

# Article 5 Implementation



# Committee on Article 5 Implementation – Purpose

- Intensify efforts, particularly those outlined in the Oslo Action Plan, to ensure implementation of Article 5 as soon as possible
- Provide feedback to States Parties on information submitted on implementation
- Ensure “a cooperative engagement of Article 5 implementing States Parties continues after requests have been granted.”



# Committee on Article 5 Implementation – Mandate

- Review relevant information submitted by States Parties on implementation of Article 5 and Oslo Action Plan
- Seek clarity when required and provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties on the fulfilment of their obligations to report on Article 5 implementation
- Prepare and submit an analysis of each request for an Article 5 extended deadline / engage relevant States Parties, after any extension requests have been granted
- Consider matters related to gender and diverse needs
- Present preliminary observations, conclusions and recommendations



# OAP– Survey and Clearance

## Action 18 – 27

- identify the precise perimeter of mined areas and establish baselines of contamination by 19MSP
- develop evidence-based and costed national work plans by 18MSP
- adjusted milestones in Article 7 reports by 30 April each year
- States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature will apply all provisions of Convention
- report in a manner consistent with IMAS
- States requesting extension will include: costed and multi-year work plans for the extension period and are developed through an inclusive process/ detailed, costed and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction
- national strategies and work plans make provisions for a sustainable national capacity
- improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance



# OAP– Survey and Clearance

		2020
18	percentage of States that have established evidence-based contamination baseline	79%
19	percentage of States that report having done so through inclusive consultations	21%
20	percentage of States presenting work plans for the implementation of Article 5	76%
20	percentage of States that have reported annual updates and adjusted milestones to their work plans in their A7	73%
21	number of States that have fulfilled their obligations under Article 5	1
21	number of States that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature	7
22	percentage of States reporting on the remaining challenge and progress made in accordance with IMAS	73%
22	percentage of States providing survey and clearance data disaggregates by type of contamination	55%
23	percentage of extension requests that include detailed, costed and multi-year work plans for the extension period	75%
23	percentage of extension requests that are submitted in accordance with the process established by the States Parties	25%
24	percentage of extension requests that include appropriate plans for risk education and reduction activities	50%
25	percentage of States that have completed their Article 5 obligations and that submit declarations of completion	100%
25	percentage of States that include provisions for addressing previously unknown mined areas	55%
26	percentage of States that report having put in place sustainable national capacities	18%
26	percentage of States that discover unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, and apply 12MSP decisions	3%
27	number of States Parties that report promoting research, application and sharing of innovative technological means	24



# OAP– Survey and Clearance

		2020	
18	1	79%	Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
	2	21%	Afghanistan, Cambodia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Serbia, Somalia, Zimbabwe.
19	1	76%	Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
	1	73%	Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
20	2	1	Chile.
	1	7	Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Ukraine, Yemen.
22	1	73%	Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
	2	55%	Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
23	1	75%	6 of 8 State Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, Senegal and South Sudan.
	2	25%	2 of 8 State Parties – Colombia, South Sudan.
24	1	50%	4 of 8 State Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ukraine.
	1	100%	1 State Party - Chile
26	1	55%	Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
	2	18%	Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Peru, Turkey, United Kingdom.
	3	3%	Mauritania.
27	1	24	Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.



# OAP – Mine Risk Education and Reduction

## Action 28 - 32

- Integration into wider efforts, as well as with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities
- Context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes - developed on the basis of a needs assessment; tailored to the threat encountered; sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account
- Prioritize people most at risk - casualty and contamination data, an understanding of the affected population's behaviour, risk pattern and coping mechanisms, and, wherever possible, anticipated population movements
- Build national capacity
- Report in Article 7 reports - including the methodologies used, the challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age



# OAP – Mine Risk Education and Reduction

	2020
28	the percentage of States that report having included mine risk education and reduction programmes in their humanitarian response and protection plans and/or development plans, as well as in their mine action plans, where relevant
29	the percentage of affected States Parties that report having mine risk education and reduction programmes for all affected populations in place
30	the percentage of States Parties that report carrying out mine risk education and reduction activities that collect, analyse and report data disaggregated by gender, age, disability and other diverse needs
31	the number of States Parties that report having established an evidence-based priority-setting mechanism for mine risk education and reduction programmes
32	the number of States Parties that provide risk education and reduction programmes to affected communities in the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered
	the number of States Parties reporting on their mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes and results





# OAP – Mine Risk Education and Reduction

		2020	
28	1	64%	Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Mauritania, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
29	1	39%	Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Zimbabwe.
	2	36%	Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Zimbabwe.
30	1	11	Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Thailand, Zimbabwe.
31	1	8	Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Zimbabwe.
32	1	25	Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

