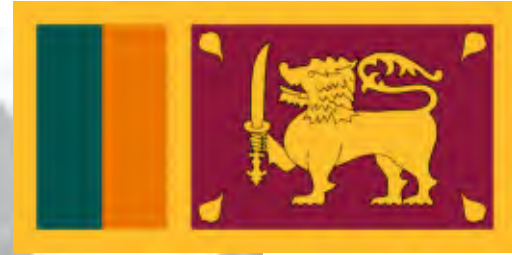




Sri Lanka Mine Action Programme



**Overview & Article 5 Implementation
Clearing Mined Areas**

2026 Intersessional Meetings - APMBC

National Mine Action Center (NMAC)
Minister of Housing, Construction and Water Supply
Sri Lanka



Sri Lanka acceded to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) on 1 June 2018, officially becoming a State Party to the convention

Committed obligations as a state party to the APMBC

Destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines within four years of accession (by 1 June 2022 for Sri Lanka). **Article 4**

Identify and clear all mined areas under national jurisdiction within ten years (by 1 June 2028 for Sri Lanka). **Article 5**

Transparency Reporting - **Article 7**



PARLIAMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF
SRI LANKA

PROHIBITION OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES
ACT, No. 3 OF 2022

[Certified on 17th of February, 2022]

Printed on the Order of Government

Published as a Supplement to Part II of the Gazette of the Democratic
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Price : Rs. 18.00

Postage : Rs. 15.00

This Act can be downloaded from www.documents.gov.lk





Survey & Progress

Completion Survey Launched in 2023

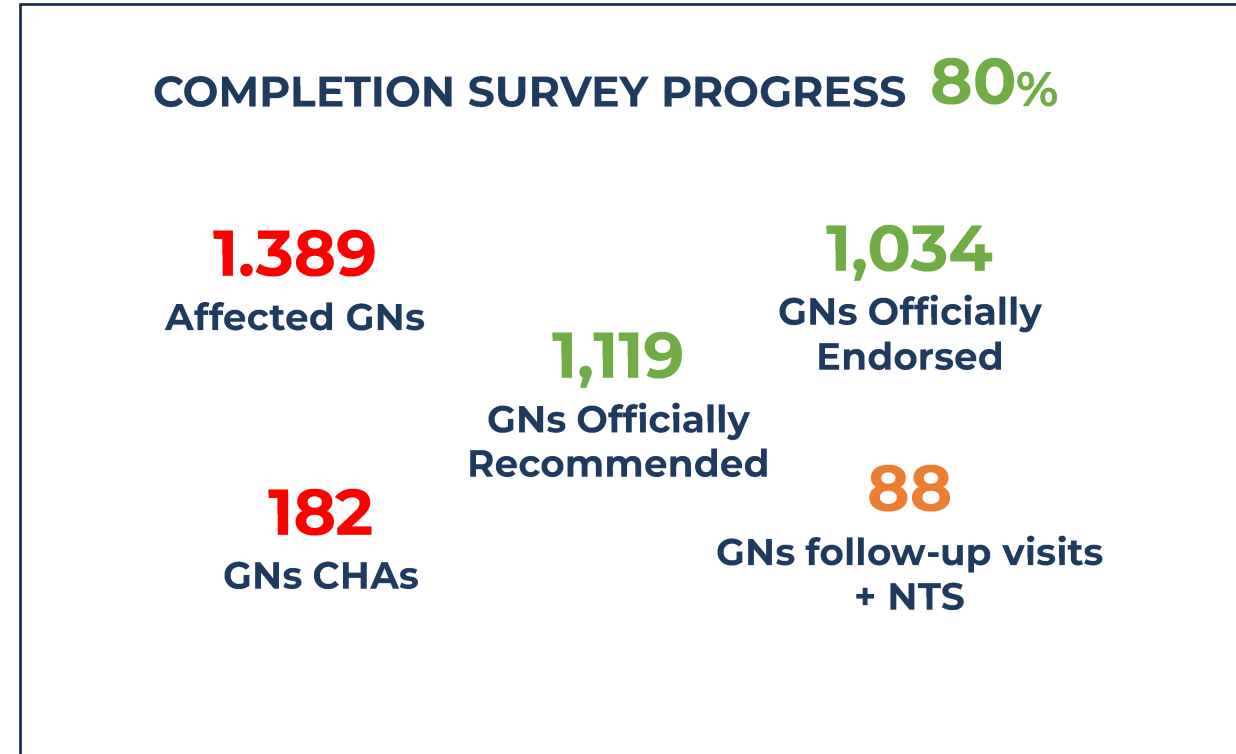
Coverage: 11 Districts 8 districts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, & 3 adjoining districts

1,389 Grama Niladhari Divisions assessed (The smallest administrative boundary)

As of today 1,119, (79%) recommended for declaration as a mine and EO-free

Endorsed declaring 1034 (73%) by the Government

Remaining undergoing verification + GNs with CHAs



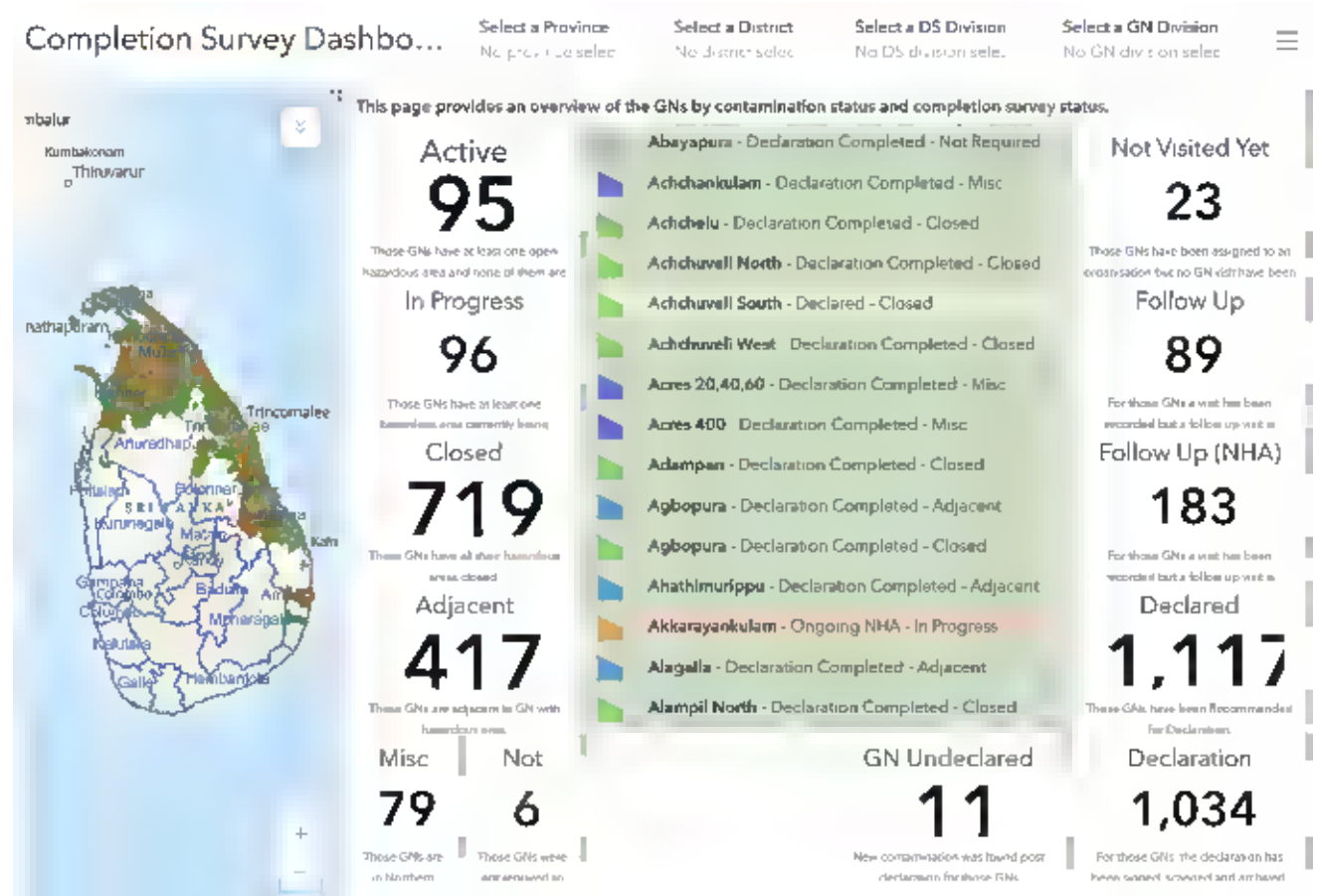
1 M +
IDPs Returned



Decision Support for Article 5 Implementation

This approach is a scientifically designed, more accountable, and transparent system.

It displays IMSMA Core dashboard that enable close monitoring from the bottom to the top levels, supporting Sri Lanka in achieving its Article 5 obligations



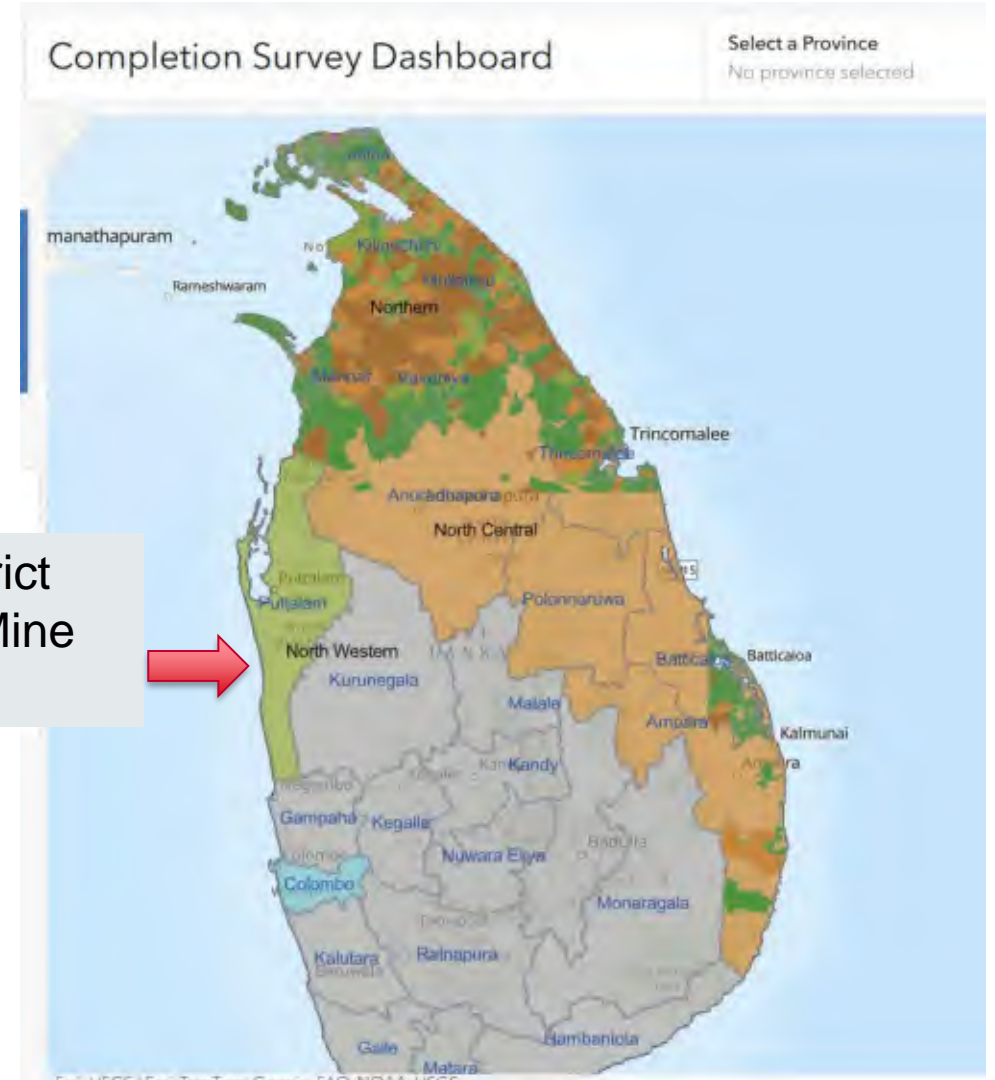


11 District Contamination & Mine Free Declaration Map

Strategic Plan in 2026

- 2026 → Puttalam, A'Pura & Pollonnanruwa
- 2027 → Trincomalee & Ampara
- 2028 → Jaffna & Batticaloa
- 2032 → Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vauniya, & Killinochchi

7 Districts and 3 Provinces will be declared By 2028





Summary of Land Released Through Clearance up to now

Years	Land released in sqkm
2002-2021	207.00
2022	5.81
2023	6.26
2024	6.22
2025	4.90
2026	1.10
Total	231.29



Mine Field Clearance - 231,289,752 Sqm

Total Land Release - 1,300,520,300 Sqm



Contamination and Clearance

Contamination Identified and Addressed

Since September 2023:

- **8.7 km²** of previously unknown contamination identified
 - **13 km² released** via clearance, survey & cancellation
 - Direct benefit to communities: agriculture, housing, infrastructure



Devices Demolished

Anti Personal Mine (AP)
1,006,544

Anti-Tank Mine (AT)
2,679

Un Exploded Ordnance (UXO)
758,567

Small Arms Ammunition (SAA)
1,062,672



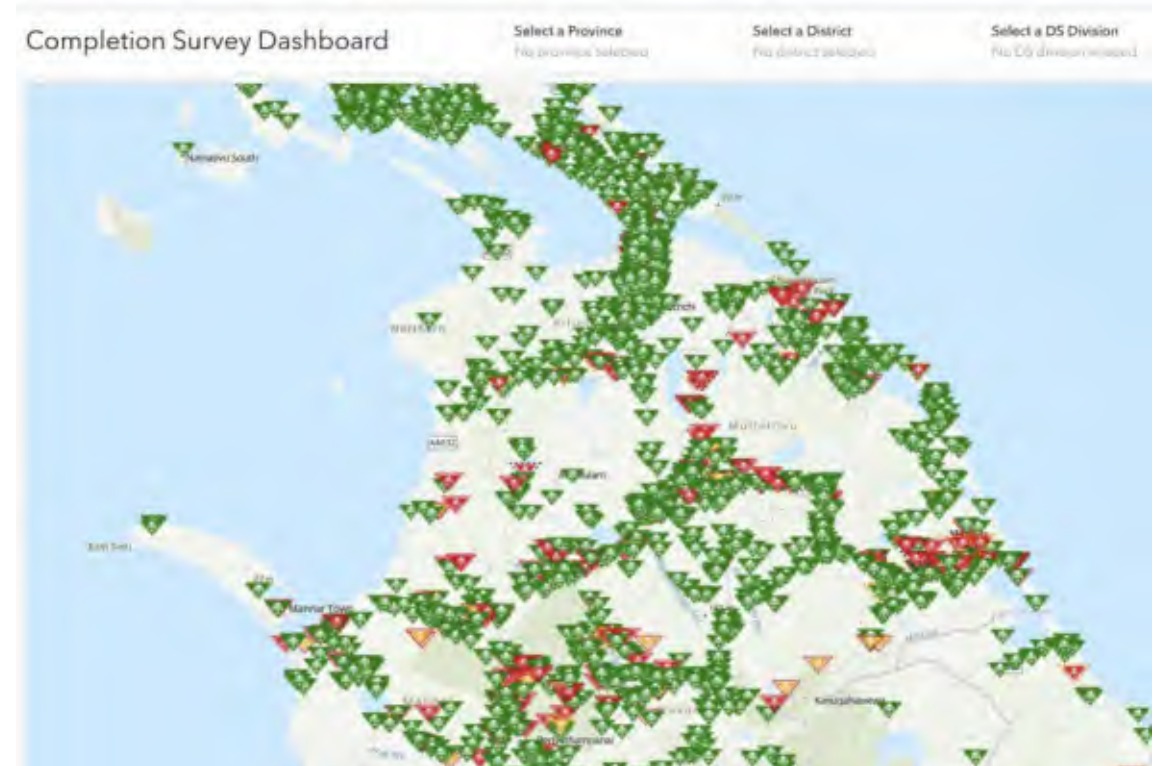


Challenges in Mine and EO Remaining Contamination

3 June 2026 – 21.08 km²

- **21.08 km²** of remaining contamination requires further survey and clearance activities.

- Updated planning and resource allocation will be required to meet new **timelines.**



Mullaitivu 13.9 M2 (62%) , Mannar 2.9 (13.1%), Vavuniya 1.9 (8.8%), Kilinochchi 1.65 M2 (7.49%)



Progress and Challenges in Sustaining National Mine Action Capacity

- NMAC ensures strong national ownership as the national authority.
- Completion Strategy 2025–2027 guides programme completion and sustainability.
- IMSMA Core and Completion Survey enable transparent, evidence-based planning.
- Over **230 km² released, 1 million mines destroyed**, casualties reduced from **252 (2002) to 2 (2025)**.
- **21.08 km² remains**, mainly in complex forests and former conflict areas.
- Funding reductions have significantly reduced operational capacity and workforce.
- Newly identified contamination affect completion planning



Long-Term Capacity and Residual Risk Management

- **Management of residual contamination** is a core strategic objective
- The **National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)** will continue as the national coordinating authority.
- The **Sri Lanka Army Humanitarian Demining Unit (SLA HDU)** and **Police EOD Task Force** will support a structured national response mechanism.
- Maintain core national capacities in **survey, EOD, information management, and quality assurance.**
- Continue **risk education and community-based reporting systems**
- Ensure **rapid assessment and response** to previously unknown or newly discovered contamination.
- Completion is projected towards **2032**, subject to availability of international and national resources



Muhamalai



Kokavil communication tower



Mannar rice bowl



Madu church







Thank you

www.slnmac.gov.lk