



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN GENEVA

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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey to the United Nations Office in Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and On Their Destruction and with reference to its Note Verbal no. 32536137 dated 26 March 2021 has the honour to enclose herewith Article 5 updated detailed Work Plan of the Republic of Türkiye dated 30 April 2023 for fulfillment of the relevant decision taken at the 19th Meeting of the States Parties of the said Convention.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey to the United Nations Office in Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and On Their Destruction the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 30 April 2023



Encl: As stated

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REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Article 5 Implementation Work Plan

30 April 2023

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1. DETAILED NARRATIVE

a. Origins of the Article 5 Implementation Challenge

Mined areas are generally located in border areas with Iranian, Iraq and Syria. In addition to the humanitarian concerns, these mined areas limit the operational capacity of Türkiye in the border areas. Besides, separatist terror organization has also been employing mines, including improvised anti-personnel mines (victim activated IEDs), hence rendering the clearance process more complex.

b. Nature and Extent of the Remaining Article 5 Challenges: Quantitative Aspects

Since the granting of Türkiye's extension request, 133 mined areas measuring a total of 11.691.280 square meters have been addressed. The table below shows the progress made since 2021 under Article 5, which is also mentioned in Türkiye's annual Article 7 transparency reports.

Record Number	Region	Province	Long./ Lat.	Amount of area cleared (m2)	Amount of area reduced (m2)	Amount of area cancelled (m2)	Total area addressed (m2)	Number of mines destroyed	Type of mine destroyed	Number of UXO destroyed
1	Other than Borders	Siirt	-	9.584	0	0	9.584	71	Ap	0
2	Iranian Border	Van	-	116.848	81.298	0	198.146	11.845	Ap	0
3	Syrian Border	Şırnak	-	6.333	0	0	6.333	590	Ap	0
4	Syrian Border	Kilis	-	268.226	0	0	268.226	2.944	Ap, At	0
5	Syrian Border	Hatay	-	12.860	0	0	12.860	1	Ap	1
6	Syrian Border (NTS)	-	-	0	0	4.000.000	4.000.000	0	-	0
Subtotal (Progress made in 2021)				413.851	81.298	4.000.000	4.495.149	15.451		1
7	Armenia Border	Ardahan	-	102.308	177.770	166.922	447.000	9.711	Ap	0
8	Iranian Border	Ağrı	-	342.802	256.741	287.245	886.788	18.130	Ap	0
9	Iranian and Armenian Border	Iğdır	-	242.384	111.021	144.058	497.463	10.556	Ap	1
10	Armenian Border	Kars	-	249.501	184.446	111.466	545.413	10.664	Ap	0
11	Iranian Border	Van	-	91.818	81.433	0	173.251	8.884	Ap	0
12	Other than Border	Şırnak	-	2.727	1.382	0	4.109	33	Ap	1
13	Syrian Border	Hatay	-	83.404	2.790	0	86.194	17	Ap, At	0
14	Iraqi Border	Hakkâri	-	16.917	125	0	17.042	31	Ap	1
15	Syrian Border	Kilis	-	138.106	334	0	138.440	82	Ap, At	1
16	Iraqi Border	Şırnak	-	20.738	0	0	20.738	0	Ap	0

17	Syrian Border (NTS)	-	-	0	0	4.379.693	4.379.693	0	-	0
Subtotal (Progress made in 2022)				1.290.705	816.042	5.089.384	7.196.131	58.108		4
TOTAL				1.704.556	897.340	9.089.384	11.691.280	73.559		5

Currently, all mined areas in Türkiye amount to 3,701 mined areas measuring a total of 133.390.758 square meters. Non-technical survey of these areas will be conducted within the “Demining and Increasing the Border Surveillance Capacity at the Eastern Borders of Türkiye – Phase-III NTS Project” and the result (cancellation of some hazardous areas partly/completely or new suspected hazardous areas identifications) will be reflected in Türkiye’s annual Article 7 transparency reports. The table below shows the remaining contamination in Türkiye;

Region	Province	Long./ Lat.	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines		Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (m ²)	Amount of area known to be suspected anti-personnel mines (m ²)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (m ²)
Syrian Border	Şırnak	-	56	-	56	Ap, At	6.051	11.344.125	-	11.344.125
	Mardin	-	352	-	352	Ap, At	143.724	43.662.065	-	43.662.065
	Şanlıurfa	-	276	-	276	Ap, At	174.351	22.120.327	-	22.120.327
	Kilis	-	431	-	431	Ap, At	172.420	20.090.985	-	20.090.985
	Gaziantep	-	238	-	238	Ap, At	75.321	9.527.185	-	9.527.185
	Hatay	-	164	-	164	Ap, At	31.104	7.853.059	-	7.853.059
	Subtotal			1.517		1.517		602.971	114.597.746	
Iraqi Border	Hakkâri	-	515	-	515	Ap	17.421	1.066.754	-	1.066.754
	Şırnak	-	359	-	359	Ap	61.465	1.738.401	-	1.738.401
	Subtotal		874		874		78.886	2.805.155		2.805.155
Iranian Border	Iğdır	-	5	-	5	Ap	522	3.608.265	-	3.608.265
	Ağrı	-	31	-	31	Ap	34.722	1.702.746	-	1.702.746
	Van	-	91	-	91	Ap	23.792	5.350.592	-	5.350.592
	Hakkâri	-	265	-	265	Ap	7.678	2.785.452	-	2.785.452
	Subtotal		392		392		66.701	13.447.055		13.447.055
Other than Borders	Diyarbakır	-	17	-	17	Ap	596	59.496	-	59.496
	Batman	-	13	-	13	Ap	57	50.925	-	50.925
	Siirt	-	31	-	31	Ap	662	35.030	-	35.030
	Mardin	-	17	-	17	Ap	15	172.033	-	172.033

Şırnak	-	269	-	269	Ap	13.351	89.710	-	89.710
Tunceli	-	132	-	132	Ap	6.097	159.478	-	159.478
Bingöl	-	56	-	56	Ap	787	14.586	-	14.586
Bitlis	-	63	-	63	Ap	295	1.848.926	-	1.848.926
Hakkâri	-	298	-	298	Ap	11.615	105.554	-	105.554
Van	-	22	-	22	Ap	290	5.064	-	5.064
Subtotal		918		918		33.765	2.540.802		2.540.802
TOTAL		3.701		3.701		782.336	133.390.758		133.390.758

c. Nature and Extent of the Remaining Article 5 Challenges: Qualitative Aspects

Anti-personnel mines laid in Türkiye have caused injuries and deaths of civilian and military personnel. Improvised anti-personnel mines (victim activated IEDs) laid by the terrorist organization have multiplied the number of casualties. Since the Turkish Mine Action Center (TURMAC) was established in 2015, 29 civilians have been killed and 226 civilians have been injured and 32 military personnel have been killed and 238 military personnel have been injured due to mine-related incidents.

Years	Military Personnel		Civilian								TOTAL
			Men		Women		Girls		Boys		
	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	
2015	65	1	25	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	94
2016	32	4	48	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	88
2017	2	1	15	7	7	0	0	0	3	0	35
2018	36	11	17	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	72
2019	36	10	42	4	0	1	0	1	4	1	99
2020	39	2	14	8	1	0	0	0	4	0	68
2021	21	1	4	1	3	0	2	0	3	2	37
2022	7	2	16	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	32
TOTAL	238	32	181	23	16	1	4	1	25	4	525

* In case of contradiction in numerical expressions, the last expressions declared will be valid.

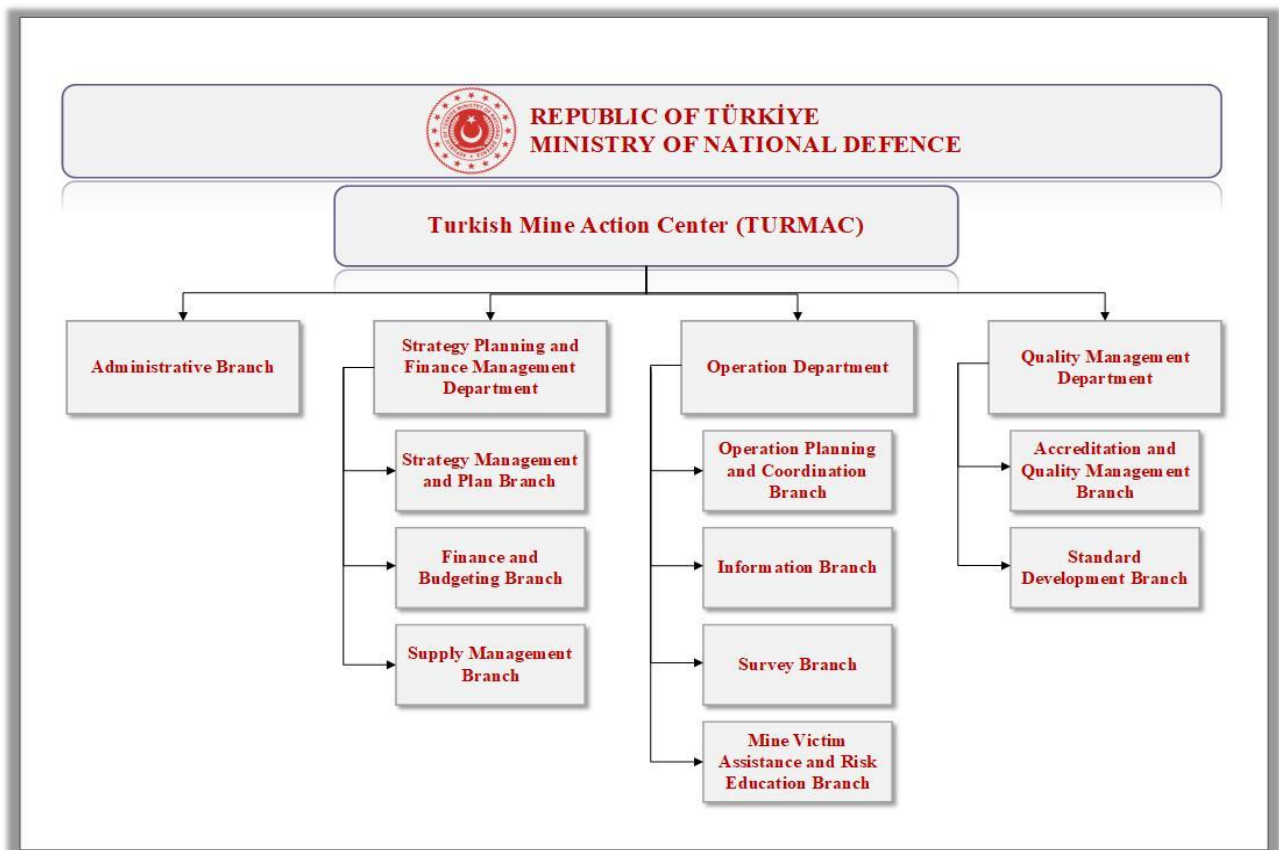
In addition to killing or maiming people in Türkiye, mined areas prevent infrastructure development, archaeological and historical activities, and public use of areas such as national/natural parks or agricultural and livestock area.

The mined areas that stretch along the South Eastern and parts of the Eastern border prevent Turkish Land Forces from patrolling all areas along the border and prevent the establishment of a modern border surveillance system that provides a more secure way of protecting the borders by means of technologically supported border surveillance systems and achieve the targets set out by the European Union (EU) for a good functioning border management system.

d. National Demining Structures

The Turkish Mine Action Center (TURMAC) was established in 2015 by Law 6586. Law 6586 was nullified with the legislative decree 703 on 9 July 2018 after the introduction of the new Presidential System of Government. Article 342 of Presidential Decree No 1, which is almost identical to Law 6586, was entered into force on 10 July 2018.

TURMAC’s main objective is to determine policies for mine and/or unexploded ordnance activities for humanitarian purposes in the Republic of Türkiye, to plan these activities, to manage, to monitor their execution in accordance with established principles, to ensure necessary coordination and cooperation with domestic and foreign institutions and organizations. TURMAC’s organizational structure can be seen in the figure below;



Currently, a total of 42 military demining teams (24 Land Forces, 18 Gendarmerie), 8 demining machines and 10 mine detection dogs are operational. In addition, personnel assignments continue for the additional 8 Land Forces demining teams.

Additionally, gender and diversity are taken into consideration in all mine action activities in Türkiye. Currently, %29 of the TURMAC's personnel are female, one of them is a department head and two are branch chiefs. 10 medical personnel, 4 office workers and 2 NTS personnel (one employed as a gender focal point) of demining contractor in Demining and Increasing the Border Surveillance Capacity at the Eastern Borders of Türkiye – Phase-III are female.

e. Methods Used to Identify Areas Containing Anti-Personnel Mines and Reasons for Suspecting the Presence of Anti-Personnel Mines in Other Areas

Mined areas in Türkiye have been identified by means of Army minefield registries: Mined areas that have been installed by the Turkish Armed Forces and Gendarmerie are registered and have been marked and fenced according to Turkish Armed Forces Manuals which has compliance with the relevant NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs). These registries (forms) include a wealth of details (Benchmark and Landmark Coordinates, number of mine strips, number of mines etc.) to facilitate the clearance of these mines.

f. Methods & Standards Used to Release Areas Known or Suspected to Contain Anti-Personnel Mines

Methods for release of suspected and confirmed hazardous areas in Türkiye are defined through national mine action standards and standard operational procedures, which have compliance with the international standards for mine action (IMAS), including Standards and SOPs on the non-technical survey, technical survey and mine clearance.

In order to conduct an efficient and evidence based land release process, TURMAC ensures non-technical survey activities before sending a mine clearance task order to the relevant clearance unit. And according to the information obtained as a result of the non-technical survey, it is determined which methodologies will be used in which mined areas. Additionally, task orders include all operational, logistic and administrative details that a mine clearance unit may need during its mine clearance activities.

National Mine Action Standards (NMAS), including the land release policy, was issued in February 2019. A total of 44 National Mine Action Standards and 9 Standard Operating Procedures

(SOP) have been published. In addition, Eastern Border Mine Clearance Standards, which are specifically applicable to the Eastern Border Mine Clearance Projects, have been reviewed.

g. Resources Made Available to Support Progress Made to Date

TURMAC has prepared a project document for the Demining and Increasing the Border Surveillance Capacity at the Eastern Borders of Türkiye – Phase-IV to be financed by the EU. Within the scope of the project, a fund of 20.000.000 Euros was requested in order to carry out the mine clearance of approximately 3,5 million m² area in the province of Van between 2024-2025. Additionally, when the project is approved by the EU, Türkiye will contribute approximately 2.400.000 Euro (apx. %12 of 20.000.000 Euros fund) from the national budget to the project as a co-finance payment provision.

The Ministry of National Defence (MoND) approved allocating approximately 80.000.000 TL national budget for humanitarian mine action between 2023 and 2025. 5 million TL of this budget will be used for capacity development of military demining units and 75 million TL will be used for demining activities.

Resource allocation for the mine action in Türkiye during the time period of 2023-2025 is shown in the table below;

Source of Funds	Year		
	2023	2024	2025
Ministry of National Defence (MoND) Budget	80.000.000 ₺ ¹		
	-	2.400.000 € ²	
Cost of Military Demining Teams and TURMAC Personnel	58.000.000 ₺ ³	81.000.000 ₺ ⁴	97.000.000 ₺ ⁴
	2.600.000 \$ ⁵	2.600.000 \$ ⁵	2.600.000 \$ ⁵

¹ The amount allocated by the MoND for capacity development of military demining units and demining activities.

² Türkiye's co-finance payment as approximately 12% of the 20.000.000 Euro EU funding expected to be accepted by the EU.

³ Cost of 42 Military Demining Teams and TURMAC Personnel to the national budget.

⁴ Cost of 50 Military Demining Teams and TURMAC Personnel to the national budget, taking into account the estimated annual inflation rate.

⁵ Additional cost of 4 Military Demining Teams for international cooperation and assistance.

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) Budget	185.000 ₺ ⁶	360.000 ₺ ⁷	450.000 ₺ ⁷
	300.000 ₺ ⁷		
EU (IPA) Funds	-	20.000.000 € ⁸	

h. Humanitarian, Economic, Social and Environmental Implications

The mine contamination in Türkiye has a significant socioeconomic impact as follows;

- Mines, which were laid due to the threat of terrorism and border security concerns, endanger the safety of life, agriculture, livestock, and property of the people of the region who are engaged in their activities,
- Mine contaminated areas prevent the evaluation of these lands and their involvement in our cultural heritage as obstacles to the activities to be carried out in the regions where our historical riches are located,
- Even though it has a national park/natural park status, the contaminated areas threaten natural life,
- Mined areas, which are included in residential areas over time, prevent economic development by blocking urbanization of that region,
- Mine contamination in areas where drilling and seismic research will be carried out prevents our underground/natural resources (oil, natural gas etc.) from being brought into the country's economy,
- Mine contamination in the regions that are suitable for the establishment of power plants prevents the use of national resources in energy investments,
- The non-completion of mine clearance prevents activities that will contribute to the country's economy by inhibiting the exploration, measurement and operation activities for mining sector to be carried out in the lands that are not needed for military purposes.

⁶ Demining and Increasing the Border Surveillance Capacity at the Eastern Borders of Türkiye – Phase-III EORE allocation (for logistics and materials).

⁷ The amount allocated from the national budget for 250 Gendarmerie and 2 TURMAC Personnel, taking into account the estimated annual inflation rate.

⁸ Within the scope of the project Phase-IV, which is expected to be accepted by the EU, the project document has been prepared to receive the said fund.

i. Time Period of The Work Plan

Türkiye requested an initial three (3) years and nine (9) months of implementation and reviewing period (starting from 1 March 2022 until 31 December 2025) to fulfil its obligations under Article 5, and later the extension was granted. In this context, this work plan covers the period until 31 December 2025.

2. DETAILED WORK PLAN FOR THE REMAINING PERIOD OF THE EXTENSION

TURMAC has prioritized its mine clearance activities with regard to the following characteristics of the contaminated land. Türkiye has the capacity to address all prioritization levels simultaneously in order to meet the requirements of the government and ensure the safety of its citizens;

Prioritization Level 1 : Lands with mined areas along the southern and eastern borders of the Türkiye which prevents the establishment/construction of the new technological border surveillance system (watchtower, patrol road etc.).

Prioritization Level 2 : Interior lands with mined areas that are posing a danger to inhabitants.

Prioritization Level 3 : Lands that are requested by governmental organizations to be cleared.

Prioritization Level 4 : Lands that are originally private property, but where civilian access and use is prohibited due to the laying of mines and which are subject to lawsuits in this context.

During the remaining years of the extension period (2023-2025), Demining and Increasing the Border Surveillance Capacity at the Eastern Borders of Türkiye Phase-III will be completed and Phase-IV is planned to be carried out by contractors as well as military demining units which will carry on mine clearance tasks in support of achieving completion of Article 5. Further details regarding the abovementioned projects and clearance tasks are shown below;

a. Demining and Increasing the Border Surveillance Capacity at the Eastern Borders of Türkiye (Eastern Borders Mine Clearance Project - EBMCP) – Phase-III;

The demining contract was signed on 23 March 2021 to clear 3.6 million m² of minefield within the project's scope. In the project managed by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and carried out by the commercial demining contractor, an area of 2,3 million m² has been addressed (49.040 mines found/destroyed), demining process of 72 of 94 mined areas in Ardahan, Kars, Iğdır and Ağrı provinces was completed in 2021-2022. With the mine clearance carried out within scope of the project in 2021-2022, the cleaning of all mined areas in the provinces of Kars

and Ardahan was completed. The remaining 22 mined areas in the provinces of Iğdır and Ağrı are planned to be completed by the end of 2023.

The demining contractor consists of 23 manual demining teams with supporting mine detection dog teams. The manual demining teams have provided targeted demining to be followed by two levels of confidence:

1. Extended Search A will be applied with the aim of locating missing mines;
2. Extended Search B will be an additional layer of sampling and is normally conducted by mine detection dogs.

The quality management capacity contractor, contracted by UNDP, ensures the application of NMAS, which provides the overall standards for mine action in Türkiye and Eastern Border Mine Clearance Standards, which provide more tailored standards for clearances to be undertaken in the areas to be cleared under this project.

b. Demining and Increasing the Border Surveillance Capacity at the Eastern Borders of Türkiye (Eastern Borders Mine Clearance Project - EBMCP) – Phase-IV;

TURMAC has prepared a project document for Phase-IV to be financed by the EU to carry out demining in the province of Van on the Iranian border. With the project, which is expected to be accepted by the EU, it is planned to clear in an area of approximately 3,5 million m² in Van between 2024 and 2025.

The number of minefields, the number of mines and the estimated border length to be addressed within the scope of the Phase-III and Phase-IV Projects are given in the table below:

Nu.	Province	District	Quantity of anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Total amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (m ²)	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)	Included in the project
1	Iğdır	Aralık	450	1	110.000	1955-1996	2023	EBMCP Phase-III
2	Ağrı	Doğubayazıt	32.411	21	1.219.200	1955-1996	2023	

3	Van*	Özalp	23.792	91	3.500.000*	1955-1996	2024-2025	EBMCP Phase-IV
4		Saray				1955-1996	2024-2025	
5		Başkale				1955-1996	2024-2025	
TOTAL			56.653	113	4.829.200			

* Although the remaining contamination in the area is 5.350.592 square meters, it is expected to decrease to 3,5 million square meters with non-technical survey and mine clearance since the beginning of the project.

c. Projection of the Military Demining Unit's Mine Clearance Tasks Plan for the Period of 2023-2025;

In line with the abovementioned projects, Türkiye will keep conducting mine clearance tasks by means of its military demining units. Currently, a total of 42 military demining teams, 8 demining machines and 10 mine detection dogs are operational.

The table below projects the 3 years of mine clearance task plan by military demining units in Türkiye;

Nu.	Province	District	Quarter	Total amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (m ²)	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
1	Van	Çaldıran	-	2.500.120	1955-1996	2023
2	Hakkari	Şemdinli	-	82.650	1955-1996	2023
3	Hakkari	Yüksekova	-	898.000	1955-1996	2023
4	Hakkari	Çaltıkoru	-	59.102	1955-1996	2023
5	Şırnak	Güçlükonak	Yenimahalle	22.130	1955-1996	2023
6	Şırnak	İdil	-	17.000	1955-1996	2023
7	Kilis	Merkez	Öncüpınar	11.382	1955-1996	2023
8	Hakkari	Şemdinli	Günyazı	220.960	1955-1996	2023
9	Hakkari	Şemdinli	Beyyurdu	16.630	1955-1996	2023

10	Hakkari	Çukurca	Üzümlü	82.280	1955-1996	2023
11	Şırnak	İdil	Pınarbaşı	733.611	1955-1996	2023
12	Mardin	Nusaybin	Yenituran	1.748	1955-1996	2023
13	Şanlıurfa	Ceylanpınar	Muratlı	113.227	1955-1996	2023
14	Mardin	Nusaybin	Akağıl	47.458	1955-1996	2023
15	Mardin	Nusaybin	Durakbaşı	22.271	1955-1996	2023
16	Siirt	Şirvan	Yağcılar	997.810	1955-1996	2023
17	Hatay	Yayladağ	Büyükgöl	19.000	1955-1996	2023
Subtotal				5.845.379		2023
18	Şanlıurfa	Akçakale	Kepezli	2.216.000	1955-1996	2024
19	Hatay	Kırıkhan	Demirkonak	1.813.200	1955-1996	2024
20	Şırnak	Silopi	Bostancı	263.000	1955-1996	2024
21	Mardin	Artuklu	Sakalar	173.000	1955-1996	2024
22	Mardin	Kızıltepe	Şenyurt	85.000	1955-1996	2024
23	Şanlıurfa	Birecik	Eşmeler	11.350	1955-1996	2024
24	Mardin	Kızıltepe	Haznedar	37.910	1955-1996	2024
25	Mardin	Artuklu	Tandır	139.770	1955-1996	2024
26	Mardin	Artuklu	Dibektaş	82.000	1955-1996	2024
27	Mardin	Artuklu	Küçükköy	116.000	1955-1996	2024
28	Mardin	Artukku	Çukuryurt	672.564	1955-1996	2024
29	Şırnak	Silopi	Çardaklı	1.800	1955-1996	2024
Subtotal				5.611.594		2024
30	Tunceli	-	-	3.280.800	1955-1996	2025
31	Şırnak	-	-	1.282.800	1955-1996	2025
32	Şanlıurfa	Akçakale	-	19.800	1955-1996	2025
33	Hatay	Reyhanlı	Mirata	136.000	1955-1996	2025

34	Mardin	Kızıltepe	Hanyeri	129.350	1955-1996	2025
35	Şırnak	Silopi	Bostancı	107.600	1955-1996	2025
36	Şırnak	Silopi	Çardaklı	6.650	1955-1996	2025
37	Şırnak	Silopi	Kavaklı ve Atak Köyleri	32.000	1955-1996	2025
38	Mardin	Kızıltepe	Hanyeri	152.000	1955-1996	2025
39	Hakkari	Yüksekova	Onbaşılar	49.000	1955-1996	2025
40	Mardin	Artuklu	Sakalar	913.263	1955-1996	2025
Subtotal				6.109.263		2025
TOTAL				17.566.236		

d. Non-Technical Survey (NTS) Project;

NTS Project as part of “Demining and Increasing the Border Surveillance Capacity at the Eastern Borders of Türkiye – Phase-III”, which is planned to be completed by the end of 2023, non-technical survey of 3.054 mined areas has been completed by commercial contractors since the beginning of the project. The NTS contractor consists of 9 non-technical survey teams. Within the scope of the project, field visits, reporting, quality management and assessment activities of the remaining 448 mined areas in the provinces of Şırnak, Diyarbakır and Batman will be carried out as shown in the table below.

Nu.	Province	Estimated date of completion (year-end)	Number of areas planned to be surveyed
1	Şırnak	2023	389
2	Diyarbakır	2023	21
3	Batman	2023	38
TOTAL			448

All these mined areas within Türkiye are aimed to be surveyed by contractors under the management and coordination of the UNDP. The Government of Türkiye has allocated 2.121 million Euro to UNDP for the conduct of NTS in the scope of the abovementioned clearance project in hand. NTS Teams of TURMAC are currently supporting these operations in terms of quality control and counselling.

At the end of the project, a more accurate picture of the extent of contamination will be acquired allowing a more reliable and precise basis for planning mine clearance activities for the upcoming years. Since the quality management process of all minefields has not been completed and the data has not been uploaded to the information management system, lessons learned within the scope of the project will be shared at the end of the project. The progress made within the scope of the NTS project and the activities to be carried out in 2023 are shown in the table below.

NTS Operations	NTS Field Work completed by team on the mined areas	Under QA/QM Process	Planned to be Surveyed in 2023	Approved NTS Reports
2021	966			200
2022	1.682			924
Jan	72			9
Feb	98			70
Mar	192			9
Apr	167			104
May	89			117
Jun	151			98
Jul	56			43
Aug	162			124
Sep	227			40
Oct	155			160
Nov	139			73
Dec	174			77
2023	406			636
Jan	293			172
Feb	113			464
TOTAL	3.054	1.294 (March-December 2023)	448 (March/April/May 2023)	1.760

As a national sustainable capacity, TURMAC NTS teams will continue to be assigned to non-technical survey activities and Military Demining Units will continue to be assigned to technical

survey and clearance activities after the completion of the abovementioned projects and clearance tasks.

e. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) Plan;

There are ongoing studies with regard to Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). In this context, EORE will be carried out for the citizens who live in the vicinity of mine contaminated areas, in order to recognize mines and increase awareness about the danger. It is also planned to provide EORE in 9 (nine) provinces Kars, Bitlis, Ağrı, Ardahan, Gaziantep, Hatay, Iğdır, Kilis and Şanlıurfa by Gendarmerie EORE teams for residents who live close to mined areas.

EORE activities are conducted in accordance with the action plan arranged to cover the targeted groups. It is ensured that training materials are prepared for use in these activities and EORE training packages are designed, developed, and used in applications according to age groups and specific context.

EORE is carried out in accordance with the Essentials of training organized and provided by TURMAC in line with TURMAC's SOP's, MMFS 12.10 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education. In this context, before starting the EORE activities, coordination meetings are held with the Governor officials from the Gendarmerie to the local authority, and necessary information is provided. In addition, by delivering visual EORE messages to target citizens, it is aimed to minimize the danger among them by promoting a positive change in behavior so that people might stay in a safer environment as well as having opportunity to integrate them into the economic and social life.

EORE activities and victim assistance are provided in an integrated manner. While target groups are taking education about mine facilities, they are provided with issues about both mine dangers among citizens resulting from mine contamination and activities carried out for integration victims into social life unequivocally and effectively.

It is important to coordinate the determination of national policy and strategy, carry out social service and assistance activities for mine victims as well as ensuring cooperation and coordination among relevant public institutions, organizations and voluntary organizations. Thanks to coordination which has been established between the Ministry of Interior and TURMAC by the signed EORE Protocol regarding that, victims of the mines' have the opportunity to be delivered visual EORE messages and to reintegrate into society by means of certain privileges which are provided for them and their families.

f. Assumptions and Potential Risk Factors

In order to accomplish the aforementioned work plan for the period of 2023-2025 assumptions are;

- Accurate and efficient implementation of the entire "Land Release Process" by all stakeholders of the mine action in Türkiye,
- Timely allocated financial resources (Ministry of National Defence Budget and EU IPA funds),
- Increasing the Military Demining Team's capacity as planned,
- To maintain "stable security situation" along the borders of Türkiye,
- UNDP and EU Delegation to Türkiye will continue to cooperate with TURMAC in the implementation of the activities and information will be shared between the stakeholders to the extent necessary,
- Work Plan will be continuously monitored and revised and the revised work plan will be implemented in coordination with EU Delegation and UNDP as well as army command HQ's.

Potential risk factors which may hinder the implementation of the work plan are;

- Continuation of political and security instability on the Syrian and Iraqi border,
- Terrorist threats to mine clearance activities and personnel,
- Delays in mine clearance activities by the contractors,
- Delays in the tendering process,
- Adverse weather conditions that may shorten demining activities to 5-6 months per year,
- The negative impact of disasters such as earthquakes, fires and floods on mine clearance activities.

In the following reporting periods, it will be reviewed whether the assumptions have held and whether risks have manifested.

g. Conclusion

Within the scope of Phase-III and Phase-IV demining projects, approximately 4,8 million square meters of land on the eastern borders is expected to be cleared by the end of 2025, with the funds received from the EU and national budget. In addition, it is aimed to address an area of approximately 17,5 million square meters between 2023 and 2025 by means of military demining units, whose capacity is being increased.

At this point, the Non-Technical Survey Project should be completed and the outcomes should be addressed in order to reveal the actual amount of mine contamination in Türkiye. Currently, the outputs obtained from the NTS show significant differences according to the regions, so the activity is expected to be completed to share the lessons learned.

As a result, after the areas that will be cleaned by the end of 2025 and canceled as a result of NTS activity, a time extension will be requested according to the actual contamination.