

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

COMMITTEE ON THE ENHANCEMENT OF COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

(Japan (Chair), the Netherlands, Sudan, Thailand)

Intersessional Meetings
20 – 22 June 2022

I. Purpose, mandate and organisation of the Committee

1. The Maputo Review Conference established the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance with the following purpose, “to assist the States Parties in the full implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, in line with their reaffirmation that ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines is a shared commitment”.
2. With this purpose in mind the Committee was mandated to, “promote cooperation and assistance under the Convention, facilitate the fostering of partnerships between States Parties seeking to receive assistance and those in a position to provide such assistance, and coordinate with other implementation mechanisms established by the States Parties in order to facilitate and accelerate the full implementation of the Convention.”
3. The Fourth Review Conference expanded the Committee’s mandate to:
 - Review relevant information provided by the States Parties on the implementation of the commitments of the Oslo Action Plan.
 - Consider matters related to gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in every aspect of its work.

II. Strengthening Partnerships

4. The Committee views the strengthening of partnerships between States in a position to provide assistance, both financial and technical, and States Parties requiring assistance is critical for the effective and efficient implementation of the Convention.

Individualised Approach (IA)

5. As part of the Committee’s mandate to, in part, “promote cooperation and assistance under the Convention” and to “facilitate the fostering of partnerships between States Parties seeking to receive assistance and those in a position to provide such assistance” the Committee continued its work on supporting the IA. A one-page description of the IA was included in the Conclusions of the Committee adopted at the Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties.¹

¹ <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/MSP/16MSP/Committee-Coop-Assistance-conclusions-advancecopy-EN.pdf>

6. Ahead of the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties (19MSP), the Committee supported Mauritania in participating in the IA. Following the 19MSP, the Committee engaged the Cambodia, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, States that Committees consider could benefit from participating in the IA and who expressed interest in participating. Cambodia, Chad and Guinea Bissau will hold an IA discussion in the margins of the 2022 Intersessional Meetings, with the Committee providing support and assistance in drafting the invitation and programme for the event for distribution to selected invitees.
7. To date, the Committee has supported 14 States Parties in taking advantage of the IA since 2016 including Angola (2018), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2020) Cambodia (2019), Croatia (2016), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2020), Mauritania (2021), Niger (2020), Serbia (2018), Sri Lanka (2018), Sudan (2018), Somalia (2018), Zimbabwe (2017 and 2018), Ecuador (2019), Tajikistan (2019).

National Mine Action Coordination Platforms

8. The Committee noted that the IA offers a platform for affected States Parties with obligations under the Convention to strengthen partnerships for implementation at a national level. However, a robust national conversation between stakeholders is essential to strengthen and foster partnerships for completion, in line with Action #44 of the Oslo Action Plan in which States Parties commit to “strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention. They will consider, where relevant, establishing an appropriate national platform for regular dialogue among all stakeholders.”
9. In this regard, the Committee presented a Sample model for a National Mine Action Platform (NMAP) to the Fourth Review Conference and continued to promote the establishment of such platforms as an important component to ensuring effective and efficient progress in the implementation of State Party commitments under the Convention.²

Donor Coordination

10. While mine affected States Parties are ultimately responsible for implementation, it is understood that the donor community can also contribute to the effective and efficient implementation of the Convention. This includes by strengthening the coordination of their efforts to support States Parties with their implementation as highlighted by Action #46 of the Oslo Action Plan, which states that “States Parties in a position to provide assistance will, where possible using existing mechanisms, coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties.”
11. In order to promote discussions on this and other matters concerning Cooperation and Assistance leading to the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties.

Sharing of best practices

12. In 2021 the President of the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties (19MSP) established a Cooperation and Assistance Fund (CAF). The informal CAF was established to promote implementation of Action 47 of the Oslo Action Plan which encourages States Parties to “explore opportunities for

² <https://www.osloreviewconference.org/fileadmin/APMBC-RC4/Fourth-Review-Conference/National-mine-action-platforms-en.pdf>

cooperation” including “cooperation between affected States Parties or South-to-South, with a view to voluntary sharing of best practices and lesson learned.” The CAF provides funding to assist the sharing of best practices and lessons learnt through study visits or sponsoring of experts to third countries. Voluntary CAF is funded through voluntary contributions from States and organizations.

13. At present the Committee is working on finalizing the working methods of the funds and has engaged a State Party which has indicated its interest in undertaking a study visit with support of the programme.

III. Information Sharing

14. As part of the Committee’s mandate to look at the use of information exchange tools to foster partnerships between States Parties, the Committee has been exploring ways in which it can assist states in developing their country pages on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention website to as well as the development of an online reporting tool.

Country web pages

15. The country pages on the Convention’s website enable States Parties to provide information on the development of their national programmes in collaboration with the Implementation Support Unit and the Committee. The Committee remains ready to assist States Parties in this regard and encourages States Parties to share relevant information care of the Implementation Support Unit. The Convention’s website is currently finalizing its redesign and is transferring relevant document to country webpages to ensure that most accurate and up to date information provided by the relevant State Party is available.

16. The Committee encourages States Parties to visit their country websites and to, through the ISU, provide any additional information it may want to highlight concerning its national programme. The Committee presented to the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties some suggested information States Parties may want to consider in this regard.

Online reporting tool

17. The Committee, with support of the President of the Convention, in an effort to facilitate reporting on the part of States Parties and in an effort to encourage sharing of information established on online reporting tools which was launched for use by States Parties in 2022.

18. The online tool for Article 7 reporting does not replace the option to provide reports through the current system, nor would it create additional reporting requirements. The Committee reiterates that the online tool for Article 7 reporting mirrors and the Guide to Reporting as updated by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties. In addition to facilitating the submission of Article 7 reports, it is expected that an online reporting tool would assist in the analysis work of the President and the Convention’s Committees and therefore facilitate our collaborative work in the implementation of the Convention.

19. Towards the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties (20MSP) greater awareness raising on the use of the tool will be facilitated by the Committee, with the support of the ISU, in order to ensure that all States are knowledgeable on the use of the voluntary tool.

Article 7 Reports

20. The Committee has reviewed the Article 7 Reports submitted to 10 June 2022 and welcomes the information submitted by States Parties on implementation of cooperation and assistance measures highlighted in the Oslo Action Plan as well as on challenges faced. The Committee welcomed the provision of information in this regard from **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.**

IV. Preliminary observations

21. The Committee welcomes the continued contributions from national authorities of mine-affected States to their national mine action programmes and the contribution of States Parties in a position to provide assistance. The Committee observed that in a number of cases the national contributions have declined due to the impact of COVID-19. In this regard, the Committee welcomed the States Parties providing information on the challenges faced in implementation of their Convention commitments. It is important that these contributions continue to be sustained and, in many cases, increase to ensure that we can ensure implementation of the Convention as soon as possible. The Committee also recognizes the importance of looking at innovative financing and welcomes the United Kingdom's efforts to look closely at this matter.

22. The Committee continues to believe that the IA is an invaluable component of Cooperation and Assistance and, in this regard, the Committee will continue to work with States Parties to take advantage of this platform and to disseminate information on their remaining challenge and need for support. In order to ensure that the IA is a success, the Committee considers it crucial that the interested State Party take the lead and increase its engagement with the Committee and the Implementation Support Unit in the lead up to their IA meeting. The Committee recognizes the value in continuing to promote the Individualised Approach and inviting States Parties to take advantage of the platform in the lead up to the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties (20MSP).

23. As most States Parties have reported on financial resources being the greatest challenges to implementation, the Committee would encourage more States Parties to approach the Committee and participation in the Individualized Approach. While the sole participation in an Individualized Approach will not guarantee financial support, it can form part of the States resource mobilization plan and efforts to share its challenges and initiate a dialogue with partners. The Committee continues to recognise that the IA is not an end in itself. In this regard, the Committee encourages States Parties to explore the establishment of nationally led National Mine Action Platforms to strengthen stakeholder dialogue and in the lead up to the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties will give specific focus to improving the effectiveness of follow-up activities at both international and national levels. In this regard, the committee aims to promote, encouraging and supporting States Parties to establish National Mine Action Platforms to strengthen stakeholder dialogue.

24. The Committee remains committed to support States Parties in this regard. The Committee would further request States Parties to report on these efforts at the 20MSP. In addition, the Committee encourages States Parties to continue sharing information through their Article 7 Reports and other

means, including the status of implementation, and, if relevant, its needs for cooperation and assistance, to better enable States to meet their obligations under the Convention, to the fullest extent possible, by 2025. The Committee further encourages States Parties in a position to provide assistance to continue including information on support provided in Article 7 Reports to raise awareness and provide avenues for coordination / cooperation. In this regard the Committee encourage States Parties to continue sharing information on the status of implementation, and, if relevant, its needs for cooperation and assistance, to better enable States to meet their obligations under the Convention, to the fullest extent possible, by 2025. In this regard, the Committee observed the need to continue efforts to raise awareness and socialize the online reporting tool to ensure States Parties are prepared to employ the voluntary tool in 2023.

25. While affected States Parties are required to do their part by demonstrating and strengthening national ownership by participating in the IA approach and establishing effective National Mine Action Platforms, donor coordination will also be essential to ensure that State Parties receive the support they need to meet the challenges expressed. With this objective, the Committee will continue exploring areas in which donor coordination and partnerships with affected States Parties can be improved.

26. The Committee also welcomes south-south cooperation and encourages continued efforts in this regard. This is increasingly important with the nascent innovative south-south cooperation fund being established by the President of the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties. The Committee further recognizes the importance of strengthening the role regional organizations to promote and support implementation efforts. The Committee further noted the importance of donor coordination in line with the Oslo Action Plan in support of mine affected States Parties.

27. Concerning the information submitted by the States Parties in their 2022 Article 7 Reports (Annex):

- The Committee welcomes the information submitted by 15 States Parties implementing Article 5 – **Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Serbia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe** – on the commitment of resources to meet Convention obligations. Given the Committee’s understanding that most States Parties contribute financial or in-kind resources for the implementation of their commitments, the Committee would encourage more mine affected States Parties to report on their efforts to implement #42 of the Oslo Action Plan.
- The Committee further welcomes the information submitted by the Cambodia and the **United Kingdom** on its efforts to explore innovative sources of funding in cooperation with Cambodia which could provide guidance to mine affected States Parties of for potential resource mobilisation.
- The Committee welcomes information from 22 States Parties – **Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe** – on their efforts to mobilize resources and disseminating information on challenges and requirements for assistance. The Committee welcomes this information and encourages more States to provide information on the challenges faced and requirements for assistance in their reports. The Committee further encourages States to take advantage of the individualised approach platforms. (Action #43 of the Oslo Action Plan)

- The Committee welcomes the information submitted by two States Parties – **Angola** and **Cambodia** – on efforts made to promote dialogue among all stakeholders. The Committee views this as a critical element for implementation and encourages other States to report on their efforts in this regard as well as to consider establishing platforms for partnership to enable sustained dialogue with stakeholders. (Action #44 of the Oslo Action Plan)
- The Committee welcomes the information submitted by Fifteen States Parties – **Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom** – on their efforts to provide support to mine clearance and victim assistance activities. (Action #45). The Committee also noted that funding was also directed toward existing mechanisms such as the UNMAS Voluntary Trust Fund and the ICRC’s Special Appeal. (Action #46)
- The Committee also welcomes reporting by 8 States Parties – **Australia, Ecuador, Lithuania, Peru, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Türkiye** and **the United Kingdom** – on cooperation, including international, regional and bilateral. (Action #46) The Committee noted that this cooperation includes the exchange of knowledge, expertise, collaboration on borders, capacity building and exchange visits. The Committee encourages States Parties to continue its efforts to report on these matters and to continue efforts in this regard.
- Finally, the Committee welcomes information provided by 4 States Parties – **Canada, Switzerland, Türkiye** and **the United Kingdom** – on its efforts to ensure that gender and diversity are integrated in the cooperation and assistance efforts. The Committee encourages States Parties to continue ensuring consideration for gender and diversity in their cooperation and assistance practices.

Annex– Information provided by States Parties in implementation of the Oslo Action Plan

Action #42 *Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.*

- **Algeria** reported implementing plans and programmes that are inclusive of the needs of victims and that national budgets are allocated for implementation on an annual basis, including for pensions, social and health insurance, and other purposes to assist mine victims.
- **Angola** reported that the activity of national operators under the executive demining commission and ANAM are funded by the government of Angola through annual budgetary allocations.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reported to have engaged all available resources to meet its Article 5 obligations including funding from District Governments, individual cantonal governments, cities and municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- **Cambodia** reported that it has committed to provide annual financial support of approximately 250.000\$ to the Cambodian Mine Action Authority, especially Victim Assistant Department and 75.000\$ from the Clearing for Results Project through UNDP.
- **Colombia** reported on the allocation of annual financial commitments towards implementation, including an annual allocation in 2021 of \$1.3 million USD from the Government of Colombia, with 82% of these resource allocated to Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance. Colombia further reported

that the Humanitarian Demining Engineering Brigade was allotted \$40,791,717 USD for personnel and operational costs and the Demining Battalion of the Navy was allotted \$1,149,960 for personnel, operational costs and the purchase of equipment. Colombia further reported several policy developments as well as allocation of financial resources to local representative associations of survivors to deliver risk educations in affected communities.

- **Croatia** reported that its annual Mine Action Plan was carried out through State Budget funding as well as a significant contribution from the European Union (EU). In 2021 Croatia reported that the state budget was the largest financial share covering 69.8% with the EU covering 30.2% of operational costs.
- **Ecuador** reported that it has put forward efforts to assign national financial resources for demining operations, in particular through the development and approval in January 2022 of the Project “Release of land known contaminated by landmines and explosive ordnance in the common border between Ecuador and Peru”, which ensures the allocation of resources for the execution of the demining activities over the period of 4 years.
- **Guinea-Bissau** reported making an annual national financial contribution of an estimated US \$40,000 to the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI)
- **Iraq** reported that work is ongoing ensure financial and non-financial commitments from the governmental according to the state policy and its current financial capabilities, and that work is ongoing to inspect all alternative and innovative financing sources throughout the state investment budget, the environmental protection and improvement fund and the reconstruction fund for the areas affected by terrorist operations.

Peru reported that it assigns an annual budget of 4,500,00 Soles which has recently been reduced to 3,500,000 Soles due to COVID-19. In 2021 Peru assigned a total of 3,050,000 Soles to its clearance efforts.

Senegal reported an annual financial commitment from the Government of 200,000,000 FCFA received in 2015 and allocated in 2017. Senegal also reported that since 2014 bilateral and multi-lateral support had been suspended with the exception of support from the United States.

- **Serbia** reported that in 2021 the Government of Serbia allocated approximately 260,000 EUR from the state budget for demining operations. Serbia reported that these funds are matched through Enhancing Human Security (ITF) with available donor funds (the US and Republic of Korea donations). Serbia reported that despite the economic and overall situations, the Serbian Government has taken ownership of the problem by continuing the allocation of funds. Serbia further reported that the Serbian State budget supports the ongoing work of the Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) covering the cost of salaries, running costs (electricity, water, heating), office and consumption material costs, fuel costs, maintenance of vehicles, costs of SMAC staff insurance, amongst other.
- **Sudan** reported that the government contributes to the Sudan Mine Action Programme through the National Mine Action Centre with an annual contribution of 500,000 USD to cover salaries and operational costs.

- **Tajikistan** reported making national financial commitments to the implementation, including US \$46,096 to support humanitarian mine action and US \$480,000 in the form of in-kind assistance to facilitate the implementation of Tajikistan's obligations under the Convention.
- **Thailand** reported that the Royal Thai Government continues to provide most of the mine action budget of approximately USD \$ 7,500,000 annually. In 2021 the Royal Thai Government allocated the total sum of USD \$ 7, 741,780 to cover personnel and operational costs. Thailand also mentioned that in 2021 it spent USD \$ 87,560 to procure necessary equipment for demining operations.
- **Türkiye** reported that the Ministry of National Defence (MoND) approved the allocation of approximately 85.000.000 TL to the national budget for humanitarian mine action between 2022 and 2026. Türkiye reported that 35 million TL of this budget will be used for capacity development of military units and 50 million TL will be used for demining activities. Türkiye reported that in addition to the budget, MoND allocated an additional budget to conduct a mine clearance project in Mardin province.
- **The United Kingdom** reported that the UK's Global Mine Action Programme 2 commissioned a study by Social Finance and the HALO Trust to explore the potential for innovative finance solutions to address funding shortfalls faced by countries with contamination, and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all stages of mine action. The research identified three key possible models for innovative mine action finance: outcomes finance (including impact bonds), public-private partnerships, and front-loaded funding.

The United Kingdom reported that in November 2021, the UK hosted a workshop in Cambodia to explore the potential of piloting one of the alternative financing models. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Cambodia Mine Action Authority (CMAA), interested sector Ministries, key donors, and private sector mine clearance organisations attended.

- **Yemen** reported that the contribution from the Government of Yemen to the mine action sector has decreased significantly due to the economic situation across the country. Currently, the support of the Government of Yemen only provides the staff for Yemen Mine Action Centre and basic limited medical treatment.
- **Zimbabwe** reported an annual national financial commitment to the implementation of obligation of US \$500,000.

Action #43 *States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilization plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the Individualised approach.*

- **Albania** reported several challenges in implementation of victim assistance commitments including the following:
 - although persons with disabilities benefit from the coverage of medical insurance, but they encounter difficulties due to insufficient assistive technologies; and

- 61 municipalities have developed social plans, supported by UNDP, but the plans do not include comprehensive measures for persons with disabilities.

Albania indicated the need for community services and rehabilitation centres to be made available in particular in remote affected areas, where there is a lack of social services, such as in Kukes and Diber.

- **Algeria** reported on challenges in implementation of victim assistance commitments and in particular challenges related to financial resources.
- **Angola** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations, including the impact of COVID-19 which continued to present challenges in the implementation of demining activities, although with less restrictions on movements and gatherings than previously reported.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations, including a lack of financial resources, a lack of accurate minefield records, the need for greater political will, legislation, cooperation and assistance and the need for national representatives in key donor agencies.
- **Cambodia** reported on challenges in implementation of its Article 5 obligations including the technical challenge of upgrading the information management system, the impact of COVID-19 restricting the face-to-face delivery of risk education, the fact that some risk education operators still unable to report through IMSMA as well as decreasing financial support to risk education. Cambodia also reported that the increasing use of heavy machines for agriculture in contaminated areas has increased risk of accidents.

Cambodia reported on challenges in implementation of its victim assistance commitments including in the following areas:

- Rehabilitation services have decreased due to reduced assistance provided by donors;
- Mobile services that reached out to landmine/ERW survivors the rural and remote areas have reduced;
- Lack of technical support staff to improve relevant legal frameworks; and
- Dissemination of the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Policies, and other relevant Guidelines to subnational level and landmine/ERW survivors were limited due to funding constrains;
- **Colombia** reported on challenges in implementation of its Article 5 obligations, including security, accessibility due to topography and climate, operational cost and, since last year, the ongoing pandemic. Colombia further reported that in some ways this threat has diminished as the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace has increased the contracting of organisations in the sector of Mine Risk Education, including ethnic organisations and Victim Associations that live in the affected regions. Colombia also reported that in implementation of its victim assistance commitments it is encountering difficulty to reach out to some of the country's territories due to security conditions, terrain and operational costs in addition to challenges caused by COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Croatia** reported on challenges in implementation of its Article 5 obligations, in particular the impact of COVID-19 on the implementation of Mine Risk Education and Risk Reduction programmes.

- **Ecuador** reported on challenges in implementation of its Article 5 obligations due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Guinea-Bissau** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations, including widespread contamination by exploded ordnance which is only partially known and has never been systematically assessed; no capacity to demarcate, mark and remove the EO threat; no functional information system available to support the Mine Action activities; no national standards to frame and improve the safety, quality and efficiency of the Mine Action activities; and a lack of financial resources. Guinea-Bissau further reported that there had not been any contributions from international donors and implementing partners during the reporting period.

Guinea-Bissau reported several challenges in implementation of its victim assistance commitments including:

- Limited capacity at CAAMI due to lack of financial means. We will need to boost our technical capacity to assist relevant ministries with integration of victim assistance, reporting and coordination;
 - Mine action including Victim assistance has not been a priority for the government of Guinea-Bissau after it has declared completion in 2012;
 - With departure of direct assistance of the ICRC to PRC, rehabilitation services in Guinea-Bissau face a challenge. Guinea-Bissau would greatly benefit from long-term cooperation and assistance in this regard. In addition to this, the availability of services such as inclusive education, social and economic inclusion, and healthcare is scarce but information to measure the quality and extent of these services is lacking; and
 - Updating and verifying the data on mine victims. Until 2012 data was collected on mine victims but since then, data has been collected partially based on media reports and other accessible information. There is a need to conduct a survey in this regard.
- **Iraq** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including:
 - a shortage of annual funding due to the economic situation of the country as a result of the drop in the global price of oil and the Corona pandemic;
 - international support directed for clearance work in the areas contaminated with IED, while there is no support in fields of conventional mine areas;
 - the instability of security situation for the implementation of survey and clearance works in Diyala province and the border strip of Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah governorates;
 - discovery of new hazardous areas in some governorates of Iraq, the absence of the teams of technical survey and manual and mechanical demining in minefields for international organizations located in the middle and southern of Iraq,
 - a shortage of human resources working in IKMAA, which effects on the quality and labour productivity;
 - logistical problems and a shortage of vehicles for teams working in IKMAA which led to a significant impediment to the workflow of demining;
 - a significant decline in organizations working in the field of demining in Iraq Kurdistan region, which led to a reduction in completed cleared areas in the region and the inability in implementing the plan of the past two years for IKMAA, and;

- climate changes such as floods, drifts, an unprecedented rise of temperatures in summer season throughout the country and snow falls in winter, especially in mountainous areas, which affects the quality and productivity of work.

Iraq further reported that first aid was not available in mine affected/contaminated communities.

- **Niger** reported on challenges in the implementation of Article 5 obligations including the presence of adverse weather conditions, such as sandstorms, intense heat, cold, and the need for security on the Niamey – Madama route, as well as the lack of resources of the National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons.
- **Peru** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Peru’s progress. Peru further reported climate and geographical constraints on the development of mine risk education programmes in the affected areas.

Peru further reported that its needs for cooperation and assistance for humanitarian demining in Peru were expressed during an event entitled “Regional Dialogue on Humanitarian Demining: the Americas as anti-personnel mine free zone – Support to mine action in Ecuador and Peru” held on 10-11 February 2021 with the support of the Convention’s Implementation Support Unit and financed by the European Union.

- **Senegal** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including COVID-19 pandemic, insecurity, and a lack of funding on Senegal’s implementation of Article 5 obligations.
- **Serbia** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including unregistered mine contaminated areas, newly discovered suspect mined areas, climatic conditions, contamination other than mines and the unpredictable nature of the COVID-19 epidemiological situation.
- **South Sudan** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including:
 - The lack of State budget allocations for the implementation of the national mine action strategy, the national EOD team, and national non-governmental organisations;
 - Insecurity also limited access to some locations;
 - Poor weather caused flooding of many places, including minefields; and
 - The impact of COVID-19 on public gatherings.

South Sudan reported on challenges in implementation of its victim assistance commitments including the followings:

- Shortages in resources for victim assistance activities;
- There is no centralised database on disabilities;
- No need assessment or national survey has been carried out and it is believed that the actual number of mine and other explosive remnants of war’s victims are far higher;
- The persons with disabilities who have been trained in business skills or received vocational trainings, have reported that they have not been able to start their income generating business as they don’t have access to micro finance because they have no assets to borrow loan; and
- COVID-19 caused delay in approval of the national disability action plan and ratification to the CRPD.

- **Sudan** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including limited of fund compared to the magnitude of the problem, challenges linked to the conflict areas, uncontrolled movement of some targeted group/tribes i.e. (nomads), the roughness of some of the targeted areas and the difficulty of accessibility.

Sudan reported that it invites the national mine action community and donor to support and assist the country in meeting its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention. It further reported that currently, a total of 3 national NGOs and 1 international commercial company are accredited and registered to implement mine action activities in Sudan.

reported on challenges in implementation of its victim assistance commitments including the followings:

- Shortages of financing;
 - The precarious security situation in some parts of Blue Nile and South Kordofan states has
 - made it difficult to reach out to mine victims in these areas;
 - Discontinuity of funds which used to be directed to the victims of mines and ERWs in eastern states, following completion of clearance in these states;
 - Disadvantageous climatic conditions substantially limit the delivery of services;
 - The geographical remoteness of some mine/ERW affected areas, unsafe security situation and
 - transport problems have prevented the gathering data on mine victims; and
 - COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Tajikistan** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including the impact of insecurity, inaccessibility, hard to reach mountainous areas, climatic conditions and the need for additional funding and equipment.

Tajikistan also reported the following challenges facing its victim assistance efforts in 2021:

- COVID-19 pandemic prevented NMAC from organizing a summer rehabilitation camp for mine victims in 2021.
 - Despite the improvement in the quality of diagnosis and treatment of mine victims, there is still a shortage of experienced specialists in the field of rehabilitation, advanced medical and diagnostic equipment and assistive devices; and
 - Rural areas are still in great need of financial and technical support to improve the provision of emergency medical care to meet the ongoing needs of mine survivors.
- **Thailand** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including access to areas with heavy contamination, challenging geographical landscape with mined areas located in deep forests, mountains and extremely remote areas, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and access to mined areas along the border. Thailand also reported on the challenges faced in the implementation of MRE/R, including the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Thai Children's Day events.

Thailand also reported that during the reporting period Thai humanitarian mine action operators were requested on several occasions by local Cambodian military garrisons to stop demining operations.

- **Türkiye** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including impact of COVID-19 pandemic on cooperation and assistance mine actions efforts.
- **Uganda** reported on challenges in implementation of its victim assistance commitments in areas of healthcare and rehabilitation and shortages of financial resources affect provision of services to persons with disabilities including mine victims.
- **Yemen** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including lack of access to explosives or other means to destroy explosive ordnance in place, the impact of the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and a lack of funding, including intermittent payment of salaries and non-insurance or pension plans in place, as well as limited Government support due to economic challenges. Yemen reported that the contribution from the Government of Yemen has decreased significantly, and the inconsistent international donor funding makes planning difficult and impacts the mine action sectors ability to efficiently expand to meet current challenges.

Yemen reported further challenges including, increasing level of contamination, new improvised explosive device technologies, the presence of different contamination, priorities to respond to conflict in liberated areas. Yemen also reported in detail on challenges in providing capacity building to address new contamination, including requirement of new medical equipment, risk education materials, telecommunication assets, and transport.

Yemen reported on challenges in implementation of its victim assistance commitments including follows:

- increased areas of contamination and conflicts;
- lack of sufficient resources for victim assistance;
- difficulty to reach out to and support new increasing casualties in areas under conflicts; d) high rate of fatality among new casualties;
- poverty;
- COVID-19 pandemic;
- impact of conflicts on healthcare facilities, such as hospitals; and
- restrictions of movement.

Yemen called on the international community to assist by providing technical and material support to enable the country in fulfilling its Victim Assistance requirements and obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the OAP.

- **Zimbabwe** reported on challenges in implementation of Article 5 obligations including the impact of COVID-19 on mine action activities, the delay of updates to NMAS due to several challenges, and the need for an increase in funding to the NCMU to replace its detectors which have since passed operational life span.

Zimbabwe further reported challenges facing victim assistance efforts, such as the followings:

- A common understanding among national stakeholders on integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks is yet to be achieved;
- A national standard for accessibility is yet to be developed;

- A national disability / mine victims survey to be carried out to find out the number and needs of mine victims and persons with disabilities;
- There is a need for a rehabilitation outreach programme;
- Peer to peer support is lacking; and
- A national resource mobilisation strategy/plan for victim assistance is yet to be developed.

Action #44 *States Parties will strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention.*

- **Angola** reported on coordination efforts highlighting that mine clearance operations in the country are being implemented by both national and international operators. Angola indicates that there is currently one national operator (INAD) and four international operators (The HALO Trust, MAG, NPA, and APOPO). In line with the national demining workplan, all operators are spread-out in the country with each operator tasked to a particular province of jurisdiction. Angola reported that to increase the operational efficiency, a partnership was established between INAD and APOPO with supporting APOPO with its mechanical assets to cut the vegetation and allow the use of APOPO Animal Detection Systems (Dogs and Rats). Likewise, the INAD teams carry out EORE activities in APOPO areas of operation.
- **Cambodia** reported the continued coordination of the technical working group on the management of the monitoring, evaluating and collecting the data of mine/ERW survivors which include various stakeholders including CMAA, MoSVY, Disability Action Council (DAC), Person with Disabilities Foundation (PwD-F) and the head of 11 physical rehabilitation centres. The technical working group was endorsed by Prime Minister and chaired by the CMAA. Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) play an important role to coordinate with relevant stakeholders to provide support to mine/ERW survivors and report to the CCW, APMBC and CCM on Victim Assistance.

Cambodia reported that the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) is mandated to coordinate, regulate and monitor the MRE activities which are carried out by the national and international operators and other MRE related organizations: UNICEF, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), National Police, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), National Centre for Peacekeeping Force, Mine and ERW Clearance (NPMEC), Cambodia Self Help Demining (CSHD), Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS), Spirit of Soccer (SoS), the HALO Trust, and Mines Advisory Group (MAG). These operators are members of the Technical Reference Group (TRG) which is chaired by CMAA. TRG meetings are organised as many times as necessary to discuss technical matters and other priorities concerning MRE.

Action #45 *States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance to other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention, in line with their development policies.*

- **Australia** reported that in 2021 Australia contributed over AUD5.8 million to mine action. Australia contributed to programs in Afghanistan, Iraq, Palau, and Sri Lanka through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA).

Australia continues to support ongoing programs in Syria and Cambodia through UNMAS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) alongside broader victim assistance services through

the Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services Program (ACCESS). In November, Australia was pleased to announce renewed support for MAG in Sri Lanka.

In 2021 Australia supported mine action activities in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Iraq, Palau, Syria, Sri Lanka, and globally (advocacy/risk education). Australia noted that support includes the clearance of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive ordnance.

- **Canada** reported that contributing approximately \$11,718,042 to mine action activities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Mali, Niger, Sri Lanka, Ukraine as well as other global funding. Canada reported that this included support for clearance, training and advisory services, risk education training and implementation, gender mainstreaming, community liaison, institutional support and capacity building. Canada reports that this support is provided through, the HALO Trust, MAG, UNDP, UNMAS, NPA, GICHD and ICBL. Canada reported that its support to States include multi-year funding.
- **The Czech Republic** reported a financial contribution of 300,000 CZK to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the ITF and a contribution of 550,000 CZK to Ukraine through the OSCE Project to build Ukrainian Humanitarian Mine Action Capacity. The Czech Republic further reports that it does not differentiate among various ERW (mines, cluster munitions, EOD) in terms of assistance.
- **Estonia** reported that it in 2021, Estonia contributed to UNMAS for mine action activities in Iraq and Syria in the amount of 30 000 USD.
- **Germany** reported having provided 55,283,000 EUR in Country/Area Programming and Multilateral Programming including support to Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Libya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen, and multilateral Programming. Germany reported that this support is provided through Halo Trust, Mines Advisory Group, Norwegian People's Aid, UNMAS, ITF, Deutscher Caritasverband, Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas, Humanity and Inclusion, ICRC, Conflict Armament Research, Danish Demining Group, Danish Church Aid, GICHD, ICBL and Small Arms Survey.

Germany reported that support includes the areas of mine clearance, capacity building, mine risk education, physical security and stockpile management, stockpile destruction, coordination, victim Assistance, national capacity development amongst other.

- **Ireland** reported that in 2021 Ireland contributed 3.133 million EUROS to humanitarian demining activities in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Lao PDR, Somalia, South Sudan, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe. Ireland also reported providing qualified personnel to territories affected by ERW as advisors and technical experts on search and clearance operations. Ireland further reported deploying a mine clearance capability including mechanical clearance assets to both UNIFIL and UNDOF missions throughout 2021.
- **Italy** reported providing a total of 4,594,000 million EUROS to support mine action activities in Iraq, Syria, Mali, and Afghanistan as well as Global support. Italy reported that this support is provided through UNMAS, NGOs working in Iraq, ICRC and the GICHD.
- **Japan** reported providing a total of 41,658,303 million EUROS to support mine action activities in Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Lao PDR,

Lebanon, Libya, Myanmar, Palau, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Syria, Vietnam, Zimbabwe. Japan reported that this support is provided bilaterally as well as through organizations such as the Halo Trust, MAG, ICRC, Dan Church Aid, UNICEF and UNMAS.

- **The Netherlands** reported that through its Mine Action and Cluster Munitions II multi-annual programme (MACM II, 2020-2024), the Netherlands is contributing a total of 51 million EURs to NGO partners Mines Advisory Group, Danish Demining Group, the HALO Trust, Humanity and Inclusion and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining for mine action activities in Iraq, Lebanon, South Sudan, Libya, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Somalia, Syria, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Palestinian territory and Zimbabwe. The Netherlands reported an amount of 10 million Euros is reserved for emergency response by the same partners. The Netherlands further reported that in addition to this it provided a contribution to UNMAS VTF of 5 million Euros.
- **Norway** reported providing a total of 39,160,310 USD to support mine action activities in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Palestine, Global unspecified, Europe Regional, South and Central Asia Regional, Somalia, Vietnam, Syria, Thailand, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Zimbabwe. Norway reported that this support is provided through a number of organizations including the HALO Trust, NPA, MAG, Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas, COPE, Humanity and Inclusion, GICHD, ICBL and Norwegian Red Cross.
- **Slovakia** reported that in 2021 it contributed 50,000 EUR to UMAS projects in Iraq. Slovakia further reported that in 2021 the Armed Forces of Slovakia supported EUTM Mali international force with EOD specialist and conducted a threat analysis of IED, UXO and RW.
- **Slovenia** reported providing a total of 670'000 Euros to support mine action activities in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. Slovenia further reported that it continuously provides core support to the operations of the ITF Enhancing Human Security with approximately 239'000 EUR in 2021. Slovenia reported that its support includes areas such as support to victim assistance, demining projects, mine risk education, amongst others.
- **Sweden** reported providing a total of 139,165,000 SEK to support mine action activities in Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Iraq, Myanmar, Libya, Syria and Yemen. Sweden reported that this support is provided through a number of organizations including, Danish Refugee Council, Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, UN Multi Partner Trust Fund for Post Conflict in Colombia, UNMAS, Mines Advisory Group, and Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency. Sweden further indicates that part of its contribution also supports Global activities through organization including Geneva Call, GICHD, ICRC, UNICEF, Mines Action Canada and the Implementation Support Units of the Convention on Cluster Munition and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.
- **Switzerland** reported providing a total of 17 million CHF to support mine action activities including mine clearance, victim assistance, mine risk education and risk reduction, strengthening of local capacities and promote the respect of international commitments and norms. Switzerland reported that its engagement is based on its Mine Action Strategy with covered the period of 2016-2022. Switzerland reported providing in 2021 a total of 6.6 million CHF to support mine action programs in States Parties including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukraine and Zimbabwe. Switzerland also reported providing support to 5 States not party/other territories including Georgia Kosovo, Myanmar, Syria, Western Sahara. Support was provided in a number of areas including mine clearance, victim

assistance, mine risk education, the deployment of experts to UN mine action programs in the field of EOD, logistics, finance and information management, training and security. Switzerland further reported providing political and financial support to the GICHD and the Implementation support units of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Conventions.

- **The United Kingdom** reported that its “mine action” programme collectively covers the clearance of cluster munitions, landmines and other explosive remnants of war, alongside risk education and other activities, and that it is not possible to separate out funds spent relating to anti-personnel mines alone. The United Kingdom reported that providing a total of £27,684,410.60 in support of other States to meet their Convention obligations, including support for mine clearance, mine risk education and risk reduction activities, strengthening of local capacities, physical security and stockpile management, stockpile destruction and victim assistance. With this support provided through non-governmental organizations and the UN Voluntary Trust Fund in the following countries; Abkhazia (Georgia), Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia and Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Kenya, Somaliland and the Gambia, Nigeria/Lake Chad Basin, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Action #46 *States Parties in a position to provide assistance will, where possible using existing mechanisms, coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties.*

- **Canada** reported that it actively participates in the Mine Action Support Group (MASG), to coordinate its support for the effective implementation of the Convention with other States Parties in a position to provide assistance.
- **Switzerland** reported that, where they are in place, Switzerland regularly participates in in-country coordination platforms. Switzerland further reported that it regularly participates in the work of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG).

Action #47 *Continuously explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional and bilateral, cooperation between affected States Parties or South-to-South, with a view to voluntary sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Cooperation of this kind may include making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, sharing experience of integrating gender and taking the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account into programming, and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material and scientific and technological information (or donating them after one State Party reaches completion) in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.*

- **Australia** reported its participation in the ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) Experts’ Working Group (EWG) on Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), which promotes practical cooperation and builds regional humanitarian mine action capacity. In the 2017-2020 cycle, Australia (Defence) participated in all EWG meetings, and sent 11 Australian Defence Force personnel to a field training exercise in Indonesia.

During the reporting period, in the Republic of Korea, the Australian Defence Force worked with other nation-states supporting the comprehensive military agreement (CMA) through the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) to support de-mining activities in the De-Militarized Zone (DMZ).

Australia reported that the Australian Department of Defence provided international partners with various training relevant to this Convention including:

- a. The Military Engineering Officer Basic Course, at the School of Military Engineering Holsworthy in New South Wales provided training to four members of the New Zealand Defence Force, two members of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force, one member of the Indonesian Defence Force, one member of the Timor Leste Defence Force, one member of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces and one member from His Majesty's Armed Forces of Tonga;
 - b. Explosive Detection Dog (EDD) training was provided in Australia to one member of the Malaysian Armed Forces at the School of Military Engineering Holsworthy in New South Wales;
 - c. The Australian Defence Force (ADF) also provided explosive detection dog training to 14 personnel from the Malaysian Armed Forces during Exercise ANJING PERANG 21 held between 08 November 2021 to 05 December 21 in Malaysia.
 - d. Under the Defence Cooperation Program with Solomon Islands, Australia supports the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) EOD section, including through an embedded ADF EOD expert and operational funding. Additionally, on the back of recommendations last year, a Warrant Officer from the Defence Explosive Ordnance Training School (DEOTS) deployed to the Solomon Islands over the period April to June 2021 to conduct a training evaluation on the RSIPF EOD Training. In August 2021, Australia and Solomon Islands also agreed to enhance explosive ordnance disposal cooperation through a package of infrastructure, equipment, and training.
 - e. In Vanuatu, the explosive remnants of war (ERW) that were identified in 2019 for reduction in 2020 had a planned technical reconnaissance slated to occur with the HMAS Diamantina deployment to Vanuatu in August this year. However, owing to COVID-19 border control and ERW reduction approvals complexities, this was unable to be conducted. This remains a task for Operation RENDER SAFE for 2022, pending COVID-19 restrictions.
 - f. Defence is supporting the Government of Nauru with Unexploded Ordnance disposal under Operation RENDER SAFE. A virtual scoping task was conducted on 13 August 2020 with likely disposal to occur in the next iteration of Operation RENDER SAFE, pending COVID-19 restrictions.
 - g. Defence continues to engage with the Government of Tuvalu to conduct an Operation RENDER SAFE scoping exercise, which is scheduled to occur in 2022.
- **Ecuador** reported that in February and March 2022, the authorities have obtained support in training and demining equipment from the USSOUTHCOM. Ecuador further reported that the national authorities has reached a cooperation agreement on matters related to humanitarian demining with the Organization of American States which will give impetus to finalizing humanitarian demining activities and quality control of cleared areas.
 - **Lithuania** reported that the Lithuania Armed Forces EOD section representatives participated in the international demining exercise Detonators 2021 in Latvia which focused on demining of ERW left from World War II.

- **Peru** reported that Peru and Ecuador have carried out joint efforts in humanitarian demining, training, information exchange and exchange of best practices. Ecuador and Peru coordinate their actions in the implementation of the Convention.
- **Switzerland** reported offering international training courses on the Information Management System for Mine Action via the channels of the Partnership for Peace Programme as well as courses in different fields of mine action.
- **Tajikistan** reported that it continues its efforts, within the framework of south-south cooperation, to share its experience regarding demining, victim assistance, information management and gender issues. Until mid-2021, Tajikistan reported collaboration with the Government of Afghanistan supporting the National Mine Action Centre of Afghanistan in the field of humanitarian mine action in their common border areas and monitoring of the activities of organizations involved in humanitarian demining in the border area.

Tajikistan further reported on assistance provided to the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan through trainings on determining the perimeters of a dangerous zone, explosive ordnance detonation, transportation of EOI and destruction of the VOP. Tajikistan further reported support to the OSCE Program Office in Dushanbe in conducting regional trainings including with participate from Central Asian region, Ukraine, Mongolia, and Afghanistan.

- **Türkiye** reported having sent 8 military demining teams and 4 EOD teams to Azerbaijan in December 2020 to support the mine clearance activities carried out by Azerbaijan. Additionally, 6 demining machines (MEMATT-1), manufactured for the first time with domestic and national means were sent to Azerbaijan to support mine clearance activities. Furthermore, Humanitarian Mine Action, Mine Clearance, Mine/IED Awareness and Mine Detector Trainings were provided to Azerbaijan Armed Forces personnel by the Turkish military teams. Additionally, a good will and cooperation agreement on mine action, which was planned in 2021 but not signed due to Covid-19, is planning to be signed with Azerbaijan in May 2022. (in line with the OAP Action 7 and 47). Training was provided to 200 personnel and other trainings in the field of combating mine/explosives were provided to a total of 87 personnel in Libya.
- **The United Kingdom** reported that in 2021, through GMAP2, the FCDO funded work between the UK and the Netherlands through Itad to standardise the mine action Theory of Change/Theory of Action to create an adaptive process that can be used by operators and donors to improve reporting standards. The Netherlands will fund the next part of the work, rolling out the tool for use across the sector

Gender and Diversity

- **Canada** reported that it offers its support as part of broader development and humanitarian efforts in accordance with Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy.
- **Switzerland** reported that gender plays a prominent role in Switzerland's mine Action Strategy and is mainstreamed in the projects it supports. Switzerland reported that in line with its Arms Control and Disarmament Strategy, Switzerland aims to strengthen the integration of mine action in peacebuilding, taking into account a gender perspective and that the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs has adopted a Strategy on Gender equality and women's rights.

- **Türkiye** reported that Gender and diversity are taken into consideration in all mine action activities in Türkiye. Türkiye reported that by the end of 2021 a total of 35% of Turkish Mine Action Centre personnel are female (one of them a department head and two of them branch chiefs) but that at the moment there are no female personnel in the military demining units. Türkiye reported that 10 medical personnel, 4 office workers and two NTS personnel (one employed as a gender focal point) of demining contractor in EBMCP Phase-3 are female. Türkiye further reported that in collaboration with UNDP Türkiye specialists, “Gender Mainstreaming Awareness Raising” training was delivered in 2021 to 23 TURMAC personnel (8 female, 15 male). And the said training is planned to be conducted again in June 2022. Türkiye further reported that a series of trainings have taken place and are planned in which female personnel have or will participate.

- **The Netherlands** reported that gender is a cross-cutting aspect of all our humanitarian and development activities including the mine action activities it supports.

- **The United Kingdom** reported that gender is an important part of all Conflict, Stability and Security Funded (CSSF) projects and that mine action offers opportunities for women to participate in role often dominated by men, including the training and employment of women deminers. The United Kingdom reported that their approach recognises the need to ensure the different needs of women and girls and men and boys are understood and included in project design. Through gender sensitive approaches and visible gender-focused components, CSSF projects can help to maximise opportunities to demonstrate and advocate for gender equality more broadly. The United Kingdom further reported on detail on its efforts to integrate and mainstream gender considerations and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected into account in their mine action funded programmes in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Libya, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Ukraine.

The Oslo Action Plan country reporting tracker
International Cooperation and Assistance

Actions	Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Additional information requested from the Committee (deadline 9 August)
#42	% of mine-affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of their obligations under the Convention	55% ³	55% ⁴	45% ⁵			
	# of States Parties that provide financial or other support to affected States Parties	19 ⁶	24 ⁷	15			
	alternative and/or innovative sources of financing have been explored	1 ⁸	2 ⁹	2 ¹⁰			
#43	# of States Parties requiring support that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for assistance in Article 7 reports and Convention meetings	17 ¹¹	30 ¹²	22 ¹³			
	# of States Parties that have taken advantage of the individualised approach and that report having received follow-up and/or increased support to meet the needs identified	1 ¹⁴	1 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁶			
#44	# of States Parties that have an in-country platform for dialogue among all stakeholders that meets on a regular basis	3 ¹⁷	3 ¹⁸	2 ¹⁹			

³ 18 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Colombia, Mauritania, Niger, Serbia, Senegal, Sudan, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁴ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁵ 15 of 33 States Parties Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Serbia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

⁶ Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

⁷ Austria, Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

⁸ Angola

⁹ Angola and the United Kingdom

¹⁰ Cambodia, and the United Kingdom

¹¹ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹² Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹³ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹⁴ Niger

¹⁵ Mauritania

¹⁶ Angola and Cambodia

¹⁷ Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Tajikistan.

¹⁸ Afghanistan, Colombia and Serbia.

¹⁹ Angola and Cambodia

#45	# of States Parties that report providing financial or other support to affected States Parties	19 ²⁰	26 ²¹	15			
	# States Parties that report providing support to victim assistance through the mine action budget and/or making support available to victims, on an equal basis with others, as part of broader development and humanitarian efforts	5 ²²	14 ²³	15 ²⁴			
	# of States Parties that report providing support to mine clearance activities	16 ²⁵	21 ²⁶	15			
#46	# of States Parties that report coordinating their support for the effective implementation of the Convention	6 ²⁷	11 ²⁸	2 ²⁹			
#47	# of States Parties that report sharing best practices and lessons learnt through international, regional, South-to-South and/or bilateral cooperation	9 ³⁰	9 ³¹	8 ³²			

²⁰ Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom

²¹ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, and United Kingdom.

²² – Austria, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand and Norway

²³ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

²⁴ Australia, Canada, The Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

²⁵ Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

²⁶ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

²⁷ Belgium, Canada, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

²⁸ Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

²⁹ Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

³⁰ Afghanistan, Argentina, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Lithuania, Spain, Thailand and Türkiye.

³¹ Australia, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Finland, Serbia, Tajikistan and the United Kingdom.

³² Australia, Ecuador, Lithuania, Peru, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom.

