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**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION
AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

GUIDE TO REPORTING

OCTOBER 2015

Updated Draft as of June 2020

BACKGROUND

Each State Party is required to submit information within 180 days after entry into force and thereafter provide updated information annually. In addition, the States Parties have, on numerous occasions, committed to be transparent on implementation in ways that go beyond what is minimally required under Article 7 of the Convention. All of the information provided, whether required or on a voluntary basis, is potentially extremely helpful for States Parties in supporting the implementation of the Convention, including in facilitating cooperation and assistance.

Between 1999 and 2019, the States Parties took approximately 70 decisions on reporting and the voluntary provision of information. These included the adoption of a voluntary reporting format in 1999, five subsequent amendments to it and the recognition and appreciation of efforts to develop a reporting guide in 2001. The sheer volume of these decisions and sometime contradictions between them led to confusion.

The purpose of this guide is to consolidate and streamline over 20 years of decisions on reporting by providing updated and simplified advice on how States Parties may fulfil their reporting requirements. This guide aims to ease the reporting burden and improve transparency, which in turn could increase the opportunity for States Parties to understand current issues and possibly take action in a cooperative manner to address them.

This guide replaces previous reporting formats by providing guidance that can be applied in a flexible manner consistent with national circumstances, albeit with the proviso that useable, high-quality and comparable data are being obtained from all States Parties on relevant matters. This document stays within existing commitments, i.e., it does not to increase reporting commitments beyond what the States Parties have already agreed.


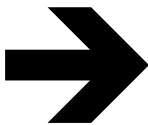
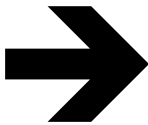





Given the mature state of the Convention, this document is intended to assist States Parties in the fulfilment of their obligation to provide updated information annually covering the previous calendar year. It is also intended to assist States Parties in providing information pursuant to political commitments such as those contained in Convention Action Plans. New States Parties that must fulfil the obligation of providing an initial transparency report may benefit from advice received directly from the Implementation Support Unit.

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I. A SUMMARY OF REPORTING OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

What States Parties are required to report is listed in nine subparagraphs of Article 7 of the Convention. These nine subparagraphs can be organised more coherently according to the six main topics for which information is required. In addition, political commitments agreed to by the States Parties point to other topics for which information is desired.

National implementation measures		Article 7.1(a) Political commitments (e.g. Convention Action Plans)
Stockpiled anti-personnel mines		Article 7.1(b) Article 7.1(f) Article 7.1(g)
Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes		Article 7.1(d) Political commitments (e.g. Convention Action Plans)
Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and mine risk education and reduction efforts.		Article 7.1(c) Article 7.1(f) Article 7.1(g) Article 7.1(i) Political commitments (e.g. Convention Action Plans)
Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines		Article 7.1(h)
Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities		Article 7.1(e)
Victim assistance		Political commitments (e.g. Convention Action Plans)
Cooperation and assistance		Political commitments (e.g. Convention Action Plans)

II. WHAT TO REPORT AND HOW TO REPORT IT

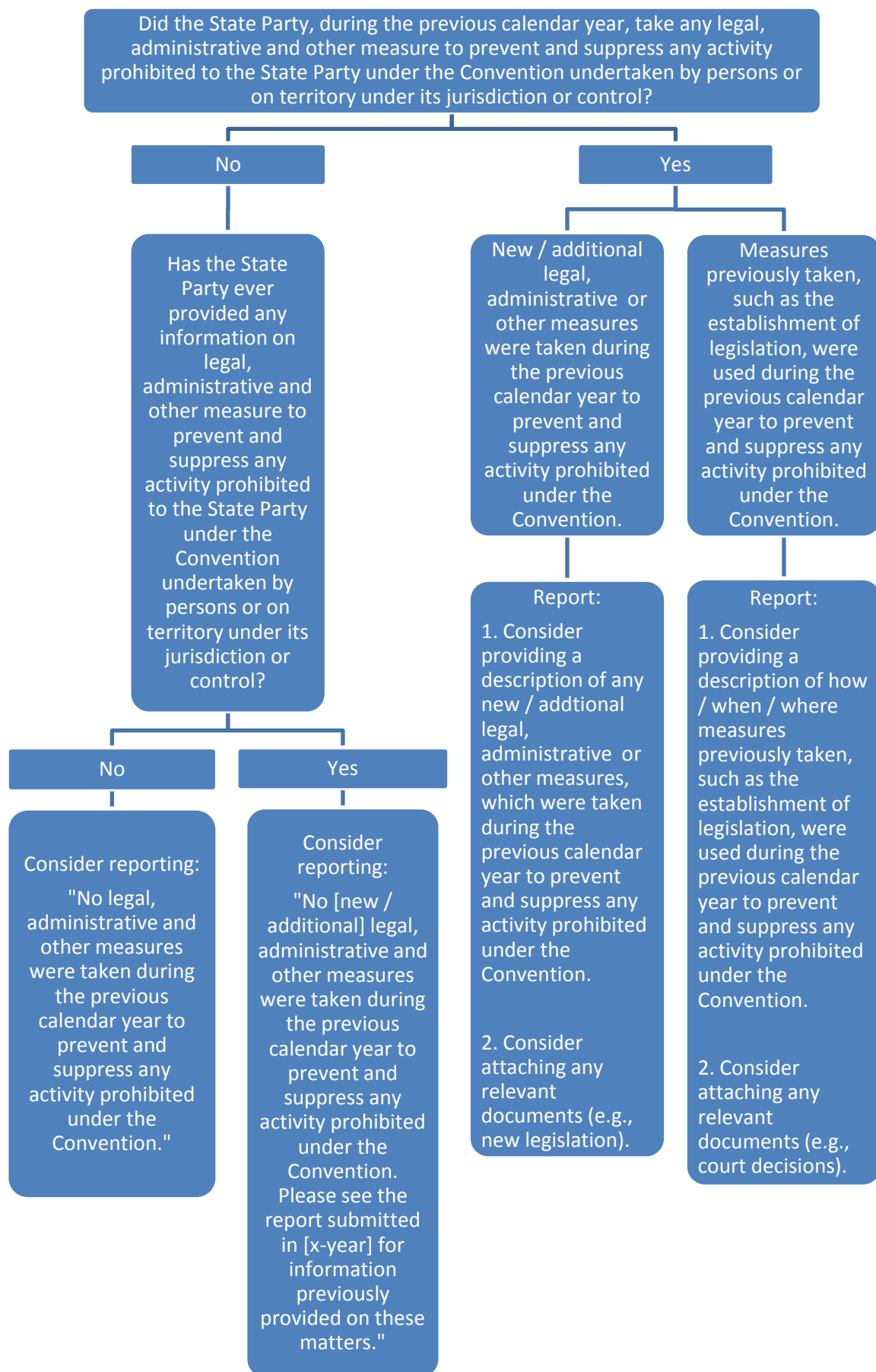
1. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Each State Party is required to provide updated information covering the previous calendar year on the following:

All appropriate legal, administrative and other measures taken, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to the State Party under the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.¹

Most States Parties have already provided information either on legislation that they have enacted to prevent and suppress prohibited activities or on existing legislation that they consider to be sufficient. Therefore, until a time when additional States accede to the Convention, providing updated information may be relevant for few States Parties. That is, if a State Party has no new information covering the previous calendar year, it should not repeat information previously provided.

It is always possible, however, that States Parties may modify existing legislation and that those that have not taken any legal measures to date may adopt new legislation. In addition, the States Parties have agreed that reporting on this matter should include information “on the use of such measures to respond to cases of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention’s prohibitions.”²



2. STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

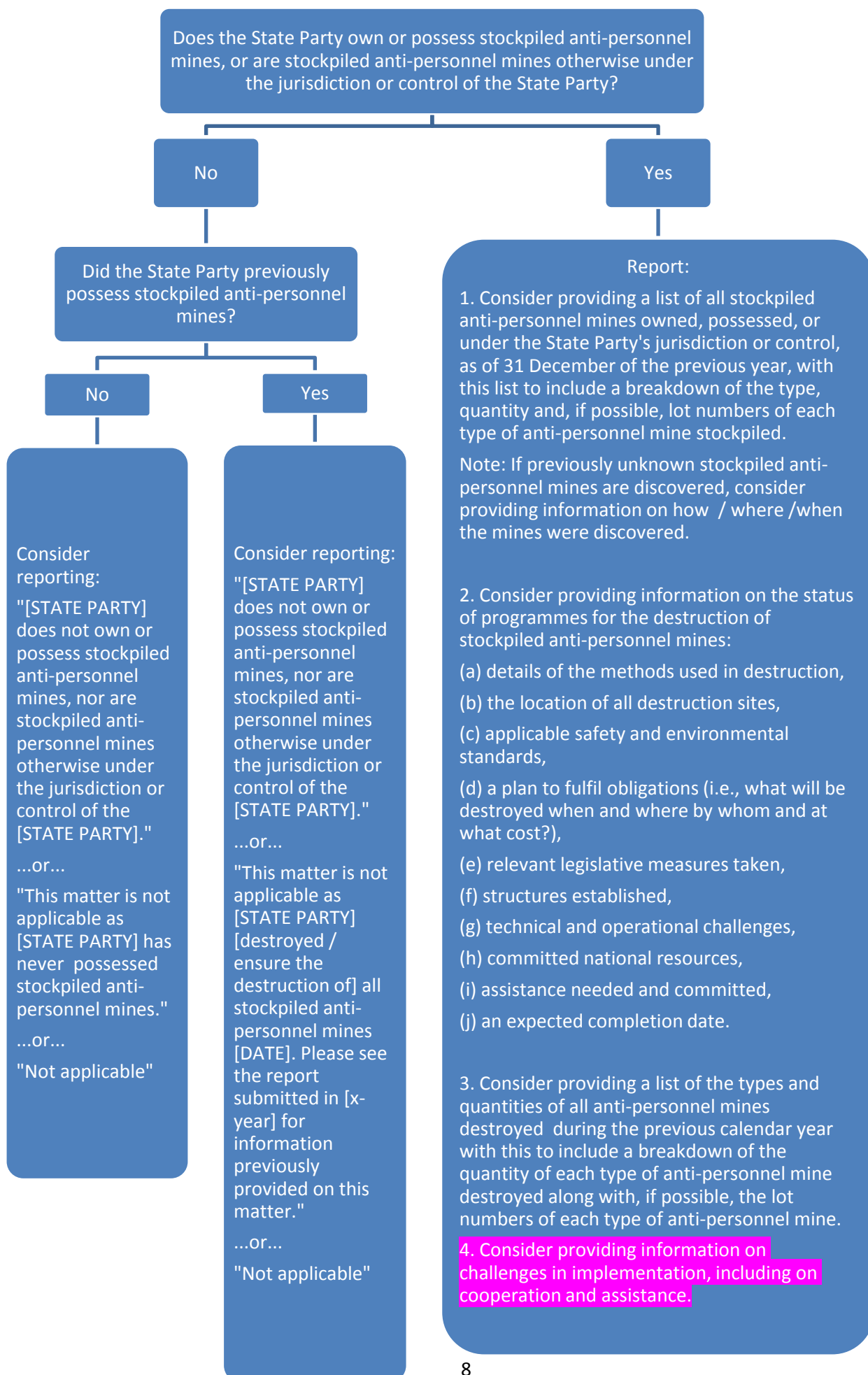
Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

- “The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled.”³
- “The status of programmes for the destruction of (stockpiled) anti-personnel mines (...), including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”⁴
- “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines (destroyed during the previous calendar year), to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed (...) along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine (...).”⁵

The States Parties have also recognized the value of information that could be provided in addition to what is minimally required under Article 7. This includes providing “a time-bound plan with clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4,”⁶ “relevant legislative measures taken, structures established, committed national resources, assistance needed and committed, and an expected completion date” and “technical and operational challenges” in implementation, “including on cooperation and assistance.”⁷

Practice had shown that previously unknown stockpiles may be discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed. States Parties that discover such anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control are required to report on these mines and the destruction of them.⁸

Note that anti-personnel mines that a State Party has retained for permitted purposes under Article 3 of the Convention should not be reported as stockpiled anti-personnel mines. Anti-personnel mines that have been retained for permitted purposes should be reported separately, with this matter covered in the next section of this guide.



3. ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES RETAINED OR TRANSFERRED FOR PERMITTED PURPOSES

Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

- “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained (...) for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques (...).”⁹
- “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines (...) transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques (...).”¹⁰
- “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines (...) transferred for the purpose of destruction.”¹¹
- “(...) the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3.”¹²

It should be noted that “transfer” normally implies the movement of anti-personnel mines from one State to another and does not imply the movement of mines within a State.

Beyond what the information that is minimally required under Article 7, the States Parties have agreed to “report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines”¹³ and to “report annually by 30 April on the use of retained mines and on their destruction”.

Additionally, the States Parties have noted the importance of exploring alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes and are invited to report on efforts in this regard.¹⁴

Has the State Party retained anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques?

No

Consider reporting:
"No anti-personnel mines
have been retained for
permitted purposes."

Yes

Report:

1. Consider providing a list of all anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes, as of 31 December of the previous year, with this including the types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of these mines.
2. Consider indicating which institutions are authorized by the State Party to retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.
3. Consider providing information on the following:
 - (a) the actual use, for permitted purposes, during the previous calendar year, of retained anti-personnel mines,
 - (b) plans for the use, for permitted purposes, of retained anti-personnel mines,
 - (c) an explanation of any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.
4. Consider providing information on efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.
5. Consider providing information on efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.

Did the State Party, during the previous calendar year, transfer anti-personnel mines (a) for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques or (b) for the purpose of destruction?

No

Consider reporting:
"No anti-personnel mines were transferred during the previous calendar year for permitted purposes."

Yes

...for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques

Report:

1. Consider providing a list of all anti-personnel mines transferred during the previous calendar year for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques with this to include the types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of these mines.
2. Consider indicating to which State(s) these mines were transferred.
3. Consider indicating which institutions are authorized by the State Party to transfer anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques .

...for the purpose of destruction

Report:

1. Consider providing a list of all anti-personnel mines transferred during the previous calendar year for the purpose of destruction.
2. Consider indicating to which State(s) these mines were transferred.
3. Consider indicating which institutions are authorized by the State Party to transfer anti-personnel mines for the purpose of destruction.

4. AREAS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO CONTAIN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

- “To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under the State Party’s jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced.”¹⁵
- “The status of programmes for the destruction of anti-personnel mines (in mined areas under the State Party’s jurisdiction or control), including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”¹⁶
- “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed (in the course of fulfilling Article 5 obligations during the previous calendar year), to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed (...).”¹⁷
- “The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified (that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines).”¹⁸

The States Parties have agreed that “States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature will ensure that they apply all provision and obligations under the Convention to such contamination as they do for all other types of anti-personnel mines, including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and disaggregated by types of mines when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7 obligations”¹⁹

The States Parties have agreed that information provided on “mined areas” should “identify the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require clearance, and that are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require further survey.”²⁰

In determining what constitutes a “mined area that contains anti-personnel mines” or a “mined area that is suspected to contain anti-personnel mines”, the States Parties have acknowledged that the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) can help guide implementation.²¹

The IMAS state that an area should only be considered as an area known to contain anti-personnel mines if the presence of anti-personnel mines has been confirmed “on the basis of direct evidence”, and, that an area should only be considered as an area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines where there is reasonable suspicion of the presence of anti-personnel mines “on the basis of indirect evidence”.²²

In this regard, the States Parties have agreed on the importance of providing information on the remaining challenges in accordance with IMAS including by disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination.²³

The IMAS are also helpful in guiding reporting on “the status of programmes for the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas.” The IMAS points to three actions that can be taken to address areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and three specific outcomes associated with these actions:

- “cancelled land” is “area concluded not to contain evidence of mine (and / or other explosive remnants of war) contamination following the non-technical survey of a suspected hazardous area / confirmed hazardous area”,²⁴

- “reduced land” is “area concluded not to contain evidence of mine (and / or other explosive remnants of war) contamination following the technical survey of a suspected hazardous area / confirmed hazardous area”, and,²⁵
- “cleared land” is “area cleared through the removal and/or destruction of all specified mine and (other) explosive remnants of war hazards to a specified depth.”²⁶

Given the guidance provided by the IMAS, in reporting on progress in implementing Article 5, and without prejudice to National Mine Action Standards established by States Parties to reflect its particular national circumstances, States Parties may wish to disaggregate, to the extent possible, information on the basis of the outputs (i.e., cancelled land, reduced land and cleared land), which in turn are related to different activities (i.e., non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance).²⁷

In reporting on the status of programmes for the implementation of Article 5, States Parties that have been granted an extended deadline may wish to report on time-bound commitments made in requests and on the decisions taken on requests.”²⁸

In reporting on their efforts, States Parties may want to provide attached to their Article 7 Reports evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategies and work plans to fulfil and implement Convention obligations as soon as possible providing information on how these plans take into consideration the needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men as well as the needs of mine survivors and affected communities.²⁹

Practice had shown that previously unknown areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines may be discovered after mine clearance deadlines have passed. In this regard, States Parties may wish to report within their national strategies and work plans on provisions for sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas discovered following completion, including newly mined areas. States Parties that discover such areas under their jurisdiction or control are required to report on these areas and otherwise fulfil obligations contained within Article 5.³⁰

Furthermore, States Parties have been requested to include in their Article 7 Reports, on an annual basis, updates to “their national work plans based on new evidence” including “adjusted milestones” and “information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established.”³¹

In reporting on mine risk education and other risk reduction efforts the States Parties may wish to provide information on the methodologies used, the challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age as well as the relevant priority-setting mechanism in place.

States Parties may also wish to recall the following agreements by the States Parties that such efforts:

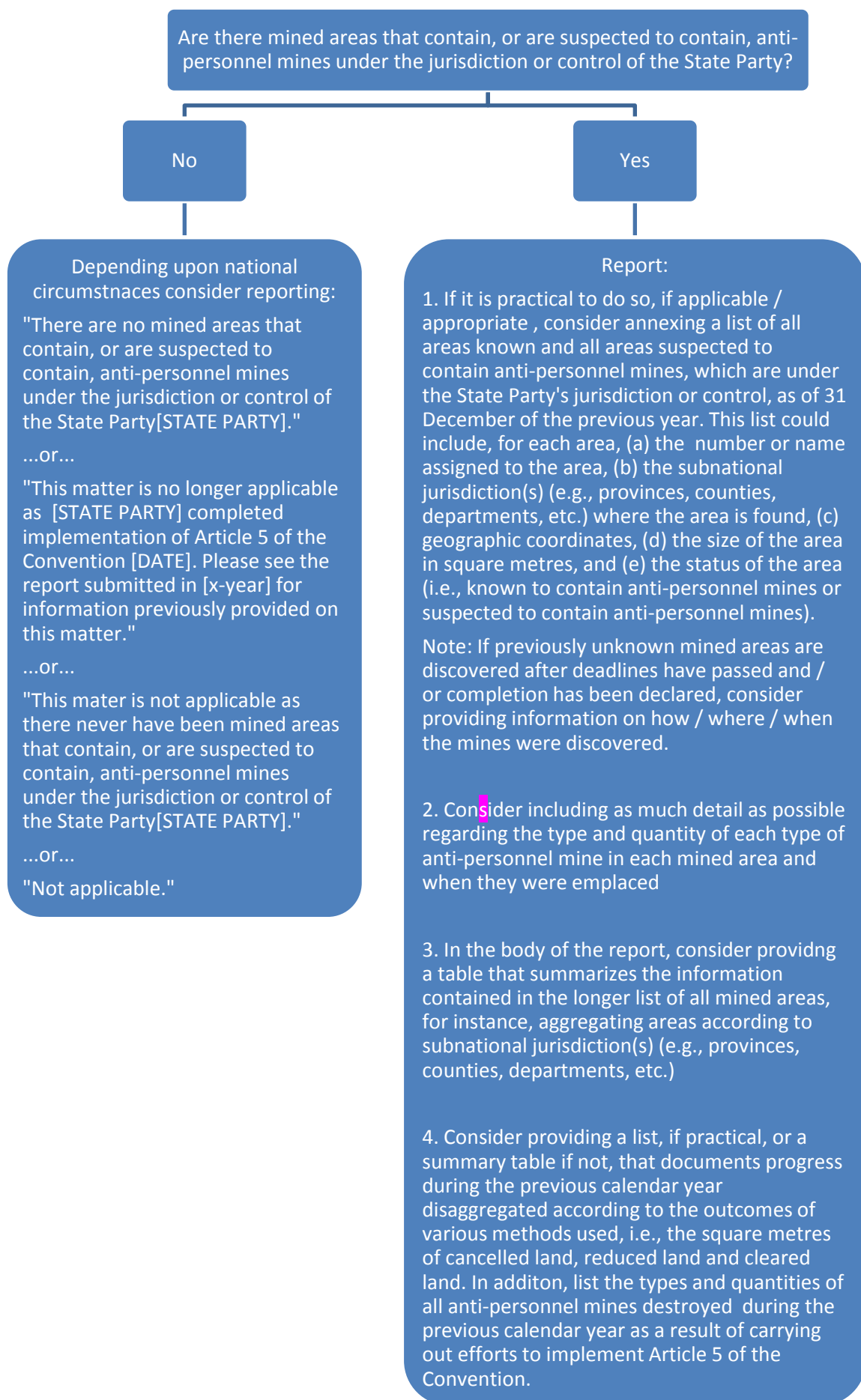
- should be integrated into wider humanitarian development, protection and education efforts, as well as with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities;³²
- should be context-specific developed on the basis of a needs assessment, tailored to the threat encountered by the population and sensitive to gender, age and disability and that take into account the diverse needs and experience of people in affected communities.³³

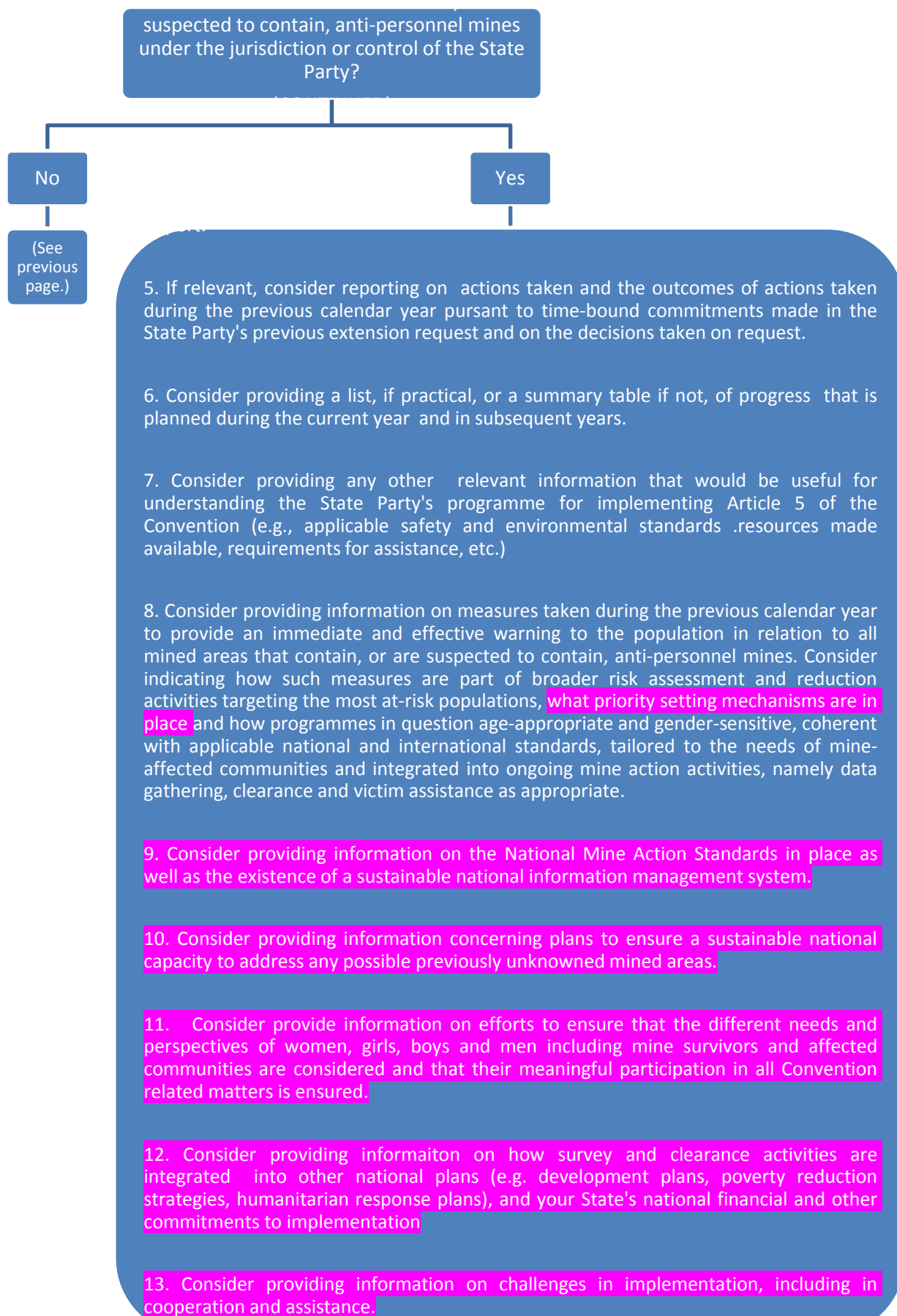
States Parties may also want to consider providing information on their efforts to ensure that survey, clearance and mine risk education and reduction activities are integrated into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion

of persons with disabilities as appropriate, and by making financial and other commitments to implementation.³⁴

States Parties may want to provide information on their efforts to ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men including mine survivors and affected communities are considered and that their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters is ensured, including their equal and active participation in Convention meetings.

The State Parties have further recognized the importance of States Parties providing information on challenges in implementation in Article 7 reports, including in cooperation and assistance.³⁵





5. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

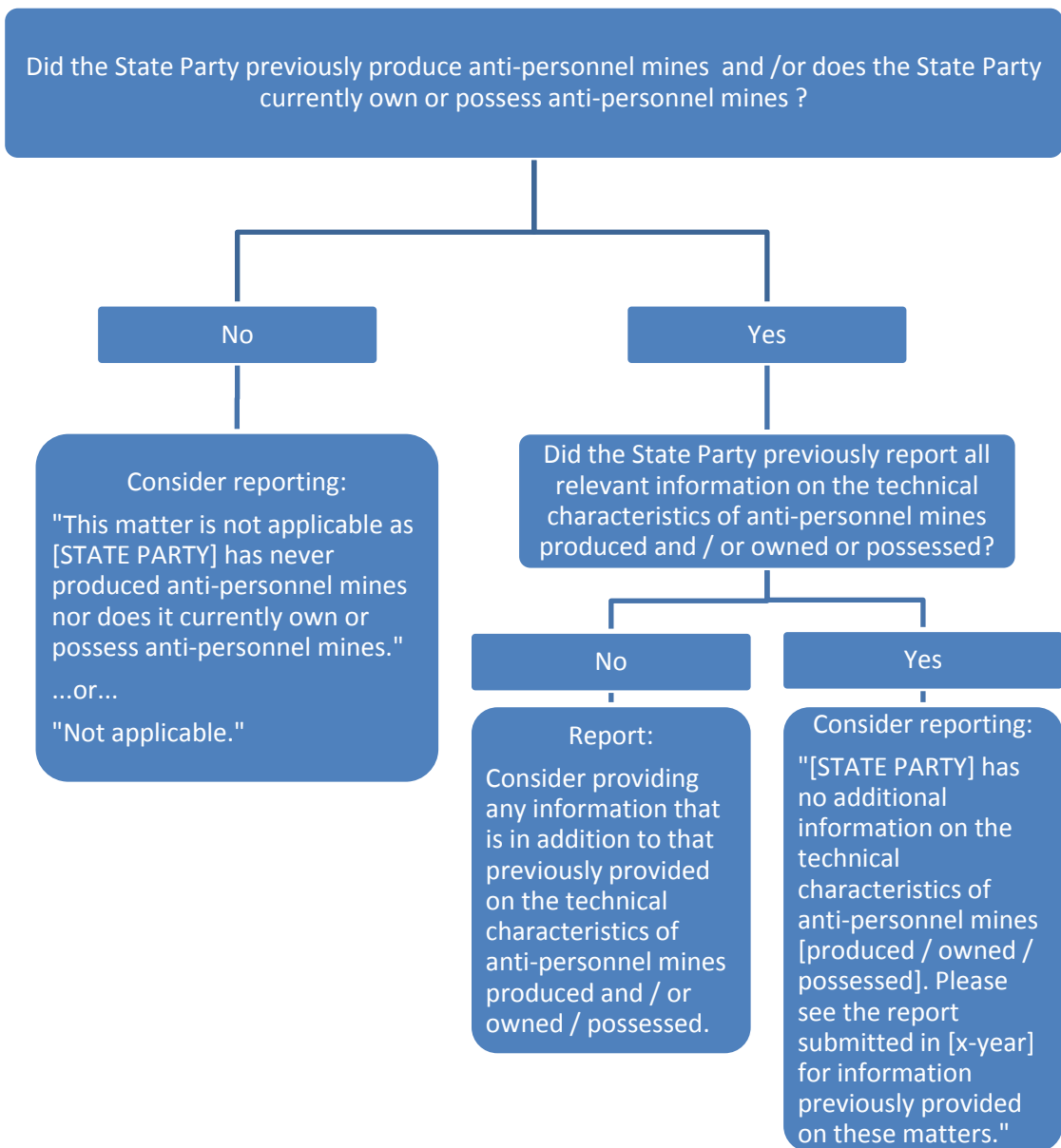
- “The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance.”³⁶

Many – if not all – States Parties that either previously produced anti-personnel mines or currently own or possess anti-personnel mines have provided a great deal of information on the technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, owned or possessed.

In addition, a great deal of information is otherwise publicly available on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines, which may facilitate mine clearance.

Therefore, it is assumed that very little relevant updated information would now be forthcoming and there is no need to repeat information already provided.

However, if a State Party did have additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines produced, owned or possessed, it could report this.



6. CONVERSION OR DECOMMISSIONING OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE PRODUCTION FACILITIES

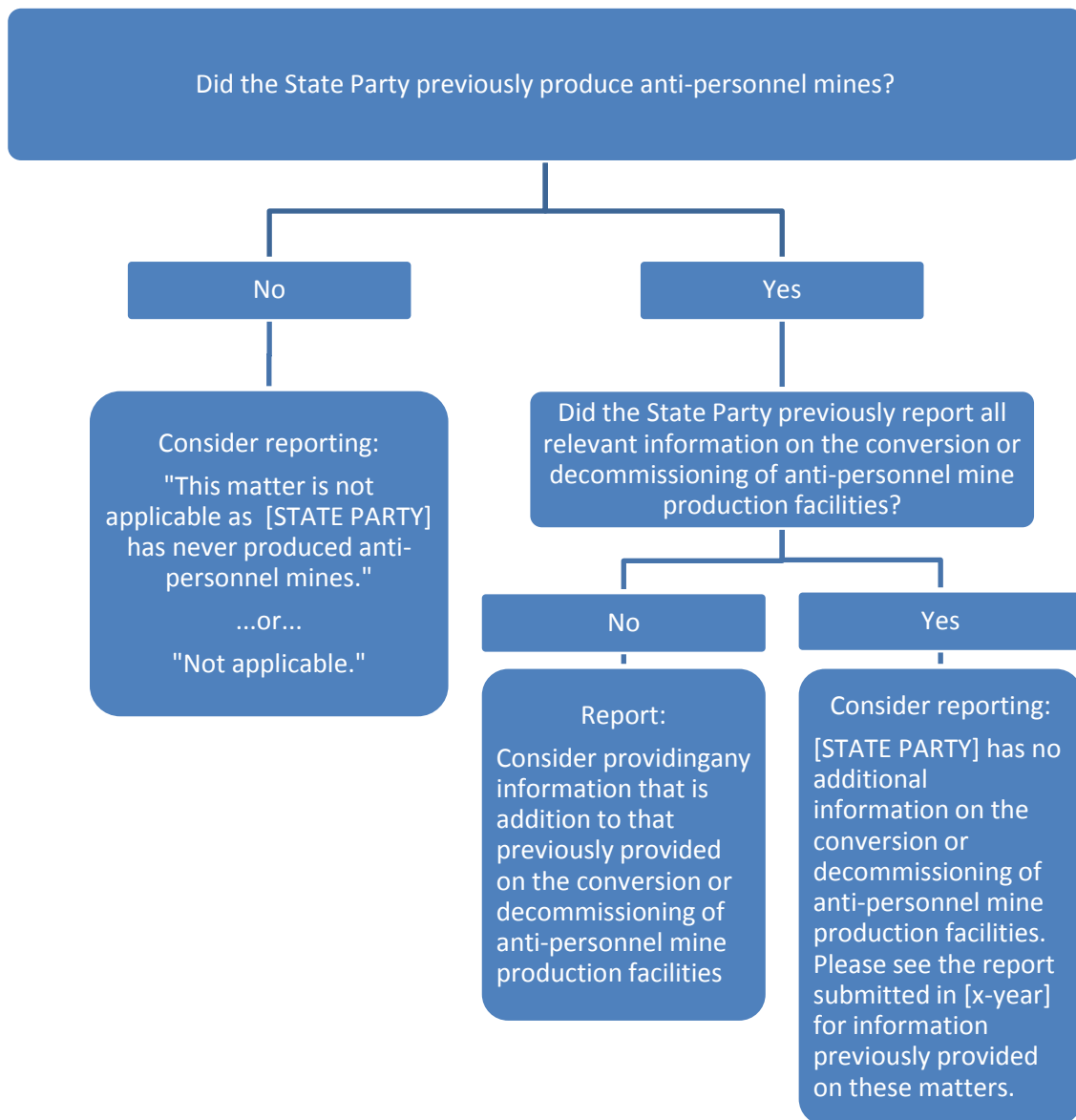
Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

- The status of programmes for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.³⁷

Many – if not all – States Parties that previously produced anti-personnel mines have provided a great deal of information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.

Therefore, it is assumed that very little relevant updated information would now be forthcoming and there is no need to repeat information already provided.

However, if a State Party did have additional information on the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities, it should report this.



7. VICTIM ASSISTANCE

The Convention does not require States Parties to provide information on victim assistance. However, political commitments have been made that each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will provide the following information. It has also been agreed that this information could be furnished through a State Party's annual transparency report, as applicable:³⁸

- Initially, time-bound and measurable objectives that the State Party seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Subsequently, on an annual basis, revisions / updates to objectives and information on the implementation of them.
- Initially, enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. Subsequently, on an annual basis, information on efforts to implement these plans, policies and legal frameworks and efforts to enhance them.
- Measurable improvements made in the well-being and the guarantee of the rights of mine victims, challenges that remain and priorities for assistance as relevant.

These political commitments provide the basis “to ensuring the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society, based on respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination” and “to address victim assistance with the same precision and intensity as for other aims of the Convention.”³⁹ They do so by empowering individual States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control (a) to specify what positive change can be expected by certain points in time and then (b) to measure progress towards the achievement of this change.

In reporting on these efforts, States Parties may wish to provide information on the framework in which Victim Assistance is carried out including information on:

- the relevant government agency assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks.⁴⁰
- development and implementation of action plans based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims.⁴¹
- Multi-sectoral efforts in ensuring the needs and rights of mine victims through national policy and legal frameworks.⁴²

In reporting on victim assistance, States Parties could relate each of these elements to the commitments to establish and pursue the attainment of objectives and to enhance and implement plans, policies and legal frameworks.⁴³

In reporting on its efforts, States Parties may wish to provide information on efforts to:

- establish or strengthen a centralised database of persons killed or injured by mines containing age, gender and disability disaggregated data and available to stakeholders.⁴⁴
- provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.⁴⁵

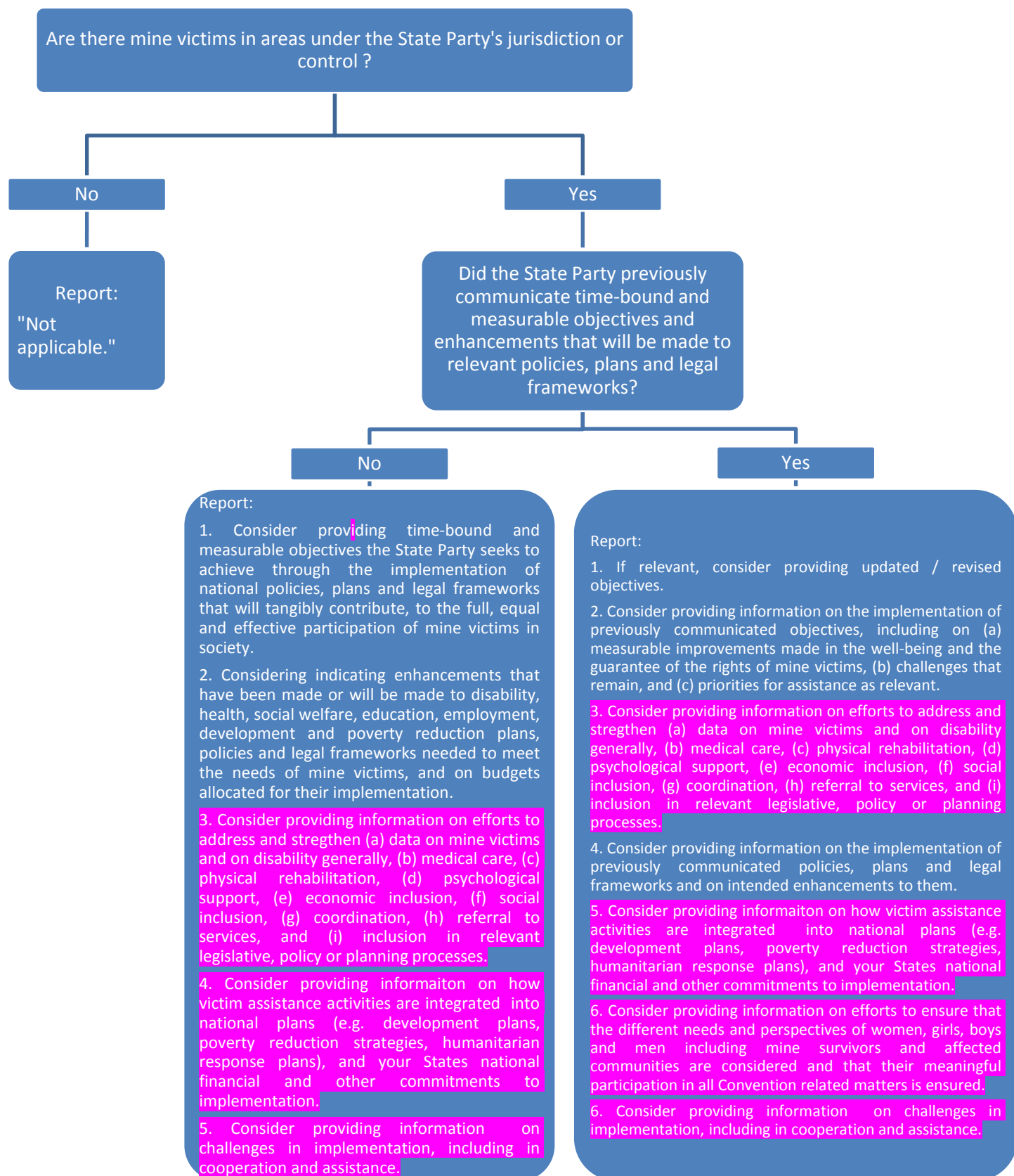
- provide access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service (e.g. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs)⁴⁶
- ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, including in rural and remote areas.⁴⁷
- ensure the full inclusions and effective participation of mine victims in all matters that affected them.⁴⁸
- establish a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services⁴⁹
- Ensure safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters.⁵⁰

The State Parties have further recognized the importance of States Parties providing information on challenges in implementation in Article 7 reports.⁵¹

States Parties have recognized the importance of States Parties demonstrative national ownership, including by ensuring that victim assistance activities are integrated into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate, and by making financial and other commitments to implementation.⁵²

Furthermore, in reporting on their efforts, States Parties may want to provide information on how plans and activities related to victim assistance take into consideration the needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men as well as the needs of mine survivors and affected communities.⁵³

States Parties that are also parties to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) may wish to draw from efforts that have undertaken in the context of fulfilling CRPD reporting requirements and from the conclusions and recommendations made on these reports by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.⁵⁴



8. COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

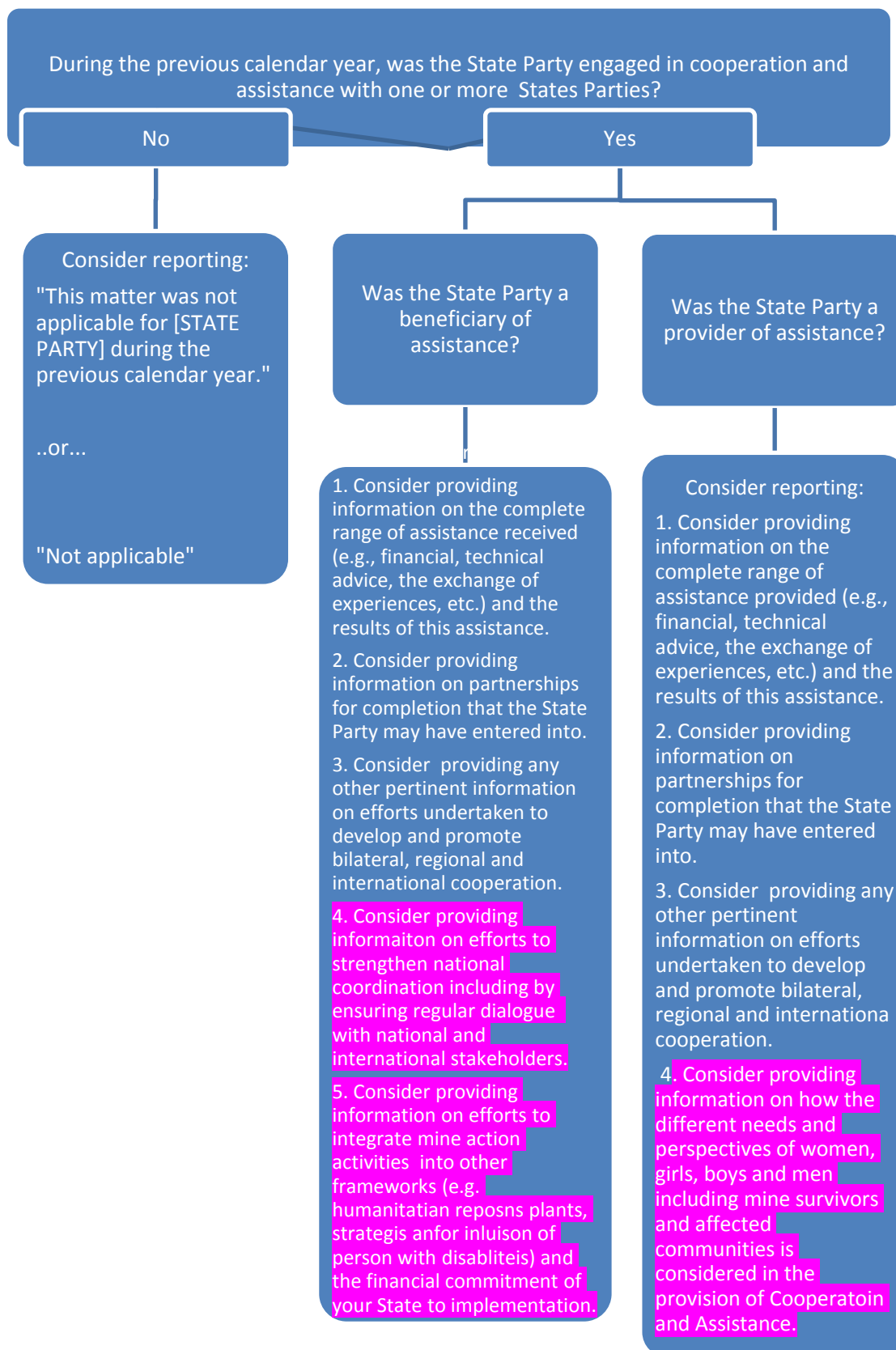
The Convention does not require States Parties to provide information on matters pertaining to Article 6 of the Convention – international cooperation and assistance. However, political commitments have been made to “maximize and take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process (...) to provide information on matters (that) may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance (...).”⁵⁵ In addition, the States Parties have recognized the value of providing information “to further enhancing partnerships and to supporting the full implementation of the Convention.”⁵⁶

It has been agreed that “all States Parties in a position to do so will effectively use all possible avenues to support States Parties seeking to receive assistance in mine clearance; mine risk education; stockpile destruction; adopting appropriate national implementation measures; as well as meeting victims’ needs and guaranteeing their rights.” These States Parties in particular may wish to consider providing information on the range of support (e.g., financial, technical advice, the exchange of experience, etc.) that they have provided during the past calendar year for these purposes, and on what has resulted from this support.

States Parties that do wish to provide information on support that they have provided during the previous calendar year may also wish to provide information on the following commitments that have been made by the States Parties at the Fourth Review Conference, including:

- to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.⁵⁷
- for “States Parties seeking assistance” to “develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports.”⁵⁸
- to “strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention.”⁵⁹
- for “States Parties in a position to do so” to “support the implementation of clear, evidence based national strategies and work plans that respond to the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities and are built on sound gender, age and disability analysis” with “support to victim assistance” to be “provided through the mine action budget, and/or through integrating victim assistance into broader development and humanitarian efforts.”⁶⁰
- for “Parties in a position to provide assistance” to “coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties.”⁶¹
- to “explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional and bilateral, cooperation between affected States Parties or South-to-South” including by “making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas” and “exchanging equipment, material and scientific and technological information (or donating them after one State Party reaches completion) in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.”⁶²

States Parties may also want to provide information on their efforts to ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men including mine survivors and affected communities are considered and that their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters is ensured, including their equal and active participation in Convention meetings.



III. Examples of ways to provide updated information

Republic of Minelandia

Updated information provided in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

1. National implementation measures

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention.

[...OR...]

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. See the report submitted in 1999 for information that has been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on measures that have been taken in the past.

[...OR...]

On 31 August 2019, the President of the Republic of Minelandia signed into law the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Act. This Act, an original language version of which is attached to this report as Annex I, establishes prohibitions and offences related to the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of anti-personnel mines, as well as obligations related to their destruction. This Act also provides for the collection of the information required to facilitate the drawing up of reports and clarifications under the Convention. The right of members of fact-finding missions to conduct inspections under Article 8 of the Convention is confirmed and access to places in accordance with the Convention is secured. In addition, this Act mandates the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs to carry out functions related to the destruction of

stockpiled and emplaced anti-personnel mines, the retention of anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes and reporting to the depository on implementation.

[...OR...]

On 27 June 2019, a district court judge in Eastern Province issued a ruling declaring that two private individuals from Smalltown, Minelandia, were guilty of stockpiling several hundred anti-personnel mines in violation of the provisions of Minelandia's 1999 Law on Prohibited Weapons. The two individuals in question were sentenced to six months in prison. Pending any appeal, anti-personnel mines no longer required for evidence will be provided to the Ministry of Defence for destruction.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mine

The Republic of Minelandia has no stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

[...OR...]

As of 31 December 2019, the Republic of Minelandia possessed 953,285 stockpiled anti-personnel mines:

Type	Quantity Possessed	Lot Numbers
M2	50,000	90210
	79,938	90211
	50,000	90212
DM31	241,760	L89-67
M16	529,292	Unknown
M14	2,295	Unknown
Total	953,285	

On 8 March 2019, the Republic of Minelandia's armed forces carried out a test destruction of 2,654 anti-personnel mines at the armed forces weapons testing range located 20 kilometres east of Bigcity, Minelandia.

Type	Quantity Destroyed	Lot Numbers
M2	2,000	90210
M14	654	Unknown
Total	2,654	

Mines were destroyed using open detonation. With a view to ensuring transparency, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Minelandia and representatives of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations were invited to witness the destruction event.

Minelandia will proceed in June 2020 with destroying all remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines. Minelandia has developed a time-bound plan for the destruction of its remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines, at a rate of approximately 40,000 mines per month leading to a prospective date of 30 June 2021 when it is expected that stockpiled destruction will be complete. Minelandia has committed MLD£ 43,345,000 (US\$ 875,000 at current exchange rates) for its destruction programme and has no requirements for external assistance.

Minelandia has established a Committee on Stockpile Destruction made up of senior officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and the Environment to monitor its programme for the destruction of anti-personnel mines, to ensure that destruction respects relevant legislative measures and to report as required.

The stockpile destruction programme will be carried out in accordance with the United Nations International Mine Action Standards on "principles and procedures for open burning and open detonation operations" (IMAS 11.20). The programme will also adhere to Minelandia's 1991 Act on Natural Resources, which contains provisions related to sustaining, safeguarding, avoiding, remedying, and mitigating the adverse effects of the use of natural resources, the 2005 Dangerous Goods Act, as concerns the transportation of anti-personnel mines and the storage of them, and the Labour Protection Act, as amended in 2009, concerning the safety of individuals involved in the destruction process. As the armed forces weapons testing range borders a Ramsar Convention listed site, the stockpile destruction programme will also adhere to regulations flowing from Minelandia's 1984 Ramsar Convention Implementation Act.

[...OR...]

As previously reported, on 3 March 2003, Minelandia completed the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines that it owned or possessed or that were under its jurisdiction or control, thereby complying with its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention by its 1 July 2005 deadline.

However, on 29 February 2019, team of Minelandian People's Aid deminers working in Little District in Western Province discovered an abandoned weapons cache that included a small stockpile of anti-personnel mines. Given the type and origin of the munitions discovered, it is presumed that these were left behind by the Rebel Liberation Forces during the Minelandia's 1996-97 civil war. Minelandian People's Aid immediately informed the Ministry of Defence of the discovery of this weapons cache, which in turn authorised Minelandian People's Aid to destroy all weapons discovered, including all anti-personnel mines. These mines were destroyed on 3 July 2019 using an open burning technique in conformity with the United Nations International Mine Action Standards on "principles and procedures for open burning and open detonation operations" (IMAS 11.20) and local and national environmental standards and other relevant legislation.

Type	Quantity Destroyed	Lot Numbers
PMN	465	Unknown
POMZ2	95	Unknown
Total	560	

3. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

The Republic of Minelandia does not retain or transfer anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.

[...OR...]

As of 31 December 2019, the Republic of Minelandia retained 1,224 anti-personnel mines for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention:

Type	Quantity Retained	Lot Numbers
DM-11	324	LOT 47393-86
OZM-3	76	Unknown
PMN	123	Unknown
PPM-2	77	Unknown
MON-100	577	Unknown
POMZ-2	247	Unknown
Total	1,224	

The Republic of Minelandia has authorised the following institutions to retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes: the Armed Forces Technical Centre for Weapons and Ammunition, the Armed Forces School of Dog Handling Training Centre and the Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute.

The Republic of Minelandia retains anti-personnel mines for training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment at a rate of approximately 30 mines per year. Following the 2019 annual review of the number of mines retained,

Minelandia has concluded that the number retained mines do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes.

During the course of 2019, authorised institutions used 29 anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes as follows:

Type	Quantity Used	Authorised Institution	Lot Numbers	Actual use
DM-11	15	Armed Forces Technical Center	LOT 47393-86	Used to test the new SuperClearer demining machine prior to its deployment in the field.
DM-11	5	Armed Forces School of Dog Handling Training Centre	LOT 47393-86	Used for the training of mine detection dogs
OZM-3	4	Armed Forces Technical Center	Unknown	Used to test the new SuperClearer demining machine prior to its deployment in the field.
POMZ-2	5	Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute	Unknown	Used to test the blast effect on new personal protective equipment, which is being developed for Minelandian People's Aid deminers.
Total	29			

In 2021, the Republic of Minelandia anticipates that authorized institutions will again make use of approximately 30 anti-personnel mines for ongoing programmes related to training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment.

Minelandia is currently considering alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes and has reached out to an expert organization in the matter to continue exploring this matter. Minelandia will keep the States Parties updated.

During the course of 2019, the Republic of Minelandia transferred 5 anti-personnel mines to Minebanistan for permitted purposes. The sole institution authorised by the Republic of Minelandia to transfer mines for permitted purposes is the Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute. These mines were transferred to the Joint Research Institute's Minebanistan branch for the purposes of testing new destruction techniques.

Type	Quantity Transferred	Authorised Institution	Lot Numbers	Recipient State	Purpose of transfer
POMZ-2	5	Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute	Unknown	Minebanistan	Testing on new destruction techniques involving lasers and high-pressure water.
Total	5				

4. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

As of 31 December 2019, there were 124 areas in Minelandia known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 5,367,266 square metres based on direct evidence and 41 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 3,999,629 square metres based on indirect evidence. See Annex II for complete list of these areas. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remain in 19 districts in all five provinces of Minelandia as follows:

Summary of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2019

Province	District	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)
Northern	Cabrite	4	3	7	230'163	123'155	353'318
	Cancrinite	4	2	6	155'587	101'914	257'501
	Calcite	4	1	5	151'695	132'256	283'951
	All districts	12	6	18	537'445	357'325	894'770
Eastern	Carnalite	10	1	11	400'771	52'435	453'206
	Cerite	0	7	7	0	321'473	321'473
	Chalcocite	12	0	12	680'128	0	680'128
	Chromite	7	1	8	300'691	32'436	333'127
	Chromium	6	1	7	128'823	13'345	142'168
	All districts	35	10	45	1'510'413	419'689	1'930'102
Central	Cohenite	21	0	21	0	776'058	776'058
	Coloradoite	10	0	10	485'502	0	485'502
	Copper	4	0	4	183'359	0	183'359
	All districts	35	0	35	1'444'919	0	1'444'919
Southern	Corderoite	9	0	9	426'180	0	426'180
	Corundum	4	0	4	109'677	0	109'677
	Covellite	8	0	8	431'880	0	431'880
	Creedite	7	0	7	253'797	0	253'797

Province	District	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)
	Cylindrite	14	10	24	652'955	549'310	1'202'265
	Cristobalite	0	4	4	0	489'178	489'178
	All districts	42	14	56	1'787'158	1'038'488	2'825'646
Western	Crocoite	0	5	5	0	794'754	794'754
	Crossite	0	6	6	0	1'389'373	1'389'373
	All districts	0	11	11	0	2'184'127	2'184'127
All provinces		124	41	165	5'367'266	3'999'629	9'366'895

During the course of 2019, Minelandia was able to declare that 23 areas totalling 1,096,999 square metres are now no longer dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of anti-personnel mines and are fit for normal human activity. (See Annex III.) Areas were released in four districts in two provinces, with the effort resulting in implementation being declared complete in Danburite District in Western Province. In the course of carrying out operations to release these areas, a total of 10,065 anti-personnel mines and 143 other explosive items (i.e., anti-vehicle mines and UXO) were destroyed.

Since 2015, Minelandia has seen an increase use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature by non-state armed actors. Below you will find some of the anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature that are being cleared by operators throughout the country. The Improvised Explosive Devices are victim activated and fit the definition of an anti-personnel mine and are therefore recorded as such.

Summary of area and areas released and devices destroyed, 1 January - 31 December 2019

Province	District	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Type of anti-personnel mines	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Southern	Corundum		130'673	74'163	204'836	3'460	PMN (3'000) Improvised (460)	78	
	Cristobalite	301'513			301'513				
	Subtotal	301'513	130'673	74'163	506'349	3'460		78	

Province	District	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Type of anti-personnel mines	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Western	Crocoite			228'916	228'916	5720	POMZ	65	
	Danburite	317597	21'384	22'753	361'734	885	Improvised		
	Subtotal	317597	21'384	251'669	590'650	6'605		65	
	Total	619'110	152'057	325'832	1'096'999	10'065		143	

In its request for an extended deadline, which was submitted in 2017, the Republic of Minelandia made time-bound commitments to enhance efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention. With respect to these commitments, in 2019, Minelandia enhanced its mine action information capacity by providing upgraded training to three information management officers and by upgrading its information management system.

With respect to the decision of the 2017 Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties, which agreed to extend Minelandia's Article 5 deadline requested that Minelandia consider applying the full range of available means to efficiently and expediently release areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. In 2019, Minelandia adopted revised national standards for land release, which are based on IMAS 07.11, and trained 50 personnel in updated survey methodologies. These revised standards can be downloaded at www.minelandia.ma/mineactionstandards.

Minelandia is committed to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance activities and has established a technical working group to promote the research, application and sharing of innovative technologies between implementing partners and the Government of Minelandia.

As noted in Annex II, the Republic of Minelandia has an article 5 deadline of 31 December 2021. In this way, Minelandia has made projections for the year when each of the remaining 165 areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines would be released. In 2021, it is projected that XX areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling XX square metres and XX areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling XX square metres will be released in Northern Province. These areas have been prioritised for clearance based on Minelandia's national planning and prioritisation process that is implemented in line with national and State based socio-economic development plans, including efforts to achieve Minelandia's 2030 sustainable development goals.

Minelandia's national work plan has been integrated into national and state development plans, including allocation from the State budget of US \$875,000 per year in support of the National Mine Action Authority.

Minelandia's previous national work plan for mine action, (2012-2017) was reviewed in 2016 and a new mine action plan for completion, (2017-2025) was developed in consultation with respective State Governments, including representatives from civil society, including victim assistance and women's organisations. This included a knowledge, attitudes and practices survey conducted by the National Mine Action Centre and representative humanitarian mine action organisations in a representative sample of 100 affected villages. The survey also included a Gender and Diversity Analysis to gather updated information on how gender and diversity norms are impacting at-risk behaviours and groups. Based on the results of this analysis, the following work plan was developed.

Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square metres) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released 2017-2021

		Northern	Eastern	Central	Southern	Western	Total areas	Total area
2017	Areas	13					13	
	Area	610'819						610'819
2018	Areas	5	30				35	
	Area	283'951	1'454'807					1'738'758
2019	Areas		15	35			50	
	Area		475'295	1'444'919				1'920'214
2020	Areas				52		52	
	Area				2'423'799			2'423'799
2021	Areas				4	11	15	
	Area				489'178	2'184'127		2'673'305
2017-2021	Areas	18	45	35	56	11	165	
	Area	894'770	1'930'102	1'444'919	2'825'646	2'184'127		9'366'895

Minelandia has committed MLD£ 43,345,000 (US\$ 875,000 at current exchange rates) per year from 2017 to 2021 to cover the costs of the Minelandian Mine Action Authority, which has responsibilities for priority setting, mine action information management, quality assurance and quality control, coordination with demining organization and cooperation partners, and establishing policy and standards. Minelandia requires approximately US\$ 5.2 million each year from 2017 to 2021 to cover the costs of survey and clearance. Minelandia can furnish a detailed project proposal outlining its funding needs and expected results to those interested in supporting its efforts to complete implementation of Article 5.

In addition, Minelandia in agreement with the Ministry of Defence, has identified the Minlandia Army Corps of Engineers as the responsible agency to address any previously unknown mined areas following completion as well as any new mined areas.

Mine Risk Education and Reduction Efforts

All areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines have been marked and warning signs in both national and local languages are prominently displayed. Warning signs are replaced and maintained on a regular basis. As part of its national mine action plan, (2017-2021) The Minelandia National Mine Centre and its implementing partners undertook a knowledge, attitude and practices survey to ensure MRE/R programmes are context specific to age, gender and diverse at-risk and population groups in the country.

As a result of this study, Minelandia's mine risk education and reduction plan, includes age-and sex appropriate risk-reduction education has been incorporated into the school curriculum in every affected province. In addition, community liaison teams made up of both women and men regularly visit affected towns and villages to advise women and men on risk avoidance, prioritizing the most affected and vulnerable communities. Efforts are made to tailor messages according to community circumstances (e.g., according to the main economic, cultural and recreational activities carried in any particular locality). MRE/R are also integrated into protection and development efforts including Minelandia's humanitarian response plan.

The development of mine risk education and reduction activities is developed through a casualty data analysis to better respond to at-risk behaviours, groups and locations and in order to adapt to changing needs and contexts. Minelandia has also identified the Ministry of Education and Civil Protection, as its sustainable national capacity to deliver risk education and education activities to at-risk groups.

Demining organizations operating in the country carry out mine risk education in their respective areas of operation, are accredited to carry out Mine Risk Education and Reduction activities with material approved by the Mine Risk Education and Reduction Working Group which includes demining organizations, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF as well as participation of the mine affected communities.

Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, women, girls, boys and men still fall victim to mines in Minelandia, including four individuals who were killed and 12 who were injured in 2019.

Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 1 January - 31 December 2019

	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	0	1	2	1	4
Injured	1	0	3	8	12
Total	1	1	5	9	16

5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

Not Applicable

[...OR...]

The Republic of Minelandia has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed. See the report submitted in 2011 for information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed.

[...OR...]

In addition to information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed (see previous reports), in April 2019 deminers from Minelandian People’s Aid have unearthed an N15 anti-personnel mine. This mine, which was produced in Slovakia prior to its accession to the Convention, can be distinguished from other anti-personnel mines in that it appears identical to an ice hockey puck. However, the technical characteristics N15 anti-personnel mine are the same as those of the US-manufactured M14 anti-personnel mine. See past years’ reports for information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the technical characteristics of the M14 anti-personnel mine.

N15 anti-personnel mine	M14 anti-personnel mine
	

Additionally, since 2015, Minelandia has seen an increase use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature by non-state armed actors. Below you will find some of the anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature that are being cleared by operators throughout the country. The Improvised Explosive Devices are victim activated and fit the definition of an anti-personnel mine and are therefore recorded as such.



6. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

The Republic of Minelandia has no additional information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities. See the report submitted in 2001 for information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.

[...OR...]

In addition to information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the conversion or decommissioning of three anti-personnel mine production facilities (see previous reports), in May 2019, a fourth munitions manufacturing facility, located in Nice City in Northern Province, was converted to other uses. This facility, which once produced the N27-Z anti-personnel mine as well as other munitions, is no longer equipped for munitions manufacturing and is now used as an elementary school. All facilities that at one time were used to manufacture anti-personnel mines have now been converted or decommissioned.

7. Victim assistance

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

Minelandia does not have mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control.

[...OR...]

A. Data on direct and indirect victims

Assessment:

On the basis of survey efforts undertaken by various operators, the Minelandian Mine Action Authority has records of 1,140 individuals injured by anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war since the end of the conflict in Minelandia, with data sex- and age-disaggregated as follows:

	Women		Men		Girls		Boys		Acquired impairments	Totals
	Survived	killed	Survived	killed	Survived	killed	Survived	killed		
2017	80	9	399	24	19	3	172	40	520	746
2018	29	10	85	36	9	1	85	13	180	268
2019		2	70	14	10	3	25	2	93	126
Totals	109	21	554	74	38	7	282	55	793	1,140

All individuals recorded as having been injured by anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war received their injuries in Northern Province and Eastern Province. The Minelandian Mine Action Authority has no data on injuries in Central, Southern and Western provinces.

On the basis of a household survey carried out in Northern Province in 2016, it is understood that anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war are the source of 4.5 percent of all injuries in this province. This survey also concluded that 12.6 percent of the population of Northern Provinces lives with a disability, anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war the cause of disability for 3.5 percent of those living with disabilities.

Minelandia has no data on indirect victims of anti-personnel mines. However, by relating 2015 census data to the geographic location of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, it is possible to estimate that approximately 55,000 people live within 500 metres of an area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. Also, we estimate that every casualty directly affects the lives and livelihoods of around five persons including their family members and close relatives.

Objectives:

Understanding the situation

- By the end of 2020, the Minelandian Mine Action Authority will have expanded its coverage of data collection and information management of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war to also cover Central, Southern and Western provinces.
- By June 2021, all data obtained by the Minelandian Mine Action Authority on individuals injured by anti-personnel mines will have been integrated into the Ministry of Health's national injury surveillance mechanism.
- By 2021, the Ministry of Health's national injury surveillance mechanism will have included "anti-personnel mine / other explosive remnant of war" as a listed cause of injury.
- By 2021, a household survey will have been carried out in Eastern Province to collect data on impairments and activity limitations and participation restrictions, related health condition and environmental factors.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2020, the national law on the realisation of the rights of persons with disabilities will have been amended to ensure that the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) becomes the unified standard used in Minelandia for collecting relevant data.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2019, draft amendments on the national law on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities, which in part would ensure that the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) becomes the unified standard used in Minelandia for collecting relevant data, were distributed to stakeholders for consultation.

B. Medical care

Assessment:

From the household survey carried out in Northern Province in 2012, it is known that individuals who suffer traumatic lower limb injuries from causes such as anti-personnel mines / other remnants of war, gun violence, motor vehicle accidents, et cetera do not receive adequate services. Moreover, persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, do not benefit equally from existing public health services.

When individuals do not get the health care services that they need in their districts, long and costly travel to provincial or national health care centres is normally required.

While the health care costs of low-income individuals are covered by the National Health Care Plan, others who are required to obtain private health insurance are regularly discriminated against because of disability.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2020, The Ministry of Health will have established an Emergency Surgical Trauma Unit at the Calcite, Chromium and Cooper District Health Centres.
- By first quarter of 2021, necessary improvements have been made in referral systems including by creating a comprehensive directory of all relevant services, to ensure landmine survivors and others receive the support they need in terms of healthcare as well as rehabilitation, psychological support and social and economic inclusion.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2020, the Ministry of Health will have established national health care standards related to care of persons with disabilities and frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that standards are met, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- By the end of 2021, the National Health Care Plan will have been amended to remove financial barriers to accessing services when these services are not provided in individuals' districts.
- By the end of 2020, a law will have been enacted making it illegal to deny health insurance to persons with disabilities.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2019, an Emergency Surgical Trauma Unit was established at the Calcite District Health Centre and a trauma surgeon was recruited to work at the Chromium District Health Centre, which is scheduled to open in 2020.

C. Physical rehabilitation

Assessment:

There is no rehabilitation doctor in all of Minelandia and there are less than 10 prosthetists, orthotists and physical therapists in the whole country, with all of these located in the national capital and working at the national physical rehabilitation centre. The national physical rehabilitation centre cannot meet existing demand for its services. Moreover, many individuals who come from rural areas, such as landmine survivors, either cannot afford to travel to access these services or cannot spend long periods away from their families or means of income.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2021, the Ministry of Health will have established a physiotherapy centre in each mine affected province.
- By 2022, the Minelandian Technical University will have established a School of Prosthetics and Orthotics, which in turn will deliver an orthopaedic technologist programme and a bachelor's degree in prosthetics and orthotics.
- By 2022, there will be 10X the number of prosthetists, orthotists and physical therapists in Minelandia as there were at the end of 202.
- By the end of 2020, at least 60 per cent of landmine survivors and persons with disabilities in need of assistive devices have been assisted, in mine affected districts.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2021, the National Health Care Plan will have been amended to include incentives for prosthetists, orthotists and physical therapists to locate in provincial physical therapy centres.
- By the end of 2020, the Post-Secondary Education Act will have been amended to permit the establishment of physical rehabilitation programmes at the Minelandian Technical University.
- By the end of 2020, a Priority Assistive Products List (APL) which includes "hearing aids, wheelchairs, communication aids, spectacles, artificial limbs, pill organizers, memory aids and other essential items for many older people and people with disabilities to be able to live a healthy, productive and dignified life" with support of guidelines provided by the World Health Organization (WHO), to make sure the essential assistive devices are made available in an affordable and accessible fashion.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- The target was met for amending the Post-Secondary Education Act to permit the establishment of physical rehabilitation programmes at the Minelandian Technical University, with the amendments having been adopted by the Council of Ministers on 30 September 2019.
- The Ministry of Health, on 31 October 2019, made a budget submission to the Ministry of Finance to fund the anticipated expansion of physical rehabilitation programmes.

D. Psychological support

Assessment:

Landmine survivors, as well as others exposed to a stressful event or situation of exceptionally threatening or catastrophic nature, often develop posttraumatic stress disorder. However, standardized screening tools to detect possible symptoms and to suggest the need for a formal diagnostic assessment are not available for use in Minelandia. Basic counselling services are available only in the capital and more intensive psychotherapy programmes are unavailable due to a lack of psychiatric specialists in Minelandia. No peer support network has been created, either.

Objectives:

- By working with international partners, basic counselling services will have been extended to each provincial capital by the end of 2021.
- By end of 2020, a peer support network has been created as an integral part of the Ministry of Health.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2020, the Ministry of Health will have proposed a National Mental Health Strategy, drawing in part from the experience of landmine survivors and others in rural areas who have been exposed to a stressful event or situation of exceptionally threatening or catastrophic nature.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- No actions in 2019 on psychological support to report on.

E. Economic inclusion

Assessment:

From the household survey carried out in Northern Province in 2012, it is known that the unemployment rate for persons with disabilities, including landmines survivors, is 50 percent. (Note: The overall average unemployment rate in Northern Province is 38 percent.) Poverty is widespread in rural areas, which the Government of Minelandia is targeting through its Rural Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2021, the number of persons with disabilities who are employed will have doubled in Northern Province.
- A nationwide income-generation initiative with the aim to increase sustainable small businesses among persons with disabilities has been launched by the end of 2020.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2021, a new policy will have been developed to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market, including through the provision of tax incentives to employ persons with disabilities,

the recruitment of persons with disabilities in public administration and the development of self-employment programmes.

- By the end of 2020, the Rural Poverty Reduction Strategy will have been reviewed to ensure that it has mainstreamed disability-inclusive socio-economic development.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- No actions in 2019 on economic inclusion to report on.

F. Social inclusion

Assessment:

- There is an absence of efforts to guarantee the right of persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, to live independently and to be included in the community, in particular in rural areas. Barriers such as lack of awareness on their rights and needs, physical inaccessibility, long distance to services and limited access to information are some of the challenges facing persons with disabilities in Minelandia.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2020, Minelandia will have launched the Comprehensive Independent Living Programme to enable persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, to access a whole range of in-home, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support independent living and inclusion the community, especially in rural areas.
- By the end of 2021, Minelandia will have developed a national Physical Accessibility Standards to remove physical barriers by ensuring old public structures/buildings are adapted and new public structures/buildings are constructed accessible to the use of all persons including to individuals with mobility challenges, such as wheelchair users.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2020, the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will have been amended to empower the National Disability Council to monitor and report on the implementation of the Comprehensive Independent Living Programme.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- An independent living pilot project was launched in Copper District in August 2019. Results of this pilot initiative will be made available by the end of 2020.

G. Safety and Protection

Assessment:

The Minelandia's national authority for disaster management has not included the special measures required for safety and protection of persons with disabilities including landmine survivors in situations of risks and emergencies including natural disasters and conflicts.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2020, national disaster management authority of Minelandia integrated special measures in its policies and programmes to ensure safety and protection of persons with disabilities in situations of risks and emergencies.

H. Coordination

Assessment:

The Minelandian Mine Action Authority has normally represented Minelandia in all Convention-related discussions. However, to date, interaction between the Minelandian Mine Action Authority and other relevant State entities, particularly the National Disability Council, Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health, has been limited. Moreover, non-governmental organizations have directly engaged Minelandia's cooperation partners on initiatives that may be inconsistent with the priorities established in Minelandia's National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and National Health Care Plan.

Beginning in 2020, the National Disability Council will convene inclusive quarterly stakeholders' meetings to ensure sound coordination in the pursuit of aims related to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the promise made to mine victims through the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2020, consultations will have been carried out at the provincial level on ways to update the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to bring it in line with Minelandia's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- By the end of 2021, the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will have been amended, bringing it in line with Minelandia's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- In April 2019, the National Disability Council, with the support of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's Implementation Support Unit and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, staged an inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshop at the national level on updating the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This workshop has provided a template for subsequent inclusive consultations at the provincial level.

I. Participation

Assessment:

The United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has observed that more should be done to include persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in planning, executing and monitoring of public decision-making processes at all levels and, in particular, in the matters affecting them.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2020, persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors where relevant, and their representative organizations will have been involved in consultations carried out at the provincial level on ways to update the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to bring it in line with Minelandia's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2021, the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will have been amended to legally require the National Disability Council to consult with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in planning, executing and monitoring of public decision-making processes.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- In April 2019, the National Disability Council, with the support of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's Implementation Support Unit and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, sought to address the concerns raised by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities regarding participation by staging an inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshop at the national level on updating the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Results of this activity include that persons with disabilities and their representative organizations perceived that they are central participants in planning, executing and monitoring of public decision-making processes. In addition, this workshop has provided a template for subsequent inclusive consultations at the provincial level.

8. Cooperation and assistance

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

Minelandia is not a State Party in a position to provide assistance to other States Parties.

[...OR...]

Minelandia has provided in-kind contribution to its national mine action programme providing salaries to deminers, providing office space for the mine action centre as well as providing logistic support to operations at a cost of approximately 3 million dollars a year.

While Minelandia is not in a position to provide financial assistance, it is able to share expertise and / or experiences as concerns mine clearance and victim assistance. In 2019, Minelandian Mine Action Authority hosted a visiting delegation from Minebanistan in order to exchange experiences and learn from one another's practices in non-technical survey. In addition, Minelandia's Ministry of Health provided an expert to contribute to the World Health Organizations' injury surveillance outreach project, which is intended to benefit up to five States Parties that are responsible for mine victims.

The Minelandian Defence Forces maintain a capability to survey, search for, detect, clear and destroy landmines. This capability includes many types of detection equipment, mechanical clearance assets, disposal experts and specialist search and clearance teams.

As part of its national mine action plan, (2017-2025) Minelandia developed a resource mobilisation strategy that includes specific actions to explore possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding, including an MOU with the Ministry of Mining, and Communications for allocations towards clearance of extensions to the power grid and new mining leases. Minelandia has been in contact with the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance regarding participating in the Individualised approach on the margins of the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties.

Minelandia still faces challenges in implementation of its commitments. In particular, in order to finalize its mine clearance operations by its deadline will require additional financial and technical resources. Minelandia faces a shortfall of approximately \$11.2 million to finalize its operations by its deadline. Minelandia further requires technical expertise in addressing mined areas located in forested areas.

To strengthen national coordination and ensure regular dialogue amongst stakeholders, Minelandia has established a National Mine Action Platform in 2019 including all stakeholders which meets 3 times a year with all national stakeholders to discuss progress made, challenges faced and how best to address the remaining challenge. The National Mine Action Platform is led by the National Mine Action Centre with support of the UNDPMAS which convenes the meeting on behalf of the Mine Action Centre.

[...OR...]

Minelandia contributed over £ 18.0 million to humanitarian demining activities in 2020, providing support intended to benefit the following States Parties: Minebanistan (£ 10 million) and the Minebekistan (£8 million). Through funding provided to demining organizational. more than 12 million square metres of land known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines was released in 2020. In addition, through its € 75,000 grant to the Convention's Implementation Support Unit, outreach efforts were carried out resulting in 15 mine-affected States Parties using the Convention's new reporting guide to provide high quality transparency information.

Minelandia ensures that gender and the diverse needs of the Community are considered in the projects funded by Minelandia as clearly set out in grant agreements and its subsequent reporting requirements.

Minelandia coordinates its support with other partners to support Minebanistan and Minebeksitan through a multi-year project to support Minelandia in finalizing its mine clearance commitments under Article 5 within a five-year period.

Annex I: Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Act

CÍL PRVNÍ ZAKAZ POUŽITÍ, SKLADOVÁNÍ, VÝROBY A PŘÍEVODU PROTIPĚCHOTNÍCH MIN A JEJICH ZNICENÍ

§ 1

(1) Zakazuje se vlastnit, držet a použít všechny typy protipěchotních min uvedené v Umlouvě o zákazu použití, skladování, výroby a převodu protipěchotních min a o jejich zničení (dále jen "protipěchotní miny") nebo jejich součástí, pokud tento zákon nestanoví jinak.

(2) Zakazuje se vývoj, výroba, převod, skladování nebo shromáždění zásob protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí.

(3) Zakazuje se použít a převažovat patentová práva na výrobu protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí a práva k patentu na výrobní postupy určené pro výrobu protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí.

§ 2

(1) Každý, kdo má v držení protipěchotní miny nebo jejich součástí, je povinen ohlásit jejich počet Ministerstvu obrany (dále jen "ministerstvo") do 180 dnů ode dne nabytí účinnosti tohoto zákona a do 60 dnů po ohlášení je ministerstvu předat.

(2) Majitelé patentu pro výrobu protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí a majitelé patentu na výrobní postupy určené pro výrobu protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí jsou povinni ohlásit tuto skutečnost ministerstvu do 90 dnů ode dne nabytí účinnosti tohoto zákona.

§ 3

(1) Do čtyř let ode dne účinnosti tohoto zákona zabezpečí ministerstvo zničení shromážděných zásob všech protipěchotních min.

(2) Ministerstvo může žít v držení nebo může žít převest minimum protipěchotních min absolutně nezbytné pro účely vývoje a výuky techniky detekce min, odminování nebo jejich zničení.

§ 4

(1) Každý, kdo má v držení protipěchotní miny nebo jejich součástí, podle svého dozoru nad dodržováním tohoto zákona. Dozor provádí ministerstvo.

(2) Výkonu dozoru se spolu s kontrolními pracovníky mohou účastnit i členové mezinárodní vyšetřující mise v souladu se svými mandáty podle Umluvy o zákazu použití, skladování, výroby a převodu protipěchotních min a o jejich zničení.

(3) Každý, kdo má v držení protipěchotní miny nebo jejich součástí, je povinen umožnit kontrolním pracovníkům a členům mezinárodní vyšetřující mise přístup k požadovanému množství dozoru.

Annex II: Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2014, and the estimated date of completion

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
1	Northern Province	Cabriite	40.087051	15.107585	34'345		unknown	1995-1997	2020
2	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.966275	15.062510	72'342		unknown	1995-1997	2020
3	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.993392	15.022416	70'134		unknown	1995-1997	2020
4	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.491461	15.287426	53'342		unknown	1995-1997	2020
5	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.518929	15.270878		56'348	unknown	1995-1997	2020
6	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.076270	15.445724		34'458	unknown	1995-1997	2020
7	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.127431	15.726789		32'349	unknown	1995-1997	2020
8	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.258665	15.579792	45'567		unknown	1995-1997	2020
9	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.055202	15.451970	32'213		unknown	1995-1997	2020
10	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.331927	15.441865		56'347	unknown	1995-1997	2020
11	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.038809	15.722388		45'567	unknown	1995-1997	2020
12	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.016914	15.723549	31'348		unknown	1995-1997	2020
13	Northern Province	Cancrinite	38.651337	16.502760	46'459		unknown	1995-1997	2020
14	Northern Province	Calcite	38.495319	16.116786	56'678		unknown	1995-1997	2021
15	Northern Province	Calcite	38.493721	16.114706	34'890		unknown	1995-1997	2021
16	Northern Province	Calcite	38.607606	16.341979		132'256	unknown	1995-1997	2021
17	Northern Province	Calcite	38.669304	16.335277	34'452		unknown	1995-1997	2021
18	Northern Province	Calcite	38.518841	16.283843	25'675		unknown	1995-1997	2021
19	Eastern Province	Carnallite	38.629531	16.495897	37'456		unknown	1995-1997	2021
20	Eastern Province	Carnallite	38.721625	16.676335	56'345		unknown	1995-1997	2021
21	Eastern Province	Carnallite	38.723249	16.675412	38'452		unknown	1995-1997	2021
22	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.738506	16.663085	54'342		unknown	1995-1997	2021
23	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.724941	16.675523	32'564		unknown	1995-1997	2021
24	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.718414	16.674950	31'987		unknown	1995-1997	2021
25	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.819487	16.595671	45'347		unknown	1995-1997	2021
26	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.816200	16.588970	23'278		unknown	1995-1997	2021
27	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.785272	16.738119	45'348		unknown	1995-1997	2021

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
28	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.659548	16.833000	35'652		unknown	1995-1997	2021
29	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.781731	16.819245		52'435	unknown	1995-1997	2021
30	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.769679	16.857661		56'785	unknown	1995-1997	2021
31	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.812307	16.829198		42'123	unknown	1995-1997	2021
32	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.807497	16.909638		49'321	unknown	1995-1997	2021
33	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.726414	16.883031		54'237	unknown	1995-1997	2021
34	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.700436	16.791068		34'453	unknown	1995-1997	2021
35	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.721309	16.782659		38'678	unknown	1995-1997	2021
36	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.995764	16.879196		45'876	unknown	1995-1997	2021
37	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.769679	16.857661	38'903		unknown	1995-1997	2021
38	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.969795	16.896989	87'765		unknown	1995-1997	2021
39	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.769679	16.857661	56'786		unknown	1995-1997	2021
40	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.068903	16.776213	45'786		unknown	1995-1997	2021
41	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	39.143173	16.574032	70'876		unknown	1995-1997	2021
42	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.916143	16.813227	34'345		unknown	1995-1997	2021
43	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.927648	16.865669	56'786		unknown	1995-1997	2021
44	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.891309	16.840956	34'564		unknown	1995-1997	2021
45	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.968586	16.897926	78'305		unknown	1995-1997	2021
46	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.735659	16.150545	75'289		unknown	1995-1997	2021
47	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.705186	16.133531	46'378		unknown	1995-1997	2021
48	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.492456	16.353470	54'345		unknown	1995-1997	2021
49	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.491733	16.354799	12'342		unknown	1995-1997	2022
50	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.620128	16.110769	68'764		unknown	1995-1997	2022
51	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.566372	16.131246	70'231		unknown	1995-1997	2022
52	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.623781	16.111957	23'755		unknown	1995-1997	2022
53	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.615671	16.081215		32'436	unknown	1995-1997	2022
54	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.683885	16.659192	72'123		unknown	1995-1997	2022
55	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.651638	16.634724	31'134		unknown	1995-1997	2022
56	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.622356	16.635957	22'342		unknown	1995-1997	2022

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
57	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.612977	16.684411		13'345	unknown	1995-1997	2022
58	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.658442	16.641438	17'134		unknown	1995-1997	2022
59	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.721081	16.234995	23'347		unknown	1995-1997	2022
60	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.740019	16.214028	25'306		unknown	1995-1997	2022
61	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.761100	16.179760	24'347		unknown	1995-1997	2022
62	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.761100	16.199641	26'349		unknown	1995-1997	2022
63	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.541693	16.171821	12'340		unknown	1995-1997	2022
64	Central Province	Cohenite	38.481517	16.202152	23'321		unknown	1995-1997	2022
65	Central Province	Cohenite	38.688232	16.181655	34'256		unknown	1995-1997	2022
66	Central Province	Cohenite	38.699189	16.140820	32'367		unknown	1995-1997	2022
67	Central Province	Cohenite	38.739128	16.169424	22'098		unknown	1995-1997	2022
68	Central Province	Cohenite	38.746363	16.210465	27'456		unknown	1995-1997	2022
69	Central Province	Cohenite	38.725495	16.210160	34'357		unknown	1995-1997	2022
70	Central Province	Cohenite	38.605567	16.047240	35'567		unknown	1995-1997	2022
71	Central Province	Cohenite	38.569776	16.215046	45'675		unknown	1995-1997	2022
72	Central Province	Cohenite	38.537876	16.200259	32'256		unknown	1995-1997	2022
73	Central Province	Cohenite	38.539015	16.223865	45'432		unknown	1995-1997	2022
74	Central Province	Cohenite	38.537876	16.200259	39'341		unknown	1995-1997	2022
75	Central Province	Cohenite	38.542475	16.225885	32'367		unknown	1995-1997	2022
76	Central Province	Cohenite	38.528461	16.262815	34'327		unknown	1995-1997	2022
77	Central Province	Cohenite	38.529105	16.257957	38'456		unknown	1995-1997	2022
78	Central Province	Cohenite	38.524363	16.265730	37'320		unknown	1995-1997	2022
79	Central Province	Cohenite	38.601821	16.390413	57'321		unknown	1995-1997	2022
80	Central Province	Cohenite	38.486900	16.375343	25'453		unknown	1995-1997	2022
81	Central Province	Cohenite	38.521111	16.173940	37'347		unknown	1995-1997	2022
82	Central Province	Cohenite	38.509590	16.166769	56'732		unknown	1995-1997	2022
83	Central Province	Cohenite	38.513320	16.182437	53'342		unknown	1995-1997	2022
84	Central Province	Cohenite	38.502608	16.333775	31'267		unknown	1995-1997	2022
85	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.493376	16.335031	67'564		unknown	1995-1997	2022

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
86	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.531524	16.645037	69'563		unknown	1995-1997	2022
87	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.394301	16.544440	34'675		unknown	1995-1997	2022
88	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.440682	16.427772	43'421		unknown	1995-1997	2022
89	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.436289	16.445470	23'367		unknown	1995-1997	2022
90	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.507156	16.624384	54'879		unknown	1995-1997	2022
91	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.494401	16.584950	67'785		unknown	1995-1997	2022
92	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.490300	16.569428	34'238		unknown	1995-1997	2022
93	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.481945	16.549826	36'467		unknown	1995-1997	2022
94	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.518008	16.647162	53'543		unknown	1995-1997	2022
95	Central Province	Copper	38.519743	16.644867	33'463		unknown	1995-1997	2022
96	Central Province	Copper	38.472970	16.549989	35'786		unknown	1995-1997	2022
97	Central Province	Copper	38.474797	16.546719	23'345		unknown	1995-1997	2022
98	Central Province	Copper	38.469698	16.541268	90'765		unknown	1995-1997	2017
99	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.472088	16.542249	24'643		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S1	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.499734	17.284979	78'564		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S2	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.506005	17.278832	43'340		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S3	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.499552	17.283398	45'467		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S4	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.468620	17.403442	61'238		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S5	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.427851	17.389986	56'211		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S6	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.406651	17.471279	51'231		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S7	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.578738	17.428990	43'254		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S8	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.600339	17.413398	22'232		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S9	Southern Province	Corundum	38.554170	17.402020	27'347		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S10	Southern Province	Corundum	38.581061	17.271372	22'346		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S11	Southern Province	Corundum	38.580994	17.271340	32'219		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S12	Southern Province	Corundum	38.580786	17.271636	27'765		unknown	1995-1997	2023
S17	Southern Province	Covellite	38.686662	17.054723	98'765		unknown	1995-1997	2023
113	Southern Province	Covellite	38.696289	17.036479	39'543		unknown	1995-1997	2023
114	Southern Province	Covellite	38.742114	16.968823	52'123		unknown	1995-1997	2023

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
115	Southern Province	Covellite	38.752248	16.922973	39'675		unknown	1995-1997	2023
116	Southern Province	Covellite	38.996836	17.136259	67'894		unknown	1995-1997	2023
117	Southern Province	Covellite	38.781049	16.841370	54'211		unknown	1995-1997	2023
118	Southern Province	Covellite	38.776230	16.840555	44'342		unknown	1995-1997	2023
119	Southern Province	Covellite	38.785030	16.925895	35'327		unknown	1995-1997	2023
120	Southern Province	Creedite	38.551888	17.364874	48'453		unknown	1995-1997	2023
121	Southern Province	Creedite	38.593878	17.408565	56'431		unknown	1995-1997	2023
122	Southern Province	Creedite	38.851826	17.530293	32'311		unknown	1995-1997	2023
123	Southern Province	Creedite	38.862318	17.518705	23'043		unknown	1995-1997	2023
124	Southern Province	Creedite	38.834988	17.512175	35'201		unknown	1995-1997	2023
125	Southern Province	Creedite	38.533186	17.354400	24'245		unknown	1995-1997	2023
126	Southern Province	Creedite	38.525511	17.346390	34'113		unknown	1995-1997	2023
127	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.523574	17.338059	17'022		unknown	1995-1997	2023
128	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.512181	17.319592	67'894		unknown	1995-1997	2023
129	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.500085	17.327452	54'211		unknown	1995-1997	2023
130	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.499656	17.357640	44'342		unknown	1995-1997	2023
131	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.364565	17.672071	35'327		unknown	1995-1997	2023
132	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.413522	17.579802	48'453		unknown	1995-1997	2023
133	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.389597	17.573028	56'431		unknown	1995-1997	2023
134	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.364227	17.574022	32'311		unknown	1995-1997	2023
135	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.352971	17.580881	43'043		unknown	1995-1997	2023
136	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.357011	17.586734	35'201		unknown	1995-1997	2023
137	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.329036	17.629797	34'245		unknown	1995-1997	2023
138	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.329570	17.651152	54'113		unknown	1995-1997	2023
139	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.446839	17.628140	87'022		unknown	1995-1997	2023
140	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.466389	17.302362	43'340		unknown	1995-1997	2023
141	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.488402	17.290705		45'467	unknown	1995-1997	2023
142	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.471473	17.284461		61'238	unknown	1995-1997	2023
143	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.471732	17.278531		56'211	unknown	1995-1997	2023

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
144	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.461617	17.286425		51'231	unknown	1995-1997	2023
145	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.381879	17.420013		43'254	unknown	1995-1997	2023
146	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.396528	17.440486		52'232	unknown	1995-1997	2023
147	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.473616	17.424978		37'347	unknown	1995-1997	2023
148	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.476661	17.398297		122'346	unknown	1995-1997	2023
149	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.470581	17.404958		42'219	unknown	1995-1997	2023
150	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.448335	17.489920		37'765	unknown	1995-1997	2023
151	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.418180	17.518630		43'345	unknown	1995-1997	2024
152	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.438911	17.497128		223'342	unknown	1995-1997	2024
153	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.671565	17.327882		132'134	unknown	1995-1997	2024
154	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.624227	17.309403		90'357	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W1	Western Province	Crocoite	38.604657	17.318164		39'678	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W2	Western Province	Crocoite	38.628311	17.287147		76'402	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W3	Western Province	Crocoite	38.550692	17.240160		64'142	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W4	Western Province	Crocoite	38.538339	17.239375		73'251	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W5	Western Province	Crocoite	38.627612	16.493515		541'281	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W11	Western Province	Crossite	38.627112	16.24567		180'461	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W12	Western Province	Crossite	38.612412	16.223456		120'487	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W13	Western Province	Crossite	38.601236	16.213457		92'801	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W14	Western Province	Crossite	38.628950	16.256685		661'622	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W15	Western Province	Crossite	38.629099	16.242605		92'841	unknown	1995-1997	2024
W16	Western Province	Crossite	38.625913	16.239679		241'161	unknown	1995-1997	2024
TOTAL					5'367'266	3'999'629			

Annex III: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2019

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Type of mine destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed
S13	Southern Province	Corundum	40.087051	15.107585		4'765	14'345	19110	452	PMN	23
S14	Southern Province	Corundum	39.966275	15.062510		2'432	22'342	24774	242	Improvised	53
S15	Southern Province	Corundum	39.993392	15.022416		70'134	11'134	81268	2423	POMZ	2
S16	Southern Province	Corundum	39.491461	15.287426		53'342	26'342	79684	343	Improvised	
S155	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.518929	15.270878	61'238			61'238			
S156	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.076270	15.445724	56'211			56'211			
S157	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.127431	15.726789	51'231			51'231			
S158	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.258665	15.579792	43'254			43'254			
S159	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.055202	15.451970	52'232			52'232			
S160	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.471473	17.284461	37'347			37'347			
W6	Western Province	Crocoite	38.471732	17.278531			56'211	56'211	324	PMN	
W7	Western Province	Crocoite	38.461617	17.286425			51'231	51'231	2432	Improvised	
W8	Western Province	Crocoite	38.381879	17.420013			43'254	43'254	532	POMZ	
W9	Western Province	Crocoite	38.396528	17.440486			52'232	52'232	2432	Improvised	
W10	Western Province	Crocoite	38.473616	17.424978			25'988	25'988			65
W17	Western Province	Danburite	38.476661	17.398297	15223			15'223			
W18	Western Province	Danburite	38.470581	17.404958	23444			23'444			
W19	Western Province	Danburite	38.448335	17.489920	43555	2'345	8'742	54'642	34	Improvised	
W20	Western Province	Danburite	38.418180	17.518630	12033	4'443	4'572	21'048	353	Improvised	
W21	Western Province	Danburite	38.438911	17.497128		2'411	4531	6'942	432	Improvised	
W22	Western Province	Danburite	38.671565	17.327882		5'663	2'452	8'115	54	Improvised	
W23	Western Province	Danburite	38.624227	17.309403		6'522	2'456	8'978	12	Improvised	
W24	Western Province	Danburite	38.604657	17.318164	223'342			223'342			
Totals					619'110	152'057	325'832	1'096'999	10'065		143

IV. EXAMPLE OF WHAT TO DO IF A STATE PARTY HAS NO UPDATED INFORMATION TO PROVIDE

The obligation under Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention is to provide updated information. It is likely that many States Parties will not have any updated information to provide. Therefore, they may wish to simply make this fact known through a note verbale.

Sample language for a note verbale when a State Party has no updated information to provide:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [INSERT STATE'S NAME] presents its compliments to the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, and, with reference to [INSERT STATE'S NAME]'s obligation under Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on the Destruction to provide updated transparency information annually, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [INSERT STATE'S NAME] wishes to advise that it has no updated information to provide relative to what was contained in [INSERT STATE'S NAME]'s most recent previous report.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [INSERT STATE'S NAME] avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs the assurances of its highest considerations.

V. WHEN TO REPORT AND TO WHOM TO PROVIDE REPORTS

States Parties that have updates information to provide are required to submit this to the Convention's depository – the United Nations Secretary General – by 30 April of each year, with this information to cover the previous calendar year.

The Secretary-General has designated the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch, as the entity responsible for receiving reports and making them available. Reports should be submitted electronically, in at least one of the authentic languages of the Convention (i.e., Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian or Spanish) to the following

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Officer-in-Charge
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch
aplc@unog.org

States Parties are encouraged to also provide an electronic copy of their reports to the Implementation Support Unit. The Implementation Support Unit makes the most recent report submitted by each State Party available on the Convention's website and summarizes information contained in reports in order to support the work of the Convention's Committees. Copies of reports can be directed to the following:

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit
isu@apminebanconvention.org

VI. ENDNOTES

1. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

¹ Article 7.1(a) of the Convention indicates that the State Parties are to report initially, and then provide updated information annually, on “the national implementation measures referred to in Article 9.” Article 9 states that “Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.”

² In the Nairobi Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2004 First Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties that have applied their legislation, through the prosecution and punishment of individuals engaged in activities prohibited by the Convention, will share information on the application of implementing legislation through means such as Article 7 reports and the Intersessional Work Programme.” (See Action #62.)

In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will share information on implementing legislation and its application through reports made in accordance with Article 7 and the Intersessional Work Programme.” (See Action #60.)

In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has not yet done so, will, as soon as possible and no later than by the Fourth Review Conference, take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to prevent and suppress any activity that is prohibited the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control” and that “States Parties will report on such measures as required by the Convention and thereafter inform the States Parties of the use of such measures to respond to cases of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention’s prohibitions.” (See Action #29.)

In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at the 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed that “any State Party that has not yet fulfilled its obligations under Article 9 of the Convention will urgently take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measure to implement those obligations and report on the measures taken no later than by the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties.”

2. STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

³ Article 7.1(b) of the Convention.

⁴ Article 7.1(f) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”

⁵ Article 7.1(g) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4.”

⁶ At their 2008 Ninth Meeting, the States Parties “warmly welcomed the proposal submitted by Lithuania and Serbia on ensuring the full implementation of article 4, as contained in document APLC/MSP.9/2008/WP.36, and agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement the recommendations contained therein.” These recommendations included that “States Parties in the process of implementing Article 4 should communicate to other States Parties, through annual transparency reports, at every meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and at every meeting of the States Parties, plans to implement Article 4,

successively reporting increasing progress that is being made towards the fulfilment of Article 4 obligations.” (See the Final Report of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 30, and, Annex III.)

In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties yet to complete their obligations under Article 4 will report on the progress of implementation of Article 4, including steps taken at national level, anticipated particular technical and operational challenges, resources allocated and number of anti-personnel mines destroyed, to other States Parties through annual transparency reports, at every meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and at every Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference. (See Action #11.)

In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has missed its deadline for the completion of its Article 4 obligations will provide to the States Parties, through the President, by 31 December 2014, a plan for the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under its control or jurisdiction as soon as possible, and thereafter keep the States Parties apprised of efforts to implement its plan through annual transparency reports and other means.” (See Action #5.) Furthermore, it was agreed that “each State Party in the process of destroying its stockpiled anti-personnel mines will regularly communicate to the States Parties, through annual transparency reports and other means, plans to fulfil its obligations and progress achieved, highlighting as early as possible any issues of concern.” (See Action #6.)

In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed that States Parties with obligations under Article 4 and/or who retain anti-personnel mines in line with Article 3 will “Develop a time-bound plan with clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4 within their deadline as soon as possible following the entry into force of the Convention, and regularly inform States Parties on progress made and remaining challenges in implementation. (See Action #13).

⁷ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “Provide quality information on progress and challenges in implementing the Convention, including on cooperation and assistance, by 30 April each year in line with Article 7, employing the Guide to Reporting⁴, and during formal and informal meetings.” (See Action #8)

⁸ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party which discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform the States Parties as soon as possible, report pertinent information as required by the Convention, and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after the report of their discovery.” (See Action #7.)

In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed that “any State Party that discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform States Parties as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after their discovery. (See Action#15).

3. ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES RETAINED OR TRANSFERRED FOR PERMITTED PURPOSES

⁹ Article 7(1)d of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3.”

¹⁰ Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8.

¹¹ See Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8.

¹² See Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8.

¹³ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties will annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of

retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.” (See Action #27.)

In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed that “any State Party that retains anti-personnel mines for reasons permitted under Article 3 of the Convention will annually review the number of mines retained to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and will destroy all anti-personnel mines that exceed that number. The States Parties will report annually by 30 April on the use of retained mines and on their destruction”. (See Action #16)

4. AREAS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO CONTAIN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

¹⁴ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed that States Parties would “explore available alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes where possible”. (See Action #17)

¹⁵ Article 7.1(c) of the Convention.

¹⁶ Article 7.1(f) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”

¹⁷ Article 7.1(g) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4.”

¹⁸ See Article 7.1(i). “The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.”

¹⁹ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature will ensure that they apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination as they do for all other types of anti-personnel mines, including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and disaggregate by types of mines when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7 obligations.” (See Action #21)

²⁰ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will undertake all reasonable efforts to quantify and qualify its remaining implementation challenge as soon as possible, and report this information through its Article 7 transparency report by 30 April 2015 and annually thereafter” and that “this information should identify the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require clearance, and that are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require further survey.”

²¹ The States Parties, at their 2004 First Review Conference, recorded that “the IMAS concerning clearing mined areas and related activities have been developed in part to assist States Parties in fulfilling Article 5 obligations. These standards aim to reflect mine action norms and practices.” (See the Final Report of the First Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 54.)

The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “the implementation of Article 5 by some States Parties, particularly as evidenced in the Article 5 extension requests submitted by some, has again highlighted the value that States Parties derive from the United Nations International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 87.)

In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will ensure as soon as possible that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.” (See Action #9.)

²² International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3.

²³ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed that States Parties would “Report in a manner consistent with IMAS by providing information on the remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination. Report on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance). (See Action #22)

²⁴ International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3.

²⁵ International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3.

²⁶ International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3.

²⁷ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will ensure as soon as possible that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.” (See Action #9.) In agreeing to this, the States Parties referenced that “recommendations on applying all available methods for the full and expedient implementation of Article 5 were endorsed by the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties.” These recommendations include that “the States Parties acknowledge that three main actions can be undertaken to assess and, where applicable, to release land that has been previously identified and reported as part of a mined area: through non-technical means, technical survey, and clearance,” that “in order to ensure the expedient, efficient and safe release of mined areas, States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5 are encouraged to develop national plans that employ, as required, the full range of methods, in addition to clearance, available to release land,” and, that “States Parties are encouraged to take all necessary steps to effectively manage information on changes in the status of previously reported mined areas and to communicate to other States Parties and relevant communities within their own countries such changes in status.” (See the Final Report of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 31, and Annex IV, paragraphs 9, 10 and 11.)

²⁸ At their 2010 Tenth Meeting, the States Parties “warmly welcomed the report presented by the President of the Second Review Conference on the process for the preparation, submission and consideration of requests for extensions to article 5 deadlines,” with this report stating that “the analysis of requests in 2010 underscored the importance, as has been recorded by the States Parties in the past, of the States Parties agreeing that those that have been granted extensions be asked to report regularly on time-bound commitments made in requests and on the decisions taken on requests.” (See the Final Report of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 23, and, Annex II, paragraph 10.)

At their 2012 Twelfth Meeting, the States Parties endorsed the recommendations contained in the paper entitled *Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process* and “agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement these recommendations.” These recommendations include that “States Parties that have been granted extensions should be requested to provide updates on efforts to implement the plans contained in their requests” and that “such reports should clearly document progress and challenges relative to what it committed to achieve.” (See the Final Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 25.) In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will apply the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper *Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process*.” (See Action #11.)

²⁹ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties agreed to:

-
- To “develop evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategies and work plans to fulfil and implement Convention obligations as soon as possible.” (Action #2)
 - To “Ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and mine action programmes, in order to deliver an inclusive approach. Strive to remove barriers to full, equal and gender balanced participation in mine action and in Convention meetings.” (Action #3)
 - To “take into consideration the needs of mine survivors and affected communities and ensure their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters, including their equal and active participation in Convention meetings.” (Action #4)

³⁰ At their 2012 Twelfth Meeting, the States Parties made the following commitments:

“(a) If after its original or extended deadline to implement Article 5 has expired, a State Party, as an exceptional circumstance, discovers a mined area (as defined by Article 2.5 of the Convention), including a newly mined area, under its jurisdiction or control that is known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, the State Party should immediately inform all States Parties and all stake-holders of the affected area of such a discovery and shall undertake to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area as soon as possible.”

“(b) If the State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area before the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference (whichever falls earlier), it should submit a request for an extended deadline, which should be as short as possible and no more than ten years, either to that Meeting or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery permits or to the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery does not permit, in accordance with the obligations enshrined in Article 5 and the process for submission of requests for extensions agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties. Requests submitted should be analysed also in accordance with the process agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties and commonly practiced since 2008 and decided upon in accordance with Article 5.”

(c) States Parties concerned by the above-mentioned decision shall continue to fulfil their reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Convention, including the obligation to report on the location of all mined areas that contain or are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control and on the status of programs for their destruction. Each State Party should also continue to provide updates relative to these and other commitments at meetings of the Standing Committees, Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.

(See the Final Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 28.)

5. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

³² In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has reported mined areas under its jurisdiction or control will provide mine risk reduction and education programmes, as part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations. These programmes shall be age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.” (See Action #10.)

In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties agreed to:

- (a) “Integrate mine risk education activities with wider humanitarian, development, protection and education efforts, as well as with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities to reduce the risk to the affected population and decrease their need for risk-taking.” (See Action #28)

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- (b) Provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes to all affected populations and groups at risk. Ensure that such programmes are developed on the basis of a needs assessment, that they are tailored to the threat encountered by the population, and that they are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account. (See Action#29)
 - (c) Prioritise people most at risk by linking mine risk education and reduction programmes and messages directly to an analysis of available casualty and contamination data, an understanding of the affected population's behaviour, risk pattern and coping mechanisms, and, wherever possible, anticipated population movements. (See Action # 30)
 - (d) Build national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes with the ability to adapt to changing needs and contexts, including the delivery of such programmes to affected communities in the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered. (Action #32)

³⁴ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to "Demonstrate high levels of national ownership, including by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate, and by making financial and other commitments to implementation." (See Action #1)

³⁵ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to "Provide quality information on progress and challenges in implementing the Convention, including on cooperation and assistance, by 30 April each year in line with Article 7, employing the Guide to Reporting⁴, and during formal and informal meetings." (See Action #8)

³⁶ Article 7.1(h) of the Convention.

6. CONVERSION OR DECOMMISSIONING OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE PRODUCTION FACILITIES

³⁷ Article 7.1(e) of the Convention.

7. VICTIM ASSISTANCE

³⁸ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that:

(a) "Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control, in a manner that takes into account sex- and age-disaggregated data, will do its utmost to assess the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victims to existing services where possible."

(b) "Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Every year, these objectives should be updated, their implementation monitored, and progress in implementing them reported to the States Parties."

(c) "Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. Every year, efforts to implement these plans, policies and legal frameworks and their enhancements should be communicated to the States Parties."

(d) “Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to report in advance of the next Review Conference on measurable improvements made in the well-being and the guarantee of the rights of mine victims, challenges that remain and priorities for assistance as relevant.”

(See Actions #12, #13, #14 and #18.)

³⁹ Maputo Action Plan, Part IV.

⁴⁰ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.” (See Action #33)

⁴¹ *ibid*

⁴² In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. (Action #34)

⁴³ A conceptual tool to assist States Parties in organizing information in a manner consistent with what is suggested in this guide was prepared by the Convention’s Committee on Victim Assistance and distributed on 28 November 2014 to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations (Geneva) of States Parties to the Convention that have indicated a responsibility for landmine survivors.

⁴⁴ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.” (See Action #35)

⁴⁵ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.” (See Action #36)

⁴⁶ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying particular attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs.” (Action #38)

⁴⁷ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.” (Action #39)

⁴⁸ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.” (Action #41)

⁴⁹ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.” (See Action #37)

⁵⁰ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines.” (See Action #40)

⁵¹ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “Provide quality information on progress and challenges in implementing the Convention, including on cooperation and assistance, by 30 April each year in line with Article 7, employing the Guide to Reporting⁴, and during formal and informal meetings.” (See Action #8)

⁵² See note 34

⁵³ See note 29

⁵⁴ The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “the States Parties have come to recognise that new developments and understandings, such as the comprehensive manner in which the CRPD records what is required to promote the full and effective participation and inclusion of mine survivors in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities, provide a standard by which to measure victim assistance efforts. The CRPD may provide guidance to all States Parties in meeting their responsibilities to persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, and their families. The CRPD can provide the States Parties with a more systematic, sustainable, gender sensitive and human rights-based approach by bringing victim assistance into the broader context of policy and planning for persons with disabilities more generally. The CRPD has linkages to the six components of victim assistance, particularly through the promotion of: health, including emergency and continuing medical care; personal mobility, including physical rehabilitation and assistive devices; psychological support; education, including primary to tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning; work and employment; adequate standard of living and social protection; participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport; inclusion; accessibility; inclusive development; awareness raising; statistics and data collection; and, legislation, policies and planning.” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 165.)

The States Parties, at their 2014 Third Review Conference, recorded that “since the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties continued to note the linkages between the CRPD and victim assistance and recognised that the CRPD can be used to provide a framework for all States in meeting their responsibilities to mine survivors and their families.” (See the Final Report of the Third Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 272.)

In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” (Action 34).

8. COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

⁵⁵ In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will maximise and take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process as a tool to assist in implementation, including through the reporting format “Form J” to provide information on matters which may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance, victim assistance efforts and needs and information on measures being taken to ensure gender sensitization in all aspects of mine action. (See Action #55.)

⁵⁶ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will contribute, as they deem useful, to the information exchange tool ‘Platform for Partnerships’ and will provide new or updated information on their needs for assistance or on assistance which they are in a position to offer, when feasible, with a view to further enhancing partnerships and to supporting the full implementation of the Convention.” (See Action #24.)

⁵⁷ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.” (See Action #42)

⁵⁸ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.” (See Action #43)

⁵⁹ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention. They will consider, where relevant, establishing an appropriate national platform for regular dialogue among all stakeholders. (Action #44)

⁶⁰ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “provide assistance to other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention, in line with their development policies. In doing so, they will support the implementation of clear, evidence based national strategies and work plans that respond to the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities and are built on sound gender, age and disability analysis. Support to victim assistance can be provided through the mine action budget, and/or through integrating victim assistance into broader development and humanitarian efforts. (Action#45)

⁶¹ In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “provide assistance will, where possible using existing mechanisms, coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties.” (Action#46)

⁶² In the Oslo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2019 Fourth Review Conference, it was agreed to “Continuously explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional and bilateral, cooperation between affected States Parties or South-to-South, with a view to voluntary sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Cooperation of this kind may include making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, sharing experience of integrating gender and taking the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account into programming, and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material and scientific and technological information (or donating them after one State Party reaches completion) in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.” (Action#47)