

Achieving the aims of the Oslo Action Plan: Progress Report 2021-2022

Submitted by the President of the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties, the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, the Committee on Victim Assistance, the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance and the Committee on Cooperative Compliance

Introduction

1. From 25 to 29 November 2019, the international community gathered in Oslo, Norway to reaffirm the commitment of States, international organisations and civil society to ending the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines and to achieving a world free of mines. At this historic event – the Fourth Review Conference *on a Mine-Free World* – the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, while inspired by their collective achievements, expressed their will to strengthen their efforts to overcome remaining challenges.
2. With the aim of supporting enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention in the five-year period following the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties adopted the Oslo Action Plan (OAP) 2019-2024. The OAP details the actions States Parties will take during the period of 2019–2024 to support implementation of the Convention, building on the achievements of the Nairobi, Cartagena and Maputo Action Plans.
3. To ensure the effectiveness of the OAP, the States Parties appreciate the need to regularly monitor progress of the implementation of the actions contained within it. In particular, the States Parties highlighted that in order to monitor progress in implementing the OAP, the information submitted in the States Parties' annual Article 7 reports will serve as the main source of data to assess progress and that members of the Coordinating Committee and the President will be responsible for measuring progress within their mandate, with the support of the Implementation Support Unit. A baseline value for all indicators will be established based on the data reported in the first year of implementation, in Article 7 reports due by 30 April 2020, and progress in subsequent years will be compared to this baseline. This baseline was established by the President and the Committees and presented to the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties (18MSP) in 2020.
4. The purpose of the Progress Report 2021-2022 is to support the application of the OAP by measuring progress made during the period of 19 November 2021 to 25 November 2022 and, in doing so, to highlight priority areas of work for the States Parties in the period between the 2022 Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties (20MSP) and the 2023 Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties (21MSP). It is the third in a series of annual progress reports that will be prepared every year until the 2024 Fifth Review Conference. The information in this report builds upon the reports and observations presented by the Committees at the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings and is aimed at tracking the implementation of the Actions of the OAP and their respective indicators. States Parties are invited to provide additional or updated information concerning their implementation efforts ahead of the closing of the 20MSP to complement the information in the report.

I. **Universalization:** Mandate of the President of the 20MSP: Colombia

5. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties committed to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms and objectives, condemn violations of the norms and to take

appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-State actors.

6. As of the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties (19MSP), the Convention had entered into force for 164 States. There were thirty-three States - **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam** - which were not yet party to the Convention including one signatory State - **the Republic of the Marshall Islands** – which had not yet ratified the Convention.
7. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties committed to using all available avenues to promote ratification of/accession to the Convention by States not party including by encouraging their participation in the work of the Convention in accordance with **Action #11**.
8. Since the 19MSP, there have been no new ratifications/accessions to the Convention. In 2021 and 2022, substantial universalization efforts continued to be impacted by the aftermath of the global pandemic.
9. In accordance with **Action # 11**, two States Parties– **Slovenia, Switzerland** – reported using all available avenues to promote ratification or/accession to the Convention by States not party.
10. Additionally, **Colombia**, as President of the Convention, seized the opportunity of its Presidency of the Conference on Disarmament in 2022 to appeal to all members of the Conference that have not yet done so to join the Convention as soon as possible.
11. Furthermore, seven States not Party – **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lao PDR, Nepal, Marshall Islands, Mongolia and Viet Nam** – engaged with the President of the Convention to discuss their position vis a vis accession to the Convention.
12. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties committed to continue to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms and objectives, condemn violations of these norms and take appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-State actors in accordance with **Action #12**.
13. In accordance with **Action #12**, one State Party – **Slovenia** – indicated that nationally and as a member of the European Union it promoted the universalisation of the Convention, its norms and objectives at different multilateral meetings and events. **Colombia** reported that it took the opportunity to highlight and condemn the insidious use of anti-personnel mines by armed non-state actors in Colombia, calling on these groups to halt this practice. **Colombia** further distributed a press release condemning the use of mines in **Ukraine**¹ and **Myanmar**² Furthermore, **Switzerland** condemned the use of anti-personnel mines by any actor.
14. All States not party with the exception of three - **Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Uzbekistan** - have participated at least once in a Convention-related meeting, with some States not party regularly delivering statements and providing information about their State's position on the Convention and/or on their activities to implement certain provisions of the Convention as well as their contribution to mine action activities. The President sent letters to States not party inviting

¹ <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/en/newsroom/article/article/president-of-the-convention-that-bans-landmines-calls-for-immediate-cease-of-use-of-this-insidious-w/>

² <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/en/newsroom/article/article/alleged-new-use-of-anti-personnel-mines-by-myanmar-a-terrible-assault-on-the-international-norm-bann/>

them to participate in the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings. In 2022, thirteen States not party - **Azerbaijan, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Lao, People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Morocco, Myanmar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Vietnam** – registered to participate in the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings and [INSERT NUMBER] States Parties – [INSERT NAMES OF STATES NOT PARTY] participated in the 20MSP.

15. In 2022, one State not party – **Morocco** – submitted a voluntary transparency report.

16. Many States not party acknowledge and support to various degrees the humanitarian goals of the Convention and highlight the grave consequences of the use of anti-personnel mines. A number of States not party express acceptance for the Convention's norms by choosing to vote every year in favour of the UNGA resolution. In 2022, [INSERT NUMBER] States not party – [INSERT NAMES OF STATES NOT PARTY] - voted in favour of the resolution.

17. Since entry into force of the Convention seven States not party – **Egypt, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Morocco and Singapore** - have indicated that they have put in place moratoria on the use, production, export and/or import of anti-personnel mines. In 2022 no additional State not party has reported putting in place such moratorium.

18. On 18 February 2021, the European Union (EU) adopted Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/257 in support of the OAP for the implementation of the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Part of the Decision is focused on supporting the Presidency in the implementation of its universalization mandate and supporting the activities of the Convention's Special Envoys in this endeavour.

19. In the context of the European Council Decision 2021/257 adopted on 18 February 2021 in support of the OAP for the implementation of the Convention, the following activities took place in 2022 in support of the President's universalization mandate: the President, together with the Convention's Special Envoy, His Royal Highness Prince Mired Raad Zeid Al-Hussein of Jordan, travelled to New York to meet a number of delegations of States not party including **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lao PDR, Marshall Islands and Viet Nam** to discuss barriers to accession and to explore the opportunity of visiting the country to engage in discussions on accession. During this visit to New York the President and the Special Envoy participated in a press conference to condemn the recent use of mines, support the strengthening of the norm of the Convention and call attention to the need to strengthen implementation.

II. Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines: Mandate of the President of the 20MSP: Colombia

20. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties noted the importance of ensuring that all stockpiled anti-personnel mines are expeditiously destroyed in line with Article 4 of the Convention.

21. At the close of the 19MSP, two States Parties – **Greece and Ukraine** – had outstanding commitments under Article 4. Both of these States Parties are in non-compliance with Article 4 obligations, after the expiration of their four-year implementation deadline of 1 March 2008 and 1 June 2010, respectively.

22. In accordance with **Action #14**, as of 1 September 2022, **Greece** has provided information on the status of implementation of their obligations in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 7. However, **Greece and Ukraine have yet to present a time-bound plan for completion.**

23. Since the 19MSP, **Greece** has not reported progress in the destruction of their remaining 343,413 stockpiled anti-personnel mines. In 2022, Greece indicated that the Hellenic Defence Systems (HDS) concluded the international tender for the appointment of a new subcontractor for the demilitarization of the remaining anti-personnel mines stockpile. However, the State Legal Council expressed legal concerns on some aspects of the contract which had been signed between said company and the competent department of the Ministry of Defence (MOD). Greece reported that these legal concerns have now been overcome and the tender dossier, including the draft contract between HDS and their new subcontractor, has been submitted to the Court of Auditors for a pre-contractual review and assessment. Greece further reported that following the approval of the draft contract by the Court of Auditors, the HDS will submit their proposal to the competent department of the MOD for the amendment of their contract in order to reflect the aspects related to the new contractor, the timetable and other relevant provisions for the destruction of the remaining stockpile.
24. Noting with concern that no anti-personnel mines have been destroyed by **Greece** since the 19MSP and that fourteen years after the expiration of its deadline, Greece unfortunately remains in a situation of non-compliance, the President urged Greece to act in response to the appeal made to intensify efforts for the completion of stockpile destruction obligations. **The President encourages Greece to do its utmost to put an end to this situation as soon as possible, work to start the destruction process with no further delay and communicate a time-bound plan for completion as soon as possible.**
25. Since the 19MSP, **Ukraine** has not reported progress in the destruction of their remaining 3,364,433 stockpiled anti-personnel mines.
26. In information provided in its transparency report in 2021, **Ukraine** reported that the 3,364,433 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed as of 1 January 2021, included 3,363,828 PFM-type and 605 OZM-4 type mines. Ukraine also reported that the 605 OZM-4 mines were in areas outside of Ukraine's effective control.
27. At the 19MSP, **Ukraine** indicated that the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) would initiate an international tender process open to bidders from all NATO member countries and Ukraine for the disposal of anti-personnel mines under the NATO Trust Fund. Ukraine further indicated that a completion plan would have been prepared upon completion of the international tender process.
28. **The President concluded that Ukraine has not provided information on the status of its stockpile destruction programme, including information on the total number and types of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed and those destroyed during the most recent reporting period. The President noted that due to recent events affecting Ukraine's national situation, progress in implementation of Article 4 may be hampered and a completion date may currently be difficult to provide. The President encourages Ukraine to continue to inform on remaining challenges and explore all existing avenues for cooperation and assistance in this regard.**
29. Since the 19MSP, no State Party has provided information on the discovery of previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines, in accordance with OAP, **Action #15.**
30. The President recalled that, in 2020, **the Gambia** had reported that, during the course of 2019, it became aware of a previously unknown stockpile of 3,000 anti-personnel mines. The President noted that since then no updated information has been provided by the Gambia on the progress made to destroy these anti-personnel mines in accordance with **Action #15** of the OAP. The President noted that updated information on this matter would be welcome.

31. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties noted the importance of ensuring that anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes.
32. At the time of the 19MSP, sixty-seven States Parties had reported retaining mines in accordance with Article 3.
33. Since the 18MSP, one State Party – **Sudan** – has indicated that it no longer retains anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.
34. At present, there are sixty-six States Parties - **Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe** - that retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.
35. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties committed to annually review the number of mines retained and report on the use of retained mines in accordance with **Action #16**.
36. As of 1 September 2022, of the sixty-six States Parties that retain mines for permitted purposes thirty-nine States Parties – **Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe** – submitted Article 7 reports in 2022. Of these, only twenty-two States Parties - **Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Peru, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia and Türkiye** - reported on the use/destruction of retained mines during the reporting period.
37. Of these twenty States Parties - **Angola, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe** - reported on the current use and / or planned use of retained anti-personnel mines. Of the twenty States Parties that submitted information on retained mines, nine States Parties - **Angola, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Italy, Serbia, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe** - reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 compared to the previous year.
38. One State Party – **Cambodia** - reported an increase in the number of anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3.
39. One State Party – **Mozambique** – submitted an annual report but the report did not contain information on the number of anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3.
40. One State Party – **South Africa** – submitted an annual report but the report did not include information on anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 for calendar year 2021.
41. In accordance with **Action #17**, four States Parties – **Iraq, Slovenia, Sudan and Zimbabwe** – reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

III. Survey and clearance of mined areas: Mandate of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation: Belgium (Chair), France, Iraq and Sri Lanka

42. At the Fourth Review Conference the States Parties, while recognizing that considerable progress has been made in addressing mined areas, reiterated the need to increase the pace of survey and clearance activities to meet Article 5 obligations as soon as possible. To ensure significant progress towards their ambition of completing their time-bound obligations to the fullest extent possible by 2025, the States Parties agreed that accelerated survey and clearance would provide the greatest contribution to reducing human suffering and to protecting people from the risk posed by anti-personnel mines. The States Parties adopted a number of actions in this regard.
43. At the close of the 19MSP – thirty-three States Parties – **Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, State of Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – were in the process of implementing Article 5 obligations.
44. Since the 19MSP, no State Party has declared completion of their Article 5 obligations under the Convention.
45. Of these, as of 1 September 2022, twenty-five States Parties - **Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – have submitted Article 7 reports containing updated information on progress in implementation of Article 5 with sixteen States Parties – **Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – employing the Guide to Reporting in accordance with **Action #8**.
46. In the lead up to the 20 – 22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings of the Convention, the Committee on Article 5 Implementation prepared preliminary observations on information submitted by twenty-two States Parties - **Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe**. Observations were shared with the respective States Parties to seek clarifications or further information. Other States Parties were also invited to report. The preliminary observations were made available on the Convention’s website³.
47. Of the thirty-three States Parties with mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, as of 1 September 2022, five States Parties - **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru and Türkiye** – responded to the request from the Committee and submitted updated information on efforts to implement Article 5.
48. As of 1 September 2022, eight of the thirty-three States Parties implementing Article 5 – **Afghanistan, Eritrea, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, the State of Palestine, Somalia, and Ukraine** - have not submitted Article 7 reports.

³ Preliminary observations prepared by the Committee on Article 5 on information submitted by the States Parties with Article 5 obligations as of 10 June May 2022, can be found at: <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/en/intersessional-meetings/2022-im/documents/>

49. One State Party, **Mozambique**, which declared completion in 2015, noted at the time that areas remain seasonally or permanently submerged under water in Inhambane Province. Mozambique further indicated that the portion of the suspected hazardous area that remains underwater will be marked and regularly monitored to confirm if the area ever dries enough to allow further technical survey. In 2019 Mozambique reported four remaining areas measuring 1,881 square meters which remain inaccessible. In its 2022 Article 7 report, Mozambique indicated that it had declared completion in 2015 and that it is not dealing with residual contamination. The report did not contain information on flooded areas.
50. The Committee welcomed the information submitted by States Parties and noted an increase in the quality of reports. The Committee observed that nine States Parties – **Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe** - provided a *high degree of clarity*⁴ on their remaining challenge, four States Parties - **Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sri Lanka** - provided *clarity*⁵ and ten States Parties – **Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Senegal, Serbia, Türkiye, and Yemen** - provided *some clarity*⁶.
51. As of 1 September 2022, of the nine States Parties – **Afghanistan, Argentina, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand and Yemen** - with Article 5 deadlines in December 2020 and 2022/2023 which indicated they would be unable to complete implementation of their Article 5 obligations by their deadline and would therefore need to submit an extension request for consideration by the 20MSP, eight States Parties submitted their requests for extension – **Afghanistan** (4 July 2022), **Argentina** (25 March 2022), **Ecuador** (31 March 2022), **Guinea-Bissau** (22 April 2022), **Serbia** (18 March 2022), **Sudan** (1 April 2022), **Thailand** (31 March 2022), and **Yemen** (29 March 2022).
52. At the 19MSP, the States Parties expressed serious concern that **Eritrea** had not presented an Article 5 extension request and finds itself in a situation of non-compliance following expiration of its 31 December 2020 Article 5 deadline. The 19MSP called on Eritrea to engage in a cooperative dialogue without delay with the Committee on Article 5 Implementation and submit a request for extension no later than 31 March 2022 for consideration by the 20MSP in accordance with the process established by the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties. The 19MSP further noted that, failing the establishment of a cooperative dialogue with Eritrea and resolution of the current status of non-compliance, the States Parties should consider seeking clarification and resolving questions relating to compliance by Eritrea through the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Article 8 (2) of the Convention. The Meeting noted that the President and office holders of the Convention stand ready to sustain a cooperative dialogue with Eritrea to see that this situation can be overcome as soon as possible and Eritrea be supported in reengaging in the work of the Convention. Despite the Committee's best efforts and sustained outreach and dialogue including in cooperation with President of the 18MSP and 19MSP of the Convention, as of 1 September 2022, **Eritrea** has not submitted a request for extension of its 31 December 2020 Article 5 deadline.

⁴ State Party has provided a list of all remaining areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and with this list including the estimated size of each area, the status of each area (i.e., "known" or "suspected"), and information on the geographic location of each area.

⁵ State Party has provided a summary table of all remaining areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines according to regions / provinces / districts within the State, with this list including the number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines and the number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in each region / province / district within the State, and the estimated size of the area concerned per region / province / district.

⁶ State Party has provided a summary table of all remaining areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines according to regions / provinces / districts within the State, with this list including the number of areas known to contain antipersonnel mines and the number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in each region / province / district within the State, and the estimated size of the area concerned per region / province / district.

53. Of the four States Parties – **Chad, Croatia, Serbia and South Sudan** – that were due to submit updated work plans by 30 April 2022 pursuant to decisions taken by the States Parties on their requests for extension, two State Parties **Chad and Croatia** - submitted updated work plans by 30 April 2022. One State Party – **South Sudan** - submitted an updated work plan on 1 June 2022. One State Party – **Serbia** - that was due to submit an updated work plan by 30 April 2022 submitted a request to extend their Article 5 deadline, including an updated workplan for the period of the extension. In addition, one State Party – **Cambodia** – which was due to submit an updated work plan by 15 August 2022, wrote to the Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, c/o the ISU, on 29 August 2022 indicating that the submission of its work plan would be delayed until 28 February 2023 noting that the “request is made based on the momentous results which are anticipated for the remaining six months of 2022, which will drastically change the work plan for the remaining period and will result in the need to submit an additional, revised work plan in the near future.”
54. In accordance with **Action #18**, twenty-one States Parties – **Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reported on efforts to establish an evidence-based baseline of contamination.
55. In accordance with **Action #18**, fourteen States Parties – **Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reported having established their baseline through inclusive consultations with women, girls, boys and men.
56. In accordance with **Action #19**, twenty-three States Parties – **Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – reported having evidence-based and costed national work plans in place.
57. In accordance with **Action #20**, fifteen States Parties – **Angola, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – provided annual updates and adjusted milestones (qualitative and quantitative) for implementation.
58. In accordance with **Action #21**, six States Parties - **Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, and Yemen** - reported being affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature and are applying the provision of the Convention including survey, clearance and reporting.
59. In accordance with **Action #22**, seventeen States Parties – **Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe** - reported on progress and status of implementation in their Article 7 reports in a manner consistent with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). In addition, twenty States Parties – **Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - provided updated survey and clearance data, disaggregating by type of contamination.

60. In accordance with **Action #23**, of the eight States Parties that submitted requests for extension in 2022, six States Parties - **Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand and Yemen** - included multiyear work plans for the period of the extension. Of the eight States Parties that submitted request for extension, six States Parties - **Argentina, Ecuador, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand, and Yemen** - submitted in accordance with the process established by the States Parties. States Parties that submitted their request after the deadline, informed the Committee of the delay in submission.

61. In accordance with **Action #24**, of the eight States Parties that have submitted requests for extension, five States Parties – **Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand and Yemen** – provided information on plans to implement mine risk education and reduction during the extension period.

62. In accordance with **Action #26**, seventeen States Parties – **Angola, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – reported on efforts to establish a national sustainable capacity and eleven States Parties – **Angola, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe** - reported having put in place a sustainable capacity.

63. In accordance with **Action #26**, no State Party reported having discovered previously unknown mined areas.

64. In accordance with **Action #27**, seventeen States Parties – **Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reported on efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency primarily through the updating of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS).

IV. Mine risk education and reduction: Mandate of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation: Belgium (Chair), France, Iraq and Sri Lanka

65. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties committed to intensifying their efforts to prevent new casualties in affected areas and providing effective, relevant and targeted mine risk education and other risk reduction measures to all groups at risk to increase protection until the threat of anti-personnel mines can be removed.

66. In accordance with **Action #28**, fifteen States Parties – **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe** - reported on efforts to integrate mine risk education and reduction programmes into wider humanitarian, development, protection and education programmes.

67. In accordance with **Action #29**, thirteen States Parties – **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Yemen** - reported having mine risk education and reduction programmes in place that are tailored to the threat encountered by the population and have reported data in a disaggregated manner. Additionally, twelve States Parties – **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Yemen** – reported carrying out mine risk education and reduction activities that collect, analyse and report data disaggregated by gender, age, disability and other diverse needs.

68. In accordance with **Action #30**, eleven States Parties – **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Yemen** – reported on their efforts to prioritise people most at risk through an analysis of available casualty and contamination data.

69. In accordance with **Action #31**, fifteen States Parties – **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reported updates on their efforts to build a national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes.

70. In accordance with **Action #32**, twenty-three States Parties – **Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - provided information on actions taken to effectively increase the protection of all affected populations and groups at risk.

V. Victim Assistance: Mandate of the Committee on Victim Assistance: Algeria (Chair), Ecuador, Italy and Uganda.

71. At the 19MSP, the States Parties reaffirmed their determination to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines and to ensure the full and equal inclusion of survivors and victims. Also, at the 19MSP, on the basis of information submitted by the States Parties in 2021, observations and conclusions prepared by the Committee on Victim Assistance, the States Parties noted the persistent challenges in the implementation of victim assistance including those related to the lack of financial means and highlighted the importance of continued efforts in integrating victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, and to health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

72. At the close of 19MSP, thirty-six States Parties - **Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, State of Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – had reported mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control.

73. Of the thirty-six States Parties that reported mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control, as of 1 September 2022, twenty-eight States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - submitted Article 7 reports in 2022. Of these States, sixteen States Parties - **Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - submitted updated information on Victim Assistance activities in their Article 7 reports. Additionally, one State Party – **Uganda** - provided information on implementation of OAP's victim assistance commitments directly to the Committee on Victim Assistance.

74. Of the twenty-eight States Parties that submitted Article 7 reports in 2022, twenty-three States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mozambique, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan,**

Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe - submitted information on victim assistance activities including updates on progress and challenges. Additionally three States Parties - **Angola, Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo** - provided information solely on new casualties.

75. In the lead up to the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings, the Committee on Victim Assistance prepared preliminary observations on information submitted by twenty-one States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe**. Observations were shared with the respective States Parties to seek clarifications or further information. The preliminary observations were made available on the Convention's website⁷.
76. Following the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings four States Parties - **Chad, El Salvador, Mozambique and Sri Lanka** – which were not included in the observations of the Committee, submitted Article 7 reports.
77. As of 1 September 2022, three States Parties - **Peru, South Sudan and Türkiye** - responded to preliminary observations presented to the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings by the Committee on Victim Assistance, by providing further information or clarifications.
78. Of the thirty-six States Parties that have reported mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control, as of 1 September 2022, five States Parties - **Afghanistan, Burundi, Eritrea, Somalia and Uganda** - have not submitted updated information on their efforts to implement Victim Assistance commitments. Additionally, six State Parties - **Angola, Chad, the Republic Democratic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, and Serbia** - with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction and control that submitted Article 7 Report, did not include information on their victim assistance activities in their Article 7 Reports. Of these six States Parties three States Parties – **Angola, Ethiopia and Serbia** – provided updates on their victim assistance efforts at the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings.
79. Of the twenty-eight States Parties that have reported on their victim assistance efforts in 2022, twelve States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, El Salvador, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, Thailand and Uganda** - have reported no new casualties during the reporting period. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted that data on mine affected families and communities was not collected or reported in most cases and encourages States Parties with victim assistance commitments to take this matter into consideration to address the needs and rights of all mine victims, including mine survivors, affected families and communities.
80. States Parties implementing victim assistance continue to report progress in integrating Victim Assistance commitments into broader policies and programmes primarily associated with the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and/or health, development, human rights, education and poverty reduction, with twenty States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe** - provided updates in this regard.

⁷ Preliminary observations prepared by the Committee on Victim Assistance on information submitted by the States Parties with Victim Assistance responsibilities, can be found at: <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/en/intersessional-meetings/2022-im/documents/>

81. In accordance with **Action #33**, twenty-three States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – reported having one or more government entity(ies) designated to coordinate victim assistance related activities, although some of the States Parties reported encountering difficulties in maintaining active engagement among stakeholders or conducting regular coordination meeting. In some cases, the roles and responsibilities of coordinating entity(ies) may need to be clarified or reviewed.
82. In accordance with **Action #33**, eighteen States Parties – **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, and Zimbabwe** – reported having developed or in the process of developing national action plans – this includes the States Parties that reported embedding the needs of mine survivors into existing plans, such as disability, health, social protection, humanitarian response and other frameworks. Additionally, in accordance with Action #33, fourteen States Parties - **Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Nicaragua, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe** – provided information on efforts they have undertaken to remove barriers to increase participation and inclusion of mine survivors.
83. In accordance with **Action #34**, twenty-four States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe** – reported applying multi-sectoral approach to integrate victim assistance commitments into broader national policies and programmes, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as pertinent. Additionally, nineteen States Parties – **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe** – reported on inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organizations including persons with disabilities in relevant programmes and policies.
84. In accordance with **Action #35**, sixteen States Parties – **Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe** – provided information on the status of and/or challenges in establishing or strengthening a Victim Assistance national database or integrating Victim Assistance information into disability data systems. Additionally, sixteen States Parties – **Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – provided disaggregated information on mine victims or indicated plans to do so. While progress can be seen in disaggregating information by gender and age, in most cases disaggregated information by disability or impairment of mine survivors was not reported.
85. In accordance with **Action #36**, seventeen States Parties - **Algeria, Angola, Chile, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reported on availability of emergency assistance and healthcare, while several of these States Parties indicating important challenges have yet to be addressed including the lack of first aid capacity in affected remote areas and/or shortcomings in equipment required for emergency response and pre-hospital care.
86. In accordance with **Action #37**, ten States Parties – **Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe** – reported having in

place or plan to develop national referral mechanism to ensure meeting the needs and rights of mine survivors. Additionally, five States Parties - **Croatia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Türkiye** – reported on availability of directory(ies) of information on services available and/or service providers, to facilitate mine survivors and persons with disabilities access to services.

87. In accordance with Actions #38, twenty-five States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe** – reported on availability of rehabilitation, mostly limited to provision of physical rehabilitation services.

88. Also, in accordance with **Action #38**, sixteen States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye and Zimbabwe** – provided information on availability of psychological, psychosocial support most of which indicated that these services are available at public hospitals and open to everyone in need including mine victims. Additionally, three States Parties – **Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina and South Sudan** - reported on the availability of peer-to-peer support as an integral part of psychological and psychosocial support.

89. In accordance with **Action #39**, twenty-three States Parties – **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe** – reported making progress in meeting the social and economic needs of mine survivors by providing various types of assistance such as vocational training, employment opportunities, pension, and improving national frameworks, consistent to efforts reported in previous years.

90. In accordance with **Action #40**, twelve States Parties – **Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe** – reported on integration of protection measures into national humanitarian response or preparedness plans or other national efforts to address the safety and protection of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities in situations of emergencies and risks.

91. In accordance with **Action #41**, nineteen States Parties – **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe** – reporting making progress in their efforts to ensure the inclusion and participation of mine survivors and their representative organizations in the development of relevant policies and programmes.

VI. International Cooperation and Assistance - Mandate of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance: Japan (Chair), Sudan, the Netherlands and Thailand

92. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties noted that while each State Party is ultimately responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, enhanced cooperation could support implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible.

93. In accordance with **Action #42**, twenty-one States Parties – **Angola, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe** – reported making national financial commitments to the implementation of their Convention obligations. This includes eighteen States Parties - **Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia,**

Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe - reporting having provided a financial commitment to mine clearance and twelve States Parties - **Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Peru, Croatia, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Thailand**- reporting having provided a financial commitment for victim assistance implementation. Among these States Parties, two States Parties –**Cambodia** and the **United Kingdom** – have reported on efforts to explore alternative and/or innovative sources of funding and encourage other States to do the same.

94. Additionally, nineteen States Parties – **Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand** and the **United Kingdom** –reported providing financial or other support to affected States Parties. Of these, five States Parties – **Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Türkiye** and the **United Kingdom** – provided information on how they support considerations for gender in mine action.
95. In accordance with **Action #43**, twenty-eight States Parties - **Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe**– provided information on progress, challenges and requirements for assistance in Article 7 reports and Convention meetings.
96. Also in accordance with **Action #43**, three States Parties – **Cambodia, Chad, Guinea-Bissau** – took advantage of the Individualised Approach on the margins of the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings. Furthermore **[INSERT NUMBER]** – **[INSERT NAME OF STATES]** – took advantage of the Individualised Approach on the margins of the 20MSP.
97. In accordance with **Action #44**, three States Parties – **Angola, Cambodia** and **Colombia** – reported on efforts to strengthen national dialogue and ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders and establishing an in-country platform for dialogue between stakeholders.
98. In accordance with **Action #45**, nineteen States Parties –**Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand** and the **United Kingdom**– reported providing funding or other support for mine clearance with thirteen States Parties – **Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland** - reported providing funding or other support for victim assistance efforts and seventeen States Parties - **Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom** -reported providing funding or other support for mine clearance efforts.
99. In accordance with **Action #46**, thirteen States Parties – **Australia, Belgium, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom** - reported on efforts to coordinate their support for effective implementation of the Convention.

100. In accordance with **Action #47**, nine States Parties – **Australia, Cambodia, Ecuador, Lithuania, Peru, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Türkiye and the United Kingdom** – reported sharing best practices and lesson learned through international, regional, South-South and/or bilateral Cooperation.

VII. Measures to ensure compliance – Mandate of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance: Chile, Colombia (Chair), Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye

101. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties recognized the importance of compliance with the provisions of the Convention and committed to promote compliance to meet the Convention's objectives.

102. In this regard, the States Parties committed to ensure that, in the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned will provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible and will work together with other States Parties in a spirit of cooperation to resolve the matter in an expeditious and effective manner, in accordance with Article 8.1 and **Action #48**.

103. Since the close of the 19MSP, the Committee has continued its consideration of cases of non-compliance and allegations of non-compliance with Article 1.1 of the Convention by two States Parties – **Sudan** and **Yemen**. The Committee noted that since the 19MSP no new allegations have been brought to the attention of the Committee.

104. The Committee welcomes the dialogue sustained with the two States Parties over the course of the year, including during the bilateral meetings with these States Parties. The Committee also welcomes the interaction with organizations in the deliberation of their work including Human Rights Watch and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines.

105. Concerning Sudan, the Committee appreciates Sudan's engagement with the Committee and welcomes Sudan continuing to act upon its commitment under **Action #48** including by providing update on the situation during the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings. The Committee looks forward to engaging further with Sudan. The Committee would welcome continued updated information on the security situation in the remaining areas where allegations have surfaced and where Sudan indicated that security presents an impediment to investigations. The Committee recognizes that ongoing peace negotiations could provide an opportunity to carry out investigations into these allegations and welcomes continued updates from Sudan. The Committee encourages Sudan to continue working with all partners to ensure that investigations can take place as soon as possible.

106. Concerning **Yemen**, the Committee appreciates Yemen's engagement with the Committee and looks forward to engaging further with Yemen. The Committee welcomes Yemen acting upon its commitments under Action #48 including by providing an update on the situation during the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings. The Committee would welcome continued updated information on the security situation and efforts made by Yemen to carry out investigations on allegations and confirmed use of mines, as well as on the transfer and use of mines within areas under its jurisdiction or control.

107. To ensure compliance with the Convention, the States Parties recognized in the context of **Action #49** of the OAP, the importance of States Parties submitting Article 7 reports on an annual basis, in particular States Parties with obligations under Article 4 or 5 or retaining or transferring mines in line with Article 3.

108. In this regard, as of 1 September 2022, the following States Parties have not submitted reports in 2022:

- a. Concerning the thirty-three States Parties with Article 5 obligations, 9 States Parties – **Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Somalia, State of Palestine** and **Ukraine** – have not submitted an Article 7 report in 2022. Of these, four States Parties – **Eritrea** (last report in 2014), **Nigeria** (last report in 2012), **Somalia** (last report in 2020) and the **State of Palestine** (last report in 2020) - have not submitted an Article 7 report in the last two years. The Committee notes that the of these States **Nigeria** and **Somalia** submitted request for extension of their Article 5 deadline in 2020 and 2021, respectively, with information on its implementation of Article 5.
- b. Concerning the sixty-six States Parties retaining mines under Article 3, twenty-seven States Parties – **Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine** and **Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)** - have not submitted an Article 7 Report in 2022. One State Party that submitted an Article 7 report – **Mozambique** – submitted an annual report but the report did not contain information on the number anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3.⁸ Of these, nineteen States Parties – **Benin (2008), Cameroon (2009), Cape Verde (2009), Congo (2009), Côte d'Ivoire (2014), Djibouti (2005), Eritrea (2014), Gambia (2020), Honduras (2007), Indonesia (2020), Kenya (2008), Mali (2005), Namibia (2010), Nigeria (2012), Rwanda (2008), Tanzania (2009), Togo (2003), Uganda (2012), and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2012)** – have not submitted an Article 7 report in the last two years.

109. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties recognized the importance of States Parties urgently fulfilling their obligations under Article 9 in accordance with **Action #50**. At the close of the Convention's 19MSP, forty-nine States Parties had not reported having adopted legislation or that they considered existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9.

110. Since the 19MSP, one State Party - **State of Palestine** - has indicated that a draft law is being prepared and that in the meantime, existing laws were sufficient in the context of Article 9 and one State Party – **Sri Lanka** – has indicated having adopted national legislation in the context of Article 9.

111. As of 1 September 2022, forty-seven States Parties - **Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay** and **Vanuatu**- have not reported the adoption of national legislation or if they consider existing national laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention.

VIII. Best practices for implementing the Convention

⁸One additional State Party submitted a report in 2022 - South Africa – but the information on retained anti-personnel mines was up-to-date until the end of 2020 and not 2021.

112. At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties, in committing to meeting their obligations in the Convention's traditional spirit of cooperation and transparency, identified several best practices that are key to the successful implementation of the Convention's obligations.
113. In accordance with **Action #1**, twenty-one States Parties – **Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe** – have reported on the integration of Convention implementation activities into other national frameworks associated with development, poverty reduction, humanitarian response and disabilities. This includes fifteen States Parties - **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reporting having integrated mine action activities into national plans and eighteen States Parties - **Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe** - reporting having assigned an entity such as Ministry of Health or Ministry of Social Affairs and/or national disability council to lead or co-lead on the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks.
114. Additionally, in accordance with **Action #1**, twenty-one States Parties – **Angola, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe** - reported making national financial commitment to the implementation of their Article 5 and or victim assistance obligations under the Convention. This includes eighteen States Parties - **Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe** - reporting having provided a financial commitment to mine clearance and twelve States Parties - **Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Peru, Croatia, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Thailand** - reporting having provided a financial commitment for victim assistance implementation.
115. In accordance with **Action #2**, twenty-six States Parties – **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – reported having evidence-based costed and timebound national strategies and work plans in place for achieving their mine clearance obligations. This includes twenty-two States Parties - **Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reporting having strategies and work plans in place to address their mine clearance commitments and eighteen States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, and Zimbabwe** - reporting having developed or in the process of developing national action plans – this includes the States Parties that reported embedding the needs of mine survivors into existing plans, such as disability, health, social protection, humanitarian response and other frameworks.
116. In accordance with **Action #3**, twenty States Parties – **Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, , Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reported on efforts to ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation. This

includes sixteen States Parties- **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe** - reporting on efforts to ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered in the implementation of mine clearance commitments and fifteen States Parties reporting - **Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Serbia, Uganda and Zimbabwe** - reported on efforts to ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered and the implementation of their victim assistance commitments.

117. In accordance with **Action #3** of the seventy-eight delegations of States Parties registered to attend the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings, forty-nine delegations of States Parties – **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, State of Palestine, Panama, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe** – included women in their delegations.
118. In accordance with Action #4, twenty-two States Parties – **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – reported developing their national strategies /work plans in an inclusive manner taking into consideration the needs of affected communities. This includes fourteen States Parties - **Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reporting an inclusive approach in the development of their national strategies/ work plans for mine clearance and eighteen States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, and Zimbabwe** - reporting an inclusive approach in the development of their national strategies and work plans for victim assistance. Finally, no delegation reported mine victims on their respective delegations.
119. In accordance with **Action #5**, twenty States Parties – **Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - reported having national mine action standards based on IMAS in place and fifteen States Parties - **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe** – also reported that they were in the process of updating NMAS during the reporting period
120. In accordance with Action #6, twenty-two States Parties **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe** - have reported having included mine action related activities within their humanitarian response plans, peacebuilding, development or human rights plans, where relevant. This includes seventeen States Parties - **Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe** - reporting the inclusion of mine clearance related activities and 18 States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, and Zimbabwe** - reporting the inclusion of victim assistance activities.

121. In accordance with **Action #7** of the OAP nineteen States Parties – **Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand** and **the United Kingdom**– have reported on partnership with other States Parties in support of fulfilment of the Convention obligations with nineteen States Parties – **Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand** and **the United Kingdom**- reporting financial or other support and five States Parties – **Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand and United Kingdom** – reporting providing multi-year funding to affected States Parties.
122. In accordance with **Action #8** of the OAP twenty-two States Parties – **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen** and **Zimbabwe** – prepared their Article 7 report using the Guide to Reporting. This includes sixteen States Parties - **Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen,** and **Zimbabwe** - reporting on mine clearance related activities and sixteen States Parties - **Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Chile, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nicaragua, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye** and **Zimbabwe** - reporting on victim assistance activities.
123. Additionally, twenty-nine States Parties – **Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen** and **Zimbabwe** - provide information on progress and challenges in implementation including during the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings and a further [# STATES PARTIES] – [NAMES OF STATES PARTIES] – did so during the 20MSP. This includes twenty-six States Parties - **Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen,** and **Zimbabwe** - reporting on progress and challenges mine clearance related activities and seventeen States Parties - **Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Uganda, Yemen** and **Zimbabwe** - reporting on progress and challenges in victim assistance related activities during the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings.
124. In accordance with **Action #9**, nineteen States Parties – **Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen,** and **Zimbabwe** – highlighted that they maintain a national information management system with updated information on the status of implementation.
125. In accordance with **Action #10** of the OAP, as of 31 August 2022, 117 States Parties have no outstanding payments in 2022 or have paid their assessed contributions for the 20MSP by 31 August 2022. As of 31 August 2022, according to the UN Financial Dashboard, forty-seven States Parties have outstanding contributions. In some cases States have indicated that their payments are forthcoming and in other cases States did send in their payment but due to small difference in the amount paid and the amount owed the State appears to have outstanding contributions. Additionally, in other cases the State may have an overpayment but has not indicated that they wish that the overpayment cover the balance of the outstanding amount and therefore appears to have an outstanding contribution.

126. In line with **Action #10** of the OAP, as of 1 September 2022, twelve States Parties –**Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Peru, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye** and the **United Kingdom** – have contributed to the Convention’s Implementation Support Unit in 2022. Additionally, four States Parties – **Austria, Czech Republic, Italy, Germany** and **Sweden** – have indicated that they will contribute to the ISU in 2022.