



A GUIDE TO THE OSLO ACTION PLAN AND RESULTS OF 2021 MONITORING: SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

A REPORT BY MINE ACTION REVIEW FOR THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF STATES PARTIES TO THE ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION

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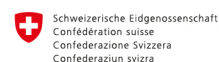
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Introduction and States Parties Assessed

This Guide and the results of provisional monitoring in 2021 by Mine Action Review aim to support the measurable and accountable implementation of Article 5 of the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). They do so by focusing on the Oslo Action Plan, adopted at the Fourth Review Conference in November 2019, describing how the Action Plan addresses survey and clearance, and explaining how progress in implementing those commitments in the Action Plan will be assessed. This Guide follows the Oslo Action Plan's approach by detailing commitments that apply specifically to survey and clearance operations in all affected States Parties, as well as general best practices in mine action that are cross-cutting in nature.

Mine Action Review's formal assessment of progress under the Oslo Action Plan will be published annually before each Meeting of States Parties, through to the Convention's Fifth Review Conference in 2024. Our annual assessment will draw on research conducted for Mine Action Review's annual *Clearing the Mines* reports,¹ and will monitor 24 indicators from the Oslo Action Plan which are relevant to survey and clearance. These include selected indicators from Section II (best practices for implementing the Convention); Section V (survey and clearance of mined areas); Section VII (international cooperation and assistance); and Section IX (measures to ensure compliance). A summary table of the 2021 provisional results of Mine Action Review's Oslo Action Plan monitoring is in Annex 1. The 2021 provisional results will then be finalised after the conclusion of the Nineteenth Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC (19MSP), which was taking place on 15–19 November 2021 in The Hague.

Sources for the monitoring of progress according to the 24 indicators include official Convention reporting (Article 7 reports, and statements in both intersessional meetings and meetings of States Parties); statements in the annual United Nations (UN) National Mine Action Directors meetings and other relevant fora; and information provided directly to Mine Action Review by national authorities, clearance operators, the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and other key stakeholders.

This report is offered in the spirit of openness and constructive dialogue, accountability, and measurability. Viewed alongside Mine Action Review's annual *Clearing the Mines* report, we hope it will enable the mine action community to determine what measures are needed to improve the rate of progress in Article 5 implementation in affected States Parties between now and the Fifth Review Conference. Successful national ownership of mine action programmes requires political engagement by both the affected nation and supporting states. It also often requires support from implementing partners, be it financial, technical, or strategic, as well as honest reflection on challenges to progress. Different actors can add value in different ways in supporting affected States Parties to achieve their Article 5 obligations efficiently and effectively. It is intended that Mine Action Review's constructive monitoring and analysis serve as a strategic tool in these endeavours.

Mine Action Review welcomes feedback from States Parties and other stakeholders on the results of the assessment. Please email MineActionReview@npaid.org with any feedback and/or additional information for our consideration.

¹ See: www.mineactionreview.org.

States Parties Assessed: For the purposes of this assessment for Oslo Action Plan (OAP) indicators related to survey and clearance, Mine Action Review has generally assessed 28 of the 34 affected States Parties, namely: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC),* Ecuador, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger,* Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. States Parties Chile and the United Kingdom, both fulfilled their respective Article 5 obligations in 2020 prior to the start of the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties (18MSP, 16–20 November 2020), and are therefore not included in this year’s assessment of affected States Parties. Argentina has not yet accepted the declaration of fulfilment by the United Kingdom, which pertains to the Falkland Islands/Malvinas over which both States claim sovereignty. But to the extent that all mined areas have been cleared on the islands, Argentina is considered also to be no longer mine-affected.

States Parties Not Assessed: Cyprus and Palestine have not been assessed (except with respect to the indicator under Action Item #20 on fulfilment of Article 5 obligations, in addition to Action #23 for Cyprus, with regards to timely submission of its 2021 request for an Article 5 extension), as they do not have control over remaining mined areas falling under their Article 5 obligations. State Party Guinea-Bissau,* which reported in June 2021 that it had discovered previously unrecorded mined areas on its territory and had formally requested a new Article 5 deadline to be considered at 19MSP, has also not been assessed. States Parties Cameroon* and Mali* which have new mined areas as a result of new use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, and no new Article 5 deadline yet in place, and State Party Nigeria,* which was granted an interim extension to its Article 5 deadline at 18MSP and was requesting a follow-up extension at 19MSP, have also not been assessed. This is the case except with respect to indicators under: Action Item #20 on fulfilment of Article 5 obligations; Action Item #21 on applying the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature; Action Item #26 on discovery of previously unknown mined areas.

States Parties marked with an * are those which had still to submit an Article 7 report in 2021 (covering 2020) as at October 2021.

Mine Action Review is an independent project supported by Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) and funded by the Royal the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, and Global Affairs Canada. The HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are members of the Mine Action Review’s Advisory Board. Any queries relating to our work should be emailed to MineActionReview@npaid.org.

Oslo Action Plan Section II: Best Practices for Implementing the Convention

Since the entry into force of the Convention in 1999, the States Parties have identified best practices that are key to the successful implementation of the Convention’s obligations. The following cross-cutting issues apply to survey and clearance under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, as they do to other thematic issues (e.g. stockpile destruction, victim assistance). At the heart of the Convention is national ownership, which has been defined to include political will, the provision of funding, and an effective and efficient mine action programme.² Information management is critical

² The States Parties have defined national ownership as entailing the following: “maintaining interest at a high level in fulfilling Convention obligations; empowering and providing relevant State entities with the human, financial and material capacity to carry out their obligations under the Convention; articulating the measures its State entities will undertake to implement relevant aspects of Convention in the most inclusive, efficient and

to any mine action programme, informing work plans and multi-year strategic plans, while the adoption and revision of national standards promote efficient methodologies, safety, and security. A progressive approach to gender and diversity ensures the benefits of mine action are shared by all.

National Ownership

Action #1 *Demonstrate high levels of national ownership,³ including by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate, and by making financial and other commitments to implementation.*

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #2: The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of their [Article 5] obligations under the Convention.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have made a national financial contribution to Article 5 implementation in 2020 or 2021.

Result (2021): 79% [22 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, DRC,* Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Ecuador, Ethiopia, Eritrea,* Niger,* Somalia,* and Yemen

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

Additional comments

In some States Parties, such as **Chad, DRC, and Senegal**, national funding is provided towards the costs of the national mine action centre, but not towards anti-personnel survey or clearance operations.

Commentary

National ownership encompasses a wide-ranging set of activities that enable and support the implementation of the Convention's obligations. Support from central government and relevant regional authorities should be of both a financial and a political nature.

With respect to survey and clearance, there are two overarching institutions that the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) identify as being of critical importance: a national mine action

expedient manner possible and plans to overcome any challenges that need to be addressed; and making a regular significant national financial commitment to the State's programmes to implement the Convention".

³ Ibid.

authority⁴ and a national mine action centre.⁵ The national mine action authority is an interministerial body that should ensure a whole-of-government approach to mine action. It sets overall strategy and policy for the mine action programme and helps to ensure that national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, and humanitarian response plans duly reflect the impact of landmines and action to ensure their speedy removal and destruction.

The national mine action centre is an operational coordinating body that ensures that all mine action stakeholders follow national standards and procedures, are tasked according to appropriate priorities, and are monitored during their work. The national mine action centre will normally house and maintain the national mine action database, whether that be the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) or another system. While not a specified indicator in the Oslo Action Plan, the number of mine-affected States Parties with a functioning and effective mine action authority and mine action centre is also a good reflection of their commitment to national ownership, along with their national financial commitments.

National Strategies and Work Plans

Action #2 *Develop evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategies and work plans to fulfil and implement Convention obligations as soon as possible.*

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have either a work plan or a strategy that is evidence-based, costed, and time-bound.

Result (2021): 61% [17 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, DRC,* Ecuador, Oman, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea,* Iraq, Mauritania, Niger,* Peru, Senegal, Somalia,* and Ukraine

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Yemen

Additional comments

Ecuador presented an updated work plan in February 2021.

Ethiopia had yet to present an updated work plan as at October 2021.

While **Peru** has a work plan, it is based on the number of mined areas and not on the extent of contamination.

⁴ A national mine action authority should be supported by regional action, especially in federal or devolved systems or where jurisdiction over a territory is contested.

⁵ The national mine action centre may be supported and complemented by regional mine action centres.

In **Somalia**, a National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2018–2020 has been elaborated, but as at October 2021 had still to be formally approved.

Commentary

Every mine-affected State Party should have an evidence-based, multi-year mine action strategic plan and a realistic annual work plan in place. A national mine action strategy is a multi-year plan that identifies goals for the mine action programme and strategic priorities for achieving them. Five years is a common time period for a strategic plan, though this period can legitimately differ (such as a consequence of a State Party's Article 5 deadline). As the Oslo Action Plan indicates, the national mine action strategic plan should also be evidence-based and costed, with its own in-built indicators to enable progress to be assessed.

Within the context and parameters of the national mine action strategy, a mine action work plan is typically an annual plan that sets detailed objectives for survey, clearance, information management, training, standardisation, and quality management (quality assurance and quality control). As is the case with the multi-year strategy, the annual work plan should be evidence-based and costed. Where, as often occurs, other forms of contamination exist, such as cluster munition remnants or other explosive remnants of war, work plans should ensure that synergies exist between mine clearance and battle area clearance capacities, priorities, and tasking.

Gender and Diversity

Action #3 *Ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and mine action programmes, in order to deliver an inclusive approach. Strive to remove barriers to full, equal and gender balanced participation in mine action and in Convention meetings.*

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of affected States Parties whose national work plans and strategies integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring for this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have either a work plan or a strategy that integrates gender and takes into account diverse needs.

Result (2021): 50% [14 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, DRC,* Iraq, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: BiH, Eritrea,* Mauritania, Niger,* Peru, Somalia,* Ukraine, and Yemen

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Chad, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Oman, and Turkey

Commentary

It is increasingly understood that duly reflecting broader gender and diversity concerns in survey and clearance operations, as well as in the personnel staffing the mine action programme, can have a significant and positive impact on the overall effectiveness of the mine action programme. These concerns should be incorporated at policy and programmatic level and then implemented operationally. When women and members of ethnic minority communities are genuinely included in the mine action programme, the programme and broader society are also the beneficiaries.

While there has been considerable progress in promoting gender equality in mine action over the last few years, the same cannot yet be said for diversity. Minorities are often marginalised both in terms of clearance priorities and with respect to employment and participation in the mine action sector. Mine action can and should counteract systemic discrimination based on diversity factors such as race, ethnicity, language, religion, disability, sexual orientation, social class, and age, and should ensure that diversity is mainstreamed alongside gender in mine action programmes. Components of a person's identity interrelate and therefore taking an intersectional approach can help identify where different diversity aspects are overlapping and creating interdependent systems of discrimination. Steps are being taken in some mine action programmes to factor in diversity considerations, at the least, raising awareness of the issues, but significant challenges remain.

Every mine-affected State Party should ensure that gender and diversity needs, in particular of minorities, are effectively taken into account in the implementation of their mine action programme, including determination of clearance priorities and tasks.

National Standards Reflecting IMAS

Action #5 *Keep national mine action standards up to date in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapt them to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation.*

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that have updated their national standards to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, taking into consideration the latest IMAS.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has focused our assessment on whether or not States Parties have updated national standards to allow for evidence-based land release through both survey and clearance.

Result (2021): 54% [15 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, BiH, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Angola, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Mauritania, Oman, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* Sri Lanka, and Ukraine

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: DRC,* Niger,* and Yemen

Additional comments

In **Afghanistan**, the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) and the GICHD have discussed conducting a review with a view to strengthening non-technical survey and increasing operational efficiency.

In **Angola**, the revised national standards were still awaiting formal approval as at October 2021.

Sri Lanka undertook a review of its NMAS, but had still to adopt the revised standards.

NMAS were revised and being tested in **Ukraine** in 2020, with the support of mine action stakeholders (GICHD, OSCE PCU, Danish Refugee Council, and The HALO Trust). Ukraine expected to finalise its NMAS by August 2021.

Yemen planned to revise its national mine action standards in 2020 with the support of the GICHD and UNDP.

Commentary

The IMAS⁶ have been developed to improve safety, efficiency and effectiveness in mine action and to promote a common and consistent approach to the conduct of mine action operations.⁷ They constitute industry best practice for safe and effective mine action operations. Published and overseen by UNMAS with the support of other UN and mine action agencies (commercial and non-governmental organisations), national authorities and the GICHD, they set out in detail how survey and clearance operations should be designed, managed, and implemented. Particularly important are IMAS 02.10 on the establishment of a mine action programme; the glossary of mine action terms in IMAS 04.10; IMAS 07.11 on Land Release; the IMAS on technical and non-technical survey (08.20 and 08.10, respectively); and clearance requirements (09.10).

The IMAS are intended to be adapted to the national context in the form of national mine action standards (NMAS), so that programmes can take due account of local circumstances on issues such as clearance depth and training requirements. They are also updated regularly to take account of lessons learned in other programmes, as reflected in international best practice. The framework of standards is developed and maintained by an international Review Board that is chaired by UNMAS, supported by a dedicated secretariat based at the GICHD, and comprises experts from across the mine action sector. Executive oversight is provided by a director-level Steering Group composed of members from four UN agencies and the GICHD.

Accordingly, Action 5 of the Oslo Action Plan is emphasising the need for national programmes to be alert to changes that may be relevant for their own national standards. In each mine-affected State Party, the IMAS on survey and clearance should be formally reviewed, and if necessary updated, at least once every three years.

Information Management

⁶ At: <https://www.mineactionstandards.org/>.

⁷ IMAS 01.10: "Guide for the application of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)", March 2018, at: <http://bit.ly/3ktNlne>, para. 5.

Action #9 Establish and maintain a national information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data at the national level on the status of implementation. The design and implementation of information management systems will ensure that they are nationally owned, sustainable and take into account the need for data that can be accessed, managed and analysed post-completion.

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report having a sustainable national information management system in place.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties currently have a functioning mine action database.

Result (2021): 71% [20 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Oman, Peru, Serbia, Somalia,* South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Eritrea,* Niger,* and Senegal

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Chad, DRC,* Iraq, Ukraine, and Yemen

Additional comments

Several States Parties, such as **Cambodia** and **Sri Lanka**, have functional information management systems in place, but are still in the process of resolving historical data issues and/or strengthening or upgrading the systems.

Iraq's information management is dependent on iMMAP which is funded by the United States and is not fully autonomous or self-sufficient. It suffers from long delays uploading survey and clearance results onto the database.

Ukraine has two information management systems, one managed by the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) and the other by the Ministry of Defence.

Yemen has upgraded its information management system to IMSMA Core, but coverage only currently extends to government-controlled areas and contamination data are out of date.

Commentary

Information management is at the core of mine action. No mine action programme can be either efficient or effective (or indeed sustainable) if it is not supported by a national information management system that identifies accurately the location of suspected and confirmed hazardous areas and records (and disaggregates) details of cancellation by non-technical survey, reduction by technical survey, and release by clearance. Every mine-affected State Party should ensure the national mine action information management system is both accurate and up-to-date.

The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) has become the *de facto* standard database for mine action programmes. In 2019, of 35 affected States Parties with Article 5 obligations,

24 were using IMSMA. A State Party is, however, free to choose any system that is effective and which is maintained to ensure accuracy. A sustainable information management system is one that is nationally owned. It needs to be maintained not just throughout the implementation of Article 5 of the Convention but also afterwards as the risk of encountering residual contamination (or other forms of contamination) will often be significant.

Oslo Action Plan Section V: Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas

In their introduction to Section V of the Oslo Action Plan, on Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas, States Parties acknowledged the “considerable progress” made by affected States in addressing mined areas, but called for an increase in the pace of survey and clearance so that all Parties may meet their Article 5 obligations as soon as possible. In reiterating the ambition of completing their clearance obligations “to the fullest extent possible by 2025”, they noted the challenge arising from new use of anti-personnel mines in recent conflicts, including those of an improvised nature.

An Accurate Baseline of Contamination

Action #18 *States Parties that have not yet done so will identify the precise perimeter of mined areas, to the extent possible, and establish evidence-based, accurate baselines of contamination based on information collected from all relevant sources no later than by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021.*

Action Plan Indicators

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of affected States Parties that have established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline no later than the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021 (and by each year thereafter if not all affected States Parties have done so by 19MSP).**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has made a provisional assessment on whether or not States Parties have established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline as at October 2021. A full assessment of this indicator will only be possible following 19MSP.

While many States Parties have established a baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination, in many instances the baseline is assessed not to be accurate or evidence-based and therefore does not meet the OAP indicator.

Result (2021): 11% [3 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Angola, Oman, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Afghanistan, BiH, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, DRC,* Ecuador, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger,* Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* South Sudan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Yemen

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

Additional comments

Some States Parties, such as **BiH, Cambodia, Croatia, Serbia, South Sudan, and Thailand** have a reasonable baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination, but require further survey to more accurately delineate some mined areas.

To a varying extent, insecurity can sometimes prevent or hinder conflict-affected States Parties from accessing some mined areas under their jurisdiction or control. This was the case for: **Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen**. It also concerns **Cameroon** and **Mali** which, as at October 2021, had still to request a new Article 5 deadline to address new contamination.

- **Indicator #2: The percentage of affected States Parties that report having established their baseline through inclusive consultations with women, girls, boys, and men.**

Results for 2021

Result (2021): 46% [13 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, DRC,* Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Niger,* Peru, Senegal, Somalia,* Ukraine, and Yemen

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Chad, Ecuador, Mauritania, Oman, Serbia, Sri Lanka, and Tajikistan

Commentary

The national mine action information system cannot be accurate and up-to-date if it is not informed by a representative baseline of contamination nationwide. Mistakes in survey can exaggerate hugely the extent of the problem and lead to clearance resources being wasted on uncontaminated areas. High-quality survey can be achieved without excessive expenditure. An accurate baseline is, or should be, the starting point for all successful national mine action programmes, established through a combination of evidence-based non-technical and technical survey. In general, a high proportion of confirmed hazardous areas to suspected hazardous areas indicates a more reliable baseline.

The Oslo Action Plan calls for all mine-affected States Parties that have not yet done so to establish an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline by 19MSP (November 2021). This includes anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, as reflected in Action Item 21 (see below). The Plan also refers to the quality of the baseline, recommending in particular that it be established by inclusive age- and gender-appropriate consultations at local level.

A Plan for Completion

Action #19 *Develop evidence-based and costed national work plans, including projections of the number of areas and the amount of mined area to be addressed annually to achieve completion as soon as possible, and no later than their Article 5 deadline, to be presented at the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2020.*

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of affected States Parties presenting work plans for the implementation of Article 5 by the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties (and MSPs thereafter if not all affected States Parties have done so by 18MSP).**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties had an annual or multi-year work plan in place as at October 2021.

Result (2021): 64% [18 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, DRC,* Ecuador, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea,* Iraq, Niger,* Somalia,* Sri Lanka, Mauritania, Ukraine, and Yemen

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

Additional comments

As at October 2021, **Ethiopia** had yet to submit an updated work plan.

Commentary

A multi-year strategic plan sets long-term goals for mine action, in particular with a view to fulfilling Article 5 obligations as soon as possible. This multi-year plan is then broken down into a series of annual work plans that detail which areas will be cleared within a calendar year. Both plans should be evidence-based and costed.

Of course, it is hoped that each mine-affected State Party will fulfil its survey and clearance obligations within its initial 10-year deadline. Unfortunately, that has so far proved to be the exception rather than the rule. At the least, every mine-affected State Party should have a realistic plan in place to fulfil its Article 5 obligations as soon as possible.

The plan should also reflect synergies with efforts to tackle other forms of contamination, Convention reporting obligations, and links to broader development.

Updating of Work Plans

Action #20 *Annually update their national work plans based on new evidence and report on adjusted milestones in their Article 7 reports by 30 April each year, including information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established.*

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of affected States Parties that have reported annual updates and adjusted milestones to their national work plans in their 30 April transparency reports.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment also takes into consideration new work plans submitted in 2021, including in Article 5 extension requests.

*As at October 2021, of the 28 States Parties assessed **DRC, Eritrea, Niger, and Somalia** had still to submit an Article 7 report in 2020 (covering 2020). **Cameroon, Mali, and Nigeria** had also still to submit an Article 7 report in 2021.

Result (2021): 43% [12 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Mauritania, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, DRC,* Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Iraq, Niger,* Somalia,* Sri Lanka, Ukraine, and Yemen

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

➤ **Indicator #1: The number of States Parties that have fulfilled their obligations under Article 5.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on the number of States Parties that have fulfilled their obligations under Article 5 since the start of the 19MSP presidency in November 2020.

Result (2021): 0 State Party⁸ fulfilled its Article 5 obligations between the start of the 19MSP presidency in November 2020 and October 2021 [of 34 affected States Parties]

States Parties that have met the indicator: None⁹

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Cameroon,* Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, DRC,* Ecuador, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau,* Iraq, Mali,* Mauritania, Niger,* Nigeria,* Oman, Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

⁸ Chile and the United Kingdom both fulfilled their Article 5 obligations in 2020, prior to the start of the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties (18MSP) that took place on 16–20 November 2020. Argentina has not yet accepted the declaration of fulfilment by the United Kingdom, which pertains to the Falkland Islands/Malvinas over which both States claim sovereignty. But to the extent that all mined areas have been cleared on the islands, Argentina is considered also to be no longer mine-affected. While no State Party has fulfilled its treaty obligations since the conclusion of 18MSP in November 2021, to date, a total of 32 States Parties have completed survey and clearance: Algeria, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, France, The Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Jordan, Malawi, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Palau, Rwanda, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, Venezuela, and Zambia. States Parties underlined are not listed on the AMPBC Implementation Support Unit (ISU)'s list, "States Parties That Have Completed Article 5", at: <http://bit.ly/30xgu9r>, presumably because they did not officially report having mined areas under the APMBC and/or have not made a formal declaration of fulfilment of their clearance obligations under the Convention. Guinea-Bissau was removed from the list in 2021 as it reported in June of that year that it had discovered previously unrecorded mined areas on its territory and had formally requested a new Article 5 deadline to be considered at 19MSP.

⁹ Ibid.

Commentary

Article 7 transparency reports are an important source of information on the amount of mined area released through survey and clearance in the previous year, the amount of anti-personnel mine contamination remaining, and planned land release outputs to release it.

Often, however, Article 7 reports are not accurate. Annual survey and clearance data provided to Mine Action Review are often more accurate than are the annual data included in the Article 7 reports. This is, in part, due to the fact that where possible our researchers double check all of the information with that provided by the different clearance operators engaged in-country in survey and clearance.

Every mine-affected State Party should have an annual work plan to support implementation of its multi-year strategic plan for the fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations. On a regular basis (preferably annually), multi-year national mine action strategies will need to be reviewed to take account of progress that is either quicker or slower than that originally envisaged. “Fail to plan: plan to fail” as the cliché has it. Accompanying annual work plans should be updated/elaborated annually. It may be that annual work plans are also updated during the course of the year to take account of changing circumstances, but this is more rarely done, at least in a formal manner. Article 7 transparency reports provide an excellent opportunity to provide adjusted milestones for planned survey and clearance outputs.

Anti-Personnel Mines of an Improvised Nature

Action #21 *States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature will ensure that they apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination as they do for all other types of anti-personnel mines, including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and disaggregate by types of mines when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7 obligations.*

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The number of [affected] States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (for the purpose of this indicator: survey, clear and report).**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed the following 14 States Parties it believes to have contamination from anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature: **Afghanistan, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, and Yemen.**

Result (2021): 3 States Parties [of 14 affected States Parties assessed, including Cameroon, Mali, and Nigeria]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Colombia, and Sri Lanka

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Cameroon,* Mali,* Nigeria,* and Yemen

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Chad, Iraq, Niger,* Somalia,* Tajikistan, Turkey, and Ukraine

Additional comments

In **Iraq**, there has been a significant improvement in Article 7 reporting, but the authorities still use the catch-all term “IEDs” in their reporting, rather than using the term anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (which refers to victim-activated IEDs that meet the definition of an anti-personnel mine).

Commentary

All mines that fit the definition of Article 2(1) of the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention must be cleared and destroyed in accordance with Article 5 and reported upon in accordance with Article 7. It does not matter whether the mines were manufactured, artisanally produced, or home-made. Thus, Paragraph 6 of the Oslo Declaration, adopted at the final plenary meeting of the Fourth Review Conference on 29 November 2019, stipulates that States Parties “will continue and strengthen our efforts to stigmatise and end the use of these weapons banned under the Convention, including new use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, for which all the Convention’s provisions apply.”

Every affected State Party with an improvised mine threat must include survey and clearance in the fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations and in its reporting on implementation.

Reporting Consistent with IMAS

Action #22 Report in a manner consistent with IMAS by providing information on the remaining challenges, disaggregating by “suspected hazardous areas” and “confirmed hazardous areas” and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination. Report on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).

Action Plan Indicators

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of affected States Parties reporting on the remaining challenge and progress made in accordance with IMAS.**

Results for 2021

Result (2021): 68% [19 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: BiH, Cambodia, DRC,* Eritrea,* Oman, Niger,* Ukraine, and Yemen

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Chad

Additional comments

BiH reported on the remaining challenge in terms of “mine suspected areas” (MSAs), but not suspected and confirmed hazardous areas.

Cambodia disaggregated land release by methodology employed, but did not disaggregate mined areas by suspected and confirmed hazardous areas.

- **Indicator #2: The percentage of affected States Parties providing survey and clearance data in Article 5 extension requests and Article 7 reports that disaggregates by type of contamination.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on Article 7 reports and Article 5 deadline extension requests submitted in 2021.

Result (2021): 82% [23 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Eritrea,* Niger,* Ukraine, and Yemen

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: DRC*

Additional comments

It is unclear from **DRC's** reporting if anti-personnel mines are disaggregated from anti-vehicle mines.

Iraq disaggregates in its reporting by type of contamination, but reports anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature as "IEDs" and does not confirm whether those data only include victim-activated IEDs that meet the definition of an anti-personnel mine.

Commentary

Common problems in reporting on progress in implementing Article 5 include an inability to distinguish a suspected hazardous area from a confirmed hazardous area. In the context of Article 5, a suspected hazardous area is an area where there is reasonable suspicion of contamination on the basis of indirect evidence of the presence of anti-personnel mines; and a confirmed hazardous area refers to an area where the presence of contamination has been confirmed on the basis of direct evidence of the presence of anti-personnel mines. A confirmed hazardous area should be established by high-quality evidence-based non-technical survey, supplemented as necessary by technical survey.

Reporting must clearly disaggregate anti-personnel mined areas from areas with other types of explosive ordnance (e.g. anti-vehicle mines or explosive remnants of war (ERW)). Anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature should be reported as anti-personnel mines and not as IEDs [improvised explosive devices].

Land release output data should be clearly disaggregated by the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or released through clearance).

An initial survey of a large, previously unsurveyed area (even a district) that, it was thought, might contain contamination but which in fact does not, may not be reported as land release under IMAS.

Accurate and Timely Extension Requests

Action #23 *States Parties submitting requests for extensions will ensure that these requests contain detailed, costed and multi-year work plans for the extension period and are developed through an*

inclusive process, in line with the decisions of the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties¹⁰ and the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties in the paper “Reflections on the Article 5 Extensions Process”.¹¹

Action Plan Indicators

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of extension requests that include detailed, costed, and multi-year work plans for the extension period.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review’s assessment is based on Article 5 deadline extension requests submitted in 2021.

Result (2021): 40% [2 of 5 affected States Parties assessed whose Article 5 deadline extension request was submitted and considered in 2021. **Eritrea** has still to request to extend its deadline and is in serious violation of Article 5.

States Parties that have met the indicator: Mauritania and Turkey

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Nigeria* and Somalia

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: DRC

Additional comments

Cyprus, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nigeria, Somalia, and Turkey submitted extension requests that were being considered at 19MSP. As at October 2021, **Eritrea** had yet to submit an extension request for consideration at 19MSP and remains in serious violation of Article 5. **Cameroon and Mali** had also not yet requested a new Article 5 deadline for consideration at 19MSP to address new contamination from anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature.

Although **Cyprus submitted an extension request**, it has not been assessed for the purposes of this indicator, as it does not have control over remaining anti-personnel mined areas falling under its Article 5 obligation.

DRC’s extension request included an incomplete work plan, with no timeline set for the survey of two mined areas.

While **Somalia’s** revised Article 5 deadline extension request submitted in September 2021, did include additional information on its work plan, it did not provide any operational detail, such as annual targets.

Turkey’s 2021 extension request being considered at 19MSP was an interim request during which time it planned to complete non-technical survey.

- **Indicator #2: The percentage of extension requests that are submitted in accordance with the process established by the States Parties.**

¹⁰ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.7/2006/L.3, at: bit.ly/2Nlvksm.

¹¹ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.12/2012/4, at: bit.ly/36QGr4j.

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on whether or not States Parties seeking Article 5 extensions in 2021 submitted their request no fewer than nine months before 19MSP.

Result (2021): 13% [1 of 8 affected States Parties assessed whose Article 5 deadline extension request was due to be submitted and considered in 2021. This includes Eritrea, which has still to request to extend its deadline and which is in serious violation of Article 5.]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Cyprus

States Parties that have not met the indicator: DRC,* Guinea-Bissau,* Eritrea,* Mauritania, Nigeria,* Somalia,* and Turkey

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

Additional comments

Turkey submitted its Article 5 deadline extension request in March 2021; **Somalia** submitted a first draft of its Article 5 deadline extension request in April 2021; **Nigeria** submitted a first draft of its Article 5 deadline extension request in May 2021; **Mauritania** submitted its Article 5 deadline extension request in June 2021; **DRC** submitted its Article 5 deadline extension request in July 2021; and **Guinea-Bissau** submitted its Article 5 deadline extension request in August 2021, all less than 9 months prior to 19MSP.

As at October 2021, **Eritrea** had yet to submit a request to extend its deadline and remains in serious violation of Article 5. **Cameroon** and **Mali** had also not yet requested a new Article 5 deadline for consideration at 19MSP to address new contamination from anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature.

Commentary

Every mine-affected State Party that submits an extension request should ensure that it is accurate and contains data that are internally consistent. According to the procedure agreed by States Parties for the submission of Article 5 deadline extension requests, any request should be submitted at the latest by the end of March in the year within which a meeting of States Parties or a Review Conference is being asked to consider it. The request should be detailed, setting out the expected costs and where the funding is coming from to meet those costs.

This gives States Parties the opportunity to review the request carefully and seek clarification from the requesting State Party on any points that are unclear. One of the main problems in requests is that the data they contain are either not consistent with the State's other reporting or they are contradicted by other data presented elsewhere in the same extension request.

Declarations of Completion

Action #25 *States Parties who complete their clearance obligations will continue the best practice of submitting voluntary declarations of completion and give due consideration to the paper "Reflections*

and understandings on the implementation and completion of Article 5 mine clearance obligations”¹² in that regard.

Action Plan Indicators

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of States Parties that have completed their Article 5 obligations and that submit voluntary declarations of completion.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review’s assessment is based on those States Parties that have fulfilled their Article 5 obligations between the start of the 19MSP presidency in November 2020 and October 2021.

Result (2021): 0% [0 of 0 affected States Parties that fulfilled their Article 5 obligations between the start of the 19MSP presidency and October 2021]¹³

States Parties that have met the indicator: N/A

States Parties that have not met the indicator: N/A

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

Commentary

Every mine-affected State Party that completes survey and clearance of all mined areas containing anti-personnel mines should submit a declaration of completion that reflects fulfilment of all clearance obligations. But a mine-affected State Party should only declare fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations when it is convinced that it has done so. Premature declaration of completion may lead subsequently to compliance concerns, as was the case in the past with Jordan and Mozambique, for example.

To have duly fulfilled their Article 5 obligations, a State Party must have made every effort to identify all mined areas suspected or confirmed to contain anti-personnel mines and then to have released all of those areas by an appropriate combination of non-technical survey, technical survey, and clearance.

Residual Demining Capacity

Action #26 *Ensure that national strategies and work plans for completion make provisions for a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas discovered following completion. In addressing these areas, they will consider the commitments made at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper “Proposed rational response to States Parties discovering previously unknown mined areas after deadlines have passed”.*¹⁴

¹² Convention doc. APLC/MSP.17/2018/10, at: bit.ly/2tdtmDM.

¹³ Chile and the United Kingdom both fulfilled their Article 5 obligations in 2020, prior to the start of the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties (18MSP) that took place on 16-20 November 2020. Argentina has not yet accepted the declaration of fulfilment by the United Kingdom, which pertains to the Falkland Islands/Malvinas over which both States claim sovereignty. But to the extent that all mined areas have been cleared on the islands, Argentina is considered also to be no longer mine-affected.

¹⁴ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.12/2012/7, at: bit.ly/2QMODwU.

Action Plan Indicators

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of affected States Parties that include provisions for addressing previously unknown mined areas in their national strategies and/or completion plans.**

Results for 2021

Result (2021): 39% [11 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Oman, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: BiH, Chad, DRC,* Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger,* Senegal, Serbia, and Ukraine

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Iraq, Ecuador, Peru, Somalia,* Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yemen

Additional comments

While several States Parties, such as **Iraq, Turkey, and Ukraine**, have national clearance capacity (for example in the Armed Forces or Civil Defence), they have not stated publicly in their national strategies or completion plans how previously unknown mined areas (i.e. residual contamination) will be addressed.

- **Indicator #2: The percentage of affected States Parties that report having put in place sustainable national capacities to address the discovery of previously unknown mined areas.**

Results for 2021

Result (2021): 29% [8 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Colombia, Ecuador, Oman, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger,* Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: DRC,* Iraq, Turkey, and Yemen

Additional comments

As noted above, while many States Parties have national capacity capable of addressing anti-personnel mines (for example Armed Forces, Civil Projection, or Police), this on its own is insufficient to meet this indicator. There should be an agreed plan in place specifying which national entity is responsible for addressing residual contamination, under which circumstances, and which ensures provision is made for long-term access to the national information management database.

- **Indicator #3: The percentage of States Parties that discover previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, that apply the decision of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment concerns States Parties that discover newly mined areas after fulfilment of their respective Article 5 obligations.

Result (2021): 20% [1 of 5 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Mauritania

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Cameroon,* Guinea-Bissau,* Mali,* and Nigeria*

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

Additional comments

Guinea-Bissau and **Nigeria** have requested an extension to their respective Article 5 deadlines, to address mined areas discovered after fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations. However, as at October 2021, neither had yet to submit a transparency report in 2021 and therefore did not fulfil their respective Article 7 obligations to report the location of all mined areas and the status of programmes for their destruction.

In addition, **Burkina Faso**, the **Philippines**, and **Venezuela**, may also have anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature on areas under their jurisdiction or control.

Commentary

Even if a State Party has duly fulfilled its Article 5 obligations, individual mines and small mined areas may not have been discovered and reported during survey. If previously unknown mined areas are later encountered, they must be accurately reported through Convention mechanisms and released. (There may also be new contamination resulting from armed conflict, such as occurred in Ukraine.) This means that a State must prepare for a sustainable demining capacity to address such areas even when it believes that its demining is done. This is the residual demining capacity. Such capacity may exist within the armed forces, the police, or civil defence organisations (or other competent departments or services). It could potentially be part of a cooperation agreement with a neighbouring country. It is also important to maintain the national mine action information database for this purpose.

Innovation and Efficiency

Action #27 *Take appropriate steps to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance, including by promoting the research, application and sharing of innovative technological means to this effect.*

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The number of States Parties that report promoting research, application, and sharing of innovative technological means.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on information relating to the period between the start of the 19MSP presidency in November 2020 and October 2021, based on available information. This is not to say that other States Parties have not promoted research, application, and sharing of innovative technological means.

Result (2021): 3 States Parties [of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Croatia, and South Sudan

States Parties that have not met the indicator: N/A

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, DRC,* Ecuador, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger,* Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe

Additional comments

In **Afghanistan**, DMAC has worked closely with The HALO Trust in developing survey and clearance specifically for mines of an improvised nature.

Croatia hosts an international symposium annually, during which innovations in mine action are shared.

South Sudan increased its use of dual-detection systems that combine ground-penetrating radar and metal-detection technologies. It also reportedly conducted research into more efficient clearance of mined roads.

Commentary

The mine action sector has proved itself adept at innovating to improve efficiency and effectiveness. The use of remote sensing technology such as unmanned aerial systems, animal detection systems, and mechanical techniques to identify mined areas, and the development of dual-sensor mine detectors that use ground-penetrating radar to reduce false positive signals, are just a few examples of where innovation and technology have benefitted the sector as a whole. This readiness to embrace new techniques and approaches is one that must be sustained for as long as there is contamination to address. Every mine-affected State Party that achieves significant efficiency gains through innovation should share its experiences with the other States Parties.

Oslo Action Plan Section VIII: International Cooperation and Assistance

In their introduction to Section VIII of the Oslo Action Plan, on International Cooperation and Assistance, States Parties stressed that enhanced cooperation can support implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible. This applies to survey and clearance, as it does to other thematic areas.

Seeking Assistance

Action #43 *States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of*

the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.

Action Plan Indicators

- **Indicator #1: The number of States Parties requiring support that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for assistance in Article 7 reports and Convention meetings.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on 27 affected States Parties assessed, which require financial support, and excludes **Oman** which is entirely nationally funded.

Result (2021): 17 States Parties [of 27 affected States Parties assessed that require financial support]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: BiH, Cambodia, Croatia, DRC,* Eritrea,* Niger,* Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* and Ukraine

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

Additional comments

Several States Parties, such as **BiH** and **Cambodia**, include information on challenges in Article 5 implementation in their Article 7 reports, but do not detail requirements for assistance.

While **Ecuador** did not include information on the requirements for assistance in its Article 7 report, it did present its requirements during the APMBC "Regional Dialogue on Humanitarian Demining in the Americas" meeting in February 2021.

- **Indicator #2: The number of States Parties that have taken advantage of the individualised approach and that report having received follow-up and/or increased support to meet the needs identified.**

Results for 2021

As at October 2021, the following 14 States Parties had taken advantage of the individualised approach: **Angola** (2018), **BiH** (2020), **Cambodia** (2019), **Croatia** (2016), **DRC** (2020), **Ecuador** (2019), **Mauritania** (2021), **Niger** (2020), **Serbia** (2018), **Somalia** (2018), **Sri Lanka** (2018), **Sudan** (2018), **Tajikistan** (2019), and **Zimbabwe** (2017 and 2018).

Result (2021): 1 State Party [of 14 affected States Parties assessed, which have taken advantage of the individualised approach]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Sudan

States Parties that have not met the indicator: N/A

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Angola, BiH, Cambodia, Croatia, DRC,* Ecuador, Mauritania, Niger,* Serbia, Somalia,* Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe

Additional comments

Mauritania endeavoured to mobilise resources through the individualised approach in 2020. However, as at October 2021, it was not known if Mauritania had received positive feedback from potential donors.

Commentary

Few States have the necessary resources to address their mine contamination on their own. The collaborative approach to implementing Article 5 obligations is one that has stood the Convention in good stead. Donors have been remarkably generous in supporting mine survey and clearance while mine action agencies can also give invaluable technical advice to address particular challenges. The onus, however, is on the mine-affected State Party to identify its needs for international assistance and to facilitate the receipt of that assistance. In recent years, individualised country-specific approaches have enabled a focus on the concerns and challenges of a particular State Party, thereby benefitting all concerned.

National Coordination and Dialogue

Action #44 *States Parties will strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention. They will consider, where relevant, establishing an appropriate national platform for regular dialogue among all stakeholders.*

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The number of States Parties that have an in-country platform for dialogue among all stakeholders that meets on a regular basis.**

Results for 2021

Result (2021): 7 States Parties [of 28 affected States Parties assessed]

States Parties that have met the indicator: Afghanistan, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe

States Parties that have not met the indicator: Chad, Colombia, Croatia, DRC,* Iraq, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* Sri Lanka, and Thailand

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: Ecuador, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger,* Oman, Peru, Sudan, Turkey, Ukraine, and Yemen

Additional comments

In **Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Niger, Oman, and Peru** only national government entities are engaged in Article 5 implementation.

In several States Parties, such as **Iraq** and **Somalia**, national authorities convene regular meetings with clearance operators, but these do not include other stakeholders, such as donors.

While mine action sub-clusters exist in some affected States Parties, these are UN led and are not necessarily considered in and of themselves to have met this criterion.

Commentary

In addition to the overall coordination function performed by the national mine action centre, a mine-affected State Party should seek to establish a national platform that enables open and regular dialogue among all relevant stakeholders. Allowing all mine action actors to share their ideas and concerns in an informal and collaborative setting can help improve coordination of Article 5 implementation and demonstrate strong national ownership and political commitment to completion.

There are few programmes that would not benefit from a national platform and, more broadly, the cooperation and consultation that they involve and engender.

Oslo Action Plan Section IX: Measures to Ensure Compliance

The States Parties remain committed to ensuring compliance with the obligations of the Convention in order to reach its objectives.

Compliance in Reporting

Action #49 Any State Party implementing obligations in particular under Article 5¹⁵ that has not submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations each year will provide in close cooperation with the ISU an annual update on the status of implementation in line with Article 7 and will provide information to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. If no information on implementing the relevant obligations for two consecutive years is provided, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant Committee.

Action Plan Indicator

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of States Parties that are implementing obligations under Article 5¹⁶ and that have not submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations in the last two years, that provide updates to all States Parties in Article 7 reports and during meetings of the States Parties.**

Results for 2021

For the purposes monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on those States Parties that have not submitted Article 7 reports in 2019 and 2020.

¹⁵ Action #49 of the Oslo Action Plan also references Article 4 and retaining or transferring mines in line with Article 3, but for purposes of monitoring Mine Action Review has focused solely on Article 5.

¹⁶ The indicator in the Oslo Action Plan also references Article 4 and retaining mines in line with Article 3.1, but for purposes of monitoring Mine Action Review has focused solely on Article 5.

Result (2021): 0% [0 of 4 affected States Parties that had not submitted previously submitted Article 7 reports in 2019 and 2020. In addition, Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau, and Mali had not submitted Article 7 reports in 2019, 2020, or 2021 (as at October 2021)]

States Parties that have met the indicator: N/A

States Parties that have not met the indicator: DRC,* Eritrea*, Niger,* and Nigeria*

States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met: N/A

Additional comments

In addition, **Cameroon** and **Mali**, which had still to request a new Article 5 deadline to address new contamination from anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, along with **Guinea-Bissau**, which was requesting a new Article 5 deadline at 19MSP to address previously unknown contamination discovered post-completion, did not submit Article 7 reports in 2019 and 2020, and as at October 2021 had still to submit an Article 7 report in 2021.

Commentary

Annual reports on contamination and progress in land release are obligatory for every mine-affected State Party to the Convention under its Article 7. The Oslo Action Plan justly sees the failure by a State Party to comply with this obligation as a serious challenge to implementation.

Annex 1: 2021 Provisional Assessment by Mine Action Review of Implementation of Oslo Action Plan (OAP) Action Items Related to Survey and Clearance

Table 1 below details the 2021 provisional results of Mine Action Review's assessment of Oslo Action Plan (OAP) Action Items related to survey and clearance. The 2021 provisional results will then be finalised after the conclusion of the Nineteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC, 19MSP), which was taking place on 15–19 November 2021 in The Hague. Mine Action Review welcomes feedback from States Parties and other stakeholders on the results of the assessment. Please email MineActionReview@npaid.org with any feedback or additional information for Mine Action Review's consideration.

States Parties Assessed: For the purposes of this assessment for Oslo Action Plan (OAP) indicators related to survey and clearance, Mine Action Review has generally assessed 28 of the 34 affected States Parties, namely: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC),* Ecuador, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger,* Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia,* South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. States Parties Chile and the United Kingdom, both fulfilled their respective Article 5 obligations in 2020 prior to the start of the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties (18MSP, 16–20 November 2020), and are therefore not included in this year's assessment of affected States Parties. Argentina has not yet accepted the declaration of fulfilment by the United Kingdom, which pertains to the Falkland Islands/Malvinas over which both States claim sovereignty. But to the extent that all mined areas have been cleared on the islands, Argentina is considered also to be no longer mine-affected.

States Parties Not Assessed: Cyprus and Palestine have not been assessed (except with respect to the indicator under Action Item #20 on fulfilment of Article 5 obligations, in addition to Action #23 for Cyprus, with regards to timely submission of its 2021 request for an Article 5 extension), as they do not have control over remaining mined areas under their Article 5 obligations. State Party Guinea-Bissau,* which reported in June 2021 that it had discovered previously unrecorded mined areas on its territory and had formally requested a new Article 5 deadline to be considered at 19MSP, has also not been assessed. States Parties Cameroon* and Mali* which have new mined areas as a result of new use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, and no new Article 5 deadline yet in place, and State Party Nigeria,* which was granted an interim extension to its Article 5 deadline at 18MSP and was requesting a follow-up extension at 19MSP, have also not been assessed. This is the case except with respect to indicators under: Action Item #20 on fulfilment of Article 5 obligations; Action Item #21 on applying the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature; Action Item #26 on discovery of previously unknown mined areas.

States Parties marked with an * are those which had still to submit an Article 7 report in 2021 (covering 2020) as at October 2021.

Table 1: Provisional Results of the 2021 Assessment of implementation of OAP Action Items related to Survey and Clearance of Anti-Personnel Mines

Thematic Issue	Action Item	Indicator	Results (2021)	States Parties that have met the indicator	States Parties that have not met the indicator	States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown	Additional Comments and Information

						if the indicator has been met	
Oslo Action Plan Section II: Best Practices for Implementing the Convention							
National Ownership	Action #1: <i>Demonstrate high levels of national ownership,¹⁷ including by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate, and by making financial and other commitments to implementation.</i>	Indicator #2: <i>The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of their [Article 5] obligations under the Convention.</i>	79% [22 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia Croatia DRC* Iraq Mauritania Oman Peru Senegal Serbia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Ukraine Zimbabwe	Ecuador Ethiopia Eritrea* Niger* Somalia* Yemen		For the purposes of this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have made a national financial contribution to Article 5 implementation in 2020 or 2021. In some States Parties, such as Chad , DRC , and Senegal , national funding is provided towards the costs of the national mine action centre, but not towards anti-personnel survey or clearance operations.

¹⁷ The States Parties have defined national ownership as entailing the following: “maintaining interest at a high level in fulfilling Convention obligations; empowering and providing relevant State entities with the human, financial and material capacity to carry out their obligations under the Convention; articulating the measures its State entities will undertake to implement relevant aspects of Convention in the most inclusive, efficient and expedient manner possible and plans to overcome any challenges that need to be addressed; and making a regular significant national financial commitment to the State’s programmes to implement the Convention”.

National Strategies and Work Plans	Action #2: <i>Develop evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategies and work plans to fulfil and implement Convention obligations as soon as possible.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place.</i>	61% [17 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia Croatia DRC* Ecuador Oman Serbia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Zimbabwe	Chad Ethiopia Eritrea* Iraq Mauritania Niger* Peru Senegal Somalia* Ukraine	Yemen	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have <u>either</u> a work plan <u>or</u> a strategy that is evidence-based, costed, and time-bound.</p> <p>Ecuador presented an updated work plan in February 2021.</p> <p>Ethiopia had yet to present an updated work plan as at October 2021.</p> <p>While Peru has a work plan, it is based on the number of mined areas and not on the extent of contamination.</p> <p>In Somalia, a National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2018–2020 has been elaborated, but as at October 2021 had still to be formally approved.</p>
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Gender and Diversity	Action #3: <i>Ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and mine action programmes, in order to deliver an inclusive approach. Strive to remove barriers to full, equal and gender balanced participation in mine action and in Convention meetings.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties whose national work plans and strategies integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account.</i>	50% [14 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola Cambodia Colombia DRC* Iraq Senegal Serbia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Zimbabwe	BiH Eritrea* Mauritania Niger* Peru Somalia* Ukraine Yemen	Chad Croatia Ecuador Ethiopia Oman Turkey	For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have <u>either</u> a work plan <u>or</u> a strategy that integrates gender and takes into account diverse needs.
National Standards Reflecting IMAS	Action #5: <i>Keep national mine action standards up to date in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapt them to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that have updated their national standards to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, taking into consideration the latest IMAS.</i>	54% [15 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia Croatia Ecuador Iraq Peru South Sudan Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Zimbabwe	Angola Eritrea* Ethiopia Mauritania Oman Senegal Serbia Somalia* Sri Lanka Ukraine	DRC* Niger* Yemen	For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has focused our assessment on whether or not States Parties have updated national standards to allow for evidence-based land release through both survey and clearance. In Afghanistan , the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) and the GICHD have discussed conducting a review with a view to

							<p>strengthening non-technical survey and increasing operational efficiency.</p> <p>In Angola, the revised national standards were still awaiting formal approval as at October 2021.</p> <p>Sri Lanka undertook a review of its NMAS, but had still to adopt the revised standards.</p> <p>NMAS were revised and being tested in Ukraine in 2020, with the support of mine action stakeholders (GICHD, OSCE PCU, Danish Refugee Council, and The HALO Trust). Ukraine expected to finalise its NMAS by August 2021.</p> <p>Yemen planned to revise its national mine action standards in 2020 with the support of the GICHD and UNDP.</p>
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Information Management	Action #9: <i>Establish and maintain a national information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data at the national level on the status of implementation. The design and implementation of information management systems will ensure that they are nationally owned, sustainable and take into account the need for data that can be accessed, managed and analysed post-completion.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report having a sustainable national information management system in place.</i>	71% [20 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia Croatia Ecuador Ethiopia Mauritania Peru Oman Serbia Somalia* South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Zimbabwe	Eritrea* Niger* Senegal	Chad DRC* Iraq Ukraine Yemen	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties currently have a functioning mine action database.</p> <p>Several States Parties, such as Cambodia and Sri Lanka, have functional information management systems in place, but are still in the process of resolving historical data issues and/or strengthening or upgrading the systems.</p> <p>Iraq's information management is dependent on iMMAP which is funded by the United States and is not fully autonomous or self-sufficient. It suffers from long delays uploading survey and clearance results onto the database.</p>
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							<p>Ukraine has two information management systems, one managed by SESU and the other by the MoD.</p> <p>Yemen has upgraded its information management system to IMSMA Core, but coverage only currently extends to government-controlled areas and contamination data are out of date.</p>
Oslo Action Plan Section V: Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas							
An Accurate Baseline of Contamination	Action #18: <i>States Parties that have not yet done so will identify the precise perimeter of mined areas, to the extent possible, and establish evidence-based, accurate baselines of contamination based on information collected from all relevant sources no later than by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties that have established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline no later than the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021 (and by each year thereafter if not all affected States Parties have done so by 19MSP).</i>	11% [3 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Angola Oman Zimbabwe	Afghanistan BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia Croatia DRC* Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Iraq Mauritania Niger* Peru Senegal Serbia		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has made an assessment on whether or not States Parties have established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline as at October 2021. A full assessment of this indicator will only be

					<p>Somalia* South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Ukraine Yemen</p>	<p>possible following 19MSP.</p> <p>While many States Parties have established a baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination, in many instances the baseline is assessed not to be accurate or evidence-based and therefore does not meet the OAP indicator.</p> <p>Some States Parties, such as BiH, Cambodia, Croatia, Serbia, South Sudan, and Thailand have a reasonable idea of their baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination, but still require further survey to more accurately delineate some mined areas.</p> <p>To a varying extent, insecurity can sometimes prevent or hinder conflict-affected affected States Parties from</p>
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							accessing some mined areas under their jurisdiction or control. This was currently the case for: Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen. It also concerns Cameroon and Mali , which, as at October 2021, had still to request a new Article 5 deadline to address new contamination.
		Indicator #2: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties that report having established their baseline through inclusive consultations with women, girls, boys, and men.</i>	46% [13 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Cambodia Croatia Colombia DRC* Iraq South Sudan Sudan Thailand Turkey Zimbabwe	Eritrea* Ethiopia Niger* Peru Senegal Somalia* Ukraine Yemen	Chad Ecuador Mauritania Oman Serbia Sri Lanka Tajikistan	
A Plan for Completion	Action #19: <i>Develop evidence-based and costed national work plans, including projections of the</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties presenting work plans for the</i>	64% [18 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Cambodia	Chad Eritrea* Ethiopia Iraq		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed

	<i>number of areas and the amount of mined area to be addressed annually to achieve completion as soon as possible, and no later than their Article 5 deadline, to be presented at the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2020.</i>	<i>implementation of Article 5 by the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties (and MSPs thereafter and by each year thereafter if not all affected States Parties have done so by 18MSP).</i>		Colombia Croatia DRC* Ecuador Oman Peru Senegal Serbia South Sudan Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Zimbabwe	Mauritania Niger* Somalia* Sri Lanka Ukraine Yemen		whether or not States Parties had an annual or multi-year work plan in place as at October 2021. As at October 2021, Ethiopia had yet to submit an updated work plan.
Updating of Work Plans	Action #20: <i>Annually update their national work plans based on new evidence and report on adjusted milestones in their Article 7 reports by 30 April each year, including information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties that have reported annual updates and adjusted milestones to their national work plans in their 30 April transparency reports.</i>	43% [12 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Mauritania Oman Peru Senegal Serbia South Sudan Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Zimbabwe	Angola BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia Croatia DRC* Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Iraq Niger* Somalia* Sri Lanka Ukraine Yemen		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment also takes into consideration new work plans submitted in 2021, including in Article 5 extension requests. *As at October 2021, of the 28 States Parties assessed, DRC , Eritrea , Niger , and Somalia had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2020. In addition, Cameroon , Mali , and Nigeria had

							also still to submit an Article 7 report in 2021.
		Indicator #2: <i>The number of States Parties that have fulfilled their obligations under Article 5.</i>	0 State Party ¹⁸ fulfilled its Article 5 obligations between the start of the 19MSP presidency in November 2020 and October 2021 [of 34 affected States Parties]		Afghanistan Angola Argentina BiH Cambodia Cameroon* Chad Colombia Croatia Cyprus DRC* Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau* Iraq Mali* Mauritania Niger* Nigeria* Oman		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on the number of States Parties that have fulfilled their obligations under Article 5 since the start of the 19MSP presidency in November 2020.

¹⁸ Chile and the United Kingdom both fulfilled their Article 5 obligations in 2020, prior to the start of the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties (18MSP) that took place on 16–20 November 2020. Argentina has not yet accepted the declaration of fulfilment by the United Kingdom, which pertains to the Falkland Islands/Malvinas over which both States claim sovereignty. But to the extent that all mined areas have been cleared on the islands, Argentina is considered also to be no longer mine-affected. While no State Party has fulfilled its treaty obligations since the conclusion of 18MSP in November 2021, to date, a total of 32 States Parties have completed survey and clearance: Algeria, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, France, The Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Jordan, Malawi, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Palau, Rwanda, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, Venezuela, and Zambia. States Parties underlined are not listed on the AMPBC Implementation Support Unit (ISU)'s list, "States Parties That Have Completed Article 5", at: <http://bit.ly/30xgu9r>, presumably because they did not officially report having mined areas under the APMBC and/or have not made a formal declaration of fulfilment of their clearance obligations under the Convention. Guinea-Bissau was removed from the list in 2021 as it reported in June of that year that it had discovered previously unrecorded mined areas on its territory and had formally requested a new Article 5 deadline to be considered at 19MSP.

					Palestine Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia* South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Ukraine Yemen Zimbabwe		
Anti-Personnel Mines of an Improvised Nature	Action #21: <i>States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature will ensure that they apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination as they do for all other types of anti-personnel mines, including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and disaggregate by types of mines when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7 obligations.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The number of [affected] States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (for the purpose of this indicator: survey, clear and report).</i>	3 States Parties [of 14 affected States Parties assessed, including Cameroon, Mali, and Nigeria]	Afghanistan Colombia Sri Lanka	Cameroon* Mali* Nigeria* Yemen	Chad Iraq Niger* Somalia* Tajikistan Turkey Ukraine	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed the following 14 States Parties it believes to have contamination from anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, and Yemen.</p> <p>In Iraq, there has been a significant improvement in</p>

							Article 7 reporting, but the authorities still use the catch-all term “IEDs” in their reporting, rather than using anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (which refers to victim-activated IEDs that meet the definition of a mine).
Reporting Consistent with IMAS	Action #22: <i>Report in a manner consistent with IMAS by providing information on the remaining challenges, disaggregating by “suspected hazardous areas” and “confirmed hazardous areas” and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination. Report on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties reporting on the remaining challenge and progress made in accordance with IMAS.</i>	68% [19 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola Colombia Croatia Ecuador Ethiopia Iraq Mauritania Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Zimbabwe	BiH Cambodia DRC* Eritrea* Oman Niger* Ukraine Yemen	Chad	BiH reported on the remaining challenge in terms of “mine suspected areas” (MSAs), but not SHAs and CHAs. Cambodia disaggregated land release by methodology employed, but did not disaggregate mined areas into SHA and CHA.
		Indicator #2: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties providing survey and clearance data</i>	82% [23 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Cambodia	Eritrea* Niger* Ukraine Yemen	DRC*	For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review’s assessment

		<i>in Article 5 extension requests and Article 7 reports that disaggregates by type of contamination.</i>		Chad Colombia Croatia Ecuador Ethiopia Iraq Mauritania Oman Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia* South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Zimbabwe			<p>is based on Article 7 reports and Article 5 deadline extension requests submitted in 2021.</p> <p>It is unclear from DRC's reporting if anti-personnel mines are disaggregated from anti-vehicle mines.</p> <p>Iraq disaggregates in its reporting by type of contamination, but reports anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature as "IEDs" and does not confirm that this data only includes victim-activated IEDs that meet the definition of an anti-personnel mine.</p>
Accurate and Timely Extension Requests	Action #23: <i>States Parties submitting requests for extensions will ensure that these requests contain detailed, costed and multi-year work plans for the extension period and are developed through an inclusive process, in line with the decisions of the</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of extension requests that include detailed, costed, and multi-year work plans for the extension period.</i>	40% [2 of 5 affected States Parties assessed whose Article 5 deadline extension request was submitted and considered in	Mauritania Turkey	Nigeria* Somalia*	DRC	For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on Article 5 deadline extension requests submitted in 2021.

	<p><i>Seventh Meeting of the States Parties¹⁹ and the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties in the paper «Reflections on the Article 5 Extensions Process».²⁰</i></p>		<p>2021. Eritrea has still to request to extend its deadline and is in serious violation of Article 5.</p>			<p>Cyprus, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nigeria, Somalia, and Turkey submitted extension requests that were being considered at 19MSP. As at October 2021, Eritrea had yet to submit an extension request for consideration at 19MSP and remains in serious violation of Article 5. Cameroon and Mali had also not yet requested a new Article 5 deadline for consideration at 19MSP to address new contamination from anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature.</p> <p>Although Cyprus submitted an extension request, it has not been assessed for the purposes of this indicator, as it does not have control over remaining anti-</p>
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¹⁹ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.7/2006/L.3, at: bit.ly/3d7HbGg.

²⁰ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.12/2012/4, at: bit.ly/3jzi7KK.

							<p>personnel mined areas falling under its Article 5 obligation.</p> <p>DRC's extension request included an incomplete work plan, with no timeline set for the survey of two mined areas.</p> <p>While Somalia's revised Article 5 deadline extension request submitted in September 2021, did include additional information on its work plan, it did not provide any operational detail, such as annual targets.</p> <p>Turkey's 2021 extension request being considered at 19MSP was an interim request during which time it planned to complete non-technical survey.</p>
		<p>Indicator #2: <i>The percentage of extension requests that are submitted in accordance with the process</i></p>	<p>13% [1 of 8 affected States Parties assessed whose Article</p>	Cyprus	<p>DRC* Guinea-Bissau* Eritrea* Mauritania Nigeria*</p>		<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on whether or</p>

		<i>established by the States Parties.</i>	5 deadline extension request was due to be submitted and considered in 2021. This includes Eritrea , which has still to request to extend its deadline and which is in serious violation of Article 5.]		Somalia* Turkey		<p>not States Parties seeking Article 5 extensions in 2021 submitted their request no fewer than nine months before 19MSP.</p> <p>Turkey submitted its Article 5 deadline extension request in March 2021; Somalia submitted a first draft of its Article 5 deadline extension request in April 2021; Nigeria submitted a first draft of its Article 5 deadline extension request in May 2021; Mauritania submitted its Article 5 deadline extension request in June 2021; DRC submitted its Article 5 deadline extension request in July 2021; and Guinea-Bissau submitted its Article 5 deadline extension request in August 2021, all less than 9 months prior to 19MSP.</p> <p>As at October 2021, Eritrea had yet to</p>
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							submit a request to extend its deadline and remains in serious violation of Article 5. Cameroon and Mali had also not yet requested a new Article 5 deadline for consideration at 19MSP to address new contamination from anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature.
Declarations of Completion	Action #25: <i>States Parties who complete their clearance obligations will continue the best practice of submitting voluntary declarations of completion and give due consideration to the paper “Reflections and understandings on the implementation and completion of Article 5 mine clearance obligations”²¹ in that regard.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of States Parties that have completed their Article 5 obligations and that submit voluntary declarations of completion.</i>	0% [0 of 0 affected States Parties that fulfilled their Article 5 obligations between the start of the 19MSP presidency and October 2021] ²²				For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review’s assessment is based on those States Parties that have fulfilled their Article 5 obligations between the start of the 19MSP presidency in November 2020 and October 2021.
	Action #26: <i>Ensure that national strategies and</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of affected</i>	39% [11 of 28 affected	Afghanistan Angola	BiH Chad	Ecuador Iraq	While several States Parties, such as Iraq ,

²¹ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.17/2018/10, at: bit.ly/2tdtmDM.

²² Chile and the United Kingdom both fulfilled their Article 5 obligations in 2020, prior to the start of the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties (18MSP) that took place on 16-20 November 2020. Argentina has not yet accepted the declaration of fulfilment by the United Kingdom, which pertains to the Falkland Islands/Malvinas over which both States claim sovereignty. But to the extent that all mined areas have been cleared on the islands, Argentina is considered also to be no longer mine-affected.

Residual Demining Capacity	<i>work plans for completion make provisions for a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas discovered following completion. In addressing these areas, they will consider the commitments made at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper “Proposed rational response to States Parties discovering previously unknown mined areas after deadlines have passed”.²³</i>	<i>States Parties that include provisions for addressing previously unknown mined areas in their national strategies and/or completion plans.</i>	States Parties assessed]	Cambodia Colombia Croatia Oman South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Thailand Zimbabwe	DRC* Eritrea* Ethiopia Mauritania Niger* Senegal Serbia Ukraine	Peru Somalia* Tajikistan Turkey Yemen	Turkey, and Ukraine, have national clearance capacity (for example in the Armed Forces or Civil Defence), they have not stated publicly in their national strategies or completion plans how previously unknown mined areas (i.e. residual contamination) will be addressed.
		Indicator #2: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties that report having put in place sustainable national capacities to address the discovery of previously unknown mined areas.</i>	29% [8 of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Colombia Ecuador Oman Peru Sri Lanka Thailand Zimbabwe	Angola BiH Cambodia Chad Croatia Eritrea* Ethiopia Mauritania Niger* Senegal Serbia Somalia* South Sudan	DRC* Iraq Turkey Yemen	As noted above, while many States Parties have national capacity capable of addressing anti-personnel mines (for example Armed Forces, Civil Projection, or Police), this on its own is insufficient to meet this indicator. There should be an agreed plan in place

²³ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.12/2012/7, at: bit.ly/34NE9U7.

					Sudan Tajikistan Ukraine		specifying which national entity is responsible for addressing residual contamination, under which circumstances, and which ensures provision is made for long-term access to the national information management database.
		Indicator #3: <i>The percentage of States Parties that discover previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, that apply the decision of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties.</i>	20% [1 of 5 affected States Parties assessed]	Mauritania	Cameroon* Guinea-Bissau* Mali* Nigeria*		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment concerns States Parties that discover newly mined areas after fulfilment of their respective Article 5 obligations. Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria have requested an extension to their respective Article 5 deadlines, to address mined areas discovered after fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations. However, as at

							<p>October 2021, neither had yet to submit a transparency report in 2021 and therefore did not fulfil their respective Article 7 obligations to report the location of all mined areas and the status of programmes for their destruction.</p> <p>In addition, Burkina Faso, the Philippines, and Venezuela, may also have anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature on areas under their jurisdiction or control.</p>
Innovation and Efficiency	Action #27: <i>Take appropriate steps to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance, including by promoting the research, application and sharing of innovative technological means to this effect.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The number of States Parties that report promoting research, application, and sharing of innovative technological means.</i>	3 States Parties [of 28 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Croatia South Sudan		Angola BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia DRC* Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Iraq Mauritania Niger* Oman Peru Senegal Serbia	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on information relating to the period between the start of the 19MSP presidency in November 2020 and October 2021, based on available information. This is not to say that other States Parties have not promoted research,</p>

						Somalia* Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Ukraine Yemen Zimbabwe	<p>application, and sharing of innovative technological means.</p> <p>In Afghanistan, DMAC has worked closely with The HALO Trust in developing survey and clearance of mines of an improvised nature.</p> <p>Croatia hosts an international symposium annually, during which innovations in mine action are shared.</p> <p>South Sudan increased its use of dual-detection systems that combine ground-penetrating radar and metal-detection technologies. It also reportedly conducted research into more efficient clearance of mined roads.</p>
Oslo Action Plan Section VIII: International Cooperation and Assistance							
Seeking Assistance	Action #43: <i>States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The number of States Parties requiring support that provide information on progress,</i>	17 States Parties [of 27 affected States Parties]	Afghanistan Angola Chad Colombia	BiH Cambodia Croatia DRC*		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment

	<p><i>all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.</i></p>	<p><i>challenges and requirements for assistance in Article 7 reports and Convention meetings.</i></p>	<p>assessed that [require financial support]</p>	<p>Ecuador Ethiopia Iraq Mauritania Peru South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Turkey Yemen Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Eritrea* Niger* Senegal Serbia Somalia* Ukraine</p>		<p>is based on 27 affected States Parties assessed, which require financial support, and excludes Oman which is entirely nationally funded.</p> <p>Several States Parties, such as BiH and Cambodia, include information on challenges in Article 5 implementation in their Article 7 reports, but do not detail requirements for assistance.</p> <p>While Ecuador did not include information on the requirements for assistance in its Article 7 report, it did present its requirements during the APMBC “Regional Dialogue on Humanitarian Demining in the Americas” meeting in February 2021.</p>
		<p>Indicator #2: <i>The number of States Parties that have</i></p>	<p>1 State Party [of 14 affected]</p>	<p>Sudan</p>		<p>Angola BiH</p>	<p>As at October 2021, the following 14 States</p>

		<i>taken advantage of the individualised approach and that report having received follow-up and/or increased support to meet the needs identified.</i>	States Parties assessed, that have taken advantage of the individualised approach]			Cambodia Croatia DRC* Ecuador Mauritania Niger* Serbia Somalia* Sri Lanka Tajikistan Zimbabwe	Parties had taken advantage of the individualised approach to-date: Angola (2018) BiH (2020) Cambodia (2019) Croatia (2016) DRC (2020) Ecuador (2019) Mauritania (2020) Niger (2020) Serbia (2018) Somalia (2018) Sri Lanka (2018) Sudan (2018) Tajikistan (2019) Zimbabwe (2017 and 2018) Mauritania endeavoured to mobilise resources through the individualised approach in 2020. However, as at October 2021, it was not known if Mauritania had received positive feedback from potential donors.
National Coordination and Dialogue	Action #44: <i>States Parties will strengthen national coordination including by</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The number of States Parties that have an in-country platform for</i>	7 States Parties [of 28 affected	Afghanistan Angola BiH	Chad Colombia Croatia	Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia	In Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Niger, Oman, and Peru only

	<i>ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention. They will consider, where relevant, establishing an appropriate national platform for regular dialogue among all stakeholders.</i>	<i>dialogue among all stakeholders that meets on a regular basis.</i>	States Parties assessed]	Cambodia South Sudan Tajikistan Zimbabwe	DRC* Iraq Senegal Serbia Somalia* Sri Lanka Thailand	Mauritania Niger* Oman Peru Sudan Turkey Ukraine Yemen	national government entities are engaged in Article 5 implementation. In several States Parties, such as Iraq and Somalia , national authorities convene regular meetings with clearance operators, but these do not include other stakeholders, such as donors. While mine action sub-clusters exist in some affected States Parties, these are UN led and are not necessarily considered in and of themselves to have met this criterion.
Oslo Action Plan Section IX: Measures to ensure compliance							
Compliance in Reporting	Action #49: <i>Any State Party implementing obligations in particular under Article 5²⁴ that has not submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of States Parties that are implementing obligations</i>	0% [0 of 4 affected States Parties that had not submitted previously		DRC* Eritrea* Niger* Nigeria*		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on those States Parties that

²⁴ Action #49 of the Oslo Action Plan also references Article 4 and retaining or transferring mines in line with Article 3, but for purposes of monitoring Mine Action Review has focused solely on Article 5.

	<p><i>implementing these obligations each year will provide in close cooperation with the ISU an annual update on the status of implementation in line with Article 7 and will provide information to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. If no information on implementing the relevant obligations for two consecutive years is provided, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant Committee.</i></p>	<p><i>under Article 5²⁵ and that have not submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations in the last two years, that provide updates to all States Parties in Article 7 reports and during meetings of the States Parties.</i></p>	<p>submitted Article 7 reports in 2019 and 2010. In addition, Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau, and Mali had not submitted Article 7 reports in 2019, 2020, or 2021 (as at November 2021]</p>				<p>have not submitted Article 7 reports in 2019 and 2020.</p> <p>In addition, Cameroon and Mali, which had still to request a new Article 5 deadline to address new contamination from anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, along with Guinea-Bissau, which was requesting a new Article 5 deadline at 19MSP to address previously unknown contamination discovered post-completion, did not submit Article 7 reports in 2019 and 2020, and as at October 2021 had still to submit an Article 7 report in 2021.</p>
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States Parties marked with an * those which had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2020 as at October 2021.

²⁵ The indicator in the Oslo Action Plan also references Article 4 and retaining mines in line with Article 3.1, but for purposes of monitoring Mine Action Review has focused solely on Article 5.