# VIETNAM

MINE ACTION REVIEW

CLEARING THE MINES 2026

## KEY DATA

### NO APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE:

State not party to the APMBC

### AP MINE CONTAMINATION:

Unknown, thought to be medium

### LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

| Release of AP mined area | Release in 2025 (km²) | Release in 2024 (km²) |
|---|---|---|
| Clearance | 0 | 0 |
| Technical Survey | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Technical Survey | 0 | 0 |

| Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| AP Mines destroyed | 3 (all during spot tasks) | 6 (all during spot tasks) |

### MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2025:

- None

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

After lengthy review, the Ministry of Science and Technology released 15 standards (TCVNs) in June 2025, including one on disposal of landmines. Three anti-personnel mines were destroyed in 2025, all in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- **Vietnam should accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) as soon as possible.**
- **Vietnam should clear anti-personnel (AP) mines in areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, consonant with its obligations under international human rights law.**
- **Vietnam should publish a detailed assessment of areas known or suspected to contain AP mines.**
- **Vietnam should report annually on survey, clearance, or EOD interventions targeting AP mines.**

## AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Ministry of Defence
- Vietnam National Mine Action Centre (VNMAC)
- Provincial mine action centres and authorities (e.g. the Quang Tri Mine Action Centre (QTMAC) and Quang Binh Database and Coordination Unit (DBCU))

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Army Engineering Corps
- VNMAC

### INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- PeaceTrees Vietnam (PTVN)

### OTHER ACTORS

- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
- Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

## UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

The full extent of mined area in Vietnam is unknown. The 2018 Landmine Impact Survey reported areas with AP mines in 26 of 63 cities and provinces but gave no further details.[1] According to the Vietnam National Mine Action Centre (VNMAC), the total area still contaminated with bombs, mines, and explosive ordnance in Vietnam was 56,000km$^2$, which accounts for approximately 17% of Vietnam's land surface. Contamination is mainly concentrated in central provinces, including Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Quang Binh, Quang Ngai, and Quang Tri.[2] Mined area, however, makes up only a small proportion of the total explosive ordnance contamination, with cluster munition remnants (CMR) and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) accounting for the vast majority of items.

Most mines were left by conflicts in the 1970s with neighbouring Cambodia and China, and affect areas close to its borders with those nations.[3] Clearance had been reported by Vietnam along its northern border with China in the 1990s and since 2004, but mined areas further inland are believed to persist.[4] It was reported in 2013 by Vietnam's Military Engineering Command that clearance had been completed in areas bordering Cambodia.[5] Many ports and river deltas were extensively mined during the armed conflict with the United States and were not completely cleared when it ended. A number of sea mines have been found on the coast. Some mines have also been found around former US military installations.[6]

## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

VNMAC was established in 2014 by Prime Ministerial decree to strengthen the direction of mine action and provide a focal point for mine action operations.[7] A Decree on the Management and Implementation of Mine Action Activities (Decree 18), which entered into force in 2019, confirmed the Ministry of Defence (MoD) as the lead authority for the national mine action programme, acting in coordination with other relevant ministries and sectors.[8] Under the direction of the Prime Minister and management of the MoD, VNMAC will "monitor, coordinate and implement mine action tasks".[9] The government's Circular 195, which came into effect in 2020,[10] details how the decree is to be implemented.

According to VNMAC, government support for mine action has included the following:

- establishing coordinating agencies and associations to support all levels of mine action;
- completing a legal framework, mechanism, and policies for demining. The MoD cooperates with other ministries to develop Circulars guiding National Technical Regulations (QCVNs), National Standards (TCVNs), and standard operating procedures (SOPs) on quality management (QM), survey, and clearance, and related issues;
- facilitating capacity development of demining organisations in management, administration, survey, and clearance;
- setting up a national QM system for survey and clearance in accordance with international standards; and
- developing an information management system.[11]

Decree 18, currently the highest-level legal instrument governing mine action activities in Vietnam, applies to all domestic and foreign organisations operating in mine action.[12] It established the legal basis for revising and updating QCVNs and TCVNs and for regulating information management. Decree 18 is due to be superseded by a Mine Action Ordinance. This has been in preparation in line with an original order by the Prime Minister in 2022, which was reiterated by Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh in January 2026.[13] National authorities did not share information on the contents with operators but the ordinance is expected to provide a more detailed legal framework for mine action, including guidance on coordination, accreditation, standards, and reporting. Discussion by government ministries continued in 2025. In early 2026, the MoD was reportedly reviewing a final draft which was expected to be approved later in the year.[14]

1 Vietnam National Mine Action Centre (VNMAC), "Report on Explosive Remnants of War Contamination in Vietnam, Based on the Explosive Remnants of War Contamination Survey and Mapping –Phase 1", 2018, p. 38.
2 Decree on Implementation and Management of Mine Action, No. 18/2019/ND-CP, 1 February 2019.
3 Decree on the Management and Implementation of Mine Action Activities, Hanoi, April 2018.
4 Emails from Jan Erik Støa, Country Director, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), 6 April 2020; and from Tim Horner, Senior Technical Advisor, on behalf of Mr Phuc, VNMAC, 6 April 2021.
5 Email from Sarah Goring, Country Director, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), 5 April 2023.
6 Ibid.
7 Prime Ministerial Decree (No. 738 of 2013) on the management and implementation of mine action activities.
8 Decree on Implementation and Management of Mine Action, No. 18/2019/ND-CP, 1 February 2019.
9 Decree on the management and implementation of mine action activities, Hanoi, April 2018.
10 Emails from Jan Erik Støa, NPA, 6 April 2020; and Tim Horner, VNMAC, 6 April 2021.
11 Email from Tim Horner, VNMAC, 6 April 2021.
12 Email from Sarah Goring, MAG, 5 April 2023.
13 Ibid.; "Vietnam strives to clear all land contaminated by unexploded ordnance by 2045: PM," *Vietnam News Agency*, 13 January 2026.
14 Interview with Senior Colonel Ha Huy Khanh, Deputy Commander, Army Engineering Corps, in Geneva, 23 April 2026.

Far-reaching administrative reforms in 2025 caused temporary disruption as operators adjusted to new structures and procedures. Reforms included mergers of ministries at the central level and departments at a provincial level, the elimination of district-level administration, and the merging of communes. With effect from 1 July 2025, Quang Tri and Quang Binh provinces were merged into a single province keeping the name Quang Tri; Quang Ngai absorbed Kon Tum province and Binh Dinh province was absorbed into Gia Lai. Regional mine action centres in Quang Tri and Quang Binh had coordinated operations at the regional level with support from operators until the middle of 2025, but merged with effect from 1 February 2026.[15] Changes to administrative procedures included revised requirements for obtaining access for international staff to task sites in border areas. The process for obtaining licences to transport explosives also changed from periodic approvals to requiring applications for each individual transport, increasing the administrative burden.[16]

VNMAC participates in a Mine Action Working Group (MAWG), co-chaired in 2024–25 by PeaceTrees Vietnam (PTVN) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which provides a platform for discussion and joint planning. Its usual schedule of meetings was disrupted by administrative reforms but it met twice in 2025 (in October and December), discussing sector concerns, including the planned mine action ordinance. The MAWG was complemented by a range of meetings of task forces, including two meetings of the task force on environment and one meeting each of the task forces dealing with gender, risk education, and capacity development.[17]

VNMAC is collaborating with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and UNDP in the Korea-Vietnam Peace Village Project (KVPVP), which combines mine action with a programme for sustainable rural development in central Vietnam. The $29 million first phase in 2018–22 involved ERW survey and clearance in Binh Dinh and Quang Binh provinces. The $25 million second phase, which started in May 2024 and was due to run until 2026, focuses on survey and clearance of explosive ordnance in Gia Lai (including the former province of Binh Dinh), Quang Ngai, and Thua Thien Hue provinces, working on priorities set by provincial authorities with an emphasis on maximising post-clearance land use.[18]

UNDP supported the drafting of the Mine Action Ordinance, provided technical consultation on the development of key indicators for the National Mine Action Programme 2026–2045, and developed a mine action capacity assessment tool to help VNMAC assess its core capacities.[19]

Vietnam receives capacity development support from Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) with additional input from Mines Advisory Group (MAG), PTVN, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), and the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West).[20] NPA supported VNMAC with two international staff, a Senior Technical Adviser and information management adviser, and a team of five national staff. It also worked with Quang Binh and Quang Tri mine action centres, including facilitating their merger in line with wider administrative reforms. NPA continued to support VNMAC and the US Army Pacific Command (USARPAC) in delivering the International Mine Action Standards EOD training programme 2025 for six VNMAC instructors and twelve trainees.[21] PTVN cooperated with VNMAC arranging an EOD Level 3 training course for technicians of both organisations.[22]

### FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

VNMAC is nationally funded, but the National Mine Action Programme (Program 504) is funded by both the State and international donors.[23] PVPVP, funded by Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), received US$7.7 million in 2025 and was due to receive US$6.7 million in 2026.[24] International operators MAG, NPA, and PTVN, funded by the US Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), focus primarily on survey and clearance of cluster munitions remnants.

For more information on funding, please see the country profile on Vietnam on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.[25]

## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Vietnam's Constitution prohibits gender discrimination and it is State policy to guarantee equal gender rights and opportunities. VNMAC has been gradually promoting the greater involvement of women in mine action through roles in community liaison, risk education, administration, planning, and coordination. It has also started facilitating women's participation in relevant technical and management training opportunities.[26] In 2024, VNMAC put forward a female

15 Email from Sarah Goring, MAG, 13 September 2026.

16 Emails from Sarah Goring, MAG, 17 April 2026; NPA Vietnam management, 24 April 2026; Phạm Hoàng Hà, Country Director, PeaceTrees Vietnam (PTVN), 22 May 2026; and Goosoon Kwon, Chief Technical Adviser for Mine Action, UNDP, 29 May 2026.

17 Emails from Sarah Goring, MAG, 17 April 2026; and NPA Vietnam management, 24 April 2026.

18 Email from Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 21 May 2025.

19 Email from Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 23 June 2026.

20 Emails from Melissa Andersson, NPA, 30 April 2024; Sarah Goring, MAG, 17 May 2024; and Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 27 May 2024.

21 Emails from NPA Vietnam management, 24 April and 21 June 2026.

22 Email from Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 22 May 2026.

23 Email from Tim Horner, VNMAC, on behalf of Mr Phuc, VNMAC, 6 April 2021.

24 Email from Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 29 May 2026.

25 https://the-monitor.org.

26 Email from Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 29 May 2026.

candidate to undertake EOD training for the first time. A MAWG sub-task force on gender was established in 2022 and renamed the GDI task force in December 2023 to emphasise the focus on inclusivity.[27]

While MoD policy encourages female participation in the sector, survey, clearance, and information management are still male-dominated and managed by the Vietnam Army due to existing recruitment patterns, deployment systems, and the demanding conditions of field duty stations.[28] UNDP and VNMAC jointly conducted the first assessment of gender and diversity mainstreaming in 2025 as part of the project "Advancing Gender Equality in Viet Nam Armed Forces through Gender Mainstreaming Initiatives", which was funded by a Canadian military training cooperation programme. The assessment used both qualitative and quantitative methodologies to better understand the current situation, bottlenecks, and good practices of gender and diversity in mine action and put forward recommendations for strengthening gender and diversity in mine action in Vietnam.[29]

Among the international operators, the level of female employment remained broadly unchanged in 2025 from the previous year, approaching a third of total employment and operational staff (see Table 1). MAG conducted an internal assessment in line with its Global People and Culture initiative and updated its internal conditions of employment for women, including better provisions for maternity and hygiene. It also conducted an awareness-raising campaign highlighting women's role and leadership in MAG's mine action work.[30] NPA contributed to UNDP's and VNMAC's gender assessment and was an active participant in the GDI task force, which facilitated access to GICHD's three Gender & Diversity training modules and their translation into Vietnamese.[31]

**Table 1: Gender composition of NGO operators in 2025**[32]

| Operator | Total staff | Women staff | Total managerial or supervisory staff | Women managerial or supervisory staff | Total operational staff | Women operational staff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAG | 784 | 249 (32%) | 83 | 16 (19%) | 736 | 229 (31%) |
| NPA | 430 | 137 (32%) | 17 | 6 (35%) | 357 | 102 (29%) |
| PTVN | 348 | 91 (26%) | 14 | 3 (21%) | 305 | 70 (23%) |
| **Totals** | **1,562** | **477 (31%)** | **114** | **25 (22%)** | **1,398** | **401 (29%)** |

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

The Ministry of Science and Technology published a new standard (TCVN 10299) in 2025, addressing the consequences of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines after the war. It did not include a stand-alone section on environmental management but it states that "all projects, items, and tasks related to mine investigation, surveying, and clearance must include environmental impact assessments and remediation and environmental protection plans in accordance with the law."[33]

VNMAC's Korean-funded KVPVP project follows UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), applying a "do no harm" approach that includes environmental risk screening and mitigation measures in planning and operations. Demining teams are required to minimise land degradation, vegetation disturbance, and waste. The standards also provide for construction of climate-resilient houses and community health stations. A Mekong-Republic of Korea Cooperation Fund (MKCF) also plans to explore innovative approaches to reduce the environmental footprint of mine action through eco-friendly disposal, improved waste management, and climate-sensitive operational planning.[34]

MAG and NPA apply their global organisations' approaches to environmental management adapted to local conditions. MAG, with Canadian funding, developed a MAG Vietnam Climate & Environment Plan and rolled out new SOPs on waste reduction and management and detailed waste segregation guidelines. It worked on a new environmental management plan which it expected to finalise in the course of 2026.[35] NPA Vietnam enhanced the organisation's Green Field Tool (GFT) which integrates risk assessments into planning, survey and clearance by digitalising the system through Survey123 and introducing more structured data collection. It also collaborates with local authorities to strengthen environmental data monitoring and improve operational performance.[36]

PTVN applies a General Code of Conduct on environmental management for its staff, partners, and the communities it supports, along with measures to minimise and manage

27 Emails from Sarah Goring, MAG, 5 April and 19 May 2023, and 17 May 2024.

28 Emails from the GICHD, 5 May 2023; and from Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 29 May 2026.

29 Email from Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 29 May 2026.

30 Email from Sarah Goring, MAG, 17 April 2026.

31 Email from NPA Vietnam management, 24 April 2026.

32 Emails from Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 29 May 2026; Sarah Goring, MAG, 17 April 2026; NPA Vietnam management, 24 April 2026; and Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 22 May and 17 June2026.

33 Email from Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 22 May 2026.

34 Email from Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 29 May 2026.

35 Email from Sarah Goring, MAG, 17 April 2026.

36 Email from NPA Vietnam management, 24 April 2026.

waste and promote use of environmentally-friendly materials. It conducted tree planting in Huong Hoa-Dakrong Protection Forest to strengthen the local ecosystem and continued to support reforestation in the Special-Use Forest of South Quang Tri, which was severely eroded by flooding in 2020.[37]

Flooding is a seasonal risk for operators in Vietnam for which they prepare through risk assessments and operational planning but heavy rainfall and flooding in recent years repeatedly cut access to task sites, disrupting operational schedules and are expected to get worse. MAG assessed that prolonged heavy rainfall and flooding experienced in 2025 lost 7,580 work hours across all teams.[38] PTVN said it lost 2,190 hours, equivalent to a month-long shut down, due to adverse weather.[39]

**Table 2: Environmental policies and action**

| Operator | Environmental policy in place | Environmental assessments conducted to support survey and clearance | Environmental focal point at country-programme level |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAG | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| NPA | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| PTVN | Yes | Yes | Yes |

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

VNMAC has made strengthening information management a priority and is in the process of upgrading the national database from Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) New Generation to Core. It completed consolidation of five IMSMA databases into a central national database using IMSMA New Generation at the end of 2022 with technical support from NPA (with US PM/WRA funding) and since 2024 has been preparing the ground for Core. VNMAC held two workshops in 2025 piloting its implementation and roll-out procedures. The GICHD supported advanced development of the system and conducted an IMSMA administrator training course in 2025 to support VNMAC's transition from IMSMA NG to IMSMA Core. VNMAC and NPA conducted data clean-up and migration of data to the new system and localisation was conducted by NPA with support from Esri Vietnam.[40]

By the end of 2025, VNMAC had completed system installation, the development of reporting forms, and piloting of data entry.[41] IMSMA Core was expected to be certified at the end of 2026 or early in 2027 paving the way for official use to start.[42] VNMAC had trained staff in its headquarters and some provinces in 2025 and planned to provide information management training to more than 100 Engineering Command personnel in the first half of 2026. It expected to complete the upgrade to Core nationwide by the end of 2027.[43]

## PLANNING AND TASKING

Programme 504, approved by the Prime Minister in April 2010, set out a National Mine Action Plan for 2010–25 for dealing with explosive ordnance, including mines, CMR, and other ERW. This aimed to "minimise and finally create impact-free environment for social economic development", targeting clearance of 8,000km$^2$ of ERW between 2016 and 2025.[44] In January 2026, the Prime Minister raised the level of national ambition calling for completing clearance of all UXO in Vietnam to a depth of 0.5 metres by 2045, the centenary of Vietnam's declaration of independence.[45] It expects to spend US$8 billion from the national budget on implementation.[46]

Programme 504 planned to complete an impact survey to map contamination nationwide; develop national standards; and establish a database management centre.[47] A 2021–25 plan adopted in 2023 called for improved organisational structures, enhanced legislation and national standards, and the establishment of a national mine action database management centre.[48] A new 10-year plan prepared by VNMAC for 2026–35 was reportedly under review by the MoD and other government agencies in 2025 while mine action authorities were also working on a 20-year programme for the period 2026 to 2045.[49] Its main objectives reportedly

37 Emails from Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 12 May 2025 and 22 May 2026.
38 Emails from Sarah Goring, MAG, 17 April 2026; NPA Vietnam management, 24 April 2026; and Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 22 May 2026.
39 Email from Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 22 May 2026.
40 Emails from the GICHD, 1 July 2026; and NPA Vietnam management, 16 September 2026.
41 Emails from Sarah Goring, MAG, 17 April 2026; NPA Vietnam management, 24 April 2026; and Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 22 May 2026.
42 Email from NPA Vietnam management, 16 September 2026.
43 Interview with Senior Colonel Ha Huy Khanh, Army Engineering Corps, in Geneva, 23 April 2026.
44 Prime Minister, "Decision on Approval of the National Mine Action Plan Period 2010–2025", Hanoi, 21 April 2010.
45 "Vietnam strives to clear all land contaminated by unexploded ordnance by 2045: PM," *Vietnam News Agency*, 13 January 2026.
46 Interview with Senior Colonel Ha Huy Khanh, Army Engineering Corps, in Geneva, 23 April 2026.
47 STA Capacity Development Project (NPA), "Vietnamese legal framework in mine action", January 2023.
48 Ibid.
49 Emails from mine action stakeholders, April 2025.

included laying out a roadmap for operations, strengthening evidence-based prioritisation, improving the efficiency of survey and clearance operations, strengthening coordination, and promoting cross-cutting issues such as gender.[50]

Vietnam has set highly ambitious targets for the first phase of its plan from 2026 to 2030. It identifies two priorities, land release and recovery of remains of soldiers killed in the war. Targets include release of 11,000km$^2$ through non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey (TS), and clearance. To achieve this, Engineering Command aimed to quadruple capacity, increasing the number of teams conducting survey and clearance from 314 to 1,250 teams by 2030.[51]

# LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

## STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Vietnam has two types of national standards: QCVNs, which are mandatory for all operators, and TCVNs, which are only guidelines for organisations that do not receive Vietnamese funding.[52] After lengthy review, the Ministry of Science and Technology released 15 TCVNs in June 2025 under Decision No. 1269/QD-BKHCN.[53] The TCVNs are: (1) General regulations, (2) Appraisal and certification of MA organisations' capacity, (3) Monitoring & Evaluation, (4) Contamination inspection, (5) Survey, (6) Safety assurance, (7) Survey and clearance, (8) Disposal of landmines/bombs, (9) Medical insurance, (10) Inspection over incidents, (11) Collecting, processing, and providing mine action information, (12) Quality management, (13) Risk management, (14) Risk education, and (15) Victim assistance.[54] A further TCVN on environmental protection in mine action was expected but has not yet been issued.

QCVNs were promulgated by the MoD in a Circular (No. 59) in 2022 after extensive review over the course of several years by four working groups. The process was co-chaired by VNMAC, and included consultation with operators and international organisations, including the GICHD.[55] The QCVNs were updated by Circular 101/2025/TT/BQP with effect from 28 October 2025.[56] The QCVNs include general provisions, technical regulations, regulations on safety and on management, and the responsibilities of organisations and individuals.[57]

## OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Most clearance in Vietnam is conducted by the Army Engineering Corps, which deploys 314 teams[58] and some 43 military-owned commercial companies. International operators and the KVPVP project work in the central provinces of Quang Tri (including former Quang Binh province), Hue (including former Thua Thien Hue province), Quang Ngai in the Central Highlands (including former Kon Tum province), and Gia Lai (including former Binh Dinh province).

Internationally-funded operators deployed 116 clearance teams with over 1,440 staff in 2025 (see Table 3), almost on a par with the previous year. Their areas of operation have heavy explosive ordnance contamination but do not include mined areas. For further details on survey and clearance capacity of humanitarian operators, see Mine Action Review's *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2026* report on Vietnam.

**Table 3: International NGO clearance capacity (at end 2025)**[59]

| | Area | Teams | Personnel |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAG | Quang Binh, Quang Tri | 45 | 500 |
| NPA | Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue | 17 | 220 |
| PTVN | Quang Binh, Quang Tri | 20 | 212 |
| KVPVP | Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai, Thua Thien Hue | 34 | 510 |
| **Totals** | | **116** | **1,442** |

50 Email from Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 22 May 2026.

51 Interview with Senior Colonel Ha Huy Khanh, Army Engineering Corps, in Geneva, 23 April 2026.

52 Email from Resad Junuzagic, NPA, 6 May 2019.

53 Email from Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 22 May 2026.

54 Emails from Sarah Goring, MAG, 5 April 2023; Do Quy Linh, NPA, 16 June 2023; and Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 3 May 2023.

55 Emails from Kimberley McCosker, NPA, 8 April 2021 and 21 April 2022; Valentina Stivanello, MAG, 29 April 2022; GICHD, 24 April 2022; and Tim Horner on behalf of Mr Phuc, VNMAC, 6 April 2021.

56 Email from Sarah Goring, MAG, 25 June 2026.

57 STA Capacity Development Project (NPA), "Vietnamese legal framework in mine action", January 2023.

58 Interview with Senior Colonel Ha Huy Khanh, Army Engineering Corps, in Geneva, 23 April 2026.

59 Emails from Sarah Goring, MAG, 25 April 2025; NPA Vietnam management, 5 May 2025; Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 12 May 2025 and Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 21 May 2025.

# LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2025

**Table 4: Summary of land release outputs in 2025**

| Release of AP mined area | Release in 2025 (km²) | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| **Clearance** | 0 | |
| **Technical survey** | 0 | |
| **Non-technical survey** | 0 | |
| **Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks** | **2025** | |
| **AP mines destroyed** | 3 | Any destruction of mines by the army and army-related companies is unknown |

International NGOs conduct survey and clearance focused on a wide array of explosive ordnance, including CMR, air-dropped bombs, and artillery shells but they rarely encounter AP mines. KVPVP, the only international operator to tackle AP mines in 2025, destroyed three devices in Gia Lai.[60] The previous year operators' EOD teams destroyed a total of six AP mines, three by NPA in Hue City[61] and three by PTVN in Quang Binh and Quang Tri.[62]

60 Email from Goosoon Kwon, UNDP, 29 May 2026.

61 Email from NPA Vietnam management, 5 May 2025.

62 Email from Phạm Hoàng Hà, PTVN, 12 May 2025.

# OTHER AREAS