Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

STANDING COMMITTEE ON MINE CLEARANCE, MINE RISK EDUCATION AND MINE ACTION TECHNOLOGIES

Progress in implementing Article 5: An overview of the mine-affected States Parties' problems, plans, progress, and priorities for assistance

Background information compiled by the Implementation Support Unit of the GICHD to assist the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies

21 June 2004[1]

[1] Based on information provided by the States Parties as of 18 June 2004.

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Introduction

The Fifth Meeting of the States Parties "called upon States parties requiring assistance for mine clearance…to ensure that prior to the First Review Conference plans are in place consistent with the Convention's deadlines, to take concrete steps to implement these plans, and to use the opportunity presented by the Intersessional Work Programme to present their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance."

Undertaking the actions necessary to implement Article 5 is and will be a significant challenge for many States Parties. A total of 50 States Parties either have reported mined areas or have not yet done so but are assumed to be mine affected. By the 2004 Review Conference, it will be important to know both the extent to which advances have been made in implementing Article 5 and the challenges that will remain in the period leading to the expiry of the Convention's deadlines for mine clearance in 2009. The Co-Chairs, therefore, have encouraged mine affected States Parties to use or continue to use every available means to communicate matters related to the "**4P approach**", that is:

- **Problems** related to mined areas and the humanitarian impact of these areas;
- **Plans** that have been developed to clear mined areas, including the extent to which mine action has been incorporated into broader national development and poverty reduction planning and strategies;
- **Progress** made in meeting the obligations of Article 5; and,
- **Priorities** for assistance to support the implementation of national mine clearance plans.

Communicating these "4Ps" in advance of the Review Conference – through means such as annual Article 7 reports and the Intersessional Work Programme – will provide the States Parties with essential information needed to facilitate the Conference's tasks of reviewing the status and operation of the Convention and drawing any conclusions related to its implementation. In addition, this information will enable the States Parties to better assess the collective challenges that remain, especially with regard to meeting the first deadlines for mine clearance in 2009.

Purpose and Structure of this Overview

While many opportunities for communications exist between now and the Review Conference, many mine-affected States Parties have already shared important information on their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance. The purpose of this document is to assist the process of assessing the state of implementation of Article 5 of the Convention by providing a compilation of this information. All of the information contained in this document has been provided by the States Parties themselves. These States Parties make considerable efforts to issue Article 7 reports, develop national mine action plans and prepare updates for Standing Committee meetings. It is incumbent upon all of us to review this information and make optimal use of it.

On the basis of the information provided by the States Parties, this document has been structured to reflect the above mentioned "4Ps". The Co-Chairs have distributed to the mine-affected States Parties a set of questions that may assist them in communicating matters related to their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance. (See Annex I.) Wherever possible attempts have been made to summarize answers to these questions.

The ISU apologizes in advance for any errors or omissions and would welcome any additional information to contribute to making this as useful a document as possible

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Afghanistan[2]

Problems related to mined areas

"At the beginning of 2002 Afghanistan had roughly 850 km2 of mine-affected areas, and another 500 km2 contaminated by UXO. There are in excess of 150,000 survivors of mine / UXO accidents in Afghanistan and the mine and UXO related death and injury rate in 2002 was estimated to 150 to 300 per month. Mines / UXO are an obstacle to the resettlement of the millions of internally displaced persons (IDP) and returning refugees. They deny access to farm and grazing land, shelter and water, and prevent the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure such as roads, bridges, irrigation systems, schools, and other public buildings that are critical to Afghanistan's development."[3] The mine and UXO problem was exacerbated by military activities in late 2001, with new areas being contaminated by UXO. This led the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) to focus on the clearance of recent battle areas.

"As of 31 December 2003, the known mine and UXO contaminated areas was estimated approximately 872 km2 in 206 districts of 31 provinces. Of this total, 468km2 is classified high priority land. The areas affected include important agricultural land, irrigation systems, residential areas, grazing lands and roads. Another 404km2 is classified as medium/low priority. The number of mine/UXO victims has been decreasing from a monthly victim rate of 150 to 300 in 2002 to approximately 100 in 2003."[4]

In its Article 7 reports submitted on 1 September 2003 and 30 April 2004, Afghanistan provided the following information on its mined areas:

Location (technical surveyed areas by region) 2003 report	Location (technical surveyed areas by region) 2004 report	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement
Central: 515 areas 12,1 km2	Central: 597 areas 15 km2	Belgium AP Blast – NR 409; Chinese AP Blast – Type 72; Italian AP Blast – SB 33, TS-50 and VS 50; Pakistan AP Blast – P2 Mk 2; Soviet AP Blast – PFM 1, PMD 6, PMN, PMN 2, Anti-Lift Booby-trap or Delayed charge – MS 3; Yugoslavia AP Blast PMA-1; Chinese AP bounding Frag – Type 69; Czechoslovak AP Bounding Frag – PP Mi Sr; Italian AP Bounding Frag – Valmara 69; Soviet AP Bounding Frag – OZM-3, OZM-4, OZM-72, MON 50, MON 90, MON 100 & MON 200; Soviet AP Frag – POMZ 2 and POM 2s; USA AP Bounding Frag – SQUARE METRES	Not known since there are no minefield records available	1978-2001
East: 277 areas 14 km2	East: 297 areas 14 km2			
North: 252 areas 10 km2	North: 371 areas 10 km2			
South: 262 areas 23,5 km2	South: 327 areas 22 km2			
West: 219 areas 12,5 km2	West: 258 areas 12,5 km2			
Total: 1525 areas 72,1 km2	Total: 1850 areas 73,5 km2			

Areas suspected to be mined were also identified:

2003 report	2004 report
Location (general surveyed area by region)	Location (general surveyed area by region)
Central: 107 km2	Central: 107 km2
East: 90 km2	East: 90 km2
North: 42 km2	North: 42 km2
South: 190 km2	South: 191 km2
West: 299 km2	West: 315 km2
Total: 728 km2	Total: 745 km2

[2] Sources: Afghanistan's statements to the 4MSP in September 2002 and to the SCMC on 5 February 2003 and 14 May 2003, as well as Article 7 reports submitted on 1 September 2003 and 30 April 2004.
[3] United Nations Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan, Annual Report 2002, p. 7.
[4] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

"The Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) has been operating since 1989. The Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA) is the overarching coordinating body for mine action, on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan. MACA, including its Area Mine Action Centres (AMACs) engage in on-going consultation with the NGOs that make up the MAPA. Based on information received in the field from agencies conducting survey of mined areas, as well as from local authorities and humanitarian organisations, MACA has the responsibility for coordinating information and developing a national plan for the clearance of mines and the execution of mine risk education throughout Afghanistan."[5]

"MAPA comprises the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA), 8 UN Mine Action Centres (AMACs) and 16 NGOs working as implementing partners. In total MAPA currently employs 7,600 national and 20 international staff. MAPA's capacities includes 101 manual clearance teams, 28 demining units, 28 mine dog groups, 36 mine dog sets, 66 survey teams, 47 EOD teams, 16 quality management inspection teams, 6 DDR manual clearance teams, 116 MRE teams and 230 MRE trainers.

MAPA's main activities:

- Survey: general survey, technical survey and landmine impact survey;
- Clearance: manual, mechanical and mine dogs. Conducted by 8 implementing partners using 3 different approaches (humanitarian, development support and mine action for peace). Overall coordination by MACA;
- Mine risk education: 9 implementing partners using the following methodologies: direct, indirect, education system, mass media, community-based to 5 target groups. These activities are planned with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education. The ownership is community based;
- Monitoring, evaluation and training: development and implementation of a national standard – "regulatory."

MAPA, in cooperation with the Afghan Government, has developed the strategic plan as the national mine action plan that aims to make Afghanistan mine-impact free within a ten-year timeframe. The first period of five years (2003-2007) will be required to clear all mines and UXO contaminated areas that have a high impact on Afghan communities, in addition to marking medium and low impact areas. In the following five years (2008-2012), medium and low impact areas will be cleared. In order to achieve this strategic target, MAPA has to expand its capacity from current 7,6000 personnel to a maximum of 8,800 personnel by 2006." [6]

"MAPA's 2002 Annual Report indicates that "the new strategy offers the opportunity to maximise the potential of MAPA's implementing NGOs and accelerate the output of socio-economic benefits of mine clearance, but only if operations are accelerated. (…) With the acceleration of the programme, 157.748 km2 of designated high impact area and 51 km2 of former battle area (only contaminated by UXO) can be cleared within five years. (…) In the remaining five years 236.622 km2 of medium impact area and 394.370 km2 of low impact area will be cleared. The strategy also includes benchmarks and goals for overall coordination, mine risk education, monitoring and evaluation, training and coordination with mine victim assistance organisations."[7]

A reduction of victims is the first and the most important gain from the clearance of mines/UXO, along with mine risk education to sensitise the entire population to the dangers posed by these weapons. As many as 17,000 victims will be saved. In addition to a reduction in the number of victims, the implementation of an accelerated mine action strategy will produce other benefits such as reduced mine victim costs, reduced refugee/IDP costs, recovery of agricultural land, livestock, roads and residential areas.

"In order to ensure the effective coordination of mine action in the country, a Mine Action Consultative Group being an inter-ministerial and donor support body, has been set up under the National Development Framework of the Government. The Consultative Group is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its members are government ministries concerned with mine action, the Department of Disaster Preparedness / Department of Mine Clearance, donors, UN agencies and mine action implementing partners. […] Initially it was planned that the Government should take over the mine action programme in its entirety by the end of 2005, but now it seems possible that the transfer of responsibilities in running the mine action programme from the UN to the Government will take place much sooner than the set deadline."[8]

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[5] UN Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA): The Strategic Plan for Mine Action in Afghanistan and Related Socio-Economic Benefits.

[6] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

[7] United Nations Mine Action programme for Afghanistan, Annual Report 2002, p. 10.

[8] Statement to the 5MSP, 15 September 2003.

The National Operational Work Plan for 2003 anticipated that the outputs for 2003 would be 50.1 km2 of high priority minefields and 95.1 km2 of former battlefield clearance throughout the country. The programme planned to continue survey activities which would include: general survey of mined / UXO areas not yet identified, technical survey and marking of some 24.3 km2 of minefields and 92.1 km2 of former battlefield areas. In 2003, the focus of MRE activities was planned to significantly change. Apart from maintaining a small number of resources to respond to emergencies, most of MAPA MRE partners and resources would be tasked and utilized to build capacities of existing governmental and local structures and systems.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
From 1989 to 2003, MAPA has cleared 293 km2 of high priority minefields. MAPA also provided mine risk education to 10.4 million people of Afghanistan. Consequently the number of mine victims has been decreasing.

Area cleared 1989-2003 (km2)

	Cleared	To be cleared	Total
High impact	293.87	468.62	762.49
Low impact	0	404.11	404.11
Total	293.87	872.73	1,166.60

(figures are as of February 2004 and subject to confirmation)

2002-2003 achievements (m2)

2002[9]	Target for clearance (m2)	Target for survey (m2)	Area cleared (m2)	Area surveyed (m2)	AP mines destroyed
Minefields	29,000,000	20,000,000	19,098,377	25,257,717	36,793 AP mines 2,769 AT mines 882,323 UXO
Battlefields	50,300,000	54,200,000	92,654,597	92,577,717	
Total	**79,300,000**	**74,200,000**	**111,752,974**	**117,835,434**	
2003[10]					
Minefields			22,000,000	27,000,000	
Battlefields			56,000,000	26,000,000	
Total			**78,000,000**	**53,000,000**	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 2003, Afghanistan indicated that from 1 March to 30 June 2003, 5,045 AP mines were destroyed as part of ongoing demining operations carried out by UNMAPA. In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2004, Afghanistan indicated that from 1 March 2003 to 29 February 2004, 15,230 AP mines were destroyed.

"Landmines affect most regions of Afghanistan. During the period 1 September 2003 to 30 April 2004, countrywide efforts were made to protect civilians from the effects of mines through a variety of mine risk education activities, including a Ministry of Education teacher training programme, implementation of community based mine risk education, mass media and public information materials production, emergency response and activities targeting the returnees and IDP populations."[11]

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
The biggest need is to get the required financial assistance to continue intensive mine and UXO clearance in order to complete vital reconstruction work and rebuild the country. Afghanistan has been working with reconstruction donors and the international financial institutions to address this need.

"In order to implement the strategic plan, a budget of around US$ 60 million per year will be required during the first five-year period, with costs dropping during the remaining five years. A total of US$ 300 million will be required to clear all high impact areas and mark low impact areas over five years and another US$ 200 million will be required to clear the remaining mines in Afghanistan over the last 5 years. The Mine Action budget is now integrated into the National Development Budget of Afghanistan which records all donor support since 2002 and is available in the Donor Assistance Database of the Ministry of Finance of Afghanistan."[12]
"Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans are

[9] MAPA's 2002 annual report.
[10] Presentation at the Dushanbe Conference, 15-16 April 2004.
[11] Article 7 report, 30 April 2004.
[12] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

1. Continuous support to MAPA, especially multi-year support that allows sustainable operation and long-term planning. Required resources for 2004 is around $67 million;

2. Support to the transition process is required. UNMAS and UNDP are providing assistance to develop a transition plan, and UNDP will provide capacity-building assistance to the Government."[13]

2004	Resources required
Coordination	$5,237,350
Clearance	$ 35,876,300
Survey	$ 14,047,000
MRE	$4,950,000
META	$2,858,500
Victim assistance	$4,195,300
Total	**$ 67,164,450**

Albania[14]

Problems related to mined areas

AP mine and UXO contamination is limited to Albania's north-eastern border with Kosovo. During the Kosovo crisis in 1998-99, Serb military and paramilitary forces laid large numbers of mines. In addition there are UXO remnants of Serbian artillery clusters strikes and remnants of ordnance released by NATO aircrafts. Some 120 kilometres of border up to 400 metres into Albania as well as some isolated munitions impact areas up to 20 kilometres beyond the border are contaminated. Surveys identified a total of 85 separate contaminated areas in 3 different districts. The total assessed area represents some 1400 hectares.

District	Surface contaminated (ha)	2004 report (ha)
Tropoje	975.19	345.5254
Has	351.4	75.5008
Kukes	72.5	38.7

"Although the contamination problem is geographically contained to Northeast Albania, it has a profound effect on the communities. Approximately 120,000 people are directly or indirectly affected, while 39 villages are severely affected. As an example 75% of the population of the Kukes prefecture live in rural areas, with their main activities being grazing, farming, gathering firewood, and other subsistence livelihoods. Land pressure is exacerbated by the presence of mines."[15]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Albania indicated that after the Albanian Armed Forces survey was conducted, 57 contaminated areas were identified, representing 15,250,000 m2. In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2004, Albania indicated that 27 villages were still affected, 5 in the Kukes district, 8 in the Has district and 14 in the Tropoje district.

The mines in Albania are a combination of anti-personnel mines: PMA-1, PMA-2, PMA-3 blast mines, PROM and PMR-2A fragmentation mines and anti-tank mines. Almost all mines encountered have been of Yugoslavian manufacture. No records of minefields are available to Albania.

"Between 1999 and December 2003, 202 accidents happened as a result of mines and UXO in North-eastern Albania, the last of which occurred in January 2003. In these accidents, 27 people were killed and 220 injured; approximately one third were of the economically active group between 15-30 and half of the victims were farming, grazing cattle or going to school. The mine problem also has an impact on infrastructure development and on the environment."[16]

Plans to address problems related to mined areas

In October 1999, the Albanian Government established a national humanitarian mine action structure: an inter-ministerial body, the Albanian Mine Action Committee (AMAC) and an operational body, the Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE) supporting all mine action efforts in Albania. AMAC is the overall executive and policy-

[13] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[14] Source of information : Article 7 reports, statements to the SCMC, presentations made during the March 2003 UN Programme Managers meeting, and Albania Mine Action Programme.
[15] Presentation to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.
[16] Albanian Mine Action Programme December 2003.

making body that coordinates mine action and AMAE was established to carry out the mine action programme under direction of the AMAC. (…)

A national workshop was held in June 2002, formulating a vision, a mission, priorities and a 3-year plan for Albania. The vision is an Albania free from mines and UXO by 2010. The mission is to develop a sustainable mine action programme in order to eliminate the effect of mines and UXO in North-east Albania by 2005. The goals of the Albanian Mine Action Programme are: to create a legal framework and policy for mine action by 31 December 2004, to implement mine action policy, the strategic plan and priorities for mine action by 31 December 2004, to clear all high and medium priority areas in North-eastern Albania by 2005, to rehabilitate and reintegrate the priority mine and UXO victims (permanent disability) by 2005, to establish a credible and sustainable national mine action capacity by 2005 and to mobilise adequate resources to achieve the mine action mission by December 2005. (…)
The Albanian Government's responsibility will be phased in by the end of 2005. After 2005 there will be a reduced mine action programme allowing for a leaner structure and only low impact areas left to demine.[17]

In its Article 7 reports submitted on 30 April 2003 and 30 April 2004, Albania presented its Mine Risk Education Strategy to prevent all mine and UXO incidents in Northeast Albania. AMAC and AMAE will coordinate the implementation of the MRE Strategy as an integral part of the Albanian Mine Action Plan in order to reach all targeted groups by 2005.

A UNDP/AMAE two-year capacity building programme, which began in April 2002, was implemented to assist AMAC with policy, strategy, legal structure and priorities of mine action. It should facilitate mine action planning and capacity building of AMAE and also resource mobilisation.

UNDP started a 24-month EU funded technical survey project in August 2003. By completing the technical survey project, minefields and battle areas will be accurately defined, they can be marked and communities informed of their proximity and dangers. Resource mobilisation can be focused on accurate estimates of the threat and scarce clearance resources can be tasked to clear according to priorities and suitability of assets.

Albania has the following plans[18]:

- Complete the impact surveys, releasing an estimated 606,000 m2;
- Complete the technical surveys by July 2005 with EC funding – release estimated 2,469,000m2;
- Clear at least 480,000 m2, funding needed $4.2 m.

"In 2006, the Albanian Government will be fully responsible for humanitarian demining. It will create a smaller structure and focus on less populated areas. By 2005, most objectives related to mine clearance, victim assistance, mine risk education, will have been achieved. In 2004, the efforts of Albania will concentrate on accurately determining the location of mines/UXO and to expand the victim assistance programme in order to achieve the final objective of Albania free from the effects of mines."[19]

Progress in meeting the obligations of Article 5
After the Kosovo crisis in 1999, the Albanian Government responded in carrying out surface clearance which drastically reduced civilian casualties. Before 2002 clearance rates were small-scale and ineffective; impact surveys were inaccurate and there was a lack of coordination and direction in the demining activities. A total of 42.5 ha were cleared and a total of 2,000,000 m2 were released in 2000-2001.

Currently the DCA-ACT and FSD are deployed for demining, the ICRC and ARC assist actively in creating an atmosphere conducive to demining. Most impact surveys were accurately redone by the end of 2002. With increased coordination and more efficient utilisation of demining assets, more than 7,00,000 m2 of formerly contaminated land was released through survey and clearance during 2002. By the end of 2002, AMAE with its demining partners announced a total of just over 9 million m2 of land free of mines and UXO. The year 2002 was the turning point for Albania's Mine Action programme, in 2002 alone Albania cleared 256,710.2 m2 of land, destroying in the process 2,197 mines. It was planned that from 2003 the demining capacity would be expanded (dependent on funding) to five Manual Tech Survey Teams, 2 Mini Flails and 2 MDDT's and 8 manual demining teams. A realistic estimate indicates that Albania can be rid of the effect of mines within 3 years on a reasonable a budget.

[17] Ibid.
[18] Presentation at the 2004 Reay Group workshop, 2 February 2004.
[19] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

Clearance progress and plans

Year	2000-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Totals
Contaminated area (m2)	15,250,000	13,250,000	6,232,000	1,331,000	519,000	181,000	
Reduction by impact survey (m2)	938,000	5,893,000	2,990,000				9,821,000
Reduction by Tech. Survey (m2)	637,000	675,000	1,496,000	445,000			3,253,000
Reduction by clearance (m2)	425,000	450,000	350,000	380,000	390,000		1,995,000
Total reduction (m2)	2,000,000	7,018,000	4,836,000	825,000	390,000		15,069,000

Albania indicated in a statement to the 5MSP that it had made remarkable progress in the removal of mines from its territory. Of the original 15.25 million m2 of contaminated land, less than 6 million m2 remain today. Since this year Albania has an integrated humanitarian mine action plan, incorporating advocacy, demining, mine risk education, the physical rehabilitation of mine victims, as well as their socio-economic reintegration into society.[20] "During 2003, 1,637,000 m2 were released by survey and 320,000 m2 by clearance. The Impact Survey were completed except for the extreme North."[21]

Clearance progress and plans[22]

Year	2000-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006-2008	Total reduction 2002-2005
Contaminated area (m2)	15,250,000	13,250,000	6,232,000	4,275,000	1,544,000	230,000	
Reduction by impact survey (m2)	938,000	6,113,000	1,177,000	606,000			8,834,000
Reduction by Tech. Survey (m2)	637,000	675,000	460,000	1,645,000	824,000		4,241,000
Reduction by clearance (m2)	425,000	230,000	320,000	480,000	490,000		1,945,000
Total reduction (m2)	2,000,000	7,018,000	1,957,000	2,702,000	1,200,000		15,020,000

"Since 2000, the Albanian Mine Action Centre, with the support of UNDP, international organisations, the European Commission, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, the UK and the USA, cleared and released to the civilian population in North-eastern Albania 11 million m2 of land."[23] In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2004, Albania indicated that in 2003, the demining assets of FSD and DCA were expanded to 3 survey teams, 8 manual demining teams, a Bozena I mini-flail, an ML-1 medium flail and 1 mine detection dog team (MDDT). With these resources, 90% of the impact surveys were completed, a total of 1,110,401 m2 were released and 310,800 m2 were physically cleared. 1,873 AP mines were destroyed.

AP mines destroyed

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Quantity	718	2,016	2,197	1,873

Priorities for assistance[24]

Previous and current donors include UNDP, EU, DFID, ICRC, Canadian, Czech Republic, Danish, German, Italian, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Swiss, Turkish and US Governments. The 2003 budget of US$5.2 million was largely funded.

[20] Statement to the 5MSP, 16 September 2003.
[21] Presentation at the 2004 Reay Group workshop, 2 February 2004.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[24] Source: Albanian Mine Action Programme December 2003.

Activity	Budget 2004	Pledged 2004	Shortfall 2004
Capacity Building and Coordination of mine action (Implemented by UNDP)	$475,000	$200,000	$275,000
Technical survey	$2,000,000	Fully funded by EC	
Minefield and battle area clearance	$4,200,000	$1,950,000	$2,250,000
Victim Assistance	$275,000	$150,000	$125,000
MRE	$100,000	$66,000	$34,000
TOTAL	$7,050,000	$4,366,000	$2,684,000

(figures as of December 2003)

The budget for 2005 will be under $5 million, while the funding for a national programme from 2006 will be less than half of this.

Algeria[25]

Problems related to mined areas

Algeria's territory is affected by mines remaining from WWII and from the colonial period. These mines continue to create victims to this day despite the measures taken by the authorities to identify and forbid access to mined areas.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 May 2003, Algeria indicated that as of 15 January 2003, a map (not available) showing mined areas was produced. This map identifies border areas mined by the colonial army before 1962 and the areas recently contaminated by terrorist groups.

1. Areas mined by the colonial army: located on the eastern Algerian borders with Tunisia and on the western borders with Morocco and called "ligne Challe" and "ligne Morice". Undetectable AP mines of type APID 51 and detectable APMB-51-55 were used. The density of mines in these areas varies from 0,8 to 3,5 mines per linear metre.

    - Eastern border: Ligne Morice (1957-1958): this line stretches over 460 km from Annaba to Negrine through Souk-Ahras, Tebessa, El Ma Labiod and Bir El Ater; Ligne Challe (1958-1959): this line stretches from Oum Tboul to Souk-Ahras passing through El-Ayoun, El-Kala, Ain El-Assel, Taref and Bouhadjar. It then continues towards the South all the way to Negrine passing through El-Kouif.

    - Western border: the two lines (Morice and Challe) stretch over 700 km from Marsat Ben M'hidi to Bechar, going through the towns of El-Aricha, Mechria, Ain Sefra, Djenien Bourezgue and Beni Ounif.

Location	Type	Quantity	Length (km)	Area (ha)
Eastern border	APID 51	996,100	145	3036
	APMB-51/5	227,680		
Western border	APID 51	1,498,000	904	2640
	APMB-51/5	342,400		
Total		3,064,180	1,049	5,676

2. Areas mined by terrorists: these areas are located mainly in the North of the country. Mines used by terrorist groups are handmade and correspond to the definition given by Art. 2.2 of the Convention.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

Algeria is in the process of establishing a national body, which will be responsible for amending existing national legislation to comply with the Convention. This body will also draw action plans to implement the Convention. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Solidarity, the Ministry of Former Moudjahhiddine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence will all contribute to this body. Since the Independence, measures have been taken to mark affected areas to protect the populations. A long term demining programme for the whole of Algeria is currently being set up on the basis of the information held on areas mined by the colonial army and areas newly contaminated by the terrorist groups.

"An inter-ministerial Committee to monitor the implementation of the Convention was established on 8 May 2003 to serve as the national focal point for humanitarian demining. The Committee examines all questions related to the

[25] Source of information : Statement delivered at the 4MSP in September 2002 and Algeria's Article 7 report, 1 May 2003.

implementation of the Convention and submits to the head of the government all proposals it considers useful with regards to assistance and cooperation in the areas of mine clearance and victim assistance. This structure does not have any decision-making powers."[26]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
With regards to mine clearance, the Algerian army has undertaken some demining activities, with the help of friendly countries. Mined land cannot be totally released back to the community due to a lack of financial and technical resources. "At the end of the eighties, the Army handed out some 50,000 ha of land to the civilian population (out of 56,000 ha contaminated). Of an estimated total of nearly 11 million antipersonnel mines, the Algerian Army detonated 4,886,950 of them and recovered and destroyed 1,954,780 mines. However, 30% of the mines that were laid, could not be neutralised because they were displaced by erosion, laid deep or located in inaccessible areas."[27]

The Article 7 report submitted by Algeria on 11 May 2004 provided no new information on progress in implementing the obligations of Article 5.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
At the 4MSP, Algeria indicated that it would like to cooperate with all interested parties and benefit from UNMAS experience.

Angola

Problems related to mined areas:
Angola has 4 to 5 million of mines planted in its territory and 80,000 mine victims. Statistics on accidents caused by mines and UXO indicate that 30 percent of victims die and 70 percent stay disabled. The negative socio-economic impact of mines affects all groups of the Angolan society and creates psychological, social and economic problems, as well as damage to the family cell. Seventy-five percent of the population is at risk.[28]

Data on accidents caused by mines (1995-2002)[29]

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Accidents	15	5	17	153	564	470	338	167
Victims	15	5	17	199	874	887	673	287

In its initial Article 7 report Angola indicated that, "during the last three decades, landmines and UXO severely affected the country. They are found indiscriminately spread throughout the country, including in the urban areas, villages, tracks, roads, agricultural zones, economic areas, etc., mutilating and killing innocent people every day and representing the greatest impediment for the rehabilitation and development of Angola.

79 types of different mines from 21 different countries were found or reported in Angola. Antipersonnel mines frequently found include PPM-2, PMD-6, PMN, POMZ, OZM-4, OZM-72, MAI-75, GYATA-64, PN-1 and T-72A. The information on landmine contamination in Angola is sparse and unclear due to the different parts involved in mine action activities, and lack of credible records. With the resumption of military hostilities in late 1998 and the reports of new mine laying by different belligerents in 1999, the situation worsened and became more complex for the people not involved or with no experience in mine action. The information on figures of existing mines and on post-conflict mine survey data has sometimes been exaggerated."

Plans to clear mined areas
"The mine action strategic plan, addressing the total resolution of the mine contamination for a certain period of time can not be elaborated without a complete assessment of the situation. The Survey Action Centre will implement a Landmine Impact Survey, with collection of data at field level during 2004. The strategic plan will start to be designed and prepared during this survey and, with the assistance of Cranfield University at the end of the survey, UNDP will be in a good position to finalise it.

During 2002 the mine action plan was what the emergency circumstances determine at the field level, and that is not really a plan. What was conducted was a systematic assessment by the mine action NGOs of 300 to 500 potential

[26] Presentation at the Colloque international sur les structures nationales chargées de la lutte contre les mines anti-personnel, Paris, 12 March 2004.
[27] Presentation at the Colloque international sur les structures nationales chargées de la lutte contre les mines anti-personnel, Paris, 12 March 2004.
[28] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.
[29] Article 7 report submitted in 2004.

areas in support to IDP return and resettlement plan. During 2003 the mine action plan is the continuity of the assessment of areas in need and special focus on the repatriation of refugees, in support to UNHCR plans. Also some recent development at the government level indicate that the provincial authorities will play a very active role, not only by establishing a list of priorities but also preparing a transition plan. To this end UNDP has prepared a project in support of the technical capacity of the coordination structure with the deployment of field advisors.

At the moment what exists is a mine action programme with several components and projects in support to the reorganisation of the sector, development of the national capacity to coordinate mine action and to support the circumstantial needs of the humanitarian operations and activities. As part of this, recently, the government approved in the council of ministers the "Demining Programme 2003/2004" with state budget allocation of funds for the reorganised demining institute and the armed forces. The UNDP Chief Technical Advisor said he hoped that Angola could have a true mine action plan for the year of 2004, elaborated with the perspective of a stable situation, that will allow the coverage of the entire territory and resettled population."[30]

Created in September 2001, the National Intersectorial Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance to Mine Victims (CNIDAH) is responsible for mine clearance and victim assistance.[31]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
"In 2002 and in the first quarter of 2003, non-governmental organisations working in mine action reported the clearing of about 2.8 million m2 of land, the surveying of about 7.8 million m2 and the destruction of more than 5,000 mines and 13,000 pieces of UXO. The Angolan National Institute for the Removal of Explosive Devices and Obstacles reports that, in 2002, around 600,000 people received mine-risk education."[32]

Priorities for assistance
Funding needs for 2003 include US$ 3 million for the emergency mine action response fund to address unforeseen constraints of UN and NGO humanitarian operations, and, US$ 2 million to support the capacity of national mine action NGOs. Priorities for 2004 include US$ 12 million to support NGOs to ensure the continuity and progress of activities at the same level as in 2003, US$ 5 million for victim assistance plus an additional US$ 3 million for a victim assistance survey, US$ 2 million to strengthen mine action coordination, US$ 3 million for the emergency response fund, and an estimated $1.5 million for stockpile destruction. Other priorities include additional support for the Landmine Impact Survey and support for in-site destruction of stand-alone mines and UXO in the possession of civilians as part of a micro-disarmament initiative.[33]

Argentina[34]

Problems related to mined areas and the humanitarian impact of these areas
In its Article 7 reports, Argentina indicated that the Falklands / Malvinas are mine-affected with 20,000 mines laid during the 1982 conflict.

Plans to clear mined areas
Following an agreement concluded on 11 October 2001, Argentina and the United Kingdom are working together to assess the cost and feasibility of mine clearance options in the Falklands / Malvinas.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Problems related to mined areas
Information about number of either mines or minefields is neither reliable nor complete. According to BHMAC experience gained so far through general and systematic surveys of suspected risk areas, it has been estimated that only between 35% to 40% of minefield records are correct. The total space of suspected risk areas represents approximately 4 % of the total space of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is around 2000 km2."[35] The suspected areas

[30] Email from UNDP Chief Technical Advisor Rogerio Castro, 3 April 2003.
[31] Statement during the SCMC, 5 February 2003 and "Angola Mine Action Briefing", delivered on 20 March 2003 to the 6th meeting of mine action programme directors and UN advisors.
[32] Statement by Ambassador Martins, UN Security Council, 13 November 2003.
[33] "Angola Mine Action Briefing", delivered on 20 March 2003 to the 6th meeting of mine action programme directors and UN advisors.
[34] Source: Article 7 reports submitted by Argentina and statement to the 4MSP in September 2002.
[35] Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2004.

are to be found mostly between the former lines of confrontation, whose total length is over 18,000 km.[36] The estimation is that, regarding this area, there are over 1 million mines and UXO.[37]

"Since the beginning of the war, 4,800 persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina have become mine and UXO victims. In the period 1996 – end of 2003 a total of 1,479 persons became mine victims, of which 402 were fatalities. The average yearly number of victims is on steady decline (2000: 100 accidents, 2001: 87 accidents, 2002: 72 accidents and 2003: 54 accidents)."[38]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 February 2000, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it had 18,293 suspected mined areas as of 1 February 2000. In the more recently submitted Article 7 reports, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported different numbers of suspected minefields ranging between 18,218 and 18,283.

Administrative Area	Number of minefields reported (2001)	Number of minefields reported (2002)	Number of minefields reported (2003)	Number of minefields reported (2004)
Federation of BH	13,537	13,538		13,538
Central Bosnia Canton	2,208	2,209	767	2,209
Neretva Canton	1,404	1,402	1,402	1,402
Posavina Canton	439	436	436	436
Sarajevo Canton	1,771	1,772	1,772	1,772
Tomislavgrad Canton	764	767	?	767
Tuzla Canton	2,903	2,903	2,904	2,903
Una Sana Canton	1,650	1,651	1,683	1,651
Zenica Doboj Canton	255	255	2,144	255
Goradze Canton	2,143	2,143	?	2,143
Republika Srpska	4,681	4,690	4,709	4,690
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**18,218**	**18,228**	**18,283**	**18,228**

"Handicap International conducted a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from October 2002 to December 2003. The survey identified 1,366 mine contaminated municipalities out of a total number of 2,935 which were suspected and surveyed. Of these 1,366 impacted municipalities, there are 154 highly impacted, 696 medium impacted and 516 low impacted municipalities. LIS results show that mine / UXO contamination directly influence the safety of over 1.3 million people in Bosnia and Herzegovina, out of which 100,000 live in highly impacted areas, 550,000 in medium impacted areas and 650,000 in low impacted municipalities."[39]

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

Bosnia's Mine Action Plan, placed under the government's responsibility, has been operational since July 1996. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC) coordinates all reports produced under the Mine Action Plan and has built a database with input from all organisations involved in the Mine Action Program.[40] BHMAC acts on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It consists of the Sector for support and Sector for operations and has entity's offices in Sarajevo and Banja Luka as well as eight regional offices.[41]

In April 2003, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Strategy for the period 2002-2010. (…) This strategy is built on the 2001-2005 United Nations mine action strategy; Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Law; the obligations assumed under the Ottawa Convention; International Mine Action Standards; available data on the mine situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; available mine action capacities; and past practice. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Strategy defines the following mission: "to take all available measures and procedures of humanitarian demining operations, marking of risk areas, and education of the population in order for Bosnia and Herzegovina to be free from the negative impact of mines and other ordnance remaining from the war till year 2010 and all measures aiming for protection of the people and development of the economy and natural resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In accordance with this mission, strategic and operational objectives, the concept of humanitarian demining operations and a plan of operations haven been defined."[42]

[36] Statement to the 5MSP, 16 September 2003.
[37] Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2004.
[38] Statement at the 2004 Reay Group workshop on 2 February 2004.
[39] Statement at the 2004 Reay Group workshop on 2 February 2004.
[40] Article 7 report, 1 February 2000.
[41] Statement to the 4MSP, September 2002.
[42] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

The starting point in the drafting of the strategy was the size of the suspected area, the analysis of the strategic needs, the assumed obligations, and available capacities. The funds needed to implement the strategy were estimated at around 334 million USD. The government of Bosnia and Herzegovina will do its utmost to finance more and more gradually each year but great dependence on donor funds is still very much a reality.

In its Mine Action Plan for 2004, Bosnia and Herzegovina stated that the category of land that will be prioritised for 2004 is connected with socio-economic impact in high affected local communities. The dominant position in this matter is population's return, associated infrastructure and revival of natural resources intended for the development of agriculture. "It is planned that, by the end of 2004, the level of mine clearance is increased up to 20km2. In order to further reduce the threat, necessary urgent demining operations will be taken on risk areas of 2nd and 3rd category of priority. Significant increase in the level of technical survey to 20km2 planned this year, relates to the necessity to release large agricultural areas essential for sustainable return and revival of agriculture. Also the level of permanent marking of the risk areas will be increased. Area planned for general survey is 140km2, out of which the expected reduction amounts to at least 30km2. BHMAC will introduce a new approach in evaluation and task planning which will result in separate mine action plans integrating mine clearance, including survey, mine risk education and victim assistance for the most endangered communities in BH."[43]

In its Mine Action Plan for 2004, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicates that 2,158 individuals possess qualifications for work in demining, out of which 1,666 possess working certificates. Demining organisations plan to recruit 1,305 people in demining operations, out of which 1,062 are deminers and medics, while 243 shall conduct managerial-supervising activities. According to annual plans of those demining organisations which provided their plans, there will be 862 deminers recruited in 2004.

"There were 37 two-year accredited organisations during 2003 in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 6 of them are governmental organisations, 14 non-governmental organisations (8 local and 6 international) and 17 commercial companies (11 local and 6 international)."[44]

With regards to surveys, the Mine Action Centre has the authority over the general survey, which is the process by which technical tasks are identified. The Centre employs 39 qualified surveyors disposed into 19 survey teams, which is not satisfactory for the conduct of general survey in 2004. For 2004, it is anticipated that 148,1 km2 can be surveyed. The total number of machines possessed by accredited organisations is 42. The number of registered detectors of various types is 991." [45]

The area anticipated for demining in 2003 of the 1st category of priority was 15 km2 and for Technical Survey 10.4 km2. The area of the 1st category of priority anticipated for demining in 2004 is 20 km2 and for Technical Survey 18.3 km2.

At the 2-3 February 2004 Reay Group workshop Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that, in the first part of 2004, it will adopt a Poverty Reduction Strategy which includes mine action.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Mines destroyed between 1996 and 1 February 2000[46]

Mine Type	Number of mines destroyed
PMA-1	919
PMA-2	11,576
PMA-3	3,665
PMR-1	143
PMR-2A	5,509
PMR-3	74
PMR-4	13
PROM	702
MRUD	377
Caplinka	1
Others	4,997

[43] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[44] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[45] Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2004.
[46] Article 7 report, 1 February 2000.

Total	**27,976**

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 April 2003, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that as of 1 April 2003, 84,003 AP mines had been destroyed. In 2002 BHMAC surveyed 800 new risk locations with the total area of 23.5 km2 that were worked out in the forms of projects and offered to the donors. These teams conducted general survey within the area of 106 km2. During 2002, the suspected area was reduced by 56 km2 and returned for usage. During 2002, 6 million m2 were cleared at 340 demining sites. 1,783 mines and 1,575 UXO were disposed off and 300 houses were cleared of mines. "During 2003 the suspected area was reduced of 51 km2 through general and technical survey. This area was returned for usage to the population and economic entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The total number of AP mines cleared in 2003 is 1495, 156 anti-tank mines and 1066 UXO."[47]

"From 1996 to date, around 45 km2 have been cleared in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The annual level of mine clearance ranges from 5.5 to 7 km2, increasing year by year. The mine clearance season starts in April and ends in late November"[48]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 17 May 2004, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the following areas cleared during 2003:

Region	Cleared (m2)	AT mines	AP mines	UXO	Cleared houses
Federation BH	4,430,150	27	834	741	56
Republika Srpska	1,446,822	118	589	289	120
Distric Brcko	534,975	11	72	36	5
Total	6,411,947	156	1,495	1,066	181

Priorities for assistance
Funds required for the set level of humanitarian demining operations to be realised in 2003 were estimated to be 63.604 million KM. Out of the total funds required, 6.4 million KM were to be provided by Bosnia and Herzegovina and entities' budgets and 57.2 million KM by donor funds.[49] Funds required for the set level of mine action for 2004 are estimated to be 88.260 million KM. Out of total funds required, 13.239 million KM would be provided by Bosnia and Herzegovina and entities' budgets and 75.02 million KM by donor funds.[50]

Financing of demining operations	Millions KM 2003	Millions KM 2004
Demining	46.223	61.630
Technical survey	10.534	18.622
Permanent marking	1.047	1.465
BHMAC	5.8	6.543
Total	63.604	88.260

Burundi

Problems related to mined areas
Burundi is not yet required to submit its initial Article 7 report but it is thought to be mine-affected. In a statement to the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance on 10 February 2004, Burundi indicated that contaminated areas were located in 4 of the 17 provinces of Burundi, in former governmental forces-armed groups confrontation areas around the capital Bujumbura and along the south-eastern border with Tanzania

Cambodia[51]

Problems related to mined areas
As a legacy of various conflicts over the last thirty years or so, both within and outside its borders, the Kingdom of Cambodia became one of the most heavily landmine/UXO-contaminated countries in the world. In its Article 7 report submitted on 15 April 2003, Cambodia reported that a Landmine Impact Survey was completed in April 2002. The project surveyed the totality of the Cambodian villages (13,900) representing an estimated population of above 13 millions (2 million households). This comprehensive report shows of Mine/UXO suspected areas of 446,600 ha. Based on the report with putting impact scores into consideration, the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) can make estimation that about 10% of the said suspected areas, has been

[47] Statement at the 2004 Reay Group workshop, 2 February 2004.
[48] Ibid.
[49] Draft Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2003.
[50] Draft Mine Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2004.
[51] Information provided by Sam Sotha, Secretary-General of Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority.

considered as priorities to be cleared, which categorized as follows: Severe impact areas 12,279 ha; High impact areas 18,000 ha; Medium impact areas 10,300 ha; Low impact areas 1,900 ha, with a total areas to be cleared 42,470 hectares.

To this end, the Royal Government of Cambodia has been working with the United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) to integrate mine action in the Global Millennium Development Goal (GMD) and together agreed to add one more goal and called Cambodian Millennium Development Goal (CMDG 9), De-mining, UXO Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance.

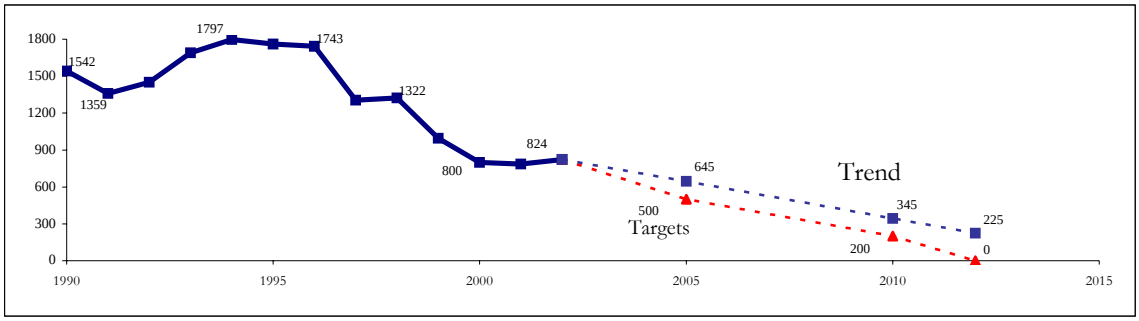
Plans to address the problem of mined areas

In response to the urgent needs caused by the affect of anti-personnel landmines, in 1992 Cambodia established Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), which in the second half of the '90s, together with the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) and two other de-mining operators – the HALO Trust and MAG - led to remarkable achievements both in terms of reducing civilian casualties and increasing the total suspected mined area cleared. The table below shows that based on the past trend, Cambodia has significantly reduced numbers of civilian causalities per annum, and is projecting that it will continue to do so.

Indicators	Benchmarks		Targets		
	Value	Year	2005	2010	2012
Overall target 24: To move towards zero impact from landmines and UXO by 2012					
Indicator 9.1 Annual numbers of civilian casualties recorded	1691	1993	500	200	0
Indicator 9.2 Percentage of severe/high/medium/low suspected contaminated areas cleared	10 %	1995	51%	77%	100%
Overall target 25: To eliminate the negative humanitarian and socio-economic impacts of landmines/UXO by 2025					
Indicator 9.3 A comprehensive victim assistance framework developed and implemented			To be developed	Implementing	Implementing
Indicator 9.4 Numbers of landmine/UXO victims receiving an assistance package and integrated into the society	n.a		To be set	To be set	To be set

Table 1: indicators column shows numerical order as appeared in the CMDG9 of the RGC

Table 2: Annual numbers of civilian casualties recorded (not including military)

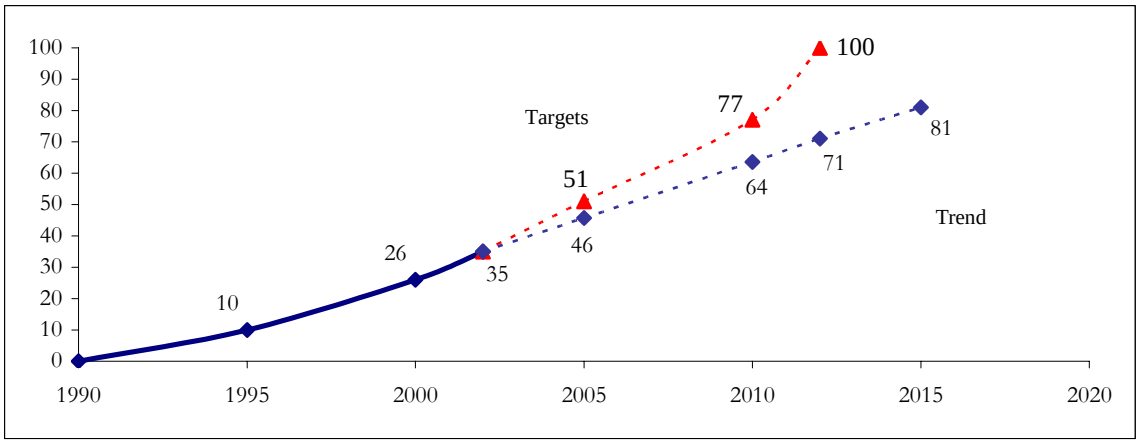


Data source: CMVIS Project of Cambodian Red Cross/HI in 2003

Past trends and gap analysis for CMDG9 indicators:

The Level One Survey indicated that approximately 12% of Cambodian villages have to cope with high contamination by landmines and UXO. Landmines are widely recognised as a main burden to livelihood in rural areas. The RGC is strongly committed to, and has set very ambitious targets that foresee, a complete eradication of civilian casualties and clearance of the suspected mined areas by 2012. Table 3 shows that, based on the past trend, Cambodia has increased by percentage of contaminated areas cleared per annum.

Table 3: Percentage of severe/high/medium/low suspected contaminated areas cleared



Source: CMAA, 2003

Major current policies and programs contributing to CMDG9:
In order to ensure the development and implementation of an effective and coordinated national policy on mine action, the RGC established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), in late 2000. The CMAA, *inter alia,* will assist the RGC in the policy formulation and the regulatory framework for mine action management and ensure that mine action programs will contribute to the RGC's poverty reduction policies and priorities.

To achieve its mission the CMAA prepared a National Mine Action Strategy in 2003 aiming at integrating mine action into the national development policy and setting medium- and long-term visions. The medium-term vision is to move towards zero impact from landmines and UXO by 2012, in order to alleviate poverty and to sustain development. These will be ensured by clearing all severe and high impact suspected mined areas and developing intensive mine risk education program for all suspected areas with mines and UXO. The long-term vision is to free Cambodia from all humanitarian and socio-economic impacts of landmines/UXO. The strategy also spells out four broad based strategic priorities including strengthening national coordination, addressing the humanitarian imperatives, sustaining development and complying with international requirements.

Under the national mine action strategy's umbrella, the Five Year Mine Action Plan (FYMAP-2003-2007), an annual rolling plan, was developed. The Plan has four goals under which many objectives and activities are listed. The four goals are:

- Implementation of national coordination including national focal point of mine action and management, database and information management and complying with the Ottawa Convention;
- Improvement of socio-economic actions including alleviating poverty, participating in national development and implementing socio-economic mechanisms;
- Expanding upon mine action achievements including the definition of contaminated areas, prioritising mine clearance based on impact, implementing national mine action standards, effective and sustainable monitoring system and establishing a quality management capacity;
- Development of preventative and curative responses including mine risk reduction (used to call mine awareness) and following up with mine victim assistance services.

At present, CMAA is implementing the first year of the FYMAP (National Work Plan, Cambodian Mine Action Standards, Socio-economic mechanisms and regulations). A part from the RGC effort, many programs and projects are undertaking by a variety of NGOs for mine victim rehabilitation, training and employment services. However, those activities are not yet well coordinated.

Key challenges for meeting CMDG9 targets:
At present, Cambodia is trying hard to fight against millions of landmines and UXOs, which have caused more than 50,000 victims so far and still endanger hundreds almost a thousand of lives each year. Among those victims a small number have received rehabilitation assistance from national and international organizations. At this time, no clear assistance plan is developed to serve victims although the RGC has a policy to assist and integrate them into the society. Thus, the challenges ahead for mine action and mine victims are many:

- Plans to increase the total annual clearance rate by 50 percent will mean increases in both funding and efficiencies in the process of de-mining. The more remote the more difficult access to be de-mined. A number of operators are pursuing an interest in various mechanical devices.
- Fund-raising: The current costs of operation of mine clearance in Cambodia are approximately $20 million per annum. However, Some donors have expressed a change in their priorities and some have indicated a phase out and/or a future decline in funding levels. As for a strategic planning, it is important to diversify the funding base, fund raising planning, thus to fill up the budgetary gaps.
- Victim assistance framework needs to be developed on a national scale that is rights based and not a disability model. Victim Assistance funding has not yet been secured. Opportunities for funding will become more evident as donor priorities change. Victim assistance will have to move much more into mainstream development programs and the self help movement. The improvement of the Socio-economic status of mine victims needs to be defined.
- The need to develop strategy and expand risk reduction activities. A co-ordinated geographical expansion of educational programs will be undertaken. and more attention will be paid to the changing demographics of victims from and anti-personal landmines.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
From 1992 to December, the various mine action operators (Cambodian Mine Action Centre, Cambodian Royal Armed Forces-RCAF, MAG, The HALO Trust) have cleared a total surface area of 210 km2 or 21,000 hectares. More than 350,000 anti-personnel mines and 11,000 anti-tank mines have been destroyed and more than 800,000 UXO have also been eliminated. From 2001 to 2002 we notice an increasing of the surface cleared for all operators. The distribution of the clearance capacity in 2003 has been essentially focused on the most contaminated provinces, but for the road construction and many other far remote areas were and continue to be done by the RCAF.

Priorities Framework for meeting the key challenges and reaching CMDG9 targets:
- Development of a Socio-economic Framework: Donors interested in funding mine clearance are inundated with requests from all over the world. They are looking for outcomes in terms of cost per square metre cleared, socio-economic impact on beneficiaries and the number of mines removed. Cambodia does not have sufficient economic data collection to allow donors to determine the economic benefits of any demining action. It is proposed that such a framework be developed by CMAA so that donors can easily compare economic outcomes and be assured of value for money.
- Mainstreaming: The challenge to develop Victim Assistance through mainstream poverty reduction programs requires developing co-operative strategies with a network of NGOs. Just as the disability sector in Cambodia needs to develop a rights based approach so Victim Assistance needs to be thought of in terms of integration with society and not as a separate group. The success of Victim Assistance efforts will be measured by indicators in this area.
- Capacity Building of the RCAF: The armed forces of Cambodia will play an increased role in Mine Clearance activities in the future. This means that their capacity to respond to the challenges will need to be improved. There are several options that need to be investigated so that mine clearance targets can be met. Funding proposals have been submitted to United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).
- Co-ordination/Support in Risk Reduction Strategies: A national leadership strategy to expand risk reduction activities needs to be established. The major players have developed a good co-operative model that can be replicated throughout the country. NGO networks and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport are central to the strategy and their involvement will be critical. Additionally, new programs will be developed to target specific groups for example Children and UXOs.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
For the currents 3 operators, CMAC, HALO, MAG approximately needed for cash assistance of 20,000,000 USD and cleared 2,000 ha/year thus need 20 more years. If build up more capacity for RCAF which add 7,000,000 USD a year they can clear more 2,000 ha. (RCAF claimed to charge 3,500 USD per hectare, as reported in the UNMAS/Mine Action Portfolio 2004), then Cambodia will need only 10 more years to clear all priority mines areas. The management on mine action and coordination cost the CMAA only 800,000 USD a year.

Chad

Problems related to mined areas
It is estimated that Chad has more than a million mines planted in its territory, and a greater number of UXO, inherited from three decades of war. The region of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, in northern Chad is the most affected. Other regions, especially in the East are also very affected. To assess the extent of the problem, the government commissioned a study on the socio-economic impact of mines and UXO in Chad and also decided to concentrate all its efforts towards the reduction of poverty over the next 15 years.

The socio-economic study determined that the mined areas cover 1,081 km2, affect 249 villages (49 high impact, 52 medium impact and 148 low impact), with 417 separate contaminated areas. 284,435 people are directly affected by the presence of landmines. At the time of the study, there were 1,688 recorded victims. Although the study is a good starting point, it is far from comprehensive and some data could not be verified in the field. The results will be updated as new information is provided. To this end, the government will commission a technical study covering the areas identified as mined by the socio-economic study and another socio-economic study for the Tibesti region, which was not covered by the previous one.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

Conscious of the impact of mines on the population and on the country's economic development, the government created a national body for mine action in 1998 (National High Commission for Demining) and called the United Nations and friendly countries for assistance in setting up a National mine action programme.

Since poverty is exacerbated by the negative impact of mines and UXO, the National Strategic Mine Action Plan that has been developed is incorporated in Chad's National Poverty Reduction Strategy for the period 2001-2015. "The negative effects of the mines and UXO exacerbate poverty, so that efforts to clear them, which in most cases will have to precede the implementation of new projects in the mined areas, constitute one of the cross-cutting axes of the poverty reduction strategy."[52]

The implementation of the Mine Action Plan will protect the poorest people from having their condition worsened by the presence of landmines, allow for reconstruction and development projects to start in contaminated areas, end medical expenses related to accidents caused by mines or UXO and collect and destroy mines and UXO that are left behind and could be recuperated by ill-intentioned individuals.

Chad's mission in this regard is to develop a national mine action tool aimed at freeing the country from mines and UXO by the end of 2015, thus allowing individuals to lead a normal life.

This mission will be achieved in three phases. The 2002-2005 (transition phase) has the following goals[53]:

- Give the government and the National High Commission for Demining the means to define a national policy in the field of mine action and implement it through the National Strategic Mine Action Plan. Mobilise necessary resources to support the implementation of the Convention through the establishment of an appropriate communication plan;
- While clearing the high impact mined areas, verify and complement the information available on other suspected contaminated areas. Mark the mined areas and assess the nature of demining techniques required to clear these areas. Manage all information collected using IMSMA. Increase the importance of the National High Commission for Demining in giving it extended executive powers to clear mined areas, reduce the number of victims and set up the planned rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes;
- Allow the National High Commission for Demining to develop, set up and implement Mine Awareness Programmes;
- Take into account the necessity to address the landmine survivors' needs.

During the phase from 2006 to 2010, the goal is to continue the clearance of mined areas according to their priority and reassess the efficiency of the demining techniques used. During the third phase from 2011 to 2015 the goal is to complete demining and determine what Chad will do if it discovers new mined areas or how it will maintain marking systems and keep the population aware of the dangers of mines.

"For 2004, the following priorities have been identified:

1. Continuation of demining activities started in 2003 (Kiké road in Fada, Wadi Doum and new minefields discovered in 2003);
2. Deal with refugees arrived in affected areas on the Chad-Sudan border (Bahaï and other towns of the Chad-Sudan border);
3. Continuation of activities started by the Chad National Army (town of Kouba Olanga);
4. Renewal and/or purchase of additional equipment"[54]

[52] National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, June 2003, p.49.

[53] For a detailed calendar of planned actions and activities under each goal, please refer to Chad's National Strategic Mine Action Plan.

[54] Chad's working plan for 2004.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Each year, collected information and statistics about all aspects of the Mine Action Plan will enable to measure progress in implementation.[55] In its 2002 activity report, Chad reported on demining operations in Fada, Ounianga Kebir, Guéréda and Massenya.

Surface demined (m2)	43,019
Surface decontaminated (m2)	90,185,750
Surface controlled (m2)	56,277
AP mines	1,283
AT mines	433
UXO	5,041 tons
Fragments	11,797 tons
Bombs	4

Mine awareness campaigns are currently targeting mined areas and they have reduced the number of accidents caused by mines and UXO. Populations are informed before and after demining operations take place.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Chad indicated that between 1 May 2002 and 30 April 2003 it destroyed 702 mines, and that since the demining operations started in September 2000, the National High Commission for Demining supervised and coordinated the destruction of 2,615 antipersonnel mines. In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2004, Chad reported the destruction 2,519 mines between 12 February and 15 November 2003. Between 1 May 2003 and 30 April 2004, demining took place in Fada, Wadi Doum and Kalait, the strategic plan was updated and an action plan for 2004 was drafted.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans[56]
Mobilising resources to achieve the goals set out in the National Strategic Mine Action Plan is essential to carry on clearance activities. Chad commits itself to contribute to 50 percent of the costs of the plan and calls for donors assistance to raise the remaining 50 percent.

Chile

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 September 2002, Chile reported that there were 122,661 mines in Chile with 114,171 located in the north of the country and 8,490 in the south. In the north, the mines were laid between 1973 and 1980 and are a combination of M-35 and M-14. In the south, the mined areas were contaminated between 1981 and August 1983 and the mines are a combination of M-14, Cardoen II, M-16 and M-178. In its Article 7 reports submitted on 30 April 2003 and 3 June 2004, Chile reported a total of 123,443 mines in mined areas located in the regions of Tarapacá (RegionI), Antofagasta (Region II), Valparaiso (Region V) and Magallanes (Region XII).

Location	Quantity	Date of emplacement	
North (Region I and II)	114,830	1973-1980	Mines laid in 26 different areas
Central (RegionV)	123	1973	Mines laid in 1 area
South (Region XII)	8,490	1981-1983	Mines laid in 10 different areas
Total	123,443		

Plans to address the problem of mined areas[57]
On 19 August 2002 the National Demining Commission (*Comision nacional del Desminado, CNAD*) was established within the Ministry of Defence. It is chaired by the Ministry of Defence and includes representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finances and Health, National Defence Chief of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Executive-Secretary of the CNAD. On of the main functions of the CNAD was to establish and develop a national demining plan. The National Demining Plan was completed on 10 January 2003 and demining is expected to start in 2004.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Chile destroyed a total of 820 mines of type M-14. In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Chile reported the destruction of 382 M-14 mines in November 2002. The destruction was carried out to train demining personnel.

[55] For more detailed information see Chad's National Strategic Mine Action Plan.
[56] National High Commission for Demining 2002 activity report.
[57] Sources: Article 7 report, 30 April 2003 and *Antecedentes relevantes detrucción de minas antipersonal*, press release from the Ministry of Defence, 27 August 2002.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 3 June 2004, Chile reported the destruction of 111 AP mines and 21 AT mines on 1 April 2004.

	APMs destroyed	Date of destruction	Location
2002 report	820	December 1999	Tambo Quemado, Region I
2003 report	382	November 2002	Sector Baquedano, Region I
2004 report	111	April 2004	Village of Bucalemu

At the 5MSP, Chile indicated that it started demining in the municipality of San Antonio, Region 5. In 2004, depending on the approval of the relevant budget by the National Congress, the process will continue in the northern and southern regions of Chile. The demining will include sub-urban areas, mountainous areas, the Strait of Magellan and Cape Horn. This will require demining teams, and air medical transport to meet the international standards. Chile will contribute the men and women that will conduct the tasks, but reiterated its call for assistance from friends who have pertinent knowledge, and above all, the equipment required to conduct the task.

"The Unit for the Promotion of Democracy of the OAS donated US$ 150,000 worth of equipment for the development of humanitarian demining operations in Chile."[58]

Colombia[59]

Problems related to mined areas and the humanitarian impact of these areas
In its Article 7 reports, Colombia reported the following on its mined areas:

Location	Type	Quantity	Additional info
Bases de la Fuerza Aérea y Armada	Nmap1	995	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	M18	514	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	M16	87	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Plastica	1538	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Anti-explosive M1	1587	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	M3A1	437	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Indumil ATP	74	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	APR M14	2023	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	M3	53	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Explosives	865	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	Explosives SQUARE METRES1	28	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	SOPRO	311	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	MAP	690	Marked area
Base de Ejercito	MAP2 Indumil	207	Marked area
		9409	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 6 August 2002, Colombia reported a list of areas suspected to be mined where mines were found and deactivated. In its Article 7 report submitted on 27 May 2003, Colombia indicated that 877 recorded minefields contaminated 422 municipalities located in 29 of the 32 districts. Colombia provided statistics from the AP mine Observatory listing 1,758 victims of accidents caused during demining activities and outside demining activities from 1990 to 15 March 2003. 121 new victims of accidents were recorded in 2003.

At the 5MSP, Colombia indicated that as of 1 September 2003, 2,200 minefields were identified in 30 of the 32 districts of Colombia. 2,142 victims have been reported, of which almost half are civilians and of those 50% are children. During 2003, Colombia had on average one mine victim a day.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 11 May 2004, Colombia reported that in the registry of the AP mine Observatory for the period 1990 to 29 April 2004, there was a total of 3,085 mined areas, out of which 772 have been located precisely. The AP mine Observatory registers areas as being mined where accidents have taken place, areas where the Defence Sector reports military demining, areas reported mined or suspected to be mined.

[58] Article 7 report, 3 June 2004.
[59] Source of information: National Mine Action Plan and Colombia's Article 7 reports unless otherwise noted.

In a statement on 12 March 2004[60], Colombia stated that between 1990 and 2004, there were 2,476 victims, 40% of which were civilians and 60% military.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
"On the basis of law 759 of 2002 and the 2002-2006 National Development Plan, Colombia has developed a National Plan of Action against anti-personnel mines and a matrix to facilitate the definition of the support for development and monitoring of the plan."[61]

One of the priorities of the Government with respect to Humanitarian International Law is the fulfilment of the Ottawa Convention. The Government will strengthen the AP Mines Observatory, the awareness and prevention processes, as well as the de-mining of the Colombian territory, pursuant to the particular characteristics of the conflict, and will develop mechanisms to provide assistance to the victims. Furthermore, before March 2005, it will destroy all stockpiled mines and the ones that are not being used for the protection of military bases, power energy infrastructure and/or communications infrastructure.

To comply with these objectives, the *National Plan for AP Mine Action*, will be approved and implemented. This plan will include strategies, goals and actions for the destruction of mines and the assistance to victims (including immediate health care and education, labour integration, rehabilitation and access to public sites). Furthermore, a National AP Mine Action Fund will be established to facilitate the channelling of national and international resources, and the timely access of the victims and their families to social and economic development projects.

Article 6.1 of the Law 759 indicates that the National Inter-Sectarian Commission for AP Mine Action will "present to the Political, Economic and Social Council a document clearly explaining the actions taken by the State at a national level to implement the Ottawa Convention in the following areas: Humanitarian De-Mining, Assistance to Victims, Promotion and Defense of International Humanitarian Law; Destruction of Stockpiled AP Mines; and Awareness Raising Campaigns. The document must be presented and approved within six months of the entry into force of this Law, January 25, 2003.

The actions to prevent accidents are prioritized in 119 municipalities, 4 indigenous territories, 2 Afro-Colombian communities, located in 20 districts where 74.36 percent of the incidents caused by AP mines and abandoned explosives have occurred, during the period January 1990 – 15 September 2002.

General targets by component of the AP Mine Action Plan[62]:

- AP Mine Observatory: To strengthen the Observatory, as the base of the AP Mine Action Information Plan. The observatory collects, systemizes, centralizes and updates all information available on the subject, to facilitate the taking of decisions with respect to prevention, demarcation, development of maps, removal of mines, and victim assistance.
- General prevention: To promote a culture of security and protection against AP mines and abandoned explosive artifacts, by developing a strategic information line on education, to prevent accidents caused by Anti-Personnel mines and explosive artefacts left behind, through a participative, massive and sustainable process.
- Integral actions with respect to victims: To promote the integral action to victims and their social integration.
- Humanitarian demining for humanitarian emergencies: To guarantee the life, integrity, health, cohabitation, and security of the "more vulnerable" civilian population, that were victims of the internal armed conflict, by responding in a timely manner to their humanitarian emergencies
- International management: To promote solidarity among the International Community for the development of national measures to apply the Ottawa Convention and Law 759 of 2002 (includes actions before non-State Actors).

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Colombia's initial Article 7 report mentions an annex that contains information about mines destroyed. In its Article 7 report submitted on 27 May 2003, Colombia reported that over the course of last year, the national army cleared

[60] Colloque international sur les structures nationales chargées de la lutte contre les mines anti-personnel, Paris, 12-13 March 2004.
[61] Email from Beatriz Elena Gutiérrez, Coordinator of the Programme for the Prevention of Accidents by AP Mines and Attention to Victims, 9 January 2003.
[62] For a list of specific objectives, see Colombia's National Mine Action Plan.

1,054 mined areas with the groups *Marte*, trained by the school of Military Engineers during 2002, they included 877 anti-explosive experts, 177 of them trained between January and March 2003.

Colombian Navy – marked minefields laid in predetermined areas far from the civilian population

Forces	Brigade	Tactical unit	Location	Type	Quantity
FNC	BRIM1	BAFIN2	Cartagena Mamonal	NM-MAP1	167
FNC	BRIM1	BAFIN4	Cerro la Pita	NM-MAP1	166
CIMAR		BASPCIM1	Cerro Mochuelo	NM-MAP1	498
FNP	BRISQUARE METRES	BAFIN8	Cerro Tokio (Valle)	NM-MAP1	93*
FNP	BRISQUARE METRES	BAFIN6	Cerro Mecana (Choco)	NM-MAP1	74*

*Mines laid in Cerro Tokio and Cerro Mecana where the Navy withdraws its troops.

Colombian Air Force – marked minefields laid in predetermined areas far from the civilian population

Forces	Unit responsible	Site	Type	Quantity
FAC	EMAVI	Cerro Pan de Azúcar	NM-MAP1	370
FAC	CACOM4	Cerro la María	NM-MAP1	101
FAC	CAMAN	Cerro Neusa	NM-MAP1	100
FAC	CAMAN	Cerro Manjui	NM-MAP1	86
Total number of mines laid				**657**

At the 5MSP, Colombia indicated that it will continue collecting, verifying and mapping mined areas and signalling dangerous zones. So far Colombia has managed to determine the geographical coordinates of 550 minefields which, with the support of international organisations with expertise in this topic, will be marked in the near future.

Congo, Republic of the

Problems related to mined areas

In its Article 7 report submitted on 12 September 2002, Congo indicated that areas in the south-west, on the border with Angola, might be mined. In the 1970's, rebels fighting for the independence of the "Enclave du Cabinda" may have laid anti-personnel mines in this region. Further investigation will be required to determine whether or not these areas are mined.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

At the 7-8 May 2003 Brazzaville workshop on the implementation of the Ottawa Convention, Boniface Lézona, on behalf of the delegation of the Republic of the Congo, reported that the workshop itself had served as an important element of motivation for the government and that a national mine action commission will be established. In addition, it was noted that with the support of the international community, the Republic of the Congo could be a mine free country by 2011 in accordance with Article 5.1.

In March 2004[63] Congo stated that the law that relating to the establishment of the National Mine Action Commission in the Republic of Congo has not been adopted yet. The authorities have decided to allow the Commission to function informally in order to avoid any delays in the implementation.

Costa Rica

Problems related to mined areas

In its Article 7 report submitted on 3 September 2001, Costa Rica indicated that as a result of the conflict in Nicaragua during the 1970's, large areas of terrain close to its northern border were contaminated with mines. Minefields were found in areas of Pocosol, Upala and La Cruz. The contaminated area was divided in 4 operational modules for demining by the Zapadores Unit.

As of September 2001:

Module	2001-1	2002-2	2001-3	2002
Province	Alajuela	Alajuela	Alajuela	Guanacaste

[63] Colloque international sur les structures nationales chargées de la lutte contre les mines anti-personnel, Paris, 12 March 2004.

Distance in km (linear)	24	16	38	64
Expected quantity of mines	200	300	300	1,000
Status	In the process of being completed	Pending	Pending	Pending

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In a statement to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 3 February 2003, Costa Rica announced that it was the first State Party to have fulfilled its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention. Costa Rica was declared the first country of the Americas to be free of antipersonnel mines at a ceremony on 10 December 2002. Costa Rica destroyed 338 mines and some explosive artefacts on a 178 km stretch of border.

Croatia[64]

Problems related to mined areas
At the end of the conflict it was originally estimated that about 1 million mines and UXO had been laid in Croatia, that the suspected mined areas covered 4,500 km2 and that around 600 km2 of that area were covered with minefields and the rest was contaminated with UXO. Mine suspected areas and minefields were located in 14 of the 21 counties. Areas with commercial potential were sitting idle, the return of displaced people had been slowed down, the arable land, which was the only means of existence close to the reconstructed houses was mined and the impediment to movement was frustrating.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Croatia reported that as of 31 December 2002 the total surface area contaminated by mines or other unexploded remnants of war or areas suspected to be contaminated with mines was estimated to be 1,630 km2. In March 2004[65], Croatia stated that currently the estimated surface contaminated with mines is 1,430 km2. It is also estimated that there are 650,000 mines and UXO.

From 1991 to May 2003, there were 1,775 mine / UXO victims in mine-suspected areas of Croatia, among them 407 fatalities.[66]

Year	Number of victims
Before 1991	87
1991	261
1992	243
1993	210
1994	147
1995	314
1996	142
1997	140
1998	91
1999	62
2000	20
2001	30
2002	26
Jan to May 2003	2

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
As soon as the mine problem was created, Croatia started with mine clearance. The Croatian Ministry of Interior and the Croatian Army were dealing with the problem at the beginning. Croatia has confronted the mine threat successfully, but bearing in mind all the mine victims, not quickly enough. The ultimate goal of mine action in Croatia is to solve the mine problem in Croatia by the year 2010.

This National Mine Action Programme will try to find answers to the following: Organisational, legal and social framework for the implementation of the national programme; Assessment of existing capacity and capacity needed for the implementation of the national programme; Basic programme activities essential for mine action in Croatia in the next ten years; Dynamics of the above mentioned activities; How much it will cost; and, Measures to be taken for the successful implementation of the programme.

[64] Source of information: Article 7 reports submitted by Croatia and The National Mine Action Programme in the Republic of Croatia.
[65] Statement at the Colloque international sur les structures nationales chargées de la lutte contre les mines anti-personnel, Paris, 12 March 2004.
[66] Mine Action in Croatia, May 2003.

Plan of overall activities of survey and mine clearance in Croatia for the period 2000-2010[67]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Km2 contaminated	4,500	4,400	3,900	3,400	2,900	2,400	1,900	1,400	900	600	300	
Km2 planned to be achieved	100	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	300	300	300	4,500
Area planned for Level I Survey	60	325	300	300	300	280	280	320	150	150	150	2,615
Area planned for survey using different sophisticated methods	0	100	115	115	115	120	120	100	70	75	75	1,005
Area planned for Level II Survey	20	25	25	25	25	30	30	25	25	25	25	280
Area planned for survey and mine clearance using classic methods (manually)	15	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	275
Area planned for survey and mine clearance using machines and subsequent verification by another method	5	20	30	30	30	40	40	35	35	30	30	325
Fencing of mine contaminated and marking of mine suspected areas in km	400	500	500	500	500	500	200	200	100	50	0	3,450

"Croatia understands the necessity to have mined areas cleared as soon as possible, which is why substantial financial resources are allocated by the Croatian Government to this Program annually. Notwithstanding the fact that the majority – some 86 percent – of the National Mine Action Program is financed indigenously."[68]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

At the 24-25 October 2002 Dubrovnik *Seminar on Humanitarian Progress under the Mine Ban Treaties* (sic), Oto Jungwirth, Acting Director of the CROMAC National Mine Action Authority, stated that since 1998 the following basic objectives have been achieved: a demining system has been established; substantial demining capacity has been developed; a consistent financing model has been established, where the majority of the funding comes from the state budget; 140.71 km2 of cleared area have been handed over to the community (between 1998 and June 2002); and, Croatia has been recognised on the international level as an indispensable subject in the implementation and development of mine action. He also indicated that there are 25 demining companies working in Croatia, with: 30 mechanical clearance systems; 320 metal detectors; 550 deminers and auxiliary workers; for mine detection dogs; and, 10 international companies in addition to Croatian companies working in Croatia.

"As of May 2003, there were 43 registered commercial companies including foreign demining companies and 27 of them are active. Only one NGO – NPA is currently active in Croatia. There are 548 deminers employed in demining companies. The companies are equipped with 500 metal detectors, 66 mine detection dogs and 39 demining machines, including light, medium and heavy ones, as well as various types of excavators and vegetation cutters."[69]

In its Article 7 reports, Croatia has provided detailed information on annual progress in meeting the obligations of Article 5. For example, in its report submitted on 30 April 2003, Croatia reported that during 2002 60,398,774 m2 had been returned to civilian use, including 29,384,133 m2 previously suspected to be contaminated and 31,014,641 m2 cleared through demining operations. Croatia also reported that mine contaminated areas have been marked in all 14 mine affected counties.

[67] For a detailed explanation of the table see The National Mine Action Programme in the Republic of Croatia.
[68] Statement to the 4MSP in September 2002.
[69] Croatian Mine Action Centre, Mine Action in Croatia, May 2003, p. 8.

From 1998 to January 2003, 173.62 km2 were demined and handed over to the community. In 2002, 60.4 km2 were handed over to the community. In the same 5-year period, mine risk education was applied to all risk groups that were targeted by the ICRC, the Croatian Red Cross, the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, NGOs and coordinated by CROMAC.

Year	Cleared (km2)
1998	14.3
1999	23.61
2000	32.98
2001	42.35
2002	60.4

At the 5MSP, Croatia indicated that under the leadership of the Croatian Mine action centre, in the first 8 months of 2003, 140 km2 of mine suspected land was returned to use. This is more than was achieved in the entire year of 2002, and already represent the fulfilment of the national plan for 2003. Also, during this time almost 160 km2 of mined area were marked and fenced, in addition to the continuing surveillance and maintenance of signs on earlier marked areas.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Croatia has stated that the demining of Croatia by the year 2010 requires an increased number and capacity of mine clearance companies, and on the monitoring of development and development of new technologies, and their introduction in the demining system in Croatia. Funding is the major obstacle in the achievement of the above mentioned objectives. It is necessary to secure the funding of 9,576,000,000.00 Kuna to complete the mine clearance of Croatia by 2010. Mutual efforts of all players in the system, especially managerial departments, should be undertaken to secure funding as planned and complete mine clearance according to the goal and obligations. In the event of insufficient funding, the period to complete the National Programme would be extended.

Cyprus[70]

Problems related to mined areas
The 1974 invasion divided the island in two parts with a buffer zone between them. Since then the two sides laid big number of mines in about 436,000 m2. A total of 104,000 m2 are in the buffer zone under the UNFICYP control. There are 23 minefields with 5000 AP mines under the Cyprus National Guard control. In the buffer zone there are 11 minefields belonging to the Cyprus National Guard with 1024 AP mines and 1284 AT mines, and 26 minefields belonging to the Turkish forces with an unknown number of mines. All the minefields under Cyprus National Guard and UNFICYP control are fenced and marked according to the Convention. Also, the Cyprus National Guard has records for all its minefields.

In its initial Article 7 report, Cyprus provided the following information on mined areas under its control:

Location	Type	Quantity
Dali Village	M16	292
	GLD 112	578
Lympia Village	M16	237
Pyla Village	M2A4	144
	M2A3B4	141
	M16	38
Athienou Village	M16	191
Louroutzina Village	M16	386
Geri Village	M16	794
Trouloi Village	GLD 112	247
Potamia Village	GLD 112	1605
Total		4653

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
On 29 January 2002, Cyprus indicated that it had proposed that consultations begin with a view to working out modalities regarding the clearance of the National Guard's minefields within the buffer zone. "In 2002, a proposal for the clearance of all minefields in the buffer zone was put forward to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force

[70] Source: statement to the SCMC, 29 January 2002 and 14 May 2003, unless otherwise stated.

(UNFICYP) in Cyprus. […] Recently the Turkish side declared that it accepts to cooperate with UNFICYP for the implementation of this primarily humanitarian project but only with regard to the area around the capital, Nicosia."[71]

In its initial Article 7 report, Cyprus indicated that a programme for the destruction of APM in mined areas was under consideration. "A Cyprus Mine Action Committee was set up on 28 May 2003. It includes representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Interior. The Committee will prepare the National Plan for the implementation of the Convention."[72]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
On 29 January 2002 Cyprus noted that it has since 1983 cleared ten minefields adjacent to the buffer zone, and during the last two years it destroyed more than 11,000 mines of various types. In 2002, the Cyprus National Guard completed the removal of 2 minefields in the village of Pyla. The Cyprus National Guard has only one demining platoon of 2 squads with 15 deminers in total. The deminers work with metal detectors, which detect every small metal in the ground.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) provided an annex that noted suspected dangerous areas affecting 165 villages in the provinces of Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Equateur, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental, Katanga, Kinshasa, Maniema, Nord-Kivu, Province Orientale and Sud-Kivu. The socio-economic impact of AP mines is particularly high in the eastern provinces of the country. Concerning the DRC border with Angola, the President of the Republic of Angola, Mr. Dos Santos, delivered a message to the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Général Major Joseph Kabila, which emphasized the necessity to undertake joint demining operations in the border zone.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
At the 7-8 May 2003 Brazzaville workshop on the implementation of the Ottawa Convention, Colonel Ir Médard Unyon-Pewu, on behalf of the delegation of the DRC, stated that in order to proceed with demining it was necessary to locate the mined or suspected areas with great precision. He also noted that the ongoing conflict in the DRC has made it impossible to elaborate and execute a demining plan. However, a Mine Action Commission has been established to: coordinate all mine action activities; promote the Ottawa Convention; mobilise resources; raise awareness of the dangers of mines; prepare reports required under Article 7; and, elaborate a plan of action. The United Nations has established a Mine Action Coordination Centre in the DRC.

Colonel Unyon-Pewu reported that Handicap International (Belgium) is providing mine risk education in Kisangani and Ikela.

In March 2004 the DRC indicated that although some demining operations are conducted here and there, currently the DRC does not have a demining programme."[73]

Priorities for assistance
In a presentation to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 14 May 2003, the DRC listed the following priorities :

- an impact survey to set the priorities for a mine action plan;
- a legal framework required to fully implement the Ottawa Convention;
- training and technical supervision of a national demining team.

Denmark[74]

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports, Denmark indicated that after the Second World War there were approximately 1.4 million mines mostly along the coasts of Denmark. Almost all were removed or disarmed in 1945-46. Mines were also deployed in the southern part of Western Jutland, on a 10-kilometre long peninsula named Skalligen. In 1946, the mine sweeping was ended leaving approximately 1,600 undetected anti-tank mines and 8,300 personnel mines of

[71] Statement to the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties, 16 September 2003.
[72] Statement to the SCSD, 12 February 2004 and Cyprus' initial Article 7 report, 2004.
[73] Statement at Workshop on landmines in East Africa, 4 March 2004.
[74] Article 7 reports, 27 August 1999, 7 August 2000, 30 April 2001, 29 April 2002 and 30 April 2003.

which many were made of wood. Skallingen is not inhabited and consists of a beach, sand dunes and marshland and the mines did not constitute any direct risk.

Since the beginning of last century, the government of Denmark has put preservation orders on most parts of the peninsula and has gradually acquired almost all areas where mines remain. Consequently over the last 55 years big parts of the minefields have been engulfed into the North Sea. Mines surfaced on the beach after storms and many have been picked up by government officials or others. No accidents caused by detonating mines have been recorded. According to the Danish Ministry of Defence most mines are ineffective today but there is still a risk of some being effective. The only available minefield maps of the area are copies of old maps and are difficult to fit with current geography. A new digital mapping is underway and when this is completed, a plan for handling the remaining mines will be worked out.

The remaining minefields are located in a long narrow area stretching along the beach from north to south and at the southern end of Skallingen. Most of the area along the beach and a minor part of the area in the south are expected to be engulfed in the North Sea in the next few years.

Djibouti[75]

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 January 2003, Djibouti indicated three areas suspected to be mined:

Location	Quantity	Additional information
Daddatto region	Unknown	Laid randomly by rebel forces
Day	Unknown	Laid randomly by rebel forces
Obock	Unknown	Laid randomly by rebel forces

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
At the meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 3 February 2003, Djibouti indicated that the National Demining Programme was currently underway with the assistance and expertise of the *Coopération Militaire Française* and the American government. Demining was to continue during the course of 2003 in Obock and Daddato.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Djibouti reported the destruction of 521 mines during 2001 and 2002:

Date	Type	Quantity	Additional information
2001 to 2002	Chinese	63	Destroyed in situ in Medeho
	Chinese	62	Destroyed in situ in Waddi
	Chinese	174	Destroyed in situ in Allai-Dada
	Chinese	01	Destroyed in situ in PK-6
	Chinese	24	Destroyed in situ in Crête 153
	Chinese	01	Destroyed in situ in PK9
		77	Destroyed in situ in Moulouhleh
		119	Destroyed in situ in Andoli
Total		521	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 6 February 2004, Djibouti indicated that its 3-year demining programme had been completed in 2003 and that on 29 January 2004, Djibouti was officially declared a country "without mines". The Article 7 report contained the following information about cleared areas:

Area	**Mines**	**UXO**	**Surface (m2)**
Obock:			
Alailou Dadda	14	0	659
Andoli	119	1	1087.5
Moulouhle	74	1	423.9
Khor-Angar	182	0	9758.8
Obock	11	3	1179.6
Waddi	24	1	561.2

[75] Sources: Article 7 reports, unless otherwise stated.

Medeho	14	0	316
Tadjourah:			
Day	24	0	995
MF 153	24	1	3268
MF 110	11	5	3570.5
P.K 6	2	14	973
P.K 9	4	12	3300
Cheick Mohamed	2	0	679.8
P.K 20	0	0	448
P.K 30	0	1	747
Zone aerodrome	0	0	273.4
Dépôt de poubelle/Ourdo	0	0	450
A.G (Mirguida)	0	0	90
Dikhill:			
Daoudaouya	4	0	2220
Zone aerodrome	0	1	9080
Total	**509**	**40**	**40080.7**

Ecuador

Problems related to mined areas

In 1998, Ecuador and Peru resolved their longstanding border dispute, with both countries agreeing to clear landmines from their territories.[76] In its Article 7 reports Ecuador indicated 5 mine-affected areas and 2 suspected mined areas.

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Additional information
Mined areas				
Tiwintza	T-AB-1, MAPP 78 F-2, P-4-B, PMD-6M, PRB M 35, M18A1	?	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Cordillera de el Condor (Ecuador-Peru south-eastern border)	T-AB-1, MAPP 78 F-2, P-4-B, PMD-6M, PRB M 35, M18A1	?	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Sector Cusumaza - Bombuiza (Ecuador-Peru central-eastern border)	T-AB-1, MAPP 78 F-2, P-4-B, PMD-6M, PRB M 35, M18A1	?	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Provincia de el Oro (Ecuador-Peru southern border)	T-AB-1	280	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Provincia de Loja (Ecuador-Peru southern border)	T-AB-1	120	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru
Area suspected to be mined				
Sector Montalvo (Ecuador-Peru central-eastern border)	T-AB-1, MAPP 78 F-2, P-4-B, PMD-6M, PRB M 35, M18A1	?	1995-1998	Laid during the conflict between Ecuador and Peru

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

In March 2001, Ecuador signed an agreement to implement the OAS Assistance Programme for Mine Action. Demining operations are projected to be completed by 2010.[77]

[76] OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003, p. 11.
[77] OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003, p. 13.

"On 17 December 2002, Ecuador, through the National Demining Centre, approved the National Demining Plan for 2003-2004. This document plans for the end of the sweeping and quality assessment work in 2 provinces of the border area that include highly populated agricultural land. Mine awareness campaigns have been developed in cities near the border and more than 3000 people, including children and farmers benefited from them. On 22 August 2002, armies of Ecuador and Peru concluded a Memorandum of Understanding to establish common procedures in the event of evacuation and a system of communication to carry out joint actions"[78]

The 2002-2003 OAS Mine Action Program Portfolio contained the details of a demining project for Ecuador beginning in 2003. Humanitarian demining operations were to focus primarily on two border provinces with Peru: Loja and El Oro. The Impact Survey carried out in the Province of Loja shows that the districts of Macar and Zapotillo are mine-affected. To date 7 mine victims have been identified in Loja. During the first six months of 2003, mine clearance operations were planned to be conducted in 3 minefields and quality control operations would be conducted in 7 minefields. During the second half of 2003, 4 minefields in the vicinity of populated areas of Macar were prioritized for clearance and quality control.

In the province of El Oro, Huaquillas and Arenillas districts have been determined to be mine-affected. During the first half of 2003, mine clearance operations were planned to be conducted in 5 minefields and quality control in 7 minefields. The estimated budget to implement humanitarian demining activities in 2003 was $1,205,452."[79]

Objectives for 2004[80]:

- Complete demining in Loja in July
- Destroy 3,326 mines in Limón Indanza and 963 mines in Tiwintza
- Maintain a 0% accident level

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Ecuador reported the destruction of 4,573 mines. It noted that the totals were cumulative and didn't refer solely to the period 2002/2003.

Type/Location	Tiwintza	Loja	El Oro	Santiago	Total
P-4-B				1,219	**1,219**
PRB-M409	18			1,226	**1,244**
T-AB1	12	1	186	1,904	**2,103**
MOH-50				2	**2**
M18A1				1	**1**
MAPP 78 F-2		1			**1**
NMA3				3	**3**
Total	**30**	**2**	**186**	**4,355**	**4,573**

"Ecuador declared that according to what had been planned, demining activities in the El Oro province were completed, and 5,331 m2 had been swept. The work in the Loja province is well under way and should be completed at the end of February 2004. The total area swept in this province is 12,007 m2. Prevention campaigns were organised in the districts of Huaquillas and Arenillas, El Oro province and in Macará in the Loja province targeting around 2000 people, children and farmers." [81]

Eritrea

Problems related to mined areas
After three decades of protracted war and 2.5 years of border conflict, Eritrea has a significant landmine and unexploded ordnance problem. Some of the landmines could even be tracked back to the Second World War. However, the main contamination, is all along the 1,000 kilometre border between Ethiopia and Eritrea due to the recent armed conflict.[82]

"It is estimated that 2 million landmines and UXO are spread all over the country, of which 400,000 have been destroyed."[83] According to current information, Eritrea can account for a total of approximately 150,000

[78] Ecuador's statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.
[79] OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003.
[80] Presentation to the Americas Regional Mine Action Seminar in Lima, 14-15 August 2003.
[81] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[82] Statement to the SCMC, 29 January 2002.
[83] Statement to the SCVA, 10 February 2004.

antipersonnel mines in minefields and 3,329 destroyed in recent mine clearance operations. An undetermined number of mines were laid (and remain in the ground) in other parts of the country during the period of the struggle between 1961 and 1991.[84]

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
"In January 2002 Eritrea reported that it had accepted and subsequently begun to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) regarding the handling of the Mine Action Program. As a sign of its commitment Eritrea had established an internationally recognised mine action program to perform the actions of mine marking, mine awareness and risk reduction. As of January 2002, it had involved 450 manual deminers from the Eritrean demining agency (EDA) which is a national NGO and another 450 deminers from international mine action agencies."[85]

"Eritrea established the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) at the end of 2002. EDA is a regulatory body headed by a General Manager who reports directly to the President's Office. EDA's objectives for the period 2003-2007 are to eliminate the threat of mines and UXO, facilitate the return of IDPs in their villages, ensure safe use of land and to conduct other development activities. The operational aspect of the work is carried out by the Eritrean Demining Operation (EDO) assisted by the government and UN agencies. The UNDP is presently conducting a Landmine Impact Survey scheduled to be completed in mid-2004, and the National Mine Action Strategic Plan is being completed in conjunction with it. On 5 May 2004, the UN Technical Advisor indicated that the LIS was almost completed."[86]

Priorities for assistance
In January 2002 Eritrea reported that being a new nation and one of the least developed countries, it cannot do the (mine clearance) job on its own: "Therefore the involvement of the international community to compliment the strong Eritrean commitment in fulfilling its obligation for the implementation of the Convention is highly appreciated. Its continuation in this direction will greatly contribute to the success of the program."[87] In a statement to the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance on 10 February 2004, Eritrea indicated that funding is the critical link between capacity building in Eritrea and the recovery of the country and appealed for timely and adequate financing of its mine action capacity building programme.

France[88]

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports, France indicated that some areas of its territory might contain mines from the First and the Second World War and that La Doudah military depot in Djibouti was suspected to contain mines of type APDV Mle 59. The minefield was only partially surveyed in 1989 following a landslide caused by torrential rains and the area is now marked. A survey is currently underway to decontaminate the area permanently. In its Article 7 report submitted on 11 May 2004, France mentioned that the conclusions of this survey would be published shortly, together with details of the clearance to be carried out.

Greece

Problems related to mined areas
In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 28 May 2002, Greece indicated that a large amount of buried mines, hand grenades, UXO and all kinds of firing devices had been left deserted in Hellenic land, heritage of the conflicts that took place between 1940-1950, creating a dangerous environment for the safety of civilians. Furthermore, especially after the end of WWII, the Hellenic Army laid minefields in the borders of the country. In spite of all the above and in order to handle the serious matter of mine warfare and LTXOS, the Hellenic Army established in 1954 a special engineer unit, the Land Minefield Clearance Battalion (LMCB). The LMCB is a special unit of Engineering Corps in the Hellenic Army. Located in Athens it operates all over the country. Its mission is reconnaissance, indication clearance of minefields and suspected areas, and rescue of encircled people in minefields.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
After the signing of the Ottawa Convention the Greek government decided to proceed with the clearance of all minefields at the Hellenic-Bulgarian border.

[84] Article 7 report, 3 September 2003.
[85] Statement to the SCMC, 29 January 2002.
[86] Statement to the SCVA, 10 February 2004 and email from UN Technical Advisor Joe Wenkoff, 4 April 2003.
[87] Statement to the SCMC, 29 January 2002.
[88] Source: Article 7 reports submitted on 26 August 1999, 3 May 2000, 11 June 2001, 30 April 2002, 30 April 2003 and 11 May 2004.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5[89]

1. Hellenic-Bulgarian border:

An adequate number of minesweeper squads worked from September 1997 to December 2001 in order to clear an amount of 25,000 AP and AT mines and hundreds of UXO. It was one of the largest and most difficult tasks for the Hellenic Army because it took place in the mountainous area of the North Hellenic borderline under very difficult conditions, at inaccessible and steep paths, very dense vegetation, rough weather conditions, which make demining activities even more dangerous.

At the 5MSP on 16 September 2003, Greece indicated that it had already demined its frontier with Bulgaria and was conducting similar actions on other segments. "Demining is currently carried out in the area of Mount Grammos, on the Albanian border."[90]

2. Hellenic-Turkish border:

In all laid minefields of the east Hellenic borderline an extra barbed wire fence of 2m height and illuminating sips have been installed with a total cost of € 150,000 in order to minimize accidents from the illegal entrance. The result of this program contributed to the reduction of accidents by almost 90%.

3.. Clearance of suspected areas and old minefields:

All over Hellenic territory and especially in the North West, which was an operational theatre for almost ten years during WWII. The Hellenic army is conducting clearance of all these old minefields including UXO and booby traps in order to give all these areas back to free use for the civilians.

Between 1954 and 28 May 2002 the following demining activities took place in Greece:

- More than 150,000 km2 have been cleared;
- 250,000 mines and other ammunitions have been disarmed and destroyed.

In the last two years (May 2000-May 2002):

- 3,700 km2 have been cleared;
- 2,210 km2 have been given to free use;
- 16,000 AP and 14,000 AT mines have been disarmed and 18,000 UXO destroyed;
- 10 illegal migrants entrapped in a minefield were rescued.

The demining was financed by the Hellenic Government budget.

Guatemala

Problems related to mined areas

Guatemala underwent an internal armed conflict lasting more than 36 years. The conflict finally ended on 29 December 1996 (…). It affected large and densely populated rural areas, and as a result there are mines and explosive objects spread throughout the territory. Since 1994, it has been recorded that 24 persons have been killed by mines and explosive objects in Guatemala. Further there are over 20 persons injured.[91]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 5 June 2002, Guatemala reported mined areas in several districts (Quiché, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, Totonicapán, Sololá, Sur del Petén, Norte e Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez, Chimaltenango and Escuintla – high risk: Santa Rosa and Jutiapa – low risk). In its Article 7 reports submitted in 2003 and in 2004, Guatemala indicated that it had no mined areas, only mines and explosive devices scattered over its territory in 13 districts.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas[92]

In the agreement on the resettlement of displaced populations, signed in Oslo on 14 June 1994, the signing parties recognised the need to urgently remove all types of mines and munitions and to cooperate in doing so. In the accord on the implementation of the peace accords, it was stated that programme to remove all mines should be executed. In 1995, the *Congreso de la Republica* passed a law on the reduction of risks to inhabitants of zones affected by the conflict with a view to removing mines and other explosive ordnance. This law also saw the creation of a

[89] Source: statement to the SCMC, 28 May 2002, unless otherwise stated.
[90] Statement at the 2004 Reay Group workshop, 2 February 2004.
[91] OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003.
[92] Source: *Plan Nacional de Desminado*, presented to the *Congreso de la Republica* by the *Comisión Coordinadora del Desminado Unidad de Coordinación Ejecutiva* and OAS, Mine Action Program Portfolio 2002-2003.

coordination commission. In August 1997, the first Demining Plan was approved. The Program began operations in Guatemala in December of 1997.

The Mine Action Programme planned that in 2003, mine awareness and demining operations in Guatemala would concentrate on 5 districts: Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez and Baja Verapaz. The estimated budget to implement demining operations was US$ 871,666.48.

Demining plans[93]:
Second semester of 2003: operations to be conducted in the districts of Totonicapan and Sur Huehuetenango First semester of 2004: operations to be conducted in the districts of Norte de Huehuetenango and Solola Second semester of 2004: Escuintla, Suchitepequez, Chimaltenango and Sacatepequez Grupos paralelos during 2004 in the districts of Baja Verapaz, Alta Verapaz and Peten (2005).

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its *Plan Nacional de Desminado*, presented to the *Congreso de la Republica*, the *Comisión Coordinadora del Desminado Unidad de Coordinación Ejecutiva* reported that from the period between January 2001 and 23 March 2002, 35 explosive artefacts had been destroyed, most of which were unexploded grenades.

In its Article 7 report submitted in 2003, Guatemala reported the destruction of 71 explosive artefacts between March 2002 and March 2003. Amongst these were 8 AP mines, 2 Claymore mines and 2 mines of type PMN. In its Article 7 report submitted on 12 May 2004, Guatemala reported the destruction of 63 explosive artefacts between March 2003 and March 2004.

Guinea Bissau

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 13 May 2003, Guinea Bissau indicated that thousands of landmines have been laid in Guinea Bissau, some dating back to the Liberation's war (1974) but most were laid by the belligerents during the 1998-1999 political and military conflict. Minefields can be found in populous areas in Bissau and its surroundings. In addition, UXO are scattered throughout populated agricultural areas. The mines and UXO represent a persistent danger to the civilian population and a hindrance to the resumption of normal economic activities.

ECOMOG (Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group) succeeded in having the various groups pointing out the areas they thought to be mined, and estimated that there were 20,000 mines and additional unexploded ordnance dispersed along the former front lines in Bissau. In the southern part of the country, some places have been identified as mine and UXO affected in the last conflict. The situation is worsened by antitank mines and UXO left behind during the liberation war. The mine problem in the north areas bordering Senegal is still affected by the ongoing conflict in Casamance, which remains a major source of insecurity.

This situation presents a serious obstacle to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Bissau. The inhabitants live with the constant fear of mines planted in economically important areas. Mine and UXO-suspected areas are often part of the land where people are growing market crops such as rice in small flooded valleys, cashew nuts and subsistence fisheries in coastal mangroves bathed by salt water. The most vulnerable groups are women and children. Now that peace has been restored and large numbers of displaced persons are returning to their homes, mines and UXO represent a real danger to the resumption of economic development and social reintegration. In a country such as Guinea Bissau, where the livelihood of a large part of the population is linked to agricultural production, the long-term prospects for social stability depend on the reduction of mines/UXO hazard.

"The threat of mines in Bissau has been quantified and 17 suspected minefields and UXO battlefields have been so far identified. The national landmine/UXO impact survey plan planned for 2004-2005 is to mark the suspected areas already identified at Bissau and then in the immediate outskirts of the capital.

Although some minefields were cleared once by the first NGO working in Bissau between 2001 and 2003, it has been subject to repeated mine findings (incidents) during the reporting period and is still considered unsafe by CAAMI. The area must be cleared again by humanitarian mine clearance teams according to IMAS." Article 7 report 2004

[93] Presentation to the Americas Regional Mine Action Seminar in Lima, 14-15 August 2003.

In its Article 7 reports, Guinea Bissau reported that the 2001-2002 accident rate was 2-3 accidents per month. From January 2003 to the end of April 2004, 33 accidents were registered (23 injured and 10 killed).

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
"The National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI) was established in March 2001 as the National Technical Coordination Structure of Humanitarian Mine Action. CAAMI is the policy setting and approving authority for all mine action activities in Guinea Bissau. Its role is to plan and coordinate all mine action activities and mobilise the resources necessary for the implementation of the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme (PAAMI). The goal of PAAMI is to eliminate the impact of landmines and UXO in Bissau, the capital, two years from the period where the requested funds will be available, and the following three years after Bissau ended, for the rest of the country

Mine clearance priorities are based on the extent of the problem. There has not yet been a technical survey, which has hampered the programme's ability to effectively prioritise clearance operations. While some marking was carried out in 2000, it was not done to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), so the marking is inadequate. Verification of minefields boundaries is a very difficult task in Guinea Bissau due to a number of factors, such as:
a) although mines were often deployed in a systematic pattern, no records/documentation on the exact boundaries, structure or location of mines is available from those responsible for deploying the mines;
b) mines were frequently laid during several phases of the conflict by different parties;
c) the specific conflict's strategy and the particular dimension of landmine's extent in the capital, with some areas limited in size, hampered the appreciation of survey strategy approach;
Therefore in many areas only a full size clearance operation is required to define the minefield boundaries."[94]

"As it is difficult at this current stage, to measure effectively the extent of the mine and UXO problem at the Bissau capital and over the country, the two "National Community Survey Teams" (ENPC) from a national Mine Action NGO called "LUTCAM" under a UNOPS agreement started in February 2003, a complete general landmine/UXO impact survey (GELIS) among the communities in Bissau's suspected areas.

In the absence of such a survey, CAAMI has utilised existing information from a variety of sources, to draw a relatively realistic overview of the scope of the mine/UXO problem and its impact on affected communities."[95]

In its 2004 Article 7 report, Guinea Bissau indicated that the national landmine/UXO survey plan for Bissau initially planned for the year 2003 is now planned for 2004-2005. The region will be prioritised for the second half of 2005.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 13 May 2003, Guinea Bissau indicated that in 2001, CAAMI started officially a national mine risk education programme called PEPAM/MRE (National Coordination Programme of Education Activities to prevent mine and UXO accident). CAAMI continues to coordinate Mine Risk Education at the national and regional level and provides MRE assistance in the form of training to primary school teachers.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 13 May 2003, Guinea Bissau reported the destruction of 2,455 mines in mined areas. In its Article 7 report submitted on 13 May 2004, Guinea Bissau reported the destruction of 54 mines.

"Key achievements of the past few months:
- Launch of a general community impact survey within two national community survey teams from LUTCAM contracted by UNOPS and trained in Mozambique, as previous marking did not meet international standards, and measure the extent of the landmine/UXO problem;
- The two national mine clearance NGOs cleared close to 610,000 m2 and destroyed 2,560 mines (2,509 APMs and 51 ATMs) and 15,000 UXO by the end of April 2004."[96]

In a statement on 11 February 2004, Guinea Bissau indicated that "from November 2000 to January 2003, the NGO HUMAID worked in the suspected areas of the capital. Another national NGO, LUTCAM; supported by UNDP and UNOPS operates since February 2003, strengthening the deimning operations in the capital. Currently, 110 deminers and 2 survey teams working in suspected areas are allocated to the capital, which remains a priority are for the next 2 years.

[94] Article 7 report, 13 May 2004.
[95] Article 7 report 13 May 2004.
[96] Article 7 report, 13 May 2004.

The Ministry of Education, UNICEF and UNDP provide support to 10 national NGOs involved in the mine risk education programme. 111 teachers trained 150 community agents at Bissau and 160 in the regions, who in turn provided mine risk education to 10,000 people in the regions and 20,000 at Bissau."[97]

Honduras

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 August 2001, Honduras reported mined areas located in the borderline with Nicaragua in the districts of Cortes, Paraiso, Choluteca and Olancho. The mines were laid during the conflict in Nicaragua in 1980-1990.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Honduras has a mine clearance programme divided into several modules. In the 1995-2003 period Modules I to XI were concluded.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 11 April 2002, Honduras indicated that of the 71 targets established for demining in 1990, 70 were completed as of 31 December 2001. (See report for further details.)

In February 2003, Honduras indicated that it had hoped to complete demining in 2001, but a diverse set of factors made this impossible."[98] In a presentation delivered in Lima in August 2003, Honduras indicated that demining operations should be concluded in 2004, including the Rio Negro area bordering Nicaragua. At the 5MSP, Honduras reported on progress in Module XI (covering the sector of La Lodosa, in the municipality of El Paraiso). As of September 2003, of a total area of 15,000 m2, 9,228 m2 had been cleared and 5,772 m2 were pending.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 5 May 2004 Honduras indicated that 96% of its demining is complete.

Completed modules:

Module	Number of mines	Date
I	227	September 1995-March 1996
II	746	March-September 1996
III	172	September 1996-March 1997
IV	662	March-September 1997
V	219	October 1997-March 1998
VI	76	April-September 1998
VII	9	September 1998-March 1999
VIII	31	April 1999-March 2000
IX	14	April-September 2000
X	30	October 2000-July 2001

In progress:

Module	Number of mines	Date	Supplementary information
XI	3	May-November 2003	1,587 m2 still pending
XII	?	Approval pending	Presence of explosive artefacts suspected
Total	**2,189**		

Priorities for assistance
Honduras hopes to be able to receive the necessary resources in order to achieve its objective of completing its demining programme in 2004.

Jordan

Problems related to mined areas

[97] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[98] Statement by Ambassador Olmeda Rivera to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 June 2000 and 1 May 2003, Jordan reported 175,619 AP mines in 5 different areas. In its Article 7 report submitted on 5 May 2004, Jordan indicated that a comprehensive and precise survey was carried out. This provided new revised data. All minefields are known, fenced and marked.

Location	Mine Type	Quantity 2000 and 2003 reports	Quantity 2004 report	Date of emplacement
North area/Syrian Border	M14	66,610	50,608	1971
East-North area	M14, M35, No.6	30,312	59,636	1967-1975
Middle area	M14, M35, No.6	10,629	35,384	1967-1975
Southern area	Homemade mine, M14	2,538	5,400	1967-1975
Israeli minefields	No. 10, M35	65,530	64,802	Not available
Total		**175,619**	**215,830**	

Jordan also reported that the military Southern area, Wadi Araba and Gohr Alsafi were suspected to contain mines of type No. 10 and M35 laid by Israel in 1967: "The Jordanian Armed Forces planted up to 151,009 APM mines in the Aqaba region, Jordan Valley and the Jordanian-Syrian borders, while Israel planted up to 64,802 mines in the Jordan Valley and Baqoura. These mines caused injuries among military and civilian people. The number of these injuries came to 525 among which (225) were fatal. In 2002, 15 injuries occurred."[99]

At the February 2004 Standing Committee meetings, Jordan stated that the demining operations in Jordan faced some difficulties such as the hard weather conditions (50 degrees during the summer); some mines were planted 1.5 m deep and some mines were shifted leading to formation of new suspected areas that need extra effort for clearing.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

"To prevent accidents and to return agricultural land to the people, a comprehensive demining programme, carried out by the Royal Engineers Corps, started in 1993. This Corps removed 97,666 mixed mines until the beginning of 2003. The work was achieved through the deployment of 20 demining teams. Each team consists of 20 staff and 5 mine sweepers, as well as many soil-removing vehicles."[100]

"The strategic plan – to see Jordan free of mines within the time frame given by the Convention – is set as follows: Phase 1: up to 2005: Jordan Valley demining; Phase 2: 2005-2008: Syrian-Jordanian border demining; and, Phase 3: 2009: Israeli minefields demining. The following priorities were adopted in order to guarantee the continuing success and minimising the negative side effects of the problem of mines:

- Minefields close to inhabited areas;
- Minefields hindering national economic projects;
- Minefields closed to tourist, sacred and historical sites;
- Minefields hindering the infrastructure of projects (roads, electricity and water pipes);
- Minefields hindering individuals and small economic projects;
- Security minefields;
- Israeli minefields."[101]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 5 May 2004, Jordan reported that a number of measures have been taken to educate the population about mines. Exhibitions are held all over the country, awareness lectures are given in schools and universities, brochures are being distributed, newspaper articles published and mass media awareness programmes are now being developed.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 June 2000, Jordan stated that 82,929 mines were destroyed and that the total area cleared represented 5000 hectares.

Mine Type	Number of mines destroyed
M14	34,944
M35	9,636
No.6	352
Others	37,997
	82,929

[99] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.
[100] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.
[101] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

Jordan also provided figures showing the types of mines being destroyed on 6 September 1999.

Mine Type	Number destroyed
AP mine M14	1,000
AP mine M18A1	771
M35 Belgium	300
No.6	268
AP mine 72 Russian	1,000
AP mine VS-50 with Italian fuse	980
An Italian mine	5
AP Wooden Syrian mine	51
An Italian mine	4
AP No.5	2
AP mine fragmentation	1
AP mine (Egyptian) metal body	55
Detonator for AP frag mine (Egyptian)	115

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 May 2003, Jordan indicated the destruction of 57,391 mines of type M14, M35 and #6 while clearing 1095,3 hectares of land. Jordan also provided detailed information on its minefields, progress in clearing them and work still to be done.

Location	Active minefields	AP mines	AP mines cleared	AP mines remaining
Middle area	36	10,605	8,224	2,381
Eastern area	36	55,918	1,271	54,647
Southern area	2	2,832	1,848	984
Northern area	96	34,478	1,870	32,608
Subtotal	**170**	**103,833**	**13,213**	**90,620**
	Recleared minefields			
Eastern area	3	3,678	1,480	2,198
Northern area	31	12,428	7,694	4,734
Subtotal	**34**	**16,106**	**9,174**	**6,932**
Total	**204**	**119,939**	**22,387**	**97,552**
	Cleared minefields			
Middle area	115	23,133	23,133	0
Southern area	45	2,563	2,563	0
Northern area	42	8,898	8,898	0
Total	**202**	**34,594**	**34,594**	**0**

"As of the end of 2003, the demining programme had removed 100,000 APMs and ATMs." [102]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 5 May 2004, Jordan reported the destruction of 58,856 AP mines of type M14, M35 and #6 while clearing 1181,2 hectares of land.

Location	Active minefields	AP mines	AP mines cleared	AP mines remaining
Middle area	4	783	562	221
Eastern area	36	55,918	1,271	54,647
Southern area	1	899	0	899
Northern area	92	35,915	3,182	32,733
Subtotal	**133**	**93,515**	**5,015**	**88,500**
	Recleared minefields			
Middle area	25	7,058	5,485	1,573
Eastern area	3	2,208	1,480	728
Northern area	27	8,797	4,989	3,808
Subtotal	**55**	**18,063**	**11,954**	**6,109**
Total	**188**	**111,578**	**16,969**	**94,609**

[102] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

	Cleared minefields			
Middle area	120	25,498	25,498	0
Southern area	4	4,496	4,496	0
Northern area	57	12,241	12,141	0
Total	**181**	**42,235**	**42,135**	**0**

Macedonia, FYR of

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 25 June 2002, the FYR of Macedonia reported that in early 2001, the north-western areas of the FYR of Macedonia were contaminated by landmines and UXO planted by ethnic Albanian armed groups. In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 14 May 2003, the FYR of Macedonia stated that, in addition to the north-western parts of the country being mined, there were 4 to 5 UXO contaminated areas in the south-east. The UXO date back to WWI and WWII. Following two Article 7 reports submitted in 2003 in which the FYR of Macedonia neither reported mined areas nor programs for destruction of mines in mined areas, the Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2004 indicated that the areas of the villages of Slupcane, Tanusevci and the Likovo area contained mines.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas[103]
In February 2002, the Government approved the Mine Action Programme prepared by the UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) and the responsible government agencies. Initially the main coordinator of mine clearance efforts in the FYR of Macedonia was UNMAO but in November 2003, the Government took over the implementation of the Mine Action Programme and set up a Unit for Humanitarian Demining within the Department for Civil Protection of the Ministry of Defence.

Regarding plans, the priorities for 2004 will be the areas which could not be cleared due to security concerns and the areas of the 2001 conflict. In this regard, six priority locations were identified: a forest around Slupcane where the local population identified a possible minefield marked by the Stop Mine BiH team in 2002. The clearance operations started in 2003 but were stopped in the winter due to unfavourable weather conditions; a location near Tanusevci (northern border area); the sections of two roads in the north-west of Skopje close to the northern border; areas close to two villages in the Kumanovo region.

With regards to the clearance of UXO from WWI and WWII, priorities have also been identified. A project is being elaborated by the Civil Protection Unit in cooperation with others.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
"From 17 October 2001 to 14 December 2001 an operation was initiated to clear the north-western areas from landmines/UXO and allow for a safe return of the population. For that purpose, Bosnian demining teams, with donations from the ITF (Slovenia) started working in the affected areas. The teams successfully cleared 8 villages and destroyed 149 pieces of UXO and 4 APMs." [104]

"Demining activities in the region of Kumanovo conducted by Bosnian teams – BH demining, Pro-Vita and Stop-Mine – continued in 2002 and resulted in the clearance of 1.7 million m2 and the destruction of 9 APMs and 51 UXO between 2 April and 30 June 2002. ITF trained Macedonian teams were ready to take over part of the mine clearance activities on 30 September 2002"[105]

"In May 2002, the Government also concluded agreements with Handicap International (HI) and Care International whose teams started clearance activities in Autumn 2002. Altogether they cleared over 2 million m2 and found 78 UXO, 6 anti-tank mines and 1 APM. Along with the ITF teams working in the first half of the year they cleared just under 4 million m2 covering about 56 villages." [106]

"HI and Care International continued their demining activities in 2003. For that purpose, the Government concluded amendments to the MOUs signed with the UN Mine Action Office and these two organisations. The priorities in 2003 continued to be houses and fields because they were important precondition to the safe return of IDPs. In addition teams worked on call and removed UXO upon request of the local population."[107]

[103] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[104] Article 7 report, 25 June 2002.
[105] Article 7 report, 25 June 2002 and statement to the SCMC, 14 May 2003.
[106] Statement to the SCMC, 14 May 2003.
[107] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

	Area cleared (m2)	Area surveyed (m2)	APM	UXO
2002				
ITF, HI, Care and Macedonian teams	Nearly 3,900,00 – covering 56 villages of about 80 affected		1	78
2003				
Care International	91,663	180,000	2	6
HI	319,751	309,882	0	8
Macedonian teams	715,887		2	548

Data source: SCMC, 11 February 2004.

Malawi[108]

Problems related to mined areas

"Malawi has experienced landmine problems, particularly along the border with Mozambique. A number of people have been killed or sustained serious injuries in mine blasts within Malawi territory along the 1000 km long border. A recent incident occurred in 2000 in Muloza River where 2 people died on the spot and 3 other were injured. Some victims lost their legs when Malawi was assisting Mozambique in repairing and guarding the Nacala Railway line which was mined by armed bandits during the civil war. These incidents have created fear in the most agriculturally productive areas making Malawi to take this issue very seriously."[109]

In a statement to the 5MSP on 16 September 2003, Malawi indicated that an assessment mission comprising the United Nations Mine Action Services (UNMAS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from New York visited Malawi from 21-28 August 2003.

"The assessment mission produced a report which confirms that there are areas suspected of being contaminated particularly along the border with Mozambique. These are mostly around the former refugees populated areas. Other areas are the former camps of the defunct Malawi Young Pioneers. The report recommends the need for putting in place an effective information management system, a mine risk education awareness programme, victim assistance and the need for speedy enactment of the legislation. Malawi stated that this report provides guidelines and a general overview for what it needs to achieve this year. Malawi is currently preparing detailed project proposals that would lead to the clearance of the contaminated areas. The Mine Risk Education Programme will also be intensified to prevent further victims."[110]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 6 May 2004, Malawi indicated that the 33 former Malawi Young Pioneers (MYP) Camps were suspected to be affected by UXO. On 21 October 2003, an UXO exploded in Mchinji District at a former MYP camp injuring two children. Malawi has put some posters to indicate danger areas where landmines and UXO have exploded before. More civic education is planned for the next quarter.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

"Approval for the establishment of a Mine Action Centre to coordinate all mine programmes and activities has been granted. The Landmine Act has also been agreed upon and legal arrangements are being worked out to prepare for its enactment in the Laws of Malawi. Additionally Malawi has put in place several activities for year 2003 and beyond. These include the Level I Survey and actual demining where possible. Victim Assistance and Mine Awareness Programmes will also be enhanced."[111]

Priorities for assistance

Malawi will require assistance and expertise from donors to ensure speedy implementation.

Mauritania

Problems related to mined areas

In its Article 7 reports, Mauritania indicated that the northern part of the country contains mines remaining from the Western Sahara conflict. These mines have caused a lot of damage, to human lives, livestock and to

[108] Source: statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003, Malawi's Article 7 reports.
[109] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.
[110] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[111] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.

infrastructure. Mine-affected areas are located in Wilaya de Tiris Zemmour, Wilaya de l'Adrar and Wilaya de Dakhlet Nouadhibou and contain a combination of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines laid between 1975 and 1978.

It is important to underline that the northern areas of Mauritania are areas of multidimensional development. In addition to pastoral activities, essential in these areas, the North is also a favourite area for researchers in the fields of mining, hydraulic, energy and mining resources as well as environmental conservation.

The presence of historic sites and tourist activities in these areas make demining an urgent and necessary task. However, the shape of the mined areas, the instability of the land, the absence of markings and the lack of means make the operations to locate and neutralize mines task particularly difficult.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Despite difficulties, considerable efforts have been made to ensure that 2 to 3 demining missions are carried out each year to clear areas and reassure populations but a lot of work remains to be done. This work could be facilitated if demining teams were better protected and had modern and efficient demining equipment.

In 2000, Mauritania received assistance to set up a humanitarian demining programme. This programme achieved encouraging results in a very short period of time. The main goal of the humanitarian demining programme is to create a national capacity with the necessary expertise for demining the mined areas and to guarantee safety to the populations so that socio-economic activities in an area of more than 310,000 square kilometres can develop. The implementation of this programme has enabled the creation of a National Bureau for Humanitarian Demining, the training of 120 deminers according to the standards on humanitarian demining, the training of 8 first-aid workers and 6 intructors of demining techniques and 6 others for awareness campaigns.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Mauritania indicated that a mine awareness campaign was launched when the Western Sahara conflict ended. The establishment of the National Bureau for Humanitarian Demining allowed for the development of several mine awareness programmes against the dangers of mines in the mine-affected areas.

"6 demining operations and 2 mine awareness campaigns are planned for 2004, with the support of HAMAP Démineurs."[112]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Mauritania reported the destruction of 5,294 mines and 5,098 UXO in mined areas between 1 June 2002 to 30 April 2003. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2004, Mauritania reported the destruction of 211 mines and 152 UXO for the period 30 April 2003–30 April 2004. Demining operations and awareness campaigns already conducted since the establishment of this Demining Programme have resulted in the clearance of 141 hectares and 202km of roads. The most important achievement of this programme is undoubtedly the identification and the marking, with modest resources, of numerous minefields. "27 were identified." [113]

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, Mauritania indicated that due to a lack of financial resources it cannot mark all identified mined areas.

Mozambique[114]

Problems related to mined areas
The Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey (MILIS) provides a central point of departure for future mine action planning and management in Mozambique. The MILIS, completed in 2001, found landmines and UXO in all 10 provinces. The most frequently reported blockages are agricultural land, roads, non-agricultural land and access to drinking water. The MILIS provides the names and coordinates of the 791 villages and their corresponding suspected mined areas (SMAs).

In its 2004 Article 7 report, Mozambique reported about areas suspected to be mined: the 1,249 SMAs indicated in the 2003 Article 7 report subsided to 1,052 SMAs as a result of clearance conducted by operators during the reporting time, 583 is the current figure out of 791 of the initially identified communities by the landmines impact

[112] Colloque international sur les structures nationales chargées de la lutte contre les mines anti-personnel, Paris, 12 March 2004.
[113] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[114] Source of information: Mozambique's Article 7 reports and Mozambique's Five-Year National Mine Action Plan (2002-2006).

survey; and, the affected population identified in 2002 (1,348,407) was reduced to 1,022,501 in 2003-2004. Inhambane is the most affected province, followed by Zambezia and Nampula.

"Currently information on the situation of mines in Mozambique is based on both the 2001 impact survey and the additional information coming from the provincial and local authorities on new suspected mined areas. Unfortunately, this information is not classified according to the principles of high, medium and low impact areas as this should be carried out by the Mine Action Centre, which by itself lacks capacity to undertake such work."[115]

Province	Affected Communities		Affected Population		Number of suspected mined areas			
					Number		Area (millions) m²	
		%		%		%		%
Niassa	27	4.6	37,929	3.7	50	19.1	19.1	3.6
C. Delgado	75	12.9	142,967	14	147	14	105.1	19.9
Nampula	58	9.9	119,145	11.7	114	10.8	155.3	29.4
Zambézia	95	16.3	143,721	14.1	166	15.8	86	16.3
Tete	51	8.7	67,720	6.6	73	6.9	20.9	4
Manica	39	6.7	61,038	6	65	6.2	15.7	3
Sofala	25	4.3	54,526	5.3	64	6.1	6.5	1.2
Inhambane	107	18.4	264,927	25.9	174	16.5	24.2	4.6
Gaza	35	6	71,249	7	60	5.7	56.9	10.8
Maputo	71	12.2	59,249	5.8	139	13.2	38.7	7.3
Total	**583**	**100**	**1,022,501**	**100**	**1,052**	**100**	**528.42**	**100**

There is no information available with regards to the type and the quantity of landmines per SMAs and the total number of landmines in Mozambique is still estimated at 1,500,000. There were over 180 accidents over the past three years.[116] Between 1 April and 31 December 2003, 14 mine victims were reported in 13 recorded accidents, which resulted in 6 deaths (2 men, 3 women and 1 child).[117]

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

Mozambique developed its National Mine Action Plan (NMAP) on outputs of the socio-economic impact survey conducted in 2001. NMAP aims to reduce the risk of injury or death caused by landmines and to contribute to the Government of Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy, which calls for a 20 percent reduction in the number of Mozambican living in absolute poverty by 2010.

Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy identifies six key priority areas for reducing poverty, namely; education, health, agriculture and rural development, infrastructure, good governance and micro-economics and financial management. In keeping with these national priority concerns, the NMAP adopts a development-orientated approach and seeks to maximize the socio-economic impact and benefit of mine action in Mozambique. By integrating its program framework into the overall poverty reduction strategy. A second function of the plan is to provide operators with a rationale set of national priorities that will more effectively target mine action in the country over the next five years. Thirdly the NMAP will act as the blueprint for all future detailed annual work plans prepared by the National Demining Institute who is responsible for the overall management and administration of mine action in the country.

The mission of the NMAP is to move Mozambique towards the intermediate goal of being Mine Impact Free within 10 years. Thus at the end of the first Five-Year NMAP, the following milestones will have been reached:

- All high and medium impact sites cleared;
- All UXO destroyed;
- Remaining low impact areas surveyed and marked;
- Fully operational national mine risk education/marking programme;
- Long-term survivor and victim assistance programmes established.

The NMAP will be reviewed annually to ensure targets are being met.

[115] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[116] Presentation by the Director of the National Demining Institute, Gamiliel Munguambe, at the Programme Directors and UN Advisors Meeting, 20 March 2003.
[117] Article 7 report, 23 April 2004.

The organisation managing mine action in Mozambique is the National Demining Institute (IND), which was created in 1999. It establishes priorities, ensure technical and safety standards to safeguard its citizens and keep the overall mine action efforts in line with national priorities[118]. Clearance activities are carried out by international humanitarian operators, private contractors and the Mozambique Armed Forces. The Mozambique Mine Action framework illustrates the core mine action activities planned for Mozambique over the next 5 years.

"In terms of future assistance, certainly demining is the number one priority. With 6 humanitarian operators that are currently based in Mozambique and a large capacity from the private sector, with proper funding and emphasis on productivity increases, it should be possible to attain and even surpass the 10 million m2 target of the 5 year plan.

The additional information that comes from the provincial and local authorities on the new suspected mined areas calls for a reassessment of the impact survey, for this only can allow a more comprehensive data on the real situation of mines in Mozambique.

In 2004, Mozambique will conduct a technical survey in two provinces, including the most affected one, Inhambane, thanks to EU funding."[119]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Between January 2000 and December 2003, Mozambique destroyed 34,843 mines.

Type	Quantity	Further information
N/a	13,150	National (Jan 2000-Dec 2001)
M/966, M/969, PMN, POMZ-2,POMZ-2M, OZM-4and UNKNOWN	5,568	Northern Region (Jan-Dec 2002)
PMD-6,PMN, POMZ-2, GYATA-64, TYPE 72, OZM-4, M/966, M/969 and UNKNOWN	4,601	Central Region (Jan-Dec 20002)
GYATA-64, POMZ-2, MON-50, OZM-4, OZM-72, PMD-6, PMN, TM-62, PMN-2, POMZ-2M, PT-MI-BA III; AND PRACTICE, BT-MI BA III, TM-46 & TMN-46; AND TRAINING, UITM-46 and UNKNOWN	1,363	Southern Region (Jan-Dec 2002)
M/966, M/969, PMN, POMZ-2,POMZ-2M, OZM-4 and UNKNOWN	8,520	Northern Region (Jan-Dec 2003)
PMD-6,PMN, POMZ-2, GYATA-64, TYPE 72, OZM-4, M/966, M/969 and UNKNOWN	411	Central Region (Jan-Dec 2003)
GYATA-64, POMZ-2, MON-50, OZM-4, OZM-72, PMD-6, PMN, TM-62, PMN-2, POMZ-2M, PT-MI-BA III; AND PRACTICE, BT-MI BA III, TM-46 & TMN-46; AND TRAINING, UITM-46 and UNKNOWN	1,230	Southern Region (Jan-Dec 2003)
TOTAL	34,843	

Between 1 January 2002 and 31 March 2003, 3,979 lectures on mine awareness were delivered throughout the country, reaching 202,334 people. 743 mine committees were established and 100 agents trained to conduct mine awareness. Between 1 April and 31 December 2003, civic education work was intensified. 300 teachers were trained under a project financed by UNICEF that targeted school-age children in areas affected by mines, in order to reintroduce the mine component in the teaching-learning system. These activities resulted in raising awareness of the mine danger for some 840,972 people, 175,446 of whom are school-age children in affected areas.

[118] For more details see Mozambique's Five-Year National Mine Action Plan.
[119] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

"The impact of the implementation of Mozambique's Plan of Action, together with the exercise of civil mine education and victim assistance is a tangible and a visible achievement, particularly as we witness an increase in population movement and increased security for the population across the country. The achievement is running in parallel with the creation of the basic conditions to rehabilitate the economic and social infrastructure such as schools, water supply, railways, dawns, roads, hospitals and electricity system. Moreover the Government has dedicated more attention to the programs aimed at sensitization of the populations living in the landmine affected zones. With these actions of civil education and the ongoing demining process, Mozambique has significantly reduced mine incidents and accidents."[120]

"During the first year of implementation of the 2002-2006 Plan of Action, Mozambique cleared approximately 9 million m2 and destroyed more than 11,500 mines and 1,800 UXO."[121] The achievement is running in parallel with the creation of the basic conditions to rehabilitate the economic and social infrastructure such as schools, water supplies, railways, dawns, roads, hospitals and electricity systems. In a statement to the Standing Committee meetings in February 2004, Mozambique indicated that in 2003 the actual demining figure was around 6.5 million m2, as opposed to 8.9 million m2 in 2002. Both results however fall behind the expected 10 million m2 target anticipated in the 5 year plan 2002-2006. The number of mines destroyed was 10,054 as opposed to 13,150 in the previous year. Despite the level of contamination, the number of accidents decreased to its lowest, 12 in 2003, as opposed to 47 in the previous year.

Despite all this positive work being undertaken, there are still great challenges:
The implementation of a country-wide technical survey in the high and medium priority impacted areas; Increasing level of demining activities in the northern provinces of the country; and follow-up of the multisectoral programmes aimed at assisting mine victims and their social economic reintegration.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Mine Action in Mozambique is highly dependent on Resource Mobilisation (RM). In the past RM was normally conducted on a bilateral basis between operators and donors. To assist in streamlining RM efforts and coordinating them with priority activities on the ground, the Government outlined its vision of the creation of a National Mine Action Fund (NMAF). With regards to funding, the government of Mozambique contributes $0.5 million to support the IND, $5-7 million in customs clearance waiver fees and gets an annual support of $10-12 million from 15 core donors.[122]

Namibia

Problems related to mined areas
In February 2003, Namibia reported that at independence it had a lot of minefields. These minefields were contaminated with anti-personnel mines and they were all cleared by the Namibian military (with the financial help of others). Now the country remains contaminated by isolated groups of mines and single mines scattered all over the former operational areas during the liberation war. During the past 3 years the UNITA rebel movement in Angola planted anti-personnel mines in the north-eastern region of Namibia and a lot of people were maimed. These mines were mostly planted in paths leading to water points, fields, schools and churches. Many villagers had to vacate their villages and settle far away from the border areas, missing the whole growing season. (…) With the existing single mines, the children and farmers continue to be maimed.

In February 2004, Namibia stated that the landmine situation in Namibia constitutes neither a humanitarian emergency nor a major obstacle to development, except for the area of post-conflict on the Angolan border in Kavango and Western Caprivi where minor isolated mine and UXO accidents have been reported due to UNITA banditry activities in the past. There are no areas in Namibia declared no go areas due to the presence of mines.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
"The military and the Explosive Ordnance Disposal in the Namibian Police continue to defuse existing single mines. The Government has developed a national capacity to deal with APMs."[123]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5[124]

[120] Statement to the 5MSP, 16 September 2003.
[121] Statement to the 5MSP, 16 September 2003.
[122] Presentation by the Director of the National Demining Institute, Gamiliel Munguambe, at the Programme Directors and UN Advisors Meeting, 20 March 2003.
[123] Statement to the SCVA, 4 February 2003.
[124] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

Mine clearance operations have been underway since 1989. The clearance around nine former SADF military bases conducted between 1995-1998 destroyed 2,383 antipersonnel mines and 1,107 UXO. The clearing of minefields around 401 power pylons as part of a second mine clearance programme was completed in 2000 and has destroyed over 4,000 R2M2 and J69 antipersonnel mines.

Since 1995 the government of the United States has assisted Namibia in training of personnel, providing demining equipment and funds to facilitate demining operations.

Nicaragua

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 28 April 2004, Nicaragua reported that different areas within its national territory are mined. The areas and quantities of mines reported are the ones included in the records of the Nicaraguan Army. At the time of the report, an estimated 31,001 mines remained to be destroyed.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
On 27 November 1998, the National Demining Commission was created through a presidential decree as the highest coordination and support management entity for the National Demining Program (Decree 84-98 dated November 27, 1998) with representation from state entities, international and non-governmental organisations related to the mine action campaign. To maximize the efficiency of the National Demining Commission, three sub-commissions were created: Demining Sub-Commission – to take care of issues related to removal of placed mines and destruction of stockpiled AP Mines; Rehabilitation and Re-insertion of Mine Victims Commission; and, Education, Prevention and Signaling Commission.

The Humanitarian Demining National Program introduced in April 1999 to the International Community, reflects the total number of mines to be destroyed, 135,643. All mines and explosive artefacts located in the areas of operation of the mine clearance unit will be also destroyed, whether or not they are included in Nicaragua's mission and records, by gathering information from different groups of irregular forces that operated during the 80's and probably placed mines during this time. Furthermore, the minefields or groups of mines denounced by the population or which the population is aware of will also be taken into account. This includes the whole area of the districts of: Matagalpa, Madriz, Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, Estelí, Chontales, Boaco, Río San Juan, Chinandega, Zelaya Norte and Zelaya Sur.

The main objective of the Nicaraguan Army, through the Small Demining Units of the Body of Engineers, is to comply with the main elements of the Ottawa Convention. Approximately 650 members of the Army, among them officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and officials, are duly equipped and trained for this mission. The purpose in the framework of the Ottawa Convention is to comply with it in as little time as possible. However, one of the main requirements to fulfil this task is to have enough economic, technical, air, and human resources, to be provided by the International Community and the Government of Nicaragua. To fulfil this objective, a term of five years was initially estimated, 2000 to 2004. However, given the expectations of international support to the Humanitarian Demining Program, Nicaragua indicated in its Article 7 report submitted on 28 April, that it has planned that the programme could be extended until 2006.

Nicaragua planned the destruction 15,646 mines during demining operations in 2004.

Nicaragua provided the following information on its projected demining operations in August 2003[125]:

		2003	2004	2005	Total
Demining area 1	Objectives to demine	1	8	16	25
	Minefields	600	3,380	2,496	6,470
Demining area 2	Objectives to demine	1	2	15	18
	Minefields	847	2,497	2,868	6,212
Demining area 3	Objectives to demine	4	9	10	23
	Minefields	1,880	3,576	3,435	8,891
Demining area 4	Objectives to demine	30	34	33	97
	Minefields	1,811	2,848	2,848	7,507
Demining area 5	Objectives to demine	8	14	4	26
	Minefields	737	1,306	2,650	4,693
Mechanical	Objectives to demine	1	1	1	3

[125] Source of information: presentation made at the Americas Regional Seminar on Mine Action, Lima, 14-15 August 2003.

demining					
	Minefields	2,000	3,400	3,400	8,800
Detachment of marking	Objectives	30	131	31	197

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

Results obtained	up to March 31, 2003[126]	up to July 30, 2003[127]	up to August 31, 2003[128]	up to February 29, 2004[129]
Mines placed pursuant to the records	135,643 units	135,643 units	135,643 units	135,643 units
Mines destroyed in operations	89,191 units	94,311 units	95,520 units	104,642 units
Metal objects detected	527,339 units	553,593 units	553,593 units	5,689,223 units
Cleared area	3,270,361.57 m2	3,403,917.57 m2	3,438,438 m2	3,646,878.25 m2
Dangerous areas	17,838,200.00 m2	6,728,651 m2	6,876,876 m2	7,293,756 m2
Mines to destroy	46,452 units	41,332 units	40,123 units	31,001 units

The national capacity to face the mine problem has been strengthened. There is now a professional force, duly structured, well equipped, fully trained and capable of organising, planning and executing operations of removal of mines and destruction of stockpiled mines. Pursuant to international standards for mine-clearance operations and according to procedures of clearance, detection and destruction of mines, all mines existing in the southern border with the Republic of Costa Rica were destroyed and their non-existence was certified. This is a mine-free zone. Nicaragua indicated in its Lima presentation that as of July 30, 2003, a total of 69.52% of the total 135,643 mines to be destroyed were removed. "As of August 31, 2003, 799 mined areas were cleared, including 274.5 km of border and 70.42% of the total 135,643 mines were destroyed."[130] As of March 2004, 827 mined areas were cleared, and 77.14% of the mines destroyed.[131]

Statistical summary of national de-mining

	Planned since 1989	Concluded to March 2003	Concluded to March 2004	Pending	Advance (%)
Targets to de-mine	991	794	827	164	83.45
Kilometres to de-mine	409	273.5	289.5	119.5	70.78
Northern border	313	177.5	193.5	119.5	61.82
Southern border	96	96	96	0	100
Quantity of mines destroyed and certified	135,643	89,191	104,642	31,001	77.14

Thanks to the mine clearance activities carried out in the southern border of the country, the following achievements can be mentioned:

- Approximately 1,225,000 inhabitants have benefited;
- Possibility to carry out agricultural and cattle breeding activities by small, medium and large producers;
- Support to the sustainability of the Los Guatusos and Indio Maíz Ecological Reserves;
- Provides security for the development of citrus plantations in San Pancho;
- Supports the use and sustainability of the flora and fauna of the Río San Juan riverbanks;
- Motivates the creation of tourism infrastructure at El Castillo, San Juan del Norte and the Río San Juan riverbanks;
- De-mining of approximately 177.5 kilometres of border between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Republic of Honduras, located at the Department of Chinandega;

[126] Article 7 report, 31 March 2003.
[127] Presentation at the Americas Regional Seminar on Mine Action, Lima, 14-15 August 2003.
[128] Statement to the 5MSP; 18 September 2003.
[129] Article 7 report, 28 April 2004.
[130] Statement to the 5MSP, 18 September 2003.
[131] Article 7 report, 28 April 2004.

- The main bridges for reconstruction by the Government of Nicaragua, affected by Hurricane Mitch, are free of mines, as well as the areas close to their supports. The certification of mine-free area extends a number of kilometres up-stream and down-stream, as required by the Government;
- Data Level I of the International Mine Action Monitoring System (IMSMA) was expanded, while work is being done on Level 2, to provide support on the location of mine fields by municipalities. Data was entered to Level 3 (Conclusion of cleared mine fields);
- Since November 2001, the Marking Division has been marking mined fields and raising awareness among the population about the risks of accidents with mines;
- Thanks to the cooperation of the Government of Japan, sweepers will continue with Phase II, for the certification and de-mining of specific targets;
- Dogs are still used for the Assurance of Internal Quality (ACI);
- The professional level of the senior staff of de-mining operations is high, as evidenced by the request of the Inter-American Defence Commission of the OAS to appoint officers of the Army of Nicaragua as supervisors of de-mining operations in South America. These officers will be sent to provide support to these countries;
- There is a national supervision capacity to strengthen and increase the work of MARMINCA;
- The districts of Chinandega, Chontales, Boaco and Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur can be declared areas where the de-mining operations have been concluded;
- Together with the de-mining operations, there have been more than 20 destructions of lethal war waste found in the territories searched, as a result of denunciations of the population. Among the artefacts found are grenades, aerial bombs, misplaced mines, rocket remains, etc;
- War remains have been cleared from the land of six former military facilities that will be handed to the society for different uses, at the security levels required.

The OAS Demining Support Program in Central America has made publicity in the media through messages and ads. It has also carried out activities to raise awareness among the population in the areas of operation, taking advantage of the supervisors and the Demining Units of the Nicaraguan Army, using promotional material made to this effects with PADCA funds. There is a specific division of Population Awareness and Marking of Mined Fields.

Starting in 2003, the National Demining Commission began a process to organise the different institutions working on education to articulate efforts in a coherent way, proposing larger scope sustainable objectives through follow up and assessment of results to reduce the risk of accidents with mines, prioritizing the inhabitants of risk areas.

On the other hand, the "National Guide for the Development of Educational Material", intends to ensure that any activity carried out in this field by different organisations and cooperation entities (NGOs) interested in providing support to the humanitarian work, is carried out once the materials have been approved by the Certification Committee, created to obtain better results from the prevention messages sent out to the population.

- Attention to denunciations by the population about the existence of minefields: 505;
- Support to the location of mines within the field: 20 minefields;
- Support to the certification of minefields: 4 fields;
- City Halls, Health Centres and the National Statistics and Census Institute were visited to gather information from before and after the war, and to make a sample of the areas with a higher density of mines;
- Visits were done to the National Orthopedics Centre to find out about victims of mines and the injuries suffered.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
"For the compliance of the national humanitarian de-mining program, it is necessary to have the economic support of the international community, in the amounts promised by governments bilaterally and the donor countries through the Organisation of American States. As of March 2004, there was a deficit of approximately $ 2.8 million U.S. dollars."[132]

Niger

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 12 September 2002, Niger indicated that the areas of Air, Manguèni and Capue Nord-Est (Tibesti) were suspected to be mined.

[132] Article 7 report, 28 April 2004.

Location	Date of emplacement
Air	1992
Manguèni	1995
Capue Nord-Est (Tibesti)	Unknown

In its Article 7 report submitted on 31 March 2003, Niger indicated that the areas of Plateau du Djado, Plaine du Talak, Plateau du Manguéni and Aïr were mined and that 4 more areas were suspected to be mined (Plateau du Karama, Plateau du Tchigaï, Massif d' Afafi and region of Emi Fezzan).

Plans to address the problem of mined areas[133]
Niger presented a draft mine action plan for the 2004-2006 period outlining the following objectives:

1. Continue and achieve the identification of mined areas. This plan indicates that the knowledge Niger currently has of its mined areas is basic. Most areas were identified following accidents. Provisional marking and locating other suspected areas will be essential;
2. Set up a mine awareness programme which will target civilians and military as well as economic operators. The military will also be briefed on the Convention and its obligations;
3. Train trainers and provide specific demining training to officers;
4. Acquire demining equipment.

Peru

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports, Peru reported a number of mined areas located in the surrounding of public infrastructure and high voltage towers. The mines are all CICITEC AP mines.

Location	Quantity 2000 report	Quantity 2001 report	Quantity 2002 report	Quantity 2003 report	Quantity 2004 report	Emplacement Date
El Callao	927	927	927	927	927	1993
Puno	2,890	2,890	2,906	2,906	2,906	1996
Cajamarca	2,897	2,897	2,889	2,889	2,889	1994
Lima	3,172	3,172	3,189	3,189	3,189	1996
At a stone bridge, Lima	5,551					
High voltage tower in Junin					40	November 1989
Subtotal	**15,437**	**9,886**	**9,911**	**9,911**	**9,951**	
178 high voltage towers belonging to EDEGELl S.A.	9,149					Nov 1989-Jun 1993
1,842 high voltage towers property of the company ETECEN	62,560					
1,663 high voltage lines in Lima, Junin Huancavelica and Ica		54,579	54,343			Nov 1989-Jun 1993
1,655 high voltage lines in Lima, Junin Huancavelica and Ica				41,799	41,799	Nov 1989-Jun 1993
Subtotal	**71,709**	**54,579**	**54,343**	**41,799**	**41,799**	
Total	87,146	64,465	64,254	51,710	51,710	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 May 2002, Peru listed areas in the districts of Tumbes, Piura, Amazonas and Loreto where the existence of mines and UXO is suspected, given the accidents that have taken place. The report contains a list of 19 areas located at the Peru-Ecuador border. It is likely that the mines were laid in 1995. The exact

[133] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

quantity is unknown but previous Article 7 reports submitted by Peru indicated an estimate of 120,000 mines. Peru also indicated that it did not place these mines before during or after the Cenepa conflict. In its Article 7 report submitted on 6 May 2004, Peru listed locations suspected to contain mined areas in Cabecera del Cenepa, Rio Santiago, Rio Achiume and Tiwinza.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas[134]
On 13 December 2002, the Peruvian Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) was set up to eliminate landmines from Peru, to increase prevention campaigns, to draw attention to mine victims and their socio-economic reintegration and to make use of international cooperation to finance programmes and projects.

Main National demining objectives for 2004:
1. Carry on with the demining of the network of electric transmission;
2. Complete humanitarian demining in the districts of Piura and Tumbes;
3. Level I and Level II Survey in the Cordillera del Condór.

On 21 April 2003, CONTRAMINAS launched a mine awareness programme – Sierra Central 2003 – in the districts of Lima, Junín and Huancavelica. "Between April and October 2003, the programme reached 1,250 people in Huancavelica (Tayacaja province) and 1,191 people in Junin."[135]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its first two Article 7 reports, Peru provided a list of demining projects, some of them completed, some currently underway and some others in the planning stage, still requiring international funds and technical assistance.

Projects completed:
- Project to de-mine and destroy the AP mines located in the surroundings of the border between Peru and Ecuador, implemented between January and May 1999;
- Mine clearance project and destruction of mines removed from the road that joins the Peru-Ecuador border with the area of Tiwinza, implemented between October 1999 and March 2000;
- De-mining programs and destruction of mines removed from around the 178 high voltage towers and areas of public infrastructure, which were carried out by the National Police between April 2000 and March 2001.

In its Article 7 reports submitted on 16 May 2002, April 2003 and 6 May 2004, Peru reported on programmes for the destruction of AP mines in mined areas near the high voltage towers of the company ETECEN S.A. and the on the Peru – Ecuador border for the period 2002-2010.

Locations of the programmes:
- In areas of high voltage towers, in areas duly marked pursuant to the topographic record in: Lima, Junin, Ica and Huancavelica;
- In areas of public infrastructure works: Lima, Callao, Puno and Cajamarca;
- In the borderline Peru-Ecuador: international bridge, take la Palma, Papayal, Los Limos, Quebrada Seca, Matapalo, Cazaderos, Los Hornos, Playa Norte, La Tina, Chinchipe, Achuime-Comainas, Cenepa, Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Curaray, Napo y Auarico.

In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 14 May 2003, Peru indicated that the AP mines laid in the vicinity of the high voltage towers will be removed by the first trimester of 2004. The border with Ecuador, corresponding to the districts of Tumbes and Piura, will officially be declared free of AP mines in Bangkok, at the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties.

In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 11 February 2004, Peru provided an update on demining progress in Peru:
- Border with Ecuador, districts of Tumbes and Piura: demining operations were completed in December 2003, a technical survey will be needed to declare these districts free of mines. In March 2004, Peru hopes to return 28 localities to the population. The objective for 2004 will be to develop humanitarian demining in the Amazonas district, in an area called "Cordillera del Cóndor" where over 30,000 mines are estimated to be laid. The demining work will be carried out by the Peruvian Army, in coordination with CONTRAMINAS and the cooperation of the OAS. In order to do this work, a Regional Demining Centre will be established in Bagua and will be used as an office to control and compile information on the work carried out in Cordillera del Cóndor;

[134] Source of information: presentation delivered at the Americas Regional Mine Action Seminar, Lima 14-15 August 2003.
[135] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

- High voltage towers in central Peru, in the districts of Lima, Junin, Ica and Huancavelica with around 500 inhabited areas affected. These areas were mined by the Peruvian security forces to protect them from terrorist attacks in the last decades. Around 60,000 antipersonnel mines were removed and destroyed in 1,711 high voltage towers from May 2002. At the moment, the execution of a quality control programme is being planned. This will enable to verify and certify that the work carried out can guarantee the population's safety and that the cleared areas can be declared free of mines.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 2 May 2000, Peru reported the destruction of 32,373 mines.

Type	Quantity	Additional information
APMGP	6,084	Mines removed from around the high voltage towers by the Navy and the Army of Peru
CICITEC and DEXA	6,181	Mines removed from around the high voltage towers by the National Police.
MGP AP MINES	18,706	Mines destroyed in the mine clearance activities at public service infrastructure in Ventanilla, Lima.
TAB1 , M-409 AND M-18-A-1 AP MINES	439	Mines destroyed by the Army of Peru, during the de-mining related to the marking of the border Peru-Ecuador.
TAB1 , M-409 AND M-18-A-1 AP MINES	963	Mines destroyed by the Army of Peru during the de-mining of the road that joins the border Peru-Ecuador with the Area of Tiwinza.
Total	32,373	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 May 2001, Peru reported the destruction of 14,437 mines.

Type	Quantity	Additional information
MGP AP MINES	5,551	Destruction of mines removed around public infrastructure in Lima
CICITEC AND DEXA	9,186	Destruction of mines removed around 178 high voltage towers by the national police.
Total	14,737	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 May 2002, Peru reported the destruction of 322,892 mines.

Type	Quantity	Additional information
DEXA/CICITEC MINE (INF. PNP.)	236	Partial mine clearance operations in high voltage towers on the electric power transmission lines of the company ETECEN S.A., at the request of said company, for maintenance reasons
Total	**236**	

In its Article 7 report submitted in April 2003, Peru reported the destruction of 12,544 mines.

Type	Quantity	Additional information
DEXA/CICITEC MINE (INF. PNP.)	12,544	Partial or total mine clearance operations on the electric power transmission lines of the company ETECEN S.A.
Total	12,544	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 6 May 2004, Peru reported the destruction of 43,600 mines.

Type	Quantity	Additional information
MINA CICITEC	12,320	Partial or total mine clearance operations on the electric power transmission lines of the company ETECEN S.A.
MAP DEXA	31,280	Partial or total mine clearance operations on the electric power transmission lines of the company ETECEN S.A.
Total	43,600	

Rwanda

Problems related to mined areas

In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 September 2001, Rwanda indicated that more than 35 areas have been identified as mined or suspected to be mined, of which 20 areas have been cleared. Most of them are smaller than 5 hectares. "In 1995 alone, the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) estimated that more than 200,000 landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) were scattered through Rwanda. The situation was considered serious

in parts because there were no records of where the former government forces placed mines."[136] In its Article 7 report submitted on 22 April 2003, Rwanda indicated that of the 12 provinces, 4 (Byumba Province, Kigali rural, Gisenyi Province, Ruhengeri Province) report a threat of minefields according to the first surveys ever conducted in Rwanda. Apart from the provinces of Ruhengeri and Gisenyi in which mines were posed during 1997-1998, the date of emplacement for other provinces is between 1990 and 1994.

Location	2001 report	2003 report	2004 report	Mine Type	Date of emplacement
Umutara Province (North East)	✓			Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994
Byumba Province (North)	✓	✓	✓	Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994
Kigali Rural Province (Central)	✓	✓	✓	Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994
Kigali Urban Province (Central)	✓			Minefields and scattered mines	1990-1994
Gisenyi Province (North-West)	✓	✓	✓	Minefields and scattered mines	1997-1998
Ruhengeri Province (North-West)	✓	✓		Minefields and scattered mines	1997-1998
Gitarama Province (Central)	✓			Scattered mines	1990-1994

There are 18 known minefields remaining in Rwanda on a total area of 974,673 m2. The threat of mines is generally contained to the North and the Central regions. A vast majority of minefields are farming fields that are not being cultivated and the Volcanoes' National Park where mines were planted in thick forests, difficult for demining activities. The UXO problem is more widespread than the minefields. "Experience has shown that out of 25 UXO cleared, only one APM is found."[137] According to the recently conducted Level I Impact Survey (from October 2002 to January 2003), 46 percent of the total minefields in Rwanda have been cleared. It should be noted that the remaining 54 percent are located in complicated terrain needing significant means and expertise.

Uncleared minefields, as of April 2004:

No	Name	Area (m2)
1	Centre Christus	3,633
2	Mburabuturo	6,229
3	Yanze I	487
4	Yanze II	1,802
5	Yanze III	214
6	Muhororo	2,043
7	Bugwe	848
8	Kanyentanga	227
9	Nkana	422
10	Mutobo	34,400
11	Cyeru	1,275
12	Rubaya I	29,254
13	Rubaya II	9,907
14	Rubaya III	3,895
15	Nyabihu	22,702
16	Nyabishambi	331,700
17	Kanombe	525,400
Total		974,438

The recorded anti-personnel mines victims were 703 at the end of 2002."[138] In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 April 2004, Rwanda indicated that its mine action programme has resulted in a significant decrease in mine-related casualties. Prior to 1995, an average of two casualties was reported each week but, today, less than two casualties are reported each year. The reduction of landmine casualties is easing the pressure on Rwanda's health care system and clearance operations have returned over 50,000 hectares of agricultural land to farmers, decreasing the food shortage.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 September 2001, Rwanda indicated that in 1995, as a response to the problem and with the assistance of the USA, it created a National Demining Office to address issues related to AP mines. This office coordinates all demining activities, proposes policy and strategies on mine-related issues to the

[136] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[137] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[138] Statement to the SCVA, 4 February 2003.

government, maintains a national database, provides information for mine action activities and develops and supervises a sustainable, comprehensive and integrated mine action plan for Rwanda.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 22 April 2003, Rwanda indicated that under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence, the National Demining Office carries out demining operations as per international mine action standards. Mined areas are clearly defined and all personnel are made aware of the marking procedures. Mine awareness campaigns are conducted by regularly broadcasting over the radio, television, publications in newspapers, lectures and distribution of education materials. All minefields marking stakes are to be painted red tapped stakes on the danger side. All minefields marking stakes are to be connected with either marking tapes or strings. All access routes and clearance lanes are carefully checked using mine detectors. The minefield control point (MCP) will be not closer than 100 metres from a known or suspected mined area.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 4 September 2001, Rwanda indicated that the Rwandan National Demining Office, through its mine awareness programmes, has played a key role in the resettlement of refugees and internally displaced people. More than 600,000 people were returned to their homes. Today the rural communities already know more about AP mines, their dangers and measures to be taken in order to avoid accidents and this has resulted in a decrease of the casualty rate up to 80%.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 22 April 2003, Rwanda reported 1220 mines and 27,791 UXO cleared between September 1995 and March 2003. In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 April 2004, Rwanda indicated that the estimated mined areas have reduced from 974,673 m2 to 639,770.2 m2. Between April 2003 and April 2004, three minefields of an area of 41501.26 m2 were cleared. 19 APMs and 1,179 UXO destroyed. Currently Nyabihu in Gisenyi province (22,702 m2) and Kanombe in Kigali (503,935.5 m2) are being cleared.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Rwanda stated in all its Article 7 reports that it requires additional resources to clear its remaining minefields. Up to now, the National Demining Office has been using manual demining but taking into consideration the size of the remaining minefields, mechanical clearance devices should be considered. There is a need for international assistance in demining activities in order to have a mine free nation as soon as possible.

Senegal

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports submitted on 1 September 1999, 27 March 2001, 22 April 2002 and 6 May 2003, Senegal reported an undetermined quantity of mines in areas of the Ziguinchor and Oussouye districts (in the Ziguinchor region). Mines were laid randomly by the MDFC rebels (Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance). The presence of mines is also suspected in the Bignona district (Ziguinchor region) and in the Kolda region. The types of mines found in the Ziguinchor and Oussouye districts included EXPAL (Portuguese), PMN, TM46, PRB ENCRIER (Russian) and K 35 BG (French).

In its Article 7 report submitted on 2 June 2004, Senegal indicated that the south of Ziguinchor (sectors of Niaguiss, Niassya and Loudia Ouoloff) were mined and that there were areas suspected to be mined in North Sindian, south of Goudomp, south Samine (sectors of Saré Téning and Saré Boubou). In the absence of mine laying records, exact locations of mined areas are difficult to identify. Mined areas were recorded on the basis of accidents and information provided by the population. In Senegal, 3 areas are considered mine-affected: along the border with Guinea Bissau, the Ziguinchor region and the Kolda region.

Senegal indicated that thanks to the mine awareness programme, the number of victims decreased considerably to reach 19 in 2003. The Kolda region with 151 victims seems to be less affected than the Ziguinchor region with 501 victims.

Year	Victims
1988	1
1993	5
1996	5
1997	167
1998	198
1999	78
2000	65
2001	56

2002	48
2003	19
Up to 20 April 2004	10
Total	**652**

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 27 March 2001, Senegal provided a "memento" outlining the problems caused by landmines in Senegal and suggesting measures to address these problems. The problem of anti-personnel mines in Ziguinchor and Kolda is one of the main concerns of the government of Senegal. The government intends to do everything it can to address this problem and make of Senegal a peaceful country favourable to development.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 2 June 2004, Senegal reported that a national mine action strategy had been drawn up and included:

- a general objective: to reduce the risks and accidents caused by mines and to free Casamance from the negative impact of mines by 2009;
- a specific objective: to create a national mine action capacity;
- the presentation of a humanitarian demining programme based on a general assessment of the situation, a socio-economic impact survey, a technical survey and demining.

Senegal noted that the poverty-reduction objectives identified in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of 2002 (namely wealth creation and improvement of the living conditions of vulnerable groups by promoting agricultural development, reducing the vulnerability of agricultural activities, increasing farmer incomes and diversifying income sources, and promoting non-agricultural sources of rural income, etc.) are in line with objectives contained in its national mine action strategy, such as :

- Ensure that vulnerable groups do not lose their financial autonomy because of mines;
- Reduce health spending linked to accidents caused by mines/UXO;
- Facilitate access to prostheses.

Senegal also mentioned a Programme designed to boost socio-economic activities in Casamance (*Programme de Relance des Activités économiques et sociales de la Casamance* (PRAESC)), a joint World Bank-Government of Senegal project that includes demining.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 1999, Senegal reported that destruction is carried out manually by the Armed Forces of Senegal. Mined areas have been marked.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 2 June 2004, Senegal reported that demining operations began during the second half of 2003 in the sector of Ziguinchor and Niaguiss. As of 1 January 2004, 607 APM and ATM mines had been destroyed in this area. In addition around 400 mines were neutralized between 1996 and 2002. Since the beginning of 2004, 3 demining teams have been deployed and since 12 January they have destroyed 752 mines, bringing the number of mines destroyed to 1,357. Demining is currently carried out by the National Army.

Serbia and Montenegro[139]

Problems related to mined areas
Demining of the border areas with neighbouring countries has been almost finalised. However the most mine-affected area in the vicinity of Jamena village on the border of Serbia and Montenegro with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia still has to be cleared.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Serbia and Montenegro is counting on substantial international assistance to clear about 39 million m2 of territory contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance.

Sudan

Problems related to mined areas
In a statement to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 30 May 2002, Sudan indicated that the rebels were still using anti-personnel landmines in many parts of southern Sudan. It added

[139] Source of information: statement to the 5MSP, 18 September 2003.

that several incidents had occurred recently in Raja and Ganmet near Wau of Western Bahr El Gazal State resulting in the killing of 30 civilians on 2 May 2002. In eastern Sudan, the opposition, based in a neighbouring country, also uses antipersonnel mines with devastating effects on the civilians and their livestock. "The long conflict in Sudan has resulted in the planting, mostly indiscriminately, of a high quantity of landmines, estimated between 500,000 to 2 millions, mostly in arable land and in areas that are vital for the living of the civil population.[140]

"Sudan statistics indicate almost 70,000 victims, half of them approximately are survivors who need rehabilitation and assistance. (…) It is to be noted that there are almost 4 million IDPs and half a million refugees who will be returning to their homeland which is highly infected with mines."[141]

"Insufficient data is currently available to fully evaluate the past, present, and future impact of landmines on affected sectors of the community and for purposes of prioritising responses, but the basic infrastructure for information collection already exists."[142]

Suriname

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 September 2003, Suriname reported one mined area. Suriname noted that safe demining is hampered by weed and bamboo covering the mined area.

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement
District of Commewijne at Stolkertsijver, approximately 30 miles from the capital Paramaribo. The mined area comprise of approximately 75×30 metres.	Blast mine M1969	13	Placed during an internal conflict 25/02/87

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In its Article 7 reports submitted on 1 September 2003 and in 2004, Suriname reported that the Inter-Departmental Commission on APMs is currently preparing a programme for clearing its mined area. "This Commission was set up in March 2003 to create conditions for the implementation of the Convention in the short term, to make recommendations for a total ban of APMs in accordance with the objectives of the Convention and to prepare national documents related to the provisions of the Convention, such as national legislation and national reports."[143]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its 2004 Article 7 report Suriname indicated that the Inter-Departmental Commission on APMs marked the mined area with new hazard signs and barbed wire in September 2003. The population was informed about this mined area through press releases and a mine awareness programme for the population living nearby is being prepared by the Commission. "The mined area is under constant surveillance of a permanently based military post in that area which has to report to the National Army."[144]

Swaziland

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 February 2000, Swaziland attached a map showing the location of mined areas along the Swaziland-Mozambique borderline. The mines in Swaziland were laid during the Mozambique civil war.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 16 February 2000, Swaziland reported that 40 Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force Demining Instructors were trained by American soldiers from August to October 1999. At the end of that course they went to the suspected mine area to mark it, warning members of the public about the danger zone. A refresher course was to be held from 1 February 2000. Around 40 to 60 personnel will then be trained by the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force Instructors. Demining was expected to commence in April 2000.

[140] Statement to the 5MSP, 17 September 2003.
[141] Statement to the 5MSP, 18 September 2003.
[142] Statement at the Nairobi seminar, 4 March 2004.
[143] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[144] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

Tajikistan

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports submitted on 3 February 2003 and 4 February 2004, Tajikistan provided information on areas containing mines. The number of mines is unknown for most locations. The mines are of type PMN, POMZ-2, MON-100, 50 and 200, PMN-2, PFM-1, OZM-72, ML-7.

Location	Quantity	Additional information
Tavildara Region (21 minefields)	389	These minefields were laid mostly in 1993-97, with technical records filed at the Engineer Troops Directorate of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan.
Rushan Region, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) (6 minefields)	unknown	These minefields were laid for protecting the state border for the purpose of preventing bandit formations from making incursions into the territory of the republic. To obtain complete information regarding exact minefield locations and the quantity and types of mines emplaced there, intergovernmental talks on transferring the technical records (logs) for these minefields to the Tajik side are currently underway with the countries involved in this issue.
Vanch Region, GBAO (7 minefields)	unknown	
Darvoz Region, GBAO (8 minefields)	unknown	
Asht Region, Sugd Oblast (11 minefields)	unknown	These minefields were laid in 1999-2000 by an adjacent country for the purpose of protecting its state borders. They are neither marked nor protected. To collect information about their exact location and perimeter marking, the minefield data should be reviewed in co-operation with the adjacent country in question. More detailed information may be obtained from the Engineer Troops Directorate of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan.
Kanibadam and Isfara Regions, Sugd Oblast (10 minefields)	Unknown	
Shakhristan Region, Sugd Oblast (5 minefields)	Unknown	

Tajikistan also reported the following areas suspected to be mined.

Location	Quantity	Emplacement date
Tavildara Region (14 minefields)	Unknown	1994-1996
Regions subordinated to the Central Gov.t. (9 minefields)	Unknown	2000

"The problem of mines, and to a lesser extent unexploded bombs and explosives of all types in Tajikistan continue to cause human suffering and livestock losses, particularly in the Sugd region. Access to scarce grazing and agricultural land in other regions also causes economic hardship and along the Afghan border, a number of economically important sites are affected by minefields.

Tajikistan has experienced three changes of government and a five-year civil war since it gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Both sides to the civil war used antipersonnel mines and these and UXOs remain a hazard in areas of the former conflict – located mainly in the central Tavildara and Rasht Valley districts. The problem of mine contamination that most seriously affects the civil population occurs in the border region with Uzbekistan where antipersonnel mines have been laid by Uzbek forces. The first deaths and injuries involving civilians in this border area were reported in August 2000. Since then, 62 deaths and 59 serious injuries plus more than 2,000 livestock losses have been reported. Mines have been laid along the border with Afghanistan by Soviet forces and

since maintained by Russian forces but in these areas, populations are sparse. Very few mined areas are reported as being adequately marked."[145]

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

"Some projects related to the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas were partially carried out in Tavildara Region and adjacent territories and in the border areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast but were terminated for lack of financial and material resources. Anti-personnel mines detected in the process of de-mining were destroyed mainly on site and in storage facilities using a detonation method. If the issue of allocating financial and material resources is resolved in a positive manner, the work of detecting and destroying APMs in mined areas will resume within the framework of the State Mine-Clearance Programme in the indicated zones according to the following schedule:

- Zone 1 (Tavildara Region and adjacent territories) from 05.2003 to 09.2004;
- Zone 2 (Border areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast) from 05.2005 to 09.2007;
- Zone 3 (Border areas of the Khatlon Oblast and centrally subordinated regions) from 05.2008 to 09.2009;
- Zone 4 (Border areas of the Sugd Oblast) from 05.2010 to 09.2010.

The above-mentioned minefields were mainly laid on the territory of the republic in the 1993-97 period. Prior to 1997, the only minefields that were marked and fenced off were those located in Zone 2 in the border areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. They are perimeter-marked with hazard signs and appropriate markers. Some of these minefields located near populated areas (particularly in the Rushan and the Vanch regions) are surrounded with barbed wire and subject to monitoring by the appropriate services. The greatest danger, however, is presented by the minefields deployed in Zone 1. They are neither fenced off, nor monitored effectively, which results in frequent human and animal casualties. The main problem is a lack of financial and material resources for making large quantities of signs and perimeter markers, and for monitoring these minefields.

Nevertheless, to provide immediate and effective warning of the presence of anti-personnel mines to the civilian population and to prevent a mine hazard, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, in co-operation with the Ministry for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan, have developed and implemented the mine hazard prevention project, whose main goals are as follows:

- population survey on mine awareness;
- public education;
- community volunteer training in mine awareness;
- publication of mine awareness posters and pamphlets for the population in Russian, Tajik and Uzbek;
- organisation of seminars for the representatives of local executive authorities (*khukumats*), the Ministry for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, military commissariats and border-area military units;
- preparation of a mine awareness seminar;
- preparation of mobile mock-ups for the seminars;
- collaboration with government agencies regarding mine awareness.

The implementation of this project is already underway and will be completed within 24 months (by the end of 2003). For more detail see the printed text of the project and the reports for 2002, prepared by the co-ordinator of the mine awareness education programme."[146]

On 16 September 2003 at the 5MSP, Tajikistan indicated that on 20 June 2003 an agreement was signed in Dushanbe between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the UNDP to implement a project named "Support for the efforts of the Republic of Tajikistan to deal with the problem of mines". Under this project a national organisation has been set up in Tajikistan known as the Tajik Centre for Mine-Clearing Issues. The project is being implemented with financial support from the Government of Great Britain, which has pledged to 250, 000 US dollars to be provided over the next ten months. The Centre is accountable to the Tajikistan Government's Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law, which is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, and is responsible for dealing with questions relating to mines on behalf of the Government and implementing the policies and decisions of the aforesaid Committee relating to mines. An important task of the Centre will be to ensure that the country is demined. The Centre will have a large role in fulfilling the international obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan under the Ottawa Convention.

[145] Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Five Year Strategic Mine Action Plan, 2004-2008.
[146] Article 7 report, 3 February 2003

On 20 June 2003, an agreement was signed between the Government of Tajikistan and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) on cooperation in demining. Under the agreement the FSD is called upon to engage in mine survey and clearance activities in Tajikistan on the instructions of the Tajik authorities.

Tajikistan developed a Strategic Plan which addresses mine action in Tajikistan from the beginning of 2004 until the end of 2008. Its vision is a Tajikistan free from the negative humanitarian and economic impact of landmines:

- At the community level, to eliminate accidents;
- At the national level, to ensure that economic activity and development projects are not impeded by the presence of landmines or UXOs;
- At the community and national level, to assist relevant authorities to provide physical, psychological and social support to survivors of mine accidents.

In accordance with the vision, priorities are as follows:

- To eliminate the risk of death or injury to people living in mine affected communities:
  At the community level, all mined areas that block access to a critical area (direct routes between communities, arable and pasture land) for which the community has no viable alternative will be cleared;
- To negate the effect of mines on livelihoods of those living in mine affected communities:
  At the community level, all mines areas which block access to infrastructure such as roads or water resources will be cleared or breached with clearly marked lanes;
- To negate the impact of mines on national development plans:
  At the national level, mined areas that limit development of economically important projects such as new or improved roads, coal and mineral extraction, will be cleared or breached and clearly marked;
- To ensure that survivors of mine accidents have equal access to educational and economic opportunities;
- To comply with obligations under the Ottawa convention.

2004:
Efforts will be concentrated on the most impacted areas of the Sugd region. This will include general mine action assessment. Technical survey, marking and limited clearance will occur in the Central Region where general mine action assessment has indicated a continuing but much more limited, humanitarian impact on local communities. The IMSMA system will be developed into a functional national mine database. A mine detecting dog capability will have been initiated. A Quality Control Inspector will be trained and deployed.

"For 2004, FSD is to undertake general mine action assessment, technical survey and clearance in the Sugd, Central and Khatlon Regions, in accordance with the priorities described below.

The priorities for the Technical Survey are:

1. Constructors Main Camp (southern section) Shagon –Zigor road project;
2. Water pipe site adjacent to Russian Border post "Luna", Kumsangir District;
3. Identified mined areas in the Rasht Valley and Tavildara districts.

The priority for the general mine action assessment is:

1. Sugd region,

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is to conduct: mine risk education (MRE) in all mine affected areas but where FSD teams are active, to coordinate MRE with FSD."[147]

2005:
Development of the capacity of the TMAC will continue. Dependent on an agreement with the Uzbek authorities, technical survey, marking and/or clearance of mined areas in the Sugd Region will occur as the principal priority, with economically important sites located close to the Afghan border in the Central, Khatlon and Gorno Badakshan Regions being undertaken as capacity becomes available. The operational capability will be expanded to a total of six survey teams, four manual clearance teams and four mine detecting dog teams. An operational base will be established adjacent to the Army Engineer Battalion barracks near Dushanbe. A TMAC sub office will be opened in Khujand that will include a second Quality Control Inspector**.** If the Army Engineer battalion fails to find ways of retaining trained and experienced staff, a local NGO will be established to employ, manage and operationally supervise them.

[147] Mine Action Operations in Tajikistan, April-December 2004, 24 March 2004.

2006:
The TMAC will be fully functional under national management with limited support from UNDP. The operational capacity will increasingly be under national management as Tajik team leaders and managers gain sufficient experience to enable them to work without international supervisors

2007:
All aspects of the national mine action programme will continue to develop.

2008:
By 2008, an experienced management structure will control all aspects of mine action in Tajikistan and should be in sight of achieving all three components of the vision.

Planning assumptions:

- At least four survey teams and two manual clearance teams will be available for operations from April 2004;
- The operational capability will increase to six survey teams, four manual clearance teams from April 2005 and four mine detecting dog teams will become operational towards the end of the season;
- From April 2006, operational capacity will reach its planned peak capacity of six survey teams, four manual clearance teams and four mine detecting dog teams.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Tajikistan has reported in its Article 7 reports, the destruction of 2,576 mines, of which 2,088 were destroyed in 1998 and 488 in 2001.

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Pressure-activated blast mine, PMN-2 Scatterable blast mine, PFM-1 Bounding fragmentation obstacle mine, OZM-72 Booby-trap mine, ML-7 Landmine made of a 122-mm artillery charge	2 553 4 5 1	28.05.1998 – 19.06.1998 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance, using a detonation method. The destruction was organised by Colonel A. N. Sattorov, Chief of the De-mining Unit of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan. 1:100,000 map, 1985 edition. Co-ordinates: Kulyab – Kalaykhumb Road Section: Shagon (0208) – Yokhchipun (0714) j-42-69
The following types of anti-personnel mines: PFM-1, PMN-2, OZM-72, POM-2, MON-50	1523	25.05.1998 – 19.06.1998 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance, using a detonation method. The destruction was organised by the Chief of the Engineer Service of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Tajikistan. 1:100,000 map, 1985 edition. Co-ordinates: Kulyab – Kalaykhumb Road Section: Shagon (0208) – Yokhchipun (0714) j-42-69
Scatterable blast mine, PFM-1 Bounding fragmentation obstacle mine, OZM-72 Pressure-activated blast mine, PMN-2 Booby-trap mine, ML-7 Landmine made of an antitank mine (A/TK1R3MK1)	162 3 6 7 1	15.05.2001 – 26.06.2001 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance, using a detonation method. The destruction was organised by Colonel A. N. Sattorov, Chief of the De-mining Unit of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan. 1:100,000 map, 1985 edition. Co-ordinates: Pshikharv (road) (5092) j-42-69
Pressure-activated blast mine, PMN-2 Directional fragmentation mine, MON-50 Booby-trap mine ML-7	16 1 8	15.05.2001 – 26.06.2001 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance, using a detonation method. The destruction was organised by Colonel A. N. Sattorov, Chief of the De-mining Unit of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Scatterable blast mine, PFM-1	139	1:100,000 map, 1985 edition. Co-ordinates: Vanch Region, the Asphalt
"Other explosive device"	1	Factory and the "Shanbe" lands (4908) j-42-71
Bounding fragmentation obstacle mine, OZM-72	6	15.05.2001 – 26.06.2001 Destroyed in the course of mine-clearance,
Pressure-activated blast mine, PMN-2	5	using a detonation method. The destruction
Booby-trap mine ML-7	5	was organised by Colonel A. N. Sattorov, Chief of the De-mining Unit of the Ministry
Scatterable blast mine, PFM-1	127	of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan. 1:100,000 map, 1985 edition.
"Other explosive device"	1	Co-ordinates: Road to Shpad (2204) j-42-71
TOTAL	**2576**	

In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance (February 5, 2003), the representative of Tajikistan reported that from 1997 to 2002, subdivisions of engineering troops of Tajikistan neutralised and destroyed more than 3,000 pieces of mines and highly explosive materials, cleared and transferred for use more than 110 acres of land and 56 kilometres of roads.

In a statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance (February 11, 2004), Tajikistan reported that from 2 September to 29 December 2003, two researching groups supervised by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action conducted general research of the mine danger in seven districts of central Tajikistan. They covered 359 villages, adjacent territories and 15,000 km and as a result found 14 minefields and 12 fields with UXO. These fields will be the subject of technical survey and demining in the spring of 2004, if the weather permits.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
"The strategic plan estimated annual totals for the mine action programme until 2008 but they will be assessed each year. Not included are the costs of mine risk education and victim assistance projects."[148]

Year	US$
2004	4,340,000
2005	2,589,000
2006	3,390,000
2007	1,500,000
2008	1,750,000
Total	13,569,000

Thailand

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports submitted on 30 April 2002, 22 July 2003 and on 3 May 2004, Thailand included a table summarizing the findings of the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), which was completed on 31 May 2001. This table shows the number of mine-affected provinces, communities and populations, the number of mine victims, the number of mined areas and their size. The mine-affected provinces are located at the country's borders with Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia and Myanmar. 934 mined areas, representing a surface of 2,556.7 km2 are affecting the lives of 531 communities and 504,303 people in Thailand. 3,469 victims have been recorded, including 346 recently. In terms of the impact that landmines have had on communities' lives, it was noted that the presence of mined areas has had a high impact on 69 communities, a medium impact on 233 communities and a low impact on 229 communities. Thailand also included a map showing that the high impact minefields were mainly located in the provinces bordering Cambodia.

Further information on Thailand's plans has been made available by the Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC), which was established by the National Mine Action Committee on 18 January 1999 as the central coordination agency for all landmine issues and operations in Thailand. TMAC has reported that it has established a national coordination centre, supported by three training centres, and that it was planned that 7 Humanitarian Mine Action

[148] Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Five Year Strategic Mine Action Plan, 2004-2008.

Units (HMAU) of 99 persons would be designated to mine contaminated areas. HMAUs deploy mine awareness teams, mine detection dog teams, manual demining teams and mechanical assistance.[149]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 22 July 2003, Thailand indicated that it has taken measures of "Mine Awareness" as an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all mined areas identified or suspected according to the Level I Impact Survey conducted by NPA. In 2002 TMAC and HMAUs coordinated with concerned organisations to post warning signs of risk areas and increase the understanding on Mine Awareness with people in target communities.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
"Thailand realises the significance of having a comprehensive national plan for mine clearance. To do so it is planning to conduct a Level II Landmine Impact Survey so that it can identify the most mined areas to be cleared."[150]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 17 April 2001, it was reported that the 1st and the 2nd Humanitarian Mine Action Units (HMAU) conducted demining operations and destroyed 1,909 mines, of which 1,829 UXO and 80 Type 69 mines. Together with the information contained in subsequent Article 7 reports, the number of mines destroyed during demining operations and reported by Thailand totals 721.

Quantity destroyed	AP mines	UXO
Quantity 2001 report	80	1,829
Quantity 2002 report	344	284
Quantity 2003 report	150	189
Quantity 2004 report	147	90

In its statement to the 5MSP on 15 September 2003, Thailand indicated that although strenuous efforts were being made with regard to mine clearance, to date, despite all efforts, TMAC managed to clear only 0.03.% of the mined area. TMAC has been able to set up 4 Humanitarian Mine Action Units to conduct mine action along the Thailand-Cambodian border, identified as the most affected.

Report of humanitarian mine action in Thailand[151]:

	HMAU-1	HMAU-2	HMAU-3	HMAU-4	Total
Mined area (m2)	181,600,000	412,200,000	1,349,800,000	250,000,000	2,193,600,000
Cleared areas (m2) 2002	339,409	56,301	2,816		398,526
Cleared areas (m2) 2003	217,586	37,652	56,200		311,438
Cleared areas (m2) Jan-Apr 2004	107,975	143,159	33,633	137,925.40	422,692.4

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
"Thailand has difficulties in clearing mined land as it lacks in resources. Insufficient budget has become a major obstacle."[152]

Tunisia

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports submitted on 9 July 2000, 4 October 2002, 7 May 2003, 8 September 2003 and 5 May 2004, Tunisia included information on 9 mined areas containing 3,526 anti-personnel mines and 1,530 anti-tank mines, some of which remain undetectable. It was noted that minefields in Tunisia contain a combination of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines buried in sandy terrain characterised by sand dunes subject to the effect of winds. Mechanical demining vehicles will have to be used to be able to destroy the two types of mines together.

Location	Quantity of mines		Date of emplacement
	AP	AT	
RAS JEDIR	1,327	368	8 May 1976

[149] *HDO Thailand*, published by the Thailand Mine Action Centre (undated).
[150] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[151] Source: TMAC website, accessed 9 June 2004.
[152] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

M'GUISEM	726	318	27 May 1976
BIR ZAR	173	81	1976
M'CHIGUIG 76	178	15	19 June 1976
M'CHIGUIG 80	315		28 February 1980
BORJ EL-KHADHRA 76	132	154	11 July 1976
BORJ EL-KHADHRA – A	182	102	23 February 1980
BORJ EL-KHADHRA – B	238	238	24 February 1980
BORJ EL-KHADHRA – C	255	254	26 February 1980
Total	3,526	1,530	

In its Article 7 reports submitted on 4 October 2002, 7 May 2003 and on 8 September 2003 and 5 May 2004, Tunisia provided information on areas suspected to be mined.

Location	Mine Type	Quantity	Emplacement Date	Additional information
Mainly: - in the south (region of Mareth and Matmata and El hamma) - in the centre (region of Kasserine and Faïedh) -in the north (le cap-bon and the region in the north-west of the country)	Unknown	Unknown	During the Tunisian Campaign (1942-1943)	Anti-personnel, anti-tank mines and unexploded ordnance from WWII

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Tunisia requested some assistance for its demining activities. Further to this request, a joint UNMAS-UNDP assessment mission was undertaken in January 2003. [153] In its Article 7 reports, Tunisia has also indicated that it does not have the equipment and the knowledge to proceed with mechanical demining.

Turkey[154]

Problems related to mined areas
In May 2003, Turkey declared that 900,094 antipersonnel landmines had been laid. Between 1957-1959, 615,419 of those mines were placed along the Syrian border alone. In addition to those mines, 39,569 mines were also used around the security installations for safety reasons in eastern and south eastern Turkey between 1989-1992. These mined areas were marked in accordance with the international norms and they are fenced. Turkey also reported that there has not been any mine laying activity either at the borders or around the security installations by the Turkish Armed Forces since 1992.

In February 2004, Turkey indicated that a total of 936,663 antipersonnel mines had been laid between 1957-1998.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
Turkey started a comprehensive mine clearance activity in 1998, unilaterally. Firstly, the use of mines was banned; "Mine Clearance and Coordination Centres", "Mine Clearance Teams" and a Working Group to study mine clearance and detection methods were established and a program on mine clearance activities was prepared in line with these efforts.

The removal of all mines at the Syrian border was planned and this plan was initiated in 2001. Following the completion of preparatory work related to this project, the clearance of 615,419 mines will start, and a cleared area of 306 millions m2 will be gained for agricultural use. Following the clearance at the Syrian border, mine clearance at other border areas will be carried out according to plans, which are in the preparatory state. At the Standing Committee meetings in February 2004, Turkey indicated that the preparatory work related to the Turkish-Syrian border demining project is now finished and that the government has allocated US$ 17 million to mine clearance activities in this region.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

[153] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.
[154] Source: statement to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on 14 May 2003, unless otherwise stated.

"Turkey has engaged in certain initiatives that are aimed at demining common border areas with neighbouring states. (…) In this respect Turkey offered Greece, Georgia and Azerbaijan to conclude bilateral agreement which would free the common border areas from anti-personnel mines. (…) Some mine clearing activity is ongoing around the Armenian border of Turkey. In this region, so far 37,234 m2 of mined areas have been cleared. During these operations a total of 12,774 mines were cleared."[155]

"By the end of 2003, 14,487 APMs had been removed and destroyed in situ and an area of 48,120 m2 had been cleared. Mine clearance operations are still ongoing. According to plans, mine clearance activities in Diyarbakir, Batman, Mardin, Bitlis, Bingöl, Tunceli and Göle provinces are being implemented. In addition to those activities, similar implementation procedures for Hakkari, Van, Sirnak provinces will commence next year."[156]

Uganda

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 24 May 2002, Uganda reported that there were mined areas in the northern and western parts of its territory and that no survey had been carried out to map the exact locations.

"Peace has returned to the Western part of the country and limited demining by the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) has already been carried out to remove mines that were obvious and those on roads and access trucks. Similarly in the North the Defence Forces have provided responsive clearance as to when need arises. For example, 111 mines were removed in and 120 in 2003.

In the West where there is stability, the government is ready to commence mapping and eventually clearance of all mines. The work is enormous and Uganda Peoples Defence Forces do not have the capacity to do it alone. International assistance is being sought. In the northern part of the country, however, mine clearance is not appropriate at this time as there are ongoing operations against rebels and fresh mines continue to be laid by rebels."[157]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 11 May 2004, Uganda indicated that the Ministry of Health, UPDF and various international and local NGOs have been involved in a mine awareness campaign to reduce the risks of injuries in the affected communities. Measures used included mine awareness training of trainers, community sensitisation targeting community leaders and distribution of booklets and posters. As a result of this campaign, an increased number of landmines and UXO have been reported and removed by UPDF engineers and there has been a reduction in injuries.

United Kingdom[158]

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports the United Kingdom reported that the Falklands / Malvinas contained an unknown number of mines remaining from the 1982 conflict between the United Kingdom and Argentina: "The Ministry of Defence estimates that around 16,600 mines remain in the Falklands Islands. MOD estimate that 18,000 mines of all types were laid, including 14,000 anti-personnel mines. There was some clearance of antipersonnel mines immediately after the conflict, lifting about 1,400 mines, but this was stopped after several injuries to those involved. The remaining 101 minefields are marked and fenced, and are therefore not an immediate hazard. The garrison conducts a public campaign to warn of the dangers. They make regular patrols and destroy mines that become exposed on the surface of the ground."

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
The UK government has a responsibility under the Ottawa Convention to clear all anti-personnel mines from areas under UK jurisdiction by 2009, unless a good reason can be shown why the mines should not be cleared. In the UK's case, this applies to the Falkland Islands. The technical difficulties in the Falklands are enormous, because of the nature of the terrain and soil and of the mines. The UK and Argentine Governments have agreed to work together to evaluate the feasibility and cost of clearing landmines still present in the islands.

In October 2001 a Memorandum of Understanding was agreed between the UK and Argentine Governments to enable a feasibility study into demining the Falklands to be carried out. The study should establish whether the

[155] Statement to the 5MSP, 17 September 2003.
[156] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[157] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[158] Source of information: Article 7 reports submitted by the United Kingdom and statement to the SCMC, 28 May 2002.

mines can, in practice, be removed effectively and safely. The Memorandum of Understanding established that the study would be carried out by both governments by means of a Joint Working Party. The first Joint Working Party meeting was held in Buenos Aires on 3-4 December 2001. Two project managers were appointed. A British-appointed project manager to oversee the technical work on the ground, and an Argentine project manager to be responsible for monitoring project finances. It is envisaged that the study will be carried out in three phases: a preliminary study, a main study, and a final report. The overall study should take approximately 18 months to complete. Discussions are currently under way with the Argentine Government on details of the nature, scope and timing of the preliminary phase of the study."[159]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003, the United Kingdom indicated that it continues to work towards a UK-led study to be funded by the Argentinean Government, into the feasibility of mine clearance options in the Falklands.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2003 reported that a total of 149 mines were destroyed in the Falklands Islands for the period 1997-2001. In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 April 2004, the United Kingdom indicated that it destroyed 50 AP mines locally as they were exposed to the surface.

Venezuela

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 reports submitted on 10 September 2002 and 1 May 2003, Venezuela indicated that 13 areas were contaminated by mines.

Location	Type	Quantity 2002 report	Quantity 2003 report	Emplacement date	Additional info.
Guafitas	A/P SB-33	58	20	May 1998	3 areas
Isla Vapor	A/P PMA-3	43	43	March 1996	1 area
Pnrai	A/P PMA-3	77	77	May 1995	1 area
Atabapo	A/P PMA-3	299	299	April 1995	3 areas
Puerto Paez	A/P PMA-3	281	281	April 1995	2 areas
Cararabo	A/P PMA-3	316	316	April 1995	3 areas

In a presentation to the Americas Regional Seminar on Mine Action in Lima in August 2003, Venezuela indicated that demining was made difficult by a series of factors: location of the minefields, availability of resources, the lack of protective equipment for deminers, meteorological conditions.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 May 2003, Venezuela indicated that it has begun a mined areas destruction programme. In its Lima presentation, Venezuela indicated that between August and December 2003, the minefields in Guafitas, Puero Paez, Cararabo, Isla Vapor and Atabapo would be inspected and that training would take place.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
Venezuela requires support in various areas: medical, communications, protective equipment and financial resources.

Yemen

Problems related to mined areas
When Yemen submitted its initial Article 7 report on 30 November 1999, 890 mine-affected localities had been identified throughout the country and a Level 1 Survey was being carried out to confirm the type and number of all known minefields and also identify more areas suspected to be mined.

Province	Number of mine-affected localities
Abian	92
Aden	22
Al-Baidha	103

[159] Statement to the SCMC, 28 May 2002.

Al-Dhaale'	134
Al-Jawf	15
Al Mahra	9
Dhamar	35
Hadhramout	31
Ibb	157
Lahej	128
Saa'da	15
Sana'a	90
Shabwa	16
Taiz	43
Total	**890**

The Article 7 report submitted on 14 November 2000 indicated a greater number of mined areas and provided more details about them.

Province	Pop'tion	Commun-ities	Number of mined areas	Surface (square kilometres)	Number of victims killed		Number of victims injured	
					Recent	Less recent	Recent	Less recent
Abian	31,552	19	34	84,429.745	8	76	4	39
Aden	49,690	20	34	61,930	3	46	1	45
Al-Baidha	125,118	54	105	15,414.95	5	344	29	265
Al-Dhaale'	118,981	81	147	66,475.859	20	234	39	223
Al Hohaida	700	1	1	1	0	3	0	2
Al-Jawf	15,960	20	63	17,576.9	1	92	1	72
Al Mahra	911	3	10	78.64	0	10	0	8
Amran	47,550	6	12	1,240.524	0	38	0	25
Dhamar	3,890	16	23	1,401.55	8	102	1	63
Hadhramout	32,552	32	58	391,616.64	0	102	1	58
Hajja	10,455	11	19	104.6	2	32	2	56
Ibb	73,922	95	165	74,760.865	3	470	11	406
Lahej	104,158	52	79	90,356.118	0	48	15	96
Mareb	20,437	23	36	13,124.65	0	213	1	262
Saa'da	27,545	23	50	764.325	0	64	7	77
Sana'a	109,540	47	114	7,321.165	4	334	4	307
Shabwa	8,030	9	13	93,225.24	0	20	3	9
Taiz	46,808	80	115	2,904.11	3	275	2	210
Total	**827,799**	**592**	**1078**	**922,726.881**	**57**	**2503**	**121**	**2223**

In its Article 7 report submitted on 8 September 2001, Yemen did not provide further information concerning its mined areas but attached 3 maps showing the mine-affected communities by age of conflict, the impact of landmine contamination and the communities visited during the Landmine Impact Survey. Yemen reported that the Level I survey had not identified more areas suspected to contain mines. The survey provided detailed factual information concerning the location of mine-affected areas, and, more importantly, the impact of landmines on affected communities.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 27 April 2002, Yemen provided a table showing the impact of landmines on communities. 34 mined areas have a high impact on local communities, 177 have a medium impact and 867 a low impact. The high impact minefields are located in Abyan, Aden, Al Baidha, Al Dahle', Hajja, Ibb and Sana'a. In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 April 2003, Yemen indicated that more areas affected by mines and UXO were found during the Level II survey and clearance in some areas and they were added to the lists of mined areas.

"Before area reduction, there were 922,726,881 km2 of contaminated area in Yemen, which went down to 501,643,416 km2 after area reduction."[160]

[160] Presentation at the Colloque international sur les structures nationales chargées de la lutte contre les mines anti-personnel, Paris, 12 March 2004.

Impact	Communities	Mined areas	Population	Area contaminated before reduction (km2)	Area contaminated after reduction (km2)	% of surface area contaminated
High	14	34	35,892	43,249,959	28,870,941	4.7
Medium	84	177	117,503	311,272,034	164,086,690	33.7
Low	494	867	674,399	568,204,888	313,685,786	61.6
Total	**592**	**1,078**	**827,794**	**922,726,881**	**501,643,416**	**100**

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 March 2004, Yemen provided an update on the status of its mined areas:

	Completed (km2)	Ongoing (km2)	Cancelled (km2)	Suspended (km2)	No info (km2)	Total (km2)
High priority	1,756,358.5	41,463,600	1,080,000			44,299,959
Medium priority	53,414,950	35,682,400	1,219,428	48,000	221,420,256	311,785,034
Low priority	11,769,562	30,580,000	7,822,200	3,210,000	513,428,126.1	566,809,888
Total	**66,940,871**	**107,726,000**	**10,121,628**	**3,258,000**	**734,848,382**	**922,894,881**

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

Yemen established a National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through Prime Ministerial decree, which is responsible for formulation of the integrated national mine action plan, and directing the Yemen Mine Action Centre to conduct mine action operations. A Mine Awareness Advisory committee (MAAC) was established under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister for Information. This Committee is responsible for developing a national mine awareness campaign for submission to, and approval of, the NMAC. The level I survey was used to produce a plan for prioritisation of all mine program assets. The plan includes mine clearance, minefield survey and marking, mine awareness and victim assistance.

Mine action in Yemen is addressed in a Five Year Strategic Mine Action Plan (2001-2005) that envisions a Yemen free from the negative humanitarian and economic effects of landmines.

- At the community level, to ensure that mine accidents are eliminated or reduced to a negligible rate;
- At the national level, to ensure that economic activity and development projects are not prevented by the presence of landmines or UXO;
- At the national and community level to provide physical, psychological, and social support to survivors of landmine accidents.

According to the National Mine Action Vision and Level I Impact Survey, Yemen National Mine Action priorities are:

- To negate the risk of death or injury to people living in mine-affected communities: At the community level, all mined areas that block access to a critical area (such as water, or pasture land) for which the community has no viable alternative will be cleared;
- To negate the effect of landmines on livelihoods of those living in mine-affected communities: At the community level, all mined areas, which block access to infrastructure such as roads, or water resources will be cleared or breached with clearly marked lanes;
- To negate the impact of landmines on national development plans: At the national level, mined areas that impede development (such as water projects, airport / sea port development, and oil extraction) will be cleared or breached;
- To ensure survivors of landmines have equal access to educational and economic opportunities.

This plan adheres to the Level I Impact Survey recommendations and ensures that all available Mine Survey, Clearance, Mine Awareness and Victim Assistance resources in Yemen are utilised in accordance with the National Mine Action Priorities to ensure maximum humanitarian effect at community and national level. The plan will begin with Technical Survey of the 14 highest mine-impacted communities (in the districts of Qa'tabah in Al Dahle, and Al Naderah in Ibb) in year 2001. Survey and clearance rates associated with this Strategic Plan will result in:

- 2001: 2,500,000 sqm surveyed, and 1,800,000 sqm cleared manually;
- 2002: 4,500,000 sqm surveyed, and 3,900,000 sqm cleared through dog and manual means;
- 2003: 6,200,000 sqm surveyed, and 6,000,000 sqm cleared (dog/manual);
- 2004: 8,400,000 sqm surveyed, and 7,650,000 sqm cleared (dog/manual);
- 2005: 9,800,000 sqm surveyed, and 7,650,000 sqm cleared (dog/manual);

The 14 communities, which the Level I Landmine Impact Survey determined to be most severely impacted by landmines will be surveyed and cleared within 3.7 years.
During the five-year period the Yemen Mine Action Programme will double in size and reach the full compliment of eight Mine Action Units of 100 personnel each, eight Technical Survey Teams of 10 persons each, and eight Mine Detection Dog Teams with 4 dogs per team. The Mine Awareness and Victim Assistance budget will be assessed each year, but is expected to increase as the Mine Awareness Program matures and reaches all affected communities. More each year will be invested in Victim Assistance as the Yemen Health Care System and the Community Based Rehabilitation Training system gains capacity.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 March 2004, Yemen reported 600 trained deminers and survey teams and 14 sets of MDD plus 4 MDDG currently conducting mine clearance, minefield survey and marking in all regions impacted by mines. Yemen's Article 7 report submitted on 10 April 2003 indicated that 7 Units of Yemeni deminers and 7 Survey teams have been trained and deployed on demining operations since June 1999. A number of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines were located and destroyed *in situ* as per SOPs. 44 minefields were fully cleared in accordance with UN International standards and handed over to the local population.

Mine Awareness field teams operate in the same areas prior to, and during, marking operations to ensure that the local population is aware of the ongoing operations, and are advised of the dangers of mines. In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 March 2004, Yemen indicated that, lately, mine awareness field visits were conducted in 198 villages and 20 workshops were organised. 136,698 females and 205,282 males were targeted, 61 male and female trainers were trained and all mine awareness items were distributed; the high impact areas are finished and now Yemen is working in the medium areas.

In its Article 7 report submitted on 10 April 2003, Yemen indicated that the 14 high priority mined areas were cleared. 9 medium impact areas in Aden were cleared too (number 48-56), 3 medium priority in Al Dhale' (86-88), 2 medium priority in Lahij (156, 172)[161], 1 medium priority in Hadramout (118), 5 medium priority in Ibb (121-124, 131)
Low priority:

- 2 in Abyan (220-221)
- 11 in Aden (235, 237, 240-242, 251, 253-257)
- 12 in Al Baidha (263-264, 270-275, 278, 280-282)
- 1 in Al Dhale' (373)
- 2 in Ibb (680-681)
- 1 in Lahij (789)

In its Article 7 report submitted on 30 March 2004, Yemen indicated that 507 mines (APM and ATM) and 93,473 UXO were cleared during demining operations in Aden, Lahej Abain Abb, Al Dale, Sadah and Hadhramut Taiz, Alhodaida, Dhamar, Shaboa.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans[162]
The total five-year (2001-2005) Yemen Mine Action Program cost is approximately $27,500,000.00 or an average of $5,500,000.00 per year (of which approximately 2,000,000.00 per year will be provided by the Republic of Yemen. Donor funding requirements are:
$2,100,000.00 in year 2001
$2,500,000.00 in year 2002
$2,700,000.00 in year 2003
$3,800,000.00 in year 2004
$3,800,000.00 in year 2005

Note: The increase in 2004 and 2005 will be only $100,000 if the Saudi Arabian contribution of $1,000,000.00 per year is extended to cover these years.

Zambia

Problems related to mined areas
In its Article 7 report submitted on 31 August 2001, Zambia indicated that it had no conventional minefields but had suspected mined areas. These suspected areas contain unknown quantities of mines planted by various

[161] Numbers in brackets correspond to number allocated to mined area by Level I Survey.
[162] Five Year Strategic Mine Action Plan for Yemen, 2001-2005.

liberation movements during the liberation wars. Areas suspected to be contaminated are along Zambia's border with Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia and Angola and also around former Freedom Fighters' Camps.

Plans to address the problem of mined areas
At the Standing Committee meetings on 5 February 2003, Zambia declared that it planned to complete demining activities by the year 2007. To facilitate the fulfilment of this plan, the Zambia Mine Action Centre has embarked on a National Impact Survey Programme. It has so far carried out surveys in some selected parts of the country. In its Article 7 report submitted on 9 February 2004, Zambia indicated that the Zambia Anti-personnel Mine Action Centre is currently carrying out a National Mine Impact Survey which will identify actual mine affected areas in Zambia.

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5
"While carrying out the National Impact Survey, the Zambia Mine Action Centre has responded to urgent requests for assistance in demining areas where development projects were delayed by the suspected presence of landmines."[163]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 9 February 2004, Zambia indicated that the Zambia Anti-personnel Mine Action Centre has cleared development project areas in the southern Province – Zambia, Gwembe Tongo Development project area and a 14km-road in Luangwa District of the Lusaka province. At the moment Zambia demining programme is for areas earmarked for development projects.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans
In February 2003, Zambia indicated that survey efforts were hampered by a lack of adequately trained Impact Survey personnel and that some assistance in capacity building to carry out the National Impact Survey would greatly expedite the realisation of this goal.

Zimbabwe

Problems related to mined areas
"Zimbabwe has still thousands of mines planted all over its territory, with the border areas being the most affected. These mines have negatively affected Zimbabwean border communities, creating massive social, economic and psychological problems for their traumatised victims. About 30% of the population is at risk, directly or indirectly. Only last year, 5 people were killed and 21 maimed by mines. In addition to the social effect, economic development continues to be hampered due to the continued existence of minefields 23 years after the end of the war of liberation. Despite continued and extensive mine risk education campaigns, incidences involving mostly children continue to be reported."[164]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 11 January 2000, Zimbabwe reported that it had 7 mined areas containing an estimated 1,535,852 mines. Zimbabwe has provided a map showing the locations of all minefields in Zimbabwe to the exception of the Kariba Power Station area. In its Article 7 reports submitted on 4 April 2001 and on 13 February 2003, Zimbabwe reported the same 7 mined areas containing an estimated 1,166,280 mines.

Location	Area (km2)	Estimated number of AP mines	Date of emplacement
Mzengezi to Nyamapanda South (Ruenya)	335	630,500	1976-1979
Stapleford Forest to Mutare	50	254,500	1976-1979
Burma Valley	3	60	1976-1979
Junction Gate to Jersey Tea	75	12,960	1976-1979
Malvernia (Sango) to Crooks Corner	50	247,660	1976-1979
Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	143	17,600	1976-1979
Kariba Power Station		3,000	1963
Total	656	1,166,280	

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 December 2003, Zimbabwe reported 6 mined areas containing an estimated 859,177 mines.

Location	Area (km)	Estimated number of AP mines	Date of emplacement

[163] Statement to the SCMC, 5 February 2003.
[164] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

Mzengezi to Nyamapanda South (Ruenya)	335	630,500	1976-1979
Stapleford Forest to Mutare	50	254,500	1976-1979
Burma Valley	3	60	1976-1979
Junction Gate to Jersey Tea	75	12,960	1976-1979
Malvernia (Sango) to Crooks Corner	50	247,660	1976-1979
Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	240	2,099	1976-1979
Kariba Power Station		0	1963
Total		859,177	

Plans to address the problem of mined areas

"Plans to demine the affected areas have been on the cards for a long time but their implementation has been hampered by a lack of financial resources. The Zimbabwean Mine Action Centre (ZMAC) was established to manage and coordinate all mine action activities. Since the launch of the National Demining Programme, over 220,000 mines have been destroyed during demining operations but a lot remains to be done, as a stretch of over 340km of land still has to be cleared.

Currently, the National Demining Teams from the Zimbabwean Defence Forces are the only ones carrying out demining operations on the 240km-long Victoria Falls minefield. This effort needs to be complemented by demining activities on other minefields in the country, especially the Sango Border Post – Limpopo minefield. The Limpopo minefield stands in the way of the world's largest wild life conservation project involving Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The demining of the common border with Mozambique and South Africa will unlock the abundant socio-economic possibilities for the three countries. The other minefields will also need to be cleared so as to release land for other economic and agricultural purposes."[165]

Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

"Zimbabwe's demining teams on the Victoria Falls minefield have made tremendous progress in the last few years. A stretch of 230km has been cleared along the border with Zambia on the Victoria Falls-Mlibizi minefield and over 68,000 antipersonnel mines have been destroyed in the process. The communities along the border have benefited by reclaiming land for agriculture, town expansion, and freedom of movement to the people along the borders, as well as to both domestic and wild animals. This has improved the socio-economic life of the communities along this border. Nationally, the whole Zimbabwean population has also benefited from mine risk education campaigns at exhibitions like the International Trade Fair, provincial agricultural shows, schools, business centres and in villages. MRE continues to be on top of Zimbabwe's priorities but lack of resources hamper most of Zimbabwe's plans."[166]

In its Article 7 report submitted on 1 December 2003, Zimbabwe provided an update on the status of efforts to clear its mined areas:

Location	Information
Mzengezi to Nyamapanda South (Ruenya)	A commercial company was engaged to clear the area of landmines. Unfortunately the contract ended in December 2000 with less than half the total area cleared. 130km were cleared. The minefield is still intact, any gaps through it were cleared including a 1,5km stretch at Forbes Border Post in Mutare. 162,419 mines were destroyed during this demining operation.
Stapleford Forest to Mutare	500 mines destroyed and 6,600m2 cleared.
Burma Valley	The minefield was once partially cleared but it is still very dangerous.
Junction Gate to Jersey Tea	Still very intact.
Malvernia (Sango) to Crooks Corner	Level II Survey was recently carried out by Mine Tech, a commercial company funded by German Technical Corporation of Zimbabwe (GTZ), but no clearance was done.
Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	Currently being demined by Army Engineers. A total of 230km have been cleared to date, approximately 10km are left. 58,101 mines were destroyed.
Kariba Power Station	Not a real minefield but was suspected to be mined to protect the power station. It has since been cleared.

[165] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.
[166] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans

"Despite Government's efforts to implement the national plan, the challenge is too daunting for the government alone, and outside assistance would be greatly appreciated. Zimbabwe, in implementing its mine action plan, has the following priorities:

1. Completion of the Victoria Falls-Mlibizi minefield, ZMAC using Zimbabwe Defence Forces Demining Teams anticipate to complete the remaining 10km using funds already budgeted for this year. A total of Z$ 310,000,000 was allocated by the Government for this project in the current financial year.

2. On completion of the Victoria Falls- Mlibizi minefield, the Demining Teams will switch their effort to the Sando Border Post to Limpopo Minefield. On the basis of the Level II Survey, information and experience gained from the previous European Union – sponsored project carried out in North East Zimbabwe, a total of US$ 10,000,000 may be required to demine this 75km long minefield that is hampering the regional wildlife conservation project.

3. On completion of the afore – mentioned frontier, or maybe in conjunction with the above project if funds are available, Zimbabwe will deploy efforts on completing the Rwenya-Nyamapanda minefield. This minefield was partially cleared between 1999 and 2000, leaving some 205km still to be cleared. A total of US$ 22,000,000 may be required to complete the task."[167]

[167] Statement to the SCMC, 11 February 2004.

Annex I: Questions related to Problems, Plans, Progress and Priorities

I. Problems related to mined areas and the humanitarian impact of these areas

- In concrete terms, what is known – and not known – about the extent to which areas are mined and the impact of mined areas? What areas are affected? To what extent are communities and populations affected by mined areas? How many landmine casualties have there been in recent years?
- Of the affected areas, which are considered to be high, medium and low impact? What methodology was used to determine these priorities?
- If very little is known about the impact of mined areas, what steps are being taken or considered to obtain necessary information?

II. Plans to address the problem of mined areas

- Has a national mine action plan been established? What are the objectives of the plan and how do these objectives relate to the Convention's obligation to clear mined areas within a ten-year time-frame?
- To what extent has mine action been incorporated into national development and poverty reduction strategies? How are mine-affected communities' requests for clearance addressed?
- What is the use planned for mined land once it has been cleared?
- To what extent have domestic resources been applied to the problem of mined areas?
- Have organizational structures been developed to support mine action? What organizations and assets are being deployed and for which activities? How many individuals are involved in activities such as mine clearance, mine risk education, and coordination? What other core assets (e.g., mine detecting dogs, mechanical devices, etc.) are available?

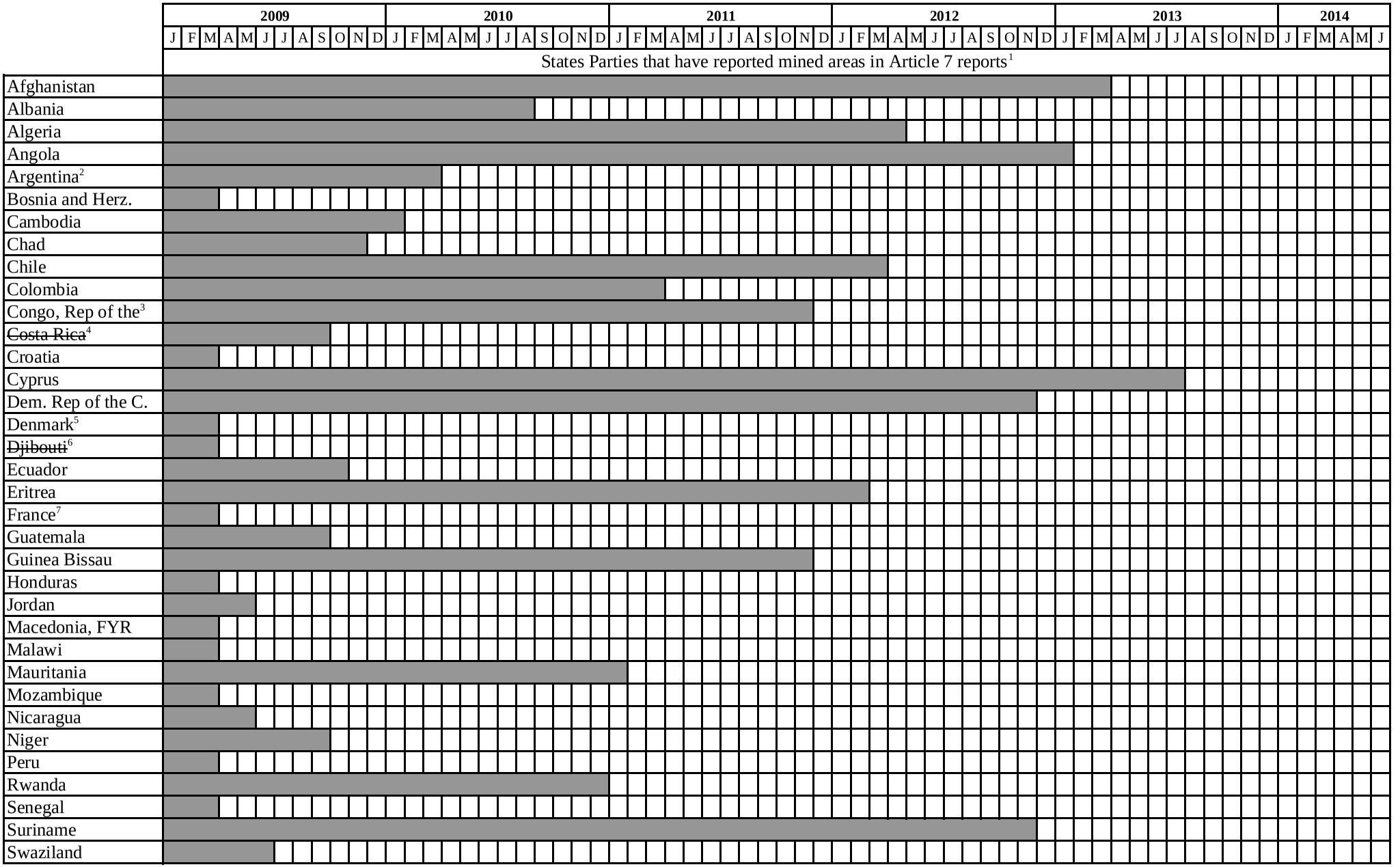
III. Progress made in meeting the obligations of Article 5

- If a national mine action plan has been developed, does it note how progress in implementing the plan will be measured?
- On an annual basis, what area has been cleared and what area has been reduced (in square meters)? How many and what type of landmines and UXO have been cleared?
- To what extent have populations and communities directly and indirectly benefited from the reduction of suspected areas and from mine clearance? To what extent has progress in mine action resulted in progress in the implementation of national development and poverty reduction strategies?
- How many (by age and sex) individuals have benefited from mine risk education? To what extent have casualty rates declined?

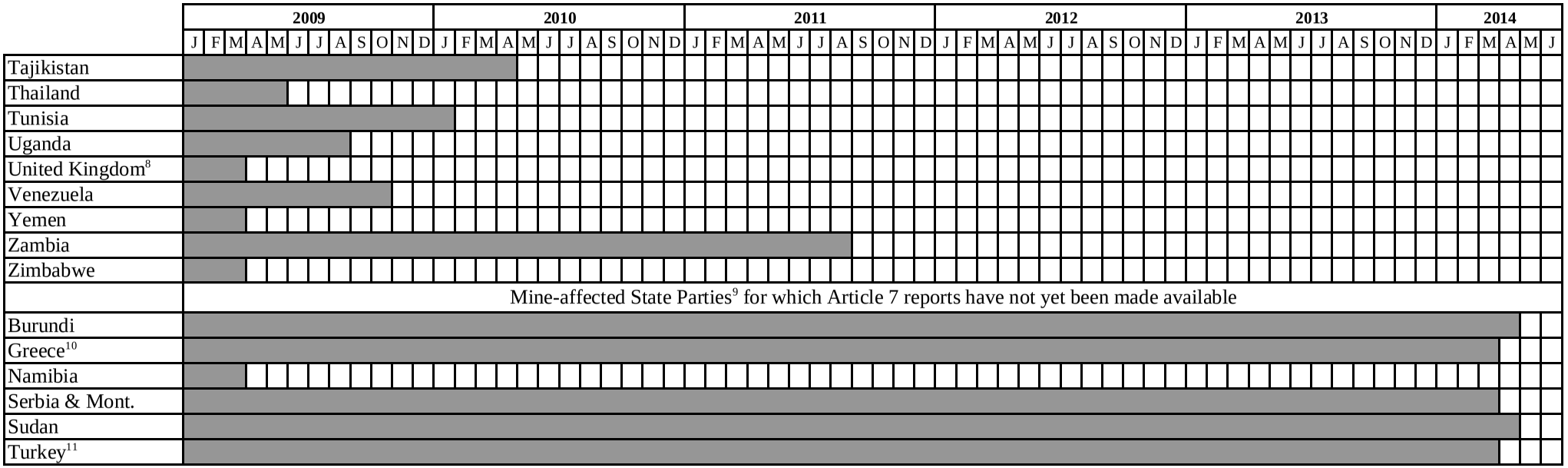
IV. Priorities for assistance in implementing national plans

- What are the priorities for outside assistance in implementing the national mine action plan or in obtaining necessary information regarding the impact of mined areas?

Timelines for the implementation of Article 5



Timelines for the implementation of Article 5



[1] The Czech Republic and Panama did not report mined areas in Article 7 reports but did report areas containing UXO.

[2] In the Falklands/Malvinas Islands.

[3] Although the Republic of Congo did not report any mined areas, it indicated that areas in the south-west, on the border with Angola, might contain mines.

[4] In a statement delivered to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 3 February 2003, Costa Rica stated that it is now mine-free.

[5] From the Second World War.

[6] Most recent Article 7 report (February 6, 2004) indicates that Djibouti is now mine-free.

[7] In Djibouti.

[8] In the Falklands/Malvinas Islands.

[9] According to Landmine Monitor.

[10] From conflicts that took place between 1940-1950.

[11] Along the Syrian border and in eastern and south-eastern Turkey.