

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

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Agenda item 13
Consideration of requests submitted under Article 5

**REVISED SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY
STATES PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5 IN THE
CONTEXT OF QUESTIONS POSED BY THE CO-CHAIRS AT THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON MINE CLEARANCE,
MINE RISK EDUCATION AND MINE ACTION TECHNOLOGIES**

As of 26 November 2008

Submitted by Canada and Peru *

* Reproduced in the language of submission, without any editorial changes, as received by the Secretariat.

Summary of Information provided by States Parties on the implementation of Article 5 in the context of questions posed by the Co-Chairs at the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies

As of 26 November 2008

State Party	Plan ¹	Progress ²	Remaining work ³	Impeding circumstances ⁴	Means dedicated ⁵	New methodologies ⁶	National ownership / local capacity ⁷	Priorities for assistance ⁸
Afghanistan	Afghanistan's strategy for the next year focuses on certain key goals, including: the killing zones; Hazards within 500 metres of a community; Areas of cultural or other benefit.	Afghanistan indicated that since November 2007 80,000 anti-personnel mines, 926 anti-tank mines, one million explosive remnants of war. The number of anti-personnel mines destroyed so far in 2008 represents a 200% increase from 2007. Between 1988 and 206, the MAPA removed 12,000 minefields and cleared 300,000 anti-personnel mines and over seven million explosive remnants of war. Set against the 2007 high point of remaining hazards, Afghanistan removed 49% of	In 2009, in Bamyan, Afghanistan will complete the clearance of four minefields that directly contaminate Afghanistan's cultural heritage. In 2007, Afghanistan indicated that more than 700 km ² of land still heavily contaminated by 56 different types of landmines.	One of the major challenges Afghanistan faces is the rising insecurity as a result of anti-Government elements			Over the last year Afghanistan also made progress in the development of its national capacity and making the transition to the Government authority. In December 2007, an inter-ministerial board was formed to oversee mine action and the merging of the UN Mine Action centre for Afghanistan and the Government's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC). DMC's responsibility is increasing with the aim that by 2013 they will fully assume responsibility for any residual mine and ERW threat that may exist. In the next	Afghanistan believes that it should meet the Convention obligations with continued and sustained support of US\$ 90 million per year. However if a short-term increase to US\$ 120 million for 2 years was possible, Afghanistan believes it could achieve the breakthrough it needs to say this with confidence despite the challenges.

¹ What is your State's plan to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under your State's jurisdiction or control as soon as possible?

² What progress has been made in the implementation of your State's national demining programme since the last time that an update was provided to the Standing Committee?

³ What work remains in order for your State to be in compliance with its obligation to have destroyed or ensured the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under your State's jurisdiction or control?

⁴ What, if any, circumstances may impede the ability of your State to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under your State's jurisdiction or control within ten years after entry into force of the Convention for your State? What is the prospective end-date for your State to have fully implemented Article 5?

⁵ What financial and technical means has your State dedicated to ensuring the fulfillment of your State's Article 5 obligations?

⁶ What new methodologies, if any, are being explored or have been employed in your State's effort to fulfil its Article 5 obligations before its deadline?

⁷ If mine action in your country is still conducted or partially managed by foreign organizations and/or international organizations, what are the steps that your State has taken to develop its national capacity?

⁸ What, if any, are your priorities for external assistance to support your State's fulfillment of its Article 5 obligations?

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		those hazards.					year this includes the establishment of a contracting office in DMC, naturally creating a structure for Government funding of demining.	
Albania	A National Completion Plan 2007-2010 has been developed. It outlines in detail the implementation mechanisms and the capacities needed to meet Article 5 obligations. Albania indicated in June 2008 that it plans to complete the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in its mine contaminated areas by August 2010 given sufficient funding is available for clearance operations. For 2008, the plan is for the National Clearance Capacity-NCC in partnership with DCA to release through technical survey and clearance about 700,000 square metres	As of June 2008, 13.85 million square metres of land, more than 90%, had been released through clearance and surveys.	As of June 2008, 1.45 million square metres were left to be released in Albania. A total of 700,000 to 800,000 square meters are projected to be released in 2008.	Lack of adequate funding for demining, accessibility to the minefields, many of which are located in areas with roads in poor condition, and weather conditions, as many minefields are located in mountainous areas where the weather only allows for demining operations to occur a few months during the year.	The Ministry of Defence provides free of charge explosive materials for the demining operations; logistical support; and medical evacuation in order to ensure safe clearance operations and in accordance with the International Standards. Since 2004, the Government provides approximately US\$ 100,000 per year in-kind contribution.		A National Clearance Capacity has been established to clear the remaining contaminated areas.	Funding for mine clearance.
Algeria	In order to establish a national strategy in line with	Between 2004 and the end of April 2008, 285,875 anti-personnel mines						

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	international standards, Algeria initiated a landmine impact survey project.	were found and destroyed by the Algerian army.						
Angola	<p>Angola's National Mine Action Strategic Plan covering the period 2006-2011 was approved by the Council of Ministers in September 2006. The Angolan Government expects to clear all high impacted areas by 2011; to reduce by 50% all medium impact areas by 2011; to mark all low impact areas so that they can be cleared at a later stage. The following priorities have been set by the government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - demining of agricultural areas and resettlement areas - demining along common border demining of military facilities surrounded by communities, airports and schools. 	<p>The Landmine Impact Survey completed in May 2007 identified 1,988 impacted communities in 18 provinces. 40 communities are highly impacted, 455 are medium impact and 1493 are low impact. The LIS indicated that there was 980,755,451 square metres of mined areas. As of June 2008, 84,990,756 square meters, had been cleared. The demining programme also allowed the marking of mined areas and led to a substantial decrease of mine victims in the country.</p>	<p>As of June 2008, 895,586,695 square metres, 96% of the total area identified by the LIS, remain to be cleared. Also, efforts will be made to reduce and mark suspected mined areas and increase mine risk education.</p>	<p>Lack of financial and human resources, acquisition of more advanced technological means to reduce the number of impacted areas, absence of mine location maps and insufficient support for the donor community.</p>	<p>The Government of Angola established the National Executive Commission to accelerate the demining, by providing financial assistance for the acquisition of demining mechanical equipment and training for the demining process.</p>		<p>The Government of Angola has assumed full responsibility in the management of the demining process.</p>	<p>Exchange of experience with other countries which have completed their Article 5 obligations, improved training for technicians and top managers, strengthening the quality control teams within CNIDAH, the National Mine Action Centre, increased expertise in compiling information and the acquisition of new technologies.</p>
Argentina		<p>In accordance with the Agreements by Exchange of Notes under the sovereignty formula of 11 October 2001 and 3 August 2006, demining, geology</p>		<p>The final report of the Joint Working Party concluded that the clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance from all mined areas in the</p>				

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		<p>and environmental experts carried out a field survey on the Malvinas Islands during December 2006, monitored by officers of the Armed Forces of Argentina and the UK. In November 2007, Argentina and the UK submitted to the 8MSP the Argentine-British Joint Working Party's Final Report for the Feasibility Study on the Clearance of Landmines in the Malvinas Islands.</p> <p>The information gathered and the field survey carried out by Cranfield University identified 117 mined areas in the Falkland/Malvinas Islands which cover a total area of 13.15 km². This represents approximately 0.1% of the area of the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. It was assessed that 44% of that area contains no mines and that, after applying a combination of mechanical, manual methods and mine detection dogs, could be reclassified as "no known mines". 51% of the area represents a reduced threat to human life and can</p>		<p>Falkland/Malvinas Islands is challenging, including from the organisational point of view, but technically feasible. The clearance work will have some environmental impact and some remediation will be required. The severe weather conditions in this area – temperature, rain and visibility, limit the annual working period to a maximum of 10 months each year.</p>				

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		<p>be cleared with some environmental impact. 4% of the area represents the greatest threat to human life and can also be cleared with some environmental impact. The rest of the affected area (1%) cannot be cleared easily and any clearance operation of mines and unexploded ordnance could have a significant environmental impact. The Cranfield University study concludes by proposing “strategic clearance options” to be implemented through different “scenarios” subject to the outcome of the recommended trial phase. The “First Scenario” estimated to take 20 months contemplates conducting trials of all existing current clearance methods with appropriate remediation measures in all seasons. Only after the conclusion of these trials would it be possible to plan the detailed clearance programmes, the time necessary to perform the tasks and the final cost of the operations.</p>						

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Bhutan			Two mined areas were marked very precisely on maps for future de-mining. However, the heavy monsoon rains have dislodged the mines. The effects of the heavy rainfall and the thick undergrowth have made it very difficult to remove the mines planted around the Forest Range Office in the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary. The removal of these mines could be completed only after three separate attempts were made. The de-mining programme in these two remote areas was dangerous and difficult.					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that it will not be in a position to fulfil Article 5 obligations by its 1 March 2009 deadline and has therefore submitted a 10-year extension of its deadline. Bosnia and Herzegovina developed a new Mine Action Strategy for the extension period until 2019 to	Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that applying different area reduction methods in the first quarter of 2008, the mine suspected area in Bosnia and Herzegovina was further reduced of around 50 km ² . Out of this total amount, 3 million m ² of mined area were cleared through technical survey and mine clearance operations, 28 million m ² was	During 1997-2007, Bosnia and Herzegovina reduced the initially estimated mined area of 4200 square kilometres of 2311 square kilometres through general and systematic survey and of another 77,5 million square metres through direct mine clearance. With the reduction of 239 square kilometres planned for 2008, the total suspected	The costs of mine clearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been estimated to be around 40 million euros a year to achieve the projected 30 million m ² of mine clearance a year during the extension period. Even with an increase of local and state funding, Bosnia and Herzegovina will partly rely on the support of the	The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina committed to significantly increase the state budgets for mine clearance in the next and following years.		An evaluation of the mine action programme was recently conducted by BHMACE experts in cooperation with other mine action stakeholders. This evaluation noted that the national mine action structure is fully developed and operational capacities for mine action are present. All necessary standards for the organisation of work, field implementation,	Donor funding of at least 75 million for the next 10 years.

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	<p>support the fulfilment of its obligations and to help ensure stable and continuous funding for mine action in the future.</p> <p>The 2008 annual operational mine action plan anticipated the reduction of 240 million square metres of mine suspected areas in order to reach the level of foreseen mine contamination at the beginning of 2009. Mine clearance and technical survey projects are planned at the level of 10 million square metres for the technical survey and 2 million square metres for mine clearance.</p> <p>In November 2007, it was estimated that in 2007 Bosnia and Herzegovina would again achieve the same results as in the past two years: around 11 million m² of mine clearance and 160-180 million m² of suspected area reduction</p>	<p>reduced through general survey and the remaining 19 million m² was reduced through analysis and estimation of the suspected area within systematic survey operations. During these mine clearance operations, Bosnia and Herzegovina found and destroyed 444 anti-personnel mines, 77 anti-tank mines and 166 unexploded ordnance. This represents an average of 12 mines per hectare of minefield cleared. During the same period, permanent marking was done on 18 million square metres.</p>	<p>area when the new strategy will come into effect in 2009 will be estimated at 1,573 square kilometres, with 13,077 suspected minefield locations and an estimated 220,000 mines.</p>	<p>international needing about 10-15 million euros a year until 2012, and subsequently decreasing to 2, 5 million euros in the last years of the extension period. If this level of funding is reached, Bosnia and Herzegovina will complete its obligations under Article 5.</p>			<p>recording and quality control of operational activities were endorsed and implemented. Operational capacities are fully developed but unfortunately these capacities were significantly unemployed throughout the past years due to ever present lack of sufficient funding and consequently the respective strategic plans and annual operational plans were never 100% realised.</p>	

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	through systematic and general survey.							
Burundi	The Republic of Burundi is committed to free the country from mines and explosive remnants of war by the end 2008.	Burundi indicated in June 2008 that 92% of the suspected areas have been cleared since April 2005 and the cleared land is now being cultivated. 159,031 square metres were cleared and 21 anti-personnel mines and 6,622 explosive remnants of war were destroyed.	Of the originally 238 suspected areas, 18 remain to be cleared in 2 provinces from the eastern region – Bubanza and Bujumbura-Rural.		The Government of Burundi provided six government representatives to the Burundi Mine Action Coordination Centre (BURMACC) in October 2006.			Continued support to the Government of Burundi, especially to the FSD and DCA to mobilise funds for remaining activities.
Cambodia	Cambodia indicated in June 2008 that it will update its national mine clearance strategy to ensure its conformity with Cambodia's request for extension under Article 5.	The four main operators in Cambodia cleared 179,860,000 square metres between 2004 and 2007, they destroyed 343,000 antipersonnel mines, 5,524 anti-tank mines and 654,970 explosive remnants of war. More than 200,00 people benefited from the clearance of these areas, allowing the building of new villages, resettlement of the landless and opening land for agriculture, roads and infrastructure rehabilitation. Cambodia indicated that it considers as reclaimed land all land formerly suspected but which has been returned to			Cambodia indicated that it has been pursuing new mine action technologies to ensure higher productivity of clearance and land release.			

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		<p>productive use and which has been used for three years without incident. In addition, technical survey is also used to release previously suspected land. Since 2004, 1,030,360,000 square metres were identified as either reclaimed land or land released by technical survey.</p> <p>As a result of coordinated MRE efforts, the casualty rates dropped from 850 a year until 2005 to 450 in 2006 and 347 in 2007.</p>						
Chad	<p>Chad submitted a request for an extension of its deadline. Chad requests a 14 month extension, until 1 January 2011. Further to the impact survey, Chad established a National Strategic Mine Action Plan, which was integrated, in 2003, in Chad's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. A new plan will be established once the technical survey is completed.</p>	<p>In November 2007, Chad indicated that in the eight years since then entry into force of the Convention, Chadian deminers released some 616 million square metres of land, through physical clearance and other methods of land release. In this process, some 20,000 landmines, including over 14,000 anti-personnel mines, were destroyed. Much of the work undertaken by Chad has consisted of what is known as land release through other than clearance; following proven methodologies to</p>	<p>During the period of the extension, Chad intend to conduct a technical survey in the areas identified by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) and after the LIS. The results of the technical survey will enable Chad to determine precisely the extent of the remaining contamination and will allow for the establishment of an action plan based on reliable data. Chad also indicated that it will deploy demining units in areas that have been confirmed to be mined. In addition, Chad indicated that it</p>	<p>Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geography; - Climate; - Lack of information and unreliable data; - Internal management issues; - Insecurity. 	<p>Chad committed to provide a US\$ 2 million contribution each year. On the operational side, the Centre National de Déminage has 2 demining units, 3 clearance units and 3 mine risk education teams. Chad plans to create two new demining units to conduct work during the period of the extension.</p>		<p>The Chadian Government conducted a review of mine action in Chad which led to a reorganisation of the mine action authority, the Haut Commissariat de National Déminage, establishing an inter-ministerial Board of Directors and a distinct mine action agency, the "Centre national de déminage", which is accountable, through the inter-ministerial Board to both the Government and the people of Chad.</p>	<p>Chad is seeking US\$ 1.5 million per year from international financial institutions (IFIs) and US\$ 1.5 million from other external actors during the period of its extension request.</p>

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		<p>determine that suspected hazardous areas are not in fact contaminated at all by mines or explosive remnants of war, or to use the parlance of the Convention, are not in fact “mined areas”.</p> <p>In 2007 alone, some 49,000 devices were destroyed by clearance teams, including 11 antipersonnel landmines found in ammunition storage points. Efforts in 2006 and 2007 were directed towards destroying ERW, rather than clearing minefields because of a rise in casualties caused by ERW.</p>	will develop national standards for land release.					
Chile	In November 2007, Chile reported that 25, 715, 600 square metres are mined at the borders with Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina.	<p>In June 2008, Chile reported the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearance of 24 minefields culminating in the destruction of 24,077 mines. - Chile reported the incorporation of mechanical demining equipment and the initiation of demining on the island of Hornos by the Chilean Navy. - Chile reported that in 2009 the a second demining unit will be incorporated in Arica. 	As of June 2008 174 minefields remain to be cleared with a total of 105,651 mines to be destroyed.	Chile reported that the problems faced are mainly linked to geography and climate. In the north of Chile, work is carried out at 4,800 metres high and temperatures range from 30 degrees during the day to -20 during the night. In the south of Chile, work can only be carried out during spring and summer.	In June 2008, Chile indicated that since 2004 Chile has dedicated a total of US\$ 18,700,827.60 to mine action. An additional US\$ 2, 444, 042.68 is reported as being received from other countries / organisations.			
Colombia		In June 2008	As of June 2008	Unstable situation	The Government			- Need for

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		<p>Colombia reported the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of operations in 10 of its 34 military bases of with the destruction a total of 1,091 mines. - Work has been initiated in two additional minefields. - Simultaneously two additional teams of 80 men have been dedicated to clearing minefields laid by illegal armed groups. - Two areas have been successfully cleared in the past six months of operations and two additional areas affecting the civilian population area currently being addressed. - As of August of 2008 Colombia plans to initiate mechanical demining operations. - Between July and October of 2008 Colombia hopes to train and equip a fifth tem of 40 men with the objective of addressing new emergency demining needs. 	<p>pending work included the destruction of the remaining 24 military bases which are scheduled to be completed before 1 March 2011 in order for Colombia to fulfil its obligations under the Ottawa Convention.</p>	<p>in the country and use of anti-personal mines by illegal armed groups. Types of mines used by illegal armed groups.</p> <p>At the moment Colombia only employs manual demining.</p>	<p>has budgeted close to US\$140,000 dollars for 2008 for these tasks, in addition to close to US\$470,000 which the Military Armed Forces of Colombia dedicate for the maintenance of demining equipment.</p> <p>Government resources are complemented by different donors channelled by the Organization of American States and other donations of the Colombia government for a total of approximately US\$650,000.</p>			<p>additional resurges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for additional trainers in humanitarian demining and certified personnel. - Need for technical demining and personal protection equipment. - Support of the strengthening of relevant Colombian institutions for the development of humanitarian demining in the country.
Congo		<p>Congo is still in the process of determining whether the area suspected to contain anti-personnel mine</p>	<p>In June 2008, Congo stated that it was planning to conduct an impact survey in the area suspected when</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The suspected area in question is at the border of three countries. - Funding pledges have been linked 				

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		indeed contain anti-personnel mines. In June 2008, Congo indicated that it has been working with the Mine Advisory Group since November 2007 in the context of clearance operations. The first phase of the project, completed in April 2008, consisted in the destruction of unexploded ordnance and other stored ordnance.	funds are available.	to the establishment of a national mine action structure and the law on which it would be based is still at a draft stage.				
Croatia	<p>In June 2008, Croatia indicated it was submitting a request for an extension of its deadline in accordance with Article 5.</p> <p>The plan for the period of the extension is to release 410 square kilometres of suspected area with demining activities, 377 square kilometres with technical survey and to reduce 210 square kilometres with general survey.</p> <p>In order to implement its plan Croatia projects to increase the number of deminers up to 1200 and will need a total of</p>	<p>The mine suspected area in Croatia at the beginning of January 2008 was 997 square kilometres and in the first five months of the year, 12,5 square kilometres were demined and returned to the local community.</p> <p>The mine suspected area in Croatia has been reduced to some 950 km2 of which Croatia estimates some 15-20% to be mined. Between January and October 2007, some 30km2 have been returned to the communities for safe use and Croatia indicated that it expected to return another 10 square kilometres by the end of 2007.</p>	984,5 square kilometres remain to be addressed. In the forthcoming period, the Croatian Mine Action Centre is going to put an emphasis on the development of methodologies enabling better quality analysis of the mine contamination situation in areas.	<p>Although a large sum of money has been invested in demining and a lot of work has been done since 1996, it has not been nearly enough to fulfil Croatia's obligations under the Convention. Also, the non-existence of precise mine contamination data remains a big problem.</p> <p>There is an expectation that the State budget and the company "Croatian Forests" will be the only funding sources in the period 2015-2019.</p> <p>Croatia projects that the biggest volume of demining operations will</p>	<p>Since the beginning of systematic demining activities in Croatia in 1998, 328.8 million euros have been spent for demining-related activities. In the next three years, from the current 22.5 million euros the demining funds will be increased to 33 million in 2010 and the Croatia is considering additional options to ensure funds via World Bank loans, commercial banks loans or increased allocations of public companies facing the biggest mine problem such as Croatian Forests and Croatian Waters.</p> <p>Demining capacities in Croatia are well</p>	28 demining companies and 1 non-governmental organisation work in Croatia with 512 deminers, 43 demining machines, 72 mine detecting dogs and 708 metal detectors.		

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	660 million euros until 2018.			conducted up to 2014 and after that expects a decrease of capacities linked to a decrease of financial resources available. Beyond this date, Croatia will have to find alternative capacities – State owned demining company or the Croatian Army – to complete its humanitarian demining programme.	developed. In addition, the value of investments made in training, equipment and acquisition of material comes to around 30 million euros.			
Cyprus	Cyprus is committed to meet its deadline.	Since the Eighth Meeting of the States Parties, 392 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed in 2 minefields of the National Guard. Since 2004, two foreign contractors have been working on the PFF demining project, conducting demining and area clearance in the Buffer Zone.	As of June 2008, 3,224 anti-personnel mines remain in 10 minefields in areas under the effective control of Cyprus.					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	In June 2008, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that it in the process of establishing a national plan.	The Democratic Republic of the Congo declared in June 2008 that 3,722,954 square metres and 260 kilometres of road have been cleared. During the clearance operations, 3,063 mines and 58,059 unexploded ordnance were destroyed.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of logistical means – Lack of human and financial resources – Lack of control by the Government over the whole territory 	The Democratic Republic of the Congo established a national mine action coordination structure. This structure is composed of an inter-ministerial commission and supported by a parliamentary coalition for mine action. The			Mine action in the Democratic Republic of the Congo needs capacity building and equipment.

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					national mine action authority is placed under the Ministry of Interior.			
Denmark	Denmark has submitted a 22-month extension request. By requesting an extension of the deadline until 1 January 2011, Denmark assures to complete the technical survey, EIA and public consultations, to develop a release plan for the last mine infected area in Denmark and, furthermore, to proceed with the tendering process in order to undertake all necessary surveys and other preparations (e.g., in this case, revision of national standards). Thereby, Denmark will be in a position to develop a plan in order to complete the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas.	Denmark reported that the second of two areas containing mines was cleared in April 2008 with 47,000 square metres released and 13 anti-personnel mines, 5 anti-tank mines and 131 other items (detonators, explosives, or unexploded ordnance) destroyed.	Denmark indicated that the estimated total amount of remaining mined area needing to be addressed during the extension period covers approximately 120 hectares.	Mines are located in dunes, beach and marsh habitat and the area is a very dynamic environment with fluctuations in ground levels over time due to the movement of dunes.	The Danish Government will cover the costs of clearance operations. At the moment, 2.4 million DKK are allocated for the technical survey of Area 3. However, the allocation of funds awaits the outline of a time schedule and a release plan, which will be based on the further investigation of the remaining area, the conditions of the mines and the environmental factors in the area.		The Danish Coastal Authority was given the task of overseeing the clearance the landmines. A project organisation was established and it was decided to execute demining through a competitive international tendering process. Extensive historic research, surveying, mapping, technology review and test trials were conducted and have formed the basis for the tendering process.	
Ecuador	In June 2008 Ecuador reported that it had submitted an extension request for its Article 5 deadline and that the timetable		As of June 2008 a total of 75 areas totalling 498,542.40 square meters remain to be addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weather - Mineralized stones - Access - Terrain - Vegetation - Inaccurate - Coordinates 	National contribution per year totals US\$500,000 and will be increased to \$850,000 in 2010. Ecuador will		Trained personnel (60 deminers)	Ecuador requires \$1.5 million per annum from the international community to guarantee continuity of operations.

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	proposed for the 8 year extension period has been prepared taking into account each target, including area, natural features, number of existing mines, degree of difficulty getting there, weather conditions, and increase of personnel starting in October 2009.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability to carry out manual demining in some targets. - Tropical diseases 	contribute a total of \$6,800,000 for the period of extension.			
Eritrea	Based on the results of the Landmine Impact Survey carried out in 2002-2004, the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) developed a short-term strategic plan for 2005-2009, which focuses on marking, clearing mines and providing MRE in high or medium impacted communities and to allow for the return of displaced persons.	Between 2001 and April 2008, Eritrea cleared 10,117 anti-personnel mines, 943 anti tank mines and 54,552 unexploded ordnance. A total area of 54,076,707 square metres was cleared. Since the Sixth Meeting of the States Parties in 2005, 12,318,176 square metres were cleared.	The LIS indicated that there were 914 contaminated areas, which covered 129 square kilometres.	Lack of financial and logistical support from the donor community.	The Eritrean Demining Authority sponsors eight demining teams, survey, quality assurance and EOD teams. The salary and operational support is covered by the government, with the exception of two teams supported by the UNDP.		As of June 2008, Eritrea had 8 standardised demining teams. In addition, Eritrea has survey, quality assurance, and EOD operational sections comprising of 4 people each and functioning under the Eritrean Demining Authority.	Financial and logistical support.
Ethiopia		In June 2008, Ethiopia indicated that a technical survey is ongoing with the aim of reviewing the 2,321 square kilometres of suspected hazard area identified by the Landmine Impact Survey. Ethiopia hopes this	The technical survey remains to be completed and the areas of the Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) should be expanded from three to ten regions.	A sudden drop in financial support from international donors may slow down Ethiopia's work.	<p>Main funding for demining covered by a government loan from the World Bank of more than US\$ 15 million.</p> <p>EMAO's operational capability currently consists of 6 manual demining</p>		Mine Action in Ethiopia especially mine clearance and mine risk education is conducted by local organizations. Qualified former military personnel of the Ethiopian national defence force constitutes the core group of technical experts at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major replacement of demining assets from 2008 to 2009 - Operational costs from 2010 to 2015.

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		work can be completed in 2008. Since 2004, more than 38.02 million square metres have been cleared, with 4,926 anti-personnel mines, 557 anti-tank mines and 41,429 unexploded ordnance collected and destroyed. A total of 374,996,742 square metres of previously suspected hazardous areas was released since 2007 through technical survey and rapid response teams.			teams; 6 mechanical teams, 12 Mine Detection Dogs teams and 5 technical survey / rapid response teams. In addition there are MRE and community liaison personnel attached to the manual demining and technical survey teams.		EMAO. The international organisations have been supporting the capacity building of EMAO.	
Greece	Given the progress achieved so far, Greece will be in a position to fulfil its Article 5 obligations by 2010, well in advance of the 2014 deadline.	As of 26 May 2008, according to official data from the Greek Ministry of Defence, Greece had completed demining operations in well above 70% of the areas containing anti-personnel mines. Out of the total of 24,751 anti-personnel mines in the above-mentioned minefields, 18,450 corresponding to 75% have been cleared so far and destroyed in situ for safety purposes.						
Guinea Bissau	Guinea Bissau indicated in June 2008 that a National Strategic Plan was going to be finalised in July 2008.	In June 2008, Guinea Bissau reported that the second phase of the Landmine Impact Survey was due to be completed soon. In the Buruntuma minefield located on	Guinea Bissau plans to start clearance in the Quinara region, in the south of the country and in other areas identified by the Landmine Impact					

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		the border with Guinea, Guinea Bissau cleared 218,036 square metres. At the end of 2007, the NGO LUTCAM was launched to start operations in the Santo Domingos sector at the border with Senegal. As of June 2008, the NGO had started marking the danger areas and to sensitise the local population.	Survey.					
Iraq	Iraq reported that the responsibility for mine action was recently transferred to the Ministry of Environment and work will start on the development of a national strategy and annual work plan as soon as the relevant structures are in place. In the Iraqi Kurdistan Region, both the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency and the Directorate for Mine Action are in the process of developing strategies and plans to address the mine/ERW contamination in order to meet the obligations of the Convention.		In its initial transparency report, Iraq reported seven areas containing no less than 20,000,000 anti-personnel mines as well as a number of mined areas in the Kurdistan region. In addition, 677 suspected mined areas and 498 dangerous areas were identified by the partially completed Landmine Impact Survey.				The clearance capacity in Iraq (excluding the Kurdistan region) is very limited and clearance is done in an erratic way where contractors are awarded contracts. The Iraqi Kurdistan region has a well established functioning mine action programme being executed by the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency in the governorates of Erbil and Dahuk and the General Directorate for Mine Action in the governorate of Sulaymaniyah. Both programmes are mainly funded from the regional government budget with limited donor input.	
Jordan	Jordan submitted a three-year	Jordan indicated in June 2008 that since	The remaining hazard area in	– Slow pace of clearance until	Approximately US\$ 3,5 million are	In June 2008, Jordan indicated	In 2006, the NCDR solicited the	Although funding has already been

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	extension request until 1 May 2012.	<p>November 2007, two major projects have concluded their clearance operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Wadi Araba/Aqaba mine clearance project in the southern third of Jordan executed by Norwegian People's Aid cleared 52,000 landmines and 172,174 square metres of land. Sampling and verification were expected to be completed in July 2008. - The North Shuna mine clearance project executed by the Royal Engineering Corps cleared 33 minefields covering 2.5 million square metres. 	<p>Jordan is approximately 10 million square metres and work started in April 2008. It contains an estimated 136,570 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines and stretches for 104 kilometres along Jordan's northern border.</p> <p>In addition, the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) and the REC are undertaking sampling and verification work in the Jordan Valley to ensure minefields that may not meet present-day international standards undergo re-verification in order for them to meet the highest safety standards.</p>	<p>2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No effective mine action authority until 2004. - Limited contacts with the international mine action community before 2004. - Extreme flooding and erosion in the Jordan Valley. 	<p>committed by the Jordanian Government annually through the military for mine clearance and support to the general running of the NCDR. Staff from Civil Defence, the Royal Geographical Centre and the Royal Medical Services are seconded to NCDR to coordinate the work more effectively.</p>	<p>that it tries to use the latest methods and standards in its mine clearance operations. In 2006, Jordan established the National Technical Standards and Guidelines, based on IMAS, and govern all standard operating procedures in Jordan. In addition, a method was established to cancel with confidence suspected hazardous areas and releasing land without incurring the heavy costs of full clearance.</p>	<p>assistance of NPA to accelerate the pace of demining in the south of Jordan while the REC continued its operations in the Jordan Valley. NCDR established a Quality Management Team (QMT) to carry out and oversee quality control and assurance of all demining activities being carried out by the REC and NPA. The QMT has increased to 18 members to meet the need of increased demining activities.</p>	<p>mobilised for Jordan's last major demining project, Jordan would appreciate continued financial support if needed. Training on and adoption of new demining technologies and increased capacity development.</p>
Mauritania	A national mine action strategy 2007-2011 was adopted.	<p>Mauritania reported that in 2007-2008, 8 million square metres were demined and handed over to populations. Thanks to technical surveys and demining operations carried out in the last two years, twice as much land was released as during the period from entry into force. In addition, a land</p>			<p>Mauritania indicated that mine action has been integrated in the state's budget and that the government contributes US\$ 730,000 to it annually.</p>			<p>According to its strategy, Mauritania requested US\$ 18 million in international assistance to achieve the objectives set in the Convention.</p>

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		release policy has been set up.						
Mozambique	Mozambique requested an extension of its deadline until December 2014.	Mozambique indicated that mine clearance activities resulted in the release of 2,123,912 square metres in 2007. By 2007, Article 5 implementation was complete in 4 of the 10 provinces.	Mozambique indicated in June 2008 that the baseline assessment identified 8,994,779 square metres of surveyed confirmed mined area across a total of 484 sites. 94 sites have still not been visited and in addition there remains a 11 kilometre stretch of mine belt near the Cabora Bassa Dam, 170 pylons, and unsurveyed minefields along the border with Zimbabwe.	Mozambique indicated that it could not fulfil Article 5 obligations by its 10-year deadline for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Magnitude of the original problem; – Extent of the problem was overestimated and sometimes incorrect; – Economic situation and development challenges faced by Mozambique; – Withdrawal of donor support; – Floods in 2000, 2001 and 2007. The projections for the extension period are subject to availability of required funds.	Mozambique committed to provide a minimum of US\$ 0.5 million per year to contribute to the average annual costs of US\$ 6.4 million for mine action activities. It plans an increase of 12 manual sections and one mechanical team every six months reaching a total of 48 sections and four mechanical teams at the end of the second year of the extension period.	Introduction of non technical means for rapid release on the additional suspected areas reported		Average annual need from international donors is US\$ 5.9 million.
Nicaragua	In June 2008, Nicaragua reported that it has submitted an extension request of its Article 5 deadline.	In June 2008, Nicaragua reported the following activities: A total of 964 objectives have been cleared culminating in the destruction of 161, 492 mines in an area of 10, 748, 175 square metres.	As of June 2008 approximately 14,584 mines are pending destruction in a total of 42 objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Location of unregistered mines; – Decrease in international cooperation forcing the reduction in demining personnel; – Natural phenomenon; – Climate; – Topography; – Funding. 				Funding.
Peru	Peru submitted a request for an extension of its	In June 2008, Peru reported the following activities:	Peru indicated that the remaining contamination	– Transportation and communication	To date, the Government of Peru and the		Humanitarian demining in Peru is carried out according	It is estimated that the fulfilment of Article 5

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	<p>deadline. Peru has requested 8 years. Peru indicated that in order to fulfil the commitments enshrined in Article 5 of the Convention, the Government of Peru must undertake the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a demining training centre to provide training and re-training to new deminers; - Create additional demining teams to allow the execution of faster demining operations; - Have a helicopter on stand-by at all times to assure medical evacuation service in special situations, as well as the transportation of deminers to remote jungle areas; - Increase courses for training and re-training to future deminers; - Complete the transfer of Demining Company 115 from Iquitos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality control has been conducted in a total of 1,872 electric pylons. - A total of 59,974 anti-personnel mines were destroyed during the clearance of the Electric Pylons. - Mine Clearance has continued also along the border with Ecuador. 1,603 anti-personnel have been destroyed in this area. - In addition, Peru indicated it has identified all areas contaminated with anti-personnel mines in its territory. - Subsequent meetings between national authorities of Peru and Ecuador have strengthened joint demining operations. 	<p>problem within the country is significant. Within the national territory there are 393 mined areas including high tension towers (384), transmission antennae (3), electrical substation (1), maximum security penal institutions (3), and police bases (2). The total remaining area surrounding national infrastructure is 172,567 square meters. Along the national border with Ecuador there are still a total of 35 mined areas that require clearance comprising an area of 192,700 square meters. There area an estimated 29,205 landmines sown in these border areas.</p>	<p>infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geography; - Weather; - Funding; - Rotation of personnel. 	<p>international community have invested a great number of resources to establish the humanitarian demining capacity of Peru and to carry out humanitarian demining operations. Investment in clearance efforts have totalled US\$ 8'030,856 with US\$ 4'943,336 having been invested by the Government and the remainder by the international donor community basically through the Organization of American States' Mine Action Program and also bilaterally.</p>		<p>to national procedures contained in the manual Humanitarian Demining Procedures of the Republic of Peru. These procedures which include general surveys, technical surveys, clearance and internal quality assurance activities, became effective in April 2004 and are based on the International Mine Action Standards that were adapted to reflect the situation in Peru. Once clearance is completed, internal quality assurance is carried out by demining squads that have not been involved in clearance operations so that the work can be certified by the Peruvian Mine Action Centre. Internal quality assurance operations are carried out according to national standards and procedures. The quality of operations is further assured through national and trained national monitors. National monitors monitor daily progress in the field and maintain complete record of daily activities which are then submitted to the national</p>	<p>obligations in Peru will cost a total of US\$ 25'889,106. It is expected that the Government of Peru will continue to finance the majority totalling US\$ 17'807,906. State funds will be complemented by funds provided by or obtained from other sources, such as the international donor community.</p>

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	city to Bagua Grande city.						authority. The land is then certified as safe by the national authority, the Peruvian Mine Action Centre.	
Rwanda		In June 2008, Rwanda reported that since the last reporting period it has cleared eight minefields totalling 100,244 square meters, and that one remaining area to be released, totalling approximately 600,000 square meters, is currently being cleared with mechanical equipment.	In order to meet the 2010 deadline, Rwanda needs to clear 629,416 m ² of contaminated land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steep gradient terrain of 85%; - Thick impenetrable vegetation; - Weather pattern; - Inadequate funds; 	The government of Rwanda has dedicated about US\$ 16,350 to cover salaries, clothing and feeding of the National Demining Office (NDO) personnel and maintenance of the deminers' equipment.	Mine detecting dogs have been introduced as a secondment to NDO to conduct quality assurance operations.	Rwanda's mine action programme is locally managed. The NDO was reinforced with adequate IMAS trained man power and the government has ensured EOD training of NDO personnel.	Continued assistance to NDO from the Mine Awareness Trust and Norwegian People's Aid.
Senegal	Senegal submitted a seven-year extension request until 1 March 2016. In November 2007, Senegal the National Commission and the Senegalese Mine Action Centre (CNMAS) initiated a review of the national mine action strategy. The new strategy covers the period 2007-2015.	Senegal indicated that first team of nine manual deminers was trained and equipped. The team was deployed in the area of Ziguinchor from February 2008. To date, the only humanitarian demining operations in Casamance have taken place in the area of Kandialang, near the town of Ziguinchor and in Mandina Macagne.	149 suspected areas have been identified in 93 locations. Since the Senegalese programme in its initial stages, Senegal indicated that it is not yet possible to make precise projections on the potential viability of the operations being conducted. An area of 27,000 square kilometres has been marked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many areas remain inaccessible; - Volatile situation in the Casamance; 	The Government has made available a contribution of approximately US\$ 1 million for the period 2007-2009. Future contributions are still under discussion but will more than likely increase. In addition, the Government has made available the premises in the city of Ziguinchor to be used by the Mine Action Centre.		Senegal indicated in that the National Commission for the implementation of the Ottawa Convention and the CNAMS had been established by Government Decrees in August 2006.	Senegal has estimated the cost of its demining operations up to the end of 2015 at approximately US\$ 30 million.
Serbia	The government of Serbia adopts a demining programme each year. Serbia is planning to remove all minefields from its territory by 2009.	Demining operations in Serbia, in accordance with IMAS, are conducted after being selected by public tenders, by commercial companies and NGOs technically	Minefields with anti-personnel and anti-tank mines emplaced in 1991 are still located in an area at the border with Croatia covering about 1,800,000 square metres as of June	Problems connected with demining in Serbia are numerous and are mostly conditioned by the specificity of the mine situation and the lack of funds for conducting	The Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) was founded in 2002 as a state body for the coordination of work related to humanitarian demining in Serbia. The funds			Serbia estimates that around 35,000,000 euros are needed for demining of minefields, clearance of cluster bombs and disposal of air bombs and other

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		<p>equipped and trained for humanitarian demining operations.</p> <p>So far approximately 4,700,000 square metres have been cleared and about 5,700 anti-personnel mines and anti-tank mines were found and destroyed. Clearance of minefields (552,800 square metres) in the border area with Croatia is in progress with funding from Germany and the United States through the ITF.</p>	<p>2008. It is assumed that there are about 3,300 mines of various types. Survey and marking of the contaminated areas have been conducted and demining projects for every micro location in which demining is conducted depending on funds provided.</p>	<p>demining. The specificity of the mine problem in Serbia is reflected in the fact that apart from the minefields containing anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, it is suspected that since the 1999 bombing, there are unexploded cluster bombs in an area of 23,000,000 m2 and 60 air bombs and other large mass projectiles in 43 locations, including the Danube and Sava rivers.</p>	<p>necessary for its work are allocated from the State budget. SMAC executes quality control of demining with 5 specially trained experts employed in SMAC for humanitarian demining operations and quality control.</p>			UXO.
Sudan		<p>Sudan indicated that since April 2007 it could report the following achievements by the national clearance assets: clearance and verification of the 446 kilometre-long Babanusa-Wau railway line; Clearance and verification of 234 kilometres of high priority roads in Eastern Sudan; Clearance and verification of 140 kilometres of high priority road between Malakal and Ayod. 37 anti-personnel mines, 149 anti-vehicule mines and more than 25,000 pieces of</p>	<p>A total of 1,640 dangerous areas are still to be cleared in Sudan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limitation of operational deployment due to climate, long rainy seasons; - Lack of equipment; - Limited funding for national mine action capacity development efforts; - Lack of modern technology expertise; - Political complexities and uncertainties. 	<p>The Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan contributed more than US\$ 8 million to equipment and operations. Mine action is included into the national budgeting process and more than 120 management and field staff are on state payroll.</p>		<p>The Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and the UN have embarked on a mine action transition planning process which aims to achieve full national ownership in 2011.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and financial assistance in strengthening and developing national capacities; - Equipment (vehicles, flail machines and mine detectors).

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		explosive devices were destroyed. In addition, 3,443,553 square metres were cleared by the UN and other organisations.						
Tajikistan	The Tajikistan Mine Action Programme is being implemented in accordance with the Five Year Strategy 2006-2010. Within the framework of this strategic plan, Tajikistan intends to increase the productivity and efficiency of mine clearance in 2008-2010. One of the main objectives is to complete mine clearance operations of high and medium priority areas by the end of 2008. Tajikistan indicated in June 2008 that it will not be able to complete the destruction of all laid mines in Tajikistan by 1 April 2010.	In 2007, more than 750,000 square metres were cleared, this is twice the amount cleared in 2006. 2,400 mines and 758 unexploded ordnance were found and destroyed, 13 minefields were cleared and officially handed over to local authorities for further use. In 2007, Tajikistan also focused on area reduction with 17 million square metres reduced.	Tajikistan indicated in June 2008 that with the recent re-survey of the border areas of Tajikistan with Afghanistan, the total hazardous area is increasing and it will have to wait until the re-survey is completed at the end of 2008 to have a clearer picture of the mine contamination. The results of the survey will help drafting a new realistic plan for mine clearance which will serve as the basis of Tajikistan's request for extension.	Inadequate and untimely funding from donors: for example in 2007, Tajikistan only received 30% of the requested funding.	The government provides technical assistance which amounted to US\$ 574,000 in 2007. In addition, the government provides relevant in-kind support for buildings and facilities, training materials and ammunitions, a stand-by helicopter for medical evacuation. The national Border Guards and the Ministry of Defence provide human resources free of charge in emergency situations. The national TV and radio broadcast mine action messages and film spots free of charge, mine action equipments are imported tax-free. A proposal for an increased contribution has been submitted to the Government.		Tajikistan indicated in June 2008 that over the last 5 years, local staff have gained considerable skills and experience and Tajikistan considers that it has the appropriate resources for an independent management of its mine action programme. Discussions are ongoing about the establishment of an appropriate national agency to replace the FSD and how the FSD would provide support to mine action in the future. April 2007, that discussions between the Mine Action Centre, international organizations and relevant governmental structures were in progress regarding the way and stages of transferring responsibilities and management of operations to national authorities. Discussions were also taking place regarding the establishment of a	– Increased financial support; – Training and retraining of national staff.

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							national demining capacity. The completion of this process is anticipated to be completed in 2008.	
Thailand	Thailand has submitted an 9.5 year extension of its deadline. The data collected during the “Locating Minefield Procedure” will enable Thailand to produce a new mine clearance plan.	As of April 2008, Thailand had cleared an area of 55.9 square kilometres, or about 2% of the total contaminated area identified by Norwegian People’s Aid. From May 2007 to April 2008, following the “Locating Minefield Procedure”, the Thailand Mine Action Centre identified 251.54 square kilometres of minefields out of 1,492.18 square kilometres of areas suspected to be contaminated. It is estimated that the final figure for actual minefields will be approximately 500 square kilometres.		Overestimated mine contaminated areas; Geographical nature of the mined areas, which are mostly tropical jungle and dangerous sloped terrain; Limited resources and financial support; Use of traditional mine clearance methods has proven very slow and costly.		Since May 2007, the Thailand Mine Action Centre has adopted the “Locating Minefield Procedure” to identify the exact size and location of minefields by re-surveying and re-collecting valuable information on the contaminated areas identified by the Landmine Impact Survey.		
Tunisia	Tunisia intends to complete the fulfilment of its Article 5 within its deadline.	Tunisia indicated that as of June 2008, four of the nine minefields have been cleared which corresponds to 80% of the total area covered by the minefields. – 3,503 anti-personnel mines and 785 anti-tank mines were removed from the minefield in the region of Ras Jedir;	Five minefields remain to be cleared. They are marked and enclosed with barbed wire and concertina. These minefields are as follows: – Minefields located in the region of M’Chiguig (178 anti-personnel mines and 15 anti-tank mines); – Four minefields				Tunisia relies on its local demining capacity. The Army is in charge of clearing the totality of minefields left. It is proceeding by manual methods using probe and different mine detectors.	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 726 anti-personnel mines and 318 anti-tank mines were removed and destroyed from the minefields in the M'Guissem region; - 173 anti-personnel mines and 81 anti-tank mines were removed and destroyed from the minefield in Bis Zar; - 315 anti-personnel mines were removed and destroyed from the minefields in the M'chiguig; 	located in the region of Borj El Khadra (777 anti-personnel mines and 749 anti-tank mines). Work was due to resume in October 2008 in the M'chiguig minefield.					
Turkey	<p>According to Turkey's "Mine Action Plan" the 510 km long minefield along the border with Syria will be cleared under the supervision of the Directorate General for National Real Estate Affairs of the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>The "Draft Law on the Tender and Mine Clearing Activities along the border between Turkey and Syria" is currently under discussion at the relevant Commission of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Once the law adopted, it</p>	<p>Mine clearance activities are being carried out at three border crossings between Turkey and Syria.</p> <p>The "Protocol regarding mine clearance around the Nusaybin Border Crossing" was signed on 6 November 2007 and relates to an area of 200,000 square metres for which a tender agreement will be signed shortly. In March 2008, the General Directorate of the Turkish State Railways was authorised to hold a tender for mine clearance in an area of 38.500 square metres out of a total of 187.607 square metres in Kilis. A</p>						

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	foresees the transfer of the right to use the land for agricultural purposes in return of clearing it from landmines. The draft law stipulates that mine clearance activities should not exceed five years and the agricultural use of the cleared land will not exceed 44 years.	protocol has been signed with the relevant Syrian authorities to carry out clearance on both sides of the new train border crossing.						
Uganda	Uganda's plan is to clear all the identified mined areas by August 2009.	In June 2008, Uganda reported that over the past six months the following work has been accomplished in Northern Uganda: Pader district: 35 areas were cleared with 6 anti-personnel mines and 237 unexploded ordnance destroyed; Gulu, Kitum and Amuru: clearance was conducted with a total of 144 unexploded ordnance destroyed and no landmines found. Uganda also reported that since the last update the demining personnel has been increased to 68.					Local capacity development is ongoing. Two Uganda Mine Action Centre staff from Operations Department completed Quality Management training while the Operations Manager completed an exchange programme at the Yemen Mine Action Programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment of two mine detection dog sets for area reduction and quality control. - The establishment of a mechanical capacity has become a priority due to the presence of minefields along the Sudan border.
United Kingdom	The United Kingdom has submitted a request for a 10 year extension of its deadline to fulfil its obligation	Further to the completion of the Feasibility Study, the United Kingdom is now actively considering the options for clearance	117 mined areas covering just over 13 square kilometres. It was assessed that 44% of that area contains no mines	The United Kingdom indicated in June 2008 that it was not possible to implement a national demining programme until				

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	to destroy all anti-personnel mines in the Falkland/Malvinas Islands.	set out by the study. All 117 areas identified to contain mines in the Falkland/Malvinas Islands have been perimeter-marked and are regularly monitored and protected by quality fencing.	and that, after applying a combination of mechanical, manual methods and mine detection dogs, could be reclassified as “no known mines”. 51% of the area represents a reduced threat to human life and can be cleared with some environmental impact. 4% of the area represents the greatest threat to human life and can also be cleared with some environmental impact. The rest of the affected area (1%) cannot be cleared easily and any clearance operation of mines and unexploded ordnance could have a significant environmental impact. The Cranfield University study concludes by proposing “strategic clearance options” to be implemented through different “scenarios” subject to the outcome of the recommended trial phase. The “First Scenario” estimated to take 20 months contemplates conducting trials of	the Feasibility Study was completed because this required expert advice on estimated costs, resources and time scales involved. The final report of the UK-Argentine Joint Working Party concluded that the clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance from all mined areas in the Falkland/Malvinas Islands is challenging, including from the organisational point of view, but technically feasible. The clearance work will have some environmental impact and some remediation will be required. The severe weather conditions in this area – temperature, rain and visibility, limit the annual working period to a maximum of 10 months each year.				

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			all existing current clearance methods with appropriate remediation measures in all seasons. Only after the conclusion of these trials would it be possible to plan the detailed clearance programmes, the time necessary to perform the tasks and the final cost of the operations.					
Venezuela	Venezuela submitted an extension request as permitted under Article 5.3 of the Convention for a period of 5 years commencing in 2009. In June 2008, Venezuela reported on the activities which would take place before the initiation of operations as well as the procedures to be used for demining.		As of June 2008, 1,073 anti-personnel mines located around 6 naval bases totalling an area of 180,000 m ² 18 on the common border with Colombia are pending clearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate; - Activities of illegal armed groups in Colombia; - Technical issues. 	To date Venezuela has acquired equipment valued at US\$1,000,000.00. Venezuela is also acquiring mechanical equipment at a value of US\$700,000.00.			
Yemen	Yemen submitted a six year extension of its deadline.	Yemen indicated that by January 2008, 631 areas totalling 710,103,911 square metres had been released, with 108,974 anti-personnel mines destroyed.	There are 457 areas totalling 213,228,369 square metres remaining to be addressed.	Extent of the challenge; Insufficient funding; Lack of technologies; Geography and climate.	The Government of Yemen funds more than 50% of the total budget of the programme and will continue to do so in the future.		The programme is a nationally executed programme since 2003.	Mechanical equipment.
Zambia	The formulation of a definitive national demining programme will	In June 2008, Zambia indicated that small demining activities have			The Zambian Government made available US\$ 100,000 in 2006-			

State Party	Plan ¹	Progress ²	Remaining work ³	Impeding circumstances ⁴	Means dedicated ⁵	New methodologies ⁶	National ownership / local capacity ⁷	Priorities for assistance ⁸
	be based on the results of the nationwide assessment due to start at the end of July 2008. The survey is expected to cover seven out of nine provinces which are suspected to be contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war.	continued pending the completion of the survey. Also, the Zambia Mine Action Centre concluded the first draft of a teacher's handbook at the end of 2007 as a first step to mainstream mine action into the school curriculum in the affected areas.			2007 and approximately US\$ 170,000 in 2008.			
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe has submitted a request for an extension of its deadline. The request is for 22 months. Zimbabwe indicated that during this period it intends to seek and receive international technical assistance, the aim being to acquire up-to-date survey and demining techniques that will enable Zimbabwe to survey areas, to develop a plan which takes into account these techniques.	Zimbabwe indicated in June 2008 that of the initial contaminated area of 1,119.9 square kilometres, 306.6 square kilometres have been cleared to date. Between April and October 2007, 6 km (7.8 km ²) were cleared on the Sango to Crooks Corner minefield. 3,673 anti-personnel mines were destroyed in the process. As of October 2007, a total of 16km ² had been cleared on this minefield.	813.3 square kilometres remain to be cleared. 1) Survey of newly discovered mined areas (Rushinga, Mkumbura and Lisilu), estimated to be 29.4 km ² 2) Demining Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner 70 km double stretch x 1,3 km (182 km ²) 3) Demining of Msenezi to Rwenya 335 km x 1.3 km (435,5 km ²) 4) Demining of Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill 50 km x 1,3 km (65 km ²) 5) Demining at Rusitu to Muzite Mission 75 km x 1,3 km (97 km ²) 6) Demining of the Burma Valley 3km (3,9 km ²)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of financial and material resources because of the economic sanctions; - Outdated technical know-how due to lack of international exposure; - Lack of appropriate managerial capacity. 	A squadron of deminers.		Zimbabwe only receives international assistance for mine risk education activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment and training; - Technical survey; - Contracting commercial deminers; - Establishment of another not-for profit demining squadron.