



A GUIDE TO
**THE OSLO ACTION PLAN
AND RESULTS OF
2024 MONITORING:
SURVEY AND CLEARANCE**

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

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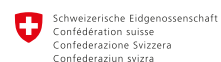
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Introduction and States Parties Assessed

This Guide, which includes results of provisional monitoring in 2024 by Mine Action Review, aims to assess and support the implementation of Article 5 of the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). It does 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 is published annually before each Meeting of the States Parties, through to the Convention's Fifth Review Conference in 2024. Our annual assessment, which draws on research conducted for Mine Action Review's annual *Clearing the Mines* reports,¹ monitors the 24 indicators from the Oslo Action Plan that are relevant to survey and clearance. These include 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 2024 provisional results of Mine Action Review's Oslo Action Plan monitoring is in Annex 1.** The 2024 provisional results will be finalised after the conclusion of the Fifth Review Conference of States Parties to the APMBC taking place in Siem Reap on 25–29 November 2024.

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. 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.

States Parties Assessed: For the purposes of Mine Action Review's assessment for Oslo Action Plan (OAP) indicators related to survey and clearance, Mine Action Review has generally assessed 30 of the

¹ See: www.mineactionreview.org.

36 affected States Parties, namely: Afghanistan,* Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo), Ecuador, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria,* Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan,* Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

States Parties Not Assessed: Cyprus and Palestine have not been assessed (except with respect to the indicator under Action Item #20 (indicator #2) on fulfilment of Article 5 obligations, as they do not have control over remaining mined areas under their Article 5 obligations. States Parties Burkina Faso, Cameroon,* Central African Republic (CAR),* and Mali, all of which have new mined areas as a result of new use of anti-personnel (AP) mines of an improvised nature, but which have no new Article 5 deadline yet in place, have also not been assessed. This is the case except with respect to indicators under: Action Item #20 (indicator #2), on fulfilment of Article 5 obligations; Action Item #21 (indicator #1) on applying the provisions of the Convention to AP mines of an improvised nature; and Action Item #26 (indicator #3) on discovery of previously unknown mined areas.

States Parties marked with an asterisk (*) are those which, as at 1 November 2024, had still to submit an Article 7 report covering 2023. Cameroon said it had submitted an “Article 9” report on 15 May 2024, which is effectively a partial Article 7 report. However, it had not submitted a full Article 7 report as is required under the APMBC. Ethiopia submitted an Article 7 report covering 2023, but it only addressed victim assistance and not the other provisions of the Convention. Oman has shared its Article 7 report with Mine Action Review and said it had submitted it formally, but at the time of writing it had not yet been published on the UN or APMBC website.

Mine Action Review is an independent project supported by Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) and funded by Global Affairs Canada, the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), and NPA form Mine Action Review’s Advisory Board. Any queries or feedback 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 implementing the Convention inclusively, efficiently, and expediently, as well as overcoming any challenges that need to be addressed. Information management is critical to any mine action programme, informing work plans and multi-year strategies, 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,² 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.**

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 authority³ and a national mine action centre.⁴ 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 having 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.

For the purposes of measuring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have made a financial contribution to their own Article 5 implementation in 2023 or 2024. Governments support their mine action programmes to varying degrees, with some States Parties funding all mine clearance, while others support both the national mine action centre and in part survey and clearance efforts, which are then also funded by external sources, including international donors.

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.*

² Ibid.

³ 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.

⁴ The national mine action centre may be supported and complemented by regional mine action centres.

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.**

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 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 (ERW), 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.

Commentary

It is increasingly understood that duly reflecting broader gender and diversity considerations in survey and clearance operations, as well as in the personnel staffing of the mine action programme, can have a significant and positive impact on its overall effectiveness. National authorities and their implementing partners should ensure that mine action is conducted in a way that involves, benefits, and protects everyone and that the barriers are removed to enable full and equal participation. Integrating and mainstreaming gender and diversity considerations into a programme is not something that just happens, it takes proactive, practical steps and proper consideration at each and every stage of programme planning – project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Every affected State Party should therefore 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.

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. Mine action programmes should ensure that diversity is mainstreamed alongside gender, and 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.

For the purposes of establishing the OAP baseline value 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. States Parties have included gender and diversity to varying degrees in their national strategies and plans.

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.

Commentary

The IMAS⁵ 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.⁶ 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

⁵ At: <https://www.mineactionstandards.org/>.

⁶ IMAS 01.10: "Guide for the application of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)", March 2018, at: bit.ly/3ktNlne, para. 5.

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.

For the purposes of establishing the OAP baseline value for 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.

Information Management

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.

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. Over two-thirds of States Parties with Article 5 obligations are 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.

For the purposes of measuring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have a functioning, and not just sustainable, mine action database. A well-managed information management system is one in which information is entered in a timely manner by trained personnel, is subject to quality assurance, and is accessible and transparent.

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

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. To a varying extent, insecurity can sometimes prevent or hinder conflict-affected States Parties from accessing some mined areas under their jurisdiction or control.

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 the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties (19MSP) in 2021 and by each year thereafter. This includes anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, as reflected in Action Item 21 (see below). The methodology of the survey must be inclusive, which calls for age- and gender-appropriate consultations at local level, as well as inclusion of marginalised groups. 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, or inclusive, and therefore does not meet the OAP indicator(s).

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).

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 Indicators

- **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.
- **Indicator #2:** The number of States Parties that have fulfilled their obligations under Article 5.

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).**

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.**
- **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.**

Commentary

Common problems in reporting on progress in implementing Article 5 include an inability to distinguish a suspected hazardous area (SHA) from a confirmed hazardous area (CHA). In the context of Article 5, a SHA 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 CHA 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 CHA 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 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 Parties⁷ and the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties in the paper “Reflections on the Article 5 Extensions Process”.⁸

Action Plan Indicators

- **Indicator #1: The percentage of extension requests that include detailed, costed, and multi-year work plans for the extension period.**
- **Indicator #2: The percentage of extension requests that are submitted in accordance with the process established by the States Parties.**

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 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 and include among others, the nature and extent of remaining mined areas; a detailed work plan covering the amount of time requested, with measurable benchmarks; existing national demining structures and capacities; and the expected resources available and/or required in order to address the remaining challenge.

Submission of deadline extension requests in a timely manner gives the APMBC Committee on Article 5 Implementation and 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

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

⁸ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.12/2012/4, at: bit.ly/36QGr4j.

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.

For the purposes of measuring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on Article 5 extension requests submitted in 2024.

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"⁹ in that regard.*

Action Plan Indicator

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

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.

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 2021.

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".¹⁰*

Action Plan Indicators

⁹ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.17/2018/10, at: bit.ly/2tdtmDM.

¹⁰ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.12/2012/7, at: bit.ly/2QMODwU.

- **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.
- **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
- **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.

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 complete. 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.

While some States Parties have varying degrees of 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 will be addressed. 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.

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.

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.

For the purposes of measuring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on available information. States Parties may have promoted the research, application, and sharing of innovative methodologies without reporting publicly on them.

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.**
- **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.**

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.

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 is considerable scope for national platforms to enable a focus on the concerns and challenges of a particular State Party, thereby benefitting all concerned. In several States Parties national authorities convene regular meetings with clearance operators, but these do not include other stakeholders, such as donors.

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 5](#)¹¹ 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 5](#)¹² 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.

Commentary

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

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: 2024 Provisional Assessment by Mine Action Review of Implementation of Oslo Action Plan (OAP) Action Items Related to Survey and Clearance

Table 1 details the 2024 provisional results of Mine Action Review’s assessment of Oslo Action Plan (OAP) Action Items related to survey and clearance. The 2024 provisional results will be finalised after the conclusion of the Fifth Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) on 25–29 November 2024 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Mine Action Review welcomes feedback from States Parties and other stakeholders on the results of the assessment. Please send an email with any feedback or additional information for Mine Action Review’s consideration to MineActionReview@npaid.org.

States Parties Assessed: For the purposes of Mine Action Review’s assessment for OAP indicators related to survey and clearance, Mine Action Review has generally assessed 30 of the 36 affected States Parties, namely: Afghanistan,* Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo), Ecuador, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria,* Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan,* Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

States Parties Not Assessed: Cyprus and Palestine have not been assessed (except with respect to the indicator under Action Item #20 (indicator #2) on fulfilment of Article 5 obligations, as they do not have control over remaining mined areas under their Article 5 obligations. States Parties Burkina Faso, Cameroon,* Central African Republic (CAR),* and Mali, all of which have new mined areas as a result of new use of anti-personnel (AP) mines of an improvised nature, but which have no new Article 5 deadline yet in place, have also not been assessed. This is the case except with respect to indicators under: Action Item #20 (indicator #2), on fulfilment of Article 5 obligations; Action Item #21 (indicator #1) on applying the provisions of the Convention to AP mines of an improvised nature; and Action Item #26 (indicator #3) on discovery of previously unknown mined areas.

States Parties marked with an asterisk (*) are those which, as at 1 November 2024, had still to submit an Article 7 report covering 2023. Cameroon said it had submitted an “Article 9” report on 15 May 2024, which is effectively a partial Article 7 report. However, it had not submitted a full Article 7 report as is required under the APMBC. Ethiopia submitted an Article 7 report covering 2023, but it only addressed victim assistance and not the other provisions of the Convention. Oman has shared its Article 7 report with Mine Action Review and said it had submitted it formally, but at the time of writing it had not yet been published on the UN or APMBC website.

Table 1: Provisional Results of the 2024 Assessment of implementation of OAP Action Items related to Survey and Clearance of AP Mines

Thematic Issue	Action Item	Indicator	Results (2024)	States Parties that have met the indicator	States Parties that have not met the indicator	States Parties for which it is unclear or unknown if the indicator has been met	Additional Comments and Information
Oslo Action Plan Section II: Best Practices for Implementing the Convention							

<p>National Ownership</p>	<p>Action #1: <i>Demonstrate high levels of national ownership,¹³ 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></p>	<p>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></p>	<p>77% [23 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Afghanistan* Angola BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia Croatia DR Congo Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mauritania Nigeria Oman Peru Senegal Serbia Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Eritrea* Somalia South Sudan</p>	<p>Ethiopia Niger Sudan* Yemen</p>	<p>For the purposes of this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have made a national financial contribution to their own Article 5 implementation in 2023 or 2024.</p> <p>In some States Parties, such as Chad, DR Congo, and Senegal, national funding is provided towards the costs of the national mine action centre, but survey and clearance operations remain largely or completely dependent on international funding.</p> <p>In Chad, the government funded some clearance of explosive ordnance in 2022 and 2023, believed to be the first national funding of operations for some years. The National High Commission for Demining (HCND) reported initiating minefield clearance in two areas using national funding.</p>
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¹³ 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”.

							<p>However, most of its operations involved BAC in conflict-affected provinces.</p> <p>In Guinea-Bissau, the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI) is not systematically budgeted for by the State. Support from the government only covers rent, utilities, and some staff salaries, a number of whom are seconded from other ministries, such as finance, while some are not paid at all. The government's annual contribution does not cover all operating costs or any field operations.</p> <p>Ethiopia did not report if any funding was made available for survey or clearance in 2022 or 2023, but did state that US\$100,000 was made available for rapid response to EO threats in 2023.</p> <p>Niger does not have a mine action authority, but the mandate of the National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons (CNCCAI) has been expanded over the years to cover mine action. Niger reported no</p>
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							<p>progress in demining since March 2020. The State has very limited capacity and prioritised the fight against the proliferation of illicit weapons and jihadist groups. In 2024, it submitted a new five-year deadline extension where it indicated an annual national contribution of US\$100,000 to the CNCCA for the period of the extension. The annual contribution in 2023 is not known.</p> <p>In Somalia, the lack of national ownership continues to be an issue as the Federal Government of Somalia has still not formally recognised the Authority as a government institution or formally approved mine action legislation. The Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) is unable to access state funding. Somalia has no national capacity for survey and clearance.</p> <p>Under the National Mine Action Strategy 2024–2028, South Sudan is to continue efforts to integrate mine action into relevant national plans and strategies, including</p>
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							<p>its next Development Strategy and increase national budgetary support to mine action. The Government of South Sudan has provided insufficient funding to the NMAA, and it does not fund mine survey or clearance. In 2023 it did not release the full budget allocated to the NMAA.</p> <p>It is not known whether Sudan made a contribution in 2023 after the outbreak of conflict in April 2023.</p> <p>It is unclear whether the internationally recognised government of Yemen in Aden or de facto authorities in Sanaa provide funding to the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC).</p>
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>	80% [24 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan* Angola BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia Croatia DR Congo Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Iraq	Ethiopia Eritrea* Nigeria* Sudan* Yemen	Niger	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have <i>either</i> a work plan <i>or</i> a strategy that is evidence-based, costed, and time-bound.</p> <p>Afghanistan submitted a request for a five-year</p>

				Mauritania Oman Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine Zimbabwe		<p>extension to its Article 5 deadline which includes a timeline for clearance of explosive ordnance but subject to availability of international funding.</p> <p>Angola's National Mine Action Strategy 2020–2025 has still to be formally approved by the Government. Its accompanying work plan includes annual targets for land release which Angola did not meet in 2023.</p> <p>Cambodia has acknowledged it will not meet its 2025 Article 5 deadline and is expected to set out a new strategy and timeline for clearance with a request for a new clearance deadline extension in 2025.</p> <p>Chad included a new five-year provisional work plan in its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request that is costed and sets out some general goals and approximate timelines.</p> <p>DR Congo has a ten-year national mine action strategy and work plan for 2023 to</p>
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							<p>2032, which was officially signed by the Vice Prime Minister in March 2024.</p> <p>Ethiopia had yet to present an updated work plan as at time of writing.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau presented a three-year costed work plan in its 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request. The work plan aims to complete national technical survey (TS) and non-technical survey (NTS) by the end of 2026.</p> <p>Iraq's National Mine Action Strategy 2023–2028, which was approved in June 2023, sets broad goals for both the Directorate for Mine Action (DMA) and the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA), the first time the two authorities have cooperated in drawing up a national plan.</p> <p>Mauritania submitted an updated strategic mine action plan for 2023–26 to the Twenty-First Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC in November 2023.</p>
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							<p>Niger lacks a national strategy for mine action as well as a detailed work plan. Its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request included a five-year work plan, but it only covered the demining of the Madama military base and not also of improvised mine contamination.</p> <p>Peru submitted a third Article 5 deadline extension request in 2024 with a plan for clearance that could be for either three or five years depending on whether international funding is received.</p> <p>Senegal now has work plan for 2023–25, which provides for NTS to better define the extent of contamination and clearance to facilitate the return of villagers displaced by conflict.</p> <p>Somalia submitted a detailed work plan in June 2023. However, an updated version of its National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2018–2020, which was extended until end of 2021, had still not been</p>
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							<p>made available at the time of writing.</p> <p>Sri Lanka launched its new National Mine Action Completion Strategy 2023–2027 in March 2023.</p> <p>Sudan’s draft strategic plan 2019–2023 was delayed while being aligned with its new Article 5 deadline, and was never approved due to the outbreak of the conflict in April 2023.</p> <p>Ukraine has developed a National Mine Action Strategy for 2024–33 as well as an implementation plan for the first three years. The strategy was endorsed by the NMAA in February 2024 and both the strategy and implementation plan for the initial three years were approved by Ukraine’s Cabinet of Ministers in June 2024.</p>
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</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</i>	50% [15 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia DR Congo Guinea-Bissau Iraq Oman	Chad Ecuador Eritrea* Mauritania Niger Nigeria* Peru Somalia	Afghanistan* Croatia Ethiopia Senegal	For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have <i>either</i> a work plan <i>or</i> a strategy that integrates gender and takes into account diverse needs.

	<p><i>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></p>	<p><i>affected communities into account.</i></p>		<p>Serbia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan* Tajikistan Thailand Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Türkiye Ukraine Yemen</p>	<p>In Afghanistan, the Taliban government has tightened already draconian restrictions on women in public life but some women continue to work in mine action and its Article 5 deadline extension request reaffirms a commitment to mainstream gender in mine action.</p> <p>BiH's national strategy says that "Under the leadership of BHMIC [the BiH Mine Action Centre], relevant actors will include gender and diversity into all phases of planning, realisation and follow-up of all mine activities". The extent to which this is being implemented varies between actors.</p> <p>Cambodia has introduced the world's first national mine action standard on gender and inclusion.</p> <p>Chad's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request did not address gender and diversity.</p> <p>Colombia has Gender Guidelines for Mine Action in</p>
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							<p>place and gender and diversity are included within the framework of the new 2023–25 Plan.</p> <p>DR Congo recognised the significance of gender in the 2023–32 national mine action strategy. All activities are required to take account of the needs of different age groups and genders.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau’s 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request states that the action plan promotes gender and diversity inclusivity at all stages of the mine action programme. A one-week workshop on gender and diversity in the mine action sector was held in May 2023.</p> <p>Niger did not address gender in its successive Article 5 deadline extension requests and Article 7 reports. In August 2024, it told the Committee on Article 5 Implementation that it has trained women as deminers, but that “their employment poses challenges and constraints”. Consequently, women are only engaged in</p>
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							<p>implementing other aspects of the mine action programme, such as risk education and victim assistance.</p> <p>Somalia's National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2018–2020, which was extended until the end of 2021, did not integrate gender and diversity considerations. However, at time of writing, it was not known if a revised strategy had yet been approved. One of the key next steps identified during Somalia's mine action workshop in March 2023 was the development of a gender work plan. Somalia's updated work plan, provided in June 2023, makes some provision for integration of gender and diversity considerations into plans for nationwide survey.</p> <p>South Sudan was finalising a mine action gender equality policy in 2024.</p> <p>Sudan has a gender and diversity policy, endorsed in 2021. Gender is also mainstreamed in the national mine action strategic plan for</p>
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							2019–23 (which was never formally adopted).
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>	53% [16 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan* Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia Croatia DR Congo Guinea-Bissau Iraq Oman South Sudan Sudan* Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Zimbabwe	Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Peru Serbia Somalia Sri Lanka Ukraine	Chad Mauritania Niger Nigeria* Senegal Yemen	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has focused on assessing whether or not States Parties have updated national mine action standards (NMAS) to allow for evidence-based land release through both survey and clearance.</p> <p>In Angola in 2023, new NMAS on animal detection systems and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) were launched while three other standards (on risk education, victim assistance, and monitoring of clearance) were updated.</p> <p>For Chad, FSD completed a review of 21 standards in 2021 and said it updated 17 of them.</p> <p>In Colombia, 17 new NMAS (known as national technical norms (NTC)) were formally issued in 2021 but have not yet been fully operationalised, in particular due to debate on the TS standard. In 2024, Colombia finalised a new national standard on</p>

							<p>“Humanitarian demining in areas with security instability factors and response to specific events”.</p> <p>DR Congo has 24 national standards (Normes nationales congolaises de la lutte antimines) developed with support of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). The current standards were last reviewed in January 2022. DR Congo initiated a process to begin revising them in 2024.</p> <p>Ecuador does not have NMAS. Its national manuals on demining should be converted to NMAS and SOPs, and reflect the latest IMAS.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau has 13 NMAS that were drafted by MAG in 2023, reviewed by the national mine action centre in 2024, and approved by the national mine action authority in July 2024.</p> <p>Iraq has been reviewing since 2021 national standards that were drafted nearly 20</p>
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							<p>years ago and has updated standards for NTS, TS, and mine clearance, battle area clearance (BAC), EOD, marking, personal protective equipment, and operational accreditation. Discussions continued in 2023 on a range of standards covering mine detection dogs (MDDs) and storage, transportation, and handling of explosives.</p> <p>The GICHD has supported Mauritania in drafting NMAS on clearance, marking, quality management, and accreditation, but they had still to be approved or made available to operators.</p> <p>In 2022, Niger updated its NMAS on clearance, NTS, risk education and community liaison. It also drafted new NMAS on tasking procedures and accreditation of mine action organisations. However, it did not detail the proposed timeline and process for approving these new NMAS.</p> <p>In Nigeria, UNMAS drafted national standards for NTS,</p>
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							<p>which were reportedly published in January 2023.</p> <p>Peru said that the national authorities had begun reviewing the NMAS and that it will consult with international partners at the appropriate time.</p> <p>In June 2023, Somalia reported that progress on a review of the NMAS had been delayed. No further update was available at the time of writing.</p> <p>There have been no reported updates to Sudan's standards since 2021.</p> <p>Thailand has made slow progress in a review of national standards started in 2020 with Golden West and does not regard the issue as a priority.</p> <p>In Ukraine, an NMAS revision led by the GICHD was initiated in March 2023 during a stakeholder workshop. As at June 2024, national standards on IMSMA and quality assurance (QA) had been adopted and national</p>
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							<p>standards on land release, mechanised demining machines, and MDDs were being drafted. International operators consider that the current NMAS in Ukraine require further development before they can be considered to be fit for purpose.</p> <p>In Yemen, the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre – Internationally Recognised Government (YEMAC-IRG) reported it has revised 31 chapters of NMAS, which were undergoing a final review and were expected to be approved and adopted before the end of 2023. Further action appears to have ceased with the termination of the UNDP Emergency Mine Action Project and suspension of international funding.</p>
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</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report having a sustainable national information management system in place.</i>	57% [17 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia Croatia Ecuador Peru Oman Serbia Somalia	Ethiopia Eritrea* Guinea-Bissau Niger Senegal	Afghanistan* Chad DR Congo Iraq Mauritania Nigeria* Sudan* 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 have functional information</p>

	<p><i>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></p>			<p>South Sudan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine Zimbabwe</p>		<p>management systems in place, but are still in the process of resolving historical data issues and/or strengthening or upgrading the systems.</p> <p>The Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC), supported by the UN, has restored Afghanistan's IMSMA database after the disruption that followed the change of government but operations remain dependent on uncertain international funding.</p> <p>In BiH, BHMAL still uses its own Paradox-based information management system, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Information System (BHMAIS), with migration to IMSMA Core ongoing since 2019.</p> <p>Chad's IMSMA database has not been updated or maintained since the end of the European Union (EU)-funded PRODECO project and Chad estimated that it is now only 85% reliable. The national authority has very</p>
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							<p>limited information management capacity.</p> <p>In DR Congo, the Congolese Mine Action Centre (CCLAM) took over responsibility for information management from the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in 2016 but, despite capacity building over many years, still lacks the capacity and resources (equipment and funding) to manage the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. The database (IMSMA New Generation) is accessible by only one user at a time.</p> <p>Although a version of IMSMA was installed and customised by EMAO prior to 2015, in 2019, Ethiopia continued to report it was still using an “alternative data processing package” alongside the IMSMA database. Ethiopia began work in 2024 to develop a functioning national database with UNMAS’s support.</p> <p>Prior to its completion in 2012, Guinea-Bissau had used</p>
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							<p>IMSMA Version 5 with the support of the GICHD. However, all digital archives have subsequently been lost. In 2023, CAAMI was not able to recruit qualified personnel capable of deploying and managing an information management system. No decision has been taken regarding the possible deployment of IMSMA in 2024. In the meantime, data is being kept on excel databases.</p> <p>Iraq's information management is dependent on iMMAP, which is funded by the US and is not autonomous or self-sustaining.</p> <p>Niger does not have a national IMSMA in place. In 2023, Humanity & Inclusion (HI) had planned to support the CNCAI on information management, including through training on IMSMA in partnership with the GICHD. Due to the political context, however, this has not materialised. Its 2024 extension request work plan and budget included the</p>
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							<p>deployment of IMSMA with the support of experts and the GICHD.</p> <p>In Nigeria, UNMAS operates an IMSMA Core database collating and inputting data on explosive incidents reported by operators and communities.</p> <p>In Serbia in February 2024, SMAC and the GICHD began transferring Serbia's data to a new IMSMA Core database.</p> <p>In Somalia, SEMA decided to upgrade its database to IMSMA Core starting in 2022. The GICHD has been assisting SEMA with data clean-up and stakeholders have been collaborating on an ongoing basis. However, final migration to IMSMA Core, is now expected by the end of 2024, not 2023 as previously planned.</p> <p>Sri Lanka uses the IMSMA Core and IMSMA New Generation in parallel as it was decided that a full migration to IMSMA Core was not an efficient use of resources.</p>
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							<p>Sudan was transferring to IMSMA Core when conflict broke out in April 2023. Neither the national authorities nor UNMAS had access to the mine action database for about a year from April 2023, and in 2024, they were working to retrieve data.</p> <p>Ukraine uses IMSMA Core. Ukraine’s national database is fully cloud-based, with access rights and permissions to different datasets granted according to the requirements of the national authorities’ partners, including national and international operators.</p> <p>Yemen has upgraded the information management system of YEMAC in the south 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</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties that have established an accurate and evidence-based</i>	13% [4 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Angola Oman Türkiye Zimbabwe	Afghanistan* BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed on whether States Parties had established an

	<p><i>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></p>	<p><i>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></p>			<p>Croatia DR Congo Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mauritania Niger Nigeria* Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan* Tajikistan Thailand Ukraine Yemen</p>	<p>accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline as at 1 November 2024.</p> <p>While many States Parties have established a baseline of AP mine contamination, in many instances the baseline is assessed be inaccurate or not evidence-based and therefore does not meet the OAP indicator.</p> <p>Some States Parties, such as BiH, Croatia, South Sudan, Mauritania, Tajikistan, and Thailand have a reasonable idea of their baseline, but 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 accessing some mined areas under their jurisdiction or control. This was currently the case for: Chad, Colombia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen. It also concerns Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, and Mali, which, as at 1</p>
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							<p>November 2024, had still to request a new Article 5 deadline to address new contamination.</p> <p>Angola has completed its nationwide re-survey of AP mine contamination and has a high ratio of CHAs compared to SHAs. The discovery of new contamination is likely to continue over the coming years as operators gain access into remote areas.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau needs to conduct a nationwide survey to establish evidence-based, accurate baseline of contamination. It remains unclear to what extent the hazardous areas contain AP mines as opposed to other types of explosive ordnance. Survey resumed in early 2024 and two confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) were found to be contaminated with AP mines by HUMAID and Mines Advisory Group (MAG), with survey ongoing.</p> <p>Niger has a small amount of AP mined area in the northern Agadez region (bordering Libya), at Madama military</p>
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							<p>base. There is also an unknown amount of contamination from improvised mines being regularly laid by non-State armed groups (NSAGs) active in two regions. Niger's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, however, did not state whether it plans to survey and clear the areas contaminated by improvised mines.</p> <p>The Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) has still to survey the previously unrecorded mine contamination discovered in Serbia in October 2019 and August 2021 following forest fires.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka, operators continued to identify significant amounts of previously unknown mined area during survey conducted as part of the National Completion Survey Process. The first round of completion surveys was expected to conclude by the end of 2024, which should provide a clearer understanding of the</p>
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							remaining mine contamination in Sri Lanka. Türkiye now has a comprehensive understanding of the extent of its mine contamination, with all mined areas reported by Türkiye as CHAs.
		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>	50% [15 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan* Angola BiH Cambodia Croatia Colombia DR Congo Iraq Serbia South Sudan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Zimbabwe	Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau Niger Nigeria* Peru Senegal Somalia Ukraine Yemen	Chad Mauritania Oman* Sudan*	Sudan will need to conduct inclusive survey, when it is possible, to assess any new contamination from the conflict that started in April 2023, as well as complete survey in areas that were inaccessible prior to the conflict.
A Plan for Completion	Action #19: <i>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</i>	Indicator #1: <i>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 and by each year thereafter if not all affected States</i>	80% [24 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan* Angola BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia Croatia DR Congo Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Nigeria* Oman	Eritrea* Ethiopia Iraq Mauritania Yemen	Niger	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 1 November 2024. Chad included a new five-year provisional work plan in its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request that set out

	<p><i>presented at the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2020.</i></p>	<p><i>Parties have done so by 18MSP).</i></p>		<p>Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan* Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine Zimbabwe</p>		<p>some general goals and timelines.</p> <p>Colombia's three-year operational plan through to 2025 includes land release targets by municipality and defined outputs for NTS, TS, and clearance.</p> <p>DR Congo has issued a ten-year work plan for 2023 to 2032, validated in March 2024.</p> <p>In its 2022 Revised Article 5 deadline extension request, Ecuador presented a work plan with annual clearance targets until 2025.</p> <p>Ethiopia had yet to submit an updated work plan as at time of writing.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau presented a three-year costed and updated work plan in its 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.</p> <p>Mauritania submitted an updated strategic mine action plan for 2023–26 in November 2023.</p>
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							<p>Niger's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request included a five-year work plan, but it only covers the demining of the Madama area, omitting potential hazardous areas resulting from improvised mine contamination in other regions of the country.</p> <p>In May 2023, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the APMBC submitted a work plan covering the period 2021 to 2025. Nigeria planned to conduct NTS, in collaboration with UNMAS, MAG, and The HALO Trust, in hard-to-reach areas which would inform a plan for subsequent TS.</p> <p>In June 2023, Somalia submitted a costed, detailed work plan for 2022–27, which is “based on Somalia’s national strategy, approved by the Minister of Internal Security (MoIS)”.</p> <p>In March 2023, Sri Lanka launched its National Mine Action Completion Strategy 2023–2027, including annual targets, developed with the support of the GICHD.</p>
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							<p>However, as contamination baseline has since increased, new land release targets have been set for 2024 to 2027.</p> <p>Sudan provided a two-phase work plan in its 2022 Article 5 deadline extension request but will have to review this in the light of the conflict that started in April 2023.</p> <p>Ukraine provided an annual work plan in April 2024, including annual land release targets for the next ten years and provision for updating of the plan annually.</p> <p>In Yemen, mine action operations continue to provide an emergency response focused on life-saving interventions and demining civilian infrastructure rather than systematic or planned clearance.</p>
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,</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties that have reported annual updates and adjusted milestones to their national work</i>	63% [19 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan* Angola Cambodia Colombia Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Iraq	BiH Croatia DR Congo Eritrea* Ethiopia Mauritania Nigeria*	Chad Niger	For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment also takes into consideration annual updates provided in new work plans submitted in 2024, including

	<p><i>including information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established.</i></p>	<p><i>plans in their 30 April transparency reports.</i></p>		<p>Oman Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Yemen Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Sudan* Ukraine</p>	<p>in Article 5 extension requests.</p> <p>*As at 1 November 2024, of the 30 States Parties assessed, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Nigeria, and Sudan had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2023 and are therefore marked as not having met this indicator. While Oman has provided its Article 7 report covering 2023 to Mine Action Review, as at 1 November 2024 the report had not yet been published online by the UN.</p> <p>Afghanistan submitted an Article 5 deadline extension request in 2024, which included a work plan. Afghanistan has consistently submitted annual Article 7 reports but the disruption of the mine action sector management following the change of government in 2021 also disrupted national reporting and as at 1 November 2024 it had not submitted an Article 7 report for the 2021, 2022, or 2023 reporting periods.</p>
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							<p>Chad included a new five-year provisional work plan in its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request. The work plan failed to set out an annual operational projection although a number of priorities were identified. Chad's Article 7 report did not adjust annual milestones.</p> <p>Niger's five-year work plan contained in its 2024 Article 5 extension request only covered Madama military area, and not improvised mine contamination elsewhere in the country.</p> <p>Somalia submitted its Article 7 report covering 2023, its first transparency report in several years, and referred to the work plan for 2022–27 (submitted in June 2023), and its plans for 2024.</p> <p>While Ukraine did not include updated annual targets in its Article 7 report covering 2023, it did provide an annual work plan in April 2024 in accordance with the decision of the 21MSP in response to its Article 5 deadline</p>
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							extension request of March 2023.
		Indicator #2: <i>The number of States Parties that have fulfilled their obligations under Article 5.</i>	0 State Party ¹⁴ fulfilled its Article 5 obligations between the start of the Fifth Review Conference presidency in November 2023 and 1 November 2024 [of 36 affected States Parties in total]		Afghanistan* Angola BiH Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon* CAR* Chad Colombia Croatia Cyprus DR Congo Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria* Oman Palestine Peru Senegal Serbia		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 Fifth Review Conference presidency in November 2023.

¹⁴ While no State Party has fulfilled its treaty obligations since the conclusion of the Fifth Review conference in November 2023, 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 was formally granted a new Article 5 deadline at 19MSP.

					Somalia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan* Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye 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 16 affected States Parties assessed, including Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, and Mali which have yet to request a new Article 5 deadline]	Afghanistan* Colombia Sri Lanka	CAR* Burkina Faso Cameroon* Mali Nigeria*	Chad DR Congo Iraq Niger Somalia Türkiye Ukraine Yemen	For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed the following 16 States Parties it believes have contamination from AP mines of an improvised nature: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Colombia, DR Congo, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Ukraine, and Yemen. Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Mali informed the States Parties that they encountered contamination from AP mines of an improvised nature through their Article 7 reports submitted in 2024. However, none of these three States had yet submitted an Article 5 deadline extension request, as is required. Assessment of the extent of the

							<p>contamination is made highly challenging by the nature of ongoing armed conflicts.</p> <p>CAR has not submitted an Article 7 report since 2004. However, the national focal point indicated that CAR was “witnessing a significant increase in incidents involving mines and explosive devices”.</p> <p>Chad stated in February 2024 at the regional conference in Ghana that it is confronted with an increasing threat from improvised explosive devices (IEDs) used by NSAGs in its territory. Most of the incidents recorded involve devices that are remotely activated and therefore are not covered by the APMBC.</p> <p>Since 2021, DR Congo has been facing a new and rapid expansion of the use of IEDs, including improvised mines, by NSAGs in the eastern provinces.</p> <p>In Iraq, there has been a significant improvement in Article 7 reporting, but the authorities still use the catch-all term “IEDs” in their</p>
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							<p>reporting, rather than using AP mines of an improvised nature (which refers to victim-activated IEDs that meet the definition of a mine).</p> <p>Niger's 2024 extension request explained that since 2015, the regions of Diffa, Tahoua, and Tillabéry have been facing the threat of explosive devices, in particular IEDs. Niger indicated to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation that most IEDs are victim-activated and meet the definition of an AP mine. However, the request did not clarify whether Niger plans to survey or address contamination by improvised mines, besides risk education activities.</p> <p>Somalia refers to "victim-operated IEDs", including mines of an improvised nature, in its 2024 Article 7 report (covering 2023), but did not provide information on the number of such items destroyed in 2023 or on plans for how it will address this type of contamination.</p>
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<p>Reporting Consistent with IMAS</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>Indicator #1: The percentage of affected States Parties reporting on the remaining challenge and progress made in accordance with IMAS.</p>	<p>80% [24 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Afghanistan* Angola BiH Colombia Chad Croatia DR Congo Ecuador Ethiopia Iraq Mauritania Niger Oman Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan* Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Cambodia Eritrea* Nigeria*</p>	<p>Guinea-Bissau Peru Yemen</p>	<p>Cambodia disaggregated land release by methodology employed, but classifies all mined areas only as suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) in its Article 7 reporting.</p> <p>Chad disaggregated SHAs and CHAs in Article 7 reports and in its 2024 extension request and also detailed its land release methodology. However, Chad’s reporting under the APMBBC lacks accuracy.</p> <p>Croatia reported disaggregated data to Mine Action Review on mined area cancelled through NTS and mined area reduced through TS in 2023, but did not do so in its Article 7 report covering 2023.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau has reported both SHAs and CHAs in its latest Article 7 report, but acknowledged that it did not use, back in 2014, survey techniques recognised by IMAS and it has subsequently started resurvey of the hazardous areas in 2024, including the nine CHAs.</p>
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							<p>In its 2024 Article 5 extension request, Peru refers to CHAs or to suspected or confirmed mined areas. Peru has mine maps of almost all the mined areas, but lacks precise coordinates and therefore survey is required to locate the minefields.</p> <p>Niger's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request said that the contamination at the Madama military base is a CHA, but it included no specific data on hazardous areas containing improvised mines elsewhere in the country.</p> <p>In Somalia, the authorities have not provided an updated estimate of remaining AP mine contamination since the end of 2019. Operators have reported on progress in land release.</p> <p>Ukraine provided details of all AP mined areas in its Article 7 report covering 2023, but cautioned that it lacks comprehensive information on contamination until it</p>
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							<p>regains full access to all its territories.</p> <p>The baseline survey conducted in areas of Yemen controlled by the internationally recognised government has started reporting CHAs and SHAs but so far has only covered a small area and is not being conducted in areas controlled by the de facto authorities in the north.</p>
		<p>Indicator #2: <i>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.</i></p>	<p>63% [19 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Afghanistan* Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia Croatia Iraq Oman Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau Mauritania Nigeria* Sudan* Yemen</p>	<p>Chad DR Congo Niger</p>	<p>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 2024.</p> <p>*As at 1 November 2024, of the 30 States Parties assessed, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Nigeria, and Sudan had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2023 and are therefore marked as not having met this indicator. While Oman has provided its Article 7 report for 2023 it had yet to be published online by the UN. In addition, Cameroon and CAR had still to submit an Article 7 report</p>

							<p>covering 2023. Cameroon said it had submitted an “Article 9” report on 15 May 2024, which is effectively a partial Article 7 report. However, it had not submitted a full Article 7 report as is required.</p> <p>Afghanistan submitted an Article 5 deadline extension request in 2024, containing disaggregated contamination data.</p> <p>Afghanistan consistently submitted annual Article 7 reports but the disruption of the mine action sector management following the change of government in 2021 also disrupted national reporting and as at 1 November 2024 it had not submitted an Article 7 report for the 2021, 2022, or 2023 reporting periods.</p> <p>Chad reported on its contamination and land release without clearly disaggregating areas of AP mine or mixed AP contamination from those areas solely containing other types of explosive ordnance contamination not covered by</p>
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							<p>the APMBC, such as explosive remnants of war (ERW).</p> <p>DR Congo submitted an Article 7 report covering 2023 that focused on AP mined areas and provided data on survey and clearance. However, operators indicated that the list of hazardous areas includes battle areas and mined areas without distinction.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau's latest Article 7 report and Article 5 deadline extension request do not disaggregate by type of contamination, but Guinea-Bissau believes that the majority of contamination is from ERW.</p> <p>Iraq disaggregates in its reporting by type of contamination, but reports AP mines of an improvised nature as "IEDs" and does not confirm that these data only include victim activated IEDs that meet the definition of an AP mine.</p> <p>Mauritania should clearly disaggregate AP mined areas or mixed AP and anti-vehicle</p>
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							<p>(AV) mined areas, from those areas containing solely AV mines.</p> <p>Niger said the Madama military base is contaminated with French AP mines, however it did not provide details regarding the nature or extent of the hazardous areas in other regions of the country, resulting from IED contamination, or the number of improvised mines destroyed or how it plans to address improvised mine contamination.</p> <p>In its 2024 Article 7 report (covering 2023), Somalia provided contamination data disaggregated by threat type and land release methodology</p> <p>The Article 7 report provided by Ukraine covering 2023 was better than the one submitted a year earlier in that it included information on AP mined areas, disaggregated by SHAs and CHAs, as well as by size, and on land release of AP mined areas, disaggregated by type of land release.</p>
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<p>Accurate and Timely Extension Requests</p>	<p>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 Seventh Meeting of the States Parties¹⁵ and the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties in the paper «Reflections on the Article 5 Extensions Process».</i>¹⁶</p>	<p>Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of extension requests that include detailed, costed, and multi-year work plans for the extension period.</i></p>	<p>83% [5 of 6 affected States Parties assessed (excluding Cyprus) whose Article 5 deadline extension requests were submitted and considered in 2023. As at 1 November 2024, Eritrea had still to request to extend its 31 December 2024 deadline. Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, and Mali had also yet to request a deadline extension to address new AP mine contamination of an</p>	<p>Afghanistan Chad Guinea-Bissau Peru Serbia</p>		<p>Niger</p>	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on Article 5 deadline extension requests submitted in 2024, as at 1 November. It excludes Cyprus, which Mine Action Review has not assessed due to its lack of control over AP mined areas under its jurisdiction.</p> <p>Chad's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request included a costed, multi-year work plan. However, the work plan sometimes inconsistent with different timelines shared throughout the extension request.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau presented a three-year costed work plan in its 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request. The work plan aims to complete national TS and NTS by the end of 2026.</p> <p>Niger's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request a costed multi-year work plan,</p>
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¹⁵ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.7/2006/L.3, at: bit.ly/3d7HbGg.

¹⁶ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.12/2012/4, at: bit.ly/3jzi7KK.

			improvised nature.				<p>focusing on clearance in Madama area. However, it did not include how Niger plans to address improvised mine contamination elsewhere in the country.</p> <p>Peru's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request included a plan for clearance that could be for either three or five years depending on whether international funding is received.</p> <p>Serbia included annual projections for land release in its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request.</p> <p>As at 1 November 2024, Eritrea had yet to submit an extension request for consideration at the Fifth Review Conference. Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, and Mali had also not yet requested a new Article 5 deadline for consideration at the Fifth Review Conference to address new contamination from AP mines of an improvised nature.</p>
		Indicator #2: The percentage of extension requests that are	33% [4 of 12 affected States Parties	Afghanistan Cyprus Peru	Burkina Faso Cameroon* CAR*		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's

		<i>submitted in accordance with the process established by the States Parties.</i>	assessed whose Article 5 deadline extension request were due to be considered in 2024. This includes Eritrea , which as at 1 November had still to request to extend its deadline; and Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, and Mali which have also still to submit respective deadline extension requests].	Serbia	Chad Croatia Eritrea* Guinea-Bissau Mali Niger		assessment is based on whether or not States Parties with Article 5 extensions due to be considered in 2024, submitted their request by 31 March 2024. Afghanistan submitted its initial Article 5 extension request in March 2024. However, the final draft of Afghanistan’s extension request was only made available on the APMBC website in November 2024, after a long delay by the Committee on Article 5 Implementation and the APMBC ISU in the processing of the request, due to the IEA’s lack of diplomatic recognition internationally. As a matter of international law, Afghanistan is represented by the Taliban government following its takeover in August 2021. The Taliban regime is bound directly by all provisions of the APMBC, and it is therefore correct that Afghanistan’s extension request, submitted by DMAC and the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA), is considered and granted by States Parties at
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							<p>the Fifth Review Conference in November 2024.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau and Niger's respective extension requests were published in April 2024; Croatia's in May 2024; and Chad's in August 2024 – all after the 31 March deadline.</p> <p>As at 1 November 2024, Eritrea had yet to submit a request to extend its deadline. Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, and Mali had also not yet requested a new Article 5 deadline for consideration at the Fifth Review Conference to address contamination from AP mines of an improvised nature.</p>
Declarations of Completion	<i>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</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 Fifth Review Conference presidency and 1 November 2024]				<p>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 Fifth Review Conference presidency in November 2023 and 1 November 2024.</p>

	<i>obligations¹⁷ in that regard.</i>						
Residual Demining Capacity	Action #26: <i>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”.¹⁸</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of affected States Parties that include provisions for addressing previously unknown mined areas in their national strategies and/or completion plans.</i>	33% [10 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan* Angola Croatia Oman South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan* Tajikistan Thailand Zimbabwe	BiH Cambodia Chad Colombia Eritrea* Ethiopia Mauritania Niger Nigeria* Serbia Somalia Ukraine	DR Congo Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Iraq Peru Senegal Türkiye Yemen	While several States Parties, such as BiH, Iraq, Mauritania, Somalia, Türkiye, and Ukraine , have varying degrees of 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. BiH’s National Mine Action Strategy for 2018–2025 required the development of a strategy for the management of residual contamination by 2022. As at August 2024, the strategy had still to be elaborated but according to BHMIC an NMAS on management of residual contamination will be included in the updated standards once they are launched.

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

¹⁸ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.12/2012/7, at: <https://bit.ly/34NE9U7>.

							<p>In Cambodia, the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) said it is developing a National Mine Action Policy 2026–35 which will provide for managing residual mine contamination, but in 2024 was still developing a policy on how and when to transition from a pro-active mine action programme to residual clearance.</p> <p>DR Congo’s National Mine Action Work Plan 2023–32 aims to strengthen national ownership by setting up a Government Humanitarian Demining Service (“Service Gouvernemental de Déminage Humanitaire”, SGDH) to address residual contamination. Teams will consist mainly of personnel from the DR Congo armed forces, the police, and civilians qualified in EOD.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau included provisions for addressing residual contamination in its extension requests (both 2022 and 2024). The work plan aims at developing a specific strategy, but Guinea-</p>
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							<p>Bissau does not have a sustainable national demining capacity.</p> <p>Iraq does not have a strategy in place for sustainable capacity to manage residual contamination but its new National Mine Action Strategy for 2023–28 commits to developing one.</p> <p>In Somalia, UNMAS has trained police EOD teams in every state, which will be available to deal with residual risk. Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) has supported development of police capacity in NTS and EOD in Puntland to the same end.</p> <p>In 2022, Tajikistan appointed an adviser for residual risk management, with a view to incorporating a plan for this into the 2021–2025 National Mine Action Strategy. A technical manual on residual risk management has been produced and national capacity to address residual risk is being developed.</p>
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		<p>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></p>	<p>27% [8 of 30 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Afghanistan* Ecuador Oman Peru Sri Lanka Thailand Ukraine Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia Croatia DR Congo Eritrea* Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau Mauritania Niger Nigeria* Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sudan* Türkiye</p>	<p>Chad Iraq Senegal Tajikistan Yemen</p>	<p>As noted above, while many States Parties have national capacity capable of addressing AP mines (for example, the armed forces, civil protection, or the police), this on its own is insufficient to meet this indicator.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>BiH's National Mine Action Strategy for 2018–2025 required the development of a strategy for the management of residual contamination by 2022. As at August 2024, the strategy had still to be elaborated but according to BHMIC an NMAS on management of residual contamination will be included in the updated standards once they are launched.</p>
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							<p>Chad stated that it has set up a multi-task unit (“Unité d’Intervention Polyvalente”) to deal with residual contamination, but did not provide details.</p> <p>Ecuador has said it will use its current capacity to address areas of residual contamination after fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations.</p> <p>In Iraq, the Security Forces and the Ministry of Interior’s Civil Defence are well placed to provide a long-term demining and EOD capacity but no further action on developing the strategy on the management of residual contamination was reported in 2023.</p> <p>Peru has stated that, after Article 5 completion, and in coordination with its Ecuadorian counterpart, the National Centre for Humanitarian Demining (CENDESMI), it will be responsible for managing any residual contamination that is encountered.</p>
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							<p>Senegal has reaffirmed that any residual mine threats will be dealt with by a specialised unit of Senegal's military engineers but has not provided details of military engineers' capacity.</p> <p>In Somalia, police capacity in EOD has been developed in every state, but SEMA has not stated any plan to build and maintain sustainable national capacity to deal with residual risk.</p> <p>In South Sudan, an EOD mobile team was trained within the NMAA and accredited during an eight-month project that concluded in March 2022. South Sudan is to seek funding to enable an independent entity to train and equip the NMAA in taking the lead in coordinating the response to new reports of hazardous items.</p> <p>Sudan has a plan to deal with residual risk and liability post completion. The National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) has continued to deal with any residual contamination in the Eastern states through</p>
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							<p>deploying teams with government funding. However, it is planned that in the long term Sudan will establish a sustainable national capacity within the military or police. Before the 2023 conflict, Sudan had undertaken to provide annual updates to the APMBC Committee on Article 5 Implementation on its capacity to respond to residual contamination.</p> <p>Tajikistan had produced a technical manual on residual risk management and national capacity to address residual risk is being developed.</p>
		<p>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></p>	<p>43% [3 of 7 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Guinea-Bissau Mauritania Nigeria</p>	<p>Burkina Faso Cameroon* CAR* Mali</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and Nigeria have all been granted an extension to their respective Article 5 deadlines, to address mined areas discovered after fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations.</p>

							As at 1 November 2024, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, and Mali had yet to submit a request for a new Article 5 deadline, as is required.
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>	7 States Parties [of 30 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan* Chad Croatia Sri Lanka Türkiye Ukraine Zimbabwe	Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia DR Congo Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mauritania Niger Nigeria* Oman Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sudan* Tajikistan Thailand Yemen		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 presidency of the Fifth Review Conference in November 2023 and 1 November 2024, based on available information. States Parties may have promoted the research, application, and sharing of innovative methodologies without reporting publicly on them. Prior to the change of regime in Afghanistan in August 2021, DMAC worked closely with The HALO Trust in developing survey, clearance, and national standards for tackling mines of an improvised nature. Since the change of government, de facto authorities have cooperated in research and information sharing on

							<p>improvised mine types.</p> <p>In Chad, the HCND continues to pilot the use of drones to support mapping and survey of hazardous areas, which was described as an innovative method enhancing efficiency.</p> <p>Croatia hosts an international symposium annually, during which new detection and clearance technologies are shared.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka in early 2023, The HALO Trust trialled the use of LiDAR drone technology in the densely vegetated Kokkuthoduvai and Muhamalai minefields. Standard drones could not penetrate the vegetation, but LiDAR, which uses lasers to create detailed 3D terrain models, allowed HALO to detect trenches, bunkers, and mine lines beneath the canopy.</p> <p>Türkiye's defence industries developed the Mechanical Mine Clearing Equipment (MEMATT). This is a light medium, unmanned demining machine with a tiller</p>
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							<p>attachment, particularly suitable for demining on the flat terrain along the Syrian border. In 2022, Türkiye's military demining units were augmented with six MEMATT-II demining machines</p> <p>In Ukraine, implementing partners confirm that technological innovation is a key feature of the national programme. The UN Mine Action Team highlights use of remote technologies to undertake assessments of contamination, as well as use of UAVs and new detection systems, as among the key successes of 2023. Use of drones for mine detection has proven both efficient and cost-effective especially when deployed soon after the contamination occurred and before the mines are covered with vegetation. When used in the right conditions, drones can be used to swiftly cover large areas and can significantly speed up survey operations.</p> <p>Following a successful trial, use of the micro-excavator by HALO in Zimbabwe was</p>
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							approved in November 2022. The micro-excavator is capable of reducing the number of manual excavations by 80% and can complete an excavation in under one minute. This innovation increases the safety of manual clearance and also has the potential to increase efficiency.
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 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>	Indicator #1: <i>The number of States Parties requiring support that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for assistance in Article 7 reports and Convention meetings.</i>	15 States Parties [of 29 affected States Parties assessed that require financial support]	Angola Chad Colombia DR Congo Guinea-Bissau Iraq Niger Peru Somalia Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine Yemen Zimbabwe	Afghanistan* BiH Cambodia Croatia Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia Mauritania Nigeria* Senegal Serbia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan*		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator Mine Action Review's assessment is based on 29 affected States Parties assessed, which require financial support, and excludes Oman which is entirely nationally funded. *As at 1 November 2024, of the 30 States Parties assessed, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Nigeria, and Sudan had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2023 and are therefore marked as not having met this indicator. While Oman has provided its Article 7 report covering 2023 to Mine Action Review, as at 1 November 2024 the report had yet to be published online by the UN. In addition,

							<p>Cameroon and CAR had still to submit an Article 7 report covering 2023.</p> <p>Afghanistan has consistently submitted annual Article 7 reports but the disruption of the mine action sector management following the change of government in 2021 also disrupted national reporting and as at 1 November 2024 it had not submitted an Article 7 report for the 2021, 2022, or 2023 reporting periods.</p> <p>While several States Parties provided information on progress (and in Serbia's case on challenges too), in their respective Article 7 reports, they did not provide details of their requirements for assistance.</p> <p>In its 2024 Article 5 extension request, Chad said it will continue to contribute financially to the programme for the payment of salaries, operating costs and few clearance operations, but still needs international technical and operational support to</p>
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							<p>address its AP mine contamination.</p> <p>Somalia submitted an Article 7 in 2024 (covering 2023), its first in several years, which contained useful and disaggregated information.</p> <p>South Sudan's Article 7 report covering 2023, only referenced funding in relation to victim assistance. However, South Sudan is due to develop a resource mobilisation plan in 2024.</p>
		<p>Indicator #2: <i>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.</i></p>	<p>1 State Party [of 18 affected States Parties assessed, that have taken advantage of the individualised approach]</p>	<p>Sudan*</p>		<p>Angola BiH Cambodia Chad Croatia DR Congo Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Mauritania Niger Senegal Serbia Somalia Sri Lanka Tajikistan Türkiye Zimbabwe</p>	<p>As at 1 November 2024, the following 18 States Parties had taken advantage of the individualised approach:</p> <p>Angola (2018) BiH (2020) Cambodia (2019 and 2022) Chad (2022) Croatia (2016) DR Congo (2020) Ecuador (2019) Guinea-Bissau (2022) Mauritania (2020) Niger (2020) Senegal (2023) Serbia (2018) Somalia (2018 and 2023) Sri Lanka (2018) Sudan (2018)</p>

							<p>Tajikistan (2019 and 2023) Türkiye (2023) Zimbabwe (2017 and 2018)</p> <p>Mine Action Review is not aware of which of these States have received follow-up and/or increased support to meet the needs identified, following their individualised approach meetings.</p> <p>Sudan initially reported receiving support following the individualised meeting in 2018, although it is unclear whether this support still continues.</p>
<p>National Coordination and Dialogue</p>	<p>Action #44: <i>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</i></p>	<p>Indicator #1: <i>The number of States Parties that have an in-country platform for dialogue among all stakeholders that meets on a regular basis.</i></p>	<p>4 States Parties [of 30 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Angola Cambodia Tajikistan Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Afghanistan* Chad DR Congo Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mauritania Nigeria* Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sudan* Sri Lanka Thailand Yemen</p>	<p>BiH Colombia Croatia Ecuador Eritrea* Niger Oman Peru Türkiye Ukraine</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In several States Parties, such as Iraq and Somalia, national authorities convene regular meetings with clearance operators, but these do not always include all relevant stakeholders, such as donors.</p> <p>In Angola, the National Mine Action Agency (ANAM) leads</p>

	<p><i>dialogue among all stakeholders.</i></p>					<p>quarterly mine action coordination meetings attended by the national authorities and clearance operators, as well as, on occasion, also by donors.</p> <p>In BiH, a Country Coalition was established between BiH and Germany in 2020, but regrettably the coalition has not met again since its first meeting due to lack of political commitment from BiH.</p> <p>In Croatia, an in-country platform for dialogue meets on a regular basis, consisting of representatives from the MoI and the association of private companies in demining. It is not, however, known if the platform includes donors, such as the EU.</p> <p>While Colombia does not yet have a regular, institutionalised national mine action platform in place which brings all stakeholders together, including donors, to discuss the strengths and challenges of Article 5 implementation,</p>
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							<p>as recommended by the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, significant progress has nonetheless been made in 2023 and to-date in 2024 and the sector now meets more frequently than it has in years.</p> <p>Mauritania appealed to the international community to form an in-country platform for dialogue/Country Coalition in several fora. This, however, has not yet materialised.</p> <p>Niger said it reactivated the Mine Action Working Group in 2023, after the departure of UNMAS, to share information and promote good practices.</p> <p>In South Sudan, monthly coordination meetings, chaired by the NMAA, that bring together all operators, resumed in 2023 having been largely dormant in recent years. In addition, UNMAS holds monthly operations meetings with its commercial contractors. One annual mine action donor coordination meeting is planned under the</p>
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							<p>National Mine Action Strategy 2024-2028.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka, there is no formalised platform for coordination, but in 2023, several high-level operational and coordination meetings were held.</p> <p>In Sudan, the annual meeting of the Mine Action Support Group took place in March 2023, involving key stakeholders including donors. There have been no other reported in-country platform meetings for dialogue since conflict broke out in April 2023.</p> <p>In Ukraine, while there is no national platform to bring together all stakeholders, implementing partners meet on regular basis, for example through the Sectoral Working Group (SWG), UN Mine Action Area of Responsibility meetings, ad hoc meetings organised by the NMAC and technical and working groups. There is participation from the Ukrainian authorities, represented by the Ministry of Defence, the State</p>
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							Emergency Security Services (SESU), and at times the NMAA. In some countries, such as Oman , only national government entities are engaged in Article 5 implementation.
Oslo Action Plan Section IX: Measures to ensure compliance							
Compliance in Reporting	Action #49: <i>Any State Party implementing obligations in particular under Article 5¹⁹ 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</i>	Indicator #1: <i>The percentage of States Parties that are implementing obligations under Article 5²⁰ 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>	43% [3 of 7 affected States Parties that had not submitted previously submitted Article 7 reports in 2021 and 2022. In addition, Cameroon and CAR had not submitted Article 7 reports in 2021, 2022, or 2023 (as at 1	Burkina Faso Mali Somalia	Afghanistan* Cameroon* CAR* Eritrea*		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on those States Parties that have not submitted Article 7 reports in 2023 (covering 2022) and 2024 (covering 2023). *As at 1 November 2024, of the 30 States Parties assessed, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Nigeria, and Sudan had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2023 and are therefore marked as not having met this indicator. While Oman has provided its Article 7 report covering 2023 to Mine Action Review, as at 1

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

	<p><i>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>November 2024]</p>				<p>November 2024 the report had yet to be published online by the UN. In addition, Cameroon and CAR had still to submit an Article 7 report in 2024 covering 2023. Cameroon said it had submitted an “Article 9” report on 15 May 2024, which is effectively a partial Article 7 report. However, it had not submitted a full Article 7 report as is required.</p> <p>Afghanistan has consistently submitted annual Article 7 reports but the disruption of the mine action sector management following the change of government in 2021 also disrupted national reporting and as at 1 November 2024 it had not submitted an Article 7 report for the 2021, 2022, or 2023 reporting periods.</p> <p>Burkina Faso submitted an Article 7 report in 2024 (its first since 2021), providing detailed information on incidents related to IEDs, including improvised mines.</p> <p>Mali submitted an Article 7 transparency report in 2024</p>
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							<p>(its first since 2005), in which it recognised its improvised mine problem.</p> <p>Oman's most recent publicly available Article 7 report was submitted in 2021 (covering 2020). As at 1 November 2024, Oman had shared its latest Article 7 report (covering 2023) with Mine Action Review and said it had also submitted it formally, but it was not publicly available on the UNODA or APMBC websites.</p> <p>Somalia submitted an Article 7 transparency report in 2024 (its first since 2020), in which it recognised its improvised mine problem.</p> <p>While Sudan provided its Article 7 report covering 2022 to Mine Action Review, it was never formally submitted and published online by the UN. As at June 2024, no Article 7 report covering 2023 was available on the UNODA website.</p>
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States Parties marked with an * are those which had still to submit an Article 7 report in 2024 (covering 2023) as at 1 November 2024.