in 2001, found landmines and UXO in all 10 provinces. The most frequently reported blockages are agricultural land, roads, non-agricultural land and access to drinking water. The MILIS provides the names and coordinates of the 791 villages and their corresponding suspected mined areas (SMAs).

In its 2003 Article 7 report, Mozambique reported about areas suspected to be mined: The 1,374 SMAs indicated in the 2001 Article 7 report have subsided to 1,249 SMAs as a result of clearance conducted by operators during the reporting time; 719 is the current figure out of 791 of the initially identified by the landmines impact survey; and, the affected population identified in 2001 was 1,488,590. This number was reduced to 1,348,407 in 2002-2003. Inhambane is the most affected province, followed by Zambezia and Nampula.

Province	Affected Communities		Affected Population		Number of suspected mined areas			
					Number		Area (millions) m²	
		%		%		%		%
Niassa	34	4.7	59.366	4.4	56	4.5	19.7	3.7
C. Delgado	83	11.5	166.446	12.3	164	13.1	105.4	19.7
Nampula	79	11.0	177.214	13.1	127	10.2	155.6	29.1
Zambézia	102	14.2	148.928	11.1	181	14.5	86.3	16.2
Tete	53	7.3	78.828	5.8	80	6.4	20.9	3.8
Manica	50	7.0	77.727	5.8	90	7.2	15.9	3.0
Sofala	45	6.3	124.485	9.3	86	6.8	6.8	1.3
Inhambane	138	19.2	331.134	24.6	232	18.6	26.5	5.0
Gaza	43	6.0	88.216	6.5	65	5.2	57.1	10.7
Maputo	92	12.8	96.063	7.1	168	13.5	40.1	7.5
Total	**719**	**100**	**1,348,407**	**100**	**1249**	**100**	**534.3**	**100**

There is no information available with regards to the type and the quantity of landmines per SMAs and the total number of landmines in Mozambique is still estimated at 1,500,000. There were over 180 accidents over the past three years.[76]

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Mozambique developed its National Mine Action Plan (NMAP) on outputs of the socio-economic impact survey conducted in 2001. NMAP aims to reduce the risk of injury or death caused by landmines and to contribute to the Government of Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy, which calls for a 20 percent reduction in the number of Mozambican living in absolute poverty by 2010.

Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy identifies six key priority areas for reducing poverty, namely; education, health, agriculture and rural development, infrastructure, good governance and micro-economics and financial management. In keeping with these national priority concerns, the NMAP adopts a development-orientated approach and seeks to maximize the socio-economic impact and benefit of mine action in Mozambique. By integrating its program framework into the overall poverty reduction strategy. A second function of the plan is to provide operators with a rationale set of national priorities that will more effectively target mine action in the country over the next five years. Thirdly the NMAP will act as the blueprint for all future detailed annual workplans prepared by the National Demining Institute who is responsible for the overall management and administration of mine action in the country.

The mission of the NMAP is to move Mozambique towards the intermediate goal of being Mine Impact Free within 10 years. Thus at the end of the first Five-Year NMAP, the following milestones will have been reached:

- All high and medium impact sites cleared

[75] Source of information: Mozambique's Article 7 reports and Mozambique's Five-Year National Mine Action Plan (2002-2006).
[76] Presentation by the Director of the National Demining Institute, Gamiliel Munguambe, at the Programme Directors and UN Advisors Meeting, 20 March 2003.

- All UXO destroyed
- Remaining low impact areas surveyed and marked
- Fully operational national mine risk education/marking programme
- Long-term survivor and victim assistance programmes established

The NMAP will be reviewed annually to ensure targets are being met.

The organisation managing mine action in Mozambique is the National Demining Institute (IND), which was created in 1999. It establishes priorities, ensure technical and safety standards to safeguard its citizens and keep the overall mine action efforts in line with national priorities[77]. Clearance activities are carried out by international humanitarian operators, private contractors and the Mozambique Armed Forces. The Mozambique Mine Action framework illustrates the core mine action activities planned for Mozambique over the next 5 years.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Between January 2000 and December 2002, Mozambique destroyed 24,862 mines.

Type	Quantity	Further information
N/a	13,150	National (Jan 2000-Dec 2001)
M/966, M/969, PMN, POMZ-2,POMZ-2M, OZM-4and UNKNOWN	5,568	Northern Region (Jan-Dec 2002)
PMD-6,PMN, POMZ-2, GYATA-64, TYPE 72, OZM-4, M/966, M/969 and UNKNOWN	4,601	Central Region (Jan-Dec 20002)
GYATA-64, POMZ-2, MON-50, OZM-4, OZM-72, PMD-6, PMN, TM-62, PMN-2, POMZ-2M, PT-MI-BA III; AND PRACTICE, BT-MI BA III, TM-46 & TMN-46; AND TRAINING, UITM-46 and UNKNOWN	1,363	Southern Region (Jan-Dec 2002)
TOTAL	24,682	

Between 1 January 2002 and 31 March 2003, 3,979 lectures on mine awareness were delivered throughout the country, reaching 202,334 people. 743 mine committees were established and 100 agents trained to conduct mine awareness.

"The impact of the implementation of Mozambique's Plan of Action, together with the exercise of civil mine education and victim assistance is a tangible and a visible achievement, particularly as we witness an increase in population movement and increased security for the population across the country. The achievement is running in parallel with the creation of the basic conditions to rehabilitate the economic and social infrastructure such as schools, water supply, railways, dawns, roads, hospitals and electricity system.
Moreover the Government has dedicated more attention to the programs aimed at sensitization of the populations living in the landmine affected zones. With these actions of civil education and the ongoing demining process, Mozambique has significantly reduced mine incidents and accidents."[78]

"During the first year of implementation of the 2002-2006 Plan of Action, Mozambique cleared approximately 9 million m2 and destroyed more than 11,500 mines and 1,800 UXO."[79] The achievement is running in parallel with the creation of the basic conditions to rehabilitate the economic and social infrastructure such as schools, water supplies, railways, dawns, roads, hospitals and electricity systems.

Despite all this positive work being undertaken, there are still great challenges:
The implementation of a country-wide technical survey in the high and medium priority impacted areas; Increasing level of demining activities in the northern provinces of the country; and follow-up of the multisectoral programmes aimed at assisting mine victims and their social economic reintegration.

[77] For more details see Mozambique's Five-Year National Mine Action Plan.
[78] Statement to the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties, 16 September 2003.
[79] Statement to the 5MSP, 16 September 2003.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Mine Action in Mozambique is highly dependent on Resource Mobilization (RM). In the past RM was normally conducted on a bilateral basis between operators and donors. To assist in streamlining RM efforts and coordinating them with priority activities on the ground the Government outlined its vision of the creation of a National Mine Action Fund (NMAF). With regards to funding, the government of Mozambique contributes $0.5 million to support the IND, $5-7 million in customs clearance waiver fees and gets an annual support of $10-12 million from 15 core donors.[80]

{ TC "**Namibia**" \f C \l "1" }**Namibia**

Problems related to mined areas
In February 2003, Namibia reported that at independence, Namibia had a lot of minefields. These minefields were contaminated with anti-personnel mines and they were all cleared by the Namibian military (with the financial help of others). Now the country remains contaminated by isolated groups of mines and single mines scattered all over the former operational areas during the liberation war. During the past 3 years the UNITA rebel movement in Angola planted anti-personnel mines in the North-eastern region of Namibia and a lot of people were maimed. These mines were mostly planted in paths leading to water points, fields, schools and churches. Many villagers had to vacate their villages and settle far away from the border areas, missing the whole growing season. (…) With the existing single mines, the children and farmers continue to be maimed.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
The military and the Explosive Ordnance Disposal in the Namibian Police continue to defuse existing single mines. The Government has developed a national capacity to deal with APMs."[81]

{ TC "**Nicaragua**" \f C \l "1" }**Nicaragua**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 31 March 2003, Nicaragua reported that different areas within its national territory are mined. The areas and quantities of mines reported are the ones included in the records of the Nicaraguan Army. At the time of the report, 46,452 mines remained to be destroyed and at the end of July 2003, this number went down to 42,573 mines.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
On 27 November 1998, the National Demining Commission was created through a presidential decree as the highest coordination and support management entity for the National Demining Program (Decree 84-98 dated November 27, 1998) with representation from state entities, international and non-governmental organisations related to the mine action campaign. To maximize the efficiency of the National Demining Commission, three sub-commissions were created: Demining Sub-Commission – to take care of issues related to removal of placed mines and destruction of stockpiled AP Mines; Rehabilitation and Re-insertion of Mine Victims Commission; and, Education, Prevention and Signaling Commission.

The Humanitarian Demining National Program introduced in April 1999 to the International Community, reflects the total number of mines to be destroyed, 135,643. All mines and explosive artifacts located in the areas of operation of the mine clearance unit will be also destroyed, whether or not they are included in our mission and records, by gathering information from different groups of irregular forces that operated during the 80s and probably placed mines during this time. Furthermore, the minefields or groups of mines denounced by the population or which the population is aware of will also be taken into account. This includes the whole area of the departments of: Matagalpa, Madriz, Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, Estelí, Chontales, Boaco, Río San Juan, Chinandega, Zelaya Norte and Zelaya Sur. The Northern Borderline is prioritised given the number of peasants living in this area, the re-settlement of populations, and the fact that this area renders an important contribution to the economic development of the country thanks to its agricultural production.

The National Humanitarian De-Mining Program expects to complete its main elements in the following terms: Removal of mines installed (demining) to be concluded by 2005.

[80] Presentation by the Director of the National Demining Institute, Gamiliel Munguambe, at the Programme Directors and UN Advisors Meeting, 20 March 2003.
[81] Statement to the SCVA, 4 February 2003.

The main objective of the Nicaraguan Army, through the Small Demining Units of the Body of Engineers, is to comply with the main elements of the Ottawa Convention. Approximately 650 members of the Army, among them Officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and officials, are duly equipped and trained for this mission. The purpose in the framework of the Ottawa Convention is to comply with it in as little time as possible. However, one of the main requirements to fulfil this task of invaluable importance for humanity, is to have enough economic, technical, air, and human resources, to be provided by the International Community and the Government of Nicaragua. To fulfil this objective, a term of five years was estimated, 2000 to 2004. However, given the expectations of international support to the Humanitarian Demining Program, this goal will not be achieved before 2005. The destruction of 14,917 mines is planned during demining operations for 2003.

Nicaragua provided the following information on its projected demining operations in August 2003[82]:

		2003	2004	2005	Total
Demining area 1	Objectives to demine	1	8	16	25
	Minefields	600	3,380	2,496	6,470
Demining area 2	Objectives to demine	1	2	15	18
	Minefields	847	2,497	2,868	6,212
Demining area 3	Objectives to demine	4	9	10	23
	Minefields	1,880	3,576	3,435	8,891
Demining area 4	Objectives to demine	30	34	33	97
	Minefields	1,811	2,848	2,848	7,507
Demining area 5	Objectives to demine	8	14	4	26
	Minefields	737	1,306	2,650	4,693
Mechanical demining	Objectives to demine	1	1	1	3
	Minefields	2,000	3,400	3,400	8,800
Detachment of marking	Objectives	30	131	31	197

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

Following are the results obtained up to March 31, 2003:

- Mines placed pursuant to the records 135,643 units
- Mines destroyed in operations 89,191 units
- Metal objects detected 527,339 units
- Cleared area 3,270,361.57 m2
- Dangerous areas neutralized (estimate) 17,838,200.00 m2
- Diminished risk areas (estimate) 18,685.5 m2

Results obtained up to July 30, 2003[83]:

- Mines placed pursuant to the records 135,643 units
- Mines destroyed in operations 94,311 units
- Metal objects detected 553,593 units
- Cleared area 3,403,917.57 m2
- Dangerous areas 6,728,651 m2
- Mines to destroy 41,332 units

Results obtained up to August 31, 2003[84]:

- Mines placed pursuant to the records 135,643 units
- Mines destroyed in operations 95,520 units
- Metal objects detected 553,593 units
- Cleared area 3,438,438 m2
- Dangerous areas 6,876,876 m2
- Mines to destroy 40,123 units

[82] Source of information: presentation made at the Americas Regional Seminar on Mine Action, Lima, 14-15 August 2003.
[83] Presentation at the Americas Regional Seminar on Mine Action, Lima, 14-15 August 2003.
[84] Statement to the 5MSP, 18 September 2003.

Statistical summary of national de-mining

	Planned since 1989	Concluded to March 2003	Pending	Advance (%)
Targets to de-mine	991	794	197	80.12
Kilometres to de-mine	409	273.5	135.5	66.87
Northern border	313	177.5	135.5	56.70
Southern border	96	96	0	100
Quantity of mines destroyed and certified	15,643	89,191	46,452	65.75

A total of 65.75 percent of the total 135,643 mines to be destroyed included in the National Demining Plan have been removed. The national capacity to face the mine problem has been strengthened. There is now a professional force, duly structured, well equipped, and fully trained and capable of organizing, planning and executing operations of removal of mines and destruction of stockpiled mines. Pursuant to international standards for mine-clearance operations and according to procedures of clearance, detection and destruction of mines: All mines existing in the Southern Borderline with the Republic of Costa Rica were destroyed and their non-existence was certified. This is a mine-free zone. Nicaragua indicated in its Lima presentation that as of July 30, 2003, a total of 69.52% of the total 135,643 mines to be destroyed were removed. "As of August 31, 2003, 799 mined areas were cleared, including 274.5 km of border and 70.42% of the total 135,643 mines were destroyed."[85]

Thanks to these mine clearance activities carried out in the southern border of the country, the following achievements can be mentioned:

- Approximately 1,225,000 inhabitants have benefited;
- Possibility to carry out agricultural and cattle breeding activities by small, medium and large producers;
- Support to the sustainability of the Los Guatusos and Indio Maíz Ecological Reserves;
- Provides security for the development of citric plantations in San Pancho;
- Supports the use and sustainability of the flora and fauna of the Río San Juan riverbanks;
- Motivates the creation of tourism infrastructure at El Castillo, San Juan del Norte and the Río San Juan riverbanks;
- De-mining of approximately 177.5 kilometres of the borderline between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Republic of Honduras, located at the Department of Chinandega;
- The main bridges for reconstruction by the Government of Nicaragua, affected by Hurricane Mitch, are free of mines, as well as the areas close to their supports. The certification of mine-free area extends a number of kilometres up-stream and down-stream, as required by the Government;
- Data Level I of the International Mine Action Monitoring System (IMSMA) was expanded, while work is being done on Level 2, to provide support on the location of mine fields by municipalities. Data was entered to Level 3 (Conclusion of cleared mine fields);
- Since November 2001, the Marking Division has been marking mined fields and raising awareness among the population about the risks of accidents with mines;
- Thanks to the cooperation of the Government of Japan, sappers will continue with Phase II, for the certification and de-mining of specific targets;
- Dogs are still used for the Assurance of Internal Quality (ACI);
- The professional level of the senior staff of de-mining operations is high, as evidenced by the request of the Inter-American Defense Commission of the OAS to appoint officers of the Army of Nicaragua as supervisors of de-mining operations in South America. These officers will be sent to provide support to these countries;
- There is a national supervision capacity to strengthen and increase the work of MARMINCA;
- The departments of Chinandega, Chontales, Boaco and Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur can be declared areas where the de-mining operations have been concluded;
- Together with the de-mining operations, there have been more than 20 destructions of lethal war waste found in the territories searched, as a result of denunciations of the population. Among the artifacts found are grenades, aerial bombs, misplaced mines, rocket remains, etc;
- War remains have been cleared from the land of six former military facilities that will be handed to the society for different uses, at the security levels required.

[85] Statement to the 5MSP, 18 September 2003.

The OAS Demining Support Program in Central America has made publicity in the media through messages and ads. It has also carried out activities to raise awareness among the population in the areas of operation, taking advantage of the supervisors and the Demining Units of the Nicaraguan Army, using promotional material made to this effects with PADCA funds. There is a specific division of Population Awareness and Marking of Mined Fields.

Starting in 2003, the National Demining Commission began a process to organise the different institutions working on education to articulate efforts in a coherent way, proposing larger scope sustainable objectives through follow up and assessment of results to reduce the risk of accidents with mines, prioritizing the inhabitants of risk areas.

On the other hand, the "National Guide for the Development of Educational Material", intends to ensure that any activity carried out in this field by different organisations and cooperation entities (NGOs) interested in providing support to the humanitarian work, is carried out once the materials have been approved by the Certification Committee, created to obtain better results from the prevention messages sent out to the population.

- Attention to denunciations by the population about the existence of Mine Fields: 505
- Support to the location of mines within the field: 20 mined fields
- Support to the certification of mined fields: 133 fields
- City Halls, Health Centres and the National Statistics and Census Institute were visited to gather information from before and after the war, and to make a sample of the areas with a higher density of mines.
- Visits were done to the National Orthopedics Centre to find out about victims of mines and the injuries suffered.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
For the compliance of the national humanitarian de-mining program, it is necessary to have the economic support of the international community, in the amounts promised by governments bilaterally and the donor countries through the Organization of American States. As of 31 March 2003, there was a deficit of approximately $ 8.2 million U.S. dollars.

{ TC "**Niger**" \f C \l "1" }**Niger**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 12 September 2002, Niger indicated that the areas of Air, Manguèni and Capue Nord-Est (Tibesti) were suspected to be mined.

Location	Date of emplacement
Air	1992
Manguèni	1995
Capue Nord-Est (Tibesti)	Unknown

In its Article 7 report submitted on 31 March 2003, Niger indicated that the areas of Plateau du Djado, Plaine du Talak, Plateau du Manguéni and Aïr were mined and that 4 more areas were suspected to be mined (Plateau du Karama, Plateau du Tchigaï, Massif d' Afafi and region of Emi Fezzan).

{ TC "**Peru**" \f C \l "1" }**Peru**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports, Peru reported a number of mined areas located in the surrounding of public infrastructure and high voltage towers. The mines are all CICITEC AP mines.

Location	Quantity 2000 report	Quantity 2001 report	Quantity 2002 report	Quantity 2003 report	Emplacement Date
El Callao	927	927	927	927	1993
Puno	2,890	2,890	2,906	2,906	1996
Cajamarca	2,897	2,897	2,889	2,889	1994
Lima	3,172	3,172	3,189	3,189	1996
At a stone bridge, Lima	5,551				
Subtotal	**15,437**	**9,886**	**9,911**	**9,911**	
178 high voltage towers belonging to EDEGELl S.A.	9,149				Nov 1989-Jun 1993

1,842 high voltage towers property of the company ETECEN	62,560				
1,663 high voltage lines in Lima, Junin Huancavelica and Ica		54,579	54,343		Nov 1989-Jun 1993
1,655 high voltage lines in Lima, Junin Huancavelica and Ica				41,799	Nov 1989-Jun 1993
Subtotal	**71,709**	**54,579**	**54,343**	**41,799**	
Total	87,146	64,465	64,254	51,710	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 May 2002, Peru listed areas in the departments of Tumbes, Piura, Amazonas and Loreto where the existence of mines and UXO is suspected, given the accidents that have taken place. The report contains a list of 19 areas located at the Peru-Ecuador border. It is likely that the mines were laid in 1995. The exact quantity is unknown but previous Article 7 reports submitted by Peru indicated an estimate of 120,000 mines. Peru also indicated that it did not place these mines before during or after the Cenepa conflict

Plans to address the problem of mined areas[86]
On 13 December 2002, the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) was set up to eliminate landmines from Peru, to increase prevention campaigns, to draw attention to mine victims and their socio-economic reintegration and to make use of international cooperation to finance programmes and projects.

Main National demining objectives for 2004:
1. Carry on with the demining of the network of electric transmission
2. Complete humanitarian demining in the departments of Piura and Tumbes
3. Level I and Level II Survey in the Cordillera del Condór

On 21 April 2003, CONTRAMINAS launched a mine awareness programme – Sierra Central 2003 – in the departments of Lima, Junín and Huancavelica.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Peru provided in its first two Article 7 reports a list of demining projects, some of them completed, some currently underway and some others in the planning stage, still requiring international funds and technical assistance.

Projects completed:
- Project to de-mine and destroy the AP mines located in the surroundings of the border between Peru and Ecuador, implemented between January and May 1999.
- Mine clearance project and destruction of mines removed from the road that joins the Peru-Ecuador borderline with the area of Tiwinza, implemented between October 1999 and March 2000.
- De-mining programs and destruction of mines removed from around the 178 high voltage towers and areas of public infrastructure, which were carried out by the National Police between April 2000 and March 2001.

In its Article 7 reports submitted on 16 May 2002 and April 2003, Peru reported on programmes for the destruction of mined areas near the high voltage towers of the company ETECEN S.A. and the programs for the destruction of AP mines in the borderline Peru – Ecuador for the period 2002-2010.

Locations of the programmes:
- In areas of high voltage towers, in areas duly marked pursuant to the topographic record in: Lima, Junin, Ica and Huancavelica.
- In areas of public infrastructure works: Lima, Callao, Puno and Cajamarca.
- In the borderline Peru-Ecuador: international bridge, take la Palma, Papayal, Los Limos, Quebrada Seca, Matapalo, Cazaderos, Los Hornos, Playa Norte, La Tina, Chinchipe, Achuime-Comainas, Cenepa, Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Curaray , Napo y Auarico.

In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 14 May 2003, Peru indicated that the AP mines laid in the vicinity of the high voltage towers will be removed by the first trimester of 2004. The border with

[86] Source of information: presentation delivered at the Americas Regional Mine Action Seminar, Lima 14-15 August 2003.

Ecuador, corresponding to the departments of Tumbes and Piura, will officially be declared free of AP mines in Bangkok, at the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 2 May 2000, Peru reported the destruction of 32,373 mines.

Type	Quantity	Additional information
APMGP	6,084	Mines removed from around the high voltage towers by the Navy and the Army of Peru
CICITEC and DEXA	6,181	Mines removed from around the high voltage towers by the National Police.
MGP AP MINES	18,706	Mines destroyed in the mine clearance activities at public service infrastructure in Ventanilla, Lima.
TAB1 , M-409 AND M-18-A-1 AP MINES	439	Mines destroyed by the Army of Peru, during the de-mining related to the marking of the border Peru-Ecuador.
TAB1 , M-409 AND M-18-A-1 AP MINES	963	Mines destroyed by the Army of Peru during the de-mining of the road that joins the border Peru-Ecuador with the Area of Tiwinza.
Total	32,373	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 May 2001, Peru reported the destruction of 14,437 mines.

Type	Quantity	Additional information
MGP AP MINES	5,551	Destruction of mines removed around public infrastructure in Lima
CICITEC AND DEXA	9,186	Destruction of mines removed around 178 high voltage towers by the national police.
Total	14,737	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 May 2002, Peru reported the destruction of 322,892 mines.

Type	Quantity	Additional information
DEXA/CICITEC MINE (INF. PNP.)	236	Partial mine clearance operations in high voltage towers on the electric power transmission lines of the company ETECEN S.A., at the request of said company, for maintenance reasons
Total	**236**	

In its Article 7 report submitted in April 2003, Peru reported the destruction of 12,544 mines.

Type	Quantity	Additional information
DEXA/CICITEC MINE (INF. PNP.)	12,544	Partial or total mine clearance operations on the electric power transmission lines of the company ETECEN S.A.
Total	12,544	

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans

Planned projects requiring international funds and technical assistance:

- Mine clearance project at the Zarumilla International Canal and its intake in the Peru-Ecuador border.
- Mine clearance project in the Cenepa zone with partial assistance from the OAS.
- Mine clearance project on the road Río Santiago in the Department of Amazonas. Possible with partial assistance from the Organisation of American States.
- De-mining programs around 1663 electric power high voltage towers in Lima, Huancayo, Ica and Huancavelica.
- Mine clearance program at the medium and long term in other areas on the northern area where the existence of mines is suspected.

{ TC "**Rwanda**" \f C \l "1" }**Rwanda**

Problems related to mined areas

In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 September 2001, Rwanda indicated that more than 35 areas have been identified as mined or suspected to be mined, of which 20 areas have been cleared. Most of them are smaller than 5 hectares. An estimated 200,000 landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) are scattered through Rwanda. Currently there is no information available with regards to the type and the quantity of landmines per mined area.

Location	Mine Type	Date of emplacement
Umutara Province (North East)	Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994

Byumba Province (North)	Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994
Kigali Rural Province (Central)	Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994
Kigali Urban Province (Central)	Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994
Gisenyi Province (North-West)	Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994
Ruhengeri Province(North-West)	Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994
Gitarama Province (Central)	Scattered mines	1990-1994

In its Article 7 report submitted on 22 April 2003, Rwanda indicated that of the 12 provinces, 4 (Byumba Province (north), Kigali rural (central), Gisenyi Province (North-West), Ruhengeri Province (North-West)) report a threat of minefields according to the first surveys ever conducted in Rwanda. Apart from the provinces of Ruhengeri and Gisenyi in which mines were posed during 1997-1998, the date of emplacement for other provinces is between 1990 and 1994.

There are 18 known minefields remaining in Rwanda. The threat of mines is generally contained to the North and Central regions. A vast majority of minefields are farming fields that are not being cultivated and the Volcanoes' National Park where mines were planted in thick forests, difficult for demining activities. The UXO problem is more widespread than the minefields. According to the recently conducted Level 1 Impact Survey (from October 2002 to January 2003), 46 percent of the total minefields in Rwanda have been cleared. It should be noted that the remaining 54 percent are located in complicated terrain needing significant means and expertise.

The recorded anti-personnel mines victims were 703 at the end of 2002."[87]

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In 1995 Rwanda, with the assistance of the USA, created a National Demining Office to address issues related to AP mines. This office coordinates all demining activities, proposes policy and strategies on mine-related issues to the government, maintains a national database and provides information for mine action activities and finally develops and supervises a sustainable, comprehensive and integrated mine action plan for Rwanda.

Currently under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence, the National Demining Office carries out demining operations as per international mine action standards. Mined areas are clearly defined and all personnel are made aware of the marking procedures. Mine awareness campaigns are conducted by regularly broadcasting over the radio, television, publications in newspapers, lectures and distribution of education materials. All minefields marking stakes are to be painted red tapped stakes on the danger side. All minefields marking stakes are to be connected with either marking tapes or strings. All access routes and clearance lanes are carefully checked using mine detectors. The minefield control point (MCP) will be not closer than 100 metres from a known or suspected mined area.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 September 2001, Rwanda reported that mines found during demining operations are destroyed in situ in accordance with National De-mining Standards and UN Humanitarian demining standards. From 1995 to date, 70% of the mined areas were completely cleared according to the recently completed Landmine Impact Survey. In fact a total of 1220 mines and about 28,000 UXO were cleared within that period of time. In its Article 7 report submitted on 22 April 2003, Rwanda reported 1220 mines and 29,011 UXO cleared between September 1995 to March 2003. The Rwandan National Demining Office, through its programmes, has enabled more than 600,000 people to return to their homes. Mine awareness campaigns have been carried out. Today the rural communities already know more about AP mines, their dangers and measures to be taken in order to avoid accidents and this has resulted in a decrease of the casualty rate up to 80%.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
"The Rwandan National Demining Office requires additional resources to clear the remaining 18 minefields on a total area of 974,673 m2. Up to now, the office has been using manual demining but taking into consideration the size of the remaining minefields, mechanical clearance devices should be considered. There is a need for international assistance in demining activities in order to have a mine free nation as soon as possible."[88]

{ TC "**Senegal**" \f C \l "1" }**Senegal**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports submitted on 1 September 1999, 27 March 2001 and 6 May 2003, Senegal reported an undetermined quantity of mined areas in the Ziguinchor and Oussouye districts (in the Ziguinchor region). Mines

[87] Statement to the SCVA, 4 February 2003.
[88] Article 7 report, 22 April 2003.

were laid randomly by the MDFC rebels (Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance). The presence of mines is also suspected in the Bignona district (Ziguinchor region) and in the Kolda region.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 22 April 2002, Senegal provided information on types of mines found in the Ziguinchor and Oussouye districts (in the Ziguinchor region). They included EXPAL (Portuguese), PMN, TM46, PRB ENCRIER (Russian) and K 35 BG (French). Senegal reported that the Army recorded 133 anti-personnel mines, 47 anti-tank mines, 3 mines of other types and 14 explosives, and, that 89 anti-personnel mines, 59 anti-tank mines, 1 mine of other type and 4 explosives were activated by their victims.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 27 March 2001, Senegal provided a "memento" outlining the problems caused by landmines in Senegal and suggesting measures to be taken to address these problems. The problem of anti-personnel mines in Ziguinchor and Kolda is one of the main concerns of the government of Senegal. The government intends to do everything it can to address this problem and make of Senegal a peaceful country favourable to development. To this end two projects are currently ongoing: demining of the mined areas and assistance to mine victims.

1. Demining (Specificity of demining in Casamance): In general, demining activities should be carried out locally on areas of production, around the villages victims of violence and on the southern road that passes through Casamance from West to East. According to Handicap International, roads and tracks of Nyassia and Diattacounda are the most contaminated areas. The town of Ziguinchor had 112 victims in 1999, accounting for 18,85% of victims treated by the NGO. Because of the chaotic and non conventional use of mines, the implementation phase of demining activities would be based on demining teams allocated to operational areas with significant reserve teams at headquarter level for military zones 5 and 6.

Possible actions include a population awareness campaign and collection of information. This phase will allow to better inform people on the dangers of mines and will make the mined areas' identification and marking techniques more accessible to populations. In practice, this phase could be implemented for the regions of Ziguinchor and Kolda. Local languages would be used for communication to reach the maximum number of people. This phase could be preceded by a seminar/workshop getting together actors, local representatives and administrative authorities.

2. Training of teams and acquisition of equipment: Training courses would be given to around 20 teams, representing 120 men. Emphasis would be placed on new detection techniques, and new demining and destruction techniques. With regards to specific demining equipment, protection of staff and reliability of detection machines will have to be taken into consideration.

The following material would be required to start with:

- 20 mine detectors
- 10 GPS
- 10 portable computers with software
- 20 sets of surveys, markings and destruction
- 1000 kg of explosives
- 120 matra-mines soles and 120 demining helmets with eye protection
- 120 "hot country" demining uniform without sleeves

3. Reconstruction of commercial roads and tracks: The reestablishment of road infrastructure will have to be conducted parallel to demining operations and will therefore contribute to guaranteeing the free movement of persons and goods.

At the 5MSP, Senegal indicated that a National Demining Centre would soon be established. Its main function will be to train civil technicians in humanitarian demining techniques and to complete the training of military engineering corps experts to supervise the technicians.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 1999, Senegal reported that destruction is carried out manually by the Armed Forces of Senegal. Mined areas have been marked.

{ TC "Serbia and Montenegro" \f C \l "1" }Serbia and Montenegro[89]

Problems related to mined areas
Demining of the border areas with neighbouring countries has been almost finalised. However the most mine-affected area in the vicinity of Jamena village on the border of Serbia and Montenegro with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia still has to be cleared.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Serbia and Montenegro is counting on substantial international assistance to clear about 39 million m2 of territory contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance.

{ TC "Sierra Leone" \f C \l "1" }Sierra Leone

Problems related to mined areas
While an initial Article 7 report has not yet been made available, according to the ICBL Sierra Leone is mine-affected.

{ TC "Sudan" \f C \l "1" }Sudan

Problems related to mined areas
In a statement to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 30 May 2002, Sudan indicated that the rebels were still using anti-personnel landmines in many parts of southern Sudan. It added that several incidents had occurred recently in Raja and Ganmet near Wau of Western Bahr El Gazal State resulting in the killing of 30 civilians on 2 May 2002.
In eastern Sudan, the opposition, based in a neighbouring country, also uses antipersonnel mines with devastating effects on the civilians and their livestock.

"Sudan statistics indicate almost 70,000 victims, half of them approximately are survivors who need rehabilitation and assistance. (…) It is to be noted that there are almost 4 million IDPs and half a million refugees who will be returning to their homeland which is highly infected with mines."[90]

"Sudan remains among the most severely affected countries by mines. The long conflict has resulted in the planting, mostly indiscriminately of a high quantity of landmines, estimated between 500,000 to 2 millions, mostly in arable land and in areas that are vital for the living of the civil population.[91]

{ TC "Suriname" \f C \l "1" }Suriname

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 2003, Suriname reported one mined area. Suriname noted that safe demining is hampered by weed and bamboo covering the mined area.

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement
District of Commewijne at Stolkertsijver, approximately 30 miles from the capital Paramaribo. The mined area comprise of approximately 75×30 metres	Blast mine M1969	13	Placed during an internal conflict 25/02/87

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 2003, Suriname reported that it is now in the process of preparing a programme for clearing its mined area.

{ TC "Swaziland" \f C \l "1" }Swaziland

Problems related to mined areas

[89] Source of information: statement to the 5MSP, 18 September 2003.
[90] Statement to the 5MSP, 18 September 2003.
[91] Statement to the 5MSP, 17 September 2003.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 February 2000, Swaziland attached a map showing the location of mined areas along the Swaziland-Mozambique borderline. The mines in Swaziland were laid during the Mozambique civil war.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 February 2000, Swaziland reported that 40 Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force Demining Instructors were trained by American soldiers from August to October 1999. At the end of that course they went to the suspected mine area to mark it, warning members of the public about the danger zone. A refresher course was to be held from 1 February 2000. Around 40 to 60 personnel will then be trained by the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force Instructors. Demining was expected to commence in April 2000.

{ TC "**Tajikistan**" \f C \l "1" }**Tajikistan**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 3 February 2003, Tajikistan provided information on areas containing mines. The number of mines is unknown for most locations. The mines are of type PMN, POMZ-2, MON-100, 50 and 200, PMN-2, PFM-1, OZM-72, ML-7.

Location	Quantity	Additional information
Tavildara Region (21 minefields)	389	These minefields were laid mostly in 1993-97, with technical records filed at the Engineer Troops Directorate of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan.
Rushan Region, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) (6 minefields)	unknown	These minefields were laid for protecting the state border for the purpose of preventing bandit formations from making incursions into the territory of the republic. To obtain complete information regarding exact minefield locations and the quantity and types of mines emplaced there, intergovernmental talks on transferring the technical records (logs) for these minefields to the Tajik side are currently underway with the countries involved in this issue.
Vanch Region, GBAO (7 minefields)	unknown	
Darvoz Region, GBAO (8 minefields)	unknown	
Asht Region, Sugd Oblast (11 minefields)	unknown	These minefields were laid in 1999-2000 by an adjacent country for the purpose of protecting its state borders. They are neither marked nor protected. To collect information about their exact location and perimeter marking, the minefield data should be reviewed in co-operation with the adjacent country in question. More detailed information may be obtained from the Engineer Troops Directorate of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan.
Kanibadam and Isfara Regions, Sugd Oblast (10 minefields)	Unknown	
Shakhristan Region, Sugd Oblast (5 minefields)	Unknown	

Tajikistan also reported the following areas suspected to be mined.

Location	Quantity	Emplacement date
Tavildara Region (14 minefields)	Unknown	1994-1996
Regions subordinated to the Central Gov.t. (9 minefields)	Unknown	2000

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Some projects related to the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas were partially carried out in Tavildara Region and adjacent territories and the border areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast but

were terminated for lack of financial and material resources. Anti-personnel mines detected in the process of de-mining were destroyed mainly on site and in storage facilities using a detonation method. If the issue of allocating financial and material resources is resolved in a positive manner, the work of detecting and destroying APMs in mined areas will resume within the framework of the State Mine-Clearance Programme in the indicated zones according to the following schedule:

- Zone 1 (Tavildara Region and adjacent territories) from 05.2003 to 09.2004
- Zone 2 (Border areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast) from 05.2005 to 09.2007
- Zone 3 (Border areas of the Khatlon Oblast and centrally subordinated regions) from 05.2008 to 09.2009
- Zone 4 (Border areas of the Sugd Oblast) from 05.2010 to 09.2010

The above-mentioned minefields were mainly laid on the territory of the republic in the 1993-97 period. Prior to 1997, the only minefields that were marked and fenced off were those located in Zone 2 in the border areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. They are perimeter-marked with hazard signs and appropriate markers. Some of these minefields located near populated areas (particularly in the Rushan and the Vanch regions) are surrounded with barbed wire and subject to monitoring by the appropriate services. The greatest danger, however, is presented by the minefields deployed in Zone 1. They are neither fenced off, nor monitored effectively, which results in frequent human and animal casualties. The main problem is a lack of financial and material resources for making large quantities of signs and perimeter markers, and for monitoring these minefields.

Nevertheless, to provide immediate and effective warning of the presence of anti-personnel mines to the civilian population and to prevent a mine hazard, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, in co-operation with the Ministry for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan, have developed and implemented the mine hazard prevention project, whose main goals are as follows:

- population survey on mine awareness;
- public education;
- community volunteer training in mine awareness;
- publication of mine awareness posters and pamphlets for the population in Russian, Tajik and Uzbek;
- organisation of seminars for the representatives of local executive authorities (*khukumats*), the Ministry for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, military commissariats and border-area military units;
- preparation of a mine awareness seminar;
- preparation of mobile mock-ups for the seminars;
- collaboration with government agencies regarding mine awareness.

The implementation of this project is already underway and will be completed within 24 months (by the end of 2003). For more detail see the printed text of the project and the reports for 2002, prepared by the co-ordinator of the mine awareness education programme.

In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 14 May 2003, Tajikistan indicated that the United Nations Development Program decided to support financially a special government structure of Tajikistan, which would deal with the management of mine issues. It is supposed to support 2-3 employees, office equipment, transportation and other administrative expenses. Financial assistance is initially planned for 1 year and could possibly be extended until a final solution for the mine issue is found. The Government of Tajikistan supported this decision and UNDP already sent its representative, Mr. Peter Isaacs, to Tajikistan to assist national bodies in the realisation of the project.
The OSCE Centre in Tajikistan is planning to provide 200,000 euros to assist Tajikistan in de-mining in 2003. The European Union within the frameworks of Mine Action Strategy in 2002-2004 provided 700,000 euros for Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, but this will start only in 2004.

On 16 September 2003 at the 5MSP, Tajikistan indicated that on 20 June 2003 an agreement was signed in Dushanbe between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the UNDP to implement a project named "Support for the efforts of the Republic of Tajikistan to deal with the problem of mines". Under this project a national organization has been set up in Tajikistan known as the Tajik Centre for Mine-Clearing Issues. The project is being implemented with financial support from the Government of Great Britain, which has pledged to 250, 000 US dollars to be provided over the next ten months. Experience has shown the need for keeping the Centre going, but naturally this will take money. The Centre is accountable to the Tajikistan Government's Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law, which is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, and is responsible dealing with questions relating to mines on behalf of the government and implementing the policies and decisions of the aforesaid Committee relating to mines. An important task of the

Centre will be to ensure that the country is demined. The Centre will have a large role in fulfilling the international obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan under the Ottawa Convention.

On 20 June 2003, an agreement was signed between the Government of Tajikistan and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) on cooperation in demining. Under the agreement the FSD is called upon to engage in mine survey and clearance activities in Tajikistan on the instructions of the Tajik authorities.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

Tajikistan has reported the destruction of 2,576 mines, of which 2,088 were destroyed in 1998 and 488 in 2001.

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Pressure-activated blast mine, PMN-2 Scatterable blast mine, PFM-1 Bounding fragmentation obstacle mine, OZM-72 Booby-trap mine, ML-7 Landmine made of a 122-mm artillery charge	2 553 4 5 1	28.05.1998 – 19.06.1998 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance, using a detonation method. The destruction was organised by Colonel A. N. Sattorov, Chief of the De-mining Unit of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan. 1:100,000 map, 1985 edition. Co-ordinates: Kulyab – Kalaykhumb Road Section: Shagon (0208) – Yokhchipun (0714) j-42-69
The following types of anti-personnel mines: PFM-1, PMN-2, OZM-72, POM-2, MON-50	1523	25.05.1998 – 19.06.1998 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance, using a detonation method. The destruction was organised by the Chief of the Engineer Service of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Tajikistan. 1:100,000 map, 1985 edition. Co-ordinates: Kulyab – Kalaykhumb Road Section: Shagon (0208) – Yokhchipun (0714) j-42-69
Scatterable blast mine, PFM-1 Bounding fragmentation obstacle mine, OZM-72 Pressure-activated blast mine, PMN-2 Booby-trap mine, ML-7 Landmine made of an antitank mine (A/TK1R3MK1)	162 3 6 7 1	15.05.2001 – 26.06.2001 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance, using a detonation method. The destruction was organised by Colonel A. N. Sattorov, Chief of the De-mining Unit of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan. 1:100,000 map, 1985 edition. Co-ordinates: Pshikharv (road) (5092) j-42-69
Pressure-activated blast mine, PMN-2 Directional fragmentation mine, MON-50 Booby-trap mine ML-7 Scatterable blast mine, PFM-1 "Other explosive device"	16 1 8 139 1	15.05.2001 – 26.06.2001 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance, using a detonation method. The destruction was organised by Colonel A. N. Sattorov, Chief of the De-mining Unit of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan. 1:100,000 map, 1985 edition. Co-ordinates: Vanch Region, the Asphalt Factory and the "Shanbe" lands (4908) j-42-71
Bounding fragmentation obstacle mine, OZM-72 Pressure-activated blast mine, PMN-2 Booby-trap mine ML-7 Scatterable blast mine, PFM-1 "Other explosive device"	6 5 5 127 1	15.05.2001 – 26.06.2001 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance, using a detonation method. The destruction was organised by Colonel A. N. Sattorov, Chief of the De-mining Unit of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan. 1:100,000 map, 1985 edition. Co-ordinates: Road to Shpad (2204) j-42-71
TOTAL	**2576**	

In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance (February 5, 2003), the representative of Tajikistan reported that from 1997 to 2002, subdivisions of engineering troops of Tajikistan neutralised and destroyed more than 3,000 pieces of mines and highly explosive materials, cleared and transferred for use more than 110 acres of land and 56 kilometres of roads.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Tajik engineering troops involved in demining are in need of appropriate financing and acquisition of modern equipment. Tajikistan also needs training specialist in this sphere.[92] Some projects related to the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in Tavildara Region and adjacent territories and the border areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast were terminated for lack of financial and material resources in the Republic of Tajikistan for continuing this work. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is seeking additional funding and trying to attract international investors to the implementation of the programme for APM destruction in mined areas.

{ TC "**Thailand**" \f C \l "1" }**Thailand**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 November 1999, Thailand provided a detailed list of its mined areas. Some areas were reported as heavily mined but no information was provided as to which types and what quantities of mines.

Mine Type	Number of mines
PMN	3
Unspecified	5
MK2	1
PMN-2	21
Type 59	154
M14	79
M18A1	8
Type 69	17
Booby traps	-

In its Article 7 report submitted on 2 May 2000, Thailand reported two more locations that contained mined areas and locations suspected to contain booby traps.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 17 April 2001, Thailand provided some data from the Thailand Landmine Impact Survey. 7 different Provinces and 24 districts appeared to contain mined areas.

Location (Province)	Mined area (km2)
Burinam	37,532
Chanthaburi	96,458.282
Sa Kaeo	52,603.614
Si Saket	541,777.106
Surin	260,415.514
Trad	312,811.717
Ubon Ratchthani	510,092.126

In its Article 7 reports submitted on 30 April 2002 and on 29 April 2003, Thailand included a table summarizing the findings of the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), which was completed on 31 May 2001. This table shows the number of mine-affected provinces, communities and populations, the number of mine victims, the number of mined areas and their size. The mine-affected provinces are located at the country's borders with Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia and Myanmar. 934 mined areas, representing a surface of 2,556.7 km2 are affecting the lives of 531 communities and 504,303 people in Thailand. 3,469 victims have been recorded, including 346 recently. In terms of the impact that landmines have had on communities' lives, it was noted that the presence of mined areas has had a high impact on 69 communities, a medium impact on 233 communities and a low impact on 229 communities. Thailand also included a map showing that the high impact minefields were mainly located in the provinces bordering Cambodia.

[92] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.

Further information on Thailand's plans has been made available by the Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC), which was established by the National Mine Action Committee on 18 January 1999 as the central coordination agency for all landmine issues and operations in Thailand. TMAC has reported that it has established a national coordination centre, supported by three training centres, and that it was planned that 7 Humanitarian Mine Action Units (HMAU) of 99 persons would be designated to mine contaminated areas. HMAUs deploy mine awareness teams, mine detection dog teams, manual demining teams and mechanical assistance.[93]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 29 April, Thailand indicated that it has taken measures of "Mine Awareness" as an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all mined areas identified or suspected according to the Level I Impact Survey conducted by NPA. In 2002 TMAC and HMAUs coordinated with concerned organizations to post warning signs of risk areas and increase the understanding on Mine Awareness with people in target communities.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

In its Article 7 report submitted on 17 April 2001, it was reported that the 1st and the 2nd Humanitarian Mine Action Units (HMAU) conducted demining operations and destroyed 1,909 mines, of which 1,829 UXO and 80 Type 69 mines.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2002, it was reported that the 1st and the 2nd Humanitarian Mine Action Units (HMAU) carried on with demining operations and destroyed a total of 628 mines.

Mine Type	Number destroyed
Type 69	248
Type 72	75
Nr 409	5
PMN	6
POMZ	1
M.4	1
M6 A2	2
M14	4
TM.57	2
UXO	284
Total	**628**

In its Article 7 report submitted on 29 April 2003, Thailand reported the destruction of 150 AP mines and 189 UXO.

The Thailand Mine Action Centre has reported the following results:[94]

	FY 2000	FY 2001
Cleared Areas	9,541 m2	4,596,362 m2
AP mines	38	269
AT mines		5
Mines unspecified		934
UXO	36	22,130
Mine awareness: villages reached		90
Mine awareness: people reached		69,306

In its statement to the 5MSP on 15 September 2003, Thailand indicated that although strenuous efforts were being made with regard to mine clearance, to date, despite all efforts, TMAC managed to clear only 0.03.% of the mined area. TMAC has been able to set up 4 Humanitarian Mine Action Units to conduct mine action along the Thailand-Cambodian border, identified as the most affected.

Summary of mine action operations of HMAUs[95]:

	As of May	As of Dec	As of March 2003	As of June

[93] *HDO Thailand*, published by the Thailand Mine Action Centre (undated).
[94] *HDO Thailand*, published by the Thailand Mine Action Centre (undated).
[95] Source: TMAC website, accessed 23 January 2004.

	2002	2002		2003
Cleared areas (m2)	217,095	451,326	508,875	597,897
APMs detected	489	621	643	649

{ TC "**Tunisia**" \f C \l "1" }**Tunisia**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports submitted on 9 July 2000, 7 May 2003 and on 8 September 2003, Tunisia included information on 9 mined areas containing 3,526 anti-personnel mines and 1,530 anti-tank mines, of which some remain undetectable. It was noted that all minefields in Tunisia contain a combination of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines. Mechanical demining vehicles will have to be used to be able to destroy the two types of mines together.

Location	Number of mines		Date of emplacement
	AP	AT	
RAS JEDIR	1,327	368	8 May 1976
M'GUISEM	726	318	27 May 1976
BIR ZAR	173	81	1976
M'CHIGUIG 76	178	15	19 June 1976
M'CHIGUIG 80	315		28 February 1980
BORJ EL-KHADHRA	132	154	11 July 1976
BORJ EL-KHADHRA – A	182	102	23 February 1980
BORJ EL-KHADHRA – B	238	238	24 February 1980
BORJ EL-KHADHRA – C	255	254	26 February 1980
Total	3,526	1,530	

In its Article 7 reports submitted on 4 October 2002, 7 May 2003 and on 8 September 2003, Tunisia provided information on areas suspected to be mined.

Location	Mine Type	Quantity	Emplacement Date	Additional information
Mainly: - in the south (region of Mareth and Matmata and El hamma) - in the centre (region of Kasserine and Faïedh) -in the north (le cap-bon and the region in the north-west of the country)	Unknown	Unknown	During the Tunisian Campaign (1942-1943)	Anti-personnel, anti-tank mines and unexploded ordnance from WWII

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Tunisia requested some assistance for its demining activities. A mission to assess the situation was organised in January 2003 for UNMAS and UNDP. The Mines Advisory Group carried out a similar mission in December 2002.[96] Tunisia has also indicated that it does not have the equipment and the knowledge to proceed with mechanical demining.[97]

{ TC "**Turkey**" \f C \l "1" }**Turkey**[98]

Problems related to mined areas
In Turkey 900,094 antipersonnel landmines have been laid to prevent illegal border crossings. Between 1957-1959, 615,419 of those mines were placed along the Syrian border alone. In addition to those mines, 39,569 mines were also used around the security installations for safety reasons in Eastern South Eastern Turkey between 1989-1992. These mined areas were marked in accordance with the international norms and they are fenced.

[96] Statement made during the 5 February 2003 meeting of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies.
[97] Statement made during the 5 February 2003 meeting of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies.
[98] Source: statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 14 May 2003.

Turkey also reported that there has not been any mine laying activity either at the borders or around the security installations by the Turkish Armed Forces since 1992.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Turkey started a comprehensive mine clearance activity in 1998, unilaterally. Firstly, the use of mines was banned; "Mine Clearance and Coordination Centers", "Mine Clearance Teams" and a Working Group to study mine clearance and detection methods were established and a program on mine clearance activities was prepared in line with these efforts.

"Turkey has engaged in certain initiatives that are aimed at demining common border areas with neighbouring states. (…) In this respect Turkey offered Greece, Georgia and Azerbaijan to conclude bilateral agreement which would free the common border areas from anti-personnel mines. (…) Some mine clearing activity is ongoing around the Armenian border of Turkey. In this region, so far 37,234 m2 of mined areas have been cleared. During these operations a total of 12,774 mines were cleared."[99]

By the end of 2002, 13,945 APLMs were cleared. For the same period an area of 37,234 m2 was cleared from APLMs. Mine clearance operations are on going without interruption.

The removal of all mines at the Syrian border was planned and this plan was initiated in 2001. Following the completion of preparatory work related to this project, the clearance of 615,419 mines will start, and the cleared area of 306 millions m2 will be gained for agricultural use. Following the clearance at the Syrian border mine clearance at other border areas will be carried out according to plans, which are in the preparatory state.

{ TC "**Uganda**" \f C \l "1" }**Uganda**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 24 May 2002, Uganda reported that there were mined areas in the northern and western part of its territory and that no survey had been carried out to map the exact locations. No further information was provided by Uganda in its Article 7 report submitted on 24 July 2003.

{ TC "**United Kingdom**" \f C \l "1" }**United Kingdom**[100]

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports the United Kingdom reported that the Falklands / Malvinas contained an unknown number of mines remaining from the 1982 conflict between the United Kingdom and Argentina: "The Ministry of Defence estimates that around 16,600 mines remain in the Falklands Islands. MOD estimate that 18,000 mines of all types were laid, including 14,000 anti-personnel mines. There was some clearance of antipersonnel mines immediately after the conflict, lifting about 1,400 mines, but this was stopped after several injuries to those involved. The remaining 101 minefields are marked and fenced, and are therefore not an immediate hazard. The garrison conducts a public campaign to warn of the dangers. They make regular patrols and destroy mines that become exposed on the surface of the ground."

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
The UK government has a responsibility under the Ottawa Convention to clear all anti-personnel mines from areas under UK jurisdiction by 2009, unless a good reason can be shown why the mines should not be cleared. In the UK's case, this applies to the Falkland Islands. The technical difficulties in the Falklands are enormous, because of the nature of the terrain and soil and of the mines. The UK and Argentine Governments have agreed to work together to evaluate the feasibility and cost of clearing landmines still present in the islands.

In October 2001 a Memorandum of Understanding was agreed between the UK and Argentine Governments to enable a feasibility study into demining the Falklands to be carried out. The study should establish whether the mines can, in practice, be removed effectively and safely. The Memorandum of Understanding established that the study would be carried out by both governments by means of a Joint Working Party. The first Joint Working Party meeting was held in Buenos Aires on 3-4 December 2001. Two project managers were appointed. A British-appointed project manager to oversee the technical work on the ground, and an Argentine project manager to be responsible for monitoring project finances. It is envisaged that the study will be carried out in three phases: a preliminary study, a main study, and a final report. The overall study should take approximately 18 months to

[99] Statement to the 5MSP, 17 September 2003.
[100] Source of information: Article 7 reports submitted by the United Kingdom and statement to the SCMC, 28 May 2002.

complete. Discussions are currently under way with the Argentine Government on details of the nature, scope and timing of the preliminary phase of the study."[101]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, the United Kingdom indicated that it continues to work towards a UK-led study to be funded by the Argentinian Government, into the feasibility of mine clearance options in the Falklands.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003 reported that a total of 149 mines were destroyed in the Falklands Islands for the period 1997-2001.

{ TC "**Venezuela**" \f C \l "1" }**Venezuela**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 September 2002 and 1 May 2003, Venezuela indicated that 13 areas were contaminated by mines.

Location	Type	Quantity 2002 report	Quantity 2003 report	Emplacement date	Additional info.
Guafitas	A/P SB-33	58	20	May 1998	3 areas
Isla Vapor	A/P PMA-3	43	43	March 1996	1 area
Pnrai	A/P PMA-3	77	77	May 1995	1 area
Atabapo	A/P PMA-3	299	299	April 1995	3 areas
Puerto Paez	A/P PMA-3	281	281	April 1995	2 areas
Cararabo	A/P PMA-3	316	316	April 1995	3 areas

In a presentation to the Americas Regional Seminar on Mine Action in Lima in August 2003, Venezuela indicated that demining was made difficult by a series of factors: location of the minefields, availability of resources, the lack of protective equipment for deminers, meteorological conditions.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 May 2003, Venezuela indicated that it has begun a mined areas destruction program, to be initiated in February 2002, however, this program could be extended until the end of the period accorded by the Convention.

In its Lima presentation, Venezuela indicated that between August and December 2003, the minefields in Guafitas, Puero Paez, Cararabo, Isla Vapor and Atabapo would be inspected and that training would take place.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Venezuela requires support in various areas: medical, communications, protective equipment and financial resources.

{ TC "**Yemen**" \f C \l "1" }**Yemen**

Problems related to mined areas
When Yemen submitted its initial Article 7 report on 30 November 1999, 890 mine-affected localities had been identified throughout the country and a Level 1 Survey was being carried out to confirm the type and number of all known minefields and also identify more areas suspected to be mined.

Province	Number of mine-affected localities
Abian	92
Aden	22
Al-Baidha	103
Al-Dhaale'	134
Al-Jawf	15
Al Mahra	9

[101] Statement to the SCMC, 28 May 2002.

Dhamar	35
Hadhramout	31
Ibb	157
Lahej	128
Saa'da	15
Sana'a	90
Shabwa	16
Taiz	43
Total	**890**

The Article 7 report submitted on 14 November 2000 indicated a greater number of mined areas and provided more details about them.

Province	Pop'tion	Commun-ities	Number of mined areas	Surface (square kilometres)	Number of victims killed		Number of victims injured	
					Recent	Less recent	Recent	Less recent
Abian	31,552	19	34	84,429.745	8	76	4	39
Aden	49,690	20	34	61,930	3	46	1	45
Al-Baidha	125,118	54	105	15,414.95	5	344	29	265
Al-Dhaale'	118,981	81	147	66,475.859	20	234	39	223
Al Hohaida	700	1	1	1	0	3	0	2
Al-Jawf	15,960	20	63	17,576.9	1	92	1	72
Al Mahra	911	3	10	78.64	0	10	0	8
Amran	47,550	6	12	1,240.524	0	38	0	25
Dhamar	3,890	16	23	1,401.55	8	102	1	63
Hadhramout	32,552	32	58	391,616.64	0	102	1	58
Hajja	10,455	11	19	104.6	2	32	2	56
Ibb	73,922	95	165	74,760.865	3	470	11	406
Lahej	104,158	52	79	90,356.118	0	48	15	96
Mareb	20,437	23	36	13,124.65	0	213	1	262
Saa'da	27,545	23	50	764.325	0	64	7	77
Sana'a	109,540	47	114	7,321.165	4	334	4	307
Shabwa	8,030	9	13	93,225.24	0	20	3	9
Taiz	46,808	80	115	2,904.11	3	275	2	210
Total	**827,799**	**592**	**1078**	**922,726.881**	**57**	**2503**	**121**	**2223**

In its Article 7 report submitted on 8 September 2001, Yemen did not provide further information concerning its mined areas but attached 3 maps showing the mine-affected communities by age of conflict, the impact of landmine contamination and the communities visited during the Landmine Impact Survey. Yemen reported that the Level 1 survey had not identified more areas suspected to contain mines. The survey provided detailed factual information concerning the location of mine-affected areas, and, more importantly, the impact of landmines on affected communities. Yemen indicated that this information would be used to produce a plan for prioritisation of all mine program assets. The plan will include mine clearance, minefield survey and marking, mine awareness and victim assistance.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 27 April 2002, Yemen provided a table showing the impact of landmines on communities. 34 mined areas have a high impact on local communities, 177 have a medium impact and 867 a low impact. The high impact minefields are located in Abyan, Aden, Al Baidha, Al Dahle', Hajja, Ibb and Sana'a. In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 April 2003, Yemen indicated that more areas affected by mines and UXO were found during the Level 2 survey and clearance in some areas and they were added to the lists of mined areas.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

Yemen established a National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through Prime Ministerial decree, which is responsible for formulation of the integrated national mine action plan, and directing the Yemen Mine Action Center to conduct mine action operations. A Mine Awareness Advisory committee (MAAC) was established under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister for Information. This Committee is responsible for developing a national mine awareness campaign for submission to, and approval of, the NMAC. The level one survey was used to produce a plan for prioritisation of all mine program assets. The plan includes mine clearance, minefield survey and marking, mine awareness and victim assistance.

Mine action in Yemen is addressed in a Five Year Strategic Mine Action Plan (2001-2005) that envisions a Yemen free from the negative humanitarian and economic effects of landmines.

- At the community level, to ensure that mine accidents are eliminated or reduced to a negligible rate;
- At the national level, to ensure that economic activity and development projects are not prevented by the presence of landmines or UXO;
- At the national and community level to provide physical, psychological, and social support to survivors of landmine accidents.

According to the National Mine Action Vision and Level One Impact Survey, Yemen National Mine Action priorities are:

- To negate the risk of death or injury to people living in mine-effected communities: At the community level, all mined areas that block access to a critical area (such as water, or pasture land) for which the community has no viable alternative will be cleared;
- To negate the effect of landmines on livelihoods of those living in mine-affected communities: At the community level, all mined areas, which block access to infrastructure such as roads, or water resources will be cleared or breached with clearly marked lanes;
- To negate the impact of landmines on national development plans: At the national level, mined areas that impede development (such as water projects, airport / sea port development, and oil extraction) will be cleared or breached;
- To ensure survivors of landmines have equal access to educational and economic opportunities;
- To continue with Stockpile Destruction in accordance with the Ottawa Treaty.

This plan adheres to the Level One Impact Survey recommendations and ensures that all available Mine Survey, Clearance, Mine Awareness and Victim Assistance resources in Yemen are utilised in accordance with the National Mine Action Priorities to ensure maximum humanitarian effect at community and national level. The plan will begin with Technical Survey of the 14 highest mine-impacted communities (in the districts of Qa'tabah in Al Dahle, and Al Naderah in Ibb) in year 2001. Survey and clearance rates associated with this Strategic Plan will result in:

- 2001: 2,500,000 sqm surveyed, and 1,800,000 sqm cleared manually.
- 2002: 4,500,000 sqm surveyed, and 3,900,000 sqm cleared through dog and manual means.
- 2003: 6,200,000 sqm surveyed, and 6,000,000 sqm cleared (dog/manual).
- 2004: 8,400,000 sqm surveyed, and 7,650,000 sqm cleared (dog/manual).
- 2005: 9,800,000 sqm surveyed, and 7,650,000 sqm cleared (dog/manual).

This will result in the 14 communities, which the Level One Landmine Impact Survey determined to be most severely impacted by landmines being surveyed and cleared within 3.7 years.
During the five-year period the Yemen Mine Action Programme will double in size and reach the full compliment of eight Mine Action Units of 100 personnel each, eight Technical Survey Teams of 10 persons each, and eight Mine Detection Dog Teams with 4 dogs per team. The Mine Awareness and Victim Assistance budget will be assessed each year, but is expected to increase as the Mine Awareness Program matures and reaches all effected communities. More each year will be invested in Victim Assistance as the Yemen Health Care System and the Community Based Rehabilitation Training system gains capacity. Stockpile Destruction will be completed according to the Ottawa Treaty.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 April 2003, Yemen reported 600 trained deminers and survey teams and 9 sets of MDD currently conducting mine clearance, minefield survey and marking in all regions impacted by mines. 7 Units of Yemeni deminers and 7 Survey teams have been trained and deployed on demining operations since June 1999. A number of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines were located and destroyed *in situ* as per SOPs. 44 minefields were fully cleared in accordance with UN International standards and handed over to the local population. Demining operation are expand into six districts West, north and east of Aden and in Abb, Al Dali, Hathramut Sana'a Hagah,abain and Al baida Governments (high impact areas) four of the fourteen high impact areas been cleared according to the National Mine Action plan. 36 anti-tank mines and 954 UXO were destroyed in 44 minefields in Aden, Lahej Abain Abb, Al dale and Hadhramout.

Mine Awareness field teams operate in the same areas prior to, and during, marking operations to ensure the local population is aware of the ongoing operations, and are advised of the dangers of mines. In other mine awareness activities the Yemen Mine Awareness Association, with support from the American Embassy in Sana'a and Radda Barnen (Swedish Save the Children) and the Canadian government have implemented a nationwide awareness campaign funded by the government of Japan and the Saudi Kingdom which includes training personnel from the Ministry of Information and education who in turn have trained community based mine awareness cells in

conducting child-to-child instruction and other innovative methods including theatre groups, musicians, and poster and poetry competitions. Lately mine awareness field visits to 25 villages were conducted and 8 workshops were organised, all mine awareness items were distributed to people in these villages, printing new materials with the Yemen Mine Awareness Association, and by that, mine awareness covered the high impact areas.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 April 2003, Yemen indicated that, lately, mine awareness field visits were conducted in 175 villages and 17 workshops were organised. 118,000 females and 198,00 males were targeted, 61 male and female trainers were trained and all mine awareness items were distributed; the high impact areas are finished and now Yemen is working in the medium areas.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 April 2003, Yemen indicated that the 14 high priority mined areas were cleared. 9 medium impact areas in Aden were cleared too (number 48-56), 3 medium priority in Al Dhale' (86-88), 2 medium priority in Lahij (156, 172)[102], 1 medium priority in Hadramout (118), 5 medium priority in Ibb (121-124, 131)
Low priority:

- 2 in Abyan (220-221)
- 11 in Aden (235, 237, 240-242, 251, 253-257)
- 12 in Al Baidha (263-264, 270-275, 278, 280-282)
- 1 in Al Dhale' (373)
- 2 in Ibb (680-681)
- 1 in Lahij (789)

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
The total five-year (2001-2005) Yemen Mine Action Program cost is approximately $27,500,000.00 or an average of $5,500,000.00 per year (of which approximately 2,000,000.00 per year will be provided by the Republic of Yemen. Donor funding requirements are:
$2,100,000.00 in year 2001(Available).
$2,500,000.00 in year 2002
$2,700,000.00 in year 2003
$3,800,000.00 in year 2004
$3,800,000.00 in year 2005

Note: The increase in 2004 and 2005 will be only $100,000 if the Saudi Arabian contribution of $1,000,000.00 per year is extended to cover these years.

{ TC "**Zambia**" \f C \l "1" }**Zambia**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 31 August 2001, Zambia indicated that it had no conventional minefields but had suspected mined areas. These suspected areas contain unknown quantities of mines planted by various Liberation Movements during the Liberation wars. Areas suspected to be contaminated are along Zambia's border with Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia and Angola and also former Freedom Fighters' Camps.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Zambia plans to complete demining activities by the year 2007. To facilitate the fulfilment of this plan, the Zambia Mine Action Centre has embarked on a National Impact Survey Programme. It has so far carried out surveys in some selected parts of the country. "The Survey is planned to be completed by the end of 2003."[103]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
While carrying out the National Impact Survey, the Zambia Mine Action Centre has responded to urgent requests for assistance in demining areas where development projects were delayed by the suspected presence of landmines.[104]

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Survey efforts are hampered by a lack of adequately trained Impact Survey personnel. Some assistance in capacity building to carry out the National Impact Survey would greatly expedite the realisation of this goal. In addition, Zambia is currently awaiting assistance to train de-miners.

[102] Numbers in brackets correspond to number allocated to mined area by Level I Survey.
[103] Statement to the 5MSP, 16 September 2003.
[104] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.

{ TC "**Zimbabwe**" \f C \l "1" }**Zimbabwe**

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 11 January 2000, Zimbabwe reported that it had 7 mined areas containing an estimated 1,535,852 mines. Zimbabwe has provided a map showing the locations of all minefields in Zimbabwe to the exception of the Kariba Power Station area.

Location	Area (km2)	Estimated number of AP mines	Date of emplacement
Mzengezi to Nyamapanda South (Ruenya)	335	1,005,872	1976-1979
Stapleford Forest to Mutare	50	246,500	1976-1979
Burma Valley	3	60	1976-1979
Junction Gate to Jersey Tea	75	12,960	1976-1979
Malvernia (Sango) to Crooks Corner	50	247,660	1976-1979
Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	143	19,800	1976-1979
Kariba Power Station		3,000	1966
Total	656	1,535,852	

In its Article 7 reports submitted on 4 April 2001 and on 13 February 2003, Zimbabwe reported the same 7 mined areas containing an estimated 1,166,280 mines.

Location	Area (km2)	Estimated number of AP mines	Date of emplacement
Mzengezi to Nyamapanda South (Ruenya)	335	630,500	1976-1979
Stapleford Forest to Mutare	50	254,500	1976-1979
Burma Valley	3	60	1976-1979
Junction Gate to Jersey Tea	75	12,960	1976-1979
Malvernia (Sango) to Crooks Corner	50	247,660	1976-1979
Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	143	17,600	1976-1979
Kariba Power Station		3,000	1963
Total	656	1,166,280	

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 11 January 2000, Zimbabwe reported that in the minefields, destruction methods vary according the demining technique being used. Common methods are detonation by mechanical means or by placing a fresh charge on the mine. Demining operations are carried out in accordance with Standard Operational Procedures of the demining Company. It also reported that the Mzengezi/Ruenya area is being cleared by a commercial company and the Victoria Falls/Mlibizi area by Zimbabwe Defence Forces engineers.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 11 January 2000, Zimbabwe reported that in the minefields, destruction methods vary according the demining technique being used. Common methods are detonation by mechanical means or by placing a fresh charge on the mine. Demining operations are carried out in accordance with Standard Operational Procedures of the demining Company. It also reported that the Mzengezi/Ruenya area is being cleared by a commercial company and the Victoria Falls/Mlibizi area by Zimbabwe Defence Forces engineers.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 April 2001, Zimbabwe reported that a commercial company demined half of the Mzengezi/Ruenya area but stopped in December 2000 due to a lack of funds. 40 km2 of the Victoria Falls/Mlibizi minefield has been cleared so far and it is still being demined by army engineers.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 13 February 2003, Zimbabwe indicated that 197,919 AP mines were destroyed during demining operations.

Location	Quantity	Area cleared
Musengezi to Rwenya minefield, NE of Zimbabwe	162,419	130km
Victoria Falls-Mbilizi minefield	51,000	190km

Mutare Forbes Border Post-Stapleford Forest	500	6,600m2
Total	197,919[105]	

[105] Figure from the report although the addition of the 3 numbers gives a different total.

{ TC "**Annex I: Questions related to Problems, Plans, Progress and Priorities**" \f C \l "1" }**Annex I: Questions related to Problems, Plans, Progress and Priorities**

I. Problems related to mined areas and the humanitarian impact of these areas

- In concrete terms, what is known – and not known – about the extent to which areas are mined and the impact of mined areas? What areas are affected? To what extent are communities and populations affected by mined areas? How many landmine casualties have there been in recent years?
- Of the affected areas, which are considered to be high, medium and low impact? What methodology was used to determine these priorities?
- If very little is known about the impact of mined areas, what steps are being taken or considered to obtain necessary information?

II. Plans to address the problem of mined areas

- Has a national mine action plan been established? What are the objectives of the plan and how do these objectives relate to the Convention's obligation to clear mined areas within a ten-year time-frame?
- To what extent has mine action been incorporated into national development and poverty reduction strategies? How are mine-affected communities' requests for clearance addressed?
- What is the use planned for mined land once it has been cleared?
- To what extent have domestic resources been applied to the problem of mined areas?
- Have organizational structures been developed to support mine action? What organizations and assets are being deployed and for which activities? How many individuals are involved in activities such as mine clearance, mine risk education, and coordination? What other core assets (e.g., mine detecting dogs, mechanical devices, etc.) are available?

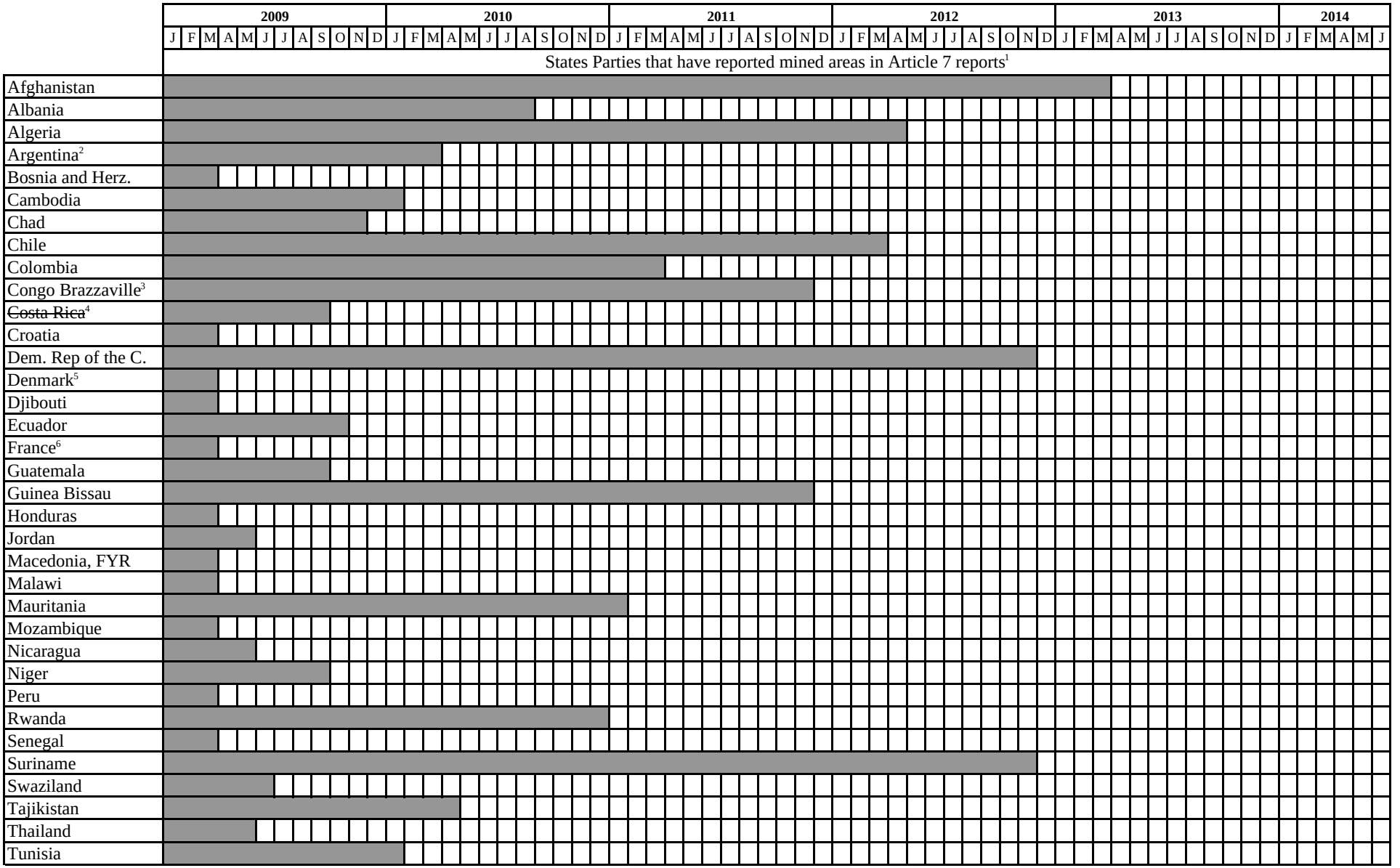
III. Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

- If a national mine action plan has been developed, does it note how progress in implementing the plan will be measured?
- On an annual basis, what area has been cleared and what area has been reduced (in square meters)? How many and what type of landmines and UXO have been cleared?
- To what extent have populations and communities directly and indirectly benefited from the reduction of suspected areas and from mine clearance? To what extent has progress in mine action resulted in progress in the implementation of national development and poverty reduction strategies?
- How many (by age and sex) individuals have benefited from mine risk education? To what extent have casualty rates declined?

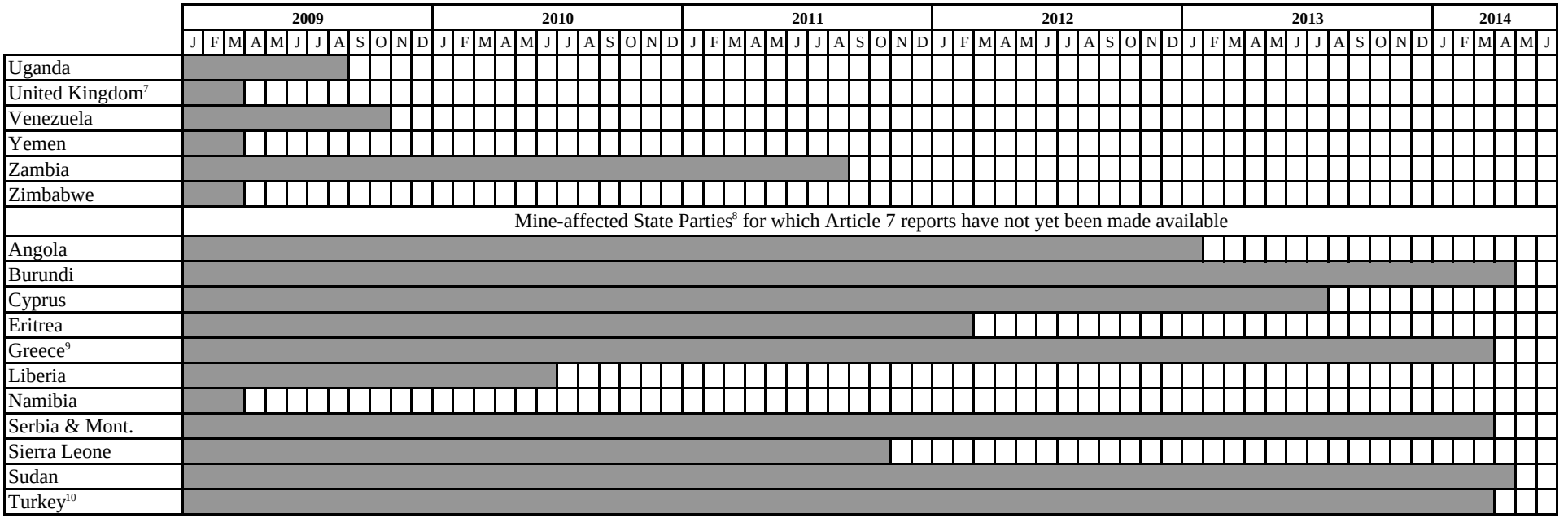
IV. Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans

- What are the priorities for outside assistance in implementing the national mine action plan or in obtaining necessary information regarding the impact of mined areas?

Timelines for the implementation of Article 5



Timelines for the implementation of Article 5



[1] The Czech Republic and Panama did not report mined areas in Article 7 reports but did report areas containing UXO.

[2] In the Falklands/Malvinas Islands.

[3] Although Congo did not report any mined areas, it indicated that areas in the south-west, on the border with Angola, might contain mines.

[4] In a statement delivered at the CCW AP II MSP in December 2002, Costa Rica stated that it is now mine-free.

[5] From the Second World War.

[6] In Djibouti.

[7] In the Falklands/Malvinas Islands.

[8] According to Landmine Monitor.

[9] From conflicts that took place between 1940-1950.

[10] Along the Syrian border and in eastern and south-eastern Turkey.

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