



Note No: 074/2025

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva presents its complements to the Secretariat of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and has the honour to forward Nigeria's request for Extension under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Convention).

The Permanent Mission of Nigeria further has the honour to request a five-minute speaking time for the Head of Nigeria's delegation to the APMBC Intersessional Meeting, Amb. Gabriel Tanimu ADUDA, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Defence, to deliver remarks on behalf of Nigeria, under Agenda item 4.

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the APMBC Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 13th May, 2025

Secretariat of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland





Federal Republic of Nigeria
Request for Extension under
Article 5

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I. Executive Summary

Following its experience of the tragic consequences in the production and use of anti-personnel mines by armed non-state actors especially in the northeast region, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) in November 2020 submitted a request for an extended deadline. A subsequent request submitted by the Government was granted by the Nineteenth Meeting of State Parties and a new deadline was set for 31 December 2025. With the deadline extended to 31 December 2025, the GoN has made slow but steady progress in enhancing its capacity to meet its obligations under the Convention. As part of this effort, in 2024, the GoN established the first National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) with the first Coordinator appointed in June 2024. The NMAC is mandated to plan, coordinate, implement and oversee mine action activities and operations. NMAC has the mandate to conduct quality assurance and accreditation of mine action organizations including government ministries, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and commercial operators. NMAC is tasked to develop and implement national strategies, including annual plans and national and mine action policies mine action standards. Following its establishment and with support from UNMAS, NMAC has chaired mine action sub working group meetings (MASWG). The meeting brings together mine action organizations and other stakeholders in mine action.

Anti-Personnel Mines of an improvised nature are a result of the ongoing conflict of the GoN against Boko Haram (BH) and the Islamic State of West Africa Province (ISWAP). As the conflict persists, new contamination occurs. However, the full extent and type of contamination in Nigeria remains unknown. Due to the active conflict in northeastern Nigeria, access and the security situation has not allowed for comprehensive survey to be undertaken and no hazardous areas have been identified or defined. The extent of the contamination is presented through HEAT maps and details on the types of explosive ordnance is limited and is presented through the number of incidents.

Throughout the extension period there has been limited survey and clearance operations conducted by the Nigerian Military. The Nigerian Military conducts clearance but mainly in support of military operations as well as for movement along the major supply routes through IED disposal. Nigerian Police Force EOD units also conduct limited survey and clearance operations as well as

IED disposal. However, records of such operations are not shared. During the requested extension period efforts will be made to seek synergies and information sharing with military and police authorities in order to collect as much information as possible and more closely determine the

Humanitarian mine action organizations are currently limited to delivering explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) activities as survey and clearance activities remain the responsibility of security and defence forces. During the extension period, NMAC in collaboration with UNMAS will continue to advocate and seek approval from relevant government entities for access and for mine action organizations to conduct survey and clearance operations.

Nigeria is requesting a period of three years, until 31 December 2028, to enable the country to continue building its capacity to implement the obligations under Article 5 of the Convention. The purpose of this extension request is to build the national mine action center's capacity and allow time for Nigeria to strengthen national coordination mechanism and gather the necessary information through survey and clearance activities to determine the extent of contamination. The information will be gathered by the newly established NMAC through the first humanitarian mine action teams in the country trained by UNMAS with the support of the international community. The team will when fully trained and equipped will have the capacity to deploy, conduct surveys, gather information on hazard areas and will be able to respond to explosive ordnance issues. This effort will be supported through the GoN and donor funding where possible. Once information is gathered, it will be analysed and will allow a better understanding of the extent and type of contamination. In addition to this effort, Nigeria with the support of UNMAS will develop a National Mine Action Strategy. Survey and clearance activities will be continuously adapted based on the results of these initial activities. Nigeria will keep the States Parties informed through its Article 7 Reports and will provide updates during formal and informal meetings of the Convention.

II. Detailed Narrative

At the Fourth Review Conference in November 2019, Nigeria indicated that it has been experiencing the tragic consequences of the production and use of anti-personnel mines by armed non-state actors especially in the northeastern region of the country. The use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature has led to Nigeria declaring newly mined areas and therefore an obligation under Article 5 of the Convention. In November 2020, Government of Nigeria (GoN) submitted a request for an extended deadline, which was considered and granted at the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, with a new deadline set for 31 December 2021. A subsequent request was submitted by Nigeria and granted at the Nineteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention with a new deadline set for 31 December 2025. These requests were aimed at a step by step strengthening of Nigeria's capacity to implement its Article 5 commitments.

To support this effort, the GoN constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of relevant agencies to develop a national mine action strategy and to prepare a work-plan for the survey and clearance of the anti-personnel mines in the affected area. The Committee is composed of the Ministry of Defence, the Northeast Development Commission, the National Emergency Management Agency, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Over the course of the previous extension period, in April 2024, the GoN established the first NMAC under the Ministry of Defence with the first NMAC Coordinator appointed in June 2024. In September 2024, the NMAC requested the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in partnership with NMAC to continue delivering the functions associated with the NMAC as it develops the capacity to do so itself. These functions include:

- accreditation of mine action organizations operating in Nigeria;
- tasking and quality assurance of mine action activities;
- development of context-specific standard operating procedures and workplans;
- plan and implement explosive ordnance risk education as well as survey and clearance as part of humanitarian-development-peace nexus activities in the country;
- support the enhancement of Nigerian security institutions on IED clearance;

- receive and process mine action information and reports on activities as part of Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA); and
- support Nigeria in meeting its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Mines of an improvised nature are a result of the ongoing conflict of the GoN against Boko Haram (BH) and the Islamic State of West Africa Province (ISWAP). As the conflict persists, new contaminations occur. The conflict, which has now entered its sixteenth year, has displaced millions of people, contaminated land for agricultural use and devastated livelihood. Recently, a new non-state armed group (NSAG) known as the Lakurawa, has emerged in the north-western states of Sokoto, Zamfara and Kebbi, further increasing the threats of contamination.

Nigeria has observed an increase and widespread use of mines of an improvised nature or IED NSAGs across the north-eastern region of the country.

In 2024, of the 267 explosive ordnance incidents reported, IEDs accounted for 67 per cent of the incidents recorded (UNMAS IMSMA database December 2024).

Year	Road Planted IED	PBIED	VBIED	Other IED	ERW
2024	181	4	5	8	0

1. Challenge remaining at the time of the previous request for extension

The full extent of contamination in Nigeria remains unknown. Due to the active conflict in north-eastern Nigeria, access and the security situation has not allowed a comprehensive survey activities to be undertaken. However, given the data that has been collected from mine action organizations and information from humanitarian and development workers on the ground as well as IMSMA, Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states are suspected to be significantly impacted by the presence of explosive ordnance. Given the limited information available, no hazardous areas have been identified or defined and the extent of the contamination is presented through HEAT maps (Annex 1 – HEAT map of extent of contamination) and the list of incidents. In addition, details on the types of explosive ordnance is limited and is presented through the number of incidents.

Table 1: Incidents related to explosive ordnance in northeast Nigeria 2022 - 2025.

Year	Location	Road Planted IED	PBIED	VBIED	Other IED	ERW
2022	Borno	156	0	9	4	1
2022	Yobe	4	0	0	1	0
2023	Adamawa	2	0	0	0	0
2023	Borno	152	0	3	3	0
2023	Yobe	7	0	0	1	0
2024	Borno	167	4	5	7	0
2024	Yobe	14	0	0	1	0
2025	Adamawa	3	0	0	0	0
2025	Borno	80	0	1	4	0
2025	Yobe	10	0	0	0	0
	Total	595	4	18	21	1

2. Nature and extent of progress made since the last requests: quantitative aspects

As stated in the previous section, the full extent of contamination in northeastern Nigeria remains unknown. Due to the active conflict, access and the security situation does not allow a comprehensive survey to be undertaken. As a result of the limited information available, no hazardous areas have been identified or defined and the extent of the contamination is presented through HEAT maps.

There are some survey and clearance operations conducted. The Nigerian Military conducts clearance but mainly in support of military operations as well as for movement along the major supply routes through IED disposal. Nigerian Police Force EOD units also conduct some survey and clearance operations as well as IED disposal. However, records of such operations are not shared. NMAC will advocate for information sharing especially as it relates to explosive ordnance incidents.

Humanitarian mine action organizations are currently limited to delivering explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) activities. In the BAY states, EORE is delivered through face-to-face activities in priority areas and through radio broadcasts targeting the population in hard-to-reach areas.

Table 2: The table below illustrates the number of beneficiaries achieved EORE face-to-face messaging by UNMAS and its partners. EORE activities were conducted in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states

Year	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
2022	180,554	120,000	175,060	107,000	582,614

2023	101,897	99,765	80,665	50,867	333,194
2024	87,640	93,777	80,889	62,499	324,805
2025	41,341	47,286	34,779	29,507	152,913
Total	411,432	360,828	371,393	249,873	1,393,526

3. Nature and extent of progress made since the last request: qualitative aspects

In 2024, the GoN established the NMAC, consequently its first Coordinator was appointed. NMAC has the mandate to coordinate all mine action activities in the country. In September 2024, NMAC formally requested UNMAS to continue to provide technical advice to the GoN and to deliver all NMAC functions until NMAC develops the capacity to take over such mine action roles including:

- accreditation of mine action organizations operating in Nigeria;
- coordination;
- tasking and quality assurance of mine action activities;
- development of context-specific standard operating procedures and workplans;
- plan and implement explosive ordnance risk education as well as survey and clearance as part of humanitarian-development-peace nexus activities in the country;
- support the enhancement of Nigerian security institutions on IED clearance;
- receive and process mine action information and reports on activities as part of Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA); and
- support Nigeria in meeting its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

With the establishment of the NMAC, the leadership of the Centre has been working to establish a structure for the NMAC.

UNMAS has assisted NMAC in developing its workplan and budget for 2025 but it remains essentially unfunded until the Nigerian Government releases the 2025 budget. NMAC needs to recruit qualified personnel to fulfil its mandate and key responsibilities. NMAC also needs to present its strategy and work plan to the international community to seek support from States Parties who are in a position to do so.

Nigeria is also developing its mine action legislation through the assistance of ICRC (see Annex 2). In 2024, following the establishment of NMAC, the draft legislation was prepared in line with the NMAC mandate. The draft is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Defence and will be submitted to Parliament once the draft is accepted.

Under the framework of the UNMAS-JICA south-south cooperation, NMAC representatives participated in national capacity development workshops in Ethiopia, Zambia and Cambodia. Technical advice provided by UNMAS resulted in NMAC championing the concept of NMAC humanitarian mine action teams composed of officers seconded from the NPF and Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps. Once trained, the teams will be the first humanitarian mine action teams in the country.

4. National demining structures

The Government of Nigeria established an Inter-Ministerial Committee with the aim to develop a national mine action strategy and work plan for the implementation of survey and clearance of anti-personnel mines in the affected areas. With the establishment of the NMAC in 2024, the mandate of the Inter-Ministerial Committee was transferred to NMAC. NMAC developed an organigramme as presented in Annex 3 of this request.

The Nigerian Police Force EOD unit has some capacity for explosive ordnance disposal, IED disposal and EORE. However, this capacity is limited. The Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) has a mandate and manpower but their operational capacity is severely limited by their resources. The Nigerian military has the resources and manpower to conduct EOD and IED disposal but their operations are usually in support of military operations.

Additionally the current operations by the Nigerian government are implemented through the security sector and are not geared towards the implementation of humanitarian mine action. The NMAC humanitarian mine action teams are yet to be trained and equipped and will only see operations by the end of 2025. Civilian organizations are currently limited to delivering explosive ordnance risk education as well as identifying potential hazards through community liaison.

UNMAS was informed by GoN representatives on various occasions that no NGOs or civilians will be allowed to be trained to manage explosives given the active conflict. As the security situation evolves, NMAC in collaboration with UNMAS will continue to explore this.

Some mine action organizations in the country include international and national NGOs and CSOs such as the Mine Advisory Group (MAG), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) HALO Trust, ICRC, The Big Smile Foundation (TBSF), Centre for Social Cohesion Peace and Empowerment (CENSCOPE), Child Protection and Women Empowerment Initiative (CPWEI), Youth Awaken Foundation (YAF) among others.

5. Methods & standards used to identify and release areas known or suspected to contain AP mines

No comprehensive survey has been conducted and the full extent of contamination not known, land release activities are not taking place. As NMAC gains capacity, it will develop national mine action standards, standard operating procedures and other relevant guidelines including the national standards on land release.

6. Methods & standards of controlling and assuring quality

At present, Nigeria is guided by International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

7. Efforts undertaken to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas and methodologies employed

No marking or fencing of suspected hazardous areas is done in the context. Explosive ordnance risk education activities are delivered to enhance the awareness of civilians of the dangers posed by mines of an improvised nature as well as other explosive ordnance. EORE is conducted directly through face-to-face delivery to IDP, refugees, returnees and to members of host communities. It is also delivered via radio messaging targeting populations in hard-to-reach areas. Through community liaison at the end of each EORE session, data on hazardous areas identified by community members is collected but cannot be verified.

As indicated above **1,393,526 people have been reached since 2022. This has been carried out in partnership with the organizations highlighted above, primarily through face-to-face**

delivery. EORE activities are also delivered through radio campaigns targeting the population in hard-to-reach areas across the BAY states.

These organizations ensure that risk education activities take into account the diverse needs of mine affected communities and are context specific in terms of the behaviour and dynamic of mine affected communities including ensuring attention to gender and ethnicity.

8. Resources made available to support progress made to date

Through UNMAS, the international community has provided the following amounts for mine action in Nigeria:

Table 3 shows funding received from the international community in US dollars through UNMAS:

	2022	2023	2024
Japan			650,004
European Union	711,504	261,000	846,098
Republic of Korea	100,000	100,000	
United Kingdom			853,925
UNICEF			220,000
UN Internal Displacement Solutions Fund			22,500
USAID			450,000
TOTAL (in US dollars)	811,504	361,000	3,042,527

9. Circumstances that impede compliance during the previous extension period

Some of the circumstances that prevent Nigeria from meeting its Article 5 obligations are as follows:

- Access to contaminated areas: At present access for survey and clearance, operations are limited to security. The conflict is active and ongoing, due to insecurity access to areas suspected to be contaminated are not yet granted to mine action organizations.
- National capacity: NMAC has now been established and Nigeria is in the process of developing its national capacity. UNMAS will continue to provide technical support to the GoN as it relates to mine action pending when NMAC develops capacity to assume the role fully.
- Coordination: Nigeria is in the process of strengthening its national coordination with the police and army as well as international organizations. With the support of UNMAS,

NMAC now chairs and coordinates the mine action sub working group (MASWG) meetings. MASWG is the forum that bring mine action organizations and relevant government agencies together; it will enhance the effective coordination and implementation of mine action activities.

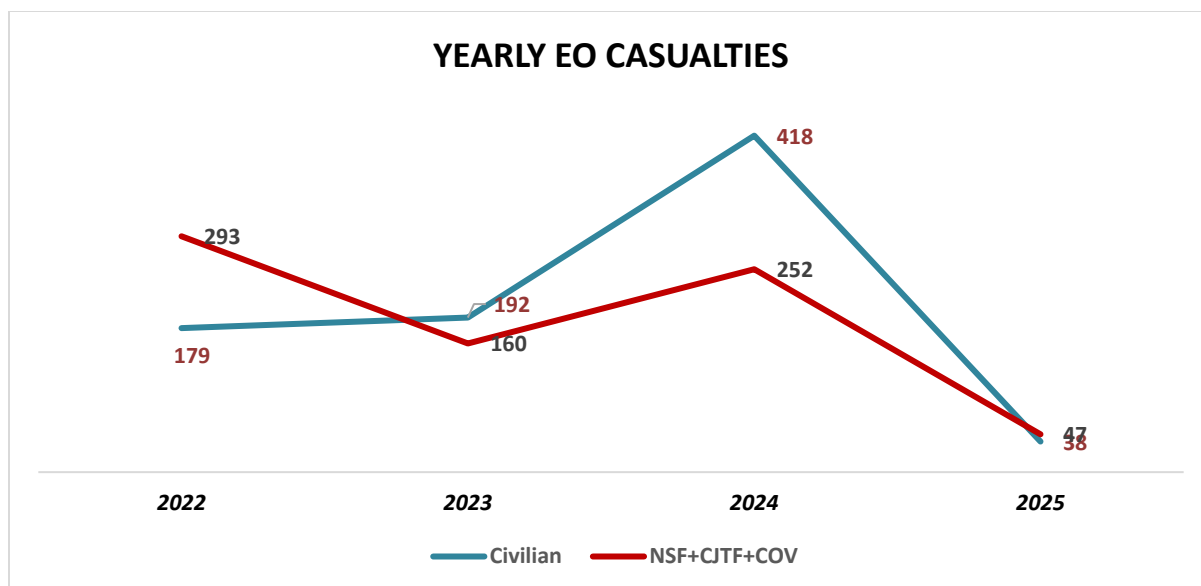
- Financial capacity: the National Mine Action Center, is currently underfunded

These are all matters that the National Mine Action Center will strive to address during the extension period.

10. Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications

With 418 civilian casualties recorded in 2024, the number of EO civilian casualties in 2024 has surpassed those of 2023 (192), and 2022 (179). A significant number of the EO incidents resulted from IEDs. The available information is insufficient to present sex-age disaggregated data on casualties. UNMAS has developed tools to enable partners collect the information in a disaggregated format and will work on entering the information in its information management database.

Graph 1. Casualties from explosive ordnance per year



As part of its durable solutions strategy for internal displacement, the Government of Borno state has embarked on the closure of IDP camps and the relocation or resettlement of IDPs and returnees to local government areas (LGAs) of return. The overall aim is to close and decommission the camps, starting with IDP camps within Maiduguri/Jere LGA and then extending it to all IDP camps in Borno state. The closure of the camps will result in the movement of over 300,000 IDPs. However, an analysis of UNMAS data show that 87 per cent of all explosive ordnance incidents recorded in 2024 happened in 12 of the 15 LGAs of relocation or resettlement. In addition, mitigation measures on explosive ordnance for infrastructure projects under the action plan is unknown. NMAC will work with relevant government agencies to ensure that access is granted to mien action organizations for the delivery of EORE to IDPs before their relocations.

11. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: quantitative aspects

Nigeria is unable to provide this information as no comprehensive survey has been undertaken as of yet. At present, the information available includes the number of incident, which provide limited information on the possible threat.

12. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: qualitative aspects

Northeast Nigeria is characterized by the semi-desert Sahelian savannah and the tropical West Sudanian savannah ecoregions. The entire region has a population of approximately 26 million

people (or 12 per cent of the total population of the country). It is known for its livestock and the growth of crops, which contribute greatly to the economy of the country. However, access and insecurity due to the ongoing conflict has made a comprehensive survey to ascertain the extent of the contamination difficult.

13. Amount of time requested and a rationale for this amount of time

The GoN has established a NMAC in 2024, a pragmatic demonstration of its commitment to fulfil the Convention's obligations. The country was unable to conduct a comprehensive survey to determine the full extent of contamination during the period of its first extension. However, in line with the States Parties recognition of the "value of States Parties requesting only the period of time necessary to gather and assess data on landmine contamination and other relevant information with a view to develop a meaningful forward looking plan based on this information," Nigeria is requesting a period of three years until 31 December 2028, to enable the country to complete its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention.

The purpose of this extension request is to allow time for information to continue efforts to build national capacity and to gather information through increased national coordination and through survey and clearance activities to determine the extent of contamination. The information will be gathered by the newly established NMAC through the first humanitarian mine action teams in the country trained by UNMAS with the support of the international community. UNMAS currently has funding to train two NMAC teams but not for the operational equipment. The teams when fully trained and equipped will be able to conduct technical survey and clearance operations.

Once additional capacity and progress is made in information collection, it will be analysed and will allow the development of a National Mine Action Strategy. NMAC will also continue its advocacy amongst relevant stakeholders and encourage the delivery of EORE activities.

Nigeria will keep the States Parties informed through its Article 7 Reports and will provide updates during formal and informal meetings of the Convention.

14. Detailed work plan for the period of the requested extension

Despite the fact that the insurgency in the northeast is in its sixteenth year, and that a new terrorist group “Lakurawa” emerging in the northwest, Nigeria remains optimistic that the current security situation in the northeast will improve and allow for humanitarian demining activities. Nigeria will aim to prepare itself to carry out survey and clearance once the security situation allows.

During the requested extension period, Nigeria intends to carry out the activities highlighted in annex 4 including the following:

- Training NMAC humanitarian mine action teams: During the extension period humanitarian, mine action teams will be trained.
- Survey and clearance activities by NMAC HMA teams in priority areas: the above-trained teams will start operations late 2025 or early 2026. Survey and clearance activities will be conducted in priority areas identified by the Government. The initial information gathered by the teams in 2026 and in 2027 will allow for a better understanding of the extent and type of contamination. Survey and clearance activities will be adapted based on the results of these initial activities. This will also allow Nigeria to prepare and allocate the necessary resources it has available to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Convention. Depending on the type and extent of contamination, as well as access and security, this may include the training and establishment of more NMAC humanitarian mine action teams, the training of more NPF and NSCDC officers, the tasking of military units and/or permitting civilian demining organizations to conduct survey and clearance operations in the country. NMAC will also continue the delivery of EORE as well as victim assistance activities.
- Development of a National Mine Action Strategy
- Deliver EO risk education
- Recruitment of NMAC personnel and training needs assessment of NMAC personnel and capacity enhancement plan: While training of the NMAC teams are ongoing in 2025, NMAC will work on identifying and recruiting people to become NMAC staff. A training needs assessment will be conducted to determine the level of technical advice needed to allow for the NMAC staff to deliver NMAC functions.
- Development of National Mine Action Standards and SOPs: As part of its effort to strengthen its national capacity Nigeria will establish National Mine Action Standards and standard operating procedures to ensure that NMAC operates in accordance with international standards. The

NMAC will also continue to advocate for the mine action legislation to be passed. NMAC will rely on UNMAS to be its lead adviser and advocate. NMAC will also continue work on its annual budget and workplan as well as advocating with GoN the need to include mine action into development plans.

- Resource mobilization: NMAC will identify key partners and donors and seek funding support from them. This will be in addition to counterpart funding that will come from the Nigeria government.

15. Institutional, human resource and material capacity

As previously mentioned, a NMAC has been established and a coordinator appointed for the centre. The NMAC is under the Ministry of Defence with the Coordinator reporting to the Director of Joint Special Services at the Ministry. When the NMAC structure is fully put in place (as shown in the organigram in Annex 3), NMAC will be directly involved in various aspects of mine action activities including the aspects of coordination as well as strategy of building capacity through day-to-day involvement in the business of coordination (including planning, stakeholders meetings, representation to government, field visits and workshops). NMAC personnel will be seconded from the various agencies of the Inter-Ministerial Committee. As of time of writing, the positions in the organigram have not been filled. Given the NMAC structure, NMAC is expected to receive its budget from the Ministry of Defence until such a time that mine action legislation is passed. The legislation will allow NMAC to receive funding directly from the Federal Government.

In addition to being involved in general coordination of the programme, NMAC will play the key role in facilitation of Government processes relevant to the mine action programme. NMAC would be charged to coordinate multilateral, bilateral and commercial sector mine action operations once the situation permits. The office will work directly with government representatives, implementing partners, other UN offices, and relevant aid organizations.

16. Risk and assumptions

Considering the context of the active conflict, it is assumed that:

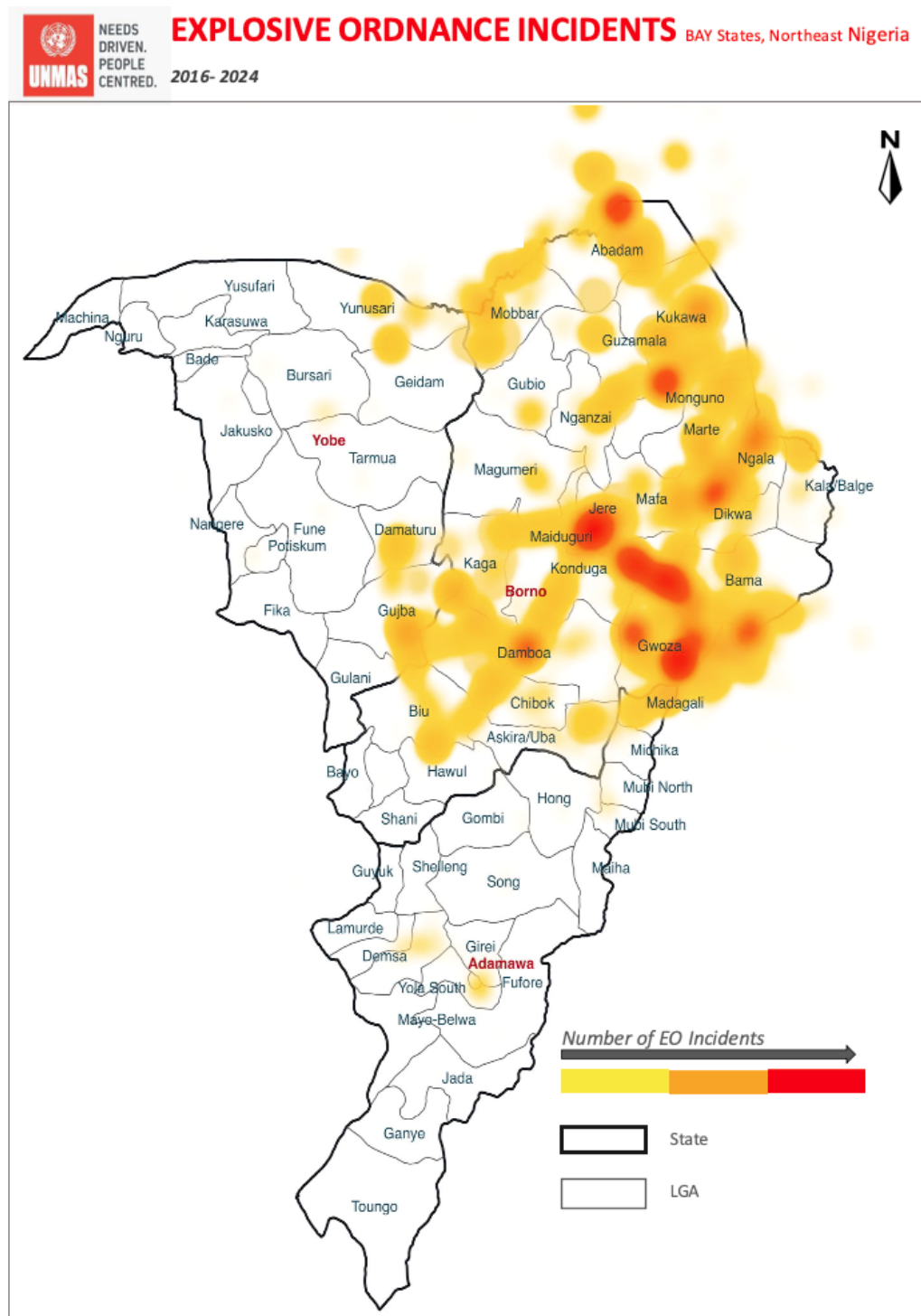
- i. NMAC teams will be able to conduct survey and clearance in secured areas.
- ii. GoN provides adequate funds to allow for survey and clearance activities as well as for NMAC day-to-day operations.

- iii. NMAC will receive local and international financial and technical support.

Some potential risk factors may affect the realisation of this request, including:

- i. Increased contamination due to an increase in fighting.
- ii. Areas released may be re-contaminated.
- iii. Funding.

Annex 1. HEAT MAP



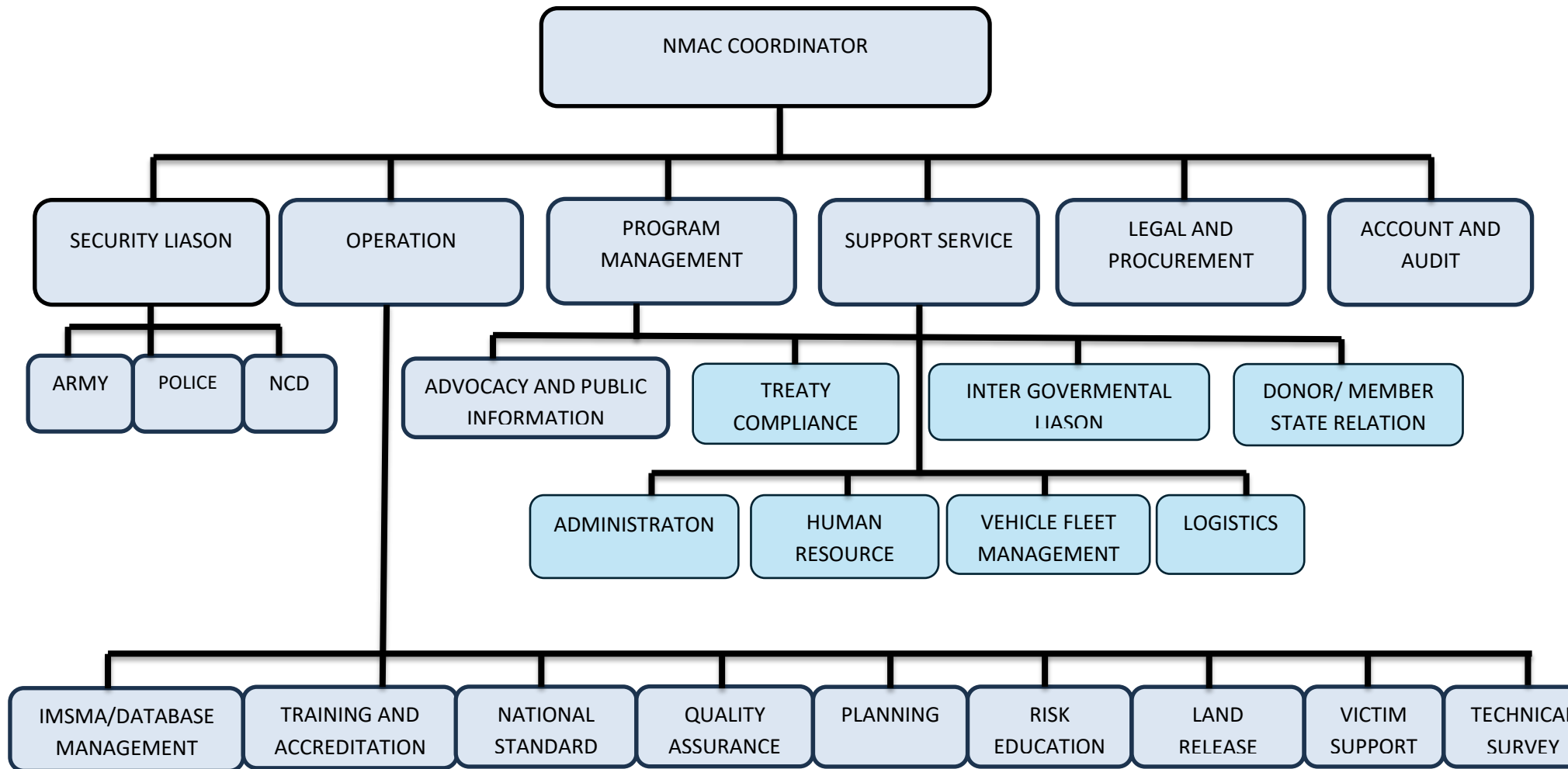
Disclaimer: This Map only tries to illustrate the contamination on the ground based on the limited data from information sources related to explosive ordnances recorded.

Source: UNMAS Incident Tracking Matrix

Annex 2. Draft mine action legislation

(to be attached)

Annex 3: proposed organigram



Annex 4. Workplan

Activity	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
NMAC humanitarian mine action team trained	X				
Survey and clearance activities by NMAC HMA teams in priority areas	X	X	X		
Analysis of data gathered by NMAC HMA teams in priority areas		X	X		
Development of a National Mine Action Strategy			X	X	
Conduct survey and clearance activities adapted to the extent of contamination based on information from initial survey and clearance			X	X	X
Training of additional resources to conduct survey and clearance based on the information from initial survey and clearance activities			X	X	X
Deliver EO risk education and victim assistance to survivors of EO accidents	X	X	X	X	X
Development and submission of NMAC budget and workplan	X	X	X	X	X
Recruitment of NMAC personnel	X	X			
Training needs assessment of NMAC personnel and capacity enhancement plan	X	X			
Development of National Mine Action Standards (EORE, Clearance operations, VA etc)	X	X			
Development of NMAC SOPs	X	X			
Mine action legislation	X	X			
NMAC advocacy on mine action	X	X	X	X	X
Provide progress reports as required under the APMBC	X	X	X	X	X
Resource mobilization and seek Government of Nigeria contributions	X	X	X	X	X

Annex 5: Abbreviations

<i>APMBC</i>	<i>Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention</i>
<i>BAY</i>	<i>Borno, Adamawa and Yobe</i>
<i>CENSCOPE</i>	<i>Centre for Social Cohesion, Peace and Empowerment</i>
<i>CPWEI</i>	<i>Child Protection and Women Empowerment Initiative</i>
<i>DRC</i>	<i>Danish Refugee Council</i>
<i>ERW</i>	<i>Explosive Remnant of War</i>
<i>EOD</i>	<i>Explosive Ordnance Disposal</i>
<i>EORE</i>	<i>Explosive Ordnance Risk Education</i>
<i>EO</i>	<i>Explosive Ordnance</i>
<i>EOA</i>	<i>Explosive Ordnance Awareness</i>
<i>GON</i>	<i>Government of Nigeria</i>
<i>IEDs</i>	<i>Improvised Explosive Devices</i>
<i>IMSMA</i>	<i>Information Management System for Mine Action</i>
<i>ISWAP</i>	<i>Islamic State in West Africa Province</i>
<i>IDPs</i>	<i>Internally Displaced Persons</i>
<i>IEDD</i>	<i>Improvised Explosive Device Disposal</i>
<i>ICRC</i>	<i>International Committee of the Red Cross</i>
<i>IMAS</i>	<i>International Mine Action Standards</i>
<i>LGAs</i>	<i>Local Government Areas</i>
<i>MAG</i>	<i>Mines Action Group</i>
<i>MOD</i>	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>
<i>MRRR</i>	<i>Ministry of Reconstruction Rehabilitation and Resettlement</i>
<i>NSAG</i>	<i>Non State Armed Groups</i>
<i>NMAC</i>	<i>National Mine Action Centre</i>
<i>NPF</i>	<i>Nigeria Police Force</i>
<i>NSCDC</i>	<i>Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps</i>
<i>UNMAS</i>	<i>United Nations Mine Action Services</i>
<i>VA</i>	<i>Victim Assistance</i>
<i>YAF</i>	<i>Youths Awaken Foundation</i>