

by a terrorist organisation". The request indicates that only since the establishment of the TURMAC has information on mine victims been collected in a disaggregated manner and that since 2016 a total of 213 mine victim have been registered including 182 men (152 injured, 30 killed), 1 woman (injured), 3 girls (killed) and 27 boys (17 injured and 10 killed). The Committee welcomes Turkey providing information on mine victims disaggregated by gender and age and encourages Turkey to continue collecting and reporting information in this manner.

11. The request indicates that, in addition to the injuries and deaths, anti-personnel mines have had an impact on development of infrastructure and agriculture, have prevented access for academic use such as archaeological work and have prevented Turkish Land Forces from patrolling all areas along the border as well as the establishment of a modern border surveillance system. The Committee noted that implementation of Article 5 obligations during the requested extension period had the potential of making a significant contribution to improving human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Turkey.

12. The request indicates that although Turkey's mined areas are mapped, recorded, marked, fenced, and constantly observed by military personnel, they still expose a minor threat to civilians. The request also indicates that Turkey carries out efforts to reach the target of "no mine victims" through mine risk education (MRE) efforts which promote behavioural change among citizens who are settled in closer proximity to mined areas. The request indicates that in 2019 several mine risk education sessions were conducted by TURMAC reaching a total of 388 citizens (4 men, 20 women, 225 boys, 139 girls). The Committee noted the importance of Turkey carrying out context specific mine risk education and reduction efforts that are tailored to the threat encountered by the population and are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account in accordance with the Oslo Action Plan. The Committee further noted the importance of Turkey continuing to report on progress in this regard.

13. The request highlights that the remaining challenge includes a total of 3'834 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 145'733'105 square metres containing 855'782 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines distributed as follows:

Location	Number of Areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Number of mines Anti-personnel (AP)/Anti-tank (AT)	
			AP	AT
Areas other than borders	920	2'568'012	33'869	
Armenian Border	43	1'097'077	20'275	
Iranian Border	471	15'098'039	116'115	
Iraqi Border	874	2'842'935	78'917	
Syrian Border	1'526	124'127'042	411'990	194'615
Total	3'834	145'733'105	691'166	194'615

14. The Committee welcomes Turkey reporting on its remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS and notes the importance of Turkey continuing to provide information on its remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination.

15. The request indicates that although Turkey has records of the mined area, over the course of 50-70 years some markings/fences along the border were replaced and extended to create a wider buffer to military access zones. The request indicates that this has led to an overestimation of the size of the mined areas having been recorded in the national mine action database, particularly in border regions. The request also highlights that during the initial extension period approximately 25-40 percent of the areas was cancelled. The Committee noted that importance of survey efforts to identify the precise perimeter of mined areas and establish an evidence-based and accurate baseline of contamination. The Committee noted