

## **PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS**

### **COMMITTEE ON THE ENHANCEMENT OF COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE**

**(Cameroon, Denmark (Chair), Switzerland, Türkiye)**

#### **Intersessional Meetings**

**17-20 June 2025**

#### **I. Purpose, mandate and organisation of the Committee**

The Maputo Review Conference established the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance with the following purpose, “to assist the States Parties in the full implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, in line with their reaffirmation that ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines is a shared commitment”.

The Fourth and Fifth Review Conference expanded the mandate of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance which now includes the following:

- Promote cooperation and assistance under the Convention
- Facilitate the fostering of partnerships between States Parties seeking to receive assistance and those in a position to provide such assistance, including through the use of information exchange tools. Encourage and support the establishment of Mine Action Platforms to strengthen partnerships and coordination among all stakeholders.
- Coordinate with other implementation mechanisms established by the States Parties in order to facilitate and accelerate the full implementation of the Convention. This includes supporting States Parties in organising Individualised Approach meetings and taking advantage of the Cooperation and Assistance Fund.
- Review relevant information provided by the States Parties on the implementation of the commitments of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
- Support the Committee on Article 5 in their analysis of submitted requests for extension as concerns matters related to expressed requirements for assistance (e.g. budgets, resource mobilisation plans).
- Consider matters related to gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in every aspect of its work.
- Present preliminary observations at Intersessional Meetings if necessary, and conclusions and recommendations, if relevant, at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

## **II. Strengthening Partnerships**

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

### *Individualised Approach (IA)*

As part of the Committee's mandate to, in part, "promote cooperation and assistance under the Convention" and to "facilitate the fostering of partnerships between States Parties seeking to receive assistance and those in a position to provide such assistance," including by "supporting States Parties in organising Individualised Approach meetings" the Committee continued its support the IA.

Following the Fifth Review Conference, the Committee engaged with Guinea-Bissau and South Sudan who expressed interest in participating in the Individualized Approach (IA). Guinea-Bissau and South Sudan will hold IA discussions in the margins of the 2025 Intersessional Meetings, with the Committee providing support in drafting the invitation and programme for the event for distribution to selected invitees.

To date, the Committee has supported 20 States Parties in taking advantage of the IA since 2016 including Angola (2018), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2020), Cambodia (2019, 2022), Chad (2022), Croatia (2016), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2020), Guinea-Bissau (2022, 2025), Mauritania (2021), Niger (2020), Peru (2024) Senegal (2023), Serbia (2018), Sri Lanka (2018), South Sudan (2022, 2025) Sudan (2018), Somalia (2018, 2023, 2023), Zimbabwe (2017 and 2018), Ecuador (2019), Tajikistan (2019 and 2023), and Türkiye (2023).

### *National Mine Action Coordination Platforms*

The Committee noted that the IA, in part, offers a platform for affected States Parties to strengthen their partnerships for implementation of the Convention, a robust national conversation between stakeholders is essential to strengthen and foster partnerships for completion, in line with Action 42 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029, according to which States Parties commit to "strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including by establishing an appropriate National Mine Action Platform, wherever possible."

In this regard, the Committee presented a Sample Model for a National Mine Action Platform (NMAP) to the Fourth Review Conference and continued to promote the establishment of such platforms as an important component to ensuring effective and efficient progress in the implementation of State

Party commitments under the Convention.<sup>1</sup> The Committee looks forward to supporting States Parties in the establishment of a NMAP in line with its mandate to “encourage and support the establishment of Mine Action Platforms to strengthen partnerships and coordination among all stakeholders.”

### Donor Coordination

While mine affected States Parties are responsible for implementation, it is understood that the donor community can also contribute to the effective and efficient implementation of the Convention. This includes by strengthening the coordination of their efforts to support States Parties with their implementation as highlighted by Action 44 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029, which commits States Parties in a position to provide assistance to “strengthen efforts to effectively coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties.”

In this regard, the Committee aims to actively engage with donor coordination mechanisms to see how we can strengthen a coordinated approach. This includes meeting with the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) as an important mechanism in this regard.

### Cooperation and Assistance Fund

At the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties, the President established an informal Cooperation and Assistance Fund (CAF) to promote implementation of Action 47 of the Oslo Action Plan which encourages States Parties to "explore opportunities for cooperation" including "cooperation between affected States Parties or South-to-South, with a view to voluntarily sharing best practices and lesson learned."

On 2-8 November 2024, in the lead up to the Fifth Review Conference, the CAF conducted the first pilot study exchange visit with 5 representatives of Nigeria, representing the newly formed National Mine Action Centre of Nigeria, travelling to Türkiye to engage and learn from the implementation efforts of the Turkish Mine Action Centre (TURMAC) in Ankara. At present, the Committee is in the process of analysing feedback from both Nigeria and Türkiye on their experience to improve the work of the CAF in the future.

The Committee believes that the CAF can play an important part in implementing of Action 45 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029 by supporting States Parties in exploring “opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation including between affected States Parties or triangular cooperation for the voluntary sharing of national experiences and good practices.”

The Committee continued its efforts to promote the CAF and to mobilize funding for the CAF, including through its participation at the Pledging Conference on 12 March 2025 to raise awareness of the CAF.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.osloreviewconference.org/fileadmin/APMBC-RC4/Fourth-Review-Conference/National-mine-action-platforms-en.pdf>

The Committee looks forward to reporting back on this effort at the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties.

### **III. Information Sharing**

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

#### Country web pages

The country pages on the Convention's website enable States Parties to provide information on the development of their national programmes in collaboration with the Implementation Support Unit and the Committee. The Committee remains ready to assist States Parties in this regard and encourages States Parties to share relevant information with of the Implementation Support Unit.

The Committee encourages States Parties to visit their country webpages and to, through the ISU, provide any additional information it may want to highlight concerning its national programme. The Committee presented to the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties some suggested information which States Parties may have wanted to consider in this regard.<sup>2</sup>

#### Online reporting tool

In an effort to facilitate reporting, the Committee, with support of the President of the Convention, established an online reporting tools which was launched for use by States Parties in 2022. The online tool is voluntary and meant to support State in fulfilling their obligations under Article 7 and reporting on the implementation of their Siem Reap-Angkor Plan 2025-2029 commitments.

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

#### Article 7 Reports

The Committee has reviewed the Article 7 Reports submitted by 1 June 2025 and welcomes the information submitted by States Parties on implementation of cooperation and assistance measures highlighted in the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan as well as integration of Convention implementation

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<sup>2</sup> [www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC-DOCUMENTS/Meetings/2018/17MSP-Committee-Cooperation-and-Assistance-Conclusions-en.pdf](http://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC-DOCUMENTS/Meetings/2018/17MSP-Committee-Cooperation-and-Assistance-Conclusions-en.pdf)

activities into broader national frameworks and budgets. The Committee welcomed the provision of information in this regard from the following **41 States Parties**: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, EL Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe

#### **IV. Preliminary observations**

The Committee intends to continue its work to fulfil its mandate in line with the identified programme of work moving towards the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties.

The Committee continues to believe that the IA is a vital component of Cooperation and Assistance and, in this regard, the Committee will continue to work with States Parties to take advantage of this platform and to disseminate information on their remaining challenges and needs for support.

The Committee continues to recognise that the IA is not an end in itself. In this regard, the Committee will continue to promote the establishment of National Mine Action Platforms to strengthen dialogue among relevant stakeholders at the national level.

Furthermore, the Committee encourages all States Parties to continue sharing detailed information on progress achieved in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention, including through their Article 7 Reports and other relevant channels. Particular emphasis is placed on the importance of reporting the challenges encountered and the specific needs for cooperation and assistance. Such transparency not only promotes mutual understanding but also enables tailored support that strengthens collective efforts. In this regard, the Committee also urges States Parties in a position to provide assistance to include information on the nature and extent of their support in their Article 7 submissions. Doing so not only helps raise awareness about available resources but also fosters opportunities for enhanced coordination and collaboration among stakeholders.

While affected States Parties are required to demonstrate and strengthen national ownership by participating in the IA approach and establishing effective National Mine Action Platforms, wherever possible, donor coordination is also important to ensure that the affected State Parties receive the support they need in order to address their remaining challenges. With this objective, the Committee will continue exploring areas in which donor coordination can be improved, including through the engagement with established structures such as the Mine Action Support Group (MASG).

Finally, the Committee will take into consideration the feedback received from the Pilot Study visit conducted by Nigeria to Türkiye under the framework of the Cooperation and Assistance Fund. This review will serve to assess the outcomes of the visit and, where appropriate, identify areas for improvement. In parallel, the Committee will intensify efforts to raise awareness about the opportunities available through the Cooperation and Assistance Fund, ensuring that States Parties can fully benefit from the support it offers.

Concerning the information submitted by the States Parties in their 2024 Article 7 Reports (Annex):

- The Committee welcomes the information submitted by **18 States Parties** – Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Jordan, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Zimbabwe – on the commitment of national resources to meet Convention obligations. Given the Committee’s understanding that most States Parties contribute financial or in-kind resources for the implementation of their commitments, the Committee would encourage affected States Parties to increase reporting on their efforts to implement Action 40 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
- The Committee would also welcome additional increased reporting on efforts to explore innovative sources of funding as requested by Action 40.
- The Committee welcomes information from **26 States Parties** – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Peru, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe – on their efforts to mobilize resources and disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance. The Committee encourages States to provide additional information on the challenges faced and requirements for assistance in their reports. The Committee further encourages States to take advantage of the individualised approach platform to further share their challenges and requirements for support. (Action 41 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan).
- The Committee welcomes information submitted by **5 States Parties** – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Cambodia – on their resource mobilization plans (Action 41 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan).
- The Committee welcomes Guinea-Bissau and South Sudan’s decision to take advantage of the Individualised Approach in 2025 and encourages other States to take advantage of the individualised approach platform to further share their challenges and requirements for support.
- The Committee welcomes the information submitted by **14 States Parties** – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Iraq, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe – on efforts made to strengthen national coordination with national and international stakeholders. The Committee views effective coordination at a national and international level as a critical element.
- The Committee would welcome State Parties reporting on efforts to establish national mine action platforms for partnership to enable regular sustained dialogue with stakeholders including national and international implementing partners and States in a position to provide assistance. (Action 42 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan)

- The Committee welcomes the information submitted by **14 States Parties** –Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Türkiye, the United Kingdom – on providing assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention. (Action 43 Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan).
- Of these **13 States Parties** – Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Türkiye and the United Kingdom - reported providing support for survey and clearance, 8 States Parties – Australia, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom provided support to Victim Assistance, 8 States Parties – Australia, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom - provided support for mine risk education, 2 States parties – Sweden, UK - reported supporting Stockpile destruction efforts.
- The Committee welcomed the information provided by 3 States Parties – Canada, New Zealand, and Norway – on considerations for gender and the diverse needs of people in affected communities in providing assistance. The Committee encourages States Parties to continue ensuring consideration for gender and diversity in their cooperation and assistance practices.
- The Committee welcomes the information provided by **2 State Party** – Belgium and Norway – on consideration for climate and the environment in providing assistance.
- The Committee noted that no information was reported by States Parties in a position to provide assistance on their activities to strengthen efforts to effectively coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties. (Action 44 Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan).
- The Committee also welcomes reporting by **17 States Parties** – Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ecuador, Iraq, Japan, Lithuania, Peru, Serbia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe – on cooperation, including international, regional and bilateral. (Action 45 Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan) The Committee noted that States Parties reported sharing scientific, methodological, and technological expertise to strengthen the Convention's implementation.
- The Committee welcomes information provided by **19 States Parties** – Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, El Salvador, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe – on their efforts to integrate Convention implementation activities into broader national frameworks. The Committee considers this a critical approach which could support the sustainable implementation of Convention obligations and has the potential to support the mobilization of national resources.

## **Annex– Information provided by States Parties in implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029**

**Action 40** Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet their Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible funding sources including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding such as front loading models.

Affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of survey and clearance:

- **Algeria** reported that victim assistance is entirely resourced by the national budget, and victim assistance activities continue to be funded by the national Government.
- **Angola** reported that the Angolan Government continues to be the largest donor to the Mine Action Programme, including funding for clearance of 153 CHAs measuring 15,831,561 square meters as part of the Okavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area Project (KAZA), with a contribution of US USD 60 million.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reported annual national financial contribution towards implementation, ranging from KM 5,945 million in 2018, to KM 7,566,000 in 2023.

Bosnia and Herzegovina reported on the availability of funds for rehabilitation and employment for persons with disabilities to improve professional rehabilitation and employment among persons with disabilities regardless of impairment cause.

- **Cambodia** provided information on its annual national financial contribution towards implementation, ranging from US USD 30 million from the Royal Government of Cambodia in 2023.

Cambodia reported contributed in 2024 a total of 130,000 USD. of which 100,000 USD was allocated to the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in victim assistance, and 130,000 USD is earmarked from the Clearing for Results Project Phase IV (CfR-IV) through the UNDP. These funds are dedicated for different activities, as follows: Quality of Life Survey (QLS), Capacity Strengthening, Disability Public Forum, Data Disaggregation, Discussion Meetings with Local Authorities, Case Study and Assessment, Emergency and Rapid Response, Technical Reference Group on Victim Assistance, National Victim Assistance Workshop, Field Monitoring, Data Mapping Service, Assessment on Victim Assistance Service, Knowledge Sharing on Victim Assistance and Consultative Meeting on VA Guideline.

- **Croatia** reported making an annual national financial contribution towards implementation. Croatia reported that 68.3% of funds are financed through the State budget, 31.5% of funds realised through European Union contributions, and 0.2% of funds contributed through the Swiss-Croatian Cooperation Programme.



- **Ecuador** reported making an financial contribution of US USD 9.45 million towards implementation for the period of 2022-2025 to covers personnel, and demining equipment costs.
- **El Salvador** reported that annual budgets are provided to INABVE and other relevant service providers such as the MOH and MOD to assist mine victims.
- **Ethiopia** reported that the needs and rights of mine and other EO victims are addressed through budgets allocated to broader frameworks, such as the followings:
  - a. mainstreaming: addressing survivors needs within existing disability, health, education, and social protection programs and their allocated budgets.
  - b. national plans: the national plan of action for persons with disabilities includes objectives and activities relevant to survivors, with implementing agencies expected to incorporate these into their budgets.
  - c. social protection: programmes like the productive safety net programme (PSNP) targets vulnerable populations, potentially including survivors and their families.
  - d. health sector: efforts to integrate mental health and rehabilitation services into the public health system can benefit survivors through existing health budgets.
  - e. education: inclusive education initiatives aim to accommodate the needs of all learners with disabilities, including those injured by mines or EO.
- **Jordan** reported that the Jordanian government provided a total of 230,000 JOD, in addition to support from Taiwan for a project for victim assistance and for survivors amounting to 65,140 JOD, and 300,000 JOD for victims of landmines and ERWs from the National Command of the Armed Forces.
- **Senegal** reported that since 2007, the government of Senegal annually provided a budget of 300 00 00 FCFA for the operations of CNAMS.
- **Serbia** reported that the Serbian State budget supports the on-going work of SMAC, including staff salaries and insurance, office running and material costs, maintenance of vehicles, and survey activities. Serbia further reported that the Serbian Government has allocated €221,000 for demining operations in 2025, which have been transferred for ITF Enhancing Human Security to identify matched funding allocations from donors.
- **Sri Lanka** reported a contribution from the Government of Sri Lanka of LKR 60.9 million, of which 65% was utilized by the Sri Lanka Army Humanitarian Demining Unit (SLA HDU) for demining operations, including vehicle fleet management.
- **Sudan** reported contributions from the Government of Sudan to the NMAC of US USD 1,425,000, covering staff salaries and operational costs. Sudan also reported that despite the challenges facing Sudan's mine action programme is the political commitment of the Government towards mine action in general and comprehensive peace and the support.

- **Tajikistan** reported contributions from the Government of Tajikistan of US USD 66,020 for mine action activities and US USD 500,000 allocated for technical and non-technical survey.
- **Thailand** reported annual contribution from the Royal Thai Government of more than approximately US USD 7,500,000 annually. Thailand further reported that in 2024, the Royal Thai Government allocated the total sum of THB 260,250,000 an estimated US USD 7,621,660.
- **Türkiye** reported a contribution from the Ministry of National Defence of more than 397,000,000 TL from the national budget for humanitarian mine action efforts in 2024, covering capacity development of military demining units and humanitarian mine actions. Türkiye also reported that for 2025, an estimated 500,000,000 TL has been allocated for humanitarian mine action efforts in the national budget.
- **Ukraine** reported that the Government Certified Mine Action Operator (CMAOs) conducts humanitarian demining operations with state budget. Ukraine also reported that for Demining of Agricultural Land is also funded by the state budget.

**Action 41** Develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance including through annual Article 7 reports, requests for extension under Article 5 and updated work plans where applicable, and by taking advantage of the Individualised Approach tool.

- **Angola** reported on challenges in implementation of risk education activities, including a lack of funding that resulted in limited awareness raising activities and the marking of mined areas. Angola also reported on challenges in survey and clearance, including the planting of anti-personnel mines in non-standards ways, the nature of high-density mined areas with low-metallic content mines, a lack of mine records, and adverse environmental conditions.

**Angola** reported facing constraints in financial resources that continued to affect victim assistance implementation.

Angola reported on its efforts to develop a resource mobilisation plan as one of six main axis in Angola's work plan (2018-2025), including dialogue with national and international stakeholders for continued funding for the sector.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reported on challenges in implementation, including incomplete minefield records, difficult terrain and safety risks, lack of financial resources, insufficient number of staff to ensure full operational capacity of the BHMIC, renewal of material-technical equipment and vehicles, training for newly employed staff, as well as continuous capacity building requirements for existing staff.

Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported that the reduction in mine action funding has affected victim assistance efforts, primarily projects conducted by NGOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina reported on its resource mobilisation strategy, included under Strategic Goal 2 of its new mine action strategy, and indicated that the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC) will create a plan for the mobilization of resources, which includes an evaluation of the influx of money, to promote the commitment of the country towards the program's sustainability, with the mobilisation of funds to be conducted continuously from national and international resources, to keep the existing donors and bring in new ones.

- **Cambodia** reported on challenges to survey and clearance activities, including the magnitude and nature of remaining contamination, the discovery of new minefields, geographical challenges, and challenges along the border between Cambodia and Thailand, where incomplete demarcation hinders clearance of minefields, the need to address multiple types of explosive ordnance, and the need to balance mine action with development, with farmers taking risks to access land before clearance due to the need for agricultural production, indicating a challenge in meeting immediate community needs.

Cambodia reported on achievements of various victim assistance projects and challenges faced, such as access to services.

Cambodia's reported on the use of all mechanisms to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including engagement with traditional and new donors, as well as the private sector.

- **Croatia** reported the challenge of surveying/demining in forests and forest land.
- **Ecuador** reported on challenges and requirements for assistance including:
  - a. complex terrain
  - b. dense vegetation
  - c. high altitudes
  - d. adverse weather
  - e. lack of Infrastructure
  - f. limited road access
  - g. requirement for air transport for personnel, equipment, supplies, and medical evacuation,
  - h. expensive of air transportation
  - i. undiscovered/unregistered areas
  - j. lack of precise geographical coordinates
  - k. natural disasters

Ecuador further highlighted challenges in performing quality control in areas cleared many years ago is challenging due to vegetation regrowth and natural changes, increasing the time and resources needed.

- **El Salvador** reported on challenges in victim assistance efforts such as lack of awareness on directory of services,
- **Ethiopia** also reported that access to healthcare services for mine and other EO victims, especially in rural and remote areas remains limited due to the following challenges:
  - a. geographic barriers: poor infrastructure, long distances to health facilities, and transportation difficulties, especially during rainy seasons, hinders access;
  - b. limited resources: rural areas often have fewer health facilities, limited medical supplies, equipment, and trained healthcare personnel, including specialists for blast injuries and amputations;
  - c. financial constraints: poverty and high out-of-pocket healthcare costs can prevent victims from seeking necessary treatment;
  - d. security issues: ongoing conflicts and the presence of explosive remnants of war can impede access for both victims and healthcare providers in affected regions;
  - e. accessibility for persons with disabilities: physical inaccessibility of facilities and lack of accessible information further restrict access for victims with disabilities.
- **Guinea-Bissau** reported on challenges and requirements for assistance, indicating that as of 31 December 2024 all international funding has ceased and mine action activities in Guinea-Bissau cannot continue without renewed funding.
- **Iraq** reported the challenges in implementation including unfavourable security conditions in certain areas, resource and financial gaps and infrastructure limitations. Iraq reported on challenges faced to the implementation of risk education, including shortage of financial support for IKMAA risk education teams to warn communities which reduced and limited the scope of efforts. Unfortunately, teams were unable to adequately reach villages and communities contaminated by explosive ordnance, and accidents continued to occur with victims reported to be all male, primarily shepherds, and herb collectors.

Iraq reported on its collaboration with international donors and organizations, bilateral cooperation initiatives, and funding appeals, as well as on its efforts to communicate challenges and assistance needs through various forums. These include Article 7 Reports, Article 5 Extension Requests, revised clearance plan outlining assistance requirements, and updated Work Plans to reflect shifts in operational priorities and address newly contaminated areas resulting from conflict with DAESH terrorist groups.

- **Mali** reported on challenges and requirements for assistance, including challenges in explosive ordnance disposal training and the need for equipment to better manage the evolving nature of improvised explosive devices.

- **Mauritania** reported on challenges and requirements for assistance, including logistical support, organisational and operational support, and capacity building for PNDHDs central and Nouadhibou offices.

Mauritania reported the need of funds and support to be able to undertake effective MRE campaigns, surveying, victim assistance, capacity strengthening and equipment acquisition, as well as opening a satellite office in Tires Zemmour.

- **Peru** reported challenges and requirements for assistance, including a) Climate change “El Niño” phenomenon of 2017, b) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian demining operations, c) the addition of “PV Gutierrez” objective, which was not considered in the previous request and d) reallocation of national budget resources that impacted the humanitarian demining process in Peru.
- **Serbia** reported on challenges and requirements for assistance, including the need for the recruitment, training and deployment of mixed survey teams for non-technical survey in Bujanovac municipality, and the need to secure funding for each subsequent technical survey and clearance project.
- **Sri Lanka** reported on challenges and requirements for assistance, including the discovery of previously unknown mine contamination, many of the recorded minefields in the national database turned out to be larger than expected, operators have noted that for every 2 square meters cleared an additional 1 square meter has been identified, the financial crisis and the COVID pandemic resulted in operational breaks and a significant increase in fuel prices, fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, and a reduction in international funding ( 9% reduction in 2024 compared to 2023, a reduction of funding to the Sri Lankan Army Humanitarian Demining Units resulted in fewer operational teams being deployed and limited purchases of new equipment, and that operators are struggling to retain staff in mine affected areas due to significant numbers migrating for financial reasons with uncertainty around continued employment.
- **Sudan** reported on challenges and requirements for assistance, including the outbreak of the April 15, 2023 war which significantly increased contamination levels in the capital, Khartoum, and other states affected by recent conflict, in addition to areas that were impacted prior to the war. Sudan also reported on other challenges, including limited financing directed to the mine action program compared to the magnitude of the problem and the significant needs of the sector and a large financing gap despite local and external financing, precarious security situation in some states and disadvantageous climatic conditions which substantially limit the delivery of services, and accessibility and the geographical remoteness of some mine/ERW affected areas.
- **Tajikistan** reported on several challenges to achieving its 2025-2026 targets and overall clearance by 2032, including difficult terrain and climate, the need to increase national

demining capacities, funding and the need to implement new methodologies for demining as well as addressing suspected mined areas located near the Tajik-Uzbek border.

- **Thailand** reported that its main challenge is gaining access to areas along the border between Thailand and Cambodia.
- **Türkiye** reported on various challenges, including the devastating earthquakes of magnitudes 7.8 and 7.6 that struck on February 6, 2023, prompting significant European Union funds to be allocated for mitigation projects. Additionally, Türkiye noted that international financial support for its humanitarian demining activities has ceased and that, as of the end of 2024, the Eastern Border Mine Clearance Project Phase-4 remains unfunded, with an estimated cost of €20 million. Türkiye further reported that if an international donor is secured, a national budget contribution will be requested in exchange for funding TURMAC within the framework of National Budget possibilities. Moreover, TURMAC prepared a project document in 2023 to enhance the capacity of military demining units and accelerate humanitarian demining efforts in line with Türkiye's commitments under the Ottawa Convention; however, in 2024, the European Union officially informed TURMAC that its proposal was not approved.
- **Ukraine** reported on challenges in implementation including amongst others, the scale of contamination, ongoing military conflict, and the deterioration of the security situation resulting in the prohibition of planned humanitarian demining operations.
- **Yemen** reported on challenges including, amongst others; conflict extending into a large number of Yemeni governorates and resulting in a major contamination in cities, villages, roads, public facilities, water sources, and adjacent grazing areas. Yemen reported that Information Management is limited by funding and resources, which impacts the sustainability and full optimization of the IMSMA system. Yemen reported challenges due to the decrease in the Mine Action funding to YEMAC and YMACC. Yemen further reported that due to the security situation the ongoing conflict and its movement restricts and limits access, with the location of new large suspected hazardous areas requiring Yemen to alter priorities.
- **Zimbabwe** reported on challenges in implementation including amongst others, the closure of APOPO, and a 50% capacity drop for HALO Trust after laying off 15 teams from the initial 30 teams as of March 2024. Zimbabwe reported that, with no new immediate funding opportunities, completion of its Article 5 deadline becomes extremely unattainable before 2030.

Zimbabwe reported that it is open to suggestions from the global community to help with the implementation of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan and will keep working on this strategy with both domestic and international partners, and that organisations will continue to work with communities to find solutions to lessen the number of cattle that stray into these areas even though clearance is moving along nicely to completely eliminate the risk.

Zimbabwe reported on its efforts to develop resource mobilisation plans, and that the Communication and Resource Mobilisation Strategic Plan 2019-2025 and the reviewed National Mine Action Completion Strategy 2018-2025 were launched during the National Dialogue on Mine Action, which was held in January, 2023.

**Action 42** Strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including by establishing an appropriate National Mine Action Platform, wherever possible. Indicators:

- **Angola** reported information on Angola's efforts to strengthen national level coordination, through the lobbying of government, national and international donors.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reported ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance, including the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Demining Commission and BHMIC promoting regular meetings with donors and key actors, with BHMIC ensuring the availability of accurate and updated mine action information, analysed and disseminated to donors and other interested parties, two meetings per year on risk education, and Ministries of education and Science for the integration of risk education in school curricula.

Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the mandate of the Victim Assistance "Coordination Body" which was responsible to oversee victim assistance implementation, ended in 2022, and that it will be established in 2025. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMIC) leads on implementation of the country's Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 includes victim assistance as well as the Sustainable Development Goals.

- **Cambodia** reported measurable progresses in different areas of victim assistance, including on adoption of a new national disability plan. Cambodia reported that the CMAA coordination efforts extend to collaborating with international bodies such as Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), the AP Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). Also, Cambodia reported that the DAC together with the MOSVY have established coordinating bodies and working groups focused on disabilities at sub-national level.
- **Croatia** reported that the Civil Protection Directorate at the Ministry of Interior is the contact point for victim assistance, and that this role will be shifted to the Coordination Body, to be established, which will include representatives of relevant ministries and other stakeholders.
- **Iraq** reported the launch of a national forum with the goal of enhancing collaboration among all stakeholders by providing a central mechanism for information sharing and joint planning. Iraq also reported that the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) opened an additional Mine Action Center in the Governorate of Halabja.

Iraq also reported on efforts made to strengthen partnerships and collaboration with its international partners, through bilateral engagements, while, stating that no resource mobilisation plan has been developed.

- **Serbia** reported incorporating Convention implementation activities into its national development plans, strategies, and budgets, emphasizing the Government of Serbia's central role in mine action through the Serbian Mine Action Centre, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs, as well as Civil Protection and Police, among others. Additionally, Serbia noted its cooperation with Bujanovac local authorities and other regional stakeholders.
- **Sri Lanka** reported on its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including the central role of the National Mine Action Center in coordinate with the Government of Sri Lanka, international donor, operators, and other partners. Sri Lanka also reported that NMAC organises coordination meetings, workshops, and technical working meetings.
- **Sudan** reported on its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including between the National Mine Action Centre, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and partners, as well as cooperation with Government ministries on Health, Social Welfare and Education.
- **Tajikistan** reported on the review, planning, and approval of the National Mine Action Centre's annual work plans involving members of the CIIHL, representatives from various ministries and government agencies, the diplomatic corps and international organisations operating in Tajikistan, with the work plan approved by the CIIHL and signed by the First Deputy Prime Minister. Tajikistan also reported that monthly technical meetings are conducted involving, demining organisations, the leadership of engineering units from the Ministry of Defence, Border Troops of the State Committee for National Security, the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, and the National Guard, with the aim to ensure ongoing operational alignment and information sharing.
- **Thailand** reported on the role of the National Mine Action Committee and TMAC in collaborating with national agencies and directing field operations in coordination with Provincial and local authorities. Thailand also reported on its efforts to coordinate mine action activities with non-government organisations that operate in Thailand under the TMAC.
- **Türkiye** reported on its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including TURMAC's coordination and cooperation with other ministries, institutions and organizations, especially the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the prioritization, planning and implementation stages of demining activities.
- **Ukraine** reported on its efforts to strengthen national level coordination, including the through the following institutions and entities; NMAA, Main Department of Mine Action, Civil Protection and Environmental Safety of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, which serves as



the SNMAA, Certified Mine Action Operators (CMAOs), MAC, HDC, Regional State Administrations (RCMAs), and Local Self-Government Authorities (LSGAs).

- **Yemen** reported on the formation of technical working groups to review and update national mine action standards (NMA), YBLS, and coordination and decision-making. Yemen further reported that periodic meetings prepared in advance for all implementing partners, such as the Programme Manager's and Operations Manager's meetings hosted by YMACC, which serve a similar coordination function.
- **Zimbabwe** reported hosting quarterly stakeholder meetings to enhance national coordination on implementation progress, challenges, and support needs. It collaborates with international organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders to mobilize resources and expertise. Efforts include working with local authorities and government ministries such as Health, Education, and Social Welfare, engaging national bodies like the Zimbabwe Mine Office, and partnering with international organizations such as the UNDP, ICRC, and various NGOs to strengthen mine action initiatives.

**Action 43** States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and support implementation of evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans which are built on sound analysis of the needs and priorities of affected communities, taking into account gender, age, disability, and other considerations including climate and the environment. Provide support to victim assistance through ear-marked funding in the mine action budget and/or through integrating victim assistance into broader development and humanitarian efforts by ensuring that this broader funding is relevant to the needs and interests of victims, including mine survivors and persons with disabilities.

- **Australia** reported contributed in 2024 a total of 8,362,163.4 AUD of financial assistance in mine action activities in Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Nauru and other places. Australia reported that these contributions supported clearance, risk education, victim assistance, non-technical survey, capacity building, coordination support, advocacy, support for APMBC and CCM ISU's sponsorship programmes. This support was provided through UNDP, Association FSD France, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific – East Micronesia Cable Project, and GICHD.
- **Belgium** reported contributed in 2024 a total of 4,688,672 EUR to humanitarian mine action activities in Angola, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Iraq, Syria, Ukraine. This included support for survey, clearance, risk education, and victim assistance, land release, use of mine detection rats, capacity strengthening, soil analysis and sustainable land use. This support was provided through APOPO, HAMAP, UNDP, UNMAS, WFP/FAO.
- **Canada** reported contributed in 2024 a total of 57,743,149.06 USD in funding and/or in-kind contributions for mine action activities in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Iraq, Lao PDR, Mali, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Syria, Togo and Ukraine. Canada reported that this included support for clearance, non-technical survey, capacity strengthening, training

female deminers, EORE, advocacy, community liaison, national implementation support and institutional support. It is reported that this support was provided through HALO Trust, GICHD, MAG, Ukrainian Deminers Association (UDA), Tetra Tech, State Emergency Service of Ukraine SESU/Canadian Commercial Corporation CCC, UNMAS, NPA, UNDP, ICBL-CMC, Mine Action Review, Les Casques Blancs and Humanity and Inclusion.

Canada also reported supporting three gender mainstreaming: one in Iraq through the Norwegian People's Aid activities on supporting stabilization in the town of Anbar, and others in Ukraine through HALO Trust on Gender-Inclusive Demining for Sustainable Futures in Ukraine, and through MAG on Building Gender-Sensitive, Sustainable National Humanitarian Mine Action Capacity in Ukraine

- **Czech Republic** reported contributed in 2024 to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the International Trust Fund (ITF) a total of 300,000 CZK. The Czech Republic mentions not differentiating among ERWs (mines, cluster munition, EOD) in terms of assistance.
- **Estonia** reported contributing yearly to the UN VTF for Assistance in Mine Clearance, including financial support to UNMAS (10,000 USD in 2024) and by clearing ERWs. Over the period 2011-2024, Estonia reported having contributed a total amounting to 220,000 USD. Also, Estonia reported joining the demining coalition under the Ukraine Defence Contact Group.
- **France** reported contributing a total of 2,238,000 EUR to mine action activities in 2024 across Benin, Cambodia, Cameroon, Lebanon, and Ukraine. This funding supported a range of initiatives, including mine clearance, securing ammunition depots, reducing the proliferation of small and light weapons through specialized training, training personnel from affected countries, preparing personnel for peace operations, clearing explosive remnants of war (ERWs), and other related activities. France reported that this support was provided through the Centre de Perfectionnement aux actions post-confliktuelles de Déminage et de Dépollution (CPADD) of Bénin (608,000 EUR), the Ecole Régionale de Déminage Humanitaire au Liban (ERDHL) of Lebanon (220,000 EUR), the National Center for Peacekeeping and ERW Clearance of Cambodia (210,000 EUR, NMPEC), the Sûreté Nationale (700,000 EUR) of Cameroon and the Service des situations d'urgence (SESU of Ukraine, 500,000 EUR), and through agencies of the United Nations up to 9,430,000 EUR).
- **Germany** reported contributed in 2024 a total of 90,398,448.33 EUR to mine action activities in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Türkiye, Ukraine and Zimbabwe. Germany also reported contributing to multilateral programming. Germany reported that it does not distinguish between the distinct categories of explosive hazards (APMs, Cluster munition, and other ERW). This contribution supports explosive ordnance clearance, survey, EORE, support to national capacity, information management, Victim Assistance, non-technical survey, mine clearance, advocacy, capacity building, support to national capacity, prosthetics manufacturing, agricultural demining in Ukraine and international standard setting. This support is provided through the Anti-

Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit, Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas, Danish Refugee Council, GICHD, GIZ, Global Clearance Solutions, HALO Trust, Humanity and Inclusion, ICRC and Small Arms Survey, International Campaign to Ban Landmines/Cluster Munition Coalition, KfW/UNDP, Mine Detection Dog Center, Mines Advisory Group, NIBULON Agricultural Limited Liability Company, Norwegian People's Aid, UNMAS, WFP.

- **Japan** reported contributed in 2024 a total of 72,137,012 USD to activities in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Israel, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria (and other several States), Palau, Palestine, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Ukraine, and Yemen. Japan reported funding these activities through the following organizations: Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas, CMAC, Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH), the HALO Trust, Handicap International Federation, ICRC, Japan Association for Aid and Relief, JMAS, Lao National Regulatory Authority, MAG, National Mine Action Centre in Senegal (U.K), NPA, Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, Skavita Humanitarian Assistance and Relief Project (SHARP), State Emergency Service of Ukraine, Terra Renaissance, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMAS and UNOPS.

Japan reported on considering gender mainstreaming of utmost importance, based on the “Development Cooperation Charter” and the “Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.” Moreover, and under JICA’s Global Agenda for Peacebuilding of October 2024, it is important to ensure substantive participation of women in any of the responses and take necessary measures to increase inclusion of women, based on the concept of Women, Peace and Security (WPS). Japan also played the role of gender focal point of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance in 2024.

- **The Netherlands** reported contributing a total of 26,214,622 to Humanitarian Mine Action in 2024. The Netherlands reported allocating substantial amounts of funds to mine action programmes for survey, clearance, risk education, victim assistance and local capacity building through its “Mine Action and Cluster Munitions II” multi-annual programme (MACM II, 2020-2024). It reported contributing a total of 62,300,000 Euros to non-governmental partners; MAG, Danish Demining Group, HALO Trust, Humanity & Inclusion and the GICHD, for activities in sixteen different countries: Afghanistan, Colombia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Nigeria, Palestinian Territories, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

In addition, the Netherlands reported contribution to UNOPS Ukraine Support to SSTs of 14,000,000 Euros, and 40,000 Euros to the ISU of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, in addition to 10,000 to the Sponsorship Fund.

- **New Zealand** reported contributing a total of NZUSD 53,700,765 in various activities, following the break down hereafter:

- a. NZUSD 1.5 million (840,000 USD) through a non-earmarked core contribution to the UNMAS Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) to support its coordination and implementation of efforts to mitigate the risks posed by explosive hazards through demining, risk education and advocacy.
  - b. NZUSD 1 million for a two and a half year (2022-2024) technical assistance to the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre to support regional capacity and standards implementation. NZUSD 147,505 supported in 2024 by providing HMA knowledge for ARMAC to participate substantively in the training and professional events.
  - c. NZUSD 29.1 million for a 10-year package (2017-2026) in Lao PDR to support clearance of UXO and cluster munitions from rural land. The package was for UNDP Lao Trust Fund to clear UXO in Xieng Khouang Province and New Zealand technical assistance to support UXO Lao's national clearance operator through training, monitoring and quality assurance. Funding delivered in 2024 was NZUSD 278,260
  - d. NZUSD 13.5 million (2024-2029) in Myanmar to support explosive ordnance risk education, VA and land survey. New Zealand is partnering with the UNOCHA administered Myanmar Humanitarian Fund. Funding for 2024 was NZUSD 3.3 million.
  - e. NZUSD 2.5 million in Cambodia to finalize 56 km2 of mine-affected land across three provinces. Funding also contributing to strategic and technical advisory support for the Cambodia Mine Action Authority.
  - f. NZUSD 1.5 in Colombia to HALO Trust for demining operations. The aim is to increase the economic and social resilience of communities by reducing the impact of antipersonnel landmines and other ERW.
  - g. NZUSD 830,000 in Iraq towards UNMAS' programme for 2025.
  - h. 449,767 USD was paid in 2023 for use in 2024 towards UNMAS' activities for Capacity Enhancement of the Palestinian National Authority to Deliver EORE in the West Bank.
  - i. NZUSD 45,000 for the ICBL-CMC to support their advocacy efforts leading to the 5RC.
- **Norway** reported contributed in 2024 a total of 600 million NOK to mine action activities in Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Myanmar, Palestine, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. Norway further reports on regional support to Europe, South and Central Asia, and Western Africa. This contribution supports clearance and risk education, victim assistance and advocacy. This support is provided through the HALO Trust, Humanity and Inclusion, Norwegian People's Aid, Mines Advisory Group, Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas, The Cooperative Orthotic and Prosthetic Enterprise, WFP/FAO, UNDP MA AoR, Article 36,

International Campaign to Ban Landmines, Support to ICRC's Disability and Mine Action Appeal.

Norway reported that some factors are considered fundamental for sustainable development and should always be considered in Norway's development support: Human rights; women's rights and gender equality; climate and environment and anti-corruption. These are known as the four "cross-cutting issues." The gender perspective is to be integrated into all our humanitarian efforts, and special priority shall be given to women's rights and participation.

- **Sweden** reported contributing in 2024 a total of 41,791,299 SEK – through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) – to mine action in its broad sense (including awareness, demining, victim assistance, advocacy, stockpile destruction). Activities were supported in Ukraine (a total of 13,235,408 SEK), Iraq (10,000,000 SEK), Colombia (1,724,433 SEK) and Myanmar (758,800 SEK), as well as other global activities (16,072,658 SEK). These activities were funded through the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), the Partnership Fund for A Resilient Ukraine (PFRU), UNMAS, UN Multi Partner Trust Fund (MDPF) for Post Conflict Colombia, Partner Organisation, GICHD, Geneva Call, ICRC, UNOPS and UNICEF.
- **Türkiye** reported sending 8 military demining teams and 4 EOD teams to Azerbaijan in December 2020 to support the mine clearance activities carried out by Azerbaijan. Since the beginning of 2024, 2 military demining teams have been conducting mine clearance in Azerbaijan.
- **The United Kingdom** reported contributing in 2024 a total of £23,385,514.88 to mine action programmes in financial and in-kind/material means in Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lanka, Laos, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sri Sudan, Tajikistan Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe, in matters related to stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance and advocacy. The support is provided through Afghanistan and Pakistan Directorate, APOPO, GMAP3, Mines Advisory Group, State Emergency Services of Ukraine, UK Military, UNDP, UNMAS. The United Kingdom also reported that the mine action programmes cover clearance of cluster munitions, landmines and other ERW, alongside risk education and other activities. The projects take place through funds from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office under its Global Mine Action Programme (GMAP), the UK Government's International Security Fund (ISF), and the Africa Peace support Operations Programme (APSO).

**Action 44** States Parties in a position to provide assistance will strengthen efforts to effectively coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties, including in areas of stockpile destruction, mine clearance, risk education and reduction, and victim assistance. As part of this effort, States Parties will explore the feasibility of establishing a voluntary trust fund to support affected States Parties struggling to secure international assistance for their legal and time-bound commitments under Article 5 of the Convention, with a view to reporting

on the progress made to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties and to taking a decision thereon by no later than the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties.

- No States Parties in a position to provide assistance reported on their efforts to strengthen efforts to effectively coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties

**Action 45** Explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation including between affected States Parties or triangular cooperation for the voluntary sharing of national experiences and good practices. This may include mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, sharing experience of integrating considerations for gender, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, climate, the environment, scientific, methodological, and technological expertise into programming to strengthen the Convention's implementation. Indicators

- **Algeria** reported organizing in 2023 trainings for various countries (Mali, Niger, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Mauritania, State of Palestine, Tunisia and Libya). In addition, Algerian experts are participating in regional meetings and exercises aimed at sharing experiences in the field of mine clearance.

Angola reported a visit to Zimbabwe from a senior delegation of ANAM, where experiences with the ZIMAC were exchanged resulting in best practices and commitment for future activities. Also, Angola reported receiving contributions from international partners, mainly the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway and Japan.

- **Australia** reported that the Department of Defence delivered extensive mine action training and support to international partners across the Asia-Pacific. Activities included training military and police personnel from countries such as Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Nauru, and Malaysia in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), minefield identification, and explosive hazard awareness. Australia also led multinational operations to remove and safely dispose of explosive remnants of war (ERW), contributed to United Nations mine action initiatives, and supported the development of mine action standards and capabilities in partner nations. These efforts involved collaboration with multiple countries and organizations to enhance regional safety and peacekeeping effectiveness
- **Belgium** supports the UNMAS Threat Mitigation Advisory Team EOD and C-IED through the NATO DCB. Also, regular courses in French and English were organized to train team leaders of other countries. A visit, part of a future EOD project, took place in Dushanbe in September 2024, in cooperation with OSCE, REHTC and USARCENT. Also, in December 2024, the embassy in Bogota co-organized together with Canada, the Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas and Gran Tierra Energy, and event to draw public attention to the work of victims in the fight against antipersonnel landmines.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reported efforts to strengthen international, regional, and bilateral cooperation, particularly in clearance operations, information management, and mine risk education. Under the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF), a water management project is planned for the Sava and Drina River basin, with demining the right bank of the Sava River identified as a prerequisite for any river-related activities. Additionally, Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the first workshop organized with the Azerbaijan State Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) under the European Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument, bringing together mine action experts from EU Member States and ANAMA as part of broader EU support for humanitarian demining in Azerbaijan.
- **Cambodia** reported on efforts to explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation, including active participation in international forums related to mine action, Cambodia being elected President and Host of the Fifth Review Conference, held in November 2024, providing presentations and briefings on Cambodia's mine action program, including sharing lessons learned in information management, planning, and prioritization, to various countries and entities, such as Ukraine, Mine Action Review, NEC Laboratories Europe (Germany), NRA Lao PDR, UNMAS, a Japanese delegation, a Ghanaian delegation, Azerbaijan, India, Australia, the U.S., China, and Korea. The request also contained information on the specific nature of bilateral cooperation between Cambodia and Thailand, guided by the Cambodia-Thailand General Border Committee (GBC) and the Joint Boundary Commission (JBC).
- **Croatia** reported on its efforts to enhance bilateral, regional, and international cooperation, including hosting the 20th International Symposium on Mine Action in April 2024, participating in the Security Cooperation Forum of the OSCE in May 2024, and attending the Committee on Migration, Refugees, and Displaced Persons meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Paris. Additionally, Croatia highlighted its support for humanitarian mine action efforts in the Republic of Azerbaijan and Ukraine.
- **Ecuador** reported on binational cooperation with Peru, joint risk education campaigns, and training, with a Binational Manual of Humanitarian Demining Procedures in place and information exchange on mine locations conducted as a confidence-building measure.
- **Iraq** reported that a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation in Mine Action was signed between both DMA and IKMAA to support the activities of the clearance, and risk education in Iraq. Iraq also reported on its efforts to offer assistance to neighbouring countries and regions facing similar challenges. Iraqi demining experts have participated in regional workshops and shared expertise in handling IEDs and legacy mines from past conflicts.
- **Japan** reported contributing to in July 2024 to the "Comprehensive Package for Assistance for Humanitarian Action" and the "Japan-Cambodia Landmine Initiative". Japan also promoted Triangular Cooperation with Cambodia and capacity building assistance to third countries (i.e. Ukraine, Colombia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Zambia).

- **Lithuania** reported that its Ministry of Defence launched the international Demining Capability Coalition for Ukraine in July 2023 to address immediate mine clearance needs for the Ukrainian Armed Forces and Ministry of Defence while fostering long-term demining capabilities. Lithuania proposed Iceland as a co-leader due to its prior training of Ukrainian soldiers through the Nordic-Lithuanian Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training Initiative. Currently, 23 countries participate in the Coalition. Additionally, representatives of the Lithuanian Armed Forces EOD unit participated in the Northern Challenge 2024 international IEDD drills in Iceland, and throughout 2024, the Lithuanian Land Force training center conducted EO clearance courses for Ukrainian military personnel.
- **Peru** reported on its international cooperation efforts within the Peru-Ecuador Binational Humanitarian Demining Cooperation, which include joint training courses, aeromedical evacuation protocols, and binational mine risk education campaigns. Both countries also exchange information on mined areas and collaborate on personnel training to develop new humanitarian demining techniques and implement advanced detection technology. Additionally, Peru coordinates nationally with States Parties that support its mine action initiatives.
- **Serbia** reported its attendance at regional and international fora, establishment of Innovation and Educational Park for EOD trainings, and donor agreements for information management.

Serbia reported not being able to provide financial assistance but is able to share experience and lessons learned from current and completed operations related to clearance and surveying. The SMAC signed an MoU with the UK based DRAKON Group concerning EOD training.

- **Tajikistan** also reported that several bilateral initiatives were undertaken during the reporting period between Tajikistan and Croatia, and the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA). Tajikistan further reported its efforts to strengthen cooperation, including South-South cooperation, and that TNMAC in collaboration with OSCE conducted several regional trainings on explosive ordnance disposal at Level 1,2, and 3, with participants from Ukraine, Mongolia and Tajikistan.
- **Thailand** reported on cooperation including international cooperation with the United States, including training on the use of new equipment provided by the United States. Thailand also reported international cooperation with Japan as part of the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), to support Thailand's mine operations through the Thai Civilian Deminer Association (TDA).

Thailand reported several bilateral initiatives with Cambodia during the reporting period, including dialogues among relevant authorities on Thailand's proposed joint projects and consultations between the two Prime Ministers during Cambodia's official visit to Thailand. During the meeting, both leaders agreed to advance border development by accelerating humanitarian demining efforts to enhance safety and facilitate regional growth. Additionally,



Thailand highlighted a signing ceremony and the exchange of Memorandums of Understanding, which included commitments to humanitarian mine clearance operations in pilot areas to ensure secure border regions for both nations.

Thailand reported its efforts to strengthen cooperation under the regional framework of ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC), including support for resource mobilisation, strengthening gender equality and empowerment, and strengthening institutional and staff capacities in the region through their ongoing projects. Thailand further reported on its efforts to engage regionally, including through attendance of the 14th ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action meeting in Vang Vieng, Lao PDR.

- **Türkiye** reported on its efforts to explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation including the EBMCP implemented by UNDP and funded jointly by the EU and Turkish Government, with TURMAC capacity development and continuity efforts are implemented in partnership with the UNDP and GICHD as well as other national partners during Phase-I, Phase-II, and Phase-III of the project. Türkiye also reported several bilateral initiatives, including sending 8 military demining teams and 4 EOD teams to Azerbaijan in December 2020 to support the mine clearance activities. Türkiye reported on its efforts to engage regionally, including trainings delivered to the Azerbaijan and Libyan armed forces. Türkiye further reported international engagement with representatives of the newly established Nigerian Mine Action Centre visiting TURMAC between 2-8 November 2024.
- **Yemen** reported on its efforts to explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation including, continued dialogue with mine action stakeholders and GICHD to assist in developing technical and strategic frameworks, and collaboration continues with King Salman Center for humanitarian aid and relief via project MASAM to support mine clearance activities.
- **Ukraine** reported on its efforts to explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation including, that being aware of the scale of the threats and the scope of demining tasks, the SESU is consistently and purposefully collaborating with international partners to increase the capacity of pyrotechnic units and to use innovative methods to speed up demining activities. The Committee would welcome updated information from Ukraine on its efforts in this regard.

**Action 1** Demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, health and mental health, gender equality, inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, Human Rights, climate change adaptation, environmental protection and improvement and/or disaster risk reduction, as appropriate.

- **Afghanistan** reported that the Ministry of Martyrs and Disability Affairs (MOMDA) is responsible for victim assistance implementation and that the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) coordinate victim assistance activities. Afghanistan reported on the

implementation of the National Disability Inclusion Strategy and efforts made in other areas to meet psychological, socio-economic and rehabilitation needs of victims.

- **Albania** reported that the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MOHSP) is responsible for the implementation of victim assistance, and its integration into broader frameworks.
- **Algeria** reported that the Inter-ministerial Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, which is composed of representatives from all relevant ministries, is the entity responsible for overseeing the integration of Victim Assistance into broader national policies, plans, and legal frameworks. The Committee recalls that Algeria had reported that the Ministry of Mojahedin and Rights Holders (MOMRH) is responsible for the implementation of victim assistance and works with other ministries and national agencies to integrate the needs of mine victims into broader frameworks.
- **Angola** reported supporting national development, infrastructure/national parks, Agriculture and Forestry; Education; Health; Energy and Water; Public Works; Geology and Mining; Transport and Tourism. Angola also reported that the Government of Angola has determined that technical survey and clearance should always be conducted before public and private investment projects, such as roads.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reported on the integration of Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets, including through integration with sustainable development goals, contributing to the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership.

Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MOHRR) the national focal point for coordinating victim assistance efforts.

- **Cambodia** reported including the integration of mine action in Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (2024-2028), and the Pentagonal Strategy-Phase 1. The request also contains information on Cambodia's efforts to establish Mine Action as Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goal (CSDG 18): "End the negative impact of Landmines/ERW and promote victim assistance."

Cambodia reported measurable progresses in different areas of victim assistance, including on adoption of a new national disability plan. Cambodia reported that the CMAA coordination efforts extend to collaborating with international bodies such as Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), the AP Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). Also, Cambodia reported that the DAC together with the MOSVY have established coordinating bodies and working groups focused on disabilities at sub-national level.

- **Croatia** reported on its efforts to integrate Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets, including well established priorities and

sustainable development covering three major components; economic growth, environmental stewardship and social inclusion.

- **El Salvador** reported that the Institute for Administration of Veterans and Ex-Combatants Benefits (INABVE in Spanish) is the government entity responsible for assistance of armed conflicts including mine victims. In 2024, El Salvador reported that inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination is conducted by the National Council for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (CONAIPD in Spanish).
- **Iraq** reported on its efforts to integrate Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets, including Iraq's National Development Plan (2024–2028), that emphasises sustainable development, economic diversification, and social inclusion. The plan prioritises investment in human capital, including education, health, and support for vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities. It also addresses climate change adaptation and environmental sustainability, aligning with Iraq's Vision 2030.

Iraq reported that the Authority for the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs, which oversees the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), is the government entity that ensures the integration of victim assistance into broader programmes and legal frameworks. Iraq reported that all ministries integrate the needs of mine victims in their policies and frameworks and that 12 ministries along with other agencies, including Kurdistan government, Human Rights Commission and a representative of the Council of Ministers are members of the Authority for the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs.

- **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 assistance provided to mine victims.
- **Nicaragua** reported that the National Council for the Promotion and Enforcement of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the National Council) has been the entity responsible for the implementation of the Law 763 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Under the leadership of the Minister of the Ministry of Health, the Council includes 17 public institutions, federation of associations of persons with disabilities and a representative of parents of children with disabilities.
- **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 integration into broader frameworks. Peru reported that the Law 29973 on the rights of persons with disabilities requires the Ministry of Health to ensure integration of persons with disabilities into health insurance that guarantees the provision of equal healthcare and rehabilitation services.

- **Senegal** reported that the National Commission and National Mine Action Centre of Senegal (CNAMS) leads on implementation of the victim assistance plan and works in collaboration with all stakeholders. Senegal reported that other agencies and ministries, such as the Ministry of Social Action plays key roles in meeting the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors.
- **Sri Lanka** reported on its efforts to demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets, as appropriate, including the maintenance of strong national ownership as a strategic objective in its Mine Action Strategy, to ensure that its structures are well equipped and resourced, including coordination with including the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security, and Community Empowerment.
- **Thailand** reported on its efforts to demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets. Thailand reported on the role of the Thailand Mine Action Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, which was established to provide policy guidance and monitor implementation of the Convention, and the Thailand Mine Action Centre established under the Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters which is the leading agency for implementation of humanitarian mine action in the country. Thailand also reported on the integration of mine action into Government budgets, including the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Ministry of Public Health.
- **Türkiye** reported on its efforts to demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets, as appropriate, including that the EBMCP is aligned with National Developments Plan; 'Democratic Good Governance: Based on Justice' of the 12th National Development Plan (NDP), and that the Turkish Mine Action Centre works in coordination with the Ministry of Interior, General Command of Gendarmerie, and Turkish Land Forces Command, as well as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services, and Ministry of Labor and Social Security.
- **Ukraine** reported on its efforts to demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets, as appropriate, including that in accordance with the Civil Protection Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On Mine Action in Ukraine" and other regulatory acts, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine performs the functions of clearing (demining, humanitarian demining) the entire territory of Ukraine from explosive hazards and their disposal, and that as part of the approved work plan by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on June 28, 2024, by Resolution No. 616-r, to coordinate the actions of mine action stakeholders involved in the processes of humanitarian demining.

- **Yemen** reported on its efforts to demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets, as appropriate, including an improvement of clearance and risk education operations directly linked to humanitarian needs assessments. Yemen consulted with humanitarian organizations and various United Nations (UN) agencies on clearance requests through technical working groups. Yemen also reported an improvement regarding consultation with the protection cluster and humanitarian actors, in emergency clearance planning for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) return areas.
- **Zimbabwe** reported on its efforts to demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets, as appropriate, and that it is awaiting feedback on submissions to include mine action in the national development goals. Zimbabwe also reported that, in principle, the mine action programme falls under the category of emancipating remote communities and ensuring improved livelihoods. The Committee welcomes the information provided by Zimbabwe and would welcome updated information on the timeline and approval process for the national development plan.