

ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 JANUARY 2021 ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)
MINE CONTAMINATION:

LIGHT,
(ESTIMATED) **0.5KM²**

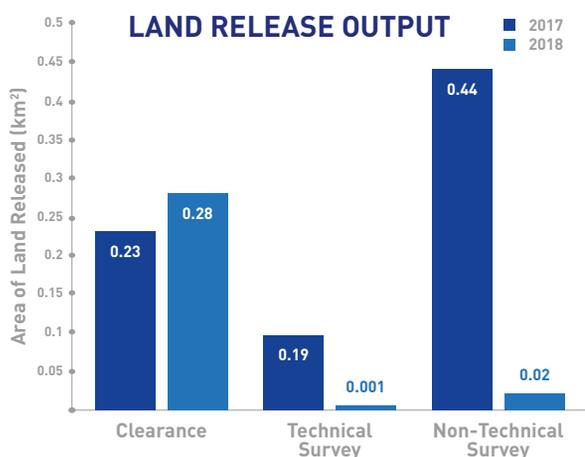
AP MINE
CLEARANCE IN 2018

0.28KM²

AP MINES
DESTROYED IN 2018

5

(including 90 destroyed
during spot tasks)



CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET (as per Maputo +15 Political Declaration aspiration): **HIGH**

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)'s mine action programme's land release output remained relatively static in 2018, though with a significant decrease in the number of anti-personnel mines found and destroyed compared to the previous year. It remains on track to meet its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 clearance deadline by 2021. The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and international mine action operators believe that the DRC could complete clearance by end 2020 with existing capacity and sufficient funding, as projected in its latest strategic plan. This is, though, considerably after the 2016 deadline set out in its 2012–16 national mine action strategy.¹

The national mine action programme continued to be hampered by a range of information management challenges in 2018, and the ability of the authorities to produce a clear and accurate estimate of remaining mine contamination remained questionable. The inexperience of many national survey teams, the incorrect recording of items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) as mined areas, and a lack of rigorous quality assurance of survey reports, give cause for concern. Greater scrutiny and support from international operators to ensure the DRC successfully meets its Article 5 obligations are needed at this critical time, when the end is nearly in sight after almost two decades of mine action in the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- The DRC should establish a realistic and accurate understanding of the remaining mine contamination, including through re-survey of all remaining suspected hazardous areas (SHAs), many of which are thought to be inaccurate or outdated.
- Survey in Aru and Dungu territories should be prioritised as soon as security permits in order to gain a fully comprehensive picture of the remaining challenge.
- The DRC should detail how it will meet its clearance obligations by its extended Article 5 deadline of 1 January 2021.
- Significant efforts should be made to ensure the national mine action database is accurate and effectively managed and resourced by the national authorities. Updated information should be regularly shared with all mine action stakeholders.

- Mine action data should be recorded and reported according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) land release terminology.
- The Centre Congolais de Lutte Antimines (CCLAM), should enhance collaboration with, and support the work of, international mine action organisations.
- Focus should also be placed on building national capacity to address contamination following the exit of international operators.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2018)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	5	The latest estimate of contamination almost certainly exaggerates the true extent of the mine problem. It is nonetheless a very light problem.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP & PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	6	The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) had provided capacity-building support to the Congolese Mine Action Centre (CCLAM) for its operations for several years. The transfer of responsibility for coordinating mine action activities was, in theory, completed in early 2016. In 2018, however, UNMAS continued to provide guidance and operational support to CCLAM.
GENDER (10% of overall score)	6	The DRC's national mine action strategy for 2018–19 includes a section on gender. It stipulates that all activities of the mine action programme, particularly those related to risk education and victim assistance, must reflect the different needs of individuals according to age and gender groups, in a non-discriminatory manner.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & REPORTING (10% of overall score)	4	CCLAM assumed responsibility from UNMAS for information management in January 2016. Despite many years of capacity-building support from UNMAS, and again from Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) in 2018, serious concerns persisted over the quality of the database and CCLAM's capacity and resources to manage it. Gaps in data, a lack of maintenance, a lack of capacity to extract and share information from the database, and the lack of frequent coordination meetings with operators, all remained evident in 2018.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	5	The DRC's national mine action strategy for 2018–19 focuses on fulfilling the DRC's APMBC Article 5 obligations by 2020, one year ahead of its extended 2021 deadline. Despite this, the DRC has not submitted an operational workplan containing clear milestones for completion of survey and clearance obligations under its extended Article 5 deadline.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score)	5	National Technical Standards and Guidelines were revised during 2018, with the main areas of revisions made to standards on demining techniques and the occupational safety of deminers.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	4	UNMAS and international operators believe that the DRC could complete clearance by end 2020 with existing capacity and sufficient funding. This is, though, considerably after the 2016 deadline set out in its 2012–16 national mine action strategy.
Average Score	4.9	Overall Programme Performance: POOR

DEMINING CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

- Centre Congolais de Lutte Antimines (CCLAM)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- National NGOs conduct non-technical survey and mine risk education

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG) (operations ended in 2018)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- The Development Initiative (TDI)

OTHER ACTORS

- United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

The DRC is affected by anti-personnel mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), a result of armed conflict involving neighbouring states, militias, and armed opposition groups, which have increased since the late 1990s. Its remaining contamination challenge is primarily that of ERW; mine contamination appears limited with anti-personnel mines no longer found in significant numbers. Areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines often proved instead to contain UXO, abandoned ordnance (AXO), or small arms ammunition.²

Throughout 2018, the DRC's national mine action programme continued to suffer from a lack of coordination between stakeholders and critical information management issues. Its ability to produce a clear and accurate estimate of remaining mine contamination from the national database remained open to question. According to CCLAM, as at 31 March 2019, a total of 53 mined areas with a total size of 741,559m² remained to be addressed across Bas-Uele, Ituri, Kasai, Lomami, Maniema, North Kivu, South Kivu, North Ubangi, South Ubangi, Tanganyika, Tshopo, and Tshuapa provinces.³

Previously, according to figures provided by UNMAS, at the end of 2017, a total of 36 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) and SHAs with a total size of 502,591m² remained to be released.⁴ According to CCLAM, nine additional mined areas with a size of close to 170,000m² were identified in 2018 in North Ubangi, South Ubangi, Tanganyika, Kasai, Maniema, and Tshopo provinces.⁵

On request of the CCLAM, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) agreed to assist with a re-survey of areas remaining in the national database.⁶ In 2018, NPA discussed with Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and DanChurchAid (DCA) the possibility of a joint national resurvey of the SHAs remaining in the country as reported by CCLAM. In May 2019, NPA reported that it had started the re-survey on its own, and that, as at mid June, a total of 115,000m² had been cancelled in South Ubangi province. It considered this to be evidence that many of the remaining SHAs will be either discredited or at least significantly reduced in size.⁷

However, NPA reported that it was likely that more explosive ordnance, potentially including landmines, would be found in the eastern parts of the country (including Bas Uele, Haut Uele, Ituri, Lubero, and North Kivu provinces) due to the intensity and duration of armed conflicts affecting those regions. NPA said these areas would be priorities for operations on the basis of humanitarian impact, and was still attempting to secure resources for expanding the re-survey activities as at June 2019.⁸

The DRC's most recent National Mine Action Strategy 2018–2019 set out among its objectives completion of survey of mine and ERW contamination in Aru and Dungu territories by the middle of 2018. While this objective was not met, as at mid 2019, survey was finally underway in Aru territory in Ituri province.⁹ CCLAM informed Mine Action Review in July 2019 that lack of funding was the only obstacle to commencing survey in Dungu territory; it reported that there was no evidence of mines having been used in recent conflicts in the territory.¹⁰

CCLAM likewise confirmed that there were no reports of new use of anti-personnel mines in 2018, including mines of an improvised nature, but said there were reports of use of other improvised explosive devices by non-state armed actors in the north-east of the country, in Goma and Beni in North Kivu province.¹¹

EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND CLUSTER MUNITION REMNANTS

Of the DRC's considerable contamination from ERW as a result of years of conflict involving neighbouring states, militias, and rebel groups, a small amount of cluster munition remnant contamination remained to be addressed as at July 2019 (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2019* report on the DRC for further information). Successive conflicts have also left the country with significant quantities of AXO.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

CCLAM was established in 2012 with support from the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) and UNMAS.¹² Subsequently, UNMAS provided capacity-building support to CCLAM for its operations until the transfer of responsibility for coordinating mine action activities to CCLAM was completed in early 2016.¹³ In 2018, however, UNMAS continued to provide guidance and operational support to CCLAM.¹⁴ Law 11/007 of 9 July 2011 underpins the national mine action programme.¹⁵

Previously, UNMACC, established in 2002 by UNMAS, coordinated mine action operations through offices in the capital, Kinshasa, and in Goma, Kalemie, Kananga, Kisangani, and Mbandaka. UNMACC was part of the UN Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO). In accordance with Security Council Resolution 2147 (2014), humanitarian mine action was removed from MONUSCO's mandate.¹⁶ In 2018, UNMAS was assisting MONUSCO operations under the Mission's protection of civilians' mandate.¹⁷

Although CCLAM took over responsibility from UNMAS as the national focal point for demining in early 2016, its capacity to carry out accreditation, issue task orders, and report remained very limited in 2018. Its lack of capacity to manage an up-to-date national database and carry out quality management activities continued to be highlighted by operators as critical areas of concern.¹⁸ In 2018, NPA continued its support to develop CCLAM's capacity through training and in-kind assistance.¹⁹

CCLAM reported that in 2018, as in previous years, the Government of the DRC provided more than US\$530,000 for its operating expenses. The government did not, though, provide any funding for mine action operations. CCLAM reported that priorities for the national programme in 2019 were improving the national database, conducting a new national contamination survey, organising a workshop to develop an annual workplan, and capacity building of operational staff.²⁰ Key challenges, it said, included a

lack of funding; the withdrawal of mine action operators; the availability of good training of CCLAM staff to ensure coordination and quality management; a lack of adequate training for surveyors; and the absence of state budget to cover salaries of CCLAM staff.²¹

In 2018, operators and UNMAS reiterated concerns over a continuing decline in funding for mine action in the DRC.

They reported that with the deteriorating political climate in the country, donors were reluctant to support mine action, prioritising instead support to address other higher-impact humanitarian crises such as cholera and yellow fever, flooding, and internally displaced persons.²² In 2019, this was compounded by new humanitarian crises from Ebola and ongoing armed conflicts.

GENDER

The DRC's national mine action strategy for 2018–19 includes a section on gender. It stipulates that all activities of the mine action programme, particularly those related to risk education and victim assistance, must reflect the different needs of individuals according to age and gender groups, in a non-discriminatory manner. It also states that the principles of non-discrimination against women as set out in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) are to be respected, ensuring that women are involved in all essential stages of mine action (planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation), and that activities take into account the special needs of women and girls.²³

According to CCLAM, mine action survey teams in 2018 were gender balanced, and efforts were undertaken to ensure that all community groups, including women and children, were consulted. It also noted, however, the ongoing need for awareness-raising within certain communities on gender

equality as local customs can discriminate against women undertaking certain categories of work. CCLAM reported that approximately 30% of operational staff in survey and clearance teams were female in 2019, but only around 7% of managerial or supervisory positions were held by women, reportedly due in part to barriers presented by local customs about women's employment roles.²⁴

NPA's demining staff were 50% female in 2018. It reported that it was able to hire five women in operational roles (four deminers and one medic) during the year, following an awareness-raising seminar on women's opportunities in mine action and demining training. It offered flexible working hours for parents (especially women) and encouraged women to enrol in training programmes aimed at improving their chances for managerial positions. An internal women's network was formed as a subset of the programme's staff union.²⁵

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

CCLAM assumed responsibility from UNMAS for information management in January 2016. Subsequently, despite many years of capacity-building support from UNMAS, and again from NPA in 2018, serious concerns persisted over the quality of the database and CCLAM's capacity and resources to manage it. Gaps in the data, a lack of maintenance, a lack of capacity to extract and share information from the database, and the absence of coordination meetings with operators, all remained evident in 2018.²⁶

In 2019, NPA elaborated that ongoing information management issues included a lack of reporting according to land release terminology, the misreporting of items of UXO as mines (resulting in new areas of contamination being incorrectly added to the database as mined areas), and a lack of verification of incoming reports.²⁷

NPA held refresher training courses on information management and use of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database and geographic information system (GIS) for CCLAM staff during 2018. It reported that while CCLAM had competent technical staff, its limited administrative and financial resources continued to adversely affect its ability to maintain the database and that, as a consequence, a system of parallel reporting to CCLAM and UNMAS had developed.²⁸

In 2018 and the first half of 2019, UNMAS reported that, through extra budgetary funds, it provided assistance to CCLAM to develop a workplan on information management, including provision of IT equipment and support in assessing needs based on the DRC's mine action strategic priorities.²⁹

In July 2019, the CCLAM informed Mine Action Review that progress had been made in 2018 to separate recording and reporting of mines from ERW in the national database. It said that improvements to information management could be made by standardising reporting forms with operators and through the use of better software.³⁰ It also said that further capacity-building support for managing the national database would be welcomed, along with support to improve communication with operators and coordination meetings.³¹

PLANNING AND TASKING

The DRC's national mine action strategy for 2018–19 focuses on fulfilling the DRC's APMB Article 5 obligations by 2020, one year ahead of its extended 2021 deadline.³² The strategy contains the following three strategic pillars: effective and efficient management of the explosive threat; ensuring the national programme has the capacity to manage residual contamination in a sustainable manner; and that the legal framework of the mine action programme is strengthened through the adoption of national laws and other implementing measures and adherence to relevant treaties.³³

The DRC's previous national mine action strategy for 2012–16 had set the goal of clearing all areas contaminated with anti-personnel mines or unexploded submunitions by the end of 2016.³⁴ The DRC failed to meet these goals.

Despite the positive development of the development and adoption of the DRC's 2018–19 national mine action strategy, the DRC has not submitted an operational workplan

containing clear milestones for completion of survey and clearance obligations under its extended Article 5 deadline of 1 January 2021. The DRC was requested to provide such a workplan by 30 April 2015, as part of the states parties' decision to approve the DRC's latest (third) Article 5 deadline extension; however, as at July 2019, it had yet to do so.³⁵

NPA informed Mine Action Review that it operates on a province-by-province approach to tasks, rather than prioritising clearance of one type of contamination over another, as remaining hazardous areas are sparsely located and more efficiently addressed by geographic location.³⁶ As noted above, it raised concerns, however, about wasting resources in non-contaminated areas due to misreporting in the database, particularly the addition of new mined areas without robust evidence of the presence of anti-personnel mines, and a lack of an accurate overview of the remaining contaminated areas to be addressed.³⁷

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

In June 2019, CCLAM reported that the DRC's National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSGs) had been revised during 2018, with the main areas of revisions made to standards on demining techniques and safety of deminers in the workplace.³⁸

In 2018 and the first half of 2019, UNMAS reported providing technical and logistical support to CCLAM on monitoring, coordinating, and assessing quality of activities conducted by mine action implementing partners.³⁹

OPERATORS

Four international operators carried out mine action operations in the DRC in 2018: non-governmental organisations (NGOs) DCA, MAG, and NPA, and commercial operator, The Development Institute (TDI).⁴⁰ A number of national operators also carried out non-technical survey and risk education activities during the year.

In 2018, NPA's teams focused on manual clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks, non-technical survey, and risk education in partnership with a local organisation APPEI, and impact assessment in the north-west of the DRC in North and South Ubangi provinces. It deployed three operational teams, which carried out clearance and EOD spot tasks.⁴¹

MAG ended its demining in the DRC in August 2018 following completion of a Netherlands-funded clearance project under which it deployed two multi-task teams (MTTs) and two community liaison teams in North and South Ubangi

provinces. MAG reported that while the clearance project had been successful, overcoming the many challenges and complexities of working in the DRC, combined with the lack of anti-personnel mines being discovered, contributed to making further demining operations in the DRC a lower priority for the allocation of global resources. Following discussions with NPA and DCA, it was agreed that MAG would cease its demining operations, but that NPA would continue survey and clearance in the north and north-west of the country, while DCA would continue to operate in the central-eastern areas.⁴² MAG has also pledged to continue to work together with CCLAM, NPA, DCA, and UNMAS to develop a strategy to address residual contamination in the DRC, and said it was committed to working closely with CCLAM and to finding resources to carry out necessary activities in the future.⁴³

UNMAS continued to contract TDI in support of MONUSCO operations in 2018. It deployed three six-person MTTs to conduct EOD spot tasks in areas where MONUSCO was operational and also to carry out destruction of obsolete weapons and ammunition held by the DRC armed forces. In 2018, through extra budgetary funds, UNMAS also contracted national organisations to conduct risk education to complement TDI's activities.⁴⁴

Humanity and Inclusion (formerly Handicap International, HI) and its local partner AFRILAM, ceased mine action operations in 2017.⁴⁵

OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Only manual mine clearance is conducted in the DRC.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2018

According to the CCLAM, in January 2018 to end March 2019, a total of 422,461m² of contaminated area was cleared (275,700m² in 2018 and a further 146,761m² in the first quarter of 2019), along with a total of 457 spot tasks. It reported that as a result, a total of 13 mines were destroyed (11 PMA2 anti-personnel mines and 2 anti-vehicle mines), along with a total of 7,295 items of ERW.⁴⁶ Clearance operations only involved the destruction of five anti-personnel mines but there may have been others destroyed in spot tasks.

SURVEY IN 2018

According to CCLAM, a total of 16,936m² was released through survey in 2018, all by DCA in Tshopo province. This included a total of 15,416m² cancelled through non-technical survey and 1,520m² reduced through technical survey.⁴⁷ As noted above, according to CCLAM, nine additional mined areas with a size of close to 170,000m² were also discovered in 2018 in North Ubangi, South Ubangi, Tanganyika, Kasai, Maniema, and Tshopo provinces.⁴⁸

This compared to 2017, when operators cancelled a total of nearly 444,300m² through non-technical survey and reduced a further 192,500m² of anti-personnel mined area through technical survey, while confirming just under 264,500m² as mined.⁴⁹ CCLAM reported that the reason for the significant decrease in survey output in 2018 was the reduction in the number of operators and operational capacity.⁵⁰

According to CCLAM, TDI carried out non-technical survey in Ituri province in 2018, which, as at June 2019, was still underway with results yet to be reported.⁵¹ CCLAM also reported that a series of targeted surveys were conducted in Shabunda territory, South Kivu province. CCLAM said it had become clear that the initial survey of mine and ERW contamination in the DRC had "had many flaws and underestimated the size of certain areas".⁵² UNMAS has reported it conducted surveys in Aru territory in March and April 2019 with survey reports submitted to CCLAM in early May 2019.⁵³

As reported above, in the first half of 2019, NPA initiated re-survey activities on its own, and as at mid June, had cancelled a total of 115,000m² in South Ubangi province, in the north-west of the DRC. It expects that many remaining SHAs will be discredited or significantly reduced in size following new survey.⁵⁴

CLEARANCE IN 2018

A total of 275,700m² was reportedly released through clearance in 2018, with the destruction of 5 anti-personnel mines and 1 anti-vehicle mine, along with 6,117 items of UXO/AXO.⁵⁵

Despite the area released through clearance remaining comparable with that in 2017, there was a considerable drop in the number of anti-personnel mines found and destroyed in 2018, compared to 2017 when a total of just over 226,000m² was reportedly released through clearance, with the destruction of 32 anti-personnel mines and 3,173 items of UXO.⁵⁶

Table 1: Mine clearance in 2018⁵⁷

Province	Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed
North Ubangi	NPA	4	7,718	0	0
South Ubangi	NPA	1	750	0	0
South Ubangi	MAG	1	69,900	0	0
Tshopo	DCA	2	197,332	5	1
Totals		8	275,700	5	1

AP = Anti-personnel AV = Anti-vehicle

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE

**Table 2: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance (2014–18)**

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2018	275,700
2017	226,025
2016	211,293
2015	314,562
2014	225,484
Total	1,253,064

Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the six-year extension granted by states parties in June 2014), the DRC is required to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 January 2021. It appears to be on track to meet this deadline. As stated above, according to its National Mine Action Strategy for 2018–19, the DRC expects to complete its Article 5 obligations by 2020, one year ahead of its 2021 deadline.

Optimistically, in July 2019, CCLAM informed Mine Action Review that it was possible that the DRC could complete mine clearance even during 2019, with sufficient funding.⁵⁸ In 2018, operators and UNMAS confirmed that it is likely that the DRC can clear all mined areas on its territory, with existing mine action capacity and the maintenance of sufficient funding, before its extended Article 5 deadline of 1 January 2021.⁵⁹

The DRC's first Article 5 deadline request in 2011 largely blamed poor survey by demining operators for the failure to meet its deadline, though poor management and insufficient national ownership of the programme were also major factors.⁶⁰ In April 2014, the DRC submitted a second request to extend its Article 5 deadline starting in January 2015.⁶¹ The purpose of its current (second) Article 5 deadline extension is to "(a) conduct technical surveys and clear the 130 identified mined areas; and (b) conduct non-technical and technical surveys as well as clear and/or release areas in the territories of Aru and Dungu in the Orientale province".⁶² The extension request estimated that on average 0.21km² would be cleared each year.⁶³

The DRC has reported that challenges for implementing its current extension request plan milestones include funding and logistics, security, geography, and climate, including dense vegetation and heavy rainy seasons.⁶⁴ Operators attributed the DRC's inability to finish clearance by the end of 2016, as originally planned, to a lack of access and the remote, difficult terrain of remaining areas, and additional concerns over sustained funding, upcoming elections, and deteriorating security in certain areas.

- 1 Email from Steven Harrop, Chief of Operations, UNMAS, 23 April 2018; Jean-Denis Larsen, Country Director, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), 5 March 2018; Guillaume Zerr, Programme Director DRC, Humanity and Inclusion (formerly Handicap International, HI), 24 May 2018; and Bill Marsden, Regional Director, East and Southern Africa, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), 11 May 2018.
- 2 Email from Pehr Lodhammar, UNMAS, 5 April 2017.
- 3 Article 7 Report (for 2018), pp. 2–6.
- 4 Email from Steven Harrop, UNMAS, 23 April 2018.
- 5 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, Coordinator, CCLAM, 10 July 2019; and Article 7 Report (for 2018), p. 8.
- 6 Statement of DRC, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 7 June 2018; and Article 7 Report (for 2017), Form D, p. 12. According to the DRC's latest Article 7 report, as at 17 April 2018, a total of 56 areas with a size of 535,359m² remained to be addressed: 27 mined areas in the nine provinces identified in its initial survey and 29 newly identified mined areas. The total of 56 areas included 16 areas with a total size of 286,640m² and 15 areas with a size yet to be determined.
- 7 Skype interview with Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 24 April 2019; and emails, 24 May and 26 June 2019.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Emails from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 3 June and 10 July 2019.
- 10 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 10 July 2019.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 Response to Cluster Munition Monitor questionnaire by Michelle Healy, UNMACC, 29 April 2013.
- 13 UNMAS, "About UNMAS Support of One UN and the GODRC", March 2016, at: bit.ly/2Wtyl0A.
- 14 UNMAS, "Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Democratic Republic of Congo, 2019", at: bit.ly/2wHkvlt.
- 15 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 3 June 2019.
- 16 UN Security Council Resolution 2147, 28 March 2014; and UNMAS, "DRC Overview", updated April 2014, at: bit.ly/31d6lYm.
- 17 UNMAS, "Support to one UN and the GO of DRC", March 2018, at: bit.ly/31d6lYm; and email from Aurelie Fabry, UNMAS, 20 June 2019.
- 18 Emails from Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 5 March 2018; Bill Marsden, MAG, 11 May 2018; and Guillaume Zerr, Humanity and Inclusion, 24 May 2018.
- 19 Skype interview with Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 24 April 2019; and email, 24 May 2019.
- 20 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 3 June 2019.
- 21 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 10 July 2019.
- 22 Emails from Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 5 March 2018; Bill Marsden, MAG, 11 May 2018; Guillaume Zerr, HI, 24 May 2018; and Pehr Lodhammar, UNMAS, 5 April 2017.
- 23 CCLAM, "Stratégie Nationale de Lutte Antimines en République Démocratique du Congo 2018–2019" ("National Mine Action Strategic Plan in DRC, 2018–2019"), November 2017, pp. 15–16.
- 24 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 3 June 2019.
- 25 Skype interview with Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 24 April 2019; and email, 24 May 2019.
- 26 Ibid.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Email from Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 18 April 2017.
- 29 Email from Aurelie Fabry, UNMAS, 20 June 2019.
- 30 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 10 July 2019.
- 31 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 3 June 2019.
- 32 CCLAM, "Stratégie Nationale de Lutte Antimines en République Démocratique du Congo 2018–2019".
- 33 Ibid., p. 5.
- 34 "Plan Stratégique National de Lutte Antimines en République Démocratique du Congo, 2012–2016" Kinshasa, November 2011, p. 28.
- 35 Committee on Article 5 Implementation, "Preliminary Observations on the Implementation of Article 5 by the Democratic Republic of Congo", Intersessional Meetings, 22–24 May 2019.
- 36 Skype interview with Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 24 April 2019; and email, 24 May 2019.
- 37 Ibid.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 Email from Aurelie Fabry, UNMAS, 20 June 2019.
- 40 Email from Julien Kempeneers, Deputy Desk Officer, Mine Action Department, HI, 14 April 2016.
- 41 Skype interview with Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 24 April 2019; and email, 24 May 2019.
- 42 Email from Bill Marsden, MAG, 20 May 2019. MAG reported that its arms management and destruction operations continued in the DRC.
- 43 Email from Bill Marsden, MAG, 20 May 2019.
- 44 Emails from Philippe Renard, Head of Programme, UNMAS, 20 May 2019; and Aurelie Fabry, UNMAS, 20 June 2019.
- 45 Email from Guillaume Zerr, HI, 24 May 2018.
- 46 Article 7 Report (for 2018), pp. 6–7 and 18.
- 47 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 10 July 2019.
- 48 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, Coordinator, CCLAM, 10 July 2019; and Article 7 Report (for 2018), p. 8.
- 49 Emails from Steven Harrop, UNMAS, 23 April 2018; Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 5 March 2018; Guillaume Zerr, HI, 24 May and 30 August 2018; and Bill Marsden, MAG, 11 May 2018.
- 50 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 10 July 2019.
- 51 Ibid.
- 52 Ibid.
- 53 Email from Daniella Marelli, UNMAS, 10 September 2019.
- 54 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 10 July 2019.
- 55 Article 7 Report (for 2018), pp. 6–7 and 18.
- 56 Emails from Steven Harrop, UNMAS, 23 April 2018; Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 5 March 2018; Guillaume Zerr, HI, 24 May 2018; Gerrard Kerrien, MAG, 28 August and 30 August 2018; and Bill Marsden, MAG, 11 May 2018.
- 57 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 10 July 2019; and Article 7 Report (for 2018), pp. 6–7, and 18. Different figures were provided by the operators: MAG reported clearing 130,285m² and destroying 1 AV mine and 71 ERW in 8 months of 2018 before closing operations. NPA reported clearing 1 area in North Ubangi province with a size of 1,618m² and destroying 1 AP Mine and 1AV Mine during the year
- 58 Email from Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, CCLAM, 10 July 2019.
- 59 Emails from Jean-Denis Larsen, NPA, 5 March 2018; Bill Marsden, MAG, 11 May 2018; and Guillaume Zerr, HI, 24 May 2018.
- 60 2011 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 3 and 49.
- 61 2014 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 48.
- 62 Analysis of DRC's Article 5 deadline Extension Request, submitted by the President of the Third Review Conference on behalf of the States Parties mandated to analyse requests for extensions, 18 June 2014, p. 5.
- 63 Second Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 7 April 2014, p. 49. The extension request included annual projections of progress to be made during the extension period, though without providing a detailed workplan for each operator in each area in order to achieve them. It also foresaw expenditure of US\$20 million, of which some \$19.4 million would go to demining the 130 mined areas, while the remainder would be spent on survey and clearance in Aru and Dungu. It announced that the Government of the DRC had committed to contribute FC580 million (about \$600,000) a year to mine action activities, starting in January 2015. However, no such funding was provided by the government.
- 64 Analysis of DRC's Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 18 June 2014, pp. 5–6. The DRC had estimated that on the basis of operational and financial capacity for demining in 2009–13, mine clearance could be completed within four years; however, additional time would be needed to conduct survey and clearance in the Aru and Dungu territories, thereby totalling the six years requested.