

## **Algeria:**

### **Areas in which Anti personnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced.**

Mines areas inherited from the colonial period are located on Algeria's eastern with Tunisia and Western border with morocco. These areas cover 5,675 hectares and contain 3,064,180 anti-personnel mines. Additionally, some areas in the North are suspected to be mined.

**Plans and programmes** –Algeria is in the process of drafting its national demining programme.

**progress in clearing mined areas** – Over 25 years demining activities , 7,8,19, 120 mines laid over 1,482 kilometers were destroyed and 50,006 hectares were declared , which represents 58% of al mined areas in Algeria. Mine affected areas have been marked.

## **Burundi**

### **Areas in which anti personnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced-**

Fourteen (14) areas have been identified as mined or suspected to be mined in different provinces.

**Plans and programmes** –Burundi does not yet have a national mine action programme yet. With the help of UNICEF, a mine risk education programme has been functioning since July 2004.

## **Angola**

### **Areas in which anti personnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced**

All is in Angolan provinces are thought to be affected by mines. A land mine impact survey was commenced in 2003 in order to determine the nature and scope of the problem in Angola.

**Plans and programmes** – The land mine impact survey, which will be completed in 2005, will be critical for the elaboration of a strategic plan for the period 2006-2010. In the interim, Angola's objectives include: - completing the land mine impact survey, extending the coordination activities of the national inter-sectoral commission for demining and humanitarian assistance (CNIDAH) to the provinces, developing the capacity of the demining Institute (INAD) and improving operational output without compromising quality and safety.

**Progress in clearing mine areas-** prior to the commencement of the land mine impact survey demining activities had taken place in Angola for several years and institutional structures (CNIDAH and INAD) had been established. Currently 32 organizations – including 22 Angolan non-governmental organizations and 12 commercial enterprises are

active in mine clearance and mine risk education. In 2002 and the first quarter of 2003, non-governmental organizations working in mine action reported clearing about 7.8 million square meters and destroying more than 5,000 mines and 13,000 pieces of UXO.

## **Guinea Bissau.**

### **Areas in which anti personnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced.**

In order to measure the extent of the problem, a general impact survey of the Bissau's suspected areas was launched in 2004. Seventeen (17) suspected mine fields have been identified in areas in Bissau and its surroundings. Other suspected areas exist in the east and the Northern region bordering Senegal.

**Plans and Programmes:** Guinea Bissau's objectives during the period 2005-2009 include the following: - Marking all suspected areas in Bissau by 2005, addressing the mine and UXO problem in Bissau by 2006. Identifying and marking all other suspected areas by 2008 and addressing the mine and UXO problem in these areas outside Bissau by 2009.

**Progress in clearing mined areas:** Between November 2000 and April 2004 close to 610,000 square meters of land in Bissau capital were cleared with 2509 mines and 15000 UXO destroyed.

## **Djibouti**

### **Areas in which anti personnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced**

Three (3) areas suspected of containing mines were reported.

**Plans and programmes-**Djibouti had a 3- year demining programme.

Djibouti cleared a total of 40,080.7 square meters and destroyed 509 mines and 40 UXO.

**Progress and clearing mine areas-**The demining programme was completed at the end of 2003 with Djibouti announcing on 29 January 2004 that it had fulfilled its clearance obligations.

## **Democratic republic of Congo.**

**Areas in which anti personnel mines are known** –suspected mine areas affect 165 villages in 11 provinces.

**Plans and programmes-** Some demining activities have taken place but a demining programme is not yet in place.

## **Eritrea**

**Areas in which anti personnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced.-** A landmine impact survey identified 481 mine affected communities and approximately 129 square kilometers of suspected mined areas. There are a total of 132 mined areas under the control of Eritrea with 87 of there considered high or medium impact.

**Plans and programmes-**Eritrea's objectives for the period 2005-2009 include completing technical surveys, marking, clearance and the deliver of mines and the deliver of mine risk education to enable 65,000 internally displaced persons

to return by the end of 2006, clear the remaining 116 high and medium impacted communities by the end of 2009, clearing approximately 48 square kilometers of land and reducing casualties through mine risk education and by carrying out marking in the 344 low impact communities.

From 2000 to June 2004, Eritrea cleared 52,484,762 square meters, destroying 4781 anti personnel mines and 50,399 UXO.

## **Swaziland**

**Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced-**Mine areas are located along the Swaziland Mozambique borderline.

**Plans and programmes:** Determining was expected to commence in 2000.

## **Malawi**

**Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced-** suspected mined areas exist along the 1000km border with Mozambique , particularly in 16 areas that served as refugee or combatants, camps and 33 areas that served as Malawi young pioneers camps.

**Plans and programmes:** A United Nations assessment mission conducted in August 2003 has provided the initial basis for national planning with a view to being free of mines by 2009.

Malawi's objectives during the period 2005-2009 include identifying all mined areas by 2005, prioritizing clearance tasks by 2005, conducting mine risk education programmes in affected areas and clearing all high impact areas by the middle of 2009.

## **Niger**

**Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced-**The areas of air, Mangueni, plateau Du Djodo and plain Du Talak are mined. For additional areas are suspected to be mined. Niger has very limited knowledge on its mined areas.

**Plans and programmes:** Niger has a draft mine action plan for the 2004-2006 periods which does not include demining objectives yet but focuses on identifying and making the mined areas.

## **Mozambique**

**Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced-**a land mined impact survey completed in 2001 indicated that all 10 provinces were affected by mines, but particularly the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia, Inhambane and Maputo which represent 70% of the suspected contaminated areas. As of January 2004, 583 villages and population of approximately 1,022,504 were still affected by mines.

Suspected mined areas of high and medium impact total 130,801,989 square metres.

**Plans and Programmes:** The Mozambican national coordinator mechanism (IND) oversees the executive of Mozambique's mine action plan, which during the period from 2002 to 2006 aims to clear all high and medium impact sites, destroy all UXO, survey and mark remaining low impact areas and put in place a national mine risk education programme. Specific objectives include conducting technical surveys of all suspected mine areas greater than 1 square kilometer in aggregate terms approximately 20.6 % of the all suspected areas conducting technical survey on all high and medium impact areas between 10 square metres, 1 square kilometer (i.e in aggregate terms 27 % of all suspected areas).

Reassessing three low impact areas that comprises a disproportionality large portion (34 percent) of all suspected areas, develop and maintain a marking system, launch a comprehensive national mine risk education programme, safely and cost-effectively clear all high and medium impact suspected areas.

Between 2000 and 2003, 45,743,119 square metres of land have been cleared and 45,017 mines and 16,310 UXO destroyed.

### **Uganda**

#### **Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced-**

Mine condemnation in Uganda is limited to the northern, Western and North-Eastern regions. There are 3 affected Districts in the North, 3 in the West and 2 in the North – East.

**Plans and programmes:** No survey has been carried out to map exact locations of mined areas. In the West, where peace has returned, the government is ready to commence mapping and eventually clearance but is waiting for assistance. The North on the other hand is still affected by an ongoing conflict and survey and clearance cannot take place

**Progress in clearing mined areas:** Limited demining by the Uganda peoples defense forces (UPDF) has already been carried out in the West to remove Mines that were obvious and those on roads and access trucks. Similarly in the North the UPDF have provided responsive clearance as to when need arises. In 2002-2003, 231 mines were removed.

### **Zambia**

#### **Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be implaced-**

Zambia has suspected mined areas along its border with Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia and Angola and also around former Freedom Fighters Camps. A national survey completed in May 2004 indicated 41 mined areas most of which are low impact.

**Plans progress and programmes-**The National demining plan is currently being refunded based on the condition of the national survey. Zambia estimates that it can complete its clearance obligations by 2007. its specific objectives between

now and then include, implementing a marking operation by 2005, expanding mine risk education programmes to cover appropriately 130,000 refugees, and clearing the 41 mined areas by 2007.

**Progress in clearing mined areas:** National demining clearance capacity has been established and also 650 kilometres of clearance has been conducted on the Gwembe –Tonga road.

## **Rwanda**

### **Areas in which antipersonnel are known or suspected to be implaced-**

Rwanda's original mine clearance challenges included 35 suspected mine areas totaling 1,437,387

Square metres . In addition, the UXO problem is more widespread than the problem posed by mines. A land mine impact survey completed in January 2003 identified that 54% of the original suspected areas still needed to be cleared. As of April 2004, there were 639,770.2 square metres that remained to be cleared.

**Plans and programmes-** Rwanda created its national demining office in 1995 to address issues related to antipersonnel mines. Rwanda is currently thinking of setting up an accelerated demining programme to fulfil its obligations.

## **Senegal**

### **Areas in which antipersonnel are known or suspected to be implaced-In**

Senegal ,3 acres are considered to be mine –affected , along the border with Guinea Bissau , the Ziguinchor region and the Kolda region. Exact locations of mined areas and quantity of mines are not known.

**Plans and programmes-** In 2004, Senegal drafted a national mine action strategy, proposals for mine action legislation and for the creation of a mine action coordination centre. The documents have approval by the Prime Minister is pending.

**Progress and clearing mine areas-** between 1996 and June 2004, 1759 mines were destroyed during demining operations of the national army.

## **Sudan**

### **Areas in which antipersonnel are known or suspected to be implaced-**

It is estimated that mines on other explosive remnants of war may affect 30% of Sudan. Suspected areas are in Western equatorial, Eastern equatorial, Bahr Al-Ghazal , Jonglei, Blue Nile , Upper Nile , Nuba mountains , Lakes and Kassala.

Sudan's borders with Eritrea, Chad and Egypt are also mine affected. The presence or suspected presence of mines had both a humanitarian and development impact. The World food programme has estimated that the food security of 2 million people is affected by mines.

**Plans and Progress:**The lack of information on Mine and UXO contaminated and its impact remains the most important obstacle to mine action progress in Sudan. The United Nations, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Peoples liberation movement (SPLM) have agreed on a policy framework for mine action in Sudan prescribing a "one country" approach. Sudan is currently working to develop structures that can address mine action needs adequately. The next step will be to address immediate to medium term mine action needs and to prepare for a post-conflict long term mine action plan.

Objectives for the period 2005-2009 includes building national capacity to manage the national mine action programme, identifying mine areas through a modified land mine impact survey, clearing all high impact areas before 2009, establishing a mine risk education programme and developing a sound resource mobilization strategy.

**Progress in clearing mined areas:** In 2003-2004 Sudan released 3,068.066 square metres by clearance, while destroying 215 anti-personnel mines.

Yours in peace,

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