



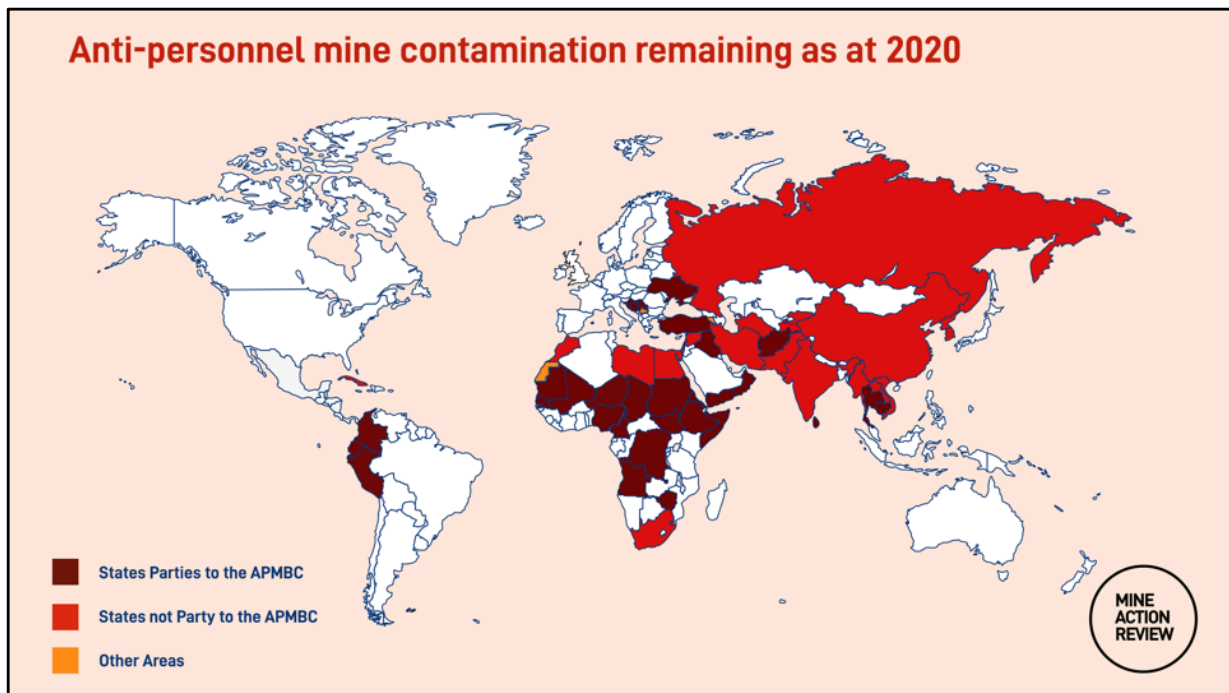
We would first like to thank our donors, Norway and Switzerland, my colleagues in the Mine Action Review team, our Advisory Board Members, HALO, MAG, and NPA. And I'd also like to thank all those who have contributed data and input into this year's reports: national authorities, clearance operations, GICHD, UNMAS, UNDP, OSCE and others.

This project really is a collaborative effort and all of Mine Action Review's research and analysis is offered in the spirit of openness and constructive dialogue, to help enable the mine action community to determine what measures are needed to achieve completion of clearance efficiently and effectively. Successful national ownership of mine action programmes requires political will and engagement by the affected nation, but it also often requires support from implementing partners, be it financial, technical, or strategic, as well as honest reflection on challenges to progress.



In 2019 a global total of more than 131 square kilometres was cleared of anti-personnel mines, with more than 96% of recorded clearance occurring in States Parties to the APMBC. Almost 164,000 emplaced anti-personnel mines were destroyed during clearance and EOD operations in 2019, in addition to 39,700 anti-vehicle mines.

While the area cleared is lower (compared to 155km<sup>2</sup> cleared in 2018), the amount of mines destroyed is higher (compared to 153,800 destroyed in 2018), potentially indicating more targeted clearance in 2019.



Globally, there are currently there are 57 states and 3 other areas are confirmed or suspected to have anti-personnel mines in mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, an overall increase of one State on the previous year. While Chile was removed from list (having completed clearance in February 2020), Mauritania and Mali were added to Mine Action Review's list.

## Remaining challenge: States Parties

Table 2: Extent of Anti-Personnel Mined Areas in Affected States Parties (at 1 October 2020)

Massive (>100km <sup>2</sup> )	Heavy (>20km <sup>2</sup> )	Medium (2–20km <sup>2</sup> )	Light (<2km <sup>2</sup> ) or extent of contamination unclear
Afghanistan	Angola	Argentina*	Cameroon**
Cambodia	BiH	Chad	Cyprus
Iraq	Thailand	Colombia	DR Congo
	Turkey	Croatia	Ecuador
	Yemen	Eritrea	Mali**
		Ethiopia	Mauritania
		Palestine	Niger
		Somalia	Nigeria**
		South Sudan	Oman
		Sri Lanka	Peru
		Sudan	Senegal
		Tajikistan	Serbia
		Ukraine	
		United Kingdom	
		Zimbabwe	

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According to Mine Action Review's estimates, of the 35 affected States Parties, only 3 States Parties have **massive contamination** and only 5 have **heavy contamination**. The remainder have medium or light, so less than 20km<sup>2</sup>.

But despite this, only 6 states parties are currently on track to meet their existing Article 5 deadlines – Argentina, Peru, Oman, Sri Lanka, the UK, and Zimbabwe. The rest are not, according to our assessment.

## Rate of progress in Article 5 implementation

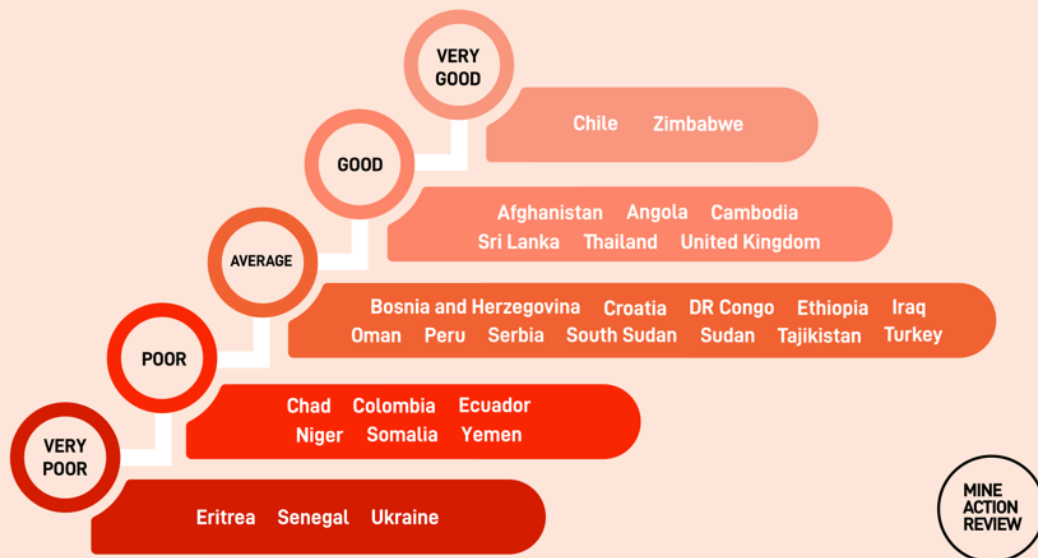
- Slow pace of survey and clearance in too many States Parties is of real concern and we see requests for repeated Article 5 deadline extensions by those states with relatively limited contamination and who aren't impacted by conflict or new contamination.
- Many States Parties could still fulfil their Article 5 obligations by the end of 2025, but it will require **strong national ownership, elaboration of concrete action plans, application of efficient survey and clearance methodology, and sufficient and sustained funding** through to completion.

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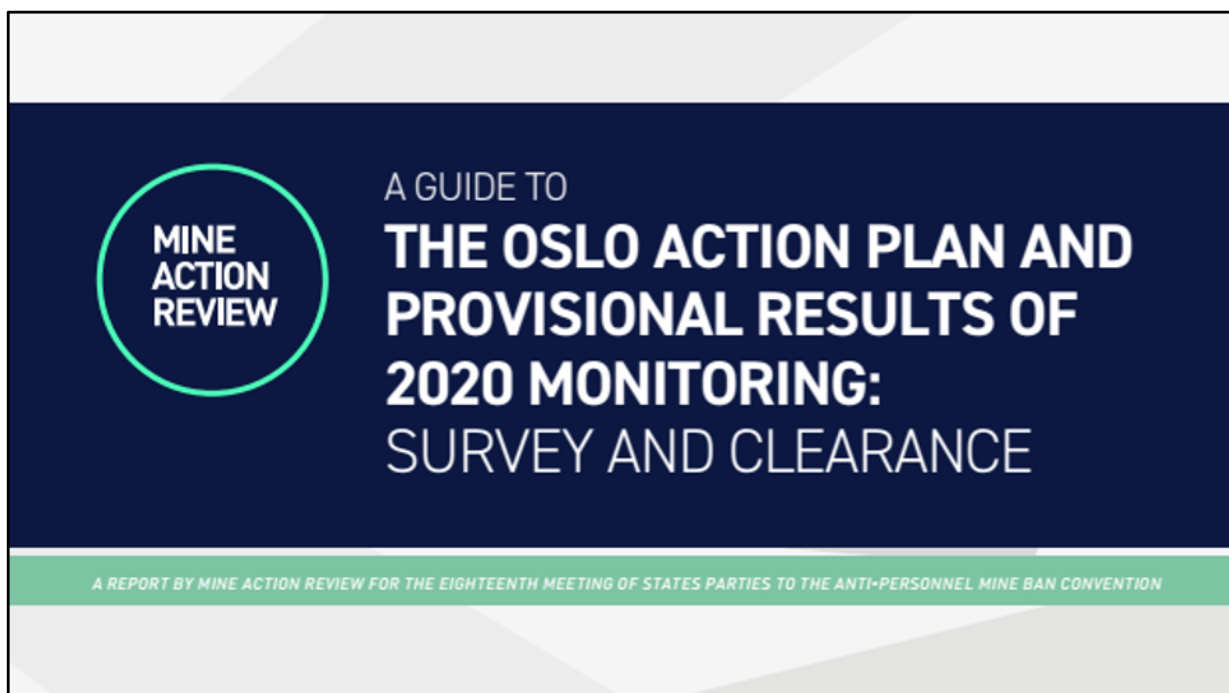
Each year that passes in which affected States Parties fail to make meaningful progress, is a missed opportunity and takes us further from the collective 2025 goal the mine ban community committed to in Maputo in 2014 and recommitted to in Oslo in 2019.

And of course the Coronavirus pandemic is impacting the mine action sector, just as it is countless other sectors worldwide. The extent of its impact on survey and clearance operations in 2020 and beyond is unclear but will undoubtedly have an impact on progress in many countries.

## National programme performance in 2019



Turning briefly to assessment of performance of mine clearance programmes in 2019, two SPs received a score of 'very good' – Chile, who completed mine clearance in Feb, and Zimbabwe which is making good progress. We look forward to hearing from ZIMAC shortly. There is plenty of scope for improvement in Article 5 implementation in many affected States Parties, especially those who have assessed to have a very poor, poor, or average rating. Continued improvement in performance must be the collective goal, for the sake of those affected communities still living with mines.



The Oslo Action Plan, adopted by States Parties at the Fourth Review Conference last November. It can be viewed as a blueprint for implementation, supporting States Parties and their implementing partners to reach completion in the best way possible – efficiently, effectively, safely, and inclusively. Not just getting to completion, but *how* we get there, and it's excellent to see gender and diversity firmly embedded in the Action Plan.

For the first time, the Action Plan has action items with measurable indicators.

Members of the Coordinating Committee and the President of the APMBC, with the support of the ISU, will be responsible for establishing a baseline value for the OAP, based on information provided by States Parties themselves, and progress will be measured year-on-year up to the next Review Conference in 2024.

In addition, Mine Action Review is providing civil society monitoring and analysis of the implementation of the OAP actions relating to survey and clearance. This is based not just on Article 7 and national authority data, but on our broader research. We will monitor 24 indicators from the Oslo Action Plan which are relevant to survey and clearance. The provisional results are available on the Mine Action Review website.

## Feedback on results of Mine Action Review's Provisional Assessment

*Please email feedback and/or additional information on the provisional results for our consideration to: [MineActionReview@npaid.org](mailto:MineActionReview@npaid.org)*



The current results, available on our website, are a provisional assessment based on information available to us at October. The assessment will be finalised following 18MSP, so we really welcome feedback from national authorities and other stakeholders on the results of the provisional assessment. Please email [MineActionReview@npaid.org](mailto:MineActionReview@npaid.org) with any feedback and/or additional information for our consideration.

The results show States Parties have not yet fully implemented the action items and indicators applicable to them. But the hope is that we can identify where there are gaps and make progress in addressing them, which will then be reflected in progress in the indicators each year between now and the Fifth Review Conference in 2024.

What's clear is there's significant room for improvement in some key aspects that impact the efficiency of Article 5 implementation.

I'm going to highlight the provisional results for 5 of the key indicators, but the full guide and results are available on the Mine Action Review website.

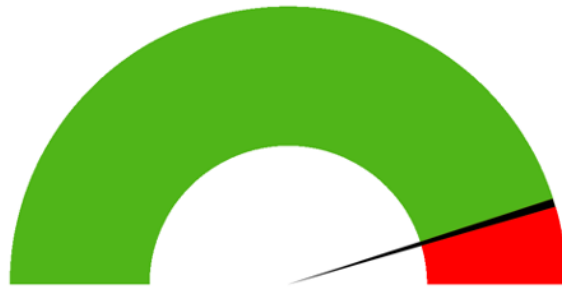


# National Ownership

*The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of their [Article 5] obligations under the Convention.*

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Provisional Result 2020: 90% of States Parties met this indicator [26 of 29 affected States Parties assessed]



Progress on the Oslo Action Plan

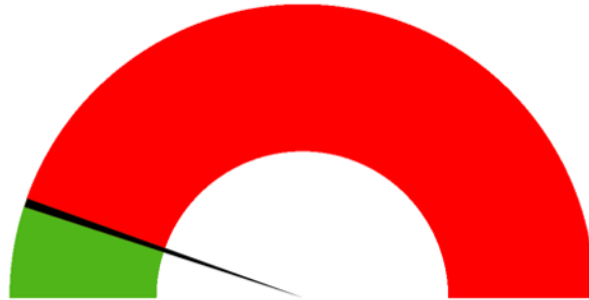
Clearly this isn't the only indicator for national ownership, but it's an important one and it's excellent to see so many affected States Parties making financial contributions towards Article 5 implementation.

## An Accurate Baseline of Contamination

*The percentage of affected States Parties that have established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline no later than the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021.*

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Provisional Result 2020: 10% of States Parties met this indicator [3 of 29 affected States Parties assessed]



Progress on the Oslo Action Plan

Determining an accurate baseline is central for Article 5 progress.

Mine Action Review made the initial assessment on where States Parties currently are with regards to this.

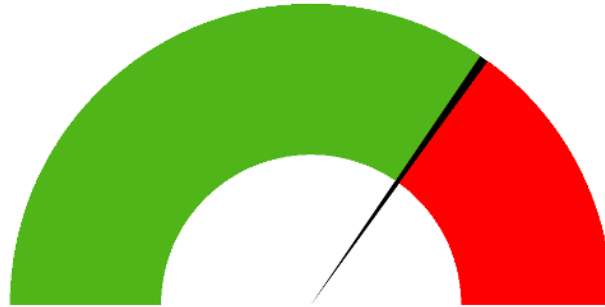
While many states such as Afghanistan, Cambodia, Croatia, and South Sudan have a reasonable baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination, they require further survey to more accurately delineate some mined areas. According to our assessment, **only 10%** [3 of 29 affected States Parties assessed] of affected states parties have fully met this indicator – that's Angola, UK, and Zimbabwe. Other affected states need to prioritise survey in order to meet this important indicator, which will then help them effectively plan for completion.

# National Strategies and Work Plans

*The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place.*

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Provisional Result 2020: 69% of States Parties met this indicator [20 of 29 affected States Parties assessed]



Progress on the Oslo Action Plan

For the purposes of establishing the OAP baseline value for this indicator, Mine Action Review has assessed whether or not States Parties have either a work plan or a strategy that is evidence-based, costed, and time-bound.

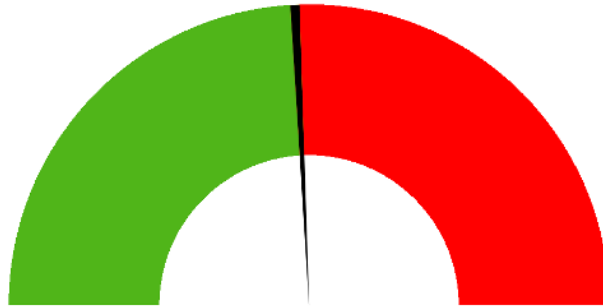
Every mine-affected State Party should have an evidence-based, multi-year mine action strategic plan and a realistic annual work plan in place. This is another essential element for successful Article 5 implementation.

# National Standards Reflecting IMAS

*The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that have updated their national standards to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, taking into consideration the latest IMAS.*

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Provisional Result 2020: 48% of States Parties met this indicator [14 of 29 affected States Parties assessed]

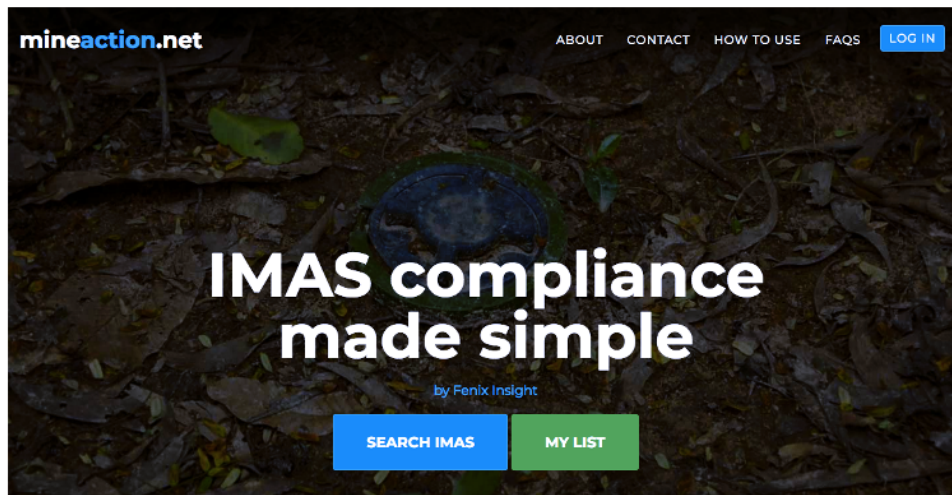


Progress on the Oslo Action Plan

For the purposes of establishing the OAP baseline value for this indicator, Mine Action Review has focused our assessment on whether or not States Parties have updated national standards that allow for evidence-based land release through both survey and clearance.

The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) have been developed to improve safety, efficiency and effectiveness in mine action and to promote a common and consistent approach. They constitute industry best practice for safe and effective mine action operations.

www.mineaction.net



Fenix Insight has developed a valuable online repository of all the normative references in the IMAS (“shall”, “should”, and “may”), and have made available a searchable database which is free to access, at <https://mineaction.net>.

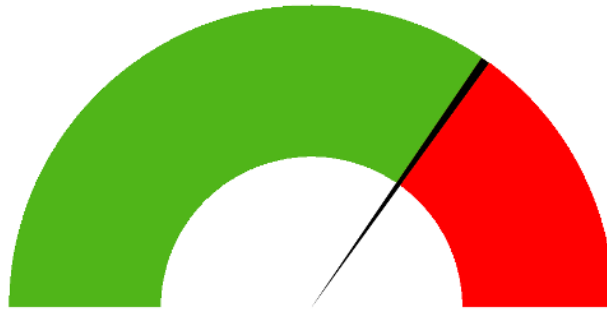
The IMAS serve as an invaluable tool for helping national authorities develop their own national standards and Fenix’s online repository makes the IMAS more accessible than ever.

# Information Management

*The percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report having a sustainable national information management system in place.*

MINE  
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REVIEW

Provisional Result 2020: 69% of States Parties met this indicator [20 of 29 affected States Parties assessed]



Progress on the Oslo Action Plan

For the purposes of establishing the OAP baseline value for this indicator, we've assessed whether or not States Parties currently have a functioning mine action database, and which is nationally owned.

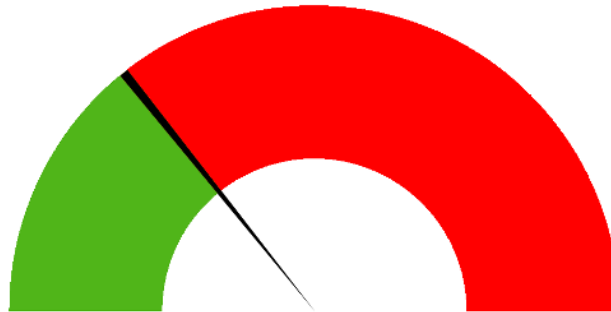
Information management is at the core of mine action. No mine action programme can be either efficient or effective (or indeed sustainable) if it is not supported by a national information management system that identifies accurately the location of suspected and confirmed hazardous areas and records and disaggregates land released through survey and clearance.

# National Coordination and Dialogue

*The percentage of States Parties that have an in-country platform for dialogue among all stakeholders that meets on a regular basis.*

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Provisional Result 2020: 28% of States Parties met this indicator [8 of 29 affected States Parties assessed]



Progress on the Oslo Action Plan

We've seen directly, that providing an informal and collaborative platform for all stakeholder to discuss challenges and progress in clearance can help improve coordination of Article 5 implementation and demonstrate strong national ownership and political commitment to completion.

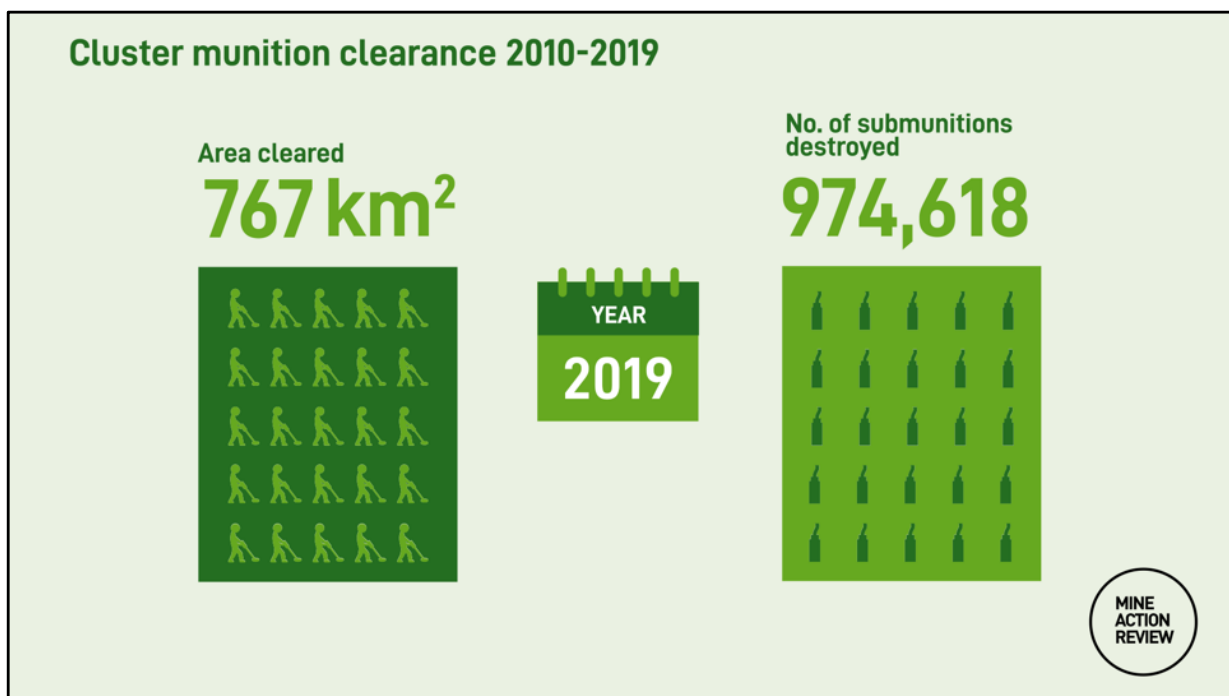
It's great to see such platforms in place in 8 States Parties (Afghanistan, Angola, BiH, Cambodia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, UK, and Zimbabwe). There are few programmes that would not benefit from a national platform and we encourage national authorities to establish them.

There are many other important indicators among the 24 we've monitored, but those are just a few of the key ones illustrated.



We're of course celebrating the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of entry into force of the CCM this year. We've highlighted some key lessons learned over last 10 years, such as in survey methodology through CMRS, in the Overview of the *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants* report and encourage people to take a read.



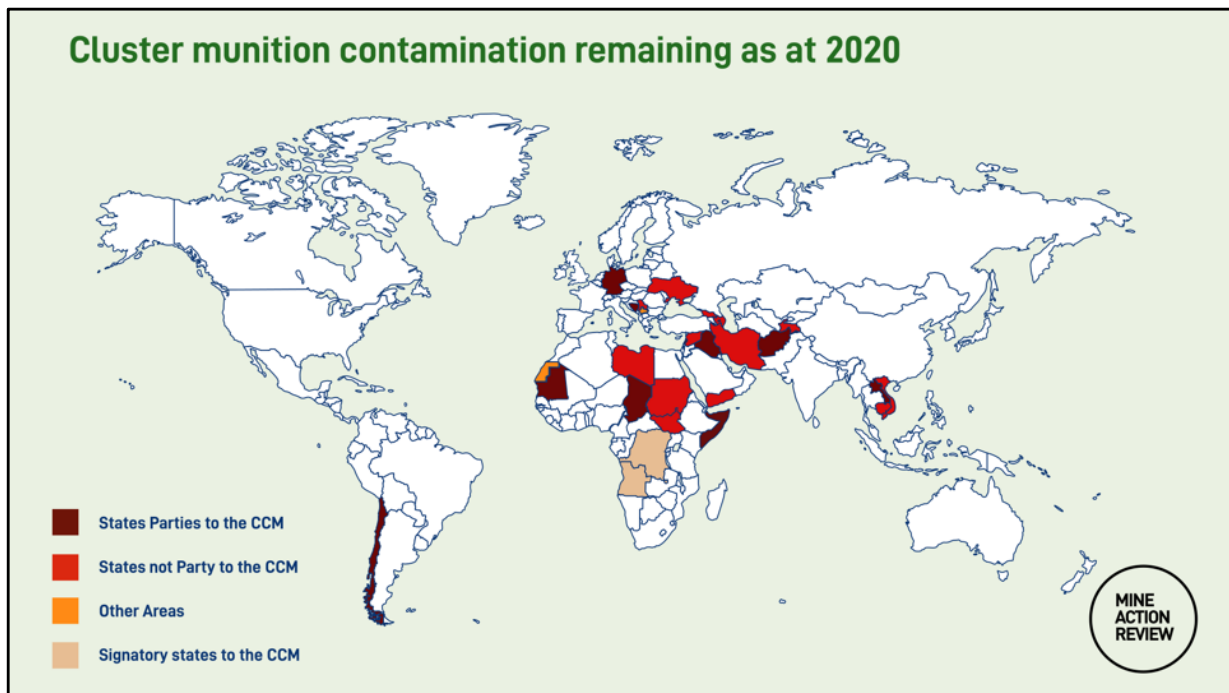


In the last decade a total of more than **766 square kilometres of cluster munition-contaminated area** has been cleared. During survey, clearance, and spot task operations nearly **one million unexploded submunitions** have been destroyed. Countless lives and limbs have undoubtedly been saved as a direct result, as well as the broader contribution to development.

## Cluster munition clearance in 2019

In 2019 alone, a global total of more than **130 square kilometres** was cleared of cluster munition remnants (compared to 128km<sup>2</sup> in 2018), a new record, and **more than 132,000 submunitions** were destroyed during clearance, survey, and spot tasks in 2019 (slightly less than in 2018, when over 135,000 were destroyed).

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Globally, there are 25 States and 3 other areas confirmed or suspected to have CMR-contaminated areas under their jurisdiction or control, an overall decrease of two States on the previous year. While Croatia, Montenegro, and the United Kingdom were removed from Mine Action Review's list, Mauritania was added.

## Remaining challenge: States Parties

Table 2: Extent of CMR-Contaminated Areas in Affected States Parties (at 1 October 2020)

Massive ( $>1,000\text{km}^2$ )	Heavy ( $100\text{--}1,000\text{km}^2$ )	Medium ( $5\text{--}99\text{km}^2$ )	Light ( $<5\text{km}^2$ ) or extent of contamination unclear
Lao PDR	Iraq	Chile	Afghanistan
		Germany	BiH
		Lebanon	Chad
			Mauritania
			Somalia

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Of the ten affected States Parties, only Lao PDR is massively contaminated (defined as covering more than  $1,000\text{km}^2$  of land), while heavy contamination exists in Iraq (covering more than  $100\text{km}^2$ ). In all other affected States Parties, the extent of contamination is medium or light.

## Rate of progress in Article 4 implementation

- With the exception of the two most heavily contaminated States Parties, Lao PDR and Iraq, the remaining affected States Parties should be in a position to fulfil their Article 4 obligations by the Third Review Conference of the CCM in 2025, so that's BiH, Chad, Chile, Germany, Lebanon, and Somalia.
- But it will require **strong national ownership, elaboration of concrete action plans, application of efficient land release methodology, and sufficient and sustained funding** through to completion.

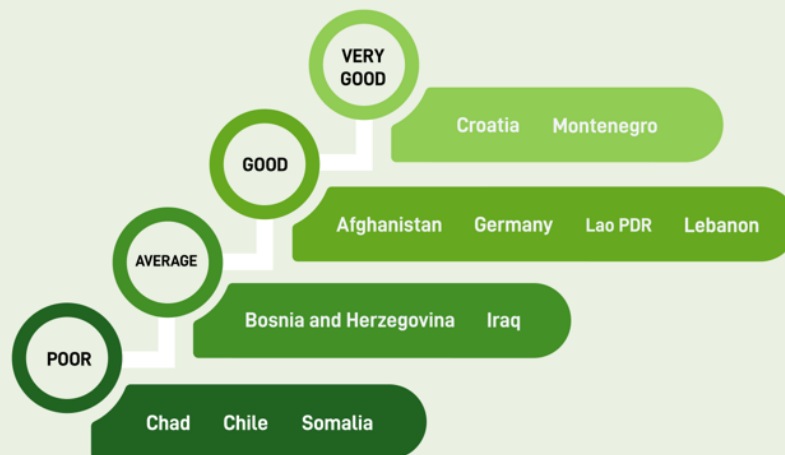
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But it will require strong national ownership, elaboration of concrete action plans, application of efficient land release methodology, and sufficient and sustained funding through to completion.

Again, COVID-19 is likely to have negatively impacted progress in 2020, but its too early to know the full extent.

## National programme performance in 2019



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Turning briefly to assessment of programme performance in 2019, two States Parties had demining programmes rated as ‘very good’: Croatia and Montenegro, both of which fulfilled their Article 4 obligations in July 2020, within their original treaty deadlines. A lot can be learnt from these two States Parties that have both demonstrated the value of clear planning for completion, good coordination, evidence-based survey and clearance; and political will.

Four States Parties assessed to be good: Afghanistan, Germany, Lao PDR, and Lebanon. We look forward to hearing from LMAC on their experience and lessons learned in implementing Article 4. At the lower end of the scale, we see States Parties where there is significant need for improvement in Article 4 implementation and we hope to see progress made and the performance scores increase accordingly.

**We encourage national authorities and partners to meet and discuss the report findings**



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## Lausanne Action Plan

- Many synergies between implementation of Article 4 of the CCM and Article 5 of the APMBC.
- Important for coherence between the 5-year treaty Action Plans and other initiatives under both treaties.
- The Lausanne Action Plan has drawn on the developments reflected in the Oslo Action Plan.



Congratulations to the Swiss presidency of the CCM for the collaborative approach it's taken in the elaboration of the draft LAP, in what's been an extremely challenging year due to COVID-19.

Of the 10 remaining affected States Parties to the CCM, all except for Chile and Germany, also have mine contamination and obligations under Article 5, so will be implementing both Action Plans,

It's excellent that the Lausanne Action Plan will also have indicators to monitor progress and Mine Action Review will be undertaking the civil society monitoring of the Lausanne Action Plan too, from next year.

All three reports are presented today are available on the Mine Action Review website.