

Table 2: Progress in implementation

<p>Afghanistan</p>	<p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p>
<p>The known mine and UXO contaminated area was estimated to total approximately 788.7 square kilometres in 206 districts of 31 provinces. Of this total, 157.7 square kilometres was considered “high impact” areas which included important agricultural land, irrigation systems, residential areas, grazing land and roads. Nearly 300 square kilometres of minefields and 522 square kilometres of battle area had been cleared since 1989 with 250,000 anti-personnel mines and 3.3 million items of UXO destroyed. In addition 10.6 million Afghans had received mine risk education training.</p>	<p>A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was recently completed and identified that some 2,368 Afghan communities are impacted by mines or UXO. Of those Afghans living with mines and UXO, 17 percent live in high impact communities, 21 percent in medium impacted communities and 62 percent in low impacted communities. The survey identified 4,514 separate suspect hazardous areas and estimated that 716 million square metres are contaminated by mines. From March 2004 to March 2005, the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan cleared over 100 million square metres, destroying over a million devices, including some 11,000 anti-personnel mines. Based on LIS results and on Afghanistan’s rural development and national infrastructure rehabilitation plans, Afghanistan is working to develop a strategy to address the worst of the contamination by 2009. It expects to present a detailed plan at the 6MSP. Afghanistan also added a mine action goal to</p>	<p>Afghanistan has directed that the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA) be recognised as the interim coordination body for Afghanistan for Mine Action. It has worked with UNMACA to convert Convention obligations and deadlines into national strategic and operational plans.</p> <p>Afghanistan has included mine action considerations in broader strategic planning, for example, listing Convention deadlines for clearing all employed anti-personnel mines as an indicator for Afghanistan’s achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.</p>	

	its Millennium Development Goal report, document which was made public in September 2005.	
<p>Albania</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>A 120 kilometre long stretch of Albanian territory along the border with Serbia and Montenegro was suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. In 1999, a landmine impact survey identified 102 contaminated areas in the Tropoje, Has and Kukes districts covering 15.25 million square metres. Between 2000 and 2003, around 10 million square metres of formerly contaminated land were released through survey and clearance activities with 6,804 anti-personnel mines destroyed. Of the original 15.25 million square metres of suspected mined areas, less than 6 million square metres remained.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Albania reported 182,792 square metres cleared, 423,852.22 square metres released through clearance and surveys and 2,265 anti-personnel mines destroyed in 2004. Demining progress was limited and the clearance objectives set out in the National Demining Plan could not be fully achieved. For this reason, a revision of the National Mine Action Strategy was deemed necessary. The mission of the Albanian Mine Action Programme is now to render Albania free from the impact of mines and UXO by December 2006 and free from mines and UXO by 2009.</p> <p>About 1 million square metres of contaminated land is planned to be released as mine free during 2005. To this purpose one survey and clearance project funded by the EC and implemented by UNDP through Danish Church Aid and another humanitarian demining project funded by Germany, EU and Danish private sources, implemented also</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>The mission of the Albanian Mine Action Programme now is to make Albania free from the impact of mines and UXO by December 2006 and free from mines and UXO by 2009.</p> <p>A National Mine Action Plan for Completion has been formulated. The plan identifies the national strategic objectives for the main pillars of mine action during 2005-2009 as well as a comprehensive implementation plan. In addition, the plan sets out the implementation mechanisms for:</p> <p>1) planning and coordination of mine actions in Albania which includes also the monitoring and quality assurance of the mine action activities and 2) the delivery of the programme.</p>

	<p>by DCA are currently ongoing in Northeast Albania. As at the end of August 2005, 361,698.4 square metres had been released while 852 mines and UXO had been found and destroyed.</p>	
<p>Algeria Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Algeria's areas mined by the colonial Army were reported located on Algeria's eastern border with Tunisia and western border with Morocco. These areas were reported covering 5,676 hectares and containing 3,064,180 anti-personnel mines. Additionally, some areas in the North were suspected to be mined by terrorist groups. Over 25 years of demining activities, 7,819,120 mines laid over 1,482 kilometres were destroyed and 50,006 hectares were cleared, representing 58 percent of all mined areas in Algeria. Mine-affected areas had been marked.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Since 27 November 2004, the National Popular Army has carried out clearance in the affected areas and as a result destroyed 76,978 mines over a 5 month-period (until 19 April 2005).</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>A long term demining programme for the whole of Algeria is currently being drawn up on the basis of the information held on areas mined by the colonial army and areas newly contaminated by the terrorist groups.</p>
<p>Angola Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>All 18 Angolan provinces were thought to be affected by mines. Demining activities had taken place in Angola for several years and</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In 2004, 7,351 mines were removed by several demining operators. The total cleared area amounted to 10,669,335 square metres.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>On 6 May 2004, Angola signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Survey Action Centre to undertake a</p>

<p>institutional structures had been established. Thirty-two (32) organizations – including 22 Angolan non-governmental organizations – and 12 commercial enterprises were active in mine clearance and mine risk education. In 2002 and the first quarter of 2003, non-governmental organisations working in mine action reported clearing of about 2.8 million square metres of land, surveying of about 7.8 million square metres and destroying more than 5,000 mines and 13,000 pieces of UXO.</p>		<p>Landmine Impact Survey. Information from the survey will be used by Angola's national demining commission (CNIDAH) in the development of the five-year mine action strategic plan, and by all implementing partners at the operational level. CNIDAH intends to develop a medium term strategy for 2006-2010 which would cover the whole of the national territory.</p>
<p>Argentina</p>		
<p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>The Falklands / Malvinas were affected with 20,000 mines. Following an agreement concluded on 11 October 2001, Argentina and the United Kingdom began working together to assess the cost and feasibility of mine clearance options in the Falklands / Malvinas. On 26-27 October 2004, a meeting of the Joint Argentine-British Working Group took place in London to carry out the demining feasibility study.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>The joint Argentine-British Working Group met in Buenos Aires on 4-6 October 2005 and in London on 21-23 November 2005. During these meetings, a first draft of the Preliminary Study was considered and some progress was registered with the definition of the technical and financial aspects as well as with administrative and contractual questions. These questions will continue to be analyzed until the next meeting of the Working Group, scheduled to take place in March 2006.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>See previous column.</p>

<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>It was estimated that there are over 18,000 suspected minefields located mostly between the former lines of confrontation. A landmine impact survey completed in December 2003 identified 1,366 mine-impacted communities of which 11 percent were categorised as “high impact” and 51 percent “medium impact. Approximately 2,000 square kilometres were suspected of containing mines. From 1997 to the end of 2003, approximately 50 square kilometres were cleared and 180 square kilometres of suspected areas were reduced further through general and technical surveys.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In 2004, Bosnia and Herzegovina cleared 6,612,716 square metres and destroyed 3,106 anti-personnel mines. Additionally, 465.72 square kilometres were reduced by further analysis and assessment of suspected areas within the systematic survey. In 2005, Bosnia and Herzegovina’s plan was to clear 4,500,000 square metres and free up 6,400,000 square metres through technical survey. As of June 2005, Bosnia and Herzegovina had cleared around 2,000,000 square metres of suspected contaminated area and destroyed 143 anti-personnel mines, 20 Anti-vehicle mines and 243 UXO.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina’s vision is that it will be a country not contaminated with mines and UXO, where communities and individuals can live a safe, peaceful and normal life, where development can take place unimpeded, and where victims of mines are integrated into society. During the period from 2005 to 2009, Bosnia and Herzegovina shall ensure the re-establishment of a safe environment for the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina thereby allowing a safe return to the conditions of normal life and development. Bosnia and Herzegovina’s operational objectives include, by 2009, through reduction during general and technical survey and risk area clearance, eliminating the first category of suspected area in high impacted communities, undertaking necessary mine action interventions on risk areas regardless of priority categorization in order to significantly reduce the threat from identified mine fields, significantly increasing the proportion of technical survey in the overall scope of operations, and conducting permanent marking of</p>
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		suspected locations that are not going to be subject of reduction or clearance in the period 2005-2009.
<p>Burundi</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Fourteen (14) areas had been identified as mined or suspected to be mined in 5 provinces. Burundi did not yet have a national mine action programme but reported that, with the help of UNICEF, a mine risk education programme had been functioning since July 2003.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>A landmine impact survey was due to commence in July 2005.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Burundi's key priorities for 2005 were to develop a comprehensive mine-information database upon which to establish a sound national strategy; to establish national standards and a quality assurance capacity to enable mine action operations to be implemented in a safe and cost-effective manner; to reduce the impact of the landmine and UXO threat through proactive and comprehensive mine action operations, especially to the most vulnerable; and, to enhance governmental capacity for mine action coordination and policy making.</p>
<p>Cambodia</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>A landmine impact survey completed in April 2002 identified 4,466 square kilometres of areas suspected to contain mines or UXO. Almost half of Cambodia's 13,908 villages in all 24 provinces were affected by mines with approximately 12 percent of these facing high levels of contamination.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In 2004, 13,129 square kilometres were cleared and 71,534 anti-personnel mines were destroyed.</p>	<p>Page 57</p> <p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Cambodia's vision for mine action is to carry out the compliance with Convention obligations and to keep on moving towards zero impact from mines by clearing contaminated areas and by developing intensive mine risk education with the increasing support of a national capacity.</p>

<p>Approximately 5 million people were at risk. Approximately 10 percent – or 424.7 square kilometres – of suspected mined areas were considered high priorities. Between 1992 and 2003, approximately 251.72 square kilometres were cleared with 419,794 anti-personnel mines, 12,633 antitank mines and 949,922 UXO destroyed.</p>		<p>The medium-term vision is to move towards zero impact from landmines and UXO by 2012, in order to enhance security, alleviate poverty and to sustain development, as ensured by clearing all severe/high risk suspected mined areas and developing intensive mine risk education for the medium and low suspected areas. The long-term vision is to have a Cambodia free 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.</p>
<p>Chad</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>A landmine impact survey completed in May 2001 identified 249 affected communities in 23 of Chad's 28 departments, 417 areas suspected of containing mines and 1,081 square kilometres of suspected affected areas. Between September 2000 and December 2003 over 2.2 million square metres were cleared with 11,931 mines, 65,551 UXO and 94 bombs destroyed.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>MRE activities directed at the Sudanese refugees and local villages were organised in the Chad-Sudan border. The priority areas for 2004-2005 were Wadi Doum and the border area with Sudan. Between May 2004 and April 2005, 244,227 square metres were demined; 3,630 anti-personnel mines and 67,507 UXO were destroyed. In the second half of 2005, a technical survey is planned in the region of Fada.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Chad has developed a national strategic mine action plan which is taken into account in Chad's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The plan's vision is a Chad free from the impact of mines and unexploded ordnance by the end of year 2009. Free from the impact of mines meaning a country in which: mines blocking access to infrastructure (roads, houses), water, fields and pasture will be removed or in which marked access channels will be created; every contaminated area which prevents the</p>

		<p>implementation of a development project or which prevents access by a community to a vital area, will be cleared. All areas that remain uncleared will be marked; a mine awareness programme for communities living by the affected marked areas will be maintained; demining capabilities will be maintained to deal with newly identified contaminated areas, and upon request, to clear areas that have a socio-economic impact on populations and to maintain markings around uncleared areas.</p>
<p>Chile</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>A total of 114,830 mines had been laid in 26 areas of Regions I and II (northern Chile), 123 mines in Region V (central Chile) and 8,490 mines in 10 different areas of Region XII (southern Chile). There were a total of 308 minefields in Chile. In 2003-2004, Chile cleared the 123 mines of Region V and at the time it was conducting demining activities in 5 minefields of Region I, where to that point, 765 anti-personnel mines had been found and destroyed.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>As of May 2005, the work conducted in 5 minefields of Region I – which started on 3 August 2004 – resulted in the detection and destruction of 4,943 anti-personnel mines and 2,032 anti-tank mines.</p> <p>All minefields are marked and registered in IMSMA and 70 percent of them have been reviewed with the EOD IS-Survey system.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>The National Demining Plan was completed in January 2003. It describes a set of activities that will be carried out to fulfill the obligations that arose from the ratification of the Convention.</p>

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<p>Colombia</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>There were 3,697 suspected mined areas of which 1,371 had been geo-referenced. Some of the minefields identified were situated around water points, schools, access routes and public infrastructure. Illegal armed groups had continued to utilize anti-personnel mines (mostly improvised explosive devices) in a massive and indiscriminate way. Thirty (30) of the 32 departments in Colombia were affected, principally in rural areas.</p> <p>Colombia was in the process of identifying the areas mined by the armed forces, which were areas under the jurisdiction of the government of Colombia and in accordance with the national plan, will be cleared in compliance with the Convention. It was also in the process of: training in humanitarian demining with an emphasis on developing national standards; adopting appropriate national standards for clearance; and, training 7 divisionary groups of the Engineering School of the National Army to attend to humanitarian emergencies caused by anti-personnel mines and UXO and the associated</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Achievements in 2005 included the design of a destruction plan for the military forces' minefields, the elaboration of a protocol for the clearance of minefields, technical cooperation agreements with the OAS for the training of FFM in clearance work and financial cooperation agreements with the OAS for the destruction of 3 minefields.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Colombia has a 4-year national mine action plan <i>Plan Estratégico Nacional de Acción Integral contra MAP Y MUSE 2004-2009</i>.</p>
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<p>threat to life, personal integrity and the right of movement of communities.</p>		
<p>Congo Status recorded at the First Review Conference: Congo had reported that areas in the South-west of its territory, on the border with Angola, might be mined. Further investigations were going to be conducted to determine whether the suspected mined areas were indeed mined and what kind of demining programme needs to be put in place.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p>
<p>Croatia Status recorded at the First Review Conference: In 2004, an estimated 1,350 square kilometres were suspected to be mined, with mines found in 14 of the 21 counties of Croatia. Through clearance activities and the conduct of general and technical surveys, Croatia had reduced the size of its suspected mined areas to 1,350 square kilometres from approximately 4,500 square kilometres since 2000. Between 1998 and January 2003, 173.62 square kilometres had been demined and handed over to the community. Approximately 300,000 explosive remnants</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference: In 2004, 33,684,932 square metres were given back to the communities – 10,601,198 square metres by demining and 23,083,734 square metres by surveying. Twenty-four (24) commercial companies and the NGO Norwegian Peoples Aid conducted demining and surveying. A total of 595 pyrotechnics, 45 demining machines and 123 mine detection dogs were involved in these activities. The total mine suspected area is marked with 7,818 warning signs. All counties, municipalities and towns are familiar with the situation of</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme: Croatia has a national mine action programme containing annual targets for survey and clearance activities for the period 2000-2010.</p>

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<p>of war still required clearance.</p>	<p>mine suspected areas, their borders, position and the number of warning signs. They were given maps and provided with a presentation on the issue.</p>	
<p>Cyprus</p>		
<p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>There were 23 minefields reported containing 5,000 anti-personnel mines under the control of the Republic of Cyprus. Cyprus had records for all its minefields. From 1983 to January 2002, Cyprus had cleared 10 minefields adjacent to the UN-controlled buffer zone and more than 11,000 mines had been destroyed between January 2000 and January 2002. All remaining minefields under the control of Cyprus had been fenced and marked in accordance with Article 5 obligations.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>The demining process in the buffer zone, which contains 7 Cypriot National Guard minefields and 1 suspected area representing approximately 254,743 square metres with 1,024 anti-personnel mines, commenced on 16 November 2004 and was expected to be completed in November 2005. At the end of January 2005, one National Guard minefield had been cleared. With regards to the 23 minefields located outside the buffer zone in areas under the control of Cyprus, as of June 2005, 505 anti-personnel mines had been removed and destroyed from 6 minefields. While demining activities were going on, a public information campaign was conducted to ensure awareness.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Cyprus undertakes the responsibility to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, within the time limits specified in the Convention but not later than June 2013. A detailed timetable has been drafted and annexed to the <i>Cyprus National Plan for the Implementation of the Ottawa Convention</i>. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 5 are being applied for minefields laid by the National Guard within the buffer zone with the objective of clearing the buffer zone of all the minefields.</p>
<p>Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>		
<p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Suspected mined areas affected 165 villages in 11 provinces.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>From December 2004 to September 2005, the Democratic Republic of the Congo worked</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Some demining activities have taken place but a demining programme is not yet in</p>

	<p>with the UN Mine Action Centre in cooperation with demining operators to identify new mined areas in the Provinces of Katanga, Sud-Kivu and Equateur. In Katanga and South Kivu, the survey conducted by Dan Church Aid in the district of Tanganyika identified 96 new dangerous areas. Other surveys are going on South Kivu. A survey is also planned for the district of Thuapa in Equateur.</p>	<p>place.</p>
<p>Denmark</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Mines from the Second World War were reported located on the 10-kilometre long peninsula of Skallingen. This area contained approximately 8,300 anti-personnel mines and 1,600 anti-tank mines but parts of the minefields had been engulfed into the North Sea. The remaining minefields were reported located in a long narrow area stretching from north to south and at the southern end of Skallingen.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Denmark reported that the affected peninsula of Skallingen is public property and has been placed under a conservation order according to an EU Council directive of May 1992 under the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. Skallingen is also protected by the Ramsar Convention of 2 February 1996. The Danish authorities continue to keep the area, which is open to the public, under tight surveillance, and Denmark is convinced that in the near future it will be possible to find ways and means to officially declare Skallingen a mine safe area.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>See previous column.</p>

<p>Ecuador</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Ecuador had reported 5 mine-affected areas and 2 suspected mined areas, all located on the border with Peru, with 6,682 mines emplaced over an estimated area of 426,481 square metres. Four (4) provinces and 7 cantons were affected or suspected to be affected.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>In 1998, Ecuador and Peru agreed to clear landmines from their bordering territories. 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.</p>
<p>Eritrea</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>A landmine impact survey had identified 481 mine-affected communities and approximately 129 square kilometres of suspected mined area. There were a total of 132 mined areas under the control of Eritrea, with 87 of these considered high or medium impact. From 2000 to June 2004, Eritrea cleared 52,484,762 square metres, destroying 4,781 anti-personnel mines and 50,399 UXO.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>From the beginning of operations in 2000 to 30 April 2005, 4,793 anti-personnel mines have been destroyed. A technical survey is planned to commence in 2006. MRE has been conducted by 6 teams of Eritrean Demining Operations and 2 teams of UNMEE Mine Action Coordination Centre in Zoba Gash Barka, Debub and Southern Red Sea with a total of 212,000 beneficiaries. MRE will be integrated in the elementary school curriculum and 229 teachers will be trained in Zoba Gash Barka and Debub as a result of an agreement between the Ministry of Education and UNICEF.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Eritrea's vision is that it will be a country with a physical environment that will permit free movement, uninhibited development and poverty reduction initiatives; where victims are assisted and integrated into society, and no new victims are occurring due to mines and UXO. Strategic objectives 2005-2009 include: completing technical survey and task assessment planning, clearance (area to be cleared is about 48 square kilometres), marking, integrated MRE and victim assistance to eliminate the impact in the remaining 116 high and medium impact communities by the end of 2009; supporting</p>

		<p>development and rehabilitation initiatives as necessary; conducting national, regional and local MRE activities to reduce new casualties, assist clearance of UXO through identification of contaminated locations, and carry out marking in 344 low impact communities through the conduct of community-based MRE relations and dedicated marking teams. There are a total of 132 mined areas located inside the border area (temporary security zone) with 87 of these scheduled for clearance during 2005-2009. The remaining, 45 low impact areas will be addressed in the following five-year period.</p>
<p>Ethiopia Status recorded at the First Review Conference:¹¹²</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>An impact survey was completed 2004 with 1,492 communities identified as impacted by anti-personnel mines and UXO. Three regions in northern and eastern Ethiopia account for over 80 percent of the landmine impact in the country. Areas surveyed by the Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) and waiting clearance are marked and danger signs are erected around them in order to warn local</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>EMAO has devised a strategic plan for the period 2004-2007, with the main objectives being: the removal of mines and UXO's socio-economic impact on communities within Ethiopia; the reduction and clearance of mined and UXO impacted land in accordance with regional and national rehabilitation and development plans; the provision of mine risk education, victim</p>

¹¹² As of the close of the First Review Conference, the Convention had not yet entered into force for Ethiopia and thus no information on status of efforts to fulfil Article 5 obligations by Ethiopia had been recorded.

	<p>residents of the dangers. The EMAO has deployed four clearance companies in Afar and Tigray regions. Each company comprises 54 deminers, 13 medics and one MRE and community liaison officer. In order to enhance the ongoing mine clearance, two more companies have started training and one international NGO is at the initial process to engage in mine clearing activities. Since the deployment of EMAO MRE personnel in the field, 77,482 male and 56,274 female have received MRE training in and around minefields. More than 10 square kilometres of land were cleared in 2004, 1,102 anti-personnel mines, 105 anti-tank mines and 11,846 UXO cleared and destroyed. Up to May 2005, more than 17 square kilometres were cleared and 88 anti-personnel mines, 48 anti-tank mines and 3,911 UXO cleared and destroyed.</p>	<p>assistance and integration with the society; and, providing support to the government in conducting stockpile destruction.</p>
<p>France</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference:</p> <p>La Doudah military depot, under French control in Djibouti, was suspected to contain mines. It was partially surveyed in 1989 and was subsequently marked and fenced. Another survey had recently been conducted and the details of the clearance that had to be</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>At the beginning of 2005, military experts were sent to Djibouti to decide on a schedule and on organizational matters related to clearance work. Their conclusions indicated that clearance activities could begin in 2006 and should be completed at the latest in 2008.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>See previous column.</p>

<p>carried out were going to be announced shortly.</p>		
<p>Greece</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>A total of 24,751 anti-personnel mines were emplaced in minefields close to Greece's borders. Additionally there were minefields from the Second World War throughout Hellenic territory, especially in North-western Greece. Greece had cleared its border with Bulgaria, destroying 25,000 mines and hundreds of UXO. Demining was taking place on the Albanian border. The minefields on Greece's border with Turkey were fenced. Between 1954 and 28 May 2002. More than 150,000 square kilometres had been cleared.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Of the minefields reported at the beginning of 2004 (in the frontiers in the region of Evros river), 30 percent were eliminated and of the 24,751 anti-personnel mines emplaced in these minefields, 4,372 were cleared.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Mine clearance is expected to be completed by 2011, 3 years ahead of Greece's deadline.</p>
<p>Guatemala</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Guatemala had no defined mined areas, but mines and explosive devices scattered over its territory in 13 districts. During demining operations conducted between January 2001 and March 2004, Guatemala had destroyed 169 explosive artefacts, some of which were anti-personnel mines.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Between March 2004 and March 2005 Guatemala destroyed 40 explosive artefacts, some of which were anti-personnel mines.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Guatemala had a national demining plan, <i>Plan Nacional de Desminado</i>, according to which demining operations were completed in 2005.</p>

<p>Guinea Bissau</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>In order to measure the extent of the problem, a general impact survey of Bissau's suspected areas was launched in 2004. Seventeen (17) suspected minefields had been identified in areas in Bissau and its surroundings. Other suspected areas existed in the east and the northern region bordering Senegal. Between November 2000 and April 2004, close to 610,000 square metres of land in the Bissau capital were cleared with 2,509 mines and 15,000 UXO destroyed.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Guinea Bissau cleared 215,871.85 square metres and destroyed 25 anti-personnel mines, 8 anti-tank mines and 25,787 UXO in 2004. Between January and April 2005, a further 22,143.72 square metres had been cleared and 17 anti-personnel mines and 4,831 UXO destroyed. Most high impact areas in Bissau have been cleared. Of the 17 areas which were initially defined in and around Bissau, four have been cleared, with two awaiting quality assurance. A survey project outside the capital is planned for 2005-2006. Between 30 April 2004 and 30 April 2005, 89 MRE activists were trained in Bissau and 22 in the regions. They in turn trained 160 community liaison agents in Bissau and 150 in the regions, who in turn educated 7,000 people in the regions and 4,000 in Bissau.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>The National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme (PAAMI) aims to eliminate the impact of landmines and UXO in Bissau, the national capital, two years from the period where the requested funds will be available, and the following three years after Bissau ended, for the rest of the country. In line with the priorities established in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRSPs) the end-state of this plan is for people from the most highly / moderately impacted communities to live free from the impacts of landmines and UXO. Those impacts will be reduced by a combination of clearance operations, of UXO / MRE activities, of assistance to survivors and their dependents.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau envisions itself in full compliance with its Convention obligations by 2009, safe from landmines and unexploded ordnance from battlefields, where people and communities live in an environment conducive to development, and where mine survivors are fully integrated into their communities.</p>
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<p>Jordan</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Jordan's original mine clearance challenge going back to 1993 included 60 million square metres of mined area, 496 minefields and approximately 309,000 emplaced mines. Between 1993 and 2003, 25.5 million square metres and 183 minefields had been cleared with 101,356 mines and 10,000 UXO destroyed. All minefields in Jordan were reported marked and fenced.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>From January to September 2005 the Royal Engineering Corps reported that it had cleared 22 minefields totalling 2.9 million square metres in Aqaba and the Jordan Valley.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Working together with the Government, the Jordanian Armed Forces, mine-affected communities, civil society, and the international community, the National Mine Action Plan's vision is to make Jordan free of landmines and provide comprehensive support for survivors of landmine incidents in accordance with the Convention.</p>
<p>Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Rep. of</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Areas contaminated by mines and UXO had been reported in the north-western part of the country in addition to 4 to 5 UXO contaminated areas in the south-east which contained remnants of the First and the Second World Wars. Approximately 6 million square metres had been cleared with 22 mines and 776 UXO destroyed.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia envisages that the entire country will be cleared by 2007.</p>

<p>Malawi</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Suspected mined areas existed along the 1,000 kilometre border with Mozambique, particularly in 16 areas that served as refugee or combatants' camps and 33 areas that served as Malawi Young Pioneers camps.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Malawi continued to conduct surveys in suspected areas, starting with former bases of the Malawi Young Pioneers (MYP). Some of the MYP camps, particularly in the townships and cities of Lilongwe, Blantyre and Mzuzu were cleared by local engineers while detailed surveys were being conducted. Construction of houses has already started on these cleared areas. In 2005 Malawi planned to survey the border areas, which have good land for agriculture, and mark all dangerous areas.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Malawi's vision is to be free of the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development, and where mine victims are fully integrated into society. If donor support is forthcoming, then it is feasible to have achieved this vision by 2009. If donor support is not forthcoming, then achieving this vision will take substantially longer.</p>
<p>Mauritania</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>The northern part of Mauritania was mine-affected, particularly areas of enormous mineral exploitation potential. Between June 2002 and 30 April 2004, Mauritania destroyed 5,505 mines. In the first half of 2004, demining operations cleared 10,000 square metres.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>The National Bureau for Demining launched a technical survey to give more precise information on the mined areas and serve as the basis for planning future demining operations. The survey will also be used in the revised action plan and national strategy. The MRE programme, which started in 2004 in April 2004 and 30 April 2005, Mauritania destroyed 397 anti-personnel mines and 177</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Mauritania aims to demine all priority areas in relevant regions by 2008 and demine all minefields identified by the technical surveys by 2011.</p>

	UXO in mined areas.	
<p>Mozambique</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>A landmine impact survey completed in 2001 had indicated that all 10 provinces were affected by mines, but particularly the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia, Inhambane and Maputo, which represented 70 percent of the suspected contaminated areas. As of January 2004, 583 villages and approximately 1,022,501 people were still affected by mines. Suspected mined areas of high and medium impact totalled 130,801,989 square metres. Between 2000 and 2003, 45,743,119 square metres of land had been cleared and 45,017 mines and 16,310 UXO destroyed.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In 2004 Mozambique attained high levels of area reduction and mine clearance. A total of 379 villages with a population of 217,000 people were freed of the danger of landmines, following the cancellation of 84 suspected mined areas, the demarcation of 14 others and the clearance of 11.8 million square metres, thus surpassing the 10 million target set forth in the 2002-2006 five-year plan. The mine action programme in Mozambique has moved into a new phase with its inclusion in the five-year Government Programme as a cross-cutting issue. As a result, demining is now also included in Mozambique's annual economic and social programme. The next step is to reflect mine action into the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the PARPA II, whose consultation process has started.</p> <p>As of 31 December 2004, 204 villages and a population of approximately 805,716 were still affected by mines. Suspected areas totalled 171,571,071 square metres as opposed to 528,000,000 square metres at the end of 2003. In 2004 43,284 anti-personnel mines</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Mozambique envisions full compliance with its convention obligations, safe from the impact of landmines and UXO, where people and communities live in an environment conducive to development sustainable.</p>

	were destroyed during clearance activities.	
Nicaragua		
<p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>The records of the Nicaraguan Army had initially indicated that 135,643 mines had been emplaced and that there were 991 targets to clear. An additional 10,054 mines had been added to the records. As of March 2004, 827 mined areas had been cleared and 77.14 percent of the initial quantity of reported mines had been destroyed. As of July 2004, 838 mined areas, representing an area of 7,685,494 square metres had been cleared and 109,921 mines had been destroyed.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>The National Demining Commission, through the Army of Nicaragua, continued the execution of its demining programme and as of April 2005, 873 mined areas, representing an area of 8,293,842 square metres, had been cleared. A total of 84.18 percent of the initial reported mines had been destroyed. There are still 118 areas to be cleared and 23,209 mines to be destroyed. In the south, the border with Costa Rica is considered to be free of mines, with 96 kilometres, of a 330 kilometre-border, demined. In the north, 239 kilometres have been cleared at the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>The national demining programme, introduced in April 1999, reflects the total number of mines to be destroyed – 135,643. To fulfil the proposed objective of declaring a country free of mines, 2005 was initially estimated as the deadline. However Nicaragua indicated in its Article 7 report submitted on 19 May 2005, that it had to revise this objective and that it has planned that the programme could be extended until 2006.</p>
Niger		
<p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>The areas of Air, Manguèni, Plateau du Djado and Plaine du Talak were mined. Four additional areas were suspected to be mined. Niger had very limited knowledge on its mined areas.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>No practical measure has been taken with regards to defining the areas suspected to be mined. The defence and security forces advise travellers on their itineraries. However, an awareness campaign for the population of affected areas will be necessary.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Niger has a draft mine action plan for the 2004-2006 period which does not include demining objectives yet but focuses on identifying and marking the mined areas.</p>

<p>Peru</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Peru's mined areas were reported located at the border with Ecuador, with an original estimate of 120,000 made. Some mines had also been emplaced around key infrastructure, especially high-tension electrical towers. As of March 2004, Peru had destroyed 103,490 mines. In December 2003, Peru completed clearance activities in the districts of Tumbes and Piura, at the border with Ecuador. In the last trimester of 2003, the Peruvian and Ecuadorian Armed Forces started a joint demining operation in the area of Los Limos and Pueblo Nuevo.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In April 2005, Peru and Ecuador, with the support of the OAS, agreed on the continuation of joint work in the vicinity of Rio Chira. In 2005, in the area of Cordillera del Cóndor, along the border with Ecuador, a mission was planned to the source of Rio Santiago, to assess the conditions that are specific to the place as well as the procedures and necessary equipment. A plan to demine the high tension electrical towers, being executed by the Security Division Contraminas of the Peruvian National Police was initiated in November 2004, and as of June 2005 work to remove mines had been conducted around approximately 60 towers.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>In May 2001, the OAS and the Government of Peru signed an agreement to coordinate international support for Peru through the OAS Mine Action Programme. The OAS Programme seeks to ensure the following: define exact locations of minefields along the border with Ecuador by conducting impact studies of the areas and clear the mines according to annual objectives set by the National Demining Plan.</p>
<p>Rwanda</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Rwanda's original mine clearance challenge included 35 suspected mined areas totalling 1,437,387 square metres. In addition, the UXO problem was more widespread than the problems posed by mines. A landmine impact survey completed in January 2003 identified</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In 2004, about 800 explosive remnants of war were destroyed and about 20,000 square metres of land were cleared. Since January 2005, the National Demining Office (NDO) has managed to clear about 4,000 square metres of land manually. There are 16 remaining known</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>At the First Review Conference, Rwanda indicated intentions to set up an accelerated demining programme to fulfil its Article 5 obligations. Since then the Rwanda has reported that its demining programme is handicapped by lack of</p>

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<p>that 54 percent of the original suspected areas still needed to be cleared. As of April 2004, there were 639,770.2 square metres that remained to be cleared. A total of 46 percent of suspected mined areas had been cleared with 1,265 mines and 29,843 UXO destroyed.</p>	<p>medium and small minefields accounting for about 900,000 square metres of land.</p> <p>Rwanda's demining capacity has deteriorated as external financial support has ended. The NDO now has no option but to react to hasty reports while big mine fields remain untouched. All the mine detection dogs have been retired due to age. Absence of MRE has resulted in a renewed rise of casualty figures.</p>	<p>support and, if not assisted, Rwanda may not attain its clearance deadline.</p>
Senegal		
<p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Three (3) areas were considered to be mine-affected: along the border with Guinea Bissau, the Ziguinchor region, and the Kolda region. Exact locations of mined areas and quantity of mines were not known. Between 1996 and June 2004, 1,759 mines had been destroyed by the national army.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In Ziguinchor and Kolda the Senegalese armed forces periodically destroy mines laid by armed groups.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>In 2004, Senegal drafted a mine action strategy, proposals for mine action legislation and for the creation of a mine action coordination centre. The documents were sent to the relevant authorities to be approved.</p>
Serbia and Montenegro		
<p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Mined areas in Serbia and Montenegro were reported located at the border with Croatia in the area of the village of Jamena and at the border with Albania, in the municipalities of Plav and Rozaje. It had been assessed that the</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>It is expected that Serbia and Montenegro will fulfil its obligations under the Convention even before the deadline of 2014. That will be in line with the joint initiative of the countries of South-Eastern</p>

<p>mined area near Jamena could cover 6,000,000 square metres and also contain anti-vehicle mines and UXO. In 2003, 485,500 square metres, approximately 8 percent of the mined areas in Jamena, had been demined with 1,441 mines destroyed. In the same area, between March and September 2004, Serbia and Montenegro had cleared 674,400 square metres and destroyed 1,060 anti-personnel mines and 215 anti-vehicle mines. In 2003, 19 locations in the municipalities of Plav and Rozaje in the border area with Albania had demined, reducing the number of mined locations to 46. An area of 192,400 square metres was being demined at the Albanian border.</p>		<p>Europe for a mine free region by 2009.</p>
<p>Sudan Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>It was estimated that mines or other explosive remnants of war might affect 30 percent of Sudan. Suspected areas were reported located in Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Bahr Al-Ghazal, Jonglei, Blue Nile, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains, Lakes and Kassala. Sudan's borders with Eritrea, Chad, Libya and Egypt were also mine affected. The presence or suspected presence of mines had both a humanitarian and development impact.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>The Ceasefire Agreement endorsed by the Government of Sudan and SPLM on 31 December 2004 has impacted the national mine action structure in Sudan. It states that the Parties shall conduct demining activities as soon as possible to create the conditions necessary for the return of displaced populations and that they shall establish two demining authorities (Northern and Southern) that shall work together and coordinate their</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>The <i>National Mine Action Strategy</i> was developed and endorsed by the Government of Sudan and the SPLM on 27 August 2004. The signing of the comprehensive peace agreement in January 2005 had implications on the implementation of the strategy and the institutional mine action structure in Sudan. The <i>National Mine Action Strategy</i> was to be revised to reflect these</p>

<p>The World Food Programme estimated that the food security of 2 million people was affected by mines. In 2003-2004, Sudan released 3,068,066 square metres by clearance, while destroying 215 anti-personnel mines.</p>	<p>demining activities.</p> <p>From 2004 to April 2005, a total of 276,501 metres of road were cleared or verified. A total of 98 dangerous areas were cleared, 31 in the Bahr El Ghazal state, 18 in Equatoria state, 42 in Kordofan state and 7 in the Upper Nile state. A total of 616 areas identified as dangerous are awaiting clearance.</p>	<p>implications and national mine action work plans were to be finalized following the establishment of the Government of National Unity on 9 July 2005.</p> <p>With respect to the Convention's obligation to clear mined areas within a ten-year time-frame, the <i>National Mine Action Strategy</i> indicates that Sudan will: facilitate the emergency clearance of routes for humanitarian aid, returnee routes and resettlement areas by the end of 2006; complete technical surveys of all medium and high priority mine and ERW contaminated areas by December 2008; clear medium and high priority minefields and battle areas with a cost effective mix of capabilities by December 2011; recorded and permanently mark, by December 2008, all low priority minefields and battle areas; mobilize resources for demining on an annual basis; and, ensure that demining is at all times conducted according to international and national humanitarian standards.</p>
<p>Swaziland</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Mined areas were reported located along the</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p>

<p>Swaziland-Mozambique borderline. Demining was expected to commence in 2000.</p>		
<p>Tajikistan Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Mined and suspected mined areas were reported found in the Central Region as a result of the 1995-97 civil war, along the Afghan border in areas under the control of Russian which contained Soviet-laid and Russian-maintained minefields and along the border with Uzbekistan as a result of mines laid by Uzbekistan. From 1997 to 2004 Tajikistan had neutralised and destroyed more than 3,250 pieces of mines and explosives. A general mine action assessment had been completed in the Central Region, reducing the amount of suspected area of 29 square kilometres and 124 linear kilometres of road / rail. In September and October of 2004, general research on frontier sites of Tajik-Uzbek border in the Sughd region, two areas of Hatlon region (in the south) and three areas of the Autonomous Region of Badakhshan (in the east) was completed. In the Central Region there was work going on to actualize technical surveys and clearance of the minefields. Additionally three areas were</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In 2004, area reduction and technical survey were conducted in 5 areas: Sagirdasht, Shull, Lulikharvi, Margak and Chorcharog – locations where mine accidents / incidents have been reported. In 2004 and area of 61,826 square metres was cleared. Manual mine clearance activities were conducted by two teams during only four months. Achievements in 2004 included: general mine action assessments conducted in 205 villages with the identification of 84 mined areas affecting the inhabitants of 80 villages; 250 mines and UXO cleared and destroyed; and, ongoing technical survey of 3 suspect areas and ongoing clearance of 2 mined areas.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Tajikistan's vision is that it will be a country safe from the negative humanitarian and economic impact of landmines: at the community level, to eliminate mine accidents; at the national level, to ensure that economic activity and development projects are not impeded by the presence of landmines or UXO; and, at the community and national level, to assist relevant authorities to provide physical, psychological and social support to survivors of mine accidents</p> <p>Tajikistan's list of priorities includes to comply with obligations under the Convention. With sufficient donor support to enable the expansion of the operational capacity it should be possible to clear all mines and UXO which pose a threat to nearby communities by the end of 2008.</p>

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<p>demined and handed over to the local governmental authorities for long run use.</p>		
<p>Thailand</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>A landmine impact survey was completed in 2001, indicating that mine-affected provinces were located at the country's borders with Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia and Myanmar and 934 suspected areas representing 2,556.7 square kilometres. Demining officially started in 2000. As of May 2004, 1,641,126 square metres in 6 provinces had been cleared and 1,397,986 square metres had been handed over for community use. A total of 721 mines had been destroyed during demining operations.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>As of April 2005, Thailand had cleared 3,548,808 square metres, of which 2,697,690 square metres were handed over to the communities.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Thailand's vision is that it will be a country in which the people can use all land with safety and socio-economic development will improve tremendously. During 2005-2009, Thailand aims to conduct a technical survey and mark and fence all landmine contaminated areas. In terms of clearing mined areas, it aims to establish integrated annual plans by including national socio-economic plan and integrated provincial development plan, in order to designate prioritization and direct execution plan to coincide with the most requirement of the area.</p>
<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Tunisia had 9 mined areas containing 3,526 anti-personnel mines and 1,530 anti-tank mines. There were also some areas suspected to be contaminated with unexploded ordnance from the Second World War. Over the five years preceding the First Review Conference,</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Tunisia has set up a unit specialized in demining and in the handling of explosives. This unit started working in November 2004 in a minefield in Ras Jedir. As of June 2005, 75 percent of the minefield had been cleared and 3,307 mines found and destroyed.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>See previous column.</p>

<p>the units of military engineers of the Tunisian army had recovered and destroyed around 4,500 mines and other devices.</p>		
<p>Turkey Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Turkey's original mine clearance challenge included 936,663 anti-personnel mines laid between 1956 and 1998, with 615,149 of these mines laid along Turkey's border with Syria. Mined areas had been marked and fenced in accordance with international norms. In 1998 Turkey commenced mine clearance operations and by the end of 2003 14,840 mines had been removed and destroyed and 48,120 square metres cleared.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In 2004, 1,225 anti-personnel mines were removed, 15,500 square metres cleared.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>The objective of Turkey's demining programme is to clear the emplaced anti-personnel mines by 2014 and destroy the stockpiled ones by 2008.</p>
<p>Uganda Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Mine contamination in Uganda was limited to the northern, western and North eastern regions. There were 3 affected districts in the North, 3 in the West and 2 in the Northeast. Limited demining by the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) had already been carried out in the West to remove mines that were obvious and those on roads and access trucks. Similarly in the North the UPDF had provided responsive clearance as to when</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>A mine action assessment completed in January 2005 in western Uganda identified 57 dangerous areas, 170,000 square metres contaminated or suspected to be contaminated. Twenty-two (22) UPDF engineers were involved in clearance activities.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>A national plan has not been developed yet but it is in progress. A list of possible strategic objectives has been provided by Uganda.</p>

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<p>need arises. In 2002-2003, 231 mines were removed.</p>		
<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Around 16,600 mines remained in the Falklands / Malvinas. Some clearance of anti-personnel mines was conducted immediately after the 1982 conflict, lifting about 1,400 mines but was stopped after several injuries to those involved. A total of 149 mines were destroyed between 1997 and 2001. A further 50 were destroyed as they were exposed to the surface. The 101 minefields were marked and fenced.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>The Joint Working Party (JWP) held its fifth and sixth meetings in Buenos Aires on 4-6 October 2005 and in London on 21-23 November 2005, respectively. During those meetings a draft report of a preliminary study was considered and both parties moved forward in defining technical and financial aspects as well as administrative and contractual issues. These issues will continue, including at the next Meeting of the JWP, which has been scheduled for March 2006.</p> <p>In 2004, 50 anti-personnel mines were cleared as they were exposed to the surface.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>In order to fulfil its obligations under Article 5, the United Kingdom continues to work closely with the Argentine government towards finding a solution.</p>
<p>Venezuela</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>There were 6 areas reported containing a total of 1,073 anti-personnel mines. As of August 2004, there were 13 minefields containing 1,073 mines, all of them were fenced.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas will commence in February 2007 and will finish in April 2009.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>See previous column.</p>

<p>Yemen</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>A landmine impact survey completed in 2000 identified 14 high impact communities, 86 medium impact communities and 494 low impact communities. A total of 1,078 suspected areas were identified. Since clearance began in 1999, 224 square kilometres of suspected and mined areas were returned to communities.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>Between 30 March 2004 and 30 March 2005, 1,286 mines and 103,402 UXO were destroyed.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Yemen envisions that it will be a country in full compliance with its Convention obligations, which will put an end to the suffering of the people, and the casualties, caused by landmines in mine-affected areas by the end of March 2009. This accomplishment will result in the remaining 52 medium impacted communities plus 147 square kilometres of low impacted areas, being surveyed, cleared and returned to the affected communities by December 2008.</p>
<p>Zambia</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Zambia had suspected mined areas along its borders with Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia and Angola, and also around former Freedom Fighters' Camps. A national survey completed in May 2004 indicated 41 mined areas, most of which are low impact. National demining clearance capacity had been established and 650 kilometres of clearance had been conducted on the Gwembe-Tonga road.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In 2004, the Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre cleared 7,780.01 square metres in Mwapula – Munyeta area, Chongwe District, Lusaka Province.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Zambia has a three year comprehensive strategic plan on landmines called the <i>Humanitarian Demining Programme</i> which not only seeks to clear mined areas, but also promote awareness, mine risk education and support mine victims and social integration among the population living in mine-affected areas.</p> <p>The vision for Zambia is to be “mine free”</p>

		<p>by the end of 2007. To achieve this will require national will, mobilization of Zambian resources and international donor assistance. The first two are in place through the passing and implementation of the Act of Parliament in August 2003, and, the establishment of a mine action capability. Zambia now requires the support of the international community with the goal of securing donor funding to implement the mine action programme to make Zambia mine free by the end of 2007.</p>
<p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>Status recorded at the First Review Conference</p> <p>Zimbabwe's original mine clearance challenge included over 210 square kilometres of suspected mined areas in four border provinces in addition to UXOs found in all nine provinces. In the affected provinces, mines restricted socio-economic development, including development of the tourist industry.</p> <p>40 percent of the original 210 square kilometres of suspected area had been cleared and around 221,773 mines had been destroyed.</p>	<p>Progress reported since the First Review Conference:</p> <p>In 2004, 3,000 anti-personnel mines were destroyed in the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield. Operations and quality assurance along this on this 240 kilometre-long minefield are almost complete. Of the 6 original minefields, there are 5 minefields, totalling 350 kilometres, left to be cleared.</p>	<p>National demining plan / programme:</p> <p>Zimbabwe has developed a national plan that includes clearing mined areas as well as mine risk education campaigns in the affected areas and communities.</p> <p>Zimbabwe envisages that it will be in full compliance with its Convention obligations by 2009 to be safe from landmines where people and communities live in an environment conducive to development and where mine survivors are rehabilitated and fully integrated into their communities. However, this will depend upon adequate funding by both the state and other willing</p>

		<p>donor communities and other partners to enable us to remove all minefields by the 2009 deadline. Failure to fulfil this vision means our Zimbabwe's poverty reduction strategy will be affected since resettlement of displaced people will remain a pipe dream since some communities cannot be self-sufficient in terms of food protection.</p> <p>Objectives during the period 2005-2009 are: to clear all mined areas by 2009 based on the humanitarian and socio-economic priorities set by the Government of Zimbabwe; to carry out national MRE campaign to all communities affected by mines and UXO in all 9 provinces; and, to provide basic assistance to victims / survivors as part of rehabilitation and reintegration into society.</p>
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