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THE SIEM REAP-ANGKOR ACTION PLAN (SRAAP): RESULTS OF 2025 MONITORING RELATING TO SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

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

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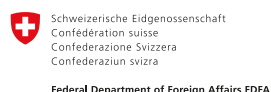
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2025 Baseline Assessment by Mine Action Review of Implementation of Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) Action Items Related to Survey and Clearance

Table 1 below details the 2025 provisional results of Mine Action Review's assessment of Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) Action Items related to survey and clearance. The 2025 results will be finalised after the conclusion of the Twenty-Second Meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) being held on 1–5 December 2025 in Geneva.

Sources for the monitoring of progress include official Convention reporting (Article 7 reports; Article 5 deadline extension requests, and treaty meeting statements); 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 mine action authorities and centres, 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. 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.

This monitoring is based on best available information and is offered in the spirit of openness and constructive dialogue, accountability, and measurability. Viewed alongside Mine Action Review's annual *Clearing the Mines* reports, 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.

States Parties Assessed: For the purposes of Mine Action Review's assessment for SRAAP indicators related to survey and clearance, Mine Action Review has generally assessed 33 of the 35 affected States Parties, namely: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Burkina Faso*, Cambodia, Cameroon*, Chad*, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo)*, Ecuador, Eritrea*, Ethiopia*, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger*, Nigeria*, 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 #24 (indicators #1 and #2) on completion of Article 5 obligations), as they do not have control over remaining mined areas under their Article 5 obligations.

States Parties marked with an asterisk (*) are those which, as at 1 November 2025, had still to submit an Article 7 report covering 2024. Cameroon submitted an Article 7 report in January 2025, covering 2023, but had yet to submit a report covering 2024.

Table 1: Provisional Results of the 2025 Baseline Assessment of implementation of SRAAP Action Items related to Survey and Clearance of AP Mines

Thematic Issue	Action Item	Indicator	Results (2025)	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
SRAAP Section II: Best Practices in Implementation							
National Strategies and Work Plans	Action #3: <i>Develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans to implement Convention obligations as soon as possible and no later than the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties and ensure that they are periodically reviewed and updated based on new evidence.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies¹ in place.</i>	42% [14 of 33 affected States Parties assessed have current <u>national mine action strategies</u> in place]	Angola BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia Colombia Croatia DR Congo* Iraq South Sudan* Sri Lanka Tajikistan Türkiye Ukraine* Zimbabwe	Chad* Cameroon* Eritrea* Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Mali Niger* Nigeria* Somalia Sudan	Afghanistan Algeria Ecuador Mauritania Peru Senegal Serbia Thailand Yemen	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have a national mine action strategy in place (please see Action #18, Indicator 1 for an assessment of whether States Parties have a work plan in place).</p> <p>Afghanistan has reportedly prepared a national mine action strategic plan as part of a national strategic plan for disaster management, but the plan was said to be under review by DMAC’s oversight body, ANDMA, and the details were unknown at the time of writing. The new Strategy was due for release in 2025, but its status was not known as at the time of writing.</p> <p>Algeria is without a current Article 5 deadline, despite addressing previously unknown mined areas discovered post-completion. Algeria considers remaining contamination to be residual and does not have a national mine action strategy in place.</p>

¹ Action #3, Indicator #1 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Plan also references work plans, but for purposes of monitoring Mine Action Review has focused solely on National Mine Action Strategies. Please see Action #18 (Indicator #1) for an assessment of whether States Parties have work plans in place.

							<p>In Angola, a new National Strategic Mine Action Plan 2026–2030 is under development with GICHD support.</p> <p>BiH's Revised National Mine Action Strategy 2025–2027 was adopted in April 2025.</p> <p>In 2023, Burkina Faso developed its first national strategy to counter IED threats for the period 2023–2027. The CNCA, supported by UNMAS, organised regional workshops to present its objectives, work plan, and budget in 2024. The strategy focuses on four priorities: strengthening legal and institutional frameworks, building national capacity, enhancing cooperation, and improving coordination.</p> <p>Cambodia planned to complete a 10-year policy for 2026 to 2035 by the end of 2025.</p> <p>Cameroon—without an extended Article 5 deadline in place—does not have a national mine action strategy in place. It has expressed its intention to develop a national counter-IED strategy, with the groundwork to be established at the upcoming national conference, the date of which has not been set.</p> <p>DR Congo has a ten-year national mine action strategy and work plan for 2023 to 2032, which was officially signed by the Vice Prime Minister in March 2024.</p>
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						<p>While Ecuador's 2025 extension request was accompanied by a "National Humanitarian Demining Plan for 2026–2027", it does not appear to have a mine action strategy.</p> <p>No information was available on APMBC implementation in Eritrea at the time of writing, but it is not believed to have a national mine action strategy.</p> <p>Ethiopia is in the process of developing a national mine action strategy.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau does not yet have a national mine action strategy and had requested support to develop a strategy, together with an action plan and resource mobilisation strategy.</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>Mali does not yet have a national mine action programme, but the CNLPAL is in the process of establishing a Mine Action Unit, pending approval from the Council of Ministers. Its mandate will include the elaboration of a national mine action strategy.</p> <p>Niger lacks a national strategy for mine action.</p>
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						<p>Nigeria submitted a work plan as part of its 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, which includes development of a national mine action strategy as one of its targets.</p> <p>While Peru has a “National plan for comprehensive action against AP mines for 2025–2029”, which is the third section of its 2024 extension request, it does not appear to have a mine action strategy.</p> <p>While Senegal outlined its plans for completion in its 2025 Article 5 extension request, it was unclear whether it also has a National Mine Action Strategy in place.</p> <p>Somalia pledged to formulate an updated national mine action strategy in 2025, to replace its long-expired 2018–20 strategic plan. As at October 2025, an updated strategy was being developed, though SEMA was still “expecting support from GICHD” and did not have a known timeline for when it may be finalised.</p> <p>Sri Lanka launched its new National Mine Action Completion Strategy 2023–2027 in March 2023, and conducted a mid-term review of its Completion Strategy.</p> <p>Sudan’s new mine action strategy was under development in 2025, with support from the GICHD and taking into account the impact of the conflict. The previous strategic plan for 2019–23 was never formally adopted.</p>
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							<p>While Thailand outlined its plans for survey and clearance in its Article 5 extension request and work plans, it was unclear whether it also has a national mine action strategy in place.</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> <p>Mine action in Yemen is conducted on an emergency basis in a context of continuing armed conflict, responding to immediate threats from all forms of explosive ordnance. It is unclear whether YEMAC South has a current national mine action strategy. The YEMAC-DFA (YEMAC North)'s mine action strategic plan for 2025–29 sets out general plans for marking, survey, and clearance of explosive ordnance, including unexploded submunitions, expanding mine action teams, building capacity, and employing MDDs and drones.</p> <p>In Zimbabwe’s 2025 extension request ZIMAC presented revised annual land release targets to 2030, identifying the resources, time, and funding needed to complete clearance.</p>
National Standards Reflecting IMAS	Action #4: <i>Keep National Mine Action Standards up to date in</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report</i>	64% [21 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia	Eritrea* Mali Somalia Sri Lanka	Algeria Cameroon* Niger* Nigeria* Senegal	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

	<i>accordance with International Mine Action Standards to ensure efficient, effective, and safe operations.</i>	<i>having up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.</i>		Chad* Colombia Croatia DR Congo* Ecuador Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mauritania Peru South Sudan* Sudan Tajikistan Türkiye Ukraine* Zimbabwe		Serbia Thailand Yemen	<p>allow for evidence-based land release through both survey and clearance.</p> <p>In Angola in 2024, the NMAS on residual contamination management was revised, the NMAS on monitoring of clearance activities was updated, and a new NMAS on accident investigation was elaborated.</p> <p>Between 2021 and 2023, Burkina Faso developed 12 Burkinabè Mine Action Standards to regulate mine action. These national standards are said to align with the IMAS and are planned to be updated as needed to reflect evolving best practices.</p> <p>It is not known whether Cameroon has adopted NMAS for EOD, nor whether such standards are compliant with the IMAS and regularly reviewed or updated.</p> <p>Chad has 22 NMAS compliant with IMAS. No review has been carried out since the end of the PRODECO project (2017–2021) during which FSD completed a three-year revision of 17 NMAS.</p> <p>Colombia has the Colombian Technical Standards for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (NTC-AICMA), a set of 17 NMAS formally issued in 2021. In 2024, the annexes of the NTC-AICMA were updated and a new standard was adopted: “National Standard for Humanitarian Demining in Areas with Security Instability and for the Response</p>
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						<p>to Specific Incidents”. Colombia planned to review and revise its NTC in 2025.</p> <p>DR Congo has 25 national standards (Normes nationales congolaises de la lutte antimines) developed with support of the GICHD and adopted in 2022. Updates were reportedly made in early 2024 to the NMAS and associated SOPs on survey and clearance of AP mines.</p> <p>Demining is conducted in accordance with Ecuador’s Humanitarian Demining Procedures Manual and the Binational Humanitarian Demining Procedures Manual jointly developed with Peru in 2015. Both manuals are said to be based on the IMAS, but adapted to the Ecuadorian context.</p> <p>Eritrea reportedly has national mine action standards (NMAS) that date back at least to 2012. It is not known if any updates to the standards have been made in the 13 years since.</p> <p>In Ethiopia, in a long overdue update, EMAO issued 12 NMAS and 2 standard operating procedures in 2024, with these NMAS formally distributed in February 2025.</p> <p>In 2024, Guinea Bissau’s NMAS (developed with the support of MAG in 2023) were partly reviewed by operators. They were approved by the national mine action authority overseeing CAAMI in October.</p>
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						<p>Iraq has been reviewing since 2021 national standards that were drafted nearly 20 years ago and has updated standards for NTS, TS, and mine clearance, BAC, EOD, marking, personal protective equipment, and operational accreditation. A new national standard for Management of Human Remains in Mine Action were approved by the Ministry of Environment in September 2024.</p> <p>In May 2023, GT-LAMH members reviewed and endorsed Mali's National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG) covering risk education, victim assistance, and quality management. Since then, however, no updates or reviews have taken place. While a draft NTSG for NTS was developed, it was not formally approved, and NTS—as defined by IMAS—is not currently being conducted in Mali.</p> <p>In Mauritania, national standards were reviewed in 2024 by the interministerial steering committee that oversees the PNDHD. In 2025, several standards, including TS and both mine and battle area clearance, were under review with the support of MAG.</p> <p>At the June 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Niger reported that since its last update to States Parties, it had revised its NMAS in line with IMAS guidelines. However, no international demining stakeholders are believed to have taken part in this process.</p>
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						<p>Currently, Nigeria follows the IMAS. According to the work plan, development of national standards and SOPs is scheduled for 2025 and 2026. In 2022, NMAS drafted a national standard for NTS, which was published in January 2023.</p> <p>In 2024, CONTRAMINAS began reviewing and updating Peru's NMAS, based on the experience gained from demining operations in jungle areas. Once the standards have been updated, CONTRAMINAS will convene its Executive Council to approve them. In 2025, NPA planned to support CONTRAMINAS in reviewing and implementing national standards.</p> <p>CNAMS introduced NMAS in Senegal in 2009 and updated them in 2013. It started another revision in 2021 to strengthen standards on survey, clearance, accreditation, risk education, and marking, which was reportedly ongoing.</p> <p>Serbia is planning to issue a new decree on protection against explosive remnants of war, which will introduce the concept of land release. As at October 2025, this was under review by the Ministry of Interior. A new NTS SOP was developed in 2025 in line with IMAS and the new NTS competencies.</p> <p>In Somalia, the 2018 NMAS are in need of revision to deal with the local threats, although the standards for NTS and risk education were revised in 2024.</p>
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						<p>As at August 2025, Sri Lanka had still not adopted its revised NMAS nor updated the standards for technical survey, mechanical clearance, and quality management. This had been planned to be done by the end of 2023.</p> <p>Sudan revised its NMAS in 2021. In 2024, changes were made to the NMAS to introduce “NTS+” teams, and changes were also made to SOPs. There were provisional plans to conduct to conduct a comprehensive review of standards in 2025, and in May 2025, a new chapter was added on building clearance in response to the increasingly urban nature of explosive ordnance contamination.</p> <p>Thailand has made slow progress in a review of national standards started in 2020, and has not set a date for completing the process and does not regard the issue as a priority.</p> <p>Ukraine’s NMAS were published in 2019 but were not fully applied in practice and were therefore updated in 2023. Several revised NMAS entered into force in 2024, including for information and quality management. New land release and mechanical land release standards entered into force in April 2025. A new technical committee on the “Standardisation of Mine Action Processes” was established by the national authorities in March 2025. Under this Committee, as at September 2025, a primary review of the improved standards mentioned above has been conducted; a review of other standards is</p>
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							<p>planned; the standard on EORE was pending approval; and work to develop the dedicated environmental standard had been launched.</p> <p>In Yemen, YEMAC-IRG is revising and updating NMAS and standard operating procedures. It has reported revising 31 chapters of the NMAS since 2021, including standards relating to land release, which it claimed were compliant with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). It was unclear whether the new standards had received government approval in 2024. YEMAC-DFA updated its standards in 2021 and they are aligned to standards applied in the south.</p>
Gender and Diversity	Action #5: <i>Ensure that gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of women, girls, boys and men in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation; and report on efforts to deliver an inclusive approach including by striving</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors.</i>	42% [14 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia DR Congo* Guinea-Bissau Iraq Serbia South Sudan* Somalia Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Zimbabwe	Burkina Faso* Cameroon* Chad* Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia* Mali Mauritania Niger* Nigeria* Peru Senegal Türkiye Yemen	Afghanistan Algeria Croatia Thailand Ukraine*	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have either a work plan or a national strategy that integrates gender and takes into account diverse needs.</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. At the time of writing, Afghanistan had yet to publish its new National mine action strategy, in which it planned to include gender and diversity.</p> <p>BiH's Revised National Mine Action Strategy 2025–2027 aligns with the 2003 Law on Gender Equality. But within BHMIC and</p>

	<p><i>to remove barriers to full, equal, and meaningful gender-balanced participation, including during Convention meetings.</i></p>						<p>clearance operators, women make up only a small proportion of staff.</p> <p>Burkina Faso does not have a policy or standards specifically addressing gender and diversity in mine action, but has noted that national law applies and that the CNCA has a gender focal point.</p> <p>In 2025, Cameroon served as the gender focal point of the APMBC Committee on Cooperation and Assistance. Domestically, it has not yet detailed how gender and diversity are considered in its Defence sector, and its Article 7 data were not disaggregated.</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 and draft Article 7 report covering 2024 did not address gender and diversity.</p> <p>While Colombia does not have a dedicated gender and diversity policy or action plan for mine action, gender and identity have been integrated as a cross-cutting elements in the 2023–2025 Operations Plan, aligned with the 2022–2026 National Development 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>
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						<p>In Ethiopia, EMAO received gender training from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in 2024 and, as at August 2025, was collaborating with implementing partners to develop a Gender and Disability mainstreaming policy.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau's 2024 extension request emphasised gender and diversity inclusion throughout the mine action programme. NTS conducted during the year was conducted by a gender-balanced team. However, no women currently have EOD qualifications.</p> <p>Despite increased political sensitivity around gender issues, Iraq's mine action strategy continues to support diversity and operators have adapted recruitment and employment conditions to meet resistance posed by conservative social attitudes to women's employment in the sector.</p> <p>Mali, which lacks a functioning mine action programme, has yet to integrate gender considerations into mine action. Unlike its 2024 Article 7 report, however, the 2025 report covering May 2024 to April 2025 included gender-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data on risk education and victim assistance beneficiaries.</p> <p>Mauritania's 2023–26 mine action plan recognised that it has still to develop a specific gender and diversity policy. No women are members of the demining teams.</p>
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						<p>Niger's official reports make no reference to gender or diversity. Niger did not address gender or diversity in its successive Article 5 deadline extension requests and Article 7 transparency reports.</p> <p>Somalia's National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2018–2020, which was extended until the end of 2021, did 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>Nigeria does not yet have a gender policy and implementation plan, but it is planned that NMAC will appoint a gender focal point and its personnel will undergo training on gender and mine action.</p> <p>Peru lacks a mine action-specific gender policy, but CONTRAMINAS operates under the 2019 National Gender Equality Policy. A designated gender focal point, who is also the centre's Deputy Director, ensures gender integration in demining. Despite this, women remain under-represented: only 11 of 105 staff are women (eight deminers, two instructors, and one manager).</p>
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						<p>While CNAMS affirmed in 2024 that women are encouraged to work in mine action in line with equal opportunity criteria and cultural conventions, Senegal does not have a gender policy and its draft Article 5 deadline extension request does not mention gender.</p> <p>Somalia's National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2018–2020 included provisions on gender and diversity and work has begun on an updated multi-year strategy. SEMA advocates action on gender and diversity within survey and community liaison teams and has a dedicated gender, diversity and inclusion officer. Somalia's updated work plan for 2022–27 does commit to ensuring that gender and diversity are integrated into plans for a nationwide NTS. But the authority also stresses that challenges to mainstreaming gender remain significant due to the patriarchal nature of Somali society.</p> <p>In South Sudan a Gender Equality and Diversity Policy for Mine Action was completed in 2024 and adopted in 2025, though mainstreaming gender in the programme remains a work in progress. Diversity of ethnic identity is considered to a limited extent in both survey and clearance teams.</p> <p>Sudan has a gender and diversity policy, endorsed in 2021. Gender is also mainstreamed in the national mine action strategic plan for 2019–23 (which was never formally adopted). NMAC created a dedicated Gender Focal Point (GFP), although Mine</p>
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						<p>Action Review is not aware of anyone currently undertaking this role.</p> <p>In Thailand, TMAC does not have a policy or guidelines on gender and diversity. TMAC's HMAUs are considered combat units by Thailand's armed forces which do not admit female combatants. Thailand reported that more than 20% of TMAC staff working on policy, planning, and coordination, though, are female. Operator NPA does, however, employ female deminers.</p> <p>Türkiye's 2025 extension request provides relatively detailed information on how gender and diversity is integrated into risk education, but Türkiye has yet to provide a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan covering all areas of mine action, including mine survey and clearance.</p> <p>Although no reference was made to gender or diversity in Ukraine's most recent Article 7 reports (covering 2023 and 2022), and only limited reference in additional information was provided in its 2023 Article 5 deadline extension request, Ukraine appears to be making progress in these areas. The national mine action strategy, published in 2024, incorporates nine measures intended to ensure equality and inclusion and specifies professional involvement in mine action of women, veterans, persons with disabilities, and victims of EO as a State priority. A national working group on gender in mine action is now up and running; and an assessment on gender</p>
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							and diversity in mine action was conducted in 2024.
Climate and the Environment	Action #6: <i>Ensure that climate and environmental considerations inform all relevant areas of Convention implementation to appropriately address climate and environmental risks.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans.</i>	45% [15 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia Colombia Croatia DR Congo* Iraq South Sudan* Sri Lanka Tajikistan Türkiye Ukraine* Zimbabwe	Cameroon* Eritrea* Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Mali Niger* Nigeria* Somalia	Algeria Chad* Ecuador Mauritania Peru Senegal Serbia Sudan Thailand Yemen	<p>While Afghanistan had yet to publish its latest National Mine Action Strategy, so it is not known to what extent, if any, the new strategy reflects environmental considerations, DMAC does factor a range of environmental issues into operational planning.</p> <p>Angola is planning, under the development of its National Mine Action Strategy 2026–2030 and in collaboration with the relevant ministries and mine action operators, to develop a NMAS on environmental management in line with IMAS 07.13, alongside specific operational guidelines for the sector.</p> <p>In BiH environmental considerations feature in a limited way in BHMAL’s revised mine action strategy, and there is not yet a NMAS on the environment. However, environmental assessments are conducted for certain projects such as the planned demining of the River Sava.</p> <p>Burkina Faso’s 2025 extension request emphasises that demining will comply with national environmental regulations, notably the 2013 Environmental Code, to prevent (or at least minimise) negative impacts on local ecosystems. It further indicates that Burkina Faso plans to develop a national standard on environmental management during the first semester of 2026.</p>

							<p>Mauritania submitted an “Updated Demining Action Plan for 2023–2026” to the 21MSP in November 2023. It did not mention climate and environmental considerations. However, in late 2024, Mauritania developed a draft national mine action standard focused on environmental protection, which was under review in 2025.</p> <p>Peru has a “National plan for comprehensive action against AP mines for 2025-2029” published within its 2024 extension request where it highlighted the impact of climate and environmental conditions on its demining. Peru does not yet have a NMAS dedicated to environmental management. However, CONTRAMINAS has indicated that it is reviewing its NMAS to align with the latest IMAS 07.13 and adapting it to Peru’s specific context.</p> <p>Sudan has a policy on environmental management and a dedicated national standard that includes environmental impact assessments, although these may not have been always conducted. NMAC plans to reactivate the policy and review it at least once a year. UNMAS is already working with NMAC to introduce enhanced environmental protocols.</p>
Information Management	Action #9: <i>Establish and maintain a national, centrally managed information management</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national, centrally-</i>	45% [15 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia Croatia Ecuador	Burkina Faso* Cameroon* Eritrea* Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Mali	Afghanistan Algeria Chad* DR Congo* Iraq Mauritania	For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties currently have a functioning national mine action database.

	<p><i>system containing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of implementation.</i></p>	<p><i>managed information management system in place containing up-to-date information on implementation at the national level.</i></p>		<p>Peru Serbia Somalia South Sudan* Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine* Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Niger*</p>	<p>Nigeria* Senegal Sri Lanka Sudan Yemen</p>	<p>Several States Parties have functional information management systems in place, but are still in the process of resolving historical data issues and/or strengthening or upgrading the systems.</p> <p>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. The GICHD visited Afghanistan in May 2025 to conduct an assessment and IM workshops. DMAC expected work on the upgrade to start in late 2025 and for the process to last about two years</p> <p>In BiH, BHMACH has migrated from its own information management system to the new web-based IMSMA Core, but at the time of writing had still to use the system.</p> <p>Burkina Faso started to develop an information management system to collect data on incidents and victim in 2023. However, with the departure of UNMAS in August 2024, it lost a functional mine action database. It requested support from the GICHD, which visited the country in February 2025 and agreed to assist in establishing a new IM system during its Article 5 extension period.</p> <p>Cameroon does not yet have an IMSMA database to centralise data on incidents, victims, or hazardous areas, although an</p>
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						<p>information management system is under development.</p> <p>Chad's IMSMA database has not been updated or maintained since the end of the European Union (EU)-funded PRODECO (2017–2021). The national authority has very 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 IMSMA database. The database (IMSMA New Generation) is accessible by only one user at a time. In March 2025, CCLAM received IMSMA Core from the GICHD, with implementation support from UNMAS expected throughout 2025 and additional assistance from the GICHD in 2026. Full roll-out is projected to take about two years. Preparatory efforts began in late 2024, with UNMAS leading weekly training sessions and a November workshop focused on IMSMA Core and digitalisation of CCLAM's data collection forms.</p> <p>EMAO has been working with UNMAS, operators and the GICHD towards the establishment of a functioning national mine action database and the implementation of IMSMA Core in Ethiopia. EMAO stated in April 2025 that clean-up of data and on-site verification were ongoing.</p>
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						<p>In Guinea-Bissau, due to limited internal capacity and technical resources, CAAMI is unable to deploy the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) or manage a comparable database system. In 2023 and 2024, data from MAG-supported operations was managed using Microsoft Excel.</p> <p>In Iraq, DMA halted and then resumed plans to upgrade its database from IMSMA New Generation to Core. In a serious setback, iMMAP lost donor funding for its support to the DMA's information management unit, resulting in the loss of trained human resources. IKMAA launched a new, more versatile data management system and completed migration of 25 years of operating records.</p> <p>Due to MINUSMA and UNMAS ceasing operations, Mali's database was no longer in use and operators no longer had access to IMSMA Core data and dashboards. An off-line minimal IM system was currently being used, but does not constitute a comprehensive reporting system like IMSMA.</p> <p>In Mauritania, the PNDHD host and manages an offline database, which is not easily accessible to operators. In 2025, the PNDHD and the GICHD began migrating data to IMSMA Core.</p> <p>Niger does not have a national IMSMA in place.</p>
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						<p>In Nigeria, UNMAS operates an IMSMA Core database, collating and inputting data on explosive incidents reported by operators and communities.</p> <p>In Senegal, CNAMS is upgrading its IMSMA database from New Generation to Core but personnel changes may slow implementation. In the meantime, however, operators continue to submit hard copy reports.</p> <p>In Serbia, SMAC had its own information management system, but the GICHD supporting it to set up IMSMA Core.</p> <p>In Somalia, SEMA's upgrade to IMSMA Core, launched in 2022, was almost complete as at April 2025 and work began on an NMAS for information management in 2024.</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. There continued to be disparities between operator and NMAC reporting. In 2025, some of the 2024 data were found to be incorrect and the NMAC confirmed to Mine Action Review in October 2025, that it would amend its Article 7 report with corrected survey and clearance data.</p> <p>In Sudan, neither NMAC nor UNMAS had access to the mine action database following the ransacking of their offices between April 2023 and April 2024. NMAC, UNMAS and the</p>
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							<p>GICHD (which hosts NMAC's data) have worked together to retrieve the data, recovering all data except for those covering 2023, but efforts continue to retrieve these missing data.</p> <p>Ukraine uses IMSMA Core. Ukraine's reporting to Mine Action Review on 2024 contamination and land release improved, compared to previous years, with data provided disaggregated by EO type and by technical survey and clearance.</p> <p>In Yemen, YEMAC-IRG and YMACC kept their IMSMA database operating with support from the GICHD. YEMAC-DFA works with a much older IMSMA New Generation database, and the quality of information it holds is unknown.</p>
SRAAP Section V: Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas							
An Accurate Baseline of Contamination	Action #17: <i>Identify suspected and confirmed hazardous areas to the extent possible and establish as soon as possible, accurate baselines of contamination using data- and evidence-based information collected in an inclusive manner including in areas affected by</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.</i>	15% [5 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Angola Croatia Ecuador Peru Zimbabwe	Afghanistan BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia Cameroon* Chad* Colombia DR Congo* Eritrea* Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mali Mauritania Niger* Nigeria* Senegal	Algeria Türkiye	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether States Parties had established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline as at 1 November 2025.</p> <p>While many States Parties have established a baseline of AP mine contamination, in most instances the baseline is assessed to be inaccurate or not evidence-based and therefore does not meet the SRAAP indicator. Some States Parties, such as BiH, Mauritania, South Sudan, and Tajikistan, have a reasonable idea of their baseline, but require further survey to delineate some mined areas more accurately. Many States Parties, such as Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Iraq, Sri</p>

	<p><i>improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.</i></p>				<p>Serbia Somalia South Sudan* Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Ukraine* Yemen</p>	<p>Lanka, and Tajikistan continue to discover previously unknown 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: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq (Border areas in KRI) Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen. In Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Niger, Nigeria, Mali, new use of improvised mines poses challenges in determining an accurate baseline. In Cambodia and Thailand, accurately determining and addressing remaining mined areas is largely contingent on the two countries reaching agreement on the border minefields.</p> <p>Afghanistan has a good knowledge of pre-2001 or legacy AP mine contamination and improving knowledge of improvised mine contamination but still locates previously unrecorded mined area.</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, however, likely to continue over the coming years as operators gain access into remote areas.</p> <p>Cambodia reduced its estimate of contamination by 2% to 424km² at the end of</p>
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						<p>2024 but raised it to 524km² in 2025 to include results of a partially completed border survey. Due to increasing tensions with Thailand on the border and resource shortages, a border survey was completed in eight provinces and in 55% of the other 13 targeted districts. Cambodia planned to complete survey of these districts when the security situation permitted.</p> <p>Though significantly lowered, following substantial cancellation in 2024, Ethiopia's baseline of mined area still remains inflated with 94% of the total in suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) in the Somali region. Ethiopia plans to conduct nationwide survey in 2026–27.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau needs to complete its nationwide survey to establish evidence-based, accurate baseline of AP mine contamination, as opposed to other types of explosive ordnance.</p> <p>Niger has a small amount of AP mined area in the northern Agadez region (bordering Libya), at Madama military base. There is also an unknown amount of contamination from improvised mines being regularly laid by NSAGs active in two regions.</p> <p>A fivefold increase in recorded confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) in 2024 shows Senegal's improved understanding of contamination but 23 years after adhering to the APMBC it still has a number of areas to investigate. Senegal has also repeatedly failed</p>
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							<p>to answer questions about whether border military bases are contaminated with AP mines.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>South Sudan made no progress in preparing for planned baseline surveys of AP mine contamination in 2024.</p> <p>Türkiye now has a comprehensive understanding of the extent of its mine contamination, following completion of an extensive NTS project in 2023. But survey of some mined areas remains to be conducted.</p>
		<p>Indicator #2: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a baseline through inclusive consultations.</i></p>	<p>52% [17 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Afghanistan Angola BiH Cambodia Croatia Colombia DR Congo* Guinea-Bissau Iraq Peru Serbia South Sudan* Sri Lanka</p>	<p>Cameroon* Chad* Ecuador Eritrea* Niger* Yemen</p>	<p>Algeria Burkina Faso* Ethiopia* Mali Mauritania Nigeria* Senegal Somalia Sudan Ukraine*</p>	<p>Guinea-Bissau's 2024 extension request emphasised gender and diversity inclusion throughout the mine action programme. NTS conducted during the year was conducted by a gender-balanced team.</p> <p>Somalia's updated work plan for 2022–27 does commit to ensuring that gender and diversity are integrated into plans for a nationwide NTS. In addition, SEMA has a dedicated gender, diversity, and inclusion officer. But the authority also stresses that challenges to</p>

				Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Zimbabwe			<p>mainstreaming gender remain significant due to the patriarchal nature of Somali society</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ukraine's national mine action strategy, published in 2024, incorporates nine measures intended to ensure equality and inclusion. A national working group on gender in mine action is now up and running; and an assessment on gender and diversity in mine action was conducted in 2024.</p>
A Plan for Completion	Action #18: <i>Develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education as soon as possible and in an inclusive manner. These should include projections of the number of mined areas, size, and amount to be addressed annually, ensuring consideration for</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey and clearance.</i>	79% [26 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia Chad* Colombia Croatia DR Congo* Ecuador Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mauritania Nigeria* Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan*	Cameroon* Eritrea* Mali Sudan Yemen	Algeria Niger*	<p>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 2025.</p> <p>Afghanistan submitted a request in 2024 for a five-year extension to its Article 5 deadline which includes a work plan for clearance but subject to availability of international funding.</p> <p>Algeria is without a current Article 5 deadline, despite addressing previously unknown mined areas discovered post-completion. It is not known whether or not Algeria has a work plan in place to address remaining AP contamination, although it informed Mine Action Review that it would complete clearance of the two remaining minefields in the near future.</p>

	<p><i>gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and the environment to achieve completion as soon as possible. National work plans will be updated annually based on new evidence.</i></p>			<p>Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine* Zimbabwe</p>		<p>As part of its 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request Angola has drafted a new work plan to 2030 and is prioritising the provinces that are closest to completion.</p> <p>BiH's Revised National Mine Action Strategy 2025–2027 was adopted in April 2025 and includes new targets on land release for 2025 and 2026. A demining plan for 2025 had been finalised and adopted.</p> <p>Burkina Faso is currently unable to define annual projections for survey activities or the expected number of EOD tasks. However, it submitted a detailed work plan as part of its 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request through to 2028.</p> <p>As part of its 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, Cambodia submitted an updated work plan including contamination identified in the partially completed border survey.</p> <p>Cameroon—without an Article 5 deadline—does not have a work plan in place.</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. Following feedback on inconsistencies in its 2025–2029 work plan, Chad stated it will submit a revised, detailed version at the 22MSP in December 2025.</p>
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						<p>As part of its APMBBC Article 5 deadline extension request for 2026–30, Colombia introduced a new operations plan for 2025–27.</p> <p>DR Congo has issued a ten-year work plan for 2023 to 2032, validated in March 2024. Its 2025 extension request and additional information included a work plan with annual clearance targets through to 2028.</p> <p>Ecuador’s new 2025 deadline extension request was accompanied by a national demining plan for 2026–27.</p> <p>No information was available on APMBBC implementation in Eritrea, at the time of writing, but it is not believed to have a work plan for survey or clearance.</p> <p>Ethiopia’s 2025 extension request sets out a five-year plan, featuring an initial two years focused on NTS and EOD of new explosive ordnance contamination in the northern regions, followed by three years of legacy mine clearance and continued survey efforts.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau presented a three-year costed and updated work plan in its 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.</p> <p>Mali does not have a national mine action programme, but the CNLPAL plans to develop its mine action strategy and work plan. A road map was developed with the support of UNMAS, but it has not been formally endorsed</p>
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						<p>by the authorities and UNMAS has since ceased its operations in the country.</p> <p>Mauritania submitted an updated strategic mine action plan for 2023–26 in November 2023. In 2026, Mauritania will need to submit a new Article 5 deadline extension request, providing an opportunity to redefine a work plan based on existing national capacity and supported by international organisations well acquainted with the context.</p> <p>Niger's 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>Nigeria is currently unable to define annual projections for survey activities, but it did submit a work plan as part of its 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request.</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's latest Article 7 report lays out its work plan for 2025 and 2026, and its draft 2025 Article 5 extension request includes a timeline which aims to see the mined areas identified in the course of NTS, addressed in 2028.</p>
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						<p>South Sudan included a detailed work plan for July 2026–July 2030 as part of its 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request.</p> <p>In 2025, Sri Lanka conducted a mid-term assessment of its National Mine Action Completion Strategy 2023–2027, including annual targets.</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>In its 2025 extension request, Türkiye provided a detailed work plan for survey and clearance for its proposed extension period of 2026–30.</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. YEMAC-IRG's 2022 Article 5 deadline extension request identified priority areas of activity, but does not set out a detailed work plan. The YEMAC-DFA's mine action strategic plan for 2025–29 sets out general plans for marking, survey, and clearance of explosive ordnance, including unexploded submunitions, expanding mine</p>
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							action teams, building capacity, and employing MDDs and drones.
		Indicator #3: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report in their Article 7 reports updates to their national work plans, including adjusted milestones based on new evidence, including budgets for implementation, and requirements for assistance.</i>	70% [23 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia Colombia Croatia Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Mauritania Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan* Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine* Yemen Zimbabwe	Algeria Chad* DR Congo* Eritrea* Ethiopia* Iraq Niger* Nigeria*	Mali Cameroon*	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 2025, including in Article 5 extension requests. * As at 1 November 2025, of the 30 States Parties assessed, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan , and Ukraine had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2024 and are therefore marked as not having met this indicator, with the exception of Burkina Faso and South Sudan which both provided an updated work plan in their respective Article 5 deadline extension requests and Ukraine , which submitted a separate annual work plan for 2025. Afghanistan submitted an Article 5 deadline extension request in 2024, which included a work plan. After a gap in the submission of Article 7 reports following the change of government in 2021, Afghanistan submitted an Article 7 report for the 2025 reporting period.
Prioritisation	Action #19: <i>Ensure that survey and clearance are prioritised based on clear nationally-driven humanitarian and sustainable</i>	Indicator #2: <i>Number of affected States Parties that report on the consideration of inclusion of gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and</i>	27% [9 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Cambodia Colombia Peru South Sudan* Tajikistan Türkiye Ukraine		Algeria Angola (unknown for gender and diversity; not met for environment)	For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on whether States Parties consider <u>both</u> gender and diversity <i>and</i> the environment in survey and clearance prioritisation and planning. Colombia's is seeking to implement an inclusive and sustainable process through

	<p><i>development criteria with consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, and the environment.</i></p>	<p><i>experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and environment in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.</i></p>		<p>Zimbabwe</p>	<p>BiH (met for gender and diversity; not met for environment)</p> <p>Burkina Faso* (not met for gender and diversity or for environment)</p> <p>Cameroon* (not met for gender and diversity, or for environment)</p> <p>Chad* (not met for gender and diversity, or for environment)</p> <p>Croatia (not met for gender and diversity; met for environment)</p>	<p>concrete actions across all pillars of mine action. Diagnostic and planning collect data disaggregated by gender, age, and ethnicity to support territorial planning. With respect to the environment, Colombia’s latest Article 7 report (covering calendar year 2024) states that systematic integration of environmental and climate-related criteria into the planning and prioritisation of interventions remains a pending challenge.</p> <p>Croatia considers climate-related and extreme weather risks when planning and prioritising survey and clearance tasks. There is a heightened risk of potentially uncontrollable forest fires and, in certain areas, floods.</p> <p>In Iraq, the GICHD and the Ministry of Environment conducted a workshop in 2024 to develop approaches to environmental management in mine action, which also discussed adding environmental factors as criteria in its task prioritisation matrix. In the KRI, IKMAA said it had not formally adopted climate resilience measures but planning increasingly had to take account of extreme weather events, including flooding, forest fires, and damage to infrastructure, and it said it was exploring mitigation strategies, including early warning systems.</p> <p>Mauritania developed a draft NMAS focused on environmental protection, which was under review in 2025. The objective of the standard is to ensure that areas targeted for clearance are not environmentally degraded and that</p>
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					<p>DR Congo* (not met for environment)</p> <p>Ecuador (not met for environment)</p> <p>Eritrea* (not met for gender and diversity or for environment)</p> <p>Ethiopia (not met for gender and diversity or for environment)</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau (not met for gender and diversity or for environment)</p> <p>Iraq (met for gender and diversity, but not met for environment)</p> <p>Mali (not met for gender and diversity,</p>	<p>their intended post-clearance use is preserved. It references IMAS 07.13 and outlines specific mitigation measures to reduce environmental impact during EOD and other clearance operations. These include provisions for handling hazardous and toxic substances, protecting water sources, and managing waste. The draft standard also requires operators to adapt their SOPs accordingly.</p> <p>In Peru, demining has been undertaken in accordance with the Master Plan of the Ichigkat National Park – Cordillera del Cóndor 2019–2023, which sets environmental regulations to minimise the impact of the activities, ensuring that demining takes special care to protect the area during clearance. CONTRAMINAS considers environmental impact and extreme weather risks when planning and prioritising survey and clearance; for example, constant assessments detect possible displacements of AP mines caused by floods or other natural events.</p> <p>In Serbia, for each survey or clearance task, the contractor (i.e. the demining operator) is required to include in its execution plan an environmental protection and a fire protection plan, together with a plan for health and safety at work.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka, operators and NMAC consider seasonal weather changes and associated climate-related risks when planning and prioritising survey and clearance.</p>
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						<p>or for environment)</p> <p>Mauritania (not met for gender and diversity and unclear for environment)</p> <p>Niger* (not met for gender and diversity, or for environment)</p> <p>Nigeria* (not met for gender and diversity or for environment)</p> <p>Senegal (not met for gender and diversity, or for environment)</p> <p>Serbia (not met for gender and diversity; met for environment)</p>	<p>In Sudan, before the 2023 conflict, NMAC reported that ethnic minority groups in affected communities were consulted during survey and considered during the planning of mine action activities.</p> <p>Türkiye's 2025 extension request provides relatively detailed information on how gender and diversity is integrated into risk education, but Türkiye has yet to provide a gender and diversity policy and implementation plan covering all areas of mine action, including mine survey and clearance. Türkiye updated its NMAS on environmental management (MMFS 07.13) in accordance with the latest IMAS in August 2025.</p> <p>Ukraine's National Mine Action Strategy, approved in June 2024, does acknowledge the need for systemic consideration of the environment in mine action and outlines tasks related to the environment under each of the strategy's three strategic goals. These tasks include reducing pollution caused by EO; consideration of the environment during task prioritisation; and application of "environmentally friendly demining methods", especially in protected and conservation areas.</p>
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						<p>Somalia (not met for gender and diversity or for environment)</p> <p>Sri Lanka (met for environment)</p> <p>Sudan (unclear for gender and diversity and for environment, due to challenges posed by the ongoing conflict)</p> <p>Thailand (not met for gender and diversity or for environment)</p> <p>Ukraine* (met for gender and diversity and for environment)</p>	
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						Yemen (not met for gender and diversity for environment)	
Anti-Personnel Mines of an Improvised Nature	Action #20: <i>States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (improvised explosive devices (IEDs) which meet the definition of an anti-personnel mine) will apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature including in survey and clearance operations under Article 5.</i>	10 States Parties [of 13 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Burkina Faso* Colombia DR Congo Iraq Nigeria* Somalia Sri Lanka Ukraine* Yemen	Cameroon* Mali	Niger*	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed the following 13 States Parties it believes have contamination from AP mines of an improvised nature: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, DR Congo, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, and Yemen. Cameroon and Mali have yet to request an extended Article 5 deadline to assess and address improvised AP mine contamination, but Mali had committed to do so in 2026.</p> <p>In addition, small numbers of improvised AP mines have previously been found in Angola, BiH, Chad, Senegal, and Türkiye but these have not been assessed for this indicator. Furthermore, it is unclear whether Ethiopia and Serbia also have improvised AP mine contamination, and they have not been assessed for this indicator. Serbia should clarify whether suspected improvised devices around Jamena village, which remain from the 1991–95 conflicts, meet the definition of an anti-personnel (AP) mine.</p> <p>Assessment of the extent of the contamination is made highly challenging by the nature of ongoing armed conflicts.</p> <p>In 2025, Burkina Faso submitted its first extension request in 2025 in order to conduct</p>

							<p>an initial threat analysis and NTS to determine the nature and extent of improvised mine contamination.</p> <p>Cameroon and Mali informed States Parties that they encountered contamination from AP mines of an improvised nature through their Article 7 reports. Cameroon has reported a limited number of victim-activated IEDs and the extent to which all of these improvised devices meet the definition of AP mines is unclear. Neither of these States had yet submitted an Article 5 deadline extension request, as is required, although Mali had committed to doing so in 2026.</p> <p>Niger's 2024 extension request explained that since 2015, the regions of Diffa 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>Indicator #2: <i>Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature to reporting</i></p>	<p>5 States Parties [of 13 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Afghanistan Colombia Mali Somalia Yemen</p>	<p>Burkina Faso* Cameroon* DR Congo Niger* Nigeria* Ukraine*</p>	<p>Iraq Sri Lanka</p>	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed the following 13 States Parties it believes have contamination from AP mines of an improvised nature: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, DR Congo, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, and Yemen.</p>

		obligations under Article 7.				<p>* As at 1 November 2025, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, and Ukraine had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2024 and are therefore marked as not having met this indicator.</p> <p>In addition, small numbers of improvised AP mines have previously been found in Angola, BiH, Chad, Senegal, and Türkiye but have not been assessed for indicator. Furthermore, it is unclear whether Ethiopia and Serbia also have improvised AP mine contamination, and have not been assessed for this indicator. Serbia should clarify whether suspected improvised devices around Jamena village, which remain from the 1991–95 conflicts, meet the definition of an anti-personnel (AP) mine.</p> <p>In its Article 7 report, Iraq reported AP mines of an improvised nature as “IEDs”. While it has not consistently confirmed that these data only include victim activated IEDs that meet the definition of an AP mine, in particular with respect to contamination data, the DMA did disaggregate victim-operated improvised mines from command-operated improvised mines in the devised destroyed in 2024 (pp. 47 and 49 of its Article 7 report covering 2024). However, it remained unclear whether “home-made explosives” were victim activated or not.</p> <p>Sri Lanka did not make reference to AP mines of an improvised nature in its Article 7 report covering 2024.</p>
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<p>Residual Demining Capacity</p>	<p>Action #21: <i>Ensure the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to implement the Convention and address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, discovered following completion. 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”²</i></p>	<p>Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national capacity in place to implement the Convention and address any previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas discovered following completion.</i></p>	<p>21% [7 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Algeria Colombia Croatia Ecuador Peru Sri Lanka Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Afghanistan BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia Cameroon* Chad* DR Congo* Eritrea* Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Mali Mauritania Niger* Nigeria* Serbia Somalia South Sudan* Sudan Yemen</p>	<p>Angola Iraq Senegal Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine*</p>	<p>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>In Angola, an updated national residual contamination strategy was developed and provincial sensitisation workshops held. However, some gaps remain as the national residual management strategy has not yet been formally adopted or operationalised and capacity to manage residual risk is still underdeveloped.</p> <p>In BiH, the National Mine Action Strategy 2018–2025 required the development of a residual contamination management strategy by 2022, but as at August 2025 this had yet to be elaborated.</p> <p>Chad’s new HCND organisational chart, currently under validation, includes a multi-task rapid response unit (“Unité d’Intervention Polyvalente”) designed to respond to explosive ordnance incidents and address all residual</p>
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² Convention doc. APLC/MSP.12/2012/7, at: <https://bit.ly/34NE9U7>.

						<p>contamination in towns and extended urban areas. There is no active planning for the management of residual contamination.</p> <p>Colombia has established a sustainable national capacity and a methodology for addressing residual risk has been adopted, in line with its NTC-AICMA. Residual risk is currently managed by State capacity with funding from the national budget and international cooperation. Civilian organisations are only permitted to intervene for a maximum of six months after clearance operations are completed.</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 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>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 2024.</p> <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 this capacity.</p>
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						<p>In Somalia, police capacity in EOD has been developed in every state, but SEMA has not provided any additional information, including with respect to information management.</p> <p>South Sudan's National Mine Action Strategy 2024–2028 has a specific target regarding the development of a strategy to manage residual contamination by 2028, though as of April 2025 there had been no progress on this issue, reportedly due to lack of funding.</p> <p>TMAC has worked with the GICHD and Golden West over the past two years developing a plan for residual contamination management (RCM) in Thailand. The GICHD submitted the draft of a working paper in June 2025 for feedback from TMAC with a view to finalising it in 2025. The paper set out the roles and responsibilities of TMAC, the HMAUs, police, health departments, local authorities and community leaders, including channels for reporting and responding to explosive ordnance and arrangements for information management. The plan required government endorsement before coming into operation.</p> <p>Tajikistan produced a technical manual on the management of residual contamination in 2023, though as at June 2025, TNMAC had not provided any further update on the formalisation of these guidelines. TNMAC is developing the operational capacity of UST and plans that UST will deal with residual risk of mines upon completion of area clearance.</p>
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						<p>Türkiye aims to establish eight new clearance teams by 2027 and states that, if previously unrecorded areas of contamination are discovered after the completion of large-scale clearance, “these areas will be addressed through existing national capacity, or through projects to be carried out if funds and resources are available”.</p> <p>Ukraine is making provision for a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas including regional military administrations, units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the SSTS, the National Guard, and the National Police. The need for detailed planning for such residual risk is years if not decades away.</p>
		<p>Indicator #2: <i>Number of States Parties that following completion, report the discovery of previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas.</i></p>	<p>100% [7 of 7 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Algeria Burkina Faso* Cameroon* Guinea-Bissau Mali Mauritania Nigeria*</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> <p>Algeria previously declared completion of Article 5 in early 2027, but subsequently discovered previously unknown mined areas. While it included information on these mined areas, and efforts to address them, in its Article 7 reporting, as at 1 November 2025 it had yet to request an extension to its</p>

							<p>previously expired Article 5 deadline as is required.</p> <p>Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Mali had not previously been contaminated by AP mines, and their original Article 5 deadlines had expired in March 2009, March 2013, and March 2009, respectively. However, all three States subsequently became contaminated in recent years as a result of use of improvised mines by NSAGs on their respective territories. Burkina Faso submitted an Article 5 extension request in 2025, for consideration at 22MSP. As at 1 November 2025, Cameroon and Mali had yet to submit a request for a new Article 5 deadline, as is required, but both States provided information in their respective Article 7 reports (covering 2023 for Cameroon and 2024 for Mali) and Mali had committed to submitting an Article 5 extension request in 2026.</p>
<p>Reporting Consistent with IMAS</p>	<p>Action #22: Report in a manner consistent with IMAS. Provide information on the remaining challenge disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’, their relative size, type of contamination, and</p>	<p>Indicator #1: Percentage of affected States Parties that report on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size.</p>	<p>73% [24 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]</p>	<p>Afghanistan Angola BiH Chad* Colombia Croatia DR Congo* Ecuador Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mauritania Peru Senegal Serbia</p>	<p>Algeria Cambodia Cameroon* Eritrea* Mali Nigeria*</p>	<p>Burkina Faso* Niger* Yemen</p>	<p>As present, Burkina Faso reports “communes” with or suspected to contain improvised AP mines, rather than CHAs and SHAs, but plans to use the extension period to gain a clearer understanding of the extent and nature of contamination.</p> <p>Cambodia classifies all mined areas only as suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) in its Article 7 reporting, and only according to the type of contamination (A1, A2, etc.) in its 2025 Article 5 extension request).</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau has reported both SHAs and CHAs in its latest Article 7 report, but</p>

	<p><i>provide information on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).</i></p>			<p>Somalia South Sudan* Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine* Zimbabwe</p>		<p>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 two of the nine CHAs.</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>The nature and extent of AP mined area in Nigeria remains unknown due to ongoing conflict and insecurity in the northeast, which continue to prevent comprehensive survey activities. NMAC plans to deploy mine action teams that will be trained by UNMAS and staffed with officers seconded from the Nigerian Police Force and the NSCDC to conduct surveys in priority areas identified by the government.</p> <p>Ukraine lacks complete information on AP mine contamination owing to the context of the ongoing armed conflict. It intends to survey all accessible areas by the end of 2026. It's updated 2025 work plan did, however, disaggregate known mined areas from suspected mined areas.</p> <p>The baseline survey conducted in areas of Yemen controlled by the internationally recognised government (IRG, YEMAC-South) has started reporting CHAs and SHAs but so far has only covered a small area and is not being</p>
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							conducted in areas controlled by the de facto authorities in the north. YEMAC-DFA (YEMAC North) released a parallel Article 7 report to that of the IRG, which said it had identified 527 CHAs/SHAs and suggested this represented no more than 10% of total contamination, but the data looked to include all EO contamination and not solely mined area.
		Indicator #2: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress made to address mined areas in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).</i>	73% [24 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Angola BiH Cambodia Chad* Colombia Croatia Ecuador Ethiopia* Iraq Mauritania Niger* Peru Serbia Somalia South Sudan* Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine* Yemen Zimbabwe	Burkina Faso* Cameroon* Eritrea* Mali Nigeria*	Algeria DR Congo* Guinea-Bissau Senegal	Algeria provided land release data on clearance, but not on survey. In DR Congo , CCLAM reported disaggregated cancellation, reduction, and clearance data, but figures did not align with those provided by operators and data likely included outputs from early 2025. Guinea-Bissau did not report on the size of area cancelled through NTS or reduced through TS in its Article 7 report. HI provided Mine Action Review with disaggregated TS and clearance data for 2025, but Senegal's official data only reported clearance, indicating a lack of disaggregation by land release method. Sudan did not report the release of any AP mined area in 2024.
		Indicator #3: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report</i>	67% [22 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Algeria Afghanistan Angola BiH	Chad* Eritrea* Mali Somalia	Burkina Faso* Cameroon* DR Congo* Iraq	Afghanistan submitted an Article 5 deadline extension request in 2024, containing disaggregated contamination data and

		<i>in a disaggregated manner by type of contamination.</i>		Cambodia Colombia Croatia Ecuador Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Mauritania Peru Senegal Serbia South Sudan* Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine* Zimbabwe		Niger* Nigeria* Yemen	disaggregated data in its Article 7 reporting covering 2024. Burkina Faso plans to use the extension period to gain a clearer understanding of the extent and nature of contamination. Cameroon has no conventional mined areas under its jurisdiction. Since 2014, it has been increasingly affected by IEDs used by NSAGs, including victim-activated devices. Cameroon needs to conduct investigations and survey to better assess the nature and extent of contamination and confirm whether devices involved include AP mines as defined in the APMBC. For 2024, Cameroon reported 77 incidents to Mine Action Review, 19 of which concerned victim-activated devices. 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 the APMBC, such as AV mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). A persistent challenge in DR Congo in 2023 and 2024 was the misclassification of mined areas, with clearance teams deployed to locations that actually called for BAC. In its Article 7 report contamination data, Iraq reported AP mines of an improvised nature as “IEDs” and has not confirmed that these data
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						<p>only include victim activated IEDs that meet the definition of an AP mine.</p> <p>Mauritania should more clearly disaggregate AP mined areas or mixed AP and anti-vehicle (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 use of improvised mines by NSAGs, or the number of improvised mines destroyed or how it plans to address improvised mine contamination.</p> <p>The nature and extent of AP mined area in Nigeria remains unknown due to ongoing conflict and insecurity in the northeast, which continue to prevent comprehensive survey activities. NMAC plans to deploy mine action teams that will be trained by UNMAS and staffed with officers seconded from the Nigerian Police Force and the NSCDC to conduct surveys in priority areas identified by the government.</p> <p>In Somalia, the authorities provided an updated estimate of mine contamination for the end of 2024, though this included areas with only AV mines and other explosive ordnance. The vast majority of land release data in Somalia's Article 7 report, covering 2024, was of areas containing AV mines or other explosive ordnance.</p>
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							In Yemen , while the YEMAC-IRG (YEMAC-South) appears to report disaggregated AP mine data, data from de facto authorities in the north (YEMAC-DFA / YEMAC North) looked to include all EO contamination and not solely AP mined contamination.
Accurate Extension Requests	Action #23: <i>Ensure that requests for extensions of Article 5 deadlines contain detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year work plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education for the extension period in line with the decisions of States Parties concerning the extension request process and ensure consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, as well as climate and the environment.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for survey and clearance.</i>	77% [10 of 13 affected States Parties assessed (excluding Argentina) whose Article 5 deadline extension requests were submitted and considered in 2025.	Angola Cambodia Colombia DR Congo Ecuador Ethiopia South Sudan Tajikistan Türkiye Zimbabwe		Burkina Faso Nigeria Senegal	<p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review’s assessment is based on Article 5 deadline extension requests submitted in 2025, as at 1 November. It excludes Argentina, which Mine Action Review has not assessed as clearance has been completed in the Falkland Islands/Las Islas Malvinas.</p> <p>Burkina Faso is currently unable to define annual projections for survey activities or the expected number of EOD tasks. However, it submitted a detailed work plan as part of its 2025 extension request through to 2028. NTS and the deployment of EOD teams for spot tasks are planned throughout the implementation period.</p> <p>Ethiopia’s 2025 extension request provides a costed, two-year work plan, including partial information on land release targets for 2026–30. It is stated that both the work plan and the targets for 2027–30 will be detailed after the nationwide survey is complete.</p> <p>Due to the nature of improvised mine contamination in Nigeria, in addition to the challenging access and security conditions, Nigeria did not include a concrete survey and clearance work plan in its 2025 extension</p>

						<p>request. However, it does plan to develop a national mine action strategy and depending on the nature of contamination and security conditions, to train and establish more NMAC humanitarian mine action teams and NPF and NSCDC officers, and task military units and/or permit civilian demining organizations to conduct survey and clearance operations.</p> <p>Senegal's fourth Article 5 extension request aims to complete its clearance obligations but the work plan it includes reflects uncertainties about the precise extent of the remaining mine contamination. The request does not, however, address the issue of reported contamination around one or more military bases, putting Senegal's compliance with the APMBBC in serious doubt.</p>
		<p>Indicator #3: <i>Percentage of extension requests submitted that ensure consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, as well as climate, and the environment.</i></p>	<p>38% [5 of 13 affected States Parties assessed (excluding Argentina) whose Article 5 deadline extension requests were submitted and considered in 2025.</p>	<p>Burkina Faso* Colombia DR Congo Tajikistan Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Nigeria</p>	<p>Angola (indicator only partially met – references the environment, but does not adequately consider gender)</p> <p>Cambodia (indicator only partially met – considers gender, but not the environment)</p> <p>For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review's assessment is based on whether Article 5 deadline extension requests submitted in 2025, consider <u>both</u> gender and diversity <i>and</i> the environment. It excludes Argentina, which Mine Action Review has not assessed as clearance has been completed in the Falkland Islands/Las Islas Malvinas.</p> <p>Burkina Faso's 2025 extension request states that demining would incorporate a gender-sensitive approach, addressing the specific needs of women, men, and children while considering the diverse requirements of affected communities, but does not provide additional information. The extension request also emphasises that demining will comply with national environmental regulations,</p>

						<p>Ecuador (indicator only partially met – considers gender to a certain extent, but not the environment)</p> <p>Ethiopia (indicator only partially met – considers gender to a certain extent, but not the environment)</p> <p>Senegal (Indicator only partially met – considers gender and diversity, but only in relation to EORE and VA, and includes some reference to climate and the environment)</p> <p>South Sudan (indicator only</p>	<p>notably the 2013 Environmental Code, to prevent (or at least minimise) negative impacts on local ecosystems. It further indicates that Burkina Faso plans to develop a national standard on environmental management during the first semester of 2026.</p> <p>Colombia has several measures to mainstream gender and diversity, for example, Colombia’s diversity and gender policy is included in the Operations Plan 2023–2025, in line with the National Development Plan 2022–2026, which refers to the essential need to transform the gender relationships embedded in cultural, economic, and social structures so as to overcome gender-based violence, discrimination, and inequality. The National Development Plan highlights the role of mine action and calls for gender and diversity to be incorporated in humanitarian demining. In its 2025 extension request (second revised version), Colombia committed to operationalising these frameworks between 2025 and 2030. The NMAS on Land release recognises that different groups require tailored attention and protection needs. In addition, with respect to the environment, Colombia has Presidential Decree 1195 of 2017 outlining environmental assessments required, as well as mitigation and correction measures that must be applied by operators when demining in national parks and other areas of ecological value and to consider environmental considerations during implementation of its national mine action programme. The Decree also requires accredited humanitarian</p>
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						<p>partially met – considers gender to a certain extent, but only mentions the environment in relation to climate change)</p> <p>Türkiye (indicator only partially met – considers gender to a certain extent, and environmental benefits, but not the consideration or mitigation of environmental harm)</p>	<p>demining organisations to submit environmental management plans.</p> <p>DR Congo's extension request includes the proportion of female staff at CCLAM and that particular emphasis is placed on encouraging operators to increase the inclusion of women within their organisations. However, it lacks further details on the measures it is taking to integrate and mainstream gender and diversity within its mine action programme. The additional information provided in July 2025 indicated that DR Congo will revise its 2023–32 work plan to include a review of the NMAS to add a chapter on environmental protection. This chapter will cover aspects such as site selection and worksite management (e.g. latrine construction and waste management), as well as measures to be applied during destruction operations.</p> <p>In its extension request, Ecuador includes some information on female demining personnel and the fact its Humanitarian Demining Plan 2026-2027 has been developed taking into account a gender perspective, environmental considerations, inclusion of minorities—particularly Indigenous communities—awareness campaigns, and victim protection. It does not, however, provide any additional information on measures to assess, and to prevent or minimise environmental harm.</p> <p>Ethiopia includes reference to UNMAS training on gender and diversity, and that EMAO is</p>
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						<p>collaborating with implementing partner Gender Focal Points to develop a Gender and Disability mainstreaming policy for the Ethiopia Mine Action Programme. However, there is no reference to how EMAO plans to consider (and where possible strive to mitigate) the environmental impact of its mine action programme, and in particular of clearance operations, as this is currently omitted.</p> <p>While Nigeria included reference in its extension request to delivery of EORE with attention to gender and ethnic context, there was no information on its broader plans to mainstream gender and diversity within its mine action programme. There was also no reference to environmental considerations.</p> <p>There is some reference to gender and diversity in Senegal's Article 5 extension request, but almost entirely relating to EORE and VA, and with no mention of plans for mainstreaming gender and diversity more broadly in its survey and clearance programme. Likewise, there are references to some environment protection measures, but other efforts to mainstream climate and environmental considerations are not included.</p> <p>There is some reference to gender and diversity in South Sudan's APMBC extension request, including in Annex A, which mentions its mine action Gender Equality and Diversity policy, and references to gender balanced risk education and community liaison teams, and</p>
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							<p>gender and age-disaggregated victim data. The extension request also makes several references to effects of climate change and on extreme weather events, most notably flooding. However, there is no reference to how these are taken into consideration, or to broader environmental considerations and efforts to mitigate negative impacts of Article 5 implementation.</p> <p>Tajikistan references both its efforts to mainstream gender through its strategy and re-establishment of a TMAP gender and diversity working group, and its efforts to consider climate change and the environment in its mien action programming.</p> <p>While Türkiye makes reference to the employment, training, and equal pay of women during Phase 3 of the EBMCP, and also to the positive environmental impact of mine clearance, it does not include information on efforts to identify and mitigate potential environmental harm during the survey and clearance activities.</p> <p>In its extension request, Zimbabwe includes information on both gender and diversity, and on the environment, including that it plans to review its NMAS on the environment to meet the current IMAS.</p>
Declarations of Completion	Action #24: States Parties that	Indicator #1: Number of affected	1 State Party ⁴ fulfilled its	Oman	Afghanistan Algeria		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, Mine Action Review’s assessment is based on

⁴ To date, a total of 32 States Parties have completed survey and clearance: Albania, 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, Oman, Palau, Rwanda,

	<p><i>complete their clearance obligations will submit voluntary Declarations of Completion considering the recommendations made by the Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties in line with the paper “Reflections and understandings on the implementation and completion of Article 5 mine clearance obligations”.</i>³</p>	<p><i>States Parties that declare completion of their Article 5 obligations.</i></p>	<p>Article 5 obligations between the start of the 22MSP presidency in November 2024 and 1 November 2025 [of 36 affected States Parties in total]</p>	<p>Angola BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia Cameroon* Chad* Colombia Croatia Cyprus DR Congo* Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mali Mauritania Niger* Nigeria* Palestine Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan* Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine* Yemen</p>	<p>the number of States Parties that have fulfilled their obligations under Article 5 since the start of the 22MSP presidency in November 2024.</p> <p>Oman announced fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations at the APMBC Intersessional Meetings in June 2025.</p>
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Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, Venezuela, and Zambia. Algeria has been removed from the list this year owing to its ongoing, planned clearance of AP mined areas.

³ Convention doc. APLC/MSP.17/2018/10, at: <https://bit.ly/2tdtmDM>.

					Zimbabwe		
		Indicator #2: <i>Percentage of these States Parties 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]		Oman		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 22MSP presidency in November 2024 and 1 November 2025. Oman announced fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations at the APMBC Intersessional Meetings in June 2025. As at November 2025, it had yet to submit a voluntary Declaration of Completion.
Innovation and Efficiency	Action #25: <i>Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance including through the application of up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in line with IMAS and promote the research, analysis, and adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to this effect.</i>	Indicator #2: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report on research, analysis, and the adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.</i>	21% [7 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Afghanistan Croatia Colombia Serbia Türkiye Ukraine* Zimbabwe	Algeria Angola BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia Cameroon* Chad* DR Congo* Ecuador Eritrea* Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mali Mauritania Niger* Nigeria* Peru Senegal Somalia South Sudan*		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 22MSP presidency in November 2024 and 1 November 2025, 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 improvised mine types. In Colombia , the security and humanitarian situation deteriorated significantly in 2024 as

					<p>Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Yemen</p>	<p>armed groups fragmented, territorial disputes intensified, and hostilities with national security forces resumed following the end of several ceasefires. In response, the humanitarian mine action sector sought to adapt by adopting a new national standard based on a rapid-response approach to risk reduction (known as 4R), which is designed to facilitate operations in high-risk areas. In addition, Colombia also focused on technology and innovation as one of the eight themes in Colombia's Knowledge Management Platform, aimed to promote exchange knowledge and best practices.</p> <p>Croatia hosts an international symposium annually, to help gain insights into the latest technologies in mine action. While technologies such as UAVs, advanced sensors, and AI models are being explored, they have yet to prove efficient in Croatia's challenging terrain. This has contributed to the higher proportion of areas cleared without finding AP mines, although some of these areas still contain other types of ordnance, including UXO and AV mines.</p> <p>HI, which is operating in Salah al-Din governorate in Iraq, worked with two clearance teams funded until the end of March 2026. HI acquired 25 drones to support survey and mapping but found their operational roll-out held up by lengthy import procedures and complex approval processes applied by national and regional authorities.</p>
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						<p>In Serbia, SMAC uses data from unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to monitor clearance and TS. It is also cooperating with academic partners to enhance the NTS project through the use of UAV/UAS technology where this can add value to decision-making. Imagery had already been collected from two suspected areas and is currently being processed.</p> <p>In Türkiye, expansion of operational capacity in recent years has included adoption of and growth in mine detection dog capacity, and an increase in the number of Turkish-developed Mechanical Mine Clearing Equipment (MEMATT) units.</p> <p>In Ukraine, implementing partners confirm that technological innovation is a key feature of the national programme. To support innovation the MoE in Ukraine announced the launch of the Humanitarian Demining Innovation Platform in February 2025, intended as a coordination platform for testing and improving technologies. This could also attract investment and resources from international partners and companies and facilitate innovation scaling and establishing technology production in-country. Ukraine is taking other steps to lead humanitarian mine action innovation, for example, through its expanding use of AI in areas such as prioritisation, and satellite and thermal imagery. Furthermore, UNDP’s five-year mine action project in Ukraine continued to support innovative technologies for mine action such as satellite imagery, remote mine detection,</p>
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							<p>artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning.</p> <p>In late 2024 and early 2025 in Zimbabwe, HALO increased its capacity for teams to use and manage hand-held standoff mine detection system (HSTAMIDS) detectors. These help distinguish clutter and pieces of metal from mines and have proved efficient for use in the high-metal content minefields. HALO also implemented a new testing system for all deminers using Minelab F3 detectors with a yellow end cap, which allows for custom sensitivity configuration. Deminers were provided with a new, extended adaptor to the standard Minelab test piece. This removed the requirement for deminers to wait each morning for team commanders to arrive with test boxes and test the detectors prior to work starting.</p>
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SRAAP VIII: International Cooperation and Assistance

National funding	Action #40: <i>Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet their Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible funding sources including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of survey and clearance.</i>	67% [22 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]	Algeria Angola BiH Burkina Faso Cambodia Colombia Croatia Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mauritania Nigeria* Peru Serbia Sri Lanka	Afghanistan Cameroon* DR Congo* Eritrea* Niger* Somalia South Sudan*	Chad* Ethiopia* Mali Senegal	<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 2024 or 2025, and specifically to survey or clearance of AP mines.</p> <p>In some States Parties, such as Afghanistan, 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>
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	<p><i>funding such as front loading models.</i></p>			<p>Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Ukraine* Yemen Zimbabwe</p>		<p>In Angola, the government’s pledge of US\$240 million to support demining, with funding going primarily to the national mine action authority (NMAA) and public operators, will be critical if Angola is to meet its new deadline.</p> <p>The National Commission for Arms Control (CNCA) serves as the national mine action authority. Burkina Faso has also established a national demining centre, which provides expertise and resources for EOD and training. While Burkina Faso plans to cover nearly 30% of its mine action work plan through national funding, it is seeking international support to strengthen capacity and support Article 5 implementation.</p> <p>In Chad in 2024, the HCND deployed three EOD teams to secure roadways in these provinces, after torrential rains displaced mines and UXO. However, in general, while the government support the HCND, Chad depends on international funding for survey and clearance of mined areas.</p> <p>In Guinea-Bissau, no specific funding was allocated by the government to CAAMI in 2024. CAAMI does not appear in the State’s annual budget. However, several CAAMI staff members are government officials seconded from their respective ministries, which continue to cover their salaries. Additionally, CAAMI’s offices are provided by the State free of charge. But no national funding is available for survey or clearance.</p>
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						<p>Ethiopia's 2025 extension request states that the government will provide 10% of the US\$30.9million required for implementation of the request, through "direct financial support, in-kind assistance, and institutional cost coverage". It is unclear how much, if any, national funding has been available for survey or clearance of mined area in recent years. In 2023, Ethiopia stated that the government had provided US\$100,000 that year for rapid response to EO threats.</p> <p>The CNLPAL, whose Permanent Secretary serves as the National Focal Point for mine action in Mali, is funded through the national budget, including support to its regional branches. Beyond this, Mali has not disclosed specific details on the national funding allocated to EOD operations conducted by military engineering units and police intervention teams.</p> <p>Niger does not have a dedicated mine action authority, but the mandate of the National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons (CNCCAI) has gradually expanded to cover mine action. In its 2024 extension request, Niger indicated an annual national contribution of US\$100,000 to CNCCAI for the duration of the extension period (to 2029), although it is unclear whether this amount was actually allocated in 2024 and it does not appear to have been allocated to survey or clearance of AP mined areas.</p>
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						<p>Senegal has a well-established structure for managing mine action but remains largely dependent on international donors for survey and clearance of mined areas. At the end of 2024, Senegal announced that it had allocated CFA1.5 billion (approximately US\$3.3 million) for mine action through the “Plan Diomaye Faye pour la Casamance 2024–25” but it has provided no information on how or when the funds would be disbursed.</p> <p>In Somalia, the Federal Government of Somalia has still not formally recognised SEMA as a government institution nor has mine action legislation been adopted. As a consequence, SEMA cannot access State funding.</p> <p>In South Sudan, the NMAA continues to face serious financial and technical limitations, preventing it from managing mine action operations effectively, with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) still assuming that function. The Government of South Sudan has given little financial support to the NMAA, and provides none for survey or clearance.</p> <p>Sudan’s mine action programme is entirely nationally owned. It has benefitted from experienced NMAC staff and national mine action operators, although the 2023 conflict continues to interrupt activities. In 2024, despite the conflict, the government contributed US\$1,425,000 to the mine action programme through NMAC.</p>
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							Mine action in Yemen is split between the Aden-based IRG and the Sana'a-based DFA. Mine action is largely dependent on international donor funding. YEMAC-IRG and its coordination centre, YMACC, work closely with international demining organisations. The DFA has concluded Memorandums of Understanding with two international NGOs but only one of them, HI, was working in the north in 2024.
Seeking Assistance	Action #41: <i>Develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance including through annual Article 7 reports, requests for extension under Article 5 and updated work plans where applicable, and by taking advantage of the Individualised Approach tool.</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance.</i>	69% [22 of 32 affected States Parties assessed, excluding Algeria which is entirely nationally funded]	Angola BiH Burkina Faso* Cambodia Colombia Croatia DR Congo* Ecuador Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Mauritania Nigeria* Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan* Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Yemen Zimbabwe	Afghanistan Cameroon* Chad* Eritrea* Iraq Mali Niger* Peru Sri Lanka Ukraine*		For the purposes of monitoring this indicator Mine Action Review's assessment is based on 32 affected States Parties assessed, which require financial support, and excludes Algeria which is entirely nationally funded. The assessment has been made based on information contained in 2025 Article 7 reporting (covering 2024) or in Article 5 extension requests being considered in 2025. * As at 1 November 2025, of the 32 States Parties assessed, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Niger, and Ukraine had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2024 and did not have an Article 5 extension request due for consideration in 2025. They are therefore marked as not having met this indicator due to lack on information officially reported under the APMBC. While several States Parties, such as Afghanistan and Sri Lanka provided information on progress and activities in their respective Article 7 reports, they did not provide details of their requirements for assistance.

							<p>Burkina Faso's 2025 extension request emphasizes that the withdrawal of UNMAS had a significant impact on information management, mine action funding, and the capacity-building of national actors. To mitigate this, the request noted that the Mine Action Area of Responsibility within the protection cluster provides a potential funding channel to strengthen partner engagement. It further explained that donors unable to provide direct support to the CNCA may still channel assistance through other structures and organizations active in mine action in Burkina Faso.</p> <p>Mali's Article 7 Report covering 2024 notes that the training of EOD personnel and the provision of demining equipment remain key challenges. At the Fifth Review Conference, Mali also stated: "It is also an opportunity for me to express our need for assistance and cooperation to facilitate risk prevention EORE and assistance to direct or indirect victims of IEDs."</p> <p>Peru's Article 7 report does not include information on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance. However, its 2024 extension request included the National Action Plan for 2025–29, which is based solely on national funding. To accelerate the process and complete clearance within three years, though, Peru appealed for international support.</p>
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							Peru received international support from Italy, Norway, and Spain in 2024 to strengthen institutional and operational capacities.
		Indicator #3: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.</i>	63% [20 of 32 affected States Parties assessed, excluding Algeria which is completely nationally funded and which is not seeking international assistance]	Angola BiH Cambodia Chad* Croatia DR Congo* Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Mauritania Niger* Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sudan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Türkiye Zimbabwe	Afghanistan Burkina Faso Cameroon* Colombia Eritrea Ethiopia Iraq Mali Nigeria Thailand Ukraine Yemen		As at 1 November 2025, the following 20 States Parties had taken advantage of the individualised approach: Angola (2018) BiH (2020) Cambodia (2019 and 2022) Chad (2022) Croatia (2016) DR Congo (2020) Ecuador (2019) Guinea-Bissau (2022 and 2025) Mauritania (2020) Niger (2020) Peru (2024) Senegal (2023) Serbia (2018) Somalia (2018 and 2023) South Sudan (2022 and 2025) Sri Lanka (2018) Sudan (2018) Tajikistan (2019 and 2023) Türkiye (2023) Zimbabwe (2017 and 2018)
National Coordination and Dialogue	Action #42: <i>Strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress and</i>	Indicator #2: <i>Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a National Mine Action Platform.</i>	0% [0 of 33 affected States Parties assessed]		Afghanistan Algeria Angola Burkina Faso* Cameroon* Chad* Colombia DR Congo* Ecuador Eritrea*	BiH Cambodia Croatia Iraq Ukraine*	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. In several States Parties, such as Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe national authorities convene regular meetings with clearance operators, but these do not always

	<p><i>challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including by establishing an appropriate National Mine Action Platform, wherever possible.</i></p>				<p>Ethiopia* Guinea-Bissau Mali Mauritania Niger* Nigeria* Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia South Sudan* Sudan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Yemen Zimbabwe</p>		<p>include all relevant stakeholders, such as 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 Cambodia, the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC) and seven Technical Reference Groups (TRGs) have been established by the CMAA to facilitate coordination. However, donors do not attend the TRGs and It is not known whether donors attend these other coordination meetings.</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>Colombia has not formally established a National Mine Action Platform to convene all stakeholders; however, coordination mechanisms such as the Knowledge Management Platform are in place, particularly among humanitarian demining organisations and the national authority.</p> <p>In its Article 7 report covering 2024 (p. 77), Iraq reported that the DMA had launched a new "National Forum" to provide a central mechanism for information sharing and joint</p>
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						<p>planning, and to enhance collaboration among all stakeholders. It was unclear whether the new National Forum had met yet or whether donors will participate.</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>In Sri Lanka, there is no formalised platform for coordination, but in 2024, several coordination and operations meetings were held.</p> <p>In Ukraine, while there is no national mine action 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 are established national-level coordination mechanisms, with strong ministerial participation, in addition to the annual UMAC conferences, which provide formal scope for donor dialogue.</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, there are existing structure and routines of coordination. However, there is no national mine action platform, despite the establishment of a national forum having been one of the objectives identified at the National Stakeholder Dialogue (NSD) in January 2023.</p>
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SRAAP Section IX: Measures to ensure compliance

Compliance in Reporting	Action #47: <i>States Parties implementing obligations under Article 4 or 5⁵ or retaining or transferring anti-personnel mines in line with Article 3, that have not submitted an Article 7 report containing information on progress in implementing these obligations will submit transparency reports as soon as possible containing updated information on implementation. Should no information on implementation be submitted for two consecutive years, the President will assist and engage</i>	Indicator #1: <i>Percentage of States Parties that are implementing obligations under Article 5⁶ that submit Article 7 reports containing updated information on implementation.</i>	70% [23 of 33 affected States Parties]	Afghanistan Algeria Angola BiH Cambodia Colombia Croatia Ecuador Guinea-Bissau Iraq Mali Mauritania Peru Senegal Serbia Somalia Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Thailand Türkiye Yemen Zimbabwe	Burkina Faso* Cameroon* Chad* DR Congo* Eritrea* Ethiopia* Niger* Nigeria* South Sudan* Ukraine*		* As at 1 November 2025, of the 33 States Parties assessed, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Ukraine had still to submit an Article 7 report covering calendar year 2024 and are therefore marked as not having met this indicator.
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⁵ Action #47 of the Siem Reap-Angkor 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.

⁶ The indicator in the Siem Reap-Angkor Plan also references Article 4 and retaining mines in line with Article 3, but for purposes of monitoring Mine Action Review has focused solely on Article 5.

	<p><i>with the State Party concerned in cooperation with the relevant Committee. transparent manner possible. If no information on implementing the relevant obligations for two consecutive years is provided, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant Committee.</i></p>						
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States Parties marked with an * are those which had still to submit an Article 7 report in 2025 (covering 2024) as at 1 November 2025.