
Fifth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

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Item 8 of the provisional agenda

Review of the operation and status of the Convention

Status of implementation of the Convention by States Parties with outstanding obligations

Submitted by the President of the Fifth Review Conference (Cambodia), the Committee on Article 5 Implementation (Colombia, Sweden, Thailand and the United Kingdom), the Committee on Victim Assistance (Burkina Faso, Netherlands, Slovenia and Zambia) and the Committee on Cooperative Compliance (Germany, Norway, Peru and South Africa)*,**

Introduction

1. Of the 164 States Parties to the Convention, 115 States Parties still have obligations to fulfil under the Convention and one State Party has to confirm which obligations of the Convention are relevant through the submission of an initial transparency report. 48 States Parties no longer have obligations but for the submission of updated information in accordance with Article 7.2.
2. **Article 3:** Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo (Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Oman, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania (United Republic of), Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
3. **Article 4:** Greece and Ukraine.
4. **Article 5:** Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
5. **Article 9:** Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo (Republic of the), Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia,

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

** The present report was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline so as to include the most recent information.

Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

6. **Article 6 Victim assistance:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

7. In 2024, of the 163 States Parties which were due to submit a transparency report in accordance with Article 7.2, the following **76 States Parties submitted a report:** Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea Bissau, Holy See, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

8. In 2024, of the 163 States Parties which were due to submit a transparency report in accordance with Article 7.2, the following **86 States Parties have not submitted a report to date:** Afghanistan, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo (Republic of the), Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Niue, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Vanuatu, Zambia and Venezuela.

Afghanistan

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Afghanistan reported a remaining challenge of 3,169 mined areas, including areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines, measuring 176,331,016 square meters remain to be addressed including 3,103 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 159,636,348 square meters and 66 suspected hazardous areas measuring 16,694,668 square meters located in 33 provinces of Afghanistan. Afghanistan further reported that 1,498 suspected and confirmed hazardous areas measuring 347,434,024 square meters are contaminated by other explosive ordnance including anti-vehicle mines and cluster munitions.

Victim assistance: In its information provided in 2021 Afghanistan reported recording over 35,000 casualties due to anti-personnel mines and other explosive ordnance. Afghanistan reported having a national entity responsible for victim assistance that oversaw the integration of victim assistance into broader policies and programs. Afghanistan reported implementing a national disability policy and a plan of action, including the needs and rights of mine survivors. Progress was reported in socio-economic inclusion and rehabilitation areas with two new centres opened in 2020 and one centre reactivated in 2020. At the time of the Fifth Review Conference Afghanistan reported that between 1 April 2013 and 31

March 2023, a total of 16,981 civilian casualties have been recorded of which 8.2% are girls, 38.8% are boys, 8% are women, and 45% are men.

Article 7: Afghanistan has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2021.

Albania

Victim assistance: In 2024, Albania reported a total of 1,003 mine and other explosive ordnance victims. Albania reported integrating victim assistance into broader national strategies and policies related to the rights of persons with disabilities, health, education, employment, development, and poverty reduction, including in the National Action Plan for Persons with Disability for the period of 2021 to 2025 which was developed in accordance with the Law (No. 93/2014) “On the Inclusion of and Access for People with Disabilities,” in alignment with Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In 2024 Albania reported improvements in accessibility of central and local government infrastructures and public services as well as on the availability of rehabilitation and assistive devices provided by the University Hospital of Trauma in Tirana and 11 regional hospitals. Albania reported that efforts were made to improve facilities, equipment and premises of 340 healthcare centres across the country that benefit mine and explosive ordnance survivors and persons with disabilities. Albania reported requirements for assistive technologies. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Albania continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- All mine and explosive ordnance victims, disaggregated by gender, age and disability;
- Inclusion of victim assistance in the National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities;
- The removal of barriers that hinder mine survivors’ participation and inclusion;
- The integration of mine survivors’ data into a centralized database; and
- Peer-to-peer counselling efforts.

Algeria

Victim assistance: In 2024, Algeria reported a total of 7,255 casualties due to mines and other explosive ordnance; 92% of direct victims were male, and 81% of indirect victims were female. In 2024 and the preceding years, Algeria reported steady progress in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks. Algeria reported on multi-sectoral efforts, including through the work of the National Council of Persons with Disabilities and the implementation of the CRPD. In 2024, Algeria reported extensive activities conducted by the Accessibility Commission for Persons with Disabilities, composed of 33 members including 19 government representatives, including the promotion of accessibility to services including physical, social, economic, cultural, and environmental across the country in line with a national Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2002) which prohibits discrimination based on disabilities. In 2024, Algeria provided information on services such as rehabilitation, psychological support, social and economic inclusion, and participation and inclusion of mine survivors. The Committee welcomed the information provided by Algeria and noted marked improvements in the information provided. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Algeria continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on the national referral mechanisms in place to facilitate mine victims’ access to services.

Angola

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Angola reported a remaining challenge of 1,016 mined areas measuring 67,432,189 square meters, including 936 CHA measuring 65,157,718 square metres, and 80 SHA measuring 2,274,471 square metres. Angola's deadline for implementing its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. Angola reported having a National Mine Action Strategy in place for the period 2020-2025, carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Angola further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through mine risk education and reduction programmes. Angola indicated that challenges in implementation include national financial constraints and a lack of resources for implementing risk education activities, and the discovery of new mines in the municipality of Lucala Cuanza, Norte Province. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Angola continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Efforts to integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account;
- Adjusted milestones for implementation;
- Provisions for addressing previously unknown mined areas in their national strategies and/or completion plans; and
- Mine risk education and reduction activities and their results.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Angola reported 83 mine and other explosive ordnance casualties in 2023, showing a decrease from 107 casualties reported in 2022 and 95 casualties reported in 2021. In 2024, Angola reported on multisectoral efforts by engaging various ministries as well as the private sector. In 2023, Angola reported on the construction of new health facilities, refurbishing of existing centres, including some rehabilitation centres, and capacity building of rehabilitation technicians. In 2023 and previous years, Angola reported that access to public services for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities had been improved due to national improvements in roads, hospitals, and schools. Angola reported making efforts to advance social and economic inclusion for persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, through enforcement of the 4% public employment opportunities and 2% private employment opportunities reserved for persons with disabilities, including mine survivors. Angola reported that the mine action authority has initiated the development of a national standard on victim assistance in line with the International Mine Action Standards 13.10. Angola also reported that the Angola National Mine Action Agency (ANAM) has not been able to develop a national action plan or complete the mine victims survey initiated several years ago due to resource shortages. The Committee on Victim assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Angola continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Mechanisms in place to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks;
- Development/implementation of national action plans;
- Centralized database which includes information on all persons killed or injured by mines, disaggregated by gender, age, and disability; and
- Progress made in providing psychological and psychosocial, including peer-to-peer support to mine victims.

Article 3: Angola retains 511 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. Angola reported 25 anti-personnel mines having been used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Antigua and Barbuda

Article 9: Antigua and Barbuda has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient.

Article 7: Antigua and Barbuda has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2000.

Argentina

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Argentina expressed that the sole circumstance that impedes the ability of Argentina to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas that it has reported to be under its jurisdiction or control is that Argentina has indicated that it “does not exercise territorial control over the land to be demined.” Argentina’s deadline for implementing its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2026. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation noted the ongoing importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of Article 5.

Bahamas

Article 9: The Bahamas has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or considering existing laws to be sufficient. The Bahamas’ most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that Article 9 measures were not applicable.

Article 7: The Bahamas has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Bangladesh

Article 3: Bangladesh retains 12,050 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Article 9: Bangladesh has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Bangladesh’s most recent Article 7 report (2024) indicated that necessary implementation measures were in progress.

Barbados

Article 9: Barbados has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Barbados’ most recent Article 7 report (2003) contained no information concerning implementation of Article 9.

Article 7: Barbados has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2003.

Belarus

Article 3: Belarus retains 4,489 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Belgium

Article 3: Belgium retains 934 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 24 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Benin

Article 3: Benin reported that the 16 anti-personnel mines that were retained under Article 3 were destroyed in an accidental explosion in 2023 and that, as a result, Benin no longer retains anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.

Article 9: Benin has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Benin's most recent Article 7 report (2008) indicated that the procedure for the domestication of obligations under the Convention had been initiated.

Article 7: Benin has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Bhutan

Article 3: In 2022, Bhutan reported retaining 66 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Bhutan has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Bolivia

Article 9: Bolivia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2006, Bolivia indicated that, in the framework of Article 9, the draft Law on Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives, and other related matters is currently being processed at the National Congress for approval. Once the Law has been promulgated, the corresponding regulations will be elaborated, specifying the provisions and agreements contained in the Convention, with the firm purpose of regulating the manufacture, commercialization, deposit, possession, and other aspects related to the use of explosives in general in the national territory. Bolivia's most recent Article 7 report (2019) does not contain updated information on Article 9.

Article 7: Bolivia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2019.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Article 3: Bosnia and Herzegovina retains 817 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported a remaining challenge of 6,912 mined areas measuring 838,287,931 square metres, including 670 CHA measuring 17,907,279 square metres and 6,242 SHA measuring 820,380,652 square metres. Bosnia and Herzegovina's deadline for implementing its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2027. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported having a national mine action strategy in place for the period 2018-2025, with a review of the strategy planned to take place in 2024. Bosnia and Herzegovina's 2020 extension request included survey and clearance milestones to address 142.4 square kilometres annually for the period 2021-2025, carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS, some of which have been updated and awaiting adoption by the National Demining Commission and by taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Bosnia and Herzegovina further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that challenges in implementation include reduced donor interest, the inability of institutions to finance projects, a lack of understanding of the significance of the mine awareness process. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Bosnia

and Herzegovina continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5; and
- Efforts to establish a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas following completion of Article 5.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported 1 new casualty in 2023 and a total of 1,781 casualties due to anti-personnel mines and other explosive ordnance for the periods of 1996 - 2023. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported on the inclusion of victim assistance into broader frameworks, such as medical care and social protection, and areas that would need to be improved, including accessibility, employment, health, training and recovery, independent living, and support to women and children with disabilities. In 2024 and previous years, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported on the availability of rehabilitation services, including physical, psychological, and social support services within the secondary and tertiary social welfare levels. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that individual support is also available within the state system of social welfare, with women and children being a priority. Also, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported on availability of services in local communities and Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) as well as centres for mental health in more than 60 locations. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the mandate of the Coordination Body came to end in 2022 and that it will be renewed. The Committee on Victim assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Coordination, oversight and progress in the integration of mine victims' needs and rights into broader national frameworks;
- Progress made in lifting the barriers that hinder the inclusion and participation of mine victims;
- Integration of the rehabilitation needs of mine survivors into broader national rehabilitation and public healthcare programmes and policies; and
- Efforts made to enhance the participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations.

Botswana

Article 3: Botswana retains 1,102 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018. In 2020, Botswana reported that in November 2019, it destroyed all anti-personnel mines that were kept for training.

Article 9: Botswana has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2012, Botswana indicated that consultations were underway to enact legislation to domesticate the Convention. Botswana's most recent Article 7 report (2022) does not contain updated information on Article 9.

Article 7: Botswana has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Brunei Darussalam

Article 9: Brunei Darussalam has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Brunei Darussalam's most recent Article 7 report (2022) indicates that the drafting process of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Order 2006 remains ongoing and the Ministry of

Defence continues to work closely with the Attorney General's Chambers to finalise the draft and enact the legislation. The draft Order prohibits the development, production, acquisition, possession, transfer, stockpiling, and placement of anti-personnel mines and also prohibits individuals from assisting, encouraging, or inducing, in any way, any person to engage in any prohibited activity. The Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Draft contains penalties, including fines or imprisonment for individuals found guilty of contravening provisions of the Order. Currently, the fines and terms of imprisonment are yet to be determined.

Article 7: Brunei Darussalam has not yet submitted an Article 7 report for 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2022.

Bulgaria

Article 3: Bulgaria retains 3,304 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 141 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Burkina Faso

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Conference, Burkina Faso reported the use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (IEDs) and, as such, having a responsibility under Article 5 of the Convention. Burkina Faso reported that a number of coordination mechanisms have been established to address the IED threat, and a national counter-IED strategy is in development. Burkina Faso reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Burkina Faso reported that challenges in implementation include the fact that mine action is a new area of work, and consequently, national structures working towards the implementation of the Convention lack material, financial resources, and adequate training, and that assistance is required for better implementation of the Convention. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Burkina Faso reporting implementing the decision of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties included in the document entitled “proposed rational response to States Parties discovering previously unknown mined areas after deadlines have passed.” The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Burkina Faso continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation.

Burundi

Victim assistance: In its most recent update provided in 2024, Burundi reported a total of 614 mine victims. In 2018, Burundi had reported 481 registered mine victims requiring assistance in the provinces of Mayor, Dubanza, Cibitoke, Muramvya, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rumonge, Rutana, Bujumbura, and Gitega. Burundi reported making progress in areas of physical rehabilitation and livelihoods. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Burundi providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- All mine victims disaggregated by age, gender, and disability;
- The national entity responsible for coordination of victim assistance implementation;
- Progress made in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks;
- The development/implementation of a victim assistance national action plan; and
- Efforts made to provide healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological support, peer counselling, social and economic services, and efforts to ensure full participation and inclusion of mine survivors.

Article 3: In 2021, Burundi retained 4 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Burundi has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2021.

Cambodia

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Cambodia reported a remaining challenge of 4,330 SHA measuring 435,064,084 square metres. Cambodia's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. Cambodia reported having a National Mine Action Strategy in place for the period 2020-2025, with a new strategy to be drafted in 2024 for the period (2026-2030). Cambodia's 2024 updated work plan included updated milestones based on new evidence, with 515,000,000 square metres projected to be addressed in the period 2024-2025. Cambodia reported that the projected 515,000,000 square meters included 79,935,9163 square meters anticipated to be discovered. Cambodia reported carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS. Cambodia further reported its efforts in taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities, and on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Cambodia indicated that challenges in implementation include a lack of national and international financial resources, the size of mined areas identified following a survey on the border with Thailand, and access to un-demarcated areas along the border. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Cambodia continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Efforts and progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress made in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance); and
- Efforts to address areas on un-demarcated border areas.

Victim assistance: Cambodia reported 32 new casualties in 2023, which is a decrease of about 30% compared to casualties reported in 2022, marking 3 subsequent years of decrease in new casualties. Cambodia continued the implementation of a Quality-of-Life Survey (QLS) identifying 4,175 persons with disabilities, including 3,206 mine survivors, in 2024. The QLS provides Cambodia with updated information on the living situation of mine survivors in Cambodia. Cambodia reported steady progress in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks by engaging various ministries and other national stakeholders through a technical working group and annual national dialogues on victim assistance. In 2024, Cambodia reported that 25,260 persons with disabilities and 8,630 mine and explosive ordnance survivors were provided with physical rehabilitation services by the Physical Rehabilitation Centres, including through the provision of new or repairing of existing prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles, and walking aids including crutches, cans, and walking frames. Cambodia reported tangible progress in the provision of psychological support, including peer counselling to over 1,700 mine survivors and persons with disabilities, and by increasing local capacities in 2023. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Cambodia continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress made in lifting the physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers that hinder participation and inclusion of mine victims;
- Indirect victims, such as affected families;

- Efforts to integrate casualty data into a centralized database, such as a disability database or national injury surveillance system; and
- Availability of or plans to make occupational therapy available to mine victims.

Article 3: Cambodia retains 1,464 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, an increase of 166 mines since its last submitted report in 2023.

Cameroon

Article 3: In 2009, Cameroon retained 1,885 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 9: Cameroon has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. On 15 May 2024, Cameroon submitted information on existing national implementation measures in response to a request sent by the Chair of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance to all States Parties with Article 9 obligations. Cameroon provided information on the existing legal and regulatory framework and administrative measures. This information is currently being analysed to determine whether Cameroon's existing measures fulfil the purpose of Article 9. Cameroon's most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that the procedure of adoption of national legislation was underway. Furthermore, a revision of the Penal Code, which will incorporate breaches of International Humanitarian Law, including anti-personnel mines, is underway. In terms of disciplinary measures, Decree no 2007/199 of 7 July 2007 covering general discipline in the Defence Forces plans for the sanction of military personnel in possession of a prohibited weapon (30 days of prison for a senior military officer and 45 days of confinement for other military officers). In addition, the use of a prohibited weapon represents a violation of rules, sanctioned by Article 230 of the Military Justice Code, to years of prison.

Article 7: Cameroon has not yet submitted an Article 7 report for 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Canada

Article 3: Canada retains 1,475 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Cape Verde

Article 3: In 2008, Cape Verde retained 120 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 9: Cape Verde has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Cape Verde's most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that there was no internal legislation on mines because all existing mines in the country were destroyed in 2006.

Article 7: Cape Verde has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Chad

Article 5: At the time of the Fourth Review Conference, Chad reported that its remaining challenge included 137 mined areas measuring 111,978,042 square metres, located in 5 regions of the country. At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Chad reported a remaining challenge of 120 mined areas measuring 77,694,995 square metres, including 72 CHA measuring 56,016,433 square metres and 48 SHA measuring 21,678,562 square metres. Chad submitted a request for consideration by the Fifth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 5 years until 1 January 2030. Chad reported having a national evidence based and costed plan for survey and clearance in place for the period 2020-2024. Chad also reported its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined

areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Chad indicated that challenges in implementation include insufficient financial resources, unfavourable weather conditions, insufficient data collected and archived for Tibesti province, and poor road conditions. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Chad continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress made in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation; and
- Efforts to keep national mine action standards up to date in accordance with the latest IMAS.

Victim assistance: In its latest report in 2022, Chad reported 29 new casualties in Lac province, an increase from the 17 casualties reported in 2021 and 6 casualties reported in 2020. Chad reported that 2,834 mine and other explosive ordnance casualties were recorded until 2012 and that casualty data has not been properly collected in recent years. Chad reported implementing a national action plan on victim assistance and that the timeline of the plan was coming to an end in 2022. Chad reported that 299 mine victims were provided with healthcare and rehabilitation services in 2022. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Chad continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- The government entity responsible for overseeing the implementation or integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks;
- National multisectoral coordination mechanism in place;
- Progress made to integrate victim assistance in relevant national policies and programmes;
- Development/ implementation of the national action plan (PANAV);
- Direct and indirect victims disaggregated by gender, age and disability;
- Efforts to provide first aid, healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial including peer-to-peer support and social and economic services to mine victims;
- Efforts to ensure the participation and inclusion of mine victims; and
- National financial commitments to assist mine victims.

Chile

Victim assistance: In 2020, Chile reported that in accordance with the Convention’s obligations the government enacted Law No. 21.021 in 2018 to assist mine victims in complement to the law on equal opportunities and social inclusion of persons with disabilities. Chile reported that in accordance with the new law, mine victims including survivors and affected family members will be provided with compensation and long-term reparation, rehabilitation and socio-economic supports. Chile reported that the department

for social prevention and reparation unit of the Undersecretariat for Armed Forces at the Ministry of National Defense is responsible for victim assistance in accordance with the Law 21.021. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Chile continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- All mine victims, disaggregated by age, gender and disability;
- Progress in strengthening multi-sectoral coordination and the integration of victim assistance in broader national frameworks;
- Development/implementation of national action plans that facilitate the implementation of victim assistance;
- Availability of, or progress made in establishing a centralised database;
- Progress in the provision of healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial, including peer-to-peer support and socio-economic inclusion;
- Efforts made to ensure the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risks and emergencies; and
- Inclusion and participation of mine survivors and their representative organisations.

Colombia

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Colombia reported a remaining challenge of 591 mined areas measuring 4,473,370.30 square metres, including 274 CHA measuring 2,265,648.72 square meters and 317 SHA measuring 2,207,720.58 square meters. Colombia's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. Colombia reported having a national mine action strategy in place for the period 2020-2025. Colombia's 2024 updated work plan included updated milestones based on new evidence. Colombia reported carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS, including an update and revision of Annex G "Tasking of areas that present instability factors in terms of security and attention to specific incidents". Colombia also reported its efforts to take into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Colombia reported on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Colombia indicated that the greatest challenge to implementation is insecurity. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Colombia continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- Remaining challenge, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance); and
- Annual updates and adjusted milestones to their national work plan.

Victim assistance: Colombia reported 98 casualties in 2023, a decrease from 135 reported in 2022 and 152 reported in 2021, which brought the total number of registered mine victims to 12,405. Colombia provided information on mine victims disaggregated by gender, age, disability, status, and ethnicity. Colombia showed steady progress in its reports since 2020, including in integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks led by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, guided by a national victim assistance roadmap, known as

“La Ruta”. In 2024 and in previous years, Colombia reported progress on all nine victim assistance actions of the Oslo Action Plan, including in healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial support, and socio-economic inclusion services. Colombia reported on its enhanced support to associations of mine victims across the country through capacity building and integrating them into mine action programme as effective implementing partners in the provision of risk education and victim assistance. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Colombia continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- National victim assistance expert/focal point;
- Indirect victims, such as affected families;
- Improvements in tariff conditions in favour of assistive products; and
- Availability of peer-to-peer support and its integration into health systems.

Comoros

Article 9: Comoros has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Comoros’ most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that, given that the National Assembly and the Islands Assembly have not yet been established, Comoros has to wait until the legislative elections to seize Parliament on the subject of national legislation.

Article 7: Comoros has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Congo, Republic of the

Article 3: In 2008, Congo retained 322 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 9: Congo has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Congo’s most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that a Draft law and decree are with the General Secretariat of the Government for adoption and transmission to Parliament.

Article 7: Congo has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Côte d’Ivoire

Article 3: In 2014, Côte d’Ivoire retained 290 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Côte d’Ivoire has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

Croatia

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Croatia reported a remaining challenge of 92,133,580 square metres in 21 municipalities/towns, including CHAs measuring 78,574,559 square metres, and SHAs measuring 13,559,021 square metres. Croatia also reported mined areas under the authority of the Ministry of Defence measuring 18.9 square kilometres. Croatia’s deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2026. Croatia submitted an updated work plan in 2024. Croatia reported having a National Mine Action Strategy in place, carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS, and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Croatia further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes.

Croatia indicated that the greatest challenge in implementation is related to surveying/demining in forests and forest land. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Croatia continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Efforts to integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account;
- Updates to their national standards to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, taking into consideration the latest IMAS; and
- Efforts to establish a sustainable national information management system.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Croatia reported 3 casualties in 2023, an increase of 1 casualty from the 4 casualties reported in 2022 and a decrease from the 7 casualties reported in 2021. Croatia reported a total of 610 casualties and a total of 473 indirect victims. Croatia provides disaggregated information by gender and age of survivors. Croatia reported that victim assistance has been integrated into broader national laws, policies and programmes; including in the 2021-2027 national plan for equal opportunities of persons with disabilities which has established the necessary frameworks for integration of mine victims into disability policies and programmes. In 2024, Croatia reported on progress and activities related to the application of a multi-sectoral approach, including by engaging various ministries and agencies in implementation of the national plan on persons with disabilities. Croatia reported on the availability of services such as healthcare, rehabilitation, socio-economic and psychological support provided by interdisciplinary centres in all twenty-one counties. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Croatia continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Alignment of victim assistance efforts with the CRPD;
- Integration of survivors' data into the registry of persons with disabilities;
- Availability of peer-to-peer support and its inclusion into health systems; and
- Inclusion of representatives of mine survivors in the advisory commission.

Article 3: Croatia retains 3,636 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 111 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Cyprus

Article 3: Cyprus retains 357 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 111 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Cyprus had reported that, since July 2013, there are no anti-personnel mines on the territory under its effective control. Cyprus submitted a request for consideration by the Fifth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 3 years until 1 January 2028. Cyprus reported that the sole circumstance that impeded its ability to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas reported to be under its jurisdiction or control – namely that it did not have effective control over the remaining areas in question – has not changed and that it was not aware of any progress. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Cyprus continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of Article 5;
- Efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed; and

- Efforts to seek a cooperative solution to ensure that Cyprus is, or may in the future be, in a position to declare completion of its obligations under Article 5.

Czech Republic

Article 3: The Czech Republic retains 1,740 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 362 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported a remaining challenge of 29 hazardous areas measuring 350,667.13 square metres. The Democratic Republic of the Congo's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported having an updated work plan for survey and clearance in place for the period 2023-2032 and reported on efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. The Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that challenges in implementation include risks from venomous snakes, flooding, and challenging road conditions. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Consideration of gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities in all areas of Convention implementation; and
- Updates to their national standards to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, taking into consideration the latest IMAS.

Victim assistance: In 2024, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported 32 casualties for 2023, which increased the total number of registered mine victims to 3,194. The Democratic Republic of the Congo plans to conduct a national survey to identify all mine victims to better inform relevant policies and programmes. The survey is subject to the availability of resources and is estimated to cost \$2.6m. In its latest Article 7 Report, which included information on victim assistance implementation (2019), the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported coordinating activities through the Victim Assistance Coordination Group led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including information on:

- Progress in the integration of mine victims' needs and rights into broader national frameworks, including national frameworks related to the implementation of the CRPD;
- Information on the focal point mandated with the coordination and overseeing the integration of victim assistance;

- Progress made in lifting the barriers that hinder the inclusion and participation of mine victims;
- Progress made in relation to first aid, healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial support, including peer counselling and socio-economic inclusion of mine victims;
- The integration of the rehabilitation needs of mine survivors into broader national rehabilitation and public healthcare programmes and policies; and
- Participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations.

Denmark

Article 3: Denmark retains 1,602 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 92 mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Djibouti

Article 3: Djibouti retained 2,996 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2004.

Article 7: Djibouti has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2005.

Dominica

Article 9: Dominica has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Dominica's most recent Article 7 report (2008) contained no information on Article 9.

Article 7: Dominica has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Dominican Republic

Article 9: The Dominican Republic has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. The Dominican Republic's most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that, in accordance with the terms of Article 9, the Dominican Republic has not adopted for the moment legal or administrative measures to prevent or repress any activity prohibited to the States Parties that have acceded to the Convention, because, in the first place, there are no anti-personnel mines planted in its territory, or it does not possess arsenals of such warlike devices. However, it is in studying the application of possible measures in accordance with the Convention that will allow the Dominican Republic to identify a special legal framework as provided for by the Convention.

Article 7: The Dominican Republic has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Ecuador

Article 3: In 2021, Ecuador retained 90 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Ecuador reported a remaining challenge of 4 mined areas, consisting of 32 objectives measuring 19,968 square metres with an estimated 2,492 anti-personnel mines, and 26 suspected hazardous areas of unknown size located in the Cordillera del Cóndor sector. Ecuador's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. Ecuador, in its 2022 extension request submitted to the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties, included a national, evidence-based,

and costed plan for clearance and survey. Ecuador reported having a National Mine Action Strategy in place, carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS, and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Ecuador further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Ecuador continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Ensuring gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities inform all areas of Convention implementation;
- Strengthening of partnerships and integrate responses between mine action related activities and humanitarian response plans, peacebuilding, development or human rights plans, where relevant; and
- Efforts to build national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes with the ability to adapt to changing needs and contexts, including the delivery of such programmes to affected communities in the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered.

Article 9: Ecuador has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient.

Article 7: Ecuador has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2022.

El Salvador

Victim assistance: In 2024, El Salvador reported a total of 4,797 registered mine victims of which 3,691 are survivors. El Salvador reported that the needs and rights of victims are protected through national legislative measures, including the 2020 Special Law for the Benefits of Veterans, the 2022 Law for former Guerrilla Victims, and the 2020 Law on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities. In 2024, El Salvador reported that the Institute for Administration of Veterans and Ex-Combatants Benefits (known as INABVE), as the entity responsible for victim assistance, works closely with relevant ministries and the National Council for Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (CONAIPD) in relation to assisting victims. El Salvador reported on the availability of healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological support, and social and economic support, including lifetime pensions, subsidized education, and scholarships for thousands of victims. El Salvador reported that mine victims and their representative associations are included in relevant policies and programs and that the law that created INABVE was developed in consultation with representatives of victims. El Salvador reported shortages in human resources in areas of healthcare care and rehabilitation. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of El Salvador continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including information on indirect mine victims, such as affected family members.

Equatorial Guinea

Article 9: Equatorial Guinea has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Equatorial Guinea's most recent Article 7 report (2014) indicated that at this time, the measures taken by Equatorial Guinea which have led to its adherence to the Convention on 16 September 1998 and its entry into force on 1 March 1999 constitute the sole legal basis on the prohibition

of the use, stockpiling, production, transfer and destruction of anti-personnel mines. Notwithstanding the proven lack of stockpiled anti-personnel mines and mined areas in the territory of Equatorial Guinea, under the Equatorial Guinean Basic Law in the corollary provisions of Articles 8 and 9, the State is committed to fulfilling the obligations that derive from international treaties and ensuring the maintenance of the integrity of its territory through its armed forces. To this end, it takes all necessary precautions to prevent and repress all activities that remain prohibited by the Convention.

Article 7: Equatorial Guinea has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

Eritrea

Article 3: In 2013, Eritrea retained 101 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, 71 of which were inert.

Article 5: At the time of the Fourth Review Conference, Eritrea had not submitted an update on progress in implementation of its Article 5 mine clearance obligation since 2014. In its 2014 request for extension, Eritrea indicated a remaining challenge of 434 mined areas measuring 33,432,818 square meters. At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Eritrea's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2024. Eritrea reported in its extension request submitted to the Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties that The Committee on Article 5 Implementation noted that, to date, Eritrea has not submitted an extension request. The Committee underlines the importance of Eritrea engaging with the Committee on this matter and submitting a request for an extension as soon as possible. The Committee further noted the importance of Eritrea complying with its commitments under Article 7 to provide updated information on progress in implementation.

Victim assistance: In a victim assistance update Eritrea provided in 2008, it indicated that the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare was responsible for all persons with disabilities including mine survivors. Eritrea reported that persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, access their share of farmland when they reach 18 years of age, and given that Eritrea is based on farming and animal husbandry for most of its economy, access to communal land is crucial for persons with disabilities. Eritrea had also shared some of the objectives the country planned to pursue to strengthen assistance to mine victims including by building national capacity, improving healthcare, accessibility to services, decentralising psychological support and providing assistive devices adapted persons with disabilities/mine survivors' environment. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Eritrea to report on its efforts in assisting mine victims.

Article 9: Eritrea had been erroneously listed amongst the States Parties that had not yet reported on measures taken to implement Article 9.

Article 7: Eritrea has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

Eswatini

Article 9: Eswatini has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Eswatini's most recent Article 7 report (2013) indicated that as the inter-ministerial committee was set in March 2006 into the question of legislation, the relevant positive information shall be disseminated in due course.

Article 7: Eswatini has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2013.

Ethiopia

Article 5: At the time of the Fourth Review Conference, Ethiopia reported a remaining challenge of 261 mined areas measuring 1,056,349,551 square metres, including 35 CHA measuring 6,304,538 square metres and 226 SHA measuring 1,050,045,013 square metres. At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Ethiopia reported a total of 152 mined areas measuring 726,008,475 square metres remaining to be addressed, including 29 CHA measuring 3,519,538 square metres and 123 SHA measuring 722,548,937 square metres. Ethiopia's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 December 2025. Ethiopia's 2019 request for extension contained a national evidence-based and costed plan for clearance and survey. Ethiopia reported that it is currently updating its National Mine Action Standards. Ethiopia also reported on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Ethiopia providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to ensure consideration for gender and the diverse needs of people in mine-affected communities in all areas of Convention implementation; and
- Annual updates to its national work plan based on new evidence and adjusted milestones, including information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Ethiopia reported a total of 1,500 mine victims registered. Ethiopia reported that the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MOWSA) had established a national committee comprising various ministries, agencies, and organisations of persons with disabilities and other relevant institutions to coordinate, monitor and follow up activities related to disabilities, the implementation, of the CRPD, victim assistance activities, guided by the 2024-2033 Ethiopian Disability Action Plan and the 2016-2020 National Victim Assistance Strategy. In 2024 and previous years, Ethiopia reported progress in integrating victim assistance provisions into broader national programs and policies, primarily those pertinent to disabilities, health, education, employment, accessibility, development, and poverty reduction. Ethiopia reported that in 2022-2023, 44,236 persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, benefited from rehabilitation services and assistive devices. Ethiopia reported that 37,069 persons with disabilities were provided with entrepreneurship and job creation training to increase skills for employment; 406,952 students with disabilities, including 181,280 female students, have been enrolled into pre-primary, primary, and secondary schools; and 4,585 persons with disabilities including 2,908 male and 1,877 female, were active as civil servants in 2022-2023. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Ethiopia continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Implementation of Ethiopia's Victim Assistance Strategy and plans to renew it;
- Clarification on total casualties reported in 2019 (16,000) versus 2024 (1'500);
- Progress in lifting barriers that hinder mine survivors' participation or inclusion; and

- National measures for safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risks and emergencies.

Finland

Article 3: Finland retains 15,591 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 74 mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.

France

Article 3: France retains 1,777 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, an increase of 7 mines since 2023.

Gabon

Article 9: Gabon has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Gabon's most recent Article 7 report (2002) indicated contained no information on Article 9.

Article 7: Gabon has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2002.

Gambia

Article 3: Gambia retained 100 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2012.

Article 9: Gambia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2013, The Gambia's indicated that the National Contact Group had a meeting in October 2012 to discuss and finalise the National Implementation Measures. The Gambia's most recent Article 7 report (2020) does not contain updated information on Article 9.

Article 7: Gambia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2020.

Germany

Article 3: Germany retains 113 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 158 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Ghana

Article 9: Ghana has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Ghana's most recent Article 7 report (2023) indicated that there is no legislation yet and that Ghana is finalising its National Control List and the National Arms Commission Bill (Arms and Ammunition Law is undergoing review). The report also indicated that Ghana has a legislation instrument on explosives, minerals and mining (explosives) regulations 2012(LI 2177).

Article 7: Ghana has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Greece

Article 3: Greece retains 5,507 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 20 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Article 4: Greece reported 334,938 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed under Article 4. In 2023, Greece destroyed 8,475 stockpiled anti-personnel mines, and since the 21MSP, 24,761 stockpiled anti-personnel mines have been transferred to Demil-Tech facilities in Croatia for destruction. 18,209 mines of these mines have already been destroyed. Greece further indicated that on 28 May 2024, the sixth amendment to the contract for destroying the remaining stockpiled antipersonnel mines between Hellenic Defence Systems company and the competent department of the Hellenic Army General Staff was signed. This amendment foresees that the transportation and destruction of the remaining stockpiled antipersonnel mines at the installations of Demil-Tech company in Croatia will be concluded by the end of May 2025, notwithstanding circumstances beyond Greece's control. The President concluded that Greece provided information on the status of its stockpile destruction programme, including information on the total number and types of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed and those destroyed during the most recent reporting period. The President noted the completion date of the end of May 2025 and encouraged Greece to do its utmost to complete the fulfilment of its Article 4 stockpile destruction obligations by this date.

Grenada

Article 9: Grenada has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Grenada's most recent Article 7 report (2004) contained no information on Article 9.

Article 7: Grenada has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Guinea

Article 9: Guinea has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Guinea's most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that a draft law was submitted to the National Assembly and that this law provides for penal sanctions to prevent and repress activities prohibited by the Convention.

Article 7: Guinea has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Guinea-Bissau

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Guinea-Bissau had identified previously unknown mined areas. Guinea-Bissau reported a remaining challenge of 52 mined areas, including 9 CHA measuring 1,093,840 square metres, and 43 SHA of unknown size. Guinea-Bissau also reported the presence of 28 'ad hoc' explosive ordnance disposal tasks. Guinea-Bissau submitted a request for consideration by the Fifth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 3 years until 31 December 2027. Guinea-Bissau reported having a national mine action plan in place for the period 2022-2024. Guinea-Bissau reported that an update and revision of its National Mine Action Standards is currently in progress. Guinea-Bissau reported on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Guinea-Bissau indicated that challenges in implementation include the inability to revisit known or suspected mined areas of survey, loss of data prior to 2013, and lack of national and international funding to finance the work plan 2024-2027. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Guinea-Bissau providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;

- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to include Convention implementation activities in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, and humanitarian response plans;
- Efforts to ensure consideration for gender and the diverse needs of people in mine-affected communities in all areas of Convention implementation; and
- Efforts to build its national capacity.

Victim assistance: In 2023, Guinea-Bissau reported a total of 1,500 mine and other explosive ordnance victims, including 10 casualties recorded in 2021. Guinea-Bissau reported that the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI) is responsible for victim assistance and works with relevant ministries and associations of persons with disabilities. In 2022, Guinea-Bissau reported developing a national strategy for inclusion of persons with disabilities that will include victim assistance. Guinea-Bissau also reported on the availability of rehabilitation and some healthcare services and on efforts to improve access to education, including inclusive education. Guinea-Bissau reported encountering challenges such as lack of medical care in remote areas, limited national capacity, and lack of financial resources hindering efforts to assist mine victims and verify the data on mine victims. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Guinea-Bissau providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- The adoption of the National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (ENPICD) and progress in its implementation;
- Efforts to remove barriers hindering the participation of mine victims;
- Availability of psychological and psychosocial support, including peer counselling;
- Progress made in meeting the socio-economic needs of mine victims;
- National measures for the protection and safety of mine victims in situations of risks and emergencies; and
- Participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations.

Article 7: Guinea-Bissau has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2011.

Guyana

Article 3: In 2021, Guyana retained 80 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 9: Guyana has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Guyana’s most recent Article 7 report (2010) indicated that Article 9 was not applicable. In 2021 Guyana reported that its existing laws were sufficient in the context of Article 9.

Article 7: Guyana has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2021.

Haiti

Article 9: Haiti has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Haiti’s most recent Article 7

report (2009) indicated that it does not possess anti-personnel mines and that no legislative measure exists yet.

Article 7: Haiti has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Honduras

Article 3: In 2005, Honduras retained 815 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Honduras has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2007.

Indonesia

Article 3: In 2020, Indonesia retained 2,050 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Indonesia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2020.

Iraq

Article 3: Iraq retains 20 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2023.

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Iraq reported a remaining challenge in areas under the responsibility of the DMA of 418 mined areas measuring 985,926,860 square metres, including 381 CHA measuring 968,634,846 square metres and 37 SHA measuring 17,292,014 square metres remain to be addressed as well as 1,727 areas contaminated with IEDs measuring 434,007,380 square metres, including 1,250 CHAs measuring 301,813,862 square metres and 477 SHAs measuring 132,193,518 square metres remaining to be addressed. Iraq reported that in areas under the responsibility of IKMAA a total of 3,280 mined areas measuring 208,499,906 square metres, including 3,154 CHAs measuring 178,505,140 square metres and 126 SHAs measuring 29,994,766 square metres remain to be addressed as well as 69 areas contaminated with IED 7,269,871 square metres, including 34 CHAs measuring 5,473,492 square metres and 35 SHAs measuring 1,796,379 remain to be addressed. Iraq's deadline for implementing its obligations under Article 5 is 1 February 2028. Iraq has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period of 2023-2028. Iraq reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Iraq further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Iraq reported that the greatest challenges to implementation include shortages in financial support in 2023 for risk education activities. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Iraq continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance); and

- Adjusted implementation milestones based on new evidence.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Iraq reported 56 casualties in 2023, an increase from 50 casualties reported in 2022 and 45 in 2021 and brought the total registered mine victims in Iraq to 34,194. Iraq provided information disaggregated by gender and age of the victims as well as locations of incidents. Iraq reported that the DMA is responsible for and coordinates victim assistance efforts with relevant ministries and authorities, including the Authority for the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs, which is mandated to oversee matters related to disability rights and the CRPD. In 2022, Iraq reported on developing and adopting a national victim assistance standard in line with IMAS 13.10. In 2021, Iraq reported that a group of experts was mandated to work on a system to unify all data related to mine survivors and persons with disabilities. In 2024 and the previous years, Iraq reported progress in / availability of healthcare, rehabilitation, assistive devices, and socio-economic inclusion through targeted efforts and mainstream services. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Iraq continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Development and adoption of the national action plan on disabilities;
- Measures in place and progress in lifting the barriers that hinder social and economic inclusion and participation of mine victims;
- Progress on establishing a centralised database; and
- Availability of psychological and psychosocial services, including information on the provision of peer support.

Ireland

Article 3: In 2022, Ireland retained 49 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Ireland has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Italy

Article 3: In 2022, Italy retained 563 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Italy has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Jamaica

Article 9: Jamaica has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Jamaica's most recent Article 7 report (2007) indicated that no measure has been taken as there are no landmines in use in Jamaica. The legislation used to govern landmines is the Gunpowder and Explosives Act, which is to undergo an amendment to update and strengthen its provisions.

Article 7: Jamaica has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent 7 report was submitted in 2007.

Japan

Article 3: Japan retains 573 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 44 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Jordan

Victim assistance: In 2024, Jordan reported having a total of 1,018 registered mine survivors. Jordan reported that the National Authority for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR), under the guidance of the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, continued to follow up on assistance provided to mine victims. In 2024 and previous years, Jordan reported applying an integrated approach through the implementation of holistic national policies for the rights of persons with disabilities. In 2019, in line with CRPD provisions, Jordan reported making progress in integrating the needs and rights of mine victims into broader national laws, policies, and programs, including plans to address inclusive education, accessibility, and independent living. In its recent reports, Jordan indicated prioritizing the psychological and psychosocial needs of mine victims, as well as economic integration, to raise the standard of living of mine survivors and affected families. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Jordan continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Plans in place to oversee and measure progress in the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks;
- Progress made in updating the national database of mine casualties and on the integration of mine casualty data into relevant national databases, such as national disability database or injury surveillance registry;
- Availability of occupational therapy for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities; and
- Peer counselling and its integration into health systems.

Article 3: Jordan retains 100 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Kenya

Article 3: In 2008, Kenya retained 3,000 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Kenya has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Liberia

Article 9: Liberia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Liberia's most recent Article 7 report (2014) contained no information on Article 9.

Article 7: Liberia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

Madagascar

Article 9: Madagascar has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Madagascar's most recent Article 7 report (2011) indicated that draft legislation related to the implementation of the Convention was in the phase of adoption in 2006.

Article 7: Madagascar has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2011.

Malawi

Article 9: Malawi has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Malawi's most recent Article 7 report (2010) contained no information on Article 9.

Article 7: Malawi has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

Maldives

Article 9: Maldives has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Maldives' most recent Article 7 report (2006) indicated that there was a strict control of importation, exportation and transshipment of anti-personnel mines into the country by any party, be it local or foreign.

Article 7: Maldives has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2006.

Mali

Article 3: Mali retains 600 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No antipersonnel mines have been reported to be used for permitted purposes since its last submitted report in 2005.

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Mali reported the identification of newly mined areas and reported that while it does not have information on the number of mined areas and their size, nor the exact number of mines present, it is aware that explosive devices are located in the areas of Menaka, Bankass, Mopti, Bandiagara, Koro, Nara, and Sikasso. Mali also reported that a national Mine Action Authority will be established. Mali reported on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Mali further reported that challenges to implementation include difficult access, lack of communication networks in remote areas, destruction of telecommunications infrastructure by armed groups, low literacy levels in certain targeted areas, significant numbers of local languages and different dialects, challenges in training explosive ordnance disposal teams, and the need for equipment to better respond to the continually evolving threats presented by improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Mali reporting implementing the decision of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties included in the document entitled "proposed rational response to States Parties discovering previously unknown mined areas after deadlines have passed." The Committee on Article 5 implementation further noted the importance of Mali continuing to report in detail on the challenge and progress made in their Article 7 transparency Reports.

Victim Assistance: In 2024, Mali reported assisting 422 explosive ordnance victims out of 1,100 persons targeted for victim assistance in 2022. Mali reported that of the total 46% received first aid, 67% were provided with psychological support, 26% received socio-economic support and 33% were referred to other services they needed. Mali reported on the availability of limited psychological support offered through regional hospitals and some health centres as well as on the availability of rehabilitation services in Bamako, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Segou, and Kayes provided by the national centre for assistive devices of Mali, known as CNAOM, private rehabilitation centre Father Bernard Verspieren, a regional centre for assistive devices and functional rehabilitation known as CRAORF. Mali reported that only 13 orthotists exist for the entire country and that in 2023, CRAORF and the National Institute for Training of Health Sciences launched training for new orthotists. Mali reported challenges such as difficulty in accessing services, accessibility of transportation, and shortages of technical capacity. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Mali providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- All mine victims, disaggregated by gender, age, and disability, including survivors and indirect victims such as affected families;
- Government entity responsible for overseeing the implementation or integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks;
- National multisectoral coordination mechanism in place;
- Progress made to integrate victim assistance in relevant national policies and programmes;
- Development/ implementation of the national action plan;
- Provision of first aid, healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial, including peer-to-peer support and social and economic services to mine victims;
- Efforts made to ensure the participation and inclusion of mine victims; and
- National financial commitments to assist mine victims.

Mauritania

Article 3 : Mauritania retains 658 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Mauritania reported having discovered previously unknown mined areas. Mauritania reported a remaining challenge of 22 known or suspected mined areas measuring 22,369,724 square metres. Mauritania's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2026. Mauritania, in its 2021 extension request, included a plan to survey and more accurately determine the presence of mined areas under its jurisdiction and control. Mauritania reported on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Mauritania continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to integrate Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, and humanitarian response plans;
- Consideration of gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities in all areas of Convention implementation; and
- Efforts to establish evidence-based, accurate baselines of contamination based on information collected from all relevant sources.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Mauritania reported a total of 638 mine victims, including 5 casualties registered in 2023. Mauritania reported that the National Programme for Humanitarian Demining and Development (PNDHD) leads the coordination of victim assistance activities and has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Health concerning providing assistive devices and psychological support to mine survivors. Mauritania reported on the availability of physical rehabilitation services through the National Orthopaedic and Functioning Rehabilitation Centre. Mauritania reported that 376 mine victims had been

assisted through various social integration programmes. Mauritania also reported that challenges include shortages in financial resources, healthcare, and first aid specialists and equipment. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Mauritania providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including information on:

- Plans in place to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national programmes;
- Progress made in lifting barriers that hinder the participation of survivors and persons with disabilities;
- Application of a multi-sectoral approach in synergy with provisions of the CRPD;
- Integration of mine casualty data into relevant national databases, such as the national disability database or injury surveillance registry;
- Progress made in social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and their families, including in rural and remote areas;
- Measures in place or planned to ensure the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risks and emergencies, including humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters, and
- Progress made to facilitate inclusion and participation of mine survivors and their representative organisations to policies and programmes.

Mozambique

Article 5: At the time of the Fourth Review Conference, the Committee on Article 5 Implementation recalled that Mozambique in its Declaration of Completion of its Article 5 obligations on 17 September 2015 indicated 9 suspected hazard areas remain seasonally or permanently submerged under water in Inhambane Province on account of the major flooding of 2000. Mozambique reported in 2016 that 5 of the areas became accessible and that a technical survey resulted in their subsequent reduction. Mozambique also reported in 2018 that the 4 remaining areas measured 1,881 square metres and remained inaccessible. Mozambique further reported that these mined areas are continuously monitored and will be addressed once the water level recedes and access is gained for their clearance. Mozambique reported in 2019 that the 4 areas remained inaccessible. Mozambique in 2022 reported that it is mine-free and is now dealing with residual cases throughout the country, including isolated accidents. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Mozambique providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Efforts implemented by Mozambique to address the remaining 4 areas measuring 1,881 square meters, and any lessons learned in monitoring and addressing anti-personnel mined areas in flooded areas;
- Efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed; and
- Information on any previously unknown mined area, including newly mined areas, that may be discovered.

Victim Assistance: Mozambique reported having approximately 10,000 mine and other explosive ordnance survivors. Mozambique reported on the availability of healthcare, psychological support, and rehabilitation, with mine victims benefiting from such services on an equal basis with other members of society. In 2024, Mozambique reported providing social assistance guided by the National Strategy for Basic Social Security, aiming to assist with the self-autonomy and independence of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities. In line with the country's priority to reduce socio-economic inequalities, Mozambique reported that in 2023, 36,623 persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, benefited from basic social subsidy programme; 2,008 persons with disabilities

and mine survivors benefited from compensation scheme; and in 2021 vocational training was provided to 1,591 persons with disabilities and survivors, which enabled 44.9% of them to gain employment including paid internships and self-employment. Mozambique reported that national legislation is becoming inclusive and is bringing positive change to the lives of persons with disabilities and mine survivors. Mozambique reported encountering challenges such as physical, communication and information accessibility, lack of employment qualifications among persons with disabilities and survivors and scarcities in financial resources affecting the integration process of mine victims into mainstream programmes such as the labour market. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Mozambique continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including information on:

- All mine victims, disaggregated by gender age, and disabilities;
- Mozambique's national action plan on implementation/integration of victim assistance; and
- Availability of psychological and psychosocial support, including peer support.

Article 3: Mozambique retains 900 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Namibia

Article 3: Namibia retained 1,634 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2009.

Article 7: Namibia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

Nauru

Article 9: Nauru has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Nauru's most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that there were no national implementation measures. However, any legislative requirement will be included in the review process to adopt the 12 UN conventions on terrorism. Consultation between the Nauru Government and its mission to the UN is ongoing on this matter.

Article 7: Nauru has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Netherlands

Article 3: The Netherlands retains 204 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Nicaragua

Victim assistance: In 2024, Nicaragua reported a total of 1,276 mine survivors. Nicaragua reported that the National Council for the Promotion and Enforcement of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the National Council) is the entity responsible for the implementation of the Law 763 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Under the leadership of the Minister of Health, the Council includes 17 public institutions, a federation of associations of persons with disabilities, and a representative of parents of children with disabilities. Nicaragua reported undertaking a multi-sectoral approach in line with the CRPD provisions and that the National Human Development Plan, which is inclusive of victim assistance, promotes inclusive, equitable, and quality education as well as expansion of healthcare services to remote areas, including through mobile clinics. In 2023, Nicaragua reported on efforts to eliminate physical/architectural barriers in hospitals and other public

places and that about 90% of hospitals/healthcare centres have been made accessible. Nicaragua reported on the availability of healthcare, rehabilitation, socio-economic support, and provision of psychological support through Psychosocial Care Centres (CAPS), available in 19 local healthcare centres. In 2023, Nicaragua reported that CAPS included 14 psychosocial care centres nationwide and 94 houses for people with special needs, equipped with the necessary tools to provide personalized rehabilitation. Through a national program called "Todos Con Voz," 178,523 persons with disabilities were certified and provided with recognition cards, allowing them to benefit from healthcare and other basic services. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Nicaragua continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including information on:

- The role of the National Council in integrating mine victims into broader national frameworks;
- Information on indirect victims, such as families affected by mines, in a manner disaggregated by gender, age, and disability;
- Availability of a directory of services to facilitate access to services for mine victims;
- Availability of peer-to-peer support; and
- Inclusion of mine survivors and/or their representative organisations in the National Council.

Niger

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Niger reported a remaining challenge of 177,760 square metres around the military post of Madama. Niger submitted a request for consideration by the Fifth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 5 years, until 31 December 2029. Niger reported that it has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period of 2021-2024. Niger in its 2024 extension request, indicated its efforts to draft national standards in accordance with IMAS, undertake advocacy efforts for demining of the Madama area, and seek collaboration from the local population. Niger reported on its plans to initiate risk education activities in regions of Tillabéry, Diffa, Tahoua, and Maradi to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed. Niger indicated that since 2015 some regions of Niger have been facing the threat of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), with humanitarian organizations facing difficulties in accessing the Diffa and Tillabéry regions due to suspicion of mines, including improvised anti-personnel mines, and other explosive ordnance and the activities of "terrorist groups". Niger indicated that implementation challenges include insufficient resources, priorities in the fight against terrorism, the proliferation of weapons, lack of support from partners, the requirement for a military escort for personnel when traveling between Niamey - Madama, a high level of insecurity due to terrorist threats in the country and on the borders with certain neighbouring countries. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Niger continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);

- Security-related access restrictions and potential positive or negative impacts regarding re-survey and clearance of mined areas;
- Efforts to keep national mine action standards up to date in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapt them to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation; and
- Efforts to strengthen national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes with the ability to adapt to changing needs and contexts, including the delivery of such programmes to affected communities in the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered.

Victim assistance: In 2023 Niger reported over 500 civilian and military victims caused by mines and other explosive ordnances in eight regions of the Country. In 2024 in its Article 5 extension request, Niger reported that since 2020 ‘several hundred incidents’ have been recorded due to explosive devices and mines in the regions of Tillabéry, Tahoua and Diffa and explosive ordnance affected more than 200, 000 people living in the area. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on casualties caused and communities affected due to mines and other explosive ordnances, and highlighted the importance of Niger providing detailed information on old and new casualties, progress and challenges in implementation of victim assistance, including by providing information on:

- All mine victims disaggregated by age, gender, and disability;
- The national entity responsible for coordination of victim assistance implementation;
- National action plan that addresses the rights and needs of mine survivors,
- Progress made in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks;
- The development/implementation of a victim assistance national action plan; and
- Efforts made to provide healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological support, peer counselling, social and economic services, and efforts to ensure full participation and inclusion of mine survivors.

Nigeria

Article 5: Since the Fourth Review Conference, Nigeria reported having identified newly mined areas under its jurisdiction or control. At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Nigeria reported the presence of mined areas in four States: Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Imo. Nigeria’s deadline for implementing its obligations under Article 5 is 1 December 2025. Nigeria reported having a national humanitarian mine action strategy in place for the period 2023-2028. Nigeria reported that it had established a national mine action centre, and that it planned to achieve the following milestones, among others, during the period of the extension; strengthen efforts to deliver on Mine Risk Education activities, continue strengthening coordination between partners to deliver a comprehensive response, and to prepare the groundwork for the Non-technical Survey (NTS), Technical Survey (TS), and clearance when access to these areas becomes available. Nigeria also reported carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Nigeria continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;

- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to strengthen coordination amongst partners in Nigeria, including by consideration to the establishment of a national mine action platform to ensure regular dialogue; and
- Mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on the methodologies used, priorities for implementation, the challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age.

Victim Assistance: In 2023, Nigeria reported a total of 472 explosive ordnance casualties in 2022 and indicated that data on casualties of government forces was not known. Nigeria reported carrying out efforts to collect and unify data on mine victims. Nigeria reported that the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities is the government entity assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans, and legal frameworks. Nigeria reported on the availability of some rehabilitation services and indicated that the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and Social Development, under which the mine action centre operates, is also in charge of the National Social Investment Programme, and efforts were underway to ensure the inclusion of explosive ordnance victims in livelihood activities. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Nigeria providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including information on:

- All mine victims disaggregated by age, gender, and disability;
- The national entity responsible for coordination of victim assistance implementation;
- Progress made in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks;
- The development/implementation of a national action plan in relation to victim assistance; and
- Efforts to provide healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological support, peer counselling, social and economic services, and efforts to ensure full participation and inclusion of mine survivors.

Article 9: Nigeria has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2012, Nigeria indicated that the domestication of the Mine Ban Treaty was still in progress. Nigeria's most recent Article 7 report (2023) does not contain updated information on Article 9.

Article 7: Nigeria has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Oman

Article 3: In 2021, Oman retained 2,000 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, the Committee noted that Oman had not submitted an update on progress in implementation of its Article 5 mine clearance obligation since 2021. Oman's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 February 2025. Oman reported survey and clearance milestones for the period of 2019-2025, carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Oman reporting on:

- Information on progress in implementation on an annual basis by 30 April;

- The precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- Updates to land release and certification techniques, which could lead to Oman fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame;
- Efforts to put in place sustainable national capacities to address the discovery of previously unknown mined areas; and
- Efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

Article 7: Oman has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2021.

Palau

Article 9: Palau has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Palau's Article 7 report from 2017 indicated that according to the Palau Constitution: "No persons except armed forces personnel lawfully in Palau and law enforcement officers acting in an official capacity shall have the right to possess firearms or ammunition unless authorized by legislation which is approved in a nationwide referendum by a majority of votes cast on the issue." Palau's Article 7 report from 2008 indicated that the Anti-Personnel Mine Prohibition Act of 2008 was introduced to the Palau Senate on 20 August 2008 by Senator Caleb Otto, SB No. 7-270 passed the First Reading and is now in the Senate Committee on Judiciary & Governmental Affairs. There is now a delay in the passage of this Bill caused by the campaign season. National Elections were held on 4 November, and it is anticipated that SB 7-270 will be acted on in the next Senate Regular Session in February 2009.

Article 7: Palau has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2018.

Peru

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Peru reported a remaining challenge of 46 CHA measuring 279,388 square meters. Peru submitted a request for consideration by the Fifth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 5 years until 31 December 2029. Peru reported having a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period (2024-2029). Peru reported carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Peru further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through mine risk education and reduction programmes. Peru indicated that implementation challenges include state cuts to the budget, lack of international support, climate change, and geographical factors. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Peru continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts in establishing a sustainable national information management system in place; and

- Efforts to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes.

Victim assistance: In 2021, Peru reported a total of 348 civilian victims, of which 129 are mine survivors. Peru reported that the Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS), which is an integral part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remains the entity responsible for victim assistance. Peru reported that Law 29973 on the rights of persons with disabilities requires the Ministry of Health to ensure the integration of persons with disabilities into health insurance, which guarantees access to quality healthcare and rehabilitation services. Peru reported that in accordance with Law 29973, a scheme named “Severe Disability Pension” has been established to improve the quality of life of persons with severe disabilities living in poverty. Peru reported on the inclusion of persons with disabilities and mine survivors in activities carried out by CONTRAMINAS, including through commitments made in its mine action plan 2018-2024. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Peru continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including information on:

- Implementation of plans to support mine victim, including the Rehabilitation Implementation Plan;
- Information on all mine victims and indirect victims, such as affected families; and
- Progress made in enhancing access to rehabilitation, socio-economic, psychological, and psychosocial, including peer-to-peer support services for mine victims.

Article 3: Peru retains 482 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 474 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Romania

Article 3: Romania retains 1,836 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Article 7: Romania has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Rwanda

Article 3: In 2008, Rwanda retained 65 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 9: Rwanda has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Rwanda’s Article 7 report (2006) indicated that the existing law “Décret-Loi no 12/79 relatif au Régime des Armes à feu et de leurs Munitions” prohibits illegal importation, use, transfer and possession of arms and ammunitions including mines. In order to address the requirements of Article 9 to the Ottawa Convention, efforts to enact legislation and administrative measures are underway. Rwanda indicated that a bill was in the Cabinet for approval.

Article 7: Rwanda has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Saint Lucia

Article 9: Saint Lucia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Saint Lucia’s most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that Saint Lucia has not yet enacted domestic implementing legislation. However, the Attorney General is aware of this treaty obligation.

Article 7: Saint Lucia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

San Marino

Article 9: San Marino has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. San Marino's Article 7 report most recent Article 7 report (2024) indicated that the Republic of San Marino had not taken any measures to increase the transparency of nor prevent the use, stockpiling, production, or presence of landmines on its territory because it never uses, stocked, produced or had landmines on its territory.

Sao Tome and Principe

Article 9: Sao Tome and Principe has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Sao Tome's most recent Article 7 report (2008) indicated that no measure had been taken with respect to Article 9.

Article 7: Sao Tome and Principe has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Senegal

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Senegal reported a remaining challenge of 38 mined areas, including 27 CHA measuring an estimated 339,375.448 square metres and 11 SHA of an unknown size. Senegal also reported that 112 localities throughout the country remain to be visited. Senegal's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2026. Senegal reported having a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period 2021-2026. Senegal reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Senegal further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Senegal indicated that implementation challenges include insecurity, inaccessibility to mined areas, and a lack of funding. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Senegal reporting on:

- Efforts and progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress made in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to integrate Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans, and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate and by making financial and other commitments to implementation;
- Efforts to integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account; and
- Efforts to establish and maintain a national information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data at the national level on the status of implementation.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Senegal reported 8 casualties for 2023, which increased the total number of registered casualties to 870. Senegal reported having an entity, the Mine Action Authority, responsible for victim assistance efforts, including data collection. Senegal

reported that the national law on the rights of persons with disabilities guarantees the rights of all persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, and their access to an equal opportunity card, which allows them to benefit from a ‘family’ grant. Senegal reported that a national plan developed in 2009 continued providing guidance to victim assistance efforts. Senegal reported on the availability of services such as healthcare and socio-economic support and the construction of a new physical rehabilitation centre in Ziguinchor with support from the survivors’ association. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Senegal continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Implementation of the National Action Plan for Victim Assistance (PANAV) and plan to review and renew it after 15 years of implementation;
- Measures put in place to ensure mine victims enjoy a barrier-free environment, and they are able to access services on an equal basis with others;
- Plan to strengthen or establish a national centralised database, such as a national disability database or injury surveillance system with the capacity to include data on mine victims;
- Progress made in the provision of psychosocial and psychological including peer-to-peer support and the integration of this approach into health systems; and
- Progress made to enhance the participation and inclusion of mine victims and their representative organisations in relevant national policies and programmes.

Article 3: Senegal retains 50 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, 13 of which have been defused. No antipersonnel were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Serbia

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Serbia reported a remaining challenge of 1 CHA measuring 268,100 square metres, and 5 SHA measuring 4,735,743 square metres. Serbia submitted a request for consideration by the Fifth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for 2 years until 31 December 2026. Serbia’s 2024 request included a work plan for survey and clearance for the period leading to their deadline, projecting to address 268,100 square meters by clearance and conduct a non-technical survey of 5 suspected mined areas in Bujanovac municipality to submit a subsequent extension request, including a work plan for completion by 31 March 2026. Serbia reported carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Serbia further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Serbia indicated that implementation challenges include unregistered mine contaminated areas, newly discovered mine suspected areas, climatic conditions, and contamination other than mines. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Serbia continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance); and

- Efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

Victim assistance: In 2023, Serbia reported a total of 630 mine and explosive remnants of war survivors and 214 family members of those that have been killed. Serbia reported that the Department for Protection of Persons with Disabilities and the Department for the Protection of disabled veterans under the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs (MOLEVS) oversees the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks. Serbia reported strengthening intersectoral coordination, including facilitating efforts between representative associations of victims and government agencies, guided by the 2020-2024 Strategy for Improving the Position of Persons with Disability, in line with the national law on the rights of veterans, disabled veterans, and civilians with disabilities. In 2024, Serbia reported that accessibility to public transport, such as trains and railway stations, is regulated and that the MOLEVS works to enforce legal measures with regard to accessibility. Serbia reported on the availability of healthcare and rehabilitation, including through a 2022 MOLEVS project carried out in cooperation with the Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) to transfer mine survivors in need of physical rehabilitation and assistive devices to Slovenia for advanced assistive device support. Serbia reported considerable efforts in establishing mechanisms and raising awareness to ensure the safety and protection of persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, in situations of emergency. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Serbia continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including information on:

- Implementation of Serbia's 2023-2024 Action Plan;
- Availability of a directory of services to facilitate mine victims' access to services;
- Availability and provision of rehabilitation services, such as physiotherapy, assistive devices, and occupational therapy to mine victims in affected communities, including in rural areas, as well as information on progress made in this regard in 2023; and
- Availability of peer support and its inclusion in public health systems.

Article 3: Serbia retains 3,134 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Sierra Leone

Article 9: Sierra Leone has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Sierra Leone's most recent Article 7 (2004) report indicated that appropriate enabling legislation was under consideration.

Article 7: Sierra Leone has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Slovenia

Article 3: Slovenia retains 219 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 10 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Solomon Islands

Article 9: Solomon Islands has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. The Solomon Islands most recent Article 7 report (2018) indicated that no specific national implementation measures had been taken. However, during 2017, the government of the Solomon Islands held a series of workshops with the aims of better regulating the UXO sector. As a result of these workshops, it has been agreed to draft a new UXO Act and it is intended that this Act will include the provisions necessary for the Solomon Islands to be

compliant with the Convention. There are pieces of legislation within several Acts that implement the Ottawa Treaty (e.g., the RSIP Act and the Act dealing with Explosive Disposal). A quick legislative survey will be done to ascertain the extent to which the treaty is covered under existing laws. This should also form a basis to determine whether an entirely new and stand-alone legislation will be necessary. This can be concluded within a month after consultations with relevant state agencies, e.g., Attorney, Generals Chambers, RSIP force Commissioner and local representatives of the ICRC and NGOs.

Article 7: Solomon Islands has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2018.

Somalia

Article 5: At the time of the Fourth Review Conference, Somalia reported a remaining challenge of 74 mined areas in 5 States measuring 72,189,354 square metres, including 16 CHA measuring 6,572,693 square metres and 46 SHA measuring 59,779,584 square metres. Somalia indicated that the remaining challenge also includes 37 SHA of unknown size and 12 mined areas in Southwest province measuring 5,837,076 square meters. At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, the Committee noted that Somalia had not submitted an Article 7 transparency report on progress in implementing its Article 5 mine clearance obligations since 2020. Somalia's 2023 updated work plan indicated a remaining challenge of 4 mined areas in 3 States measuring 559,537 square meters, including 3 CHA measuring 558,102 square meters and 1 SHA measuring 1,435 square meters. Somalia's deadline for implementing its obligations under Article 5 is 1 October 2027. Somalia, in its 2023 updated work plan, indicated having a work plan in place for the period of its extension, carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS, and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Somalia also reported on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through mine risk education and reduction programmes. Somalia's 2023 updated work plan indicated that implementation challenges include security, funding, political will, coordination, and lack of national legislation. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Somalia providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination; and
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).

Victim assistance: In 2024, Somalia reported 691 casualties, of which 82 were caused by mines and other explosive ordnance and 609 due to IEDs. Somalia also reported that the Somalia Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) completed verification and registration of mine victims into a consolidated national mine action database. In 2024, Somalia reported on the development and adoption of a national action plan for mine survivors and persons with disabilities for the period of 2020-2025. In 2021, Somalia reported on the inclusion of key aspects of victim assistance into its Humanitarian Response Plan. In 2024, Somalia reported that SEMA works together with the National Disability Agency, a national entity mandated to oversee the implementation of the CRPD, as well as with the Ministry of Health, the Institute of Education for Disabled People, Somali Coalition to Ban Landmines and other agencies to ensure mine survivors are included in relevant national frameworks. Somalia reported progress in creating assessment tools, referral pathways, and training of SEMA staff responsible for victim assistance. Somalia reported that victim assistance, including the

implementation of the national action plan, suffers from a lack of financial resources. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Somalia providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Mine victims, including indirect victims (e.g., family members) disaggregated by age, gender, and disability;
- Progress in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks;
- Progress in implementation of the 2020-2025 national victim assistance action plan;
- Efforts made to provide healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological support, peer counselling, social and economic services and efforts to ensure full participation and inclusion of mine survivors; and
- Inclusion and participation of mine survivors and their representative organisations.

Article 9: Somalia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2019, Somalia indicated that it was aware of its obligations under Article 9 of the Convention. Although no clear measures have been taken so far, Somalia is committed to setting such measures in the near future and to report on them in the years to come.

South Africa

Article 3: In 2022, South Africa retained 483 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: South Africa has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2022.

South Sudan

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, South Sudan reported a remaining challenge of 114 mined areas measuring 5,315,105 square metres, including 69 CHA measuring 2,988,573 square metres and 45 SHA measuring 2,326,532 square metres. South Sudan's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 9 July 2026. South Sudan reported having a National Mine Action Strategy in place for the period of 2024-2028. South Sudan submitted an updated work plan in 2024. South Sudan reported carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS and taking into consideration gender, and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. South Sudan also reported on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through mine risk reduction and education programmes. South Sudan reported that implementation challenges included seasons becoming more irregular and less predictable, logistical and security challenges, and that the government is unable to pay salaries of the civil servants for many months in 2023. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of South Sudan continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance); and

- National financial commitments to the implementation of their obligations under the Convention.

Victim assistance: In 2024, South Sudan reported 77 casualties in 2023, showing a significant increase from the 40 casualties reported in 2022 to 38 casualties reported in 2021. South Sudan reported a total of 771 victims registered between 2011 and 2023, in addition to 5,145 victims recorded prior to 2011. South Sudan reported that the Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW) is the lead government agency in coordinating victim assistance efforts, and in 2023, over 15 coordination meetings were conducted by the Ministry with partners to coordinate activities related to the CRPD. South Sudan reported that activities started on drafting the national disability action plan that focuses on advocacy, education, health, rehabilitation, psychosocial support and livelihood, in line with the CRPD. South Sudan reported progress in engaging various ministries and other stakeholders, including representative organizations of mine survivors/persons with disabilities, by applying a multi-sectoral approach to ensure the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks. In 2021, South Sudan carried out an assessment to identify barriers to services for persons with disabilities, specifically in accessing reproductive health services, food, and livelihood opportunities. Following the completion of the assessment, South Sudan carried out efforts to remove identified barriers, including through the installation of ramps, handrails, and widening entrances and paths for wheelchair users in three healthcare centres in Kator Melekia and Munuki. South Sudan reported on the availability of physical rehabilitation, psychological support, community-based inclusive development, socio-economic support, and healthcare while services remained insufficient, affecting all levels of healthcare and other services. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of South Sudan continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress made in drafting of the national disability action plan;
- Establishment of a centralised database with capacity to integrate data on mine victims; and
- Efforts to ensure the continuity of the provision of support and access to social and economic inclusion services to mine victims.

Article 9: South Sudan has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. South Sudan's most recent Article 7 report (2024) indicates that there is no legal measure on Article 9 at the moment.

Spain

Article 3: Spain retains 923 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 53 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Sri Lanka

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Sri Lanka reported a remaining challenge of 825 hazardous areas measuring 21,575,263 square metres, including 654 CHA measuring 16,831,534 square metres and 171 SHA measuring 4,743,729 square metres. Sri Lanka's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 June 2028. Sri Lanka reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Sri Lanka also reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Sri Lanka continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to integrate Convention implementation activities into national development plans;
- Efforts to ensure consideration of gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account; and
- Efforts to update their national standards to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, considering the latest IMAS.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Sri Lanka reported 1,765 mine victims, including 2 casualties in 2023. Sri Lanka reported that verification of data has been underway, and mine victims-related data will be integrated into national injury surveillance by the end of 2024. Sri Lanka reported that the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) is the entity responsible for coordinating victim assistance and has designated an officer to work with national stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health’s (MoH) department for youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities and department of social services, the national secretariate for persons with disabilities (NSPD), to advance the integration of victim assistance. Sri Lanka reported on the implementation of a national action plan on equalization of the rights of persons with disabilities and the national mine action completion strategy 2023-2027, as well as the 2003 National Policy on Disability which includes provisions to assist individuals affected by conflicts. Sri Lanka reported on the availability of a well-established healthcare system that provides free-of-charge services, rehabilitation, and psychological support, as guided by the National Mental Health Policy 2020-2030. Sri Lanka reported that socio-economic inclusion, which includes education and social protection provided to persons with disabilities, often overlooked mine victims, and to address this gap, collaboration between government agencies and other stakeholders will be enhanced. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Sri Lanka continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Efforts made to remove barriers, including physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers that hinder full inclusion and participation of landmine survivors and persons with disabilities;
- Availability of or plan to make occupational therapy available to mine victims;
- Availability of or plan to provide peer-to-peer support to mine victims; and
- Progress in strengthening measures to ensure the safety and protection of mine victims in situations of risks and emergencies.

Article 3: Sri Lanka retains 7,339 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 2,486 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

State of Palestine

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, State of Palestine reported a remaining challenge of 65 SHAs located on the border with Jordan measuring 18,510,889 square metres, and in 2023, like that in 2012, 16 CHAs measuring 604,634 square metres remain to be addressed. The State of Palestine reported that the sole circumstance impeding its ability to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas was reported to be under its jurisdiction or

control – namely, it did not have effective control over the remaining areas in question. State of Palestine’s deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 June 2028. State of Palestine indicated that implementation challenges include a lack of human resources for survey, clearance, and risk education activities, a lack of equipment to support mine action activities, a lack of medical staff specialised in treating injuries caused by mines and remnants of war, and a lack of information and statistics related to the victims of mines and explosive remnants of war. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of the State of Palestine continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into Convention implementation activities; and
- Efforts to build capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes.

Victim assistance: In 2024, the State of Palestine reported 1,000 mine and other explosive ordnance victims, and 350 of them have been identified and documented. The State of Palestine reported that the Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC) plans to expand its coverage in data collection and information management on individuals killed or injured by mines and other explosive ordnance in all northern governorates. The State of Palestine also reported plans to carry out studies on indirect victims. The State of Palestine reported integrating victim assistance into various national laws and programmes and stated that in accordance with the 1999 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, mine victims are provided with free of charge medical services, and that the PMAC works together with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Development. The State of Palestine reported on availability of rehabilitation and psychological services and on their plan to establish a physiotherapy centre and prosthetic workshop in the northern governorates by the end of 2026. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of the State of Palestine continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Mine victims, including indirect victims such as affected family members, with information disaggregated by age, gender and disability on all;
- Progress made in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks;
- Development/implementation of national action plan in relation to victim assistance;
- Efforts to provide healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological support, peer counselling, social and economic services, and efforts to ensure full participation and inclusion of mine survivors; and
- Update on inclusion and participation of mine survivors and their representative organisations.

Sudan

Article 5: At the time of the Fourth Review Conference, Sudan reported a remaining challenge of 18,919,048 square metres including 52 CHA totalling 2,402,260 square metres and 42 SHA totalling 16,516,788 square metres. At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, the Committee noted that Sudan had not submitted an update on progress in implementing its Article 5 mine clearance obligation since 2022. Sudan’s deadline for implementation of

its obligations under Article 5 is 1 April 2027. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Sudan continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into Convention implementation activities; and
- Efforts deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes.

Victim assistance: In its latest report submitted in 2022, Sudan reported 33 casualties for 2021, which brought the total number of casualties to 2,444. Sudan reported that the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) remained responsible for the implementation of victim assistance and works in collaboration and coordination with relevant stakeholders such as the National Council of Persons with Disabilities, National Prosthetic Centres, the Red Cross, UN agencies, and other national and international stakeholders to implement victim assistance. Sudan reported cross-governmental efforts to meet the needs of mine victims and to ensure effective and sustainable delivery of health, educational, labour, and developmental services to the victims. Besides poverty reduction, the needs and rights of mine victims have been mainstreamed into broad national policies, plans, and national legal frameworks. Sudan reported on the availability of first aid, including through the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and the Ministry of Health, as well as rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial support, and socio-economic services, as well as challenges that affected the provision of these services, such as shortages of financial resources, precarious security situation, and climate conditions. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Sudan continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- The adoption of the draft national plan on victim assistance;
- Efforts to lift barriers that hamper participation and inclusion of mine victims;
- The integration of the mine casualty data collected by the NMAC into the disability centralised database; and
- Information on peer counselling and its integration into health systems.

Compliance: Allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines in Sudan – both by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army – North (SPLA-N) - surfaced in 2011 and 2012. In response to these allegations, Sudan immediately called for the establishment of an investigation board consisting mainly of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) under the supervision of the National Mine Action Center (NMAC), with a view to investigate and verify the validity of the allegations on the ground. The investigation board concluded that anti-personnel landmines had never been used in the areas controlled by the government of Sudan, notably Hegaleg, Balila and Kalimo where those areas have been thoroughly investigated. Sudan has been engaged in a dialogue with the Committee on Cooperative Compliance since December 2014 regarding these allegations.

On 1 February 2016, Sudan provided to the Committee two investigation reports on the alleged use of anti-personnel mines by the Sudanese Army. The investigations were

conducted in the Kalimo district of Kadugli (South Kordofan) and in the Balila region (West Kordofan) in October 2015 and concluded that the Sudanese Army observed the obligations under the Convention and that no new anti-personnel mines were laid. While Sudan also provided the Committee with an investigative internal report for Hegaleg, which concluded that no new anti-personnel mines were laid, Sudan reported that the investigation board was unable to access the other areas, Jebel Kowa (Jabalko), Heiban, and Troji, where allegations have arisen due to the security situation. Sudan indicated that once the security situation improves, those previously inaccessible areas outside the government control will be considered for investigation by the investigation board. As of November 2023, the security situation remained the same, and the situation in Khartoum has not allowed Sudan to continue its cooperative dialogue with the Committee.

The Committee appreciates Sudan's engagement with the Committee since the allegations surfaced and looks forward to engaging further with Sudan in the lead up to the Fifth Review Conference and beyond. The Committee welcomes that Sudan has continued to act upon Action #48 of the OAP but recognizes that the current situation prevents Sudan from acting upon this action of the OAP.

Article 7: Sudan has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2022.

Suriname

Article 9: Suriname has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2008, Suriname indicated that the draft national legislation on the Prohibition, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines and their destruction (The Anti-Personnel Mines Law) will be submitted to the Minister of Defence, after the comments of the legislative experts of the Ministries of Justice and Police and Defence is received. Suriname's most recent Article 7 report contains no updated information on Article 9.

Article 7: Suriname has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent 7 report was submitted in 2021.

Sweden

Article 3: Sweden retains 5,161 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 12 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Tajikistan

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Tajikistan reported a remaining challenge of 134 mined areas measuring 7,542,275 square metres remaining to be addressed, including 125 CHA measuring 6,594,275 square metres and 9 SHA measuring 948,000 square metres. Tajikistan's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. Tajikistan reported having a national mine action strategy in place for the period 2021-2030, including a work plan for the period of 2021-2025. Tajikistan reported carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Tajikistan also reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. Tajikistan indicated that implementation challenges include the fact that the information management database is set in the 'cloud' and requires setting up a local server to keep the national database 'live', security, climate, hard-to-reach mountainous areas, a short demining season, additional survey needs, funding priorities for survey and clearance, and equipment. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Tajikistan continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress made in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Progress on the agreement between the Governments of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan regarding survey and clearance of areas on their common border, including information on the national institutions involved in the effort;
- Efforts to mobilisation resources, including resources made available from Tajikistan’s state budget and external financing received to support implementation efforts; and
- Updates regarding the structure of Tajikistan’s mine action program, including existing and new organisational and institutional capacities to respond to residual contamination following completion.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Tajikistan reported 890 casualties, including 3 casualties in 2023. Tajikistan reported that the Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) remains the government’s entity responsible for overseeing the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks, including coordinating victim assistance efforts with relevant national ministries and stakeholders. Tajikistan reported that TNMAC leads a Victim Assistance Technical Working Group (VATWG), which includes representatives from all relevant ministries and other stakeholders and has regular meetings in the capital and regions. Tajikistan reported progress in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MOHSPP) provides tangible support to mine victims, such as rehabilitation services. It has taken measures to improve the social inclusion of persons with disabilities and mine survivors. Tajikistan reported carrying out significant activities to remove barriers that hinder mine survivors/persons with disabilities participation and inclusion, in accordance with national law on equality and elimination of all forms of discrimination, guided by the Accessible Environment 2021-2025 program. Tajikistan reported on hosting annual summer rehabilitation camps where mine survivors and affected families are provided with various types of therapy and psychological support. Tajikistan reported that since 2005, over 600 mine victims have received psychological support through their participation in the summer rehabilitation camp. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Tajikistan continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- The inclusion of the mine and other explosive ordnance survivors into the national centralised disability database;
- Information on mine victims, including indirect victims, such as affected family members, disaggregated by gender, age, and disability; and
- Progress in peer support and its integration into national health system.

Tanzania, United Republic of

Article 3: In 2009, Tanzania retained 1,780 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, including 830 deactivated anti-personnel mines.

Article 7: Tanzania has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Thailand

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Thailand reported a remaining challenge of 96 mined areas measuring 21,785,550 square metres, including 85 CHA measuring 13,384,835 square metres and 11 SHA measuring 8,400,715 square metres. Thailand's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 October 2026. Thailand's extension request submitted in 2022 contained a national evidence-based and costed plan for clearance and survey for the period 2023- 2026. Thailand reported efforts to carry out implementation in accordance with the latest IMAS and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Thailand further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through mine risk education and reduction programmes. Thailand indicated that implementation challenges include access to areas with high levels of contamination, challenging geographical landscape, access to areas along the border with Cambodia, and that the conditions and locations of mines buried under the ground have been altered through time, meaning additional time and resources are required for demining operations. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Thailand continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Efforts to integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account; and
- Mine risk education and reduction activities that collect, analyse and report data disaggregated by gender, age, disability and other diverse needs.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Thailand reported a total of 760 mine victims, including 6 casualties in 2023. Thailand reported that the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEP) under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) is the entity in charge of national policies and programmes for mine victims and that the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and the National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM) remain responsible for the provision of emergency assistance and medical care. Thailand reported applying a holistic approach to assist mine victims in line with the CRPD, which entails the integration of victim assistance into the broader national policies, plans, and legal frameworks, including those related to disabilities. Thailand reported on the availability of a national database managed by the DEP, which consolidates information on persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, which is disaggregated by gender, age, disability, occupation, income, and location. Thailand reported making significant efforts to remove physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers to enable mine victims to access services, including by placing emergency teams in affected areas to provide first aid to evacuate new mine casualties and to raise public awareness on the rights of mine victims. Thailand reported steady progress in making first aid, healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial supports, and socio-economic assistance available through 3,655 service centres. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Thailand continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Mine victims that may have been killed and information on indirect mine victims, such as affected families;
- The provision of peer support to mine victims, and information on the integration of this approach into the public healthcare system; and
- Participation of mine survivors or their representative organizations in victim assistance-related policies and programs.

Togo

Article 3: In 2004, Togo retained 436 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 9: Togo has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Togo's most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that the development of legislation is ongoing.

Article 7: Togo has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2003.

Tunisia

Article 3: In 2023, Tunisia retains 4,320 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Tunisia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Türkiye

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Türkiye reported a remaining challenge of 3,659 mined areas measuring 225,370,305 square metres containing 101,189 anti-personnel mines and 36,143 anti-tank mines, including 1,980 CHA measuring 92,809,889 square metres and 1,679 SHA measuring 132,560,416 square metres. Türkiye's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. Türkiye reported having a National Mine Action Strategy in place for 2020-2025. Türkiye reported carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Türkiye also reported efforts to effectively exclude civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. Türkiye indicated that challenges to implementation include anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature laid by the terrorist organization and that as of the end of 2023, the European Border Mine Clearance Project (EBMCP) Phase-IV is yet to be financed by any donor. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Türkiye continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination; and
- Progress in survey and clearance presented consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).

Victim assistance: In 2024, Türkiye reported 11 casualties for 2023, showing a significant decrease to casualties reported in previous years: 32 in 2022, 38 in 2021, and 67 in 2020. Türkiye reported a total of 4,156 mine victims, disaggregated by gender, age, military and civilian. Türkiye reported that the Turkish Mine Action Centre (TURMAC) monitors social,

medical, psychological, and economic assistance provided to mine victims and it works with relevant authorities such as the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MOFLSS) and the Ministry of Health (MOH) to ensure girls, women, boys, and men benefit equally from victim assistance services, such as emergency and continuing healthcare, physical rehabilitation, psychological and psycho-social support and economic inclusion. Türkiye reported that the Disability Rights National Action Plan 2023-2025 aims to ensure that the needs and rights of all persons with disabilities, including mine and other explosive ordnance victims, through national policies and legal frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment, and development. Türkiye reported establishing a unified database for persons with disabilities, including mine and other explosive ordnance victims. Türkiye reported on the availability of first aid, healthcare, referral mechanisms, rehabilitation, psychological, psychosocial support, and socio-economic support to mine victims. Also, Türkiye reported that persons with disabilities are included in policy and programs carried by the MOFSS, including through the National Disability Council, which monitors and reports on the implementation of the National Mine Action Plan on the Equalisation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Türkiye continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Efforts to align victim assistance efforts with the CRPD provisions;
- Information on indirect victims such as affected family members;
- Efforts to provide peer counselling and its integration into health systems;
- Efforts to ensure the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risks and emergencies, including armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and natural disasters; and
- Efforts to include mine survivors and their representative organisations in relevant national policy and programmes, including the National Disability Council.

Article 3: Türkiye retains 5,719 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 9 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Turkmenistan

Article 9: Turkmenistan has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or considering existing laws to be sufficient. Its most recent Article 7 report (2010) contained no information on Article 9.

Article 7: Turkmenistan has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

Tuvalu

Article 9: Tuvalu has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient.

Article 7: Tuvalu has not yet submitted an initial Article 7 report.

Uganda

Victim assistance: In 2024, Uganda reported a total of 2,500 mine survivors. Uganda reported that the Department of Disability and Elderly in the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MGLSD) coordinates victim assistance activities. In 2022, Uganda reported adopting the 2020 Persons with Disabilities Act to improve the human rights of persons with disabilities. Uganda also reported that victim assistance has been considered in the National Policy on Disability, revised in 2023 in line with the 2020 Act. Uganda reported taking a twin-track approach in ensuring that all persons with disabilities, including mine

survivors, have access to services on an equal basis with others. Uganda reported that a national technical coordination committee on disability, which includes representatives of ministries of health, education, public service, justice, the National Union of Persons with Disabilities, and the National Council for Persons with Disabilities and Constitutional Affairs, among others, work to mainstream disability broader frameworks. Uganda reported on the availability of healthcare, rehabilitation, and socio-economic benefits through the economic empowerment programme and a special grant for persons with disabilities. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Uganda continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Implementation of its national action plan;
- Efforts to remove barriers that hinder participation and inclusion of mine victims;
- Alignment of victim assistance efforts with the provisions of the CRPD;
- Progress achieved in provision of psychological and psychosocial support to mine victims; and
- Information on the availability of peer counselling and its integration into health systems.

Article 3: Uganda retains 1,660 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Article 9: Uganda has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient.

Ukraine

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Ukraine's 2024 updated work plan indicated a remaining challenge of 525 mined areas measuring 35,222,370.5 square metres, including 408 CHA measuring 23,344,445.9 square metres, and 116 SHA measuring 11,877,924.6 square metres. Ukraine's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 December 2033. Ukraine submitted an updated work plan for 2024 containing a national evidence-based and cost-based plan for clearance and survey. Ukraine also reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through mine risk reduction and education programmes. Ukraine indicated that the main challenge in implementation is the continuation of hostilities. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Ukraine providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Effort to integrate Convention implementation activities in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans, and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities, where appropriate;
- Efforts to ensure consideration for gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account; and
- Efforts to ensure that national standards remain in line with IMAS.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Ukraine reported 1,007 casualties for the periods of 2022 to 2024 due to mines and other explosive ordnance, of which 704 were injured and 303 were killed. Ukraine reported that total civilian casualties reached 32,989 as a result of mines and other explosive ordnances. Ukraine reported that several national ministries and entities work together to collect data and provide assistance to victims, including the National Mine Action Authority Secretariat leading on data collection, and ministries of social affairs, health, education, and others participate in recovery, rehabilitation, psychological support, and socio-economic inclusion. In 2024, Ukraine reported that efforts were made to ensure continuous integration of victim assistance into national policies and legal frameworks, raising awareness of victims' needs; building local medical, rehabilitation, and prosthetics capacities; increasing victims' access to psychological support; ensuring access to education and employment opportunities and building an inclusive and barrier-free environment. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Ukraine providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Information on all mine victims, including indirect victims, disaggregated by age, gender and disability;
- Information on the inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for victim assistance;
- Progress in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks;
- Development/implementation of a national action plan guiding a unified approach to assist victims;
- Efforts to provide healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological support, peer counselling, social and economic services, and efforts to ensure full participation and inclusion of mine survivors; and
- Information on the inclusion and participation of mine survivors and their representative organisations in mine action and other related programmes and policies.

Article 3: Ukraine retains 605 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2023.

Article 4: As of 1 January 2024, Ukraine had 3,364,433 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed under Article 4, including 3,363,828 PFM-type and 605 OZM-4 type mines which were left in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea occupied by the Russian Federation. Ukraine indicated that the anti-personnel mines declared as part of the implementation of Article 4 are in the warehouses of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and will be destroyed in accordance with the commitments made after the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. Ukraine indicated that the implementation of programs to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines had been suspended in 2022 due to the ongoing full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation. Ukraine further indicated that if the warehouses and arsenals where anti-personnel mines are stored are located in the territories occupied by Russia or if they have been subjected to air and missile strikes by the armed forces of the Russian Federation, information about such mines can be obtained only after the territory has been liberated, cleared and carrying out relevant inspections. The President concluded that Ukraine had provided information on the status of its stockpile destruction program, including information on the total number and types of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed. The President noted that the number of remaining stockpiled antipersonnel mines would be subject to a review once information is available and that the implementation of the stockpile destruction program has been suspended since 2022. The President noted that due to the current situation in Ukraine, progress in the implementation of Article 4 is hampered, and a completion date may be difficult to provide. The President encouraged Ukraine to continue informing us of the remaining challenges and explore all existing avenues for cooperation and assistance.

Compliance: the claims of allegations of use of anti-personnel mines in the armed forces of Ukraine surfaced in a 31 January 2023 Human Rights Watch (HRW) Report which

highlighted “apparent use of thousands of rocket-fired antipersonnel landing in and around the easter city of Izyum” by the armed forces of Ukraine. Ukraine indicated the HRW Report had been noted that it would be duly studied by the competent authorities of Ukraine. Ukraine has engaged in a cooperative dialogue with the Committee on Cooperative Compliance since February 2023 regarding these allegations and the request by the Committee to investigate the allegation in an urgent manner. Ukraine stressed that it is “fully committed to the implementation of all international obligations in the field of mine action, including the non-use of anti-personnel mines as a means of warfare”, that it “continues to verify the information received and that upon completion of data verification, it will notify the Committee. “In March 2024, in response to the Committee’s request to provide updated information on Ukraine’s verification efforts, including a timeline for these efforts, Ukraine indicated that it “possesses no verified information which would support the allegations made in the HRW report” and that it continued “verifying the received information”. At the 18-21 June 2024 Intersessional Meetings, Ukraine indicated that “the investigative department of the Security Service of Ukraine in the Kharkiv region, under the procedural guidance of the Kharkiv Specialized Prosecutor's Office in the sphere of defence, is carrying out a pre-trial investigation concerning the use of anti-personnel mines by unidentified military personnel of individual military formations in the territory of the city of Izyum, Kharkiv region, and surrounding areas. The pre-trial investigation in these criminal proceedings is ongoing.”

In response to the Committee’s request to provide information on the status of its stockpiled antipersonnel mines, in particular, to ascertain the stockpiles that are under the control of Ukraine and those that are not, Ukraine indicated that the stockpiles that are under the control of Ukraine will be destroyed after the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of its territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders. “

The Committee appreciates Ukraine’s engagement with the Committee since the allegations surfaced and looks forward to engaging further in the lead-up to the Fifth Review Conference and beyond to resolve these matters as soon as possible. The Committee welcomes Ukraine acting upon action #48 of the OAP. The Committee was grateful for Ukraine’s updates during bilateral meetings and during the Intersessional Meetings. The Committee noted that a pre-trial investigation is ongoing and would welcome updated information on how the investigation is proceeding and, on its outcomes, when available. The Committee further encourages Ukraine to continue working with all partners in order to ensure that investigations can be completed as soon as possible.

Uruguay

Article 9: Uruguay has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Uruguay’s most recent Article 7 report (2017) contained no information on Article 9. Uruguay’s Article 7 report from 2008 indicated the publication of Law 17-327, and Uruguay’s Article 7 report from 2004 indicated that the legal department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Ministry of National Defence, is collecting information from texts of other member countries that have already approved a Law, to present a draft to the legislative branch.

Vanuatu

Article 9: Vanuatu has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Vanuatu’s most recent Article 7 report (2008) indicated that a legislative workshop is scheduled for 8-9 January 2008 to be undertaken by the ICRC Regional Delegation for the Pacific to assist Vanuatu in the drafting of domestic legislation on anti-personnel mines. Domestic implementing legislation is expected to be adopted in 2008.

Article 7: Vanuatu has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Venezuela

Article 3: In 2012, Venezuela retained 4,874 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Venezuela has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2012.

Yemen

Article 5: At the time of the Fourth Review Conference, Yemen reported that at the time of their 2014 request for extension, a remaining challenge of 542 mined areas measuring 346,586,477 square metres. At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Yemen reported a remaining challenge of 93 mined areas measuring 5,413,155 square metres, including 38 CHA measuring 2,444,553 square metres and 55 SHA measuring 2,968,602 square metres. Yemen's deadline for the implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2028. Yemen in 2024 submitted an updated work plan for the period, 2024-2028. Yemen reported that the level of contamination and the subsequent impact of anti-personnel mines in Yemen is not yet known, and to submit a plan offering detailed milestones of progress and the amount of time needed to fulfil Yemen's commitments would be unrealistic at this time. In this regard, Yemen reported that it will continue its survey and clearance efforts, as follows: a) emergency response, b) continuing mine action operations, c) continuing Yemen baseline survey objectives, d) producing an annual revised work plan to meet its Article 5 obligations, e) enhancing and improving Information Management, f) supporting the coordination office – Yemen Mine Action Coordination Centre, and g) developing a National Mine Action Strategy. Yemen reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards and taking into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine affected communities. Yemen also reported its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education and reduction programmes. Yemen indicated that challenges to implementation include accessibility and the security situation which make planning and determining projections of mined areas to be addressed difficult, and limited resources. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Yemen continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Progress in defining the precise perimeter of mined areas and how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5;
- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination; and
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).

Victim assistance: In 2024, Yemen reported 499 casualties for 2023, showing a significant increase from 305 reported in 2022. Yemen reported 8,297 casualties while indicating that not all casualties have been identified or registered. Yemen reported that due to the widespread use of anti-personnel mines, casualties have been increasing, including when internally displaced people return to their communities. Yemen reported that the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is responsible for the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks. In 2023, Yemen reported on creating a joint committee with the participation of the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the national mine action program to oversee victim assistance, including guiding implementing partners on the importance of data collection. Yemen reported that a joint committee and working group between MOH and the national mine action programme coordinate data collection efforts. Yemen reported that national legislation and policy include assistance and inclusion of all persons with disabilities, such as the Disability Law that guarantees the provision of social services to all persons with

disabilities regardless of cause of impairment, and that some socio-economic services are provided to persons with disabilities by various agencies and organizations. Yemen reported on the availability of healthcare services provided through public hospitals and health centres and limited physiotherapy and prosthetics in Aden, Hadramout, Taiz, and Marib governorates. Yemen reported that a key challenge is the lack of resources for victim assistance. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Yemen providing detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- Processes and activities carried out by YMACC in relation to victim assistance planning;
- National referral systems and a national directory of services;
- Provision of psychosocial support and peer-to-peer support;
- Efforts to ensure the safety and protection of mine survivors during conflicts and other situations of crisis; and
- Inclusion and participation of mine survivors and their representative organisations in relevant activities.

Article 3: In 2019, Yemen retained 3,760 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. Yemen has since indicated that because of the conflict, the fate of the anti-personnel mines retained is unknown.

Compliance: Through an Official Communiqué on 17 November 2013, Yemen acknowledged and confirmed allegations of use of anti-personnel mines by the Republican Guard Forces in the area of Wadi Bani Jarmoz, near Sana'a, in 2011. Since then, Yemen has provided the States Parties an interim report (29 March 2014) and a final report (15 January 2015). According to these reports and information provided to the Committee on Cooperative Compliance, internal investigations were opened and referred to a military tribunal to consider and verify the evidence. However, according to Yemen, these procedures were halted due to internal security and political and technical restraints.

In July 2015, new allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines in the provinces of Aden, Abyan, and Lahij surfaced. Media reports referred to declarations made by mine action officials and health officials. At the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Yemen informed that it had been made aware by the media of the use of anti-personnel mines in the centre and south of the country where battles were taking place. Yemen further informed that the locations of these mines remained unclear and affirmed that one of the Government's priorities was to collect evidence to provide specific information on the allegations. Investigations into allegations have not been possible due to the current security situation, a lack of capacity, and lack of information, which persists today.

The Committee appreciates Yemen's engagement with the Committee and looks forward to engaging further with Yemen in the lead-up to the Fifth Review Conference and beyond. The Committee welcomes Yemen acting upon Action #48 of the OAP. The Committee would welcome continued updated information on the security situation and efforts made by Yemen to carry out investigations on allegations and the transfer and use of mines within areas under its jurisdiction or control.

Zambia

Article 3: In 2022, Zambia retained 907 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Article 7: Zambia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Zimbabwe

Article 5: At the time of the Fifth Review Conference, Zimbabwe reported a remaining challenge of 5 CHA categorised into 113 sectors measuring 16,164,297 square metres. Zimbabwe's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. Zimbabwe reported having a National Mine Action Strategy in place for the period of 2018-2025 and a national evidence-based and cost plan for clearance and survey in place for the period 2024-2025. Zimbabwe reported carrying out implementation in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards and taking into consideration gender, and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities. Zimbabwe also reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through mine risk education and reduction programmes. Zimbabwe indicated that challenges in implementation include the need for additional funding to equip the National Mine Clearance Units (NMCU), and the need to develop a new mine risk education plan. Zimbabwe also reported additional challenges in implementation, including heavy rains and flooding, lack of financing, and the overall economic and political climate. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Zimbabwe continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on:

- The remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by type of contamination;
- Progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance); and
- Mine risk education and reduction activities and their results with information on recipients disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs.

Victim assistance: In 2024, Zimbabwe reported 5 casualties for 2023, bringing the total number of registered mine victims to 304. Zimbabwe reported that the data on mine victims is not complete, casualties in areas contaminated by explosive ordnance have not been included, and a survey is to be conducted to identify all mine and other explosive ordnance victims. Zimbabwe reported that the Department of Disability Affairs at the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare is responsible for victim assistance and coordinates victim assistance efforts through a Technical Committee composed of representatives from all 26 government ministries. Zimbabwe reported that victim assistance activities are aligned with the CRPD provisions and are included in social protection services and disability-related frameworks. Zimbabwe reported on the availability of first aid, healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological support, and social protection services; the latter made available through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare. Zimbabwe further reported on social protection safety nets in place to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and mine victims. In 2023, Zimbabwe also reported that the government recognizes organizations and associations of persons with disabilities through the Disabled Persons Act, which was amended in line with the new National Disability Policy. Zimbabwe reported challenges including insufficient rehabilitation services, lack of health centres in mine-affected areas, and lack of resources to conduct a survey to map all mine victims. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomed the information provided on implementation efforts and highlighted the importance of Zimbabwe continuing to provide detailed information on progress and challenges in implementation including by providing information on efforts to address gaps in psychological and psychosocial support, including the absence of peer-to-peer support, in Zimbabwe.

Article 3: Zimbabwe retains 450 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2023.