

Landmine Monitor

Toward a Mine-Free World

Executive Summary
2005



Landmine Monitor Editorial Board

Mines Action Canada
Handicap International
Human Rights Watch
Norwegian People's Aid

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1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction

Table Key

States Parties: ratified or acceded as of 1 October 2005.

Signatories: signed but not yet ratified.

Non-Signatories: not yet acceded.

The Americas

Antigua & Barbuda	Argentina
Bahamas	Barbados
Belize	Bolivia
Brazil	Canada
Chile	Colombia
Costa Rica	Dominica
Dominican Rep.	Ecuador
El Salvador	Grenada
Guatemala	Guyana
Honduras	Jamaica
México	Nicaragua
Panamá	Paraguay
Perú	St. Kitts & Nevis
Saint Lucia	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname	Uruguay
Trinidad & Tobago	Haiti
Venezuela	United States
Cuba	

Europe, the Caucasus & Central Asia

Albania	Andorra	Austria
Belarus	Belgium	Bosnia&Herzegovina
Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia
France	Germany	Greece
Holy See	Hungary	Iceland
Ireland	Italy	Latvia
Liechtenstein	Lithuania	Luxembourg
Macedonia, FYR	Malta	Moldova
Monaco	Netherlands	Norway
Portugal	Romania	San Marino
Serbia & Montenegro	Slovakia	Slovenia
Spain	Sweden	Switzerland
Tajikistan	Turkey	Turkmenistan
United Kingdom	Poland	Ukraine
Armenia	Azerbaijan	Finland
Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan
Russia	Uzbekistan	

Middle East & North Africa

Algeria	Jordan	Qatar
Tunisia	Yemen	Bahrain
Egypt	Iran	Iraq
Israel	Kuwait	Lebanon
Libya	Morocco	Oman
Saudi Arabia	Syria	United Arab Emirates

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola	Benin	Botswana
Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cameroon
Cape Verde	Central African Rep.	Chad
Comoros	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congo, Rep.
Côte d'Ivoire	Djibouti	Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gabon
Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho
Liberia	Madagascar	Malawi
Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius
Mozambique	Namibia	Niger
Nigeria	Rwanda	São Tomé & Príncipe
Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone
South Africa	Sudan	Swaziland
Tanzania	Togo	Uganda
Zambia	Zimbabwe	Somalia

East & South Asia & the Pacific

Afghanistan	Australia
Bangladesh	Bhutan
Cambodia	Fiji
Japan	Kiribati
Malaysia	Maldives
Nauru	New Zealand
Niue	Papua New Guinea
Philippines	Samoa
Solomon Islands	Thailand
Timor-Leste	Vanuatu
Brunei	Cook Islands
Indonesia	Marshall Islands
Burma/Myanmar	China
India	Korea, North
Korea, South	Laos
Micronesia	Mongolia
Nepal	Pakistan
Palau	Singapore
Sri Lanka	Tonga
Tuvalu	Vietnam

About Landmine Monitor

This is the seventh Landmine Monitor report, the annual product of an unprecedented initiative by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) to monitor and report on implementation of and compliance with the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty, and more generally, to assess the international community's response to the humanitarian crisis caused by landmines. For the first time in history, non-governmental organizations have come together in a coordinated, systematic and sustained way to monitor a humanitarian law or disarmament treaty, and to regularly document progress and problems, thereby successfully putting into practice the concept of civil society-based verification.

Six previous annual reports have been released since 1999, each presented to the annual meetings of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty: in May 1999 in Maputo, Mozambique; in September 2000 in Geneva, Switzerland; in September 2001 in Managua, Nicaragua; in September 2002 in Geneva; in September 2003 in Bangkok, Thailand; and at the First Review Conference held in November-December 2004 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Landmine Monitor system features a global reporting network and an annual report. A network of 77 Landmine Monitor researchers from 72 countries gathered information to prepare this report. The researchers come from the ICBL's campaigning coalition and from other elements of civil society, including journalists, academics and research institutions.

Landmine Monitor is not a technical verification system or a formal inspection regime. It is an attempt by civil society to hold governments accountable to

the obligations they have taken on with respect to antipersonnel mines. This is done through extensive collection, analysis and distribution of publicly available information. Although in some cases it does entail investigative missions, Landmine Monitor is not designed to send researchers into harm's way and does not include hot war-zone reporting.

Landmine Monitor is designed to complement the States Parties' transparency reporting required under Article 7 of the Mine Ban Treaty. It reflects the shared view that transparency, trust and mutual collaboration are crucial elements for successful eradication of antipersonnel mines. Landmine Monitor was also established in recognition of the need for independent reporting and evaluation.

Landmine Monitor and its annual reports aim to promote and advance discussion on mine-related issues, and to seek clarifications, in order to help reach the goal of a mine-free world. Landmine Monitor works in good faith to provide factual information about issues it is monitoring, in order to benefit the international community as a whole.

Landmine Monitor Report 2005 contains information on 112 countries with respect to landmine ban policy, use, production, transfer, stockpiling, mine action funding, mine clearance, mine risk education, landmine casualties, and survivor assistance. While Landmine Monitor reports issued between 1999 and 2004 reported on every country in the world, *Landmine Monitor Report 2005* focuses on mine-affected countries, States Parties with continued treaty implementation obligations, and non-States Parties. Information on mine action donor countries is included in a funding overview. Appendices with information from key players in mine action, such as UN agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, are also included.

As was the case in previous years, Landmine Monitor acknowledges that this ambitious report has its shortcomings. The Landmine Monitor is a system that is continuously updated, corrected and improved. Comments, clarifications, and corrections



Landmine Monitor Report 2005 focuses on mine-affected countries, States Parties with continued treaty implementation obligations, and non-States Parties.



© Charlie Avendaño, 5 April 2005

LM Editorial Team and ICBL staff meeting in Brussels, Belgium.



On 28 July 2005, Victor Tsoy, the Landmine Monitor secondary researcher for Uzbekistan and founder of the environmental tourism organization, "Rabat Malik", fell to his death while hiking in the mountains. He is survived by his wife and three young children.

from governments and others are sought, in the spirit of dialogue and in the common search for accurate and reliable information on a difficult subject.

Landmine Monitor 2005 Process

In June 1998, the ICBL formally agreed to create Landmine Monitor as an ICBL initiative. A four-member Editorial Board coordinates the Landmine Monitor system: Mines Action Canada, Handicap International, Human Rights Watch, and Norwegian People's Aid. Mines Action Canada serves as the lead agency. The Editorial Board assumes overall responsibility for, and decision-making on, the Landmine Monitor system.

Research grants for Landmine Monitor Report 2005 were awarded in March 2005, following a meeting of the Editorial Board in Ottawa, Canada in February 2005. Thematic Research Coordinators and Research Specialists met in Brussels, Belgium in April 2005 to exchange information, assess what research and data gathering had already taken place, identify gaps, and ensure common research methods and reporting mechanisms for the Monitor. In April and May 2005, draft research reports were submitted to the Landmine Monitor Thematic Research Coordinators for review and comment. In June 2005, Research Specialists and a group of researchers met in Geneva, Switzerland to discuss final reports and major findings with Thematic Research Coordinators. From June to September, Landmine Monitor's team of Thematic Research Coordinators verified sources and edited country reports, with a team at Mines Action Canada taking responsibility for final fact-checking, editing, and assembly of the entire report. This report was printed during October and presented to the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the 1997

Mine Ban Treaty in Zagreb, Croatia from 28 November to 2 December 2005.

Landmine Monitor Report 2005 is available online at www.icbl.org/lm/2005.

Last, but never least, we extend our gratitude to Landmine Monitor donors and supporters. Landmine Monitor's contributors are in no way responsible for, and do not necessarily endorse, the material contained in this report. It was only possible to carry out this work with the aid of grants from:

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We also thank the donors who have contributed to the individual members of the Landmine Monitor Editorial Board and other participating organizations.

Major Findings

Landmine Monitor Report 2005 reveals that the Mine Ban Treaty and the mine ban movement continue to make good progress toward eradicating antipersonnel landmines and saving lives and limbs in every region of the world. Significant challenges remain, however.

This edition of the Landmine Monitor reports in detail on progress and challenges remaining in 112 countries, including the most mine-affected countries and those with substantial stockpiles of antipersonnel mines, and the dwindling minority of states which have not yet joined the Mine Ban Treaty. *Landmine Monitor Report 2005* provides an annual update to *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, which included a review of progress for the period 1999-2004, including every country in the world.

The reporting period for *Landmine Monitor Report 2005* is May 2004 to May 2005. Editors have where possible added important information that arrived in June-September 2005. Statistics for mine action and landmine casualties are usually given for calendar year 2004, with comparisons to 2003.

▲ Increased international rejection of antipersonnel mines

As of 30 September 2005, 147 countries were States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, and another seven had signed but not yet ratified, constituting well over three-quarters of the world's nations. Since the last Landmine Monitor report, four countries joined the treaty including **Ethiopia**, which is mine-affected and where there was substantial use of antipersonnel mines in the recent past, as well as Bhutan, Latvia, and Vanuatu. Additionally:

- Several more governments were poised to ratify or accede, including **Ukraine**,
- Many states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty took steps consistent with the treaty,
- An increasing number of non-state armed groups embraced the ban on antipersonnel mines.

It is evident that a new international norm is emerging.

▲ First Review Conference

The landmark First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty, also known as the "Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World," held in Kenya from 29 November to 3 December 2004, was the biggest and highest-level gathering on landmines since the Mine Ban Treaty was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada on 3 December 1997. The meeting demonstrated the continued strength and vitality of the mine ban movement, and the long-term commitment of governments and NGOs to solve the landmine problem. States Parties agreed to adopt the Nairobi Action Plan which will guide efforts for the next five years.

▼ Universalization challenges

Forty countries, with a combined stockpile of some 160 million antipersonnel mines, remain outside of the Mine Ban Treaty. They include three of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, Russia and the United States), most of the Middle East, most of the former Soviet republics, and many Asian states.

▲ No use of antipersonnel mines by States Parties and signatories

There is no evidence, or even serious allegation, of use of antipersonnel mines by Mine Ban Treaty States Parties or signatories. This is notable because many current States Parties were users of antipersonnel mines in the recent past before becoming States Parties, including both signatories and non-signatories to the treaty.

▼ Use by four governments continues

In this reporting period, at least three governments continued using antipersonnel mines: **Myanmar (Burma)**, **Nepal** and **Russia**. There is also evidence that **Georgia** used antipersonnel mines in 2004, although the government denies it.

▼ Non-State Armed Groups continue using antipersonnel mines

Opposition groups are reported to have used antipersonnel mines in at least 13 countries (compared to 16

in 2003, 11 in 2002, and 14 in 2001): Burma, Burundi, Colombia, Georgia, India, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia (including Chechnya, Dagestan and North Ossetia), Somalia, Turkey and Uganda. Unconfirmed, small-scale use was also reported in four other countries: Afghanistan, Egypt, Sri Lanka and Yemen.

Added to the list in this reporting period is **Pakistan**, where rebel use intensified. No use by non-state actors was reported in this period in Bhutan, Bolivia, DR Congo and Perú and these countries were removed from the list.

▲ **Decreased production**

At least 38 nations have ceased production of antipersonnel mines, including 33 States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, and five non-States Parties (Egypt, Finland, Iraq, Israel and Poland). **Egypt** and **Iraq** were dropped from the list of producers this year, as Egypt formally stated at the First Review Conference that it has a moratorium on production, and Iraq confirmed that its production facilities were destroyed in 2003 by Coalition bombing.

▼ **Ongoing production**

Landmine Monitor identifies 13 countries as producers of antipersonnel mines, either currently producing or having reserved the right to produce in the future: **Burma, China, Cuba, India, Iran, North Korea, South Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, United States**, and **Vietnam**.

▲ **De facto global ban on trade in antipersonnel mines**

Global trade in antipersonnel mines has dwindled to a very low level of illicit trafficking and unacknowledged trade. There were no confirmed instances of antipersonnel mine transfers, as the *de facto* global ban on trade held tight.

▲ **Millions of stockpiled antipersonnel mines destroyed**

Some 400,000 stockpiled antipersonnel mines have been destroyed by States Parties since the last Landmine Monitor report, with non-States Parties including China destroying additional quantities. In this reporting period, six States Parties completed destruction of their stockpiles: **Bangladesh, Colombia, Mauritania, Tanzania, Uruguay** and **Zambia**. Sixty-nine States Parties have completed destruction. Additionally, **Guinea-Bissau** is expected to finish in October 2005, and **Algeria** in November 2005. States Parties collectively have destroyed more than 38.3 million antipersonnel mines.

▼ **Millions of mines stockpiled by non-States Parties**

Signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty stockpile an estimated seven million antipersonnel mines, the major-

ity held by **Ukraine** (5.95 million) and **Poland** (996,860).

Landmine Monitor estimates that non-signatories stockpile over 160 million antipersonnel mines, the majority held by just six states: **China** (est. 110 million), **Russia** (26.5 million), **US** (10.4 million), **Pakistan** (est. 6 million), **India** (est. 4-5 million) and **South Korea** (2 million). Russia revealed its stockpile total for the first time.

▼ **More mines retained for training and development**

Over 248,000 antipersonnel mines are retained by 74 of 147 States Parties, under the exception granted by Article 3 of the treaty. In this reporting period, Burundi, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan and Turkey have joined this group. Five States Parties account for nearly one-third of all retained mines: **Brazil, Algeria, Bangladesh, Sweden** and **Turkey**. At least 64 States Parties have chosen not to retain any mines.

▲ **Transparency reporting**

▲ States Parties' compliance with the treaty requirement to submit an initial transparency report increased to 96 percent in 2004 (91 percent in 2003), but as of 30 September 2005 six States Parties had not submitted overdue initial Article 7 reports.

▼ Compliance with the requirement to submit an annual update report was worse in 2004 (65 percent) than in 2003 (78 percent).

▲ Non-State Party **Sri Lanka** submitted a voluntary transparency report in June 2005, joining Belarus, Cameroon, Gambia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland and Ukraine which also submitted voluntary reports as non-States Parties. In another welcome development, several other non-States Parties have stated their intention to provide voluntary reports.

▼ **Still too many mine-affected countries**

Landmine Monitor research identifies at least 84 countries, and eight areas not internationally recognized as independent states, that are affected to some degree by landmines and/or unexploded ordnance (UXO), of which 54 are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.

▲ **Expanding mine action programs**

In 2004, well over 135 square kilometers of mine-affected land were cleared in 37 countries and areas. In addition, more than 170 square kilometers affected by UXO were cleared through battle area clearance. **Afghanistan** cleared the largest amount of mined land (33.3 square kilometers), followed by **Cambodia** (32 square kilometers). More than five square kilometers of mined land were also cleared in 2004 in: **Angola, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mozambique** and **Poland**.

▼ Meeting Article 5 deadlines for completing mine clearance

Only three States Parties (Costa Rica, Djibouti and Honduras) had reported completing clearance of mined areas as of December 2004; Djibouti declared itself to be mine-safe rather than mine-free.

Some States Parties appear not to be on course to meet their Article 5 deadlines, including eight of the 14 States Parties with 1999 deadlines—**Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Denmark, Niger, Swaziland, Thailand** and the **United Kingdom**—as well as **Cambodia** with a 1 March 2010 deadline.

▲ Expanded mine risk education but in fewer countries

Mine risk education programs expanded in many countries, and became better integrated with clearance and other mine action activities. Landmine Monitor recorded mine risk education in 61 countries and six areas in 2004-2005; 41 of the countries are States Parties, and 20 are not party to the Mine Ban Treaty.

▲ Casualties in fewer countries

In 2004-2005, there were new landmine and UXO casualties reported in 58 countries (eight less than reported last year) and in eight areas (one more). In this reporting period, casualties were recorded in four “new” countries—**Belarus, Djibouti, El Salvador and Venezuela**—and in **Taiwan**, none of which reported casualties in the previous year. Twelve countries that reported landmine/UXO casualties previously did not do so in 2004-2005: Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Perú and Ukraine.

▼ Continuing casualties means more mine victims needing assistance

The number of reported new mine/UXO casualties has dropped significantly in some heavily mine-affected countries. Landmine Monitor’s best estimate, given the lack of reliable records and under-reporting, is that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 new landmine/UXO casualties each year. But the important fact is that the number of landmine survivors continues to grow, and the assistance needed by mine survivors is inadequate in many countries.

Twenty-four States Parties have been identified as having significant numbers of mine survivors: **Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, DR Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Perú, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda** and **Yemen**. In this reporting period there were new mine/UXO casualties in all these countries except

Perú. At the First Review Conference, it was acknowledged that all States have a responsibility to assist mine survivors.

▲ Donations to mine action continue increasing

International funding of mine action funding totaled US\$399 million in 2004, up from \$339 million in 2003 and \$324 million in 2002, although much of this increase is due to the declining value of the US dollar. The top four donors were **United States** (\$96.5 million), **European Commission** (\$71.4 million), **Japan** (\$42.8 million) and **Norway** (\$34.3 million). The biggest increases came from Japan (up \$29.8 million), the US (up \$15.9 million), the Netherlands (up \$7.9 million) and Norway (up \$5.76 million). The EC increase was \$6.9 million, due mainly to exchange rate distortions—there was barely an increase in Euros.

Of the top 20 donors, half provided *more* mine action funding in 2004: Austria, Denmark, European Commission, Japan, Ireland, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway and the US.

▼ Donor decreases in mine action funding

Of the top 20 donors, half provided *less* mine action funding in 2004: Australia, Canada, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

▲ More national funding by mine-affected countries

Some mine-affected countries invested more national resources in mine action in 2004, including **Croatia** (\$30.4 million), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (\$9.8 million), **Mozambique** (\$7.9 million, in-kind), **Ethiopia** (\$4 million) and **Yemen** (\$3.5 million).

Recipients of mine action funding

Countries receiving the most mine action funding in 2004 were **Afghanistan** (\$91.8 million), **Iraq** (\$58.7 million), **Cambodia** (\$41.6 million), **Angola** (\$28 million), **Sri Lanka** (\$23.6 million), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (\$18.8 million) and **Sudan** (\$15 million). At least 24 other mine-affected countries and areas received over \$1 million in mine action funding in 2004.

▲ Increases in mine action funding were received by Cambodia (up \$24.6 million), Afghanistan (up \$16.6 million), Bosnia and Herzegovina (up \$8.4 million), Sri Lanka (up \$7.8 million), Sudan (up \$5.5 million), Iraq (up \$3.7 million), Angola (up \$2.7 million); increases of over \$1 million were also received by Croatia, Jordan, Laos, Somaliland and Vietnam.

▼ Decreases were experienced by Mozambique (down \$3.3 million), Eritrea (down \$2 million), Azerbaijan (down \$2.1 million) and Nicaragua (down \$1.3 million).

Introduction

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (“Mine Ban Treaty”) entered into force on 1 March 1999. Signed by 122 governments in Ottawa, Canada in December 1997, the Mine Ban Treaty now has 147 States Parties.¹ An additional seven states have signed but not yet ratified. A total of 40 states remain outside the treaty. States Parties, observer states, and other participants met for the treaty’s First Review Conference in Nairobi (the “Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World”) from 29 November to 3 December 2004 to review the progress and problems of the past five years, to assess the remaining challenges and to plan for the future. States Parties agreed to adopt the Nairobi Action Plan which will guide efforts for the next five years.

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) considers the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty the only viable comprehensive framework for achieving a mine-free world.² The treaty and the global effort to eradicate antipersonnel mines have yielded impressive results. A new international norm is emerging, as many governments not party to the Mine Ban Treaty are taking steps consistent with the treaty, and an increasing number of non-state armed groups are also embracing a ban.

Progress has been made, yet daunting challenges remain to universalize the Mine Ban Treaty and strengthen the norm of banning antipersonnel mines, to fully implement the treaty, to clear mines from the ground, to destroy stockpiled antipersonnel mines, and to assist mine survivors. The ICBL believes that the only real measure of the Mine Ban Treaty’s success will be the concrete impact that it



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has on the global antipersonnel mine problem. As with the six previous annual reports, *Landmine Monitor Report 2005* provides a means of measuring that impact.

Mine risk education session in Mbave, Huambo province, Angola.

This Executive Summary provides a global overview of progress made, and challenges remaining, in the current Landmine Monitor reporting period since May 2004. There are sections on banning antipersonnel mines (universalization, treaty implementation, use, production, trade and stockpiling), on mine action (including mine risk education), and on landmine casualties and survivor assistance.

The ICBL believes that the only real measure of the Mine Ban Treaty’s success will be the concrete impact that it has on the global antipersonnel mine problem.

Banning Antipersonnel Mines

The Mine Ban Treaty was opened for signature on 3 December 1997. After achieving the required 40 ratifications in September 1998, the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force on 1 March 1999, becoming binding international law. This is believed to be the fastest entry-into-force of any major multilateral treaty ever. Since 1 March 1999, states must accede and cannot simply sign the treaty with intent to ratify later. For a state that ratifies (having become a signatory prior to 1 March) or accedes now, the treaty enters into force for it on the first day of the sixth month after the date on which that state deposited its instrument of ratification. That state is then required to make its initial transparency report to the UN Secretary General within 180 days (and annually thereafter), destroy stockpiled mines within four years, and destroy mines in the ground within 10 years. It is also required to take appropriate domestic implementation measures, including imposition of penal sanctions.



Universalization

Sustained and extensive outreach efforts by States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty have helped to expand the ban on antipersonnel mines to countries that at one time expressed difficulties with joining. Of the 147 States Parties, a total of 80 states ratified or acceded to the treaty after its entry into force on 1 March 1999.³ The numbers of states that ratified or acceded to the treaty each year since it opened for signature are as follows: 1997 (December only)—3; 1998—55; 1999—32 (23 after 1 March); 2000—19; 2001—13; 2002—8; 2003—11; 2004—3; 2005 (as of October)—3.

Four states joined the treaty since the publication of the *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*. Ethiopia ratified in December 2004, Latvia acceded in July 2005, Bhutan acceded in August 2005, and Vanuatu ratified in September 2005. Ethiopia's ratification leaves Somalia as the only sub-Saharan African country not party to the treaty. Ethiopia is mine-affected and deployed antipersonnel mines during its 1998-2000 border war with Eritrea, but has now foresworn the weapon. With Latvia's accession, all three Baltic



© Alfredo Lubang, 26 November 2004

Campaigners discuss best practices for engaging non-state armed groups at a workshop in Nairobi, Kenya.

states have joined the treaty. Latvia has reported possession of a small stockpile of antipersonnel mines. Bhutan is the second country from the South Asian sub-continent to become a State Party, joining Bangladesh. Vanuatu provides a positive example for the six Pacific Island states that are not yet party to the treaty.

There are seven states that have signed, but not yet ratified the treaty: Brunei, Cook Islands, Haiti, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Poland and Ukraine. There are positive indications from most of these states that they will ratify the treaty in the near-term. The Parliament of Ukraine approved a national ratification law in May 2005; it has been signed by the President but not yet officially deposited with the United Nations. Poland changed its policy on joining the treaty in 2004 and announced at the First Review Conference in December 2004 that it has begun the national ratification process. In June 2005, an interdepartmental working group in Indonesia reached a consensus in favor of ratification and submitted to the President a recommendation to proceed with ratification.

Also in June 2005, a Haitian Ministry of Foreign Affairs official told the ICBL that ratification legislation passed by the national parliament would be printed in the government gazette very soon, one of the last steps required for Haiti to ratify; Haiti attended the June 2005 intersessional Standing Committee meetings, its first participation in a treaty-related

Sustained and extensive outreach efforts by States have helped to expand the ban on antipersonnel mines to countries that at one time expressed difficulties with joining.



HALO Trust staff conduct a community interview during the Landmine Impact Survey in Benguela province, Angola.

meeting. There were indications that the ratification process in Brunei had reached its final stage in August 2004, but no further progress has been reported. No apparent progress has been made toward ratification by the Cook Islands and Marshall Islands.

There have been encouraging developments in many of the non-signatory nations around the world as well.

In Africa: The Prime Minister of Somalia's Transitional Federal Government attended the First Review Conference, where he confirmed the government's intention to join the treaty.

In the Asia-Pacific region: The ICBL was informed that the executive branch of the Federated States of Micronesia completed a review of the Mine Ban Treaty and intended to send the agreement to the Congress for accession in September 2005. In July 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Laos expressed its intent to accede, but noted that it requires some time to prepare the necessary steps in meeting its obligations. Mongolia has agreed on a step-by-step approach aimed at accession in 2008. In October 2004, the then-President of Mongolia denounced the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of landmines during an official visit to Canada. India attended the First Review Conference and the June 2005 intersessional meetings, its first participation in treaty-related meetings. China expressed its desire to expand cooperation with Mine Ban Treaty States Parties and sent a high level observer delegation to the Review Conference.

In the Commonwealth of Independent States: Azerbaijan has expressed greater support for the Mine Ban Treaty and the Deputy Foreign Minister has indicated Azerbaijan will prepare a voluntary Article 7 report and will vote in favor of the pro-ban UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolution in 2005. In Georgia, a Deputy Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in May 2005 that the issue of accession to the Mine Ban Treaty has been under re-consideration, and the Deputy Minister of Defense said that Georgia intends to destroy all of its stockpiled antipersonnel mines. In May 2005, a Foreign Ministry official in Kyrgyzstan noted that the issue of joining the Mine Ban Treaty will receive in-depth

study by the new government due to its changed circumstances.

In the Middle East-North Africa region: The transitional government of Iraq is studying accession to the Mine Ban Treaty, and has made a number of statements in support of banning antipersonnel mines. It voted in favor of the annual UNGA pro-ban resolution in December 2004 supporting universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty, and attended both the First Review Conference and the June 2005 intersessional meetings. Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials in Bahrain for the first time indicated there were no major impediments to joining the treaty, and said internal processes to consider accession were underway. In June 2005, a Kuwaiti official reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defense had both recommended acceding to the treaty. In September 2004, senior officials in the United Arab Emirates said there were no serious reservations against joining the treaty and indicated the UAE had initiated a study to examine it in all aspects. At the first landmine seminar in Libya in May 2005, the President of the Gaddafi Foundation for Charitable Associations, who is also the son of Libya's President, called for the country to accede to the Mine Ban Treaty. At the First Review Conference, Egypt for the first time officially announced a moratorium on the production of antipersonnel mines.

One opportunity for states to indicate their support for a ban on antipersonnel mines has been annual voting for UN General Assembly resolutions calling for universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty. UNGA Resolution 59/84 was adopted on 3 December 2004 by a vote of 157 in favor, none opposed, and 22 abstentions.⁴ This is the highest number of votes in favor of this annual resolution since 1997 when it was first introduced.⁵ Twenty-three states not party to the treaty voted in favor. This included the four countries that subsequently became States Parties (Bhutan, Ethiopia, Latvia and Vanuatu), five signatory countries (Brunei, Haiti, Indonesia, Poland and Ukraine), and 14 non-signatories (Armenia, Bahrain, Finland, Georgia, Iraq, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Tuvalu and the United Arab Emirates). Notable among this latter group are Iraq, Morocco, Somalia and Tuvalu, all of whom voted in favor of the annual resolution for the first time.

Despite the growing list of states committed to banning antipersonnel mines, there were also discouraging actions among some of the 40 states not party to the treaty. Most egregious, government forces in Myanmar (Burma), Nepal and Russia have continued to use antipersonnel mines on a regular basis, and it appears Georgian forces used antipersonnel mines in 2004. In September 2004, Finland

Government forces in Myanmar (Burma), Nepal and Russia have continued to use antipersonnel mines on a regular basis, and it appears Georgian forces used antipersonnel mines in 2004.

A member of ELN, a Colombian non-state armed group, with a landmine in Micoahumado, Bolivar department. Commander Pablo, as the area's ELN leader is known, said his unit removed mines from the area, including mines in the soccer field of a nearby school.



© Eliana Aporite/ Corbis, 28 February 2005

announced that it would not join the Mine Ban Treaty until 2012, six years later than its previously stated goal. The United States has been developing new landmine systems that are incompatible with the Mine Ban Treaty, and is due to make a production decision on one type in December 2005.

Non-State Armed Groups

There is ever-increasing awareness of the need to involve non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in the global efforts to ban antipersonnel mines. It is noteworthy

There is ever-increasing awareness of the need to involve non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in the global efforts to ban antipersonnel mines.

that during the June 2005 intersessional meetings, 16 governments, the UN Mine Action Service and ICRC referred to non-state armed groups and their impact on the landmine ban in their presentations. NSAGs were discussed in

some fashion in all four of the Standing Committees.

Non-state armed groups have used unilateral statements, bilateral agreements, and signature to the Geneva Call Deed of Commitment to indicate their willingness to observe a landmine ban.⁶ NSAGs in three States Parties (Philippines, Senegal and Sudan) have agreed to abide by a ban on antipersonnel mines.

Geneva Call has received signatures from 27 non-state armed groups, many of them in Somalia, since 2001. The signatories are in Burma/Myanmar, Burundi, India, Iraq, the Philippines, Somalia and Sudan. The Juba Valley Alliance, a faction in Somalia, signed the deed in January 2005.

Four groups which had earlier indicated a willingness to abide by a landmine ban and signed the

Geneva Call Deed of Commitment are now part of their state's governing authorities of their states. This includes the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, the Conseil National pour le Défense de la Démocratie - Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie (CNDD-FDD) in Burundi, and the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in Iraq; PUK leader Jalal Talibani now serves as President of Iraq.

First Review Conference

The landmark First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty, also known as the "Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World," was one of the most significant events in the life of the treaty since it became international law on 1 March 1999. Held in Kenya from 29 November to 3 December 2004, this was the biggest and highest level gathering on landmines of governments and NGOs since the Mine Ban Treaty was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada on 3 December 1997. The final day of the Review Conference was timed to coincide with the seventh anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

From the ICBL perspective, the main purpose of the First Review Conference was to re-invigorate the international community with respect to efforts to eradicate antipersonnel mines – to increase governmental and public awareness, to get governments to re-commit on the issue and express their ongoing political and financial commitment, so that the job gets done.

An unprecedented number of participants, more than 1,300 people, attended the Nairobi Summit. Over 350 NGO representatives from 82 countries were present, including more than 50 landmine survivors and 40 youth from 24 countries. This was the largest gathering of NGOs related to landmines ever, and demonstrated the continued strength and vitality of the ICBL, and its long-term commitment to solving the landmine problem.

A total of 135 governments participated, including 110 States Parties. Many States Parties responded favorably to the call for high level delegations, with five heads of state, six deputy heads of state and 20 ministers participating. This was by far the highest level landmine meeting since 1997, though it fell short of the hopes and expectations of some in terms of high level participation.

A large number (27) of non-States Parties also participated, especially from Asia (Brunei, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Vanuatu) and the Middle East (Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman and Saudi Arabia). Five non-States Parties from Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States attended (Finland, Poland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine), as well as Cuba and Somalia. Ethiopia, which signed the treaty in 1997, announced its ratification on the opening day.

The ICBL was pleased to hear during the High Level Segment so many strong statements from senior officials emphasizing ongoing and long-term support for both universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty and implementation of its provisions, including mine clearance and victim assistance. There were disappointingly few concrete, multi-year pledges for mine action funding (in contrast to the signing ceremony in 1997), but many donor states indicated continued financial commitment.

The Nairobi Summit considered and adopted four key documents: a Five-Year Review Document, Five-Year Action Plan, the Nairobi Declaration, and a Programme of Meetings for 2005-2009. The 80+ page Review Document is thorough in an unprecedented way. It is noteworthy not just for the impressive amount of information on activities, accomplishments, and difficulties of the past five years, but also for setting out the main challenges for the years ahead. The ICBL views the Action Plan for the period 2005-2009 as easily the best Action Plan developed to date, providing a solid framework for ensuring ongoing progress in implementing the Mine Ban Treaty and in tackling all aspects of the global mine problem. The Action Plan is the main concrete outcome of the Summit.

The Nairobi Declaration is a very strong document emphasizing the renewed commitment of States Parties to achieve “a world free of antipersonnel mines, in which there will be zero new victims.” It declares that states “have established a powerful international norm” against antipersonnel mines, and that they will “condemn any use of antipersonnel mines by any actor.” The Declaration recognizes the importance of the “unique spirit of cooperation between states, international organizations and civil society,” and pledges that “we shall persevere until this unique Convention has been universally applied and its aims fully achieved.”

Implementation and Intersessional Work Program

A notable feature of the Mine Ban Treaty is the attention which States Parties have paid to ensuring implementation of the treaty’s provisions. Structures created to monitor progress towards implementation, and to allow discussion between States Parties of issues arising, include annual Meetings of States Parties, the intersessional work program, a coordinating committee, contact groups on universalization, on resource mobilization and on Articles 7 and 9, the sponsorship program, and an implementation support unit.

The Programme of Meetings 2005-2009 document agreed to in Nairobi calls for continued annual Meetings of States Parties, including in mine-affected countries when possible or appropriate, for one week-long intersessional meeting of the Standing

Committees each year (instead of two, as in previous years), and for a Second Review Conference in 2009. The ICBL supported this schedule. It was also decided that the Sixth Meeting of States Parties will be held in Croatia from 28 November to 2 December 2005.

In Nairobi, States Parties also agreed that the new co-chairs and co-rapporteurs for the Standing Committees would be as follows: General Status and Operation: New Zealand and South Africa as co-chairs and Belgium and Guatemala as co-rapporteurs; Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies: Algeria and Sweden as co-chairs and Jordan and Slovenia as co-rapporteurs; Stockpile Destruction: Bangladesh and Canada as co-chairs and Japan and Tanzania as co-rapporteurs; Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration: Nicaragua and Norway as co-chairs and Afghanistan and Switzerland as co-rapporteurs.

The Standing Committees met in Geneva from 13-17 June 2005. Details on Standing Committee discussions and interventions can be found below in various thematic areas.

Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW)⁷

A total of 85 countries were States Parties to Amended Protocol II of CCW, as of 1 October 2005. Amended Protocol II regulates landmines, booby-traps and other explosive devices; it took effect on 3 December 1998. Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Russia, Turkey and Venezuela joined Amended Protocol II since the publication of Landmine Monitor Report 2004. Only 10 of the 84 States Parties to Amended Protocol II have not joined the Mine Ban Treaty: China, Finland, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Russia, South Korea, Sri Lanka and the United States.

China, Latvia, Pakistan, and most recently Russia deferred compliance with the requirements on detectability of antipersonnel mines, as provided for in the Technical Annex.⁸ China and Pakistan are obligated to be compliant by 3 December 2007; neither has provided detailed information on the steps taken thus far to meet the detectability requirement. Russia must come into compliance by 2014. Latvia’s deferral is now presumably irrelevant due to its accession to the Mine Ban Treaty, which prohibits the use of such mines and requires their destruction.

China, Pakistan, Ukraine, and most recently Belarus and Russia deferred compliance with the self-destruction and self-deactivation requirements for remotely-delivered antipersonnel mines provided in the Technical Annex.⁹ Their respective nine-year deadlines for this action are 3 December 2007 for China and Pakistan, 15 May 2008 for Ukraine, and 2014 for Russia. Ukraine, a signatory of the Mine Ban Treaty, is taking



A female deminer working in Albania.

© Arne Hodalic / DanChurchAid

The main purpose of the First Review Conference was to re-invigorate the international community with respect to efforts to eradicate antipersonnel mines.

On 25 August 2004, 28 antipersonnel mines and 10 antivehicle mines were found among metal scrap in the port of Batumi, Ajara region, Georgia.

© Nairne Berikashvili, 26 August 2004



steps to destroy its stockpile of nearly six million PFM-type remotely-delivered antipersonnel mines. Belarus is obligated by the Mine Ban Treaty to complete the destruction of its stocks of PFM and KPOM remotely-delivered antipersonnel mines by 1 March 2008.

In December 2003, CCW States Parties agreed to adopt Protocol V, a legally binding instrument on generic, post-conflict remedial measures for explosive remnants of war (ERW). As of 1 October 2005, 13 states had ratified Protocol V.¹⁰ In the CCW, work on mines other than antipersonnel mines (MOTAPM) and on measures to prevent specific weapons, including cluster munitions, from becoming explosive remnants of war continued in 2004 and 2005.



Use of Antipersonnel Mines

One of the most significant achievements of the Mine Ban Treaty has been the degree to which any use of antipersonnel mines by any actor has been stigmatized throughout the world. Use of antipersonnel mines, especially by governments, has become a rare phenomenon, rather than the devastatingly common occurrence witnessed decade after decade from the mid-20th century onward.

In this reporting period, since May 2004, three governments are confirmed to have used antipersonnel mines: Myanmar (Burma), Nepal and

Russia. There is also strong evidence that Georgian forces used antipersonnel mines in 2004, although there have been no allegations regarding Georgia in 2005. These were the same governments identified as using antipersonnel mines in the previous Landmine Monitor reporting period.

Myanmar's military forces continued to use antipersonnel mines extensively. In its five-year review, *Landmine Monitor Report 2004* identified Myanmar as one of only two governments, along with Russia, to have used antipersonnel mines consistently throughout the period. There is evidence that Russian forces continued to use antipersonnel mines in Chechnya, although in August 2005, Russian military officials told Landmine Monitor that Russian Ministry of Defense forces have not used antipersonnel mines in Chechnya in 2004 or 2005. They could not

comment on whether other Russian forces have used them in that time. Previously, the Russian government has said that it only uses mines in Chechnya in cases of "dire necessity."

In Nepal, it appears that use of mines and improvised explosive devices by security forces—including the Royal Nepalese Army, the Nepal Police and the Armed Police Force—expanded in 2004 and 2005 as the civil war intensified, particularly after King Gyanendra seized power in February 2005. Despite a formal moratorium on use of antipersonnel mines, it appears that Georgian forces used them in September 2004 when the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) expressed concern about new mine-laying by both Georgian and South Ossetian forces.

There is no evidence—or even serious allegation—of use of antipersonnel mines by Mine Ban Treaty States Parties or signatories in this reporting period.¹¹ This is notable in that many current States Parties have either admitted using, or there are credible allegations of their using, antipersonnel mines in the recent past, before joining the treaty, some even as signatories.¹²

Use by Non-State Armed Groups

It is clear that use of antipersonnel mines by non-state armed groups is now far more widespread than use by government forces. In this reporting period, NSAGs used antipersonnel mines in at least 13 countries.

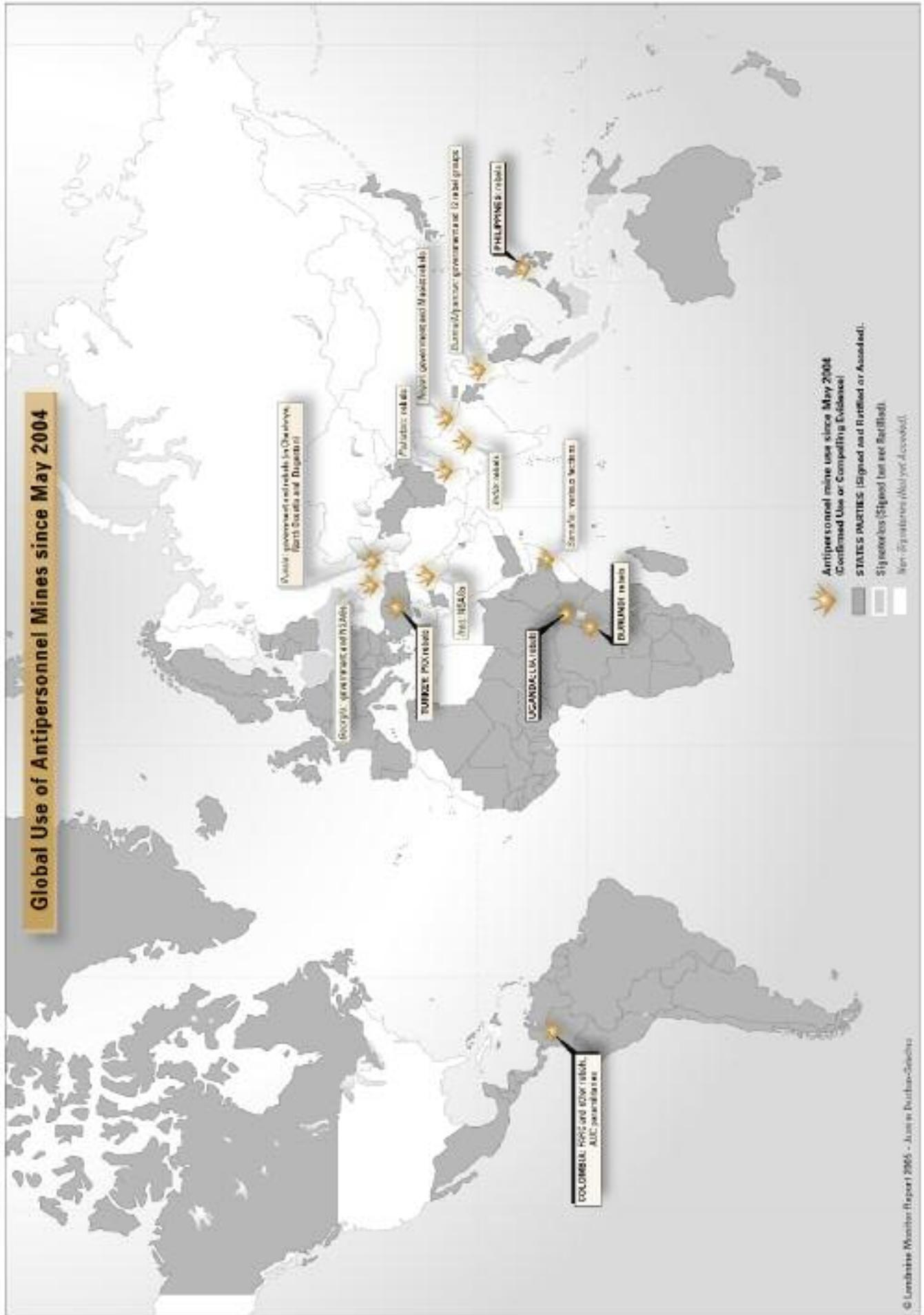
NSAG use of antipersonnel mines or mine-like improvised explosive devices (IEDs) was reported in five States Parties (Burundi, Colombia, Philippines, Turkey and Uganda) and in eight non-States Parties (Burma/Myanmar, Georgia, India, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia and Russia, including in Chechnya, Dagestan and North Ossetia).

In addition, small-scale, isolated or sporadic use by NSAGs and/or individuals was reported in Afghanistan, Egypt, Sri Lanka and Yemen. In most cases, Landmine Monitor has not been able to confirm these instances of use of antipersonnel mines.

Compared to last year's Landmine Monitor report, use of antipersonnel mines by NSAGs was no longer recorded in Bhutan, Bolivia, DR Congo or Perú. *Landmine Monitor Report 2004* also noted allegations of mine use by NSAGs in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sudan and Yemen.¹³ Noted this year is more extensive use by NSAGs in Pakistan.¹⁴

In Colombia, the FARC continued to be the biggest user of landmines in the country, and among the biggest in the world. Other groups, notably the ELN and the paramilitary AUC also used mines. In Burma/Myanmar, two armed groups not previously reported to be mine users were identified, making a total of 12 non-state armed groups using antipersonnel landmines in the ongoing civil war. The two newly identified groups, the Karenni People's National Liberation Front and the Karenni National Solidarity Organization, fought in support of the military.

Global Use of Antipersonnel Mines since May 2004





Mines destroyed at the former Soviet military base of Vaziani near Tbilisi, Georgia.

Use of Antipersonnel Mines Since May 2004

SubSaharan Africa

Burundi: FNL rebels
Somalia: various factions
Uganda: LRA rebels

Americas

Colombia: FARC and other rebels, AUC paramilitaries

Asia/Pacific

Burma/Myanmar: government and 12 rebel groups
India: rebels
Pakistan: rebels
Nepal: government and Maoist rebels
Philippines: News People's Army, MNLF, ASG rebels

Europe/Central Asia

Georgia: government and NSAGs
Russia: government and rebels (in Chechnya and North Ossetia, Dagestan)
Turkey: PKK rebels

Middle East/North Africa

Iraq: NSAGS

In India, a variety of non-state armed groups continued to use antipersonnel mines, antivehicle mines and, most commonly, improvised explosive devices in the northwest border state of Jammu and Kashmir, in the center of the country (Communist insurgents), and in northeast India, where Burmese rebels have planted mines inside India and various independence movements have deployed IEDs. In Pakistan, several non-state armed groups used landmines and improvised explosive devices regularly, most notably in Baluchistan, Waziristan Agency and elsewhere in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

In Nepal, mine/IED incidents attributed to the Maoists reportedly took place in 73 out of 75 districts in 2004. One of the localized civilian militias known as Village Defense Forces said it laid 1,500 mines in its area of operation. In the Philippines, the New People's Army continued to use command-detonated mines and improvised explosive devices; it denied using victim-activated mines. There were also reports of continued antipersonnel mine use by the Abu Sayyaf Group. Following a resumption of fighting for the first time since 1996, the Moro National Liberation Front acknowledged using antipersonnel and antivehicle mines.

In Burundi, the government continued to accuse the FNL rebels of using antipersonnel mines; the increased number of mine casualties, particularly in Bujumbura Rural province where fighting has been taking place, indicates ongoing use of antipersonnel mines. In Somalia, there has been ongoing use of antipersonnel landmines in various parts of the country by a number of factions. In Uganda, the Lord's Resistance Army continued to use antipersonnel mines and there were reports of Army seizures of antipersonnel mines from the People's Redemption Army.

In Georgia, the OSCE expressed concern in September 2004 about new mine-laying by South Ossetian as well as Georgian forces. In Russia, there appears to have been a considerable increase in rebel mine and IED attacks in Dagestan, especially in the first half of 2005. Chechen rebels continued to use IEDs and mines, including in the notorious incident in Beslan, North Ossetia in September 2004.

In Turkey, use of landmines by the PKK led to both civilian and military casualties; from March 2004 to March 2005, Turkey reported 148 military casualties due to landmines laid by the PKK and related groups. In Iraq, opposition forces have used antipersonnel and antivehicle mines and, most frequently, IEDs—both command-detonated and victim-activated. In August 2005, a US official said IED attacks were up 100 percent from the previous year.

Use of antivehicle mines by non-state armed groups was reported in at least eight countries: Afghanistan, DR Congo, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan and Turkey. Non-state armed groups continued to manufacture and use a wide variety of improvised explosive devices, both victim-activated (which are *de facto* antipersonnel mines) and command-detonated.



Production of Antipersonnel Mines

More than 50 states are known to have produced antipersonnel mines.¹⁵ Thirty-eight states have ceased the production of antipersonnel mines.¹⁶ This includes five countries that are not party to the Mine Ban Treaty: Egypt, Finland, Iraq, Israel and Poland. Taiwan has also stopped production. A total of 24 treaty members, with the addition of Zimbabwe in this reporting period, have reported on the status of programs for the conversion or decommissioning of antipersonnel mine production facilities.¹⁷

Landmine Monitor Report 2004 identified 15 countries that continued to produce, or retain the right to produce, antipersonnel landmines. During this reporting period,

Antipersonnel Landmine Producers

Burma, China, Cuba, India, Iran, North Korea, South Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, United States, and Vietnam.

since May 2004, Landmine Monitor has received sufficient information from public and private statements by government officials and other sources to remove Egypt and Iraq from the producers' list. This is the third time Landmine Monitor has adjusted its list of countries producing antipersonnel mines.¹⁸

At the First Review Conference, Egypt's Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister stated that "the Egyptian government has imposed a moratorium on all export and production activities related to anti-personnel mines." This was the first time that Egypt publicly and officially announced a moratorium on production. Egyptian officials have unofficially said for a number of years that Egypt stopped producing antipersonnel mines in 1988.

An Iraqi diplomat told Landmine Monitor in 2004 that all mine production capacity had been destroyed in the Coalition bombing campaign. Other sources have confirmed that information. Given the destruction of Iraq's production facilities, and the government's statements in support of banning antipersonnel mines, Landmine Monitor has decided to remove Iraq from the list of countries producing antipersonnel mines, but still awaits an official statement regarding a prohibition on production of antipersonnel mines.

South Korea has stated it has not produced any mines since 2000. The Director of the Iran Mine Action Center told Landmine Monitor in August 2005 that Iran does not produce landmines, echoing an assertion from the Ministry of Defense in 2002 that Iran has not produced antipersonnel mines since 1988. However, mine clearance organizations in Afghanistan have since 2002 found many hundreds of Iranian antipersonnel mines date stamped 1999 and 2000.

The United States has not produced antipersonnel mines since 1997. However, it has been conducting research and development on new landmines. A decision will be made in December 2005 whether the US will begin producing a new antipersonnel mine called Spider. Spider contains a "battlefield override" feature that allows for activation by the victim (target), thus making it illegal under the Mine Ban Treaty. The Pentagon requested a total of \$1.77 billion for research on and production of new landmine systems over the next five years.

India and Pakistan are actively engaged in the production of antipersonnel mines that are compliant with Amended Protocol II of the CCW, including in Pakistan's case new remotely delivered mine systems. In August 2005, India told Landmine Monitor that it is not producing remotely delivered antipersonnel mines; it had stated in October 2000 that it had designed a remotely-delivered antipersonnel mine system, with self-destructing and self-deactivating mines, for trial evaluation and prototype production.

Non-state armed groups in Burma and Colombia are known to produce victim-activated mines or

IEDs. Command-detonated, and possibly victim-activated, IEDs were produced by NSAGs in Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Nepal, Philippines, Somalia and Chechnya. NSAGs in other countries also likely produced their own mines/IEDs, but specific documentation is lacking. The LTTE in Sri Lanka produced large quantities of landmines in the past. They have not renounced production and the current status of manufacturing capability is unknown.

Global Trade in Antipersonnel Mines

A *de facto* global ban on the transfer or export of antipersonnel mines has been in effect since the mid-1990s. This ban is attributable to the mine ban movement and the stigma attached to the weapon, the unilateral actions of key countries, and the subsequent implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty. Landmine Monitor has not documented any state-to-state transfers of antipersonnel mines since then. It is believed that the trade in antipersonnel mines has dwindled to a very low level of illicit trafficking and unacknowledged trade.

In this reporting period, a UN investigative panel reported that landmines were being shipped to Somalia from unknown sources in Ethiopia and Yemen, in violation of the UN embargo. Another UN panel reported that rebels in the DR Congo obtained mines from Ugandan forces, a claim strongly denied by the Ugandan government. A Burundi official alleged that rebels were acquiring mines from unnamed sources in the DR Congo. Pakistan claims that mines it seized from Baluchi rebels were smuggled by armed groups from Afghanistan.

As noted above, at the First Review Conference, Egypt stated publicly and officially for the first time that it has a moratorium on export of antipersonnel mines; it had previously said unofficially that it had not exported since 1985. In July 2005, Israel extended for another three years its moratorium on the export of antipersonnel mines which was first declared in 1994. A significant number of other states outside the Mine Ban Treaty have enacted or extended export moratoria in recent years including China, India, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, and the United States.

In July 2004, the United States announced its intent to pursue negotiations on an international ban on the sale or export of non self-destructing landmines in the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament (CD). Canada noted that the 42 CD member states that are already part of the Mine Ban Treaty "will not be in a position to enter negotiations on a lesser ban, aimed at arresting trade in one category of antipersonnel mines alone but implying the acceptability of trade in other categories of these weapons."¹⁹ The CD has not been able to agree on its agenda since 1997.

Egypt publicly and officially announced a moratorium on production.



Antipersonnel Mine Stockpiles and their Destruction

In the mid-1990s, prior to the Mine Ban Treaty, 131 states possessed stockpiles estimated at more than 260 million antipersonnel mines. These global totals have been dramatically reduced since that time. Landmine Monitor now estimates that 54 countries stockpile about 180 million antipersonnel mines.²⁰ The most notable development in this reporting period is that Russia for the first time disclosed its stockpile total of 26.5 million antipersonnel mines. Landmine Monitor previously estimated that Russia stockpiled 50 million antipersonnel mines.

Moreover, States Parties destroyed more than 400,000 stockpiled antipersonnel mines in this reporting period, and non-States Parties, including China, destroyed an unknown additional number.

States Parties

A total of 81 states party to the Mine Ban Treaty have declared possessing stockpiles of antipersonnel mines at some point. Of these, 69 States Parties have completed the destruction of their stockpiles.²¹ Those who have completed most recently include Bangladesh (February 2005), Mauritania (December 2004), Uruguay (December 2004), Colombia (October 2004), Zambia (October 2004) and Tanzania (July 2004).

States Parties collectively have destroyed more than 38.3 million antipersonnel mines.²² Italy destroyed the most mines (7.1 million), followed by Turkmenistan (6.6 million). Albania, France, Germany, Japan, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom each destroyed more than one million antipersonnel mines.

The 12 States Parties that have declared still possessing stockpiles of antipersonnel mines include Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Burundi, Cyprus, DR Congo, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan and Turkey. All report that their antipersonnel mines are in the process of being destroyed.²³ Algeria is scheduled to complete the destruction of its remaining 8,589 stockpiled mines in November 2005. Guinea-Bissau planned to destroy its mines in October 2005. These states possess upwards of 11 million antipersonnel mines including, Belarus (4.5 million), Turkey (2.9 million),

Greece (1.5 million), and Serbia and Montenegro (1.32 million).

Landmine Monitor believes that three other States Parties also possess stockpiles of antipersonnel mines: Ethiopia, Guyana, and Latvia. Cameroon may also fall into this category. These states have yet to submit Article 7 reports that officially declare the existence of stockpiled mines. Cameroon's report was due August 2003, Guyana's was due July 2004, Ethiopia's is due November 2005, and Latvia's is due June 2006.

Landmine Monitor has previously estimated a stockpile of 20,000 mines for Guyana. Latvia has declared a small stockpile inherited from the Soviet Union in its voluntary transparency reports. Ethiopia is known to have had a substantial stockpile of antipersonnel mines in the past, but the current status is not known. Cameroon has provided conflicting information regarding stockpiled mines, mines retained for training, and mines destroyed.²⁴

Pending Stockpile Destruction Deadlines

Guinea-Bissau	1 Nov 2005
Algeria	1 Apr 2006
DR Congo	1 Nov 2006
Angola	1 Jan 2007
Afganistan	1 Mar 2007
Cameroon	1 Mar 2007
Cyprus	1 July 2007
Guyana	1 Feb 2008
Belarus	1 Mar 2008
Greece	1 Mar 2008
Serbia & Montenegro	1 Mar 2008
Turkey	1 Mar 2008
Burundi	1 Apr 2008
Sudan	1 Apr 2008
Ethiopia	1 Jun 2009
Latvia	1 Jan 2010

Four other states that Landmine Monitor does not believe have stockpiles (Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, and São Tomé e Príncipe) have nevertheless not officially declared the presence or absence of stockpiles, due to their failure to submit an initial Article 7 report. Equatorial Guinea has passed its deadline of 1 March 2003 for destroying any stockpiled antipersonnel mines and has not informed States Parties of compliance with this core obligation.

A number of States Parties, most notably Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cambodia, have discovered and destroyed previously unknown stockpiles of antipersonnel mines after formally completing their

Landmine Monitor researchers observe and verify the final destruction of Colombian Army antipersonnel mine stockpiles in Ponedera, Atlántico department, Colombia.

A number of States Parties, most notably Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cambodia, have discovered and destroyed previously unknown stockpiles of antipersonnel mines after formally completing their destruction programs.

destruction programs. Cambodia newly discovered and destroyed 15,446 stockpiled antipersonnel mines in 2004, a larger number than any year since the destruction program was completed in 1999. The Mine Ban Treaty does not explicitly deal with this phenomenon. However, Action #15 of the Nairobi Action Plan states: "When previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, take advantage of other informal means to share such information and destroy these mines as a matter of urgent priority." The ICBL has stressed the importance of timely destruction of these newly found mines, no later than one year after discovery, and of complete transparency about numbers and types discovered and the destruction process; it has suggested this information should be transmitted immediately to the Implementation Support Unit and Stockpile Destruction Standing Committee co-chairs.

A total of 57 States Parties have declared that they did not possess stockpiles of antipersonnel mines, except in some cases those retained for research and training purposes.²⁵ Since May 2004, Central African Republic, Estonia, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, have officially confirmed that they do not possess stockpiles of antipersonnel mines.

Signatories

Landmine Monitor estimates that four of the seven signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty stockpile approximately seven million antipersonnel mines. The majority of these mines are held by Ukraine (5.95 million) and Poland (996,860). Indonesia in May 2002 revealed that it has a stockpile of 16,000 antipersonnel mines. Brunei has acknowledged possessing antipersonnel mines, possibly Claymore-type only. It is unlikely that the other three signatories stockpile antipersonnel mines (Cook Islands, Haiti and Marshall Islands).

The European Commission decided in 2004 to fund the destruction of Ukraine's 5.9 million PFM mines, and in June 2005, following the completion of ratification procedures by Ukraine's Parliament and President, the EC announced that it had concluded the negotiation of the terms of reference of a €6 million (some US\$7.5 million) project to destroy the mines. The Ministry of Defense of Poland said in July

2005 there were no obstacles to destruction of Poland's stockpile and estimated that the destruction should not take more than two years.

Non-States Parties

Landmine Monitor estimates that more than 160 million antipersonnel mines are stockpiled by states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty. The vast majority of these stockpiles belong to just three states: China (estimated 110 million), Russia (26.5 million) and the United States (10.4 million). Other states with large stockpiles include Pakistan (estimated 6 million), India (estimated 4-5 million) and South Korea (2 million). Other states not party to the treaty believed to have large stockpiles are Burma, Egypt, Finland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, North Korea, Syria and Vietnam.

Russia for the first time disclosed the number of antipersonnel mines in its stockpile is 26.5 million, of which 23.5 million are subject to destruction by 2015. Russia reported that it destroyed or disposed of approximately 19.5 million antipersonnel mines between 2000 and November 2004.

Non-State Armed Groups

During this reporting period, non-state armed groups were reported to possess stockpiles of antipersonnel mines in Bangladesh, Burma/Myanmar, Burundi, Colombia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen and Chechnya.

Most often, these stockpiles were reported as part of seizures by government forces. Landmines were seized from or turned in by NSAGs, or unidentified sources, in 12 States Parties. Only three of these States Parties reported such acquisitions in their Article 7 report: Burundi, Sudan and Turkey. The other States Parties to seize mines or have them turned in were Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, DR Congo, Kenya, Philippines, Serbia and Montenegro, Uganda and Yemen. These states have not reported on their acquisition or destruction of antipersonnel mines.

Hussein Mohamed Aideed, former warlord and now Deputy Prime Minister of the new Transitional National Government of Somalia, stated that his militia possessed 3,500 landmines, and he estimated that mines in the possession of other militias in the capital to total around 10,000. In June 2005, he informed States Parties of his decision to destroy the antipersonnel mines held by his militia.

Mines Retained for Research and Training (Article 3)

Of the 147 States Parties, 74 retain over 248,000 antipersonnel mines for research and training purposes under the exception granted by Article 3 of the Mine Ban Treaty. Burundi, Serbia and Montenegro,

Landmine Monitor estimates that more than 160 million antipersonnel mines are stockpiled by states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty.

A pile of scrap metal found behind a roadside café in Preah Vihear province, Cambodia, included mines and UXO casings, highlighting the ongoing challenge of altering risk-taking behavior.



© Stuart Maslen, 25 May 2005

Workers disassemble the firing mechanisms from PMR2 mines at the Ministry of Defense's Technical Maintenance Depot in Kragujevac, Serbia and Montenegro.



© Hans Rissler, 17 August 2005

Sudan, and Turkey have joined this list since publication of *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*.²⁶

At least 64 States Parties have chosen not to retain any mines, with the recent additions of Central African Republic, Estonia, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, St. Vincent and Grenadines, and Turkmenistan.²⁷ Nine States Parties have not made clear if they intend to retain any mines.²⁸

During the Oslo negotiations in 1997 and during Standing Committee discussions from 1999-2004, most States Parties have agreed that mines retained should number in the hundreds or thousands or less, but not tens of thousands.

Five States Parties account for nearly one-third of all retained mines: Brazil (16,125), Turkey (16,000), Algeria (15,030), Bangladesh (14,999) and Sweden (14,798). Turkey is the recent addition to those retaining far more mines than is standard state practice.

A total of 10 States Parties retain between 5,000 and 10,000 mines: Australia (7,465), Greece (7,224), Japan (6,946), Croatia (6,400), Namibia (6,151), Belarus (6,030), Chile (5,895), and Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan and Tunisia (5,000 each). Serbia and Montenegro and Sudan are recent additions to this list. In June 2004, signatory Indonesia indicated its intent to retain 10,000 mines for training purposes after it becomes a State Party.

The majority of States Parties that retain mines, a total of 38, retain between 1,000 and 5,000 mines.²⁹ The notable addition to this group is Afghanistan, which had initially indicated that it would not retain any mines, but reversed its decision and reported retaining 1,076 antipersonnel mines for the training of mine detection dogs. Another 18 States Parties retain less than 1,000 mines.³⁰

A total of 24 States Parties reported consuming 6,761 mines for training and research purposes in 2004.³¹ In 2003, 17 States Parties reported consuming 3,112 mines. In 2002, 16 States Parties reported consuming 2,540 mines.

At least 36 States Parties did not report consuming any retained mines in 2004: Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti,

Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, FYR Macedonia, Mali, Moldova, Mozambique, Nigeria, Perú, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe. A total of 26 States Parties did not report consuming any mines in 2003; 29 did not consume any in 2002.

It is worth noting that the list of States Parties for 2004 includes at least 10 that retain over 1,000 mines and have not reported consuming any mines for research or training purposes for two or more consecutive years, including: Algeria, Djibouti, Hungary, Jordan, Mozambique, Perú, Portugal, Thailand, Tunisia and Yemen.

The ICBL believes that states that retain antipersonnel mines and apparently do not use any of these mines for permitted purposes abuse the exception permitted by Article 3.

The ICBL has long urged that all states should declare the intended purposes and actual uses of antipersonnel mines retained under Article 3. States Parties agreed to this as part of the in the Nairobi Action Plan. Action #54 states that those retaining mines should "provide information on the plans requiring the retention of mines...and report on the actual use of retained mines and the result of such use." Argentina and Chile made a joint proposal for expanded reporting forms for retained mines during the First Review Conference and the June 2005 intersessional meetings. The ICBL has supported the proposal.

Australia, Canada, Japan, South Africa and Sweden have in previous years provided consistently detailed information on the intended uses and disposition of their retained mines. Joining this list are Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Namibia and the Netherlands who detailed their national practice during the intersessional meetings in June 2005.

One encouraging trend is the significant number of States Parties that have reduced the number of mines retained from the high levels originally proposed. Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Italy, Lithuania, Mauritania, Perú, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Zambia have taken this step between March 1999 and October 2004. Nine of these States Parties originally intended to retain 10,000 mines or more.³²

Transparency Reporting (Article 7)

Article 7 of the Mine Ban Treaty states that "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party" regarding steps taken to implement aspects of the convention. Thereafter, States Parties are obligated to report annually, by 30 April, on the preceding calendar year.

The overall compliance rate of States Parties submitting initial transparency measures reports is an impressive 96 percent. This compares favorably with rates in previous years: 91 percent in 2004, 88 percent in 2003, 75 percent in 2002 and 63 percent in 2001.

A total of 18 State Parties have submitted initial reports since May 2004: Belarus, Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte D'Ivoire, Estonia, Greece, Guinea, Liberia, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Timor Leste and Turkey. For several of these States Parties, the deadline for submittal had been several years ago: Namibia (August 1999), Guinea (September 1999), St. Lucia (March 2000), Liberia (November 2000), Côte D'Ivoire (30 May 2001), and Nauru (July 2001).

Only three States Parties have a pending deadline: Ethiopia (28 November 2005), Latvia (30 June 2006) and Bhutan (28 July 2006). Latvia has submitted three voluntary reports, but will still need to submit its first formal report to the United Nations within the deadline specified.

A total of six States Parties are late in submitting their initial reports: Equatorial Guinea (due by 28 August 1999), Cape Verde (30 April 2002), Cameroon (27 August 2003), Gambia (27 August 2003), São Tomé e Príncipe (28 February 2004), and Guyana (30 July 2004).

States Parties did not improve on the rate of annual updates submitted for the previous calendar year, which were due by 30 April 2005. As of 1 September 2005, a total of 89 States Parties had submitted annual updates for calendar year 2004; 49 States Parties had not submitted updates.³³ This equates to a compliance rate of 65 percent. The rate of compliance for annual reports for calendar year 2003 was 78 percent. The rate for calendar year 2002 was 62 percent.

In a very encouraging development, several states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty have submitted voluntary Article 7 reports, including Cameroon in 2001, Gambia in 2002, and Lithuania in 2002, when they were signatories. Then non-State Party Latvia and signatory Poland submitted voluntary reports in 2003, 2004 and 2005.

In June 2005, Sri Lanka submitted its first voluntary Article 7 report. It is quite detailed in many areas, but does not report on stockpiled antipersonnel mines. The other states which have submitted voluntary reports have included stockpile information. Several other countries have stated their intention to submit voluntary reports, including Azerbaijan, China and Mongolia.

National Implementation Measures (Article 9)

Article 9 of the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty states, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activ-

ity prohibited" by the treaty.

Only 44 of 146 States Parties have passed new domestic laws to implement the treaty and fulfill the obligations of Article 9.³⁴ This is an increase of four State Parties since publication of the Landmine Monitor Report 2004: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador and Yemen. A total of 23 States Parties report that steps to enact legislation are underway.³⁵ Chad, Chile and Malawi initiated the process in the past year. However, legislation has been reported to be in progress for more than two years in Bangladesh, Benin, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Perú, Swaziland and Uganda.

A total of 36 States Parties have indicated that they do not believe any new law is required to implement the treaty.³⁶ Central African Republic, Estonia and Papua New Guinea joined this category in the past year. Guinea-Bissau is exploring the possibility of adopting new legislation even though it has deemed existing legislation sufficient. The Dominican Republic, Holy See, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, and Qatar believe that no steps are necessary because they have never produced, stockpiled or used antipersonnel mines and are not mine-affected. The ICBL is concerned, however, about the need for all states to pass legislation that includes penal sanctions for any potential future violations of the treaty, and provides for full implementation of all aspects of the treaty.

Landmine Monitor is unaware of any progress in 43 States Parties to enact appropriate domestic measures to implement the Mine Ban Treaty.³⁷ Albania, Cameroon and the Republic of Congo were removed from the "in progress" category this year having reported no concrete progress in enacting legislation in over three previous years.

The ICRC has produced an Information Kit on the Development of National Legislation to Implement the Convention of the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines. This kit is available from the ICRC in English, French, Russian and Spanish and is also available on the internet.³⁸

Special Issues of Concern

Compliance with Article 5

Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty requires the destruction of emplaced mines as soon as possible, but not more than 10 years after entry into force of the treaty for a particular State Party. Meeting the deadline is a matter of great importance, but there are also other issues of concern relating to implementation of and compliance with Article 5.

The ICBL has identified nine States Parties that it considers affected by mines and UXO, but which do not officially declare areas containing or suspected of containing antipersonnel mines in their Article 7 reports: Bangladesh, Belarus, Republic of Congo, Dji-



Researcher Charlie Avendaño conducts an interview with the mother of a landmine survivor in Chuquitambo, Huancayo province, Perú.

© Marielle Hallez, May 2005

The overall compliance rate of States Parties submitting initial transparency measures reports is an impressive 96 percent.



Nicaraguan deminers demonstrate mine clearance techniques to community leaders in Waspam, Rio Coco, RAAN, Nicaragua.

36 States Parties have declared that they will not participate in planning and implementation of activities related to the use of antipersonnel mines in joint operations with a state not Party to the Mine Ban Treaty who may use antipersonnel mines.

bouti, Liberia, Moldova, Namibia, Philippines and Sierra Leone. States Parties should establish a specific process for clarifying situations such as these when a State Party declares no mined areas but there is some evidence to the contrary.

Djibouti initially declared mined areas, but after clearance operations stated it was “mine safe” and indicated it had fulfilled its Article 5 obligation. It is evident, however, that mined areas still exist in Djibouti. States Parties should establish a specific process for clarifying whether a State Party has met its obligation under Article 5 to clear all antipersonnel mines in mined areas, when there may be some evidence to the contrary.

Joint Military Operations, Transit, and Foreign Stockpiling (Article 1)

Article 1 of the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty obligates State Parties to “never under any circumstances ... assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.” There has been a lack of clarity, however, regarding what types of acts are permitted or prohibited within the context of the prohibition on assistance. Many States Parties have recognized the need to address this issue and to share views on policy and practice.

An understanding of how Article 1 applies to joint military operations and the meaning of “assist” has begun to emerge. A total of 36 States Parties have declared that they will not participate in planning and implementation of activities related to the use of antipersonnel mines in joint operations with a state not Party to the Mine Ban Treaty who may use antipersonnel mines.³⁹ Tanzania

is one State Party that has voluntarily included this information in its annual transparency measures report.

Some States Parties have declared that only “active” or “direct” participation in joint operations in which antipersonnel mines are used is prohibited; each country’s understanding of what constitutes “active” or “direct” assistance varies.⁴⁰ Australia has formally declared that it is permissible to provide “indirect support such as the provision of security for the personnel of a State not party to the Convention engaging in such [prohibited] activities,” presumably including the laying of antipersonnel mines. It reiterated this view in the June 2005 intersessional meetings.

A total of 26 States Parties have declared they prohibit transfer through, foreign stockpiling on, or authorizing of foreign antipersonnel mines on national territory.⁴¹ Germany, Japan, Qatar and the United Kingdom have stated that US antipersonnel

mine stocks in their countries are not under their national jurisdiction or control. Tajikistan is the only State Party to declare in a transparency measures report the number of antipersonnel mines stockpiled by a non-State Party on its territory. Russian forces hold 18,200 antipersonnel mines in Tajikistan.

Mines with Sensitive Fuzes and Antihandling Devices (Article 2)

Since the conclusion of the negotiations of the Mine Ban Treaty, the ICBL has emphasized that, according to the treaty’s definitions, any mine equipped with a fuze or antihandling device that causes the mine to explode from an unintentional or innocent act of a person is considered to be an antipersonnel mine and therefore prohibited. However, applying the definition in Article 2 to all mines that function as antipersonnel mines, including those designated as antivehicle mines, remains a contentious issue. The way that States Parties agree—or disagree—on what practices are acceptable may have a significant impact on how the Mine Ban Treaty is implemented and universalized.

Many States Parties support the view that any mine, despite its label or design intent, capable of being detonated by the unintentional act of a person is an antipersonnel mine and is prohibited. Among the States Parties that have publicly expressed this understanding of what was agreed upon during the treaty negotiations in Oslo in 1997 are Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Kenya, Ireland, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Perú, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland and Zambia.

At the June 2005 intersessional meetings, Argentina also appeared to endorse this interpretation when it stressed that any mine that explodes from the presence, proximity or contact of a person is banned.⁴² The only other State Party to speak on the issue at that time was Australia, which emphasized that any antivehicle mine that acts as an antipersonnel mine is prohibited; it is the function of the munition that matters.⁴³

Denmark, France, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom are the only States Parties that have publicly stated the view that the Mine Ban Treaty does not apply to antivehicle mines at all, regardless of their employment with sensitive fuzes or antihandling devices. Sweden, while not directly ascribing to this position, has expressed the view that the CCW is the more appropriate forum to consider any restrictions on mines other than antipersonnel mines.

A situation is developing wherein some States Parties have chosen to keep for future use and export mines that other States Parties have determined are antipersonnel mines and destroyed. This is already the case for mines with tripwires, tilt rods, and overly sensitive antihandling devices.

There appears to be broad agreement that a mine

that relies on a tripwire as its sole firing mechanism should be considered an antipersonnel mine. However, the Czech Republic has stated it does not consider the use of tripwires with an antivehicle mine to be a violation of the Mine Ban Treaty, and a Czech company has offered for sale mines with a tripwire fuze.

The low amount of lateral pressure necessary to activate a mine with a tilt rod fuze makes it very susceptible to be activated by a person. Canada, France, Hungary, Mali and the United Kingdom have removed tilt rod fuzes from their inventories. However, in 2004 and 2005 the Croatian company Agencija Alan continued to offer TMRP-6 mines with tilt rod fuzes for sale. Croatia has acknowledged that it stockpiles TMRP-6 mines with tilt rod fuzes that function at the level of 1.3 to 1.7 kilograms. Slovenia has also acknowledged possessing TMRP-6 mines that are equipped with both pressure and tilt rod fuzes. The Czech Republic has acknowledged possessing tilt rod fuzes, but has stated that the mines that are capable of using them are considered to be obsolete and will be retired with 15 years. Sweden acknowledges possessing antivehicle mines with tilt rods, but has not formally expressed a view on their legality under the Mine Ban Treaty.

States Parties have been reluctant to report on the measures taken to ensure that mines with antihandling devices are compliant with the Mine Ban Treaty. Some States Parties have simply indicated that their mines and antihandling devices are compliant with the treaty. Unfortunately, States Parties have not provided technical detail to support this determination. Bulgaria has decommissioned its existing stocks of TM-46 antivehicle mines with antihandling devices, and the destruction process is expected to be completed by the end of 2005. Slovakia has prohibited the use of the Ro-3 fuze as an antihandling device. Belarus has committed to destroying MUV-type fuzes used as antihandling devices and booby-traps.

Several States Parties have reported that they have removed from service and destroyed certain ordnance items that, when used with mines, can cause them to function as antipersonnel mines. Belgium has banned pressure and tension release firing devices (igniters) used as booby-traps. France has destroyed a number of unspecified pressure and tension release fuzes. Germany and Slovakia have retired and destroyed antilift mechanisms that could be attached to mines.

Claymore and OZM-72 Command-Detonated Mines

Certain types of mines are not prohibited by the Mine Ban Treaty in all instances because they are designed to be capable of being both command-detonated by electric means (which is permissible under the treaty) and victim-activated by using mechanical pull/tension release tripwire fuzes (which is prohibited by the treaty). In many cases, options for both means of utilization are packaged with the mine.

The most common mines in this category are Claymore-type directional fragmentation munitions.⁴⁴



© Brian Luy/Toolbox Design, 1 December 2004

Nobel Laureates Jody Williams, Shirin Ebadi, and Wangari Maathai join the ICRC and the UN in the Nobel Laureate panel discussion in Nairobi, Kenya on "Linking Humanitarian, Development, and Disarmament Responses to War."

In 2004 and 2005, several States Parties have extended this application to a type of bounding fragmentation mine, the OZM-72, which also possesses these inherent dual-use capabilities for command and target activation. Lithuania and Moldova have reported modifying OZM-72 mines so that they no longer consider them antipersonnel mines, and do not count them as mines to be destroyed or mines retained for training. Most recently, Belarus decided to convert over 200,000 OZM-72 bounding fragmentation mines into command-detonated munitions.

A total of 26 States Parties have declared that they retain stocks of Claymores and/or OZM-72 mines.⁴⁵ New to this list is Nicaragua which reported in 2005 that a total of 121 MON-50 and MON-200 (Claymore-type) mines previously reported as mines retained for training have been excluded from the list as these mines are "not included in the restrictions established by the Ottawa Convention."⁴⁶ However, Nicaragua has not reported on what steps it has taken to ensure that the mines can only be used in command-detonated mode, so that they do in fact conform to the treaty.

Some States Parties have chosen to physically modify the mine to accept only electric detonation and some have physically removed and destroyed the tripwire assembly and appropriate blasting cap. Lithuania, Moldova, New Zealand and Sweden have reported on the measures taken to modify these mines in their Article 7 reports.

Another 27 States Parties have declared that they do not possess or have destroyed Claymore and/or OZM-72 mines.⁴⁷ The vast majority of States Parties, a total of 92, have not declared whether their forces possess these types of mines. While 45 of these States Parties have declared that they do not possess any antipersonnel mine stockpiles, in some cases it cannot be presumed that this includes dual-use command-detonated mines.

In order to be compliant and fully transparent, States Parties should take steps, and report on them in Article 7 reports, to ensure that the means for victim-activation is permanently removed and that their armed forces are instructed as to their legal obligations.

A situation is developing wherein some States Parties have chosen to keep for future use and export mines that other States Parties have determined are antipersonnel mines and destroyed.

Mine Action

Landmine Monitor has identified at least 84 countries and eight areas contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in 2005.⁴⁸ Of the 84 affected countries, 54 are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.⁴⁹ Abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO) appears to represent a threat in at least 15 countries and one area.⁵⁰

The mine action community has largely moved away from estimating the number of mines remaining in the ground. Earlier estimates of 100 million or more emplaced mines have been discredited. Efforts are now concentrated on identifying areas suspected or confirmed to be contaminated with mines, unexploded ordnance, or abandoned explosive ordnance.⁵¹

Landmine Monitor calculates that as of 2005, more than 200,000 square kilometers of the world's landmass is suspected to be contaminated by mines and UXO.⁵² Vietnam estimates 87,000 square kilometers of its territory are affected and Laos estimates 66,000 square kilometers are contaminated. For these two countries, nearly all of the contamination, which is largely UXO rather than mines, occurred during the Vietnam War in the 1960s and early 1970s as a result of massive aerial bombing. Among other heavily mine/UXO-affected countries, Iran reports that 24,000 square kilometers of its territory is affected, Iraq reports 8,000 square kilometers, Cambodia reports about 4,550 square kilometers, and Bosnia and Herzegovina reports some 2,300 square kilometers. In addition, Mauritania has claimed that 230,000 square kilometers of land—more than one-fifth of its national territory—is affected by mines and UXO, but the basis for this estimate is not known and the figure will likely fall substantially once surveys have been conducted.

Indeed, as more detailed surveys are conducted, most if not all of these estimates can be expected to fall sharply. In Cambodia, for instance, a 2004 evaluation of mine action suggested that only some 460 square kilometers—little more than 10 percent of the total estimate—may need systematic clearance.⁵³ In Afghanistan, an impact survey in 2004 reduced the suspected contaminated area by over 40 percent, to

715 square kilometers, from the previous estimate of 1,300 square kilometers. In Kosovo, the 1999-2000 estimate of 360 square kilometers of mine/UXO contamination was later shown by clearance operations to have been closer to 37 square kilometers.

Nine States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty have officially declared that there are no mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, but Landmine Monitor continues to identify them as affected by mines and UXO: Bangladesh, Belarus, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Liberia, Moldova, Namibia, the Philippines and Sierra Leone. It is not clear to what extent some of these countries remain affected by mines and UXO, particularly the Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone.

Main Achievements in Mine Clearance and Survey

In 2004, well over 135 square kilometers of mine-affected land were cleared in 37 countries and areas.⁵⁴ In addition, more than 170 square kilometers of land affected by explosive ordnance were cleared through battle area clearance. The true figure for total land cleared is certainly considerably higher, as many affected countries and areas did not report how much land was cleared in 2004.⁵⁵

Afghanistan cleared the largest amount of mined land (33.3 square kilometers), followed by Cambodia (32 square kilometers). In addition, Afghanistan reported battle area clearance of almost 70 square kilometers of land. Other countries where more than five square kilometers of mined land were cleared in 2004 include Poland (21.4), Mozambique (11.8), Angola (10.7), Croatia (10.6), Ethiopia (7) and Iraq (5.4).

Iran claimed to have cleared the huge total of 528 square kilometers between March 2004 and March 2005, which has not been included in the Landmine Monitor global totals as it is likely that this includes large amounts of battle area clearance and technical survey. All clearance totals should be treated with caution as some programs include surveyed land as



© Rickard Andersson/UNMAS, 13 November 2004

A Mozambiquan dog handler working in Sudan with RONCO demonstrates clearance techniques during his certification at the UNMAS accreditation center in the Nuba Mountains, outside of Kadugli, Sudan.

More than 200,000 square kilometers of the world's landmass is suspected to be contaminated by mines and UXO.

Landmine/UXO Problem in the World

Sub-Saharan Africa	Americas	Asia/Pacific	Europe/Central Asia	Middle East/North Africa
Angola	Chile	Afghanistan	Albania	Algeria
Burundi	Colombia	Bangladesh	Armenia	Egypt
Chad	Cuba	Burma (Myanmar)	Azerbaijan	Iran
Rep. of Congo ⁵⁶	Ecuador	Cambodia	Belarus	Iraq
DR Congo	Guatemala	China	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Israel
Eritrea	Nicaragua	India	Croatia	Jordan
Ethiopia	Perú	Korea, North	Cyprus	Kuwait
Guinea-Bissau	Suriname ⁵⁸	Korea, South	Denmark	Lebanon
Liberia	Venezuela	Laos	France (Djibouti)	Libya
Malawi		Nepal	FYR Macedonia	Morocco
Mauritania		Pakistan	Georgia	Oman
Mozambique		Philippines	Greece	Syria
Namibia		Sri Lanka	Kyrgyzstan	Tunisia
Niger		Thailand	Moldova	Yemen
Rwanda		Vietnam	Poland	<i>Palestine</i>
Senegal		<i>Taiwan</i>	Russia	<i>Western Sahara</i>
Sierra Leone ⁵⁷			Serbia & Montenegro	
Somalia			Tajikistan	
Sudan			Turkey	
Swaziland			Ukraine	
Uganda			United Kingdom (Falklands)	
Zambia			Uzbekistan	
Zimbabwe			<i>Abkhazia</i>	
<i>Somaliland</i>			<i>Chechnya</i>	
			<i>Kosovo</i>	
			<i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i>	

Bold: States not Party to the Mine Ban Treaty.

Italics: Areas not internationally recognized as independent states.

having been cleared and some do not distinguish between mine clearance and battle area clearance. Battle area clearance, carried out in areas known not to contain mines, can usually be conducted far more quickly than mine clearance.⁵⁹

Over 190,000 emplaced mines, including at least 140,000 antipersonnel mines, were destroyed in clearance operations in 2004. In addition, Iran claims that it cleared some 290,000 landmines, including more than 250,000 antipersonnel mines, between March 2004 and March 2005, and Algeria reported that its army cleared 76,978 antipersonnel mines between 27 November 2004 and 19 April 2005. Many countries and areas did not report on the number of emplaced mines destroyed in 2004, and some did not identify how many landmines destroyed were antipersonnel.⁶⁰ Some three million items of UXO were disposed of in 2004, including almost 1.2 million in Iraq and more than 1 million in Afghanistan. This impressive total, however, probably includes some abandoned explosive ordnance, as some states have tended not to distinguish between the two in their clearance statistics.

Less mine-affected land was reported cleared in 2004 (135 square kilometers) than in 2003 (149 square kilometers), but Landmine Monitor believes

that reporting by states and mine action programs in 2003 was less accurate than in 2004. In 2004, 140,000 antipersonnel mines were cleared (174,000 in 2003) and approximately 50,000 antivehicle mines (9,300 in 2003) and 3 million UXO (2.5 million in 2003) were also cleared and destroyed.

Technical survey holds enormous potential for speedy return of mined areas to communities.⁶¹ In 2004, at least 250 square kilometers of land were covered by technical survey and area reduction techniques. Two countries and one area accounted for the overwhelming majority of technical survey: Afghanistan (about 65 square kilometers), Yemen (70 square kilometers) and Somaliland (almost 80 square kilometers). It is likely that other countries have carried out technical survey but not collated and reported on areas surveyed.

The table below contains reported clearance and survey data for major mine action programs in 2004. It contains a number of caveats owing to limitations and gaps in the information reported. The ICBL calls upon all states to systematically disaggregate and report clearly on the amount of land cleared and/or declared free of contamination by survey, area reduction, manual clearance, mine detection dogs, and

Reported Clearance Achievements for Major Mine Action Programs in 2004⁶²

Country	Mined areas cleared (square kilometers) ⁶³	Battle area clearance (square kilometers)	Emplaced landmines destroyed	Emplaced antipersonnel mines destroyed	UXO destroyed ⁶⁴	Area covered by technical survey (square kilometers)
Afghanistan	33.3	68.7	5,762	5,244	1,017,566	65.0
Angola ⁶⁵	10.7	Not known	9,629	8,487	31,207	0.3
Azerbaijan ⁶⁶	2.0	4.8	Not known	Not known	Not known	0.4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4.2	Not known	3,226	3,016	1,523	Not known
Cambodia	32.0	Not known	57,830 ⁶⁷	56,088	154,163	17.9 ⁶⁸
Croatia	10.6	Not known	9,810	4,453	40,850	24.0
Eritrea	3.6	Not known	1,420	1,327	3,865	Not known ⁶⁹
Ethiopia ⁷⁰	7	2	545	478	8,354	1.7
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	Not known	33	25	25,787	Not known
Iraq	5.4	56.0	22,127	13,321	1,170,478	
Jordan	1.3	Not known	841	806	Not known	Not known
Laos	Not known	19.3 ⁷¹	32	Not known	82,433	Not known
Lebanon	2.1	Not known	3,216	2,929	5,991	1.1 ⁷²
Mozambique	11.8	Not known	18,600	Not known	80,628	4.7 ⁷³
Sri Lanka ⁷⁴	3.8	Not known	28,465	28,409	6,813	Not known
Yemen	2.7	Not known	667	464	10,594	69.3
Somaliland	0.6	21.6	407	304	25,154	79.5
Totals	131.3	172.4	162,610	125,351	2,665,406	263.9

machines, as well as to distinguish clearly between mine clearance and battle area clearance.

In 2004, landmine impact surveys (LIS) were completed in three countries: Afghanistan, Eritrea and Ethiopia. In May 2005, an LIS previously delayed for security reasons was completed in the region of Puntland in Somalia. Data collection for the LIS in Armenia was completed at the end of August 2005. As of September 2005, impact surveys were ongoing or were being initiated in Angola, Colombia, Iraq and Vietnam. Plans were underway to conduct an impact survey in Jordan and in two states of Sudan, as well as to carry out preliminary opinion collection in the DR Congo. In previous years, LIS were completed in eight countries (Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Lebanon,⁷⁵ Mozambique, Thailand and Yemen), as well as most of Somaliland.

Typically an LIS will increase—often by a significant amount—estimates of total contamination. A notable and unique achievement was recorded in

Afghanistan; the Landmine Impact Survey conducted November 2003 through November 2004 *reduced* the estimate of contaminated land by more than 40 per cent to 715 square kilometers. It did this by including previous technical survey and clearance data, as well as general survey information of suspected areas collected during the last decade. The Afghanistan LIS was also successful in involving national and provincial authorities in the process, which generally brought forward better informed data.

During the reporting period there were also a number of troublesome developments in the survey process. In Angola, the Landmine Impact Survey came to a halt in May 2005 as funding ran out. In Ethiopia, the survey remained suspended during the reporting period as governmental concerns about the quality of some of the survey data were not addressed, despite community surveys being completed in early 2004.⁷⁶

In Mozambique and Cambodia, mine action operators continued to raise concerns about the quality and utility of data in completed and certified surveys. In Mozambique, operators and governmental authorities maintain that the LIS overstated the problem. General and technical survey conducted during the four years since the LIS was carried out has decreased the amount of suspected land by more than 350 square kilometers from the LIS estimate of over 560 square kilometers. A number of new areas were also discovered that had not been identified in the LIS process.

In Cambodia, the 2002 LIS reported more than 4,500 square kilometers of hazardous land, but an

Community interview with nomadic Kuchi during the Landmine Impact Survey in Afghanistan.



© SAC File, 2004

evaluation of the mine action sector in 2004 claimed that only some 460 square kilometers would actually need to be cleared. However, there has also been widespread concern that the LIS missed many mined areas. The Cambodian Mine Action Authority noted in its 1992–2004 achievement report that the LIS data has to be regularly updated and checked.

A common misconception is that an LIS is capable of providing precise data on the extent of contaminated land. Only rarely has an LIS actually geographically recorded the location and size of actual suspected areas through physically measuring the polygon comprised of mined or suspected mined land.

Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Mine Ban Treaty requires that each State Party make “every effort” to identify mined areas and suspected mined areas. The co-chair of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies pointed out in June 2005 that this does not require that “each State Party must scour every square meter of its territory to find mines.”⁷⁷ Nonetheless, some form of national survey of contaminated areas (a general and/or impact survey) would presumably be necessary to meet this requirement.

Meeting Article 5 Mine Clearance Deadlines

Under Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty, each State Party undertakes “to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years” after becoming party to the treaty.

According to the Final Report of the First Review Conference, only three States Parties have reported completing clearance in accordance with the terms of Article 5: Costa Rica, Djibouti and Honduras.⁷⁸ However, Djibouti has only claimed to be “mine safe.”

In June 2005, the Organization of American States (OAS) told States Parties during a Standing Committee meeting that Suriname initiated clearance operations in February 2005, and completed them on 4 April 2005. According to the OAS, “mine clearance was conducted using appropriate technologies and methodologies and in accordance with accepted International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) such that the results conform to the requirements of Article 5” of the Mine Ban Treaty.⁷⁹

It appears that a number of States Parties are not on course to meet their respective deadlines, as their strategic plans do not envisage clearance of emplaced antipersonnel mines in time. These include four of the 14 states with the earliest deadline of 1 March 2009—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Denmark and the UK—as well as Cambodia with a deadline in 2010. It is clear that States Parties have a long way to go to fulfill their commitment made at the First Review Conference to “[s]trive to ensure that few, if any, States Parties will feel compelled to request an extension in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 5, paragraphs 3-6 of the Convention.”⁸⁰



© Waspam MRE Team / OAS-PADCA, September 2004

Nicaraguan deminers demonstrate mine clearance techniques to community leaders in Waspam, Rio Coco, RAAN, Nicaragua.

Another 10 states have deadlines later in 2009; of these states, there are concerns about Chad, Niger, Swaziland and Thailand meeting their deadlines.

Denmark has not initiated clearance of antipersonnel mines in the Skallingen peninsula in western Jutland, which is mine-contaminated from World War II. Skallingen is now a protected natural reserve, largely owned by the government. Mined areas are marked and there are no reports of mine incidents in the area. In its first Article 7 report in August 1999, Denmark stated that the area was being mapped and a plan for clearance would be developed. No further information has been given in later reports, which have indicated only that there were no mine clearance programs underway.

It appears that a number of States Parties are not on course to meet their respective deadlines, as their strategic plans do not envisage clearance of emplaced antipersonnel mines in time.

In June 2005, at an intersessional Standing Committee meeting, Denmark told States Parties, “The minefield is today reduced to only 250 acres, and the original number of mines was 16,000 antivehicle mines and 8,300 antipersonnel mines.... Over the years most of this area has been engulfed by the North Sea. During this process and after heavy storms many mines have surfaced and were picked up by the authorities and destroyed.... Furthermore, it is our feeling that over the years the mines have more or less proved to be self-destructive, as the detonators are not functioning and the explosives seem to be inactive.... On this background, it is our firm belief that no danger exists any longer in connection with whatever traffic and movements in the area of Skallingen.... I am convinced that in the near future it will be possible to find ways and means to come back to this Committee and officially declare Skallingen a mine safe area.”⁸¹ In September 2005, the Coastal Authority said, “The fencing of the southern part of Skallingen is long term and will be maintained until the minefield is cleared or the danger no longer exists.”⁸²

Niger’s landmine problem dates back to World War II and more recently to the internal armed conflict of the 1990s. The government has reported that the mine problem affects tourism, transportation, and the local economy. While a 1998 peace agreement with the Front Democratique Revolutionnaire included mine clearance provisions, the government has not undertaken any demining due to a lack of

resources and expertise. Since 2001, the government has sought international mine action assistance for survey and marking of the affected areas and clearance. In February 2004, Niger presented a draft mine action plan for 2004-2006 during an intersessional Standing Committee meeting. The plan includes marking and mapping of the affected areas, mine risk education, demining training, and the acquisition of new mine clearance equipment. In its Article 7 report for the period 31 March 2004 to 31 March 2005, however, Niger reported no clearance activity. Niger's deadline for completion of clearance is 1 September 2009.⁸³

Swaziland has a small minefield near the town of Mananga on the border with Mozambique. The Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force (USDF) received training, support, and commitments of funding for demining from the United States, but in March 2003 the US Embassy in Swaziland noted a complete lack of progress on demining of the minefield, including a

failure to use donated demining equipment. Swaziland did not submit a request to use funds allocated by the US for clearance of the minefield and the offer of support was subsequently withdrawn. Landmine Monitor has

received no indication that Swaziland has made any subsequent efforts to initiate clearance operations. Swaziland has reported no progress to other States Parties; it has not submitted an Article 7 report since 2000. Swaziland's deadline for completion of clearance is 1 June 2009.

The United Kingdom states that there are mined areas in the Falkland Islands that are under UK "jurisdiction or control" in the terms of the Mine Ban Treaty. The Falklands were mined by British and Argentine forces during the war of 1982. Argentina continues to claim sovereignty over the Falklands (Malvinas) and therefore responsibility under Article 5 for clearance of antipersonnel mines. At the First Review Conference in November 2004, the UK and Argentina jointly noted that "both countries agreed to continue to work together to enable the completion of the feasibility study."⁸⁴ In February 2005, the UK sent a mission to the Falkland Islands. According to a media report, the feasibility study is expected to be completed by April 2006.⁸⁵

In June 2005, the UK told the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, "In order to fulfill our obligations under Article 5 of the Convention we have, and continue to, work closely with the Argentinean government in finding a solution." It said the Joint Working Party "meets regularly, the last meeting of which took place at the end of April in Buenos Aires." The UK also said, "Our own studies have shown that there are approximately 100 mined areas on the Falkland Islands which most likely contain both anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines.... [A]ll mined areas are fenced

and marked to exclude civilians.... [T]here has never been a civilian casualty and all islanders, including children, are educated on how to avoid them."⁸⁶

Article 5 Declarations and Extensions

The ICBL has called upon States Parties to establish a detailed process for determining whether or not a state has met its Article 5 obligations and whether or not to grant a request for an extension to the deadline, and if so, under what specific conditions. The ICBL believes that the process by which a State Party declares that it has cleared all antipersonnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control should be formalized. One way to do this would be for each state that believes it has met the Article 5 criteria to make a formal declaration to a Meeting of States Parties. This would enable the other States Parties to review the claim and request any clarification or further information necessary.

In the case of Suriname, the OAS stated, "We have likewise recommended to the Government of Suriname that they use a declaration format similar to those employed by Costa Rica and Honduras (and under consideration by Guatemala) to communicate compliance with the Convention. That format would declare that all known or suspected mined areas and minefields had been cleared; that the National Plan/Program had been successfully concluded; that a residual national capacity was in place to respond to any unforeseen circumstance related to mine clearance."⁸⁷

States Parties that cannot meet the 10-year deadline are entitled to request an extension from the other States Parties. This must be done at an annual Meeting of States Parties or a Review Conference. A majority of those present and voting will decide whether the extension is granted or not. States must make a decision; they cannot postpone it. No State Party has requested an extension, although several have informally indicated that they expect to do so, including Cambodia.

A State Party must submit a formal request for an extension that includes the following: the requested duration; an explanation for the request, including "preparation and status of the work of the national demining program," the financial and technical

The ICBL believes that the process by which a State Party declares that it has cleared all antipersonnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control should be formalized.

Researcher Don Leiber reviews a map of mined areas in the Temporary Security Zone at Eritrean Demining Agency Headquarters.



© Don Leiber, January 2003

Mine Clearance Deadlines (Article 5)

2009 (22)	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, France (Djibouti), Guatemala, Jordan, FYR Macedonia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Perú, Senegal, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom (Falklands), Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe
2010 (6)	Albania, Argentina (Malvinas), Cambodia, Liberia, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tunisia
2011 (5)	Colombia, Rep. of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Zambia
2012 (5)	Algeria, Chile, DR Congo, Eritrea, Suriname
2013 (3)	Afghanistan, Angola, Cyprus
2014 (5)	Burundi, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Turkey
2015 (1)	Ethiopia

The following States Parties have not declared mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, but Landmine Monitor identifies them as affected by mines and/or UXO: Bangladesh, Belarus, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Liberia, Moldova, Namibia, Philippines and Sierra Leone.

means available for clearance, and circumstances impeding the ability to complete clearance within the specified 10 years; the “humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the extension;” and, any other information.

A requesting State Party can be granted an extension of up to 10 years at a time (with no apparent limit to the number of extensions that can be requested and granted). There is no specific authority to the States Parties to grant a shorter extension than that requested or to grant an extension with other conditions attached, but there is also no apparent impediment. The ICBL believes that blanket, unconditional 10-year extensions are not desirable, and that specific performance conditions and the shortest possible timeframe should be attached to each request granted.

Overview of Mine Action Programs

It is generally agreed that the primary responsibility for mine action lies with the government of the mine-affected state; this principle underpins both the Mine Ban Treaty and the International Mine Action Standards. IMAS promotes a two-tier structure for the management and coordination of a national mine action program. A national mine action authority (NMAA) is typically—though not universally—an interministerial body that sets overall strategy and policy for the program and has the responsibility for its effective management. The NMAA is assisted in this endeavor by a mine action center (MAC, sometimes called a mine action coordination center), which focuses on operational coordination of mine action activities, especially demining and mine risk education.

It appears that most of the mine-affected countries, including most of those with major mine action programs, have largely followed this two-tier structure. Landmine Monitor has recorded 23 countries and two territories that formally have both an NMAA and a MAC.⁸⁸ In a small number of these at least one of



NPA deminers in Prijeko, 29 kilometers from Sarajevo, face the challenge of clearing minefields surrounded by dense vegetation and destroyed buildings.

the two structures does not appear to be active.⁸⁹ There are indications that Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Uganda are moving toward a similar two-tiered structure.

Some countries have adopted different coordination and management structures for their mine action operations, typically having either an NMAA or a MAC but not both. This is the case for 17 countries and one area, of which nine countries and one area have a MAC, and 10 have an NMAA.⁹⁰

In addition, two significant clearance programs—Cambodia and Laos—have changed their management and coordination structure in recent years. In both cases, this has followed criticisms from donors and operators about inefficiencies in the management of their mine action programs, in which their MAC-like structure (the Cambodian Mine Action Center and UXO Lao) sought not only to coordinate other operators, but also implemented clearance and risk education programs directly. Laos is following Cambodia’s example in having an NMAA with overall responsibility for mine action and giving the former MAC the authority only to implement projects.⁹¹

Most mine action programs fall under civilian

The ICBL believes that blanket, unconditional 10-year extensions are not desirable, and that specific performance conditions and the shortest possible timeframe should be attached to each request granted.

A Brazilian international supervisor provides the training to the Surinamese Army during OAS Mine Action operations in Stolkertsijver, District of Commewijne, Suriname.

© Juan Carlos Ruari/ OAS Mine Action, February 2005



control, but the military is directly responsible for mine action management in a small number of countries, particularly where the country has received military-to-military support from the US and/or the Organization of American States. In Armenia, Chile, Mauritania, Rwanda and Thailand, MACs or similar structures are either part of or report directly to the Ministry of Defense. In Tunisia, the army is responsible for all clearance operations. In Venezuela, the Ministry of Defense will be responsible for clearing antipersonnel mines. In FYR Macedonia, the creation of a new Directorate in 2005 moved mine action out of the Ministry of Defense.

Only four countries are known to have adopted national legislation in support of mine action: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia and Zambia.⁹² Cambodia has set up or amended the responsibility of national mine action bodies through royal decrees and sub-decrees. Several

other countries, including Afghanistan, Albania, Iraq, Nicaragua, Senegal and Uganda, are reported to be in the process of adopting, drafting or planning to draft such legislation. Azerbaijan has had legislation in draft form since 2002 but has not achieved its adoption.

At least 19 countries have drafted national mine action standards: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sri Lanka and Sudan.⁹³

Despite persistent calls—notably by key donors and the United Nations—for mine action to be mainstreamed into broader reconstruction and development work, progress in this area remains generally disappointing. For example, the European Commission said, “What is becoming evident is that more attention than has been given in the past should be focused on integrating mine action into infrastructure rehabilitation (i.e., energy and water supply) as well as to the rehabilitation of roads and agricultural planning. Similarly, NGOs should be encouraged to incorporate socio-economic indicators in their pro-

grams to help increase the socio-economic impacts which can be linked to mine clearance.... When defining and agreeing a national program, the mine affected beneficiary countries often omit to reflect their mine problem strongly enough, either implicitly or explicitly, within their own development priorities. This prioritization must be evident in order to allow robust mine action assistance throughout these programs.”⁹⁴

Significant steps have been taken by some. In Afghanistan, some 40 percent of all clearance work is in direct support of national reconstruction. Sri Lanka has given highest priority to resettlement as well as reconstruction and development projects in its priority setting for mine clearance.

In Eritrea, the national mine action program was halted in 2005 for the second time in three years when, on 8 April, government seized vehicles used by the demining teams and other UN equipment. The Minister of National Development indicated Eritrea does not require further UN technical assistance for its mine action program.

There is little evidence of gender issues being mainstreamed into mine action programs, although UNMAS published Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programs in February 2005. The Guidelines highlight a range of considerations that should be taken into account in mine clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance, and advocacy.⁹⁵

Mine Action Components and Techniques

For a number of years, demining experts have referred to a toolbox of clearance techniques, generally agreed to be composed of manual clearance, ground preparation and clearance machines, and mine detection dogs (MDDs). The backbone of clearance remains that performed by manual deminers. Mine detection dogs are being used in at least 26 countries.⁹⁶ Machines are being utilized in demining in at least 25 countries and three areas.⁹⁷

In September 2005, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) released a study of manual mine clearance conducted at the request of UNMAS. The study found that average clearance rates were “in the region of 15 to 20 square meters per deminer per day” and that since the end of World War II “the level of injuries to mine clearance personnel has decreased significantly.”⁹⁸ It concluded that the main areas for improving manual mine clearance were to be found at middle and senior management levels, “where significant wastage of time and resources were observed.”⁹⁹

There is a growing debate in the demining industry regarding use of mine detection dogs. Critics point to concern about missed mines, and the clearance assets, time and expense tied up by a dog program, especially where ground has to be prepared for dogs to cover. The HALO Trust stopped using MDDs

in Angola in 2004 because of seasonal variations in reliability and cost. Others continue to advocate the use of MDDs as quick and cost-effective, especially in low-density mined areas and for technical survey.¹⁰⁰

Until recently, machines were used primarily as a ground preparation tool, to allow other clearance assets (manual deminers or MDDs) to follow on. A study of mechanical application in demining published by the GICHD in May 2004 concluded that “given suitable conditions, machines can be used as the primary clearance system.... The GICHD believes that machines are underused in demining, in large part due to a lack of understanding by the mine clearance community of their most suitable roles and applications, and particularly of recent improvements in design.”¹⁰¹

Safety

A total of 171 deminers were reported killed or injured in 2004 in accidents during operations and training exercises in 26 countries and four areas (see *Landmine Casualties and Survivor Assistance* section following). This is almost certainly an underestimate of the true figure, as many countries and operators did not provide information on demining accidents to Landmine Monitor. The greatest number of reported casualties among deminers in a single country was 51 in Iran.

It appears that there is some form of insurance for all deminers in only 12 countries and in Kosovo: Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka. Individual operators in some other countries insure their own deminers, even though it may not be a national requirement.

Quality assurance of clearance is conducted in at least 29 programs: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mozambique, Laos, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Perú, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand and Yemen, as well as Kosovo and Somaliland. Of these, only two—Afghanistan and Sri Lanka—have formal quality assurance for mine risk education.

Village Demining

“Village” or “informal” demining (clearance by those who do not belong to an accredited organization) is a common practice in a number of countries.¹⁰² This is especially true in southeast Asia, including in Cambodia, Laos and Sri Lanka, as well as in Iraq. Civilians clearing land they need is, and has always been, a livelihood coping mechanism, even if it has not been scientifically researched in more than a few countries. Some individuals clear land for farming and to ensure the physical and economic security of their families. Others hire a village deminer to clear land for them.

Landmine Monitor researchers have met former members of clearance agencies who are now engaged as individuals in village clearance activities.

The debate on how to address mine clearance activities by villagers has gone on since the early 1990s and remains unresolved. Handicap International (HI) commissioned a study of village demining in Cambodia to determine how mine action organizations could best respond. The study was conducted by a team of four, led by an anthropologist, from September 2004 to January 2005, and published by HI in May 2005. The study questioned the mine action sector’s priorities and working methods and recommended that village demining be formally recognized as a legitimate and constructive component of the mine action sector.¹⁰³ The study has generated considerable controversy and criticism in Cambodia.

In October 2003, the Mines Advisory Group and local authorities started a pilot project in Battambang province, Cambodia, aimed at training people living in mine-affected communities to become deminers. In October 2005, MAG told Landmine Monitor that it had completed trials of this new approach, which is called “Locality Demining Teams.”¹⁰⁴

Non-State Armed Groups and Mine Action

A few non-state armed groups have been involved in some aspects of mine action, including survey, marking, demining and MRE, either jointly with a national demining entity, or in cooperation with an NGO demining organization.

Recent bilateral agreements between the Movement for Democratic Forces of Casamance in Senegal and the government of Senegal, and also the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad and the government of Chad, require joint mine action.

In Sri Lanka, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) undertake demining through an LTTE-linked entity, the Tamil Relief Organization (TRO). The TRO has its own demining units, works with several NGOs, and is supported by several international donors.

In Colombia, in January 2005, the National Liberation Army cleared mines it had previously laid in

A total of 171 deminers were reported killed or injured in 2004 in accidents during operations and training exercises.



Metal antipersonnel mine components are converted into material for civil production in an operation witnessed by Algerian civil society, foreign governments and international organizations.

© Ayman Sorour, 10 May 2005

A signpost hangs outside a 100,000 square meter minefield in Bahía Azul, Tierra del Fuego, Region XII, Chile.

© Dana Holahan, 27 June 2005



order to benefit the local population. Also in Colombia, the Guardia Indígena (Network of Indigenous Guards that protect the civilian population) removed mines and UXO although not trained to do so, to prevent local children from tampering with them.

Risk Reduction Measures

In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Mine Ban Treaty, mine-affected States Parties “shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion

of civilians, until all antipersonnel mines contained therein have been destroyed.”

It appears that few States Parties have made serious efforts to mark and fence mined areas. In some countries, mine action program staff

have complained that markings and especially fencing do not last very long, since local community members remove the materials (typically wooden stakes and barbed wire). The Final Report of the First Review Conference identified these challenges: “fencing off large swathes of territory and maintaining fencing and markings are expensive propositions...monitoring requires precious human resources, and...communities in resource-deprived areas have often procured the fencing used for their own day-to-day purposes.”¹⁰⁵

Information Management

The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) remains the database of choice for the overwhelming majority of mine action programs. As of 2005, it was installed in 37 countries and four areas.¹⁰⁶ The only major mine action programs not yet using the IMSMA as the main database for mine action planning were Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, although the latter trialed the IMSMA in one regional office in 2004, and uses the system to store data from its landmine impact survey. In the last three months of 2005, a new, more flexible version of IMSMA was due to enter field testing in up to eight selected locations, with general distribution and fielding scheduled for 2006.

Over the years, mine action operators have criticized the reluctance of authorities in some countries to make the IMSMA database available to them. Access to and dissemination of IMSMA information remains problematic in some countries. Also, in certain countries, operators are skeptical about IMSMA due to apparent discrepancies in the information it holds. This is not due to problems with the system itself, but the quality of the data entry and editing. In Mozambique, for instance, clearance statistics reported to the National Demining Institute by at least one operator were not entered correctly into IMSMA. In Sri Lanka, one operator worked out clearance statistics manually because there was such a mismatch with those entered into IMSMA.

Evaluations of Mine Action Programs

A number of evaluations of mine action programs were conducted in 2004 and 2005, notably in Cambodia, Eritrea, Mozambique and Yemen.¹⁰⁷

An evaluation of mine action in Cambodia was carried out for the Cambodia Donor Working Group on Mine Action. The major finding was that existing approaches to the problem seemed to be maximizing the time needed to eliminate the danger of mines, rather than utilizing a more result-oriented and cost-efficient approach. The existing funding mechanisms were judged as not generally promoting efficiency or accountability. The study found a positive development in the establishment of Mine Action Planning Units, as this supported the government’s decentralization policy and the provincial authorities’ capacities to plan and prioritize mine clearance in a transparent manner.¹⁰⁸

A cost-benefit analysis of Cambodian mine clearance programs conducted in 2004–2005 for the Cambodian Mine Action Authority and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) indicated that mine clearance is contributing substantial value to the Cambodian economy and the country in general, and that mine clearance is fully justified on economic grounds.¹⁰⁹

A 10-year review of mine action in Mozambique identified serious deficiencies in the mine action plan, limited ability to plan and prioritize mine action effectively, and a need to integrate mine action with national development. It described Mozambique’s mine problem as a constraint on economic development rather than a humanitarian emergency.¹¹⁰

In April 2005, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining conducted a mid-term evaluation of phase II of UNDP support to the Yemen mine action program. The evaluation concluded that the most striking characteristic of mine action in Yemen has been the strong support received from the highest levels of the Yemeni government. It said that the mine action program in Yemen is showing a “depth of maturity that is comparable to the best mine action programs in the world.”¹¹¹

International Developments

Nairobi Action Plan

The Nairobi Action Plan was adopted by the First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 2004. Part III of the Plan deals with implementation of Article 5 obligations. It states, "Successfully meeting these deadlines will be the most significant challenge to be addressed in the coming five years and will require intensive efforts by mine-affected States Parties and those in a position to assist them. The speed and manner with which it is pursued will have crucial implications for human security – the safety and well-being of affected individuals and communities."

The following is from the Nairobi Action Plan:

The States Parties will therefore:

ACTION #17: Intensify and accelerate efforts to ensure the most effective and most expeditious possible fulfillment of Article 5 (1) mine clearance obligations in the period 2005-2009.

The 49 States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, where they have not yet done so, will do their utmost to:

ACTION #18: Urgently identify all areas under their jurisdiction or control in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced, as required by Article 5 (2) and report this information as required by Article 7.

ACTION #19: Urgently develop and implement national plans, using a process that involves, where relevant, local actors and mine-affected communities, emphasizing the clearance of high and medium impact areas as a matter of priority, and ensuring that task selection, prioritization and planning of mine clearance where relevant are undertaken in mine-affected communities.

ACTION #20: Significantly reduce risks to populations and hence reduce the number of new mine victims, hence leading us closer to the aim of zero new victims, including by prioritizing clearance of areas with highest human impact, providing mine risk education and by increasing efforts to perimeter-mark, monitor and protect mined areas awaiting clearance

in order to ensure the effective exclusion by civilians, as required by Article 5 (2).

ACTION #21: Ensure that mine risk education programs are made available in all communities at risk to prevent mine incidents and save lives, promote mutual understanding and reconciliation, and improve mine action planning, integrating such programs into education systems and broader relief and development activities, taking into consideration age, gender, social, economic, political and geographical factors, and ensuring consistency with relevant International Mine Action Standards, as well as national mine action standards.

ACTION #22: Make their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance known to other States Parties, the United Nations, regional organizations, the ICRC and specialized non-governmental organizations, the Implementation Support Unit at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and other organizations, while specifying what resources they themselves have contributed to fulfill their Article 5 obligations.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

ACTION #23: Act upon their obligations under Article 6 (3) and 6 (4) to promptly assist States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs for external support for mine clearance and mine risk education, responding to the priorities for assistance as articulated by the mine-affected States Parties themselves and ensuring the continuity and sustainability of resource commitments.

All States Parties will:

ACTION #24: Ensure and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their efforts in all of the above-mentioned areas, involving all relevant actors in mine action coordination, ensuring that coordination exists at the local level and involves mine clearance operators and affected communities, making the best possible use of and adapting to national circumstances information management tools, such as the Information Management System for Mine Action, and using the International Mine Action Standards as a frame of reference to establish national standards and operational procedures in order to be of benefit to national authorities in meeting their obligations under Article 5.

ACTION #25: Strengthen efforts to enable mine-affected States Parties to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with Article 6 (2) and to further close the gap between end users of technology and those developing it.

ACTION #26: Share information on – and further develop and advance – mine clearance techniques, technologies and procedures, and, while work pro-

Researchers Antonio José González Plessman and Charlie Avendaño interviewed a local indigenous leader in Paéz municipality, Apure State, Venezuela, near a mined naval post.



© Charlie Avendaño, May 2005

ceeds on developing new technologies, seek to ensure an adequate supply and most efficient use of existing technologies, particularly mechanical clearance assets and biosensors, including mine detection dogs.

ACTION #27: Strive to ensure that few, if any, States Parties will feel compelled to request an extension in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 5, paragraphs 3-6 of the Convention.

ACTION #28: Monitor and actively promote the achievement of mine clearance goals and the identification of assistance needs, continuing to make full use of Article 7 reporting, Meetings of the States Parties, the Intersessional Work Program and regional meetings as fora for mine-affected States Parties to present their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance.

Other Developments

In 2004, two Mine Ban Treaty intersessional meetings were held in February and June. In 2005, in keeping with a decision made at the First Review Conference, one intersessional meeting was held, in June. Since the Review Conference, Algeria and Sweden have served as co-chairs of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, and Jordan and Slovenia have served as co-rapporteurs (they are expected to become co-chairs in December 2005). At the June 2005 meeting, 36 countries plus the OAS made statements or presentations to the Standing Committee, including all of the major mine action programs. For the first time, representatives of the ICBL Mine Action Working Group and UNDP acted as expert respondents. Twelve countries (including key donors), OAS, UNDP and GICHD made statements regarding cooperation and assistance.

On 6 June 2005, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action adopted a new UN policy on mine action, after prolonged negotiation between the various UN agencies and bodies engaged in mine action activities. The most significant change to the earlier policy is that henceforth, rather than sectoral responsibilities being pre-assigned by the policy, the Senior United Nations Official and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) may, if the problem is of sufficient importance, designate a lead agency and then allocate responsibilities within the UNCT on a case-by-case basis, "taking into account the competencies and comparative advantages of the different United Nations partners."¹¹²

The European Commission has stated, "The underlying principle for EC mine action is that efforts should be directly related to the goals set by the international community in the context of the Mine Ban Treaty, in particular at the Nairobi Summit, and in the context of other relevant international instruments and agreements related to disarmament." The EC

proclaims its "multi-pronged approach aimed at achieving more efficient and prioritized mine clearance of the high impact areas, flanked by an increased focus on marking and fencing of medium and low impact areas and mine risk education."¹¹³ In 2004, the EC asked the UN Institute for Disarmament Research to develop guidelines for a future strategy on explosive remnants of war.

The NGO Perspective on the Debris of War consists of a number of mine action operators who strive to maintain goal orientation in mine clearance.¹¹⁴ It states that the problem is finite and in need of simple and effective solutions rather than costly and complicated externally coordinated and advised input for success. It also stresses the need for a transparent operational framework for priority setting of mine action implemented by international mine clearance organizations.

In March 2005, Landmine Action (UK), in cooperation with Mines Action Canada and Actiongroup Landmine.de, published a global survey of explosive remnants of war and mines other than antipersonnel mines. The project identified more than 90 countries or disputed territories that contain some level of ERW contamination.¹¹⁵

Mine Risk Education

Mine risk education (MRE) is defined as activities that seek to "reduce the risk of injury from mines/UXO by raising awareness and promoting behavioral change; including public information dissemination, education and training, and community mine action liaison."¹¹⁶

Mine risk education has continued to evolve, both qualitatively and quantitatively. In June 2004, the ICBL and UNICEF stated, "Future thinking in MRE will require a more strategic approach in more countries, whereby MRE will need to be mainstreamed to ensure its sustainability. This will come through the inclusion of MRE in the school syllabus, into injury surveillance and public health planning, and by integrating MRE processes in community organizations and structures along with mine clearance."¹¹⁷

In 2004 and 2005, an increasing number of MRE programs have established links with survey, marking

Mine risk education session in Mbove, Huambo province, Angola.



© Stanislas Bonnet/ Handicap International, January 2005

and clearance, and worked within the framework of official school curricula. A particularly encouraging development has been the increased promotion of MRE through schools during this reporting period. In a number of key mine-affected countries, MRE has continued to evolve from the dissemination of mass media messages toward a process that is mainly community-based, that seeks to develop tailor-made solutions for individual mine-impacted communities, and that is integrated with other developmental inputs. This process has been furthered through the finalization of the MRE International Mine Action Standards and the development of a series of guides to accompany their effective implementation. The Nairobi Action Plan also reinforced the importance of mine risk education in effective mine action.

MRE Programs

Globally, Landmine Monitor recorded MRE programs or activities in 61 countries and six areas in 2004 and 2005.¹¹⁸ This is two fewer countries and one less area than recorded in last year's Landmine Monitor. Forty-one of the countries are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.¹¹⁹ Twenty are not party to the treaty.¹²⁰

The total number of direct MRE recipients globally dropped from 8.4 million people in 2003 to 6.25 million in 2004. This is the first year that Landmine Monitor has recorded a decline in MRE recipients globally, although the 2004 total compares favorably with that of 2002 (4.8 million) and earlier years. As in past years, the global total is only an estimate based on Landmine Monitor country reports with varying degrees of reliability. The 6.25 million total does not include recipients of MRE delivered by mass media, but many could be individuals receiving MRE from multiple sources. Five countries accounted for approximately four million of the recipients: Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Laos. MRE operators increasingly stress that the number of people reached with MRE is less important than the quality and impact of MRE.

The Mine Ban Treaty requires that States Parties report on measures taken "to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population" of mined areas. As of June 2005, 33 States Parties had reported on MRE in their 2005 Article 7 transparency reports.¹²¹

New MRE Activities

In 2004 and 2005, new mine risk education projects and activities were recorded in 15 countries and two areas. This includes 11 States Parties (Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Mauritania, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and Yemen) and four non-States Parties (Georgia, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam), as well as Palestine and Somaliland.

Significant MRE Programs

Thirty-one countries and four areas had significant MRE programs in place in 2004 and 2005.¹²² Twenty-

one countries with significant MRE programs are States Parties, including Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Yemen.

Ten non-States Parties have significant MRE programs, including Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iraq, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. The four areas with significant MRE programs are Abkhazia, Chechnya, Palestine and Somaliland.

Notable challenges in MRE program implementation in 2004/2005 included the continuously deteriorating security situation in Iraq and funding shortfalls in DR Congo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

Limited MRE Activities

Basic or limited MRE activities were recorded in 30 countries in 2004 and 2005.¹²³ This included 20 States Parties (Bangladesh, Belarus, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Jordan, Latvia, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, Philippines, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and 10 non-States Parties (Armenia, Burma/Myanmar, India, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Somalia, South Korea, Syria and Ukraine). Limited MRE activities were also recorded in Kosovo and Nagorno-Karabakh.

No MRE Activities

In 2004 and 2005, no mine risk education activities were recorded in 25 mine-affected countries. Fifteen are States Parties: Algeria, Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Niger, Perú, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Kingdom (Falkland Islands) and Venezuela. Ten are non-States Parties: China, Cuba, Egypt, Kuwait, North Korea, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Poland, and Uzbekistan. In addition, no MRE activities were recorded in Taiwan and Western Sahara. Formal mine risk education is not necessarily needed in all these countries.

Key Actors

Internationally, the principal MRE operators are the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF, Handicap International, the International Save the Children Alliance (Save the Children Sweden, UK and US), Mines Advisory Group, DanChurchAid, and the HALO Trust. Other international NGOs involved in substantial MRE activities include the Mines Awareness Trust, Nonviolence International and Intersos, as well as mine clearance organizations such as the Danish Demining Group.

International NGOs—predominantly mine action NGOs—carried out MRE activities in 20 countries in 2004 and 2005.¹²⁴ A total of 83 national NGOs conducted MRE activities in 32 countries during the reporting period.

The total number of direct MRE recipients globally dropped from 8.4 million people in 2003 to 6.25 million in 2004.



Researcher Habbouba Aoun leads a mine risk education camp for students in Nabatieh province, Lebanon.

© Landmines Resource Centre, September 2004

Nicaraguan deminers demonstrate mine clearance techniques to community leaders in Waspam, Rio Coco, RAAN, Nicaragua.

© Waspam MRE Team/ OAS-PADCA, September 2004



The population most at risk from landmines and UXO varies by country and region, but in general the majority are male, either adolescents or of working age, and very often rural inhabitants.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies conducted MRE programs in 25 countries in 2004 and 2005.¹²⁵ In 2005, ICRC developed a framework for its future preventive mine action operations, seeking to integrate mine action across all appropriate ICRC departments. The framework consists of three categories of operational mine action activity (incident data gathering, mine risk reduction and mine risk education) which can be flexibly combined depending on the operational scenario. The framework also deals with the issue of mine clearance through other organizations, laying out when and how this may take place. This document will guide all future ICRC mine action initiatives.¹²⁶

In 2005, the United Nations launched a revised inter-agency policy on mine action, signifying a possible diversification in the UNICEF role in mine action, with the possibility for it to undertake injury surveillance, mined area marking and in exceptional circumstances mine clearance. UNICEF retains a primary role in the areas of MRE, survivor assistance and advocacy.

Decisions related to the activities of UNICEF and other UN agencies have been decentralized to the UN in-country team. In emergency situations, UNICEF may support the national coordination of MRE with UNMAS, and in the absence of UNMAS or UNDP, UNICEF may accept responsibility as the United Nations focal point for mine action in any given country. Such arrangements are to be consistent with its capacities and priorities at country level, determined by the UN Country Team and coordinated with the Mine Action Interagency Coordination Group.¹²⁷

At-risk Groups

The population most at risk from landmines and UXO varies by country and region, but in general the majority are male, either adolescents or of working age, and very often rural inhabitants.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, male farmers comprised the most at-risk group. More than one-third of all mine survivors admitted to consciously taking risks despite knowing the dangers. Children aged 18 years and under accounted for 20 percent of new casualties reported in 2003, and 16 percent in 2004.

In Cambodia, a 2004 study found that boys aged between 10 and 15 years and men aged between 25 and 35 years were most likely to be involved in accidents involving UXO or the handling of live ordnance. Just over half of the men and boys surveyed had handled or destroyed ordnance, most often to allow them to use land safely or to stop others (usually children) from encountering these items. The people undertaking such activities generally did so only rarely in response to specific circumstances.

In southern Iraq, an impact survey concluded in 2004 that male farmers and Bedouin nomads are particularly at risk owing to their income-generating activity of scrap metal collection. In central Iraq internally displaced persons are also considered a major at-risk group.

In Nepal, 57 percent of casualties between January and March 2005 were a result of deliberate handling of explosive devices, and 67 percent of those suffering casualties were under the age of 18. In Sri Lanka, adult males are the most at-risk group; they accounted for 38 of the country's 53 recorded mine and UXO casualties in 2004.

MRE in Areas of Conflict or Natural Disaster

In a number of places with ongoing conflict and where humanitarian clearance cannot be undertaken, MRE is still carried out and is often instrumental in reducing casualties. In the case of Sri Lanka, the network of national and international MRE NGOs was instrumental in assessing the impact of the December 2004 tsunami on the landmine-affected areas.

In Chechnya, 10 focus groups have been created to promote safety and to identify appropriate ways to reduce the impact of mine/UXO contamination. Some 15 "letter-boxes" have been created in each district of Chechnya to ensure the effective gathering of information related to mine/UXO incidents, with people encouraged to submit information about dangerous areas. Non-state armed groups in Burma and Colombia allow MRE messages to be disseminated provided they focus only on prevention and do not discuss use or policies.

In Senegal, where ongoing conflict has prevented mine clearance from occurring, MRE—using mass media and community agents and community-based

committees who mark suspected areas—has been credited as being the main reason for the large reduction in mine casualties. In Palestine, 15 safe play areas for children were established in Gaza during 2005, in part due to the threat from UXO and mines. Palestinian police undertake MRE sessions warning children of the dangers of UXO and telling them who to contact if they discover suspected devices.

Integration of MRE with Other Mine Action Activities

In 2004 and 2005, mainstreaming or integration of MRE into mine action activities and broader disciplines continued to be discussed and, more significantly, implemented. IMAS for MRE, finalized in December 2003, actively encourage MRE organizations to integrate their programs “with the other mine action, humanitarian and development activities to achieve a synergistic effect.” The standards state that “a mine action agency conducting MRE education and training activities may need to examine whether it should also become involved in public information dissemination or community liaison activities, or even non-MRE activities such as marking and fencing, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), or victim assistance.”¹²⁸

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, an MRE strategy finalized in March 2004 aims to ensure that MRE activities complement and integrate into the country’s overall mine action strategy. In Cambodia, CMAC is moving from mine awareness teams to promoting the concept of community-based mine risk reduction in which staff use participatory techniques to identify how mines and UXO impact on villages, and then use this as a basis for prioritizing clearance plans and requests for development resources. Once areas for support are identified, the teams link with various agencies to request appropriate mine action services.

In Ethiopia, community liaison officers inform communities of planned clearance activities, obtain details of how mines and UXO impact on communities, and feed this into the clearance plans. The involvement of community liaison staff has resulted in improved cooperation with demining teams, reduced removal of minefield markers, improved respect for minefield fences and signs, and an increase in the number of suspect mines and UXO reported by communities.

In Sri Lanka, clearance teams reported that the community liaison role of the MRE teams has helped them to function more effectively, particularly in the Jaffna Peninsula. In Sudan, MRE teams undertook data gathering and needs assessments on mine-affected communities and mine victims, and liaised closely with clearance organizations to provide communities with details concerning planned and current clearance activities.

School-based MRE

Promotion of MRE through training in schools and through integration in school curricula has been a notable feature of MRE in 2004 and 2005. New programs training large numbers of teachers and/or the integration of mine risk education into school curricula were recorded in 10 countries: Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Chad, DR Congo, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Tajikistan and Thailand. Existing programs continued in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chechnya, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Palestine, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Vietnam, and to a lesser extent in Belarus, Mozambique, Nepal and Russia.

In Albania, training manuals have been developed and piloted in the Kukes prefecture in the northeast. If successful this program will be undertaken country-wide. In Angola MRE was integrated into a new nation-wide initiative of teacher training. Some 20,000 new teachers took part in a national teacher-training program and were trained to deliver MRE using participatory methodologies.

In Azerbaijan, a trilateral Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action in May 2004, aimed at integrating MRE into the school curriculum in affected areas. In Iran, more than 600 schools in province of Kurdistan received MRE orientation from 2002 to April 2005; approximately 34,000 students have received some form of MRE.

In Mauritania, a national MRE program for teachers and children is being developed in partnership with the National Humanitarian Demining Office, regional authorities, and local and national education departments; it targets 20,000 students. In Sri Lanka, MRE was incorporated into school curricula in 2003, under a national school-based MRE program in collaboration with the Ministry of Education through the National Institute of Education. All schools in districts directly affected by the conflict and those bordering conflict areas provide MRE in both primary and secondary schools. By December 2004, 8,120

Non-state armed groups in Burma and Colombia allow MRE messages to be disseminated provided they focus only on prevention and do not discuss use or policies.



© Wasipam MRE Team / OAS-PADCA, 11 November 2004

Students in the Miskito village of San Jeronimo hold up workbooks given to them after a mine risk education presentation in Nicaragua’s Atlantic region.

Deminers clear land near a residential area in Vogosca, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.



© Damir Atkovic/NPA, April 2005

teachers from primary and secondary schools in north and east Sri Lanka had been provided with MRE training sessions. Teacher training for the north-central and north-western provinces started at the end of 2004.

MRE Methodologies and Indicators of Success

MRE has continued to evolve from “broad brush,” traditional, lecture-type presentations to a wider set of activities that are more targeted toward highly mine-affected communities. MRE providers are finding that changing behavior, rather than merely improving knowledge, is proving difficult; it is increasingly evident that they need to take into account the resource pressures that lead marginalized people to engage in high-risk behavior, and to propose realistic alternatives.

A number of MRE programs have continued to develop away from traditional models of message delivery toward a more targeted, participative and interactive process that also integrates MRE into mine action or wider developmental activity. This is the case in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia and Sri Lanka. In Croatia, the mine action center has concluded that MRE is more effective, in terms of reducing the number of mine casualties, when directly combined with the marking of suspected areas. The Cambodian Mine Action Center has revised its MRE strategy by reducing the number of mine awareness teams and developing community-based mine risk

reduction, believing that quality rather than quantity in MRE is likely to produce behavioral change.

How to effectively measure impact remains a difficult issue. An evaluation of mine action in Cambodia published in December 2004 stated that “in the available literature and in interviews the team was unable to find any quantifiable justification for MRE activities.... After several years of MRE implementation, the mine action community has little idea about the impact of MRE interventions in any quantitative sense.... It would better inform the debate if more analysis was carried out on this issue.”¹²⁹

MRE providers are finding that changing behavior, rather than merely improving knowledge, is proving difficult.

The IMAS MRE Guides, which are scheduled for release by the Sixth Meeting of States Parties in November, draw on best practices from MRE programs globally to identify a series of possible indicators of impact, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.¹³⁰

Some agencies are seeking new indicators of success. In Afghanistan, four quality assurance teams and one training team have been deployed by the mine action center to monitor and evaluate MRE activities and provide implementing partners with refresher training and updated methodologies. In Nicaragua, the OAS program’s national coordinator reported that the success of the MRE program can be measured by the reduction in mine incidents, the number of mines collected from civilian homes, the creation of community-based MRE which enhances sustainability, progress with the national demining plan, and increased security in affected and formerly affected communities. In Sri Lanka, MRE is subject to quality assurance visits by the same staff who inspect clearance sites. MRE activities are selected randomly and receive regular external monitoring. School-based activities undertaken by the Ministry of Education are monitored through government channels.

Evaluations and Learning

In 2004 and 2005 evaluations, Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices (KAP) surveys and learning opportunities on aspects of the mine or UXO problem were recorded in Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Laos, and Sri Lanka.

In Afghanistan, LIS survey teams found that despite the huge numbers reported to have received MRE, only 27 percent of the 2,368 impacted communities reported some form of MRE within the previous 24 months. The LIS found that the most commonly used methodology was community meetings (55 percent), followed by posters and signs (49 percent). In 2004, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Training Agency conducted a KAP survey interviewing 600 participants in five regions of Afghanistan to determine the effectiveness and impact of MRE programs.

In Burundi, an evaluation was conducted of the DanChurchAid MRE program for refugees in camps on the Tanzanian border. It highlighted the impact to cost ratio (at \$50,000, the project cost approximately one US dollar per refugee targeted). In Colombia, an MRE workshop held in March 2005 marked the first time that all national MRE actors had come together to share experiences.

In Ethiopia, an evaluation was initiated at the request of UNICEF, which found that their MRE program was one of the world’s “more mature mine risk education programs,” but called for overall coordination to be strengthened and project management skills to be reinforced. In Laos, UNICEF commissioned GICHD to conduct an evaluation of the Sport-in-a-Box and UXO primary school curriculum

projects; release of the report was expected before the end of 2005.

In Sri Lanka, an ECHO evaluation found that MRE has played an important role as part of the wider mine action program, particularly through community liaison activities linking deminers to the communities in which they operate. The evaluation also stated that the development of a school-based MRE curriculum and incorporation of MRE as a functional element of the Sri Lanka mine action program are very good means of sustaining MRE capacity in Sri Lanka.

In Cambodia, a study commissioned on the deliberate handling and usage of live ordnance was completed in July 2004.¹³¹ It concluded that the deliberate handling of ordnance was indicative of more fundamental problems (most commonly poverty) and the absence of structures to mitigate these problems. Another evaluation of the mine action sector in Cambodia highlighted the lack of firm impact indicators for MRE.¹³² A study of informal village demining in Cambodia was completed in January 2005, with implications for the targeting, and content and credibility, of MRE messages.¹³³

A regional workshop for the Mekong Sub-Region was held in November 2004 to develop regional programming and share learning. The workshop's findings included: MRE initiatives have often been more successful at raising awareness than changing behavior; even after successful MRE interventions, poverty still leads many people to take risks in support of their livelihoods; the rising incidence of mine/UXO casualties relating to scrap metal and explosive collection is a particular challenge for MRE programs in this region; in some instances, MRE activities have been carried out without a clear strategy and often conflicting with other community priorities; and, the cooperation of local authorities, including law enforcement, is essential for MRE efforts to succeed.¹³⁴



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MAG staff provide MRE for children in Ikela, DR Congo.

MRE Standards and Guides

The International Mine Action Standards for MRE, first released in December 2003, provide the basis on which national mine action authorities can, if they wish, develop national standards to ensure quality.¹³⁵ In December 2004, the ICBL expressed its strong concerns about the accreditation mechanism developed in IMAS.¹³⁶ In response, UNICEF undertook a review of the standard, with a view to amending it.¹³⁷ The results of the review are not yet known.

Even after successful MRE interventions, poverty still leads many people to take risks in support of their livelihoods.

National MRE standards have been adopted or are under development in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Iraq and Sri Lanka. In Afghanistan IMAS for MRE have been translated into the two national languages, and are being used by NGOs. The importance of the guides for ensuring quality was reinforced in the Nairobi Action Plan, with Action #21 stating that all MRE programs should ensure “consistency with relevant International Mine Action Standards, as well as national mine action standards.”¹³⁸

Landmine Casualties and Survivor Assistance

New Casualties in 2004-2005

The number of reported new landmine and UXO casualties dropped in 2004; however, the number of landmine survivors continues to grow as new casualties are reported in every region of the world.¹³⁹ In 2004 and through August 2005, Landmine Monitor finds that there were new landmine and UXO casualties reported in 58 countries, eight less than reported in *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*. Landmine Monitor also registered mine/UXO casualties in eight areas not internationally recognized as independent states that it monitors because of their mine-affected status, one more than in *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*.¹⁴⁰ In calendar year 2004, new landmine/UXO casualties were recorded in 56 countries and seven areas. In early 2005, mine/UXO casualties were also reported in El Salvador, Zimbabwe and Taiwan.

Compared to last year's *Landmine Monitor Report*, there are four new countries with reported casualties from mine-related incidents—Belarus, Djibouti, El Salvador and Venezuela—as well as Taiwan. There are 12 countries that have reported landmine/UXO casualties previously, but not since the end of 2003: Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Perú, and Ukraine.

In 2004-2005, Landmine Monitor has also identified another 13 countries with no new landmine casualties, but with casualties caused exclusively by unexploded ordnance from previous conflicts, including: Bangladesh, Chile, Estonia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Namibia, Panama, Perú, Poland, Tanzania and Ukraine.

Scale of the Problem

Progress has been made since the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force. The number of reported new mine/UXO casualties has dropped significantly in some heavily affected countries. However, landmines continue to claim too many new casualties in too many countries. While acknowledging that it is not possible to know with absolute certainty, it is now likely that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 new landmine/UXO casualties each year. Based on the information gathered for Landmine Monitor Report 2005, it is clear that:



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- Landmines continue to pose a significant, lasting and non-discriminatory threat;
- Civilians account for the vast majority of new landmine casualties;
- Not only mine-affected countries have a problem with landmines; nationals from 25 countries/areas (including five mine-free countries) were killed or injured by landmines while outside their own borders in 2004-2005.

A young journalism student watches as Robert J. Jackson shows his prosthetic legs during an interview with the Des Moines Register. Jackson lost his legs after his Humvee vehicle tripped a landmine hidden along the road in downtown Baghdad in August 2003.

In 2004-2005, mine/UXO casualties were still occurring in every region of the world: in 17 countries and one area in sub-Saharan Africa, in 14 countries and four areas in Europe and Central Asia, in 13 countries and one area in the Asia-Pacific region, in nine countries and two areas in the Middle East and North Africa, and in five countries in the Americas. Landmine Monitor found that 33 of the 58 countries and areas that suffered new mine casualties in 2004-2005 had not experienced any active armed conflict during the research period. In many cases, the conflict had ended a decade or more ago; for example, in Cambodia, Mozambique and Vietnam. For all of the countries added to the list in 2004-2005, the reason for inclusion was new casualties from previous conflicts, rather than the onset of a new conflict.

New Landmine Casualties January 2004-August 2005

Sub-Saharan Africa	Americas	Asia/Pacific	Europe/Central Asia	Middle East/North Africa
Angola	Colombia	Afghanistan	Albania	Algeria
Burundi	Ecuador	Burma (Myanmar)	Armenia	Egypt
Chad	El Salvador	Cambodia	Azerbaijan	Iran
Djibouti	Nicaragua	China	Belarus	Iraq
DR Congo	Venezuela	India	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jordan
Eritrea		Korea, South	Croatia	Kuwait
Ethiopia		Laos	Cyprus	Lebanon
Guinea-Bissau		Nepal	Georgia	Syria
Mauritania		Pakistan	Greece	Yemen
Mozambique		Philippines	Russia	<i>Palestine</i>
Rwanda		Sri Lanka	Serbia and Montenegro	<i>Western Sahara</i>
Senegal		Thailand	Tajikistan	
Somalia		Vietnam	Turkey	
Sudan		<i>Taiwan</i>	Uzbekistan	
Uganda			<i>Abkhazia</i>	
Zambia			<i>Chechnya</i>	
Zimbabwe			<i>Kosovo</i>	
<i>Somaliland</i>			<i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i>	

Bold: Non-States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty

Italic: Areas not internationally recognized as independent states

In 2004-2005, mine/UXO casualties also included nationals from 24 countries, plus Palestine, who were killed or injured while abroad engaged in military conflict, demining operations, peacekeeping, or other activities. The 24 countries were Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, France, Georgia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Mauritania, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

In 2004 and through August 2005, mine accidents during clearance operations or in training exercises caused casualties among deminers and soldiers in 26 countries (Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, DR Congo, Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam and Yemen) and four areas (Abkhazia, Nagorno-Karabakh, Somaliland and Taiwan).

96 percent of all “recent” casualties were civilian, 24 percent were children under 15 years-of-age and 12 percent were female.

Casualty Data Collection

Comprehensive data on landmine/UXO casualties continues to be difficult to obtain, particularly in countries experiencing ongoing conflict, or with minefields in remote areas, or with limited resources to monitor public health services. The sources used to identify new casualties include databases, government records, hospital records, media reports, surveys, assessments and interviews.

Landmine Monitor identified over 6,521 new land-

mine/UXO casualties in calendar year 2004, including at least 1,262 children (19 percent) and 239 women (four percent).¹⁴¹ Twenty-five percent of the reported casualties were identified as military personnel.¹⁴² A Survey Action Center analysis of Landmine Impact Surveys in 13 countries since 2000 indicates that 96 percent of all “recent” casualties were civilian, 24 percent were children under 15 years-of-age and 12 percent were female.¹⁴³

It is important to remember, however, that the 6,521 figure represents only the reported casualties and does not take into account the many casualties that are believed to go unreported. In many countries, civilians are killed or injured in remote areas away from any form of assistance or means of communication, and in some countries, casualties are not reported for military or political reasons.

Governments are now placing greater emphasis on the importance of accurate and up-to-date data on mine casualties and mine survivors in order to better understand the needs of survivors and to ensure that limited resources are used most effectively where the needs are greatest. In an increasing but still limited number of mine-affected countries, mine incident and casualty data is collected and stored using the Information Management System for Mine Action or other comparable databases. Of the 58 countries and eight areas reporting new mine casualties in 2004-2005, 33 countries and six areas report using IMSMA, or other comparable databases to record casualty data. Of those, only 20 countries and three areas were able to provide Landmine Monitor with full year data or data collected in all mine-affected regions. Even in countries with a functioning data collection

system, it is likely that not all mine casualties are reported. IMSMA has the capacity to record mine casualty data; however, a lack of human and financial resources reportedly sometimes prevents this system from being used effectively. The principal collectors of mine casualty data are mine action centers, the ICRC, national Red Crescent and Red Cross societies, UNICEF, and some NGOs. Landmine Impact Surveys are also a good source of information on "recent" casualties and survivors. However, the reality continues to be that in many mine-affected countries data collection is incomplete, and in some cases seriously lacking. In many countries, there is a strong likelihood of significant underreporting and also of inaccurate or duplicated data.

The number of reported new casualties declined in 2004 from 2003 in many mine-affected countries, in some cases significantly, such as in Angola, Lebanon and Sri Lanka. In some cases, significant decreases in reported new casualties would appear to be the result of a decrease in capacity to undertake comprehensive data collection, such as in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Uganda. In other cases, conflicts, as in Burma, DR Congo and Iraq, and instability and insecurity, as in Sudan, impede data collection and information sharing.

Where an increase in casualties in 2004 was reported this appears to be largely the result of improved data collection, as in Armenia, Burundi, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, and Jordan, as well as in Somaliland. In Colombia, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia and Turkey, improved data collection as well as increased tensions and expanded conflict appear to have contributed to significantly higher numbers of reported mine casualties in 2004. Other factors such as population movements, increased agricultural activities, and a growing trade in scrap metal have contributed to increases in reported casualties in countries such as Cambodia and Laos, as well as Nagorno-Karabakh.

Following are some of the findings for calendar year 2004 from countries and areas with mine casualty databases. They are listed in order from those with the most recorded casualties to the least, and indicate the change from 2003.

- In Cambodia, 898 casualties recorded, up from 772 in 2003.
- In Afghanistan, 878 casualties recorded by UNMACA, down from 1,018 in 2003. It is still,



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however, estimated that there are around 100 new casualties each month.

- In Colombia, 863 casualties recorded, up from 724 in 2003.
- In Burundi, 320 casualties recorded, up from 235 in 2003.
- In Angola, 195 casualties recorded, down from 270 in 2003.
- In Laos, 194 casualties recorded, up from 128 in 2003.
- In Chechnya, 94 civilian casualties recorded by UNICEF, down from 209 in 2003.
- In Somaliland, 63 casualties recorded, up from 50 in 2003.
- In Sudan, 62 casualties recorded by NMAO, down from 127 in 2003.
- In Sri Lanka, 56 casualties recorded, down from 99 casualties in 2003.
- In Democratic Republic of the Congo, 50 casualties recorded, down from 233 in 2003.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 43 casualties recorded, down from 54 in 2003.
- In Nagorno-Karabakh, 34 casualties recorded, up from 21 in 2003.
- In Chad, 32 casualties recorded, up from 18 in 2003.
- In Azerbaijan, 32 casualties recorded, up from 28 in 2003.
- In Eritrea, 30 casualties recorded in the Temporary Security Zone, down from 62 in 2003.
- In Guinea-Bissau, 30 casualties recorded, up from 12 in 2003.
- In Mozambique, 30 casualties recorded, up from 14 in 2003.
- In Ethiopia, 27 casualties recorded in Tigray and Afar only, down from 39 in 2003; the Landmine Impact Survey recorded 297 casualties in 2003.
- In Albania, 25 casualties recorded, up from four in 2003; 20 casualties occurred in one incident during a training session.
- In Thailand, 24 casualties recorded, down from 29 in 2003.
- In Croatia, 20 casualties recorded, up from nine in 2003.
- In Senegal, 17 casualties recorded, down from 19 in 2003.
- In Yemen, 17 casualties recorded, down from 18 in 2003.
- In Kosovo, 14 casualties recorded, down from 19 in 2003.



© Claire Herrmann/ Handicap International, May 2004

Sixty-year-old Horn En works at his bicycle repair shop in Battambang, Cambodia, which he opened with the help of HI. He stepped on a mine in 1992 while cutting bamboo in the forest.

The number of reported new casualties declined in 2004 from 2003 in many mine-affected countries, in some cases significantly, such as in Angola, Lebanon and Sri Lanka.

Many athletes on the amputee football teams in Luena, Moxico province, Angola are former soldiers and landmine survivors.



Cesar Olivera and Gabriel Luis participate in training sessions sponsored by VVAF. Athletes, coaches and referees were trained throughout Luena and Luanda, Moxico Province, Angola.

- In Lebanon, 14 casualties recorded, down from 26 in 2003.
- In Tajikistan, 14 casualties recorded, up from 12 in 2003.
- In Rwanda, 12 casualties recorded, up from seven in 2003.
- In Perú, five UXO but no mine casualties recorded, down from 21 in 2003.
- In Zimbabwe, four UXO but no mine casualties recorded in 2004, down from 26 in 2003.

In other mine-affected countries, only limited data on landmine/UXO casualties is collected from government ministries and agencies, international agencies and NGOs, hospitals, media reports, surveys, and country campaigns of the ICBL. In some cases, available data is well below the estimates of the number of people killed or injured by landmines each year.

- In India, 295 casualties reported, up from 270 in 2003.
- In Iraq, 261 casualties reported, significantly less than 2,189 reported in 2003; however, due to the lack of a monitoring system and the security situation, the number of reported casualties is likely significantly understated. Many more casualties resulted from

Improvised Explosive Devices, most of which appeared to be command-detonated.

- In Vietnam, 238 casualties reported, up from 220 in 2003; the true figure is believed to be considerably higher.
- In Pakistan, 195 casualties reported, up from 138 in 2003.
- In Turkey, 184 casualties reported, significantly up from 67 in 2003.
- In Nepal, 132 casualties were reported in the media in the first six months of 2004.
- In Iran, 109 casualties reported, down from 135 in 2003; however, the Iranian Mine Action Center estimates that three people are killed or injured by landmines every two days.
- In Somalia, 91 casualties reported, up from 75 casualties in 2003.
- In Burma (Myanmar), 82 casualties were identified; however, the true figure is believed to be considerably higher.
- In Georgia, 53 casualties reported, up from 50 in 2003.
- In Philippines, 47 casualties reported, up from 21 in 2003.
- In Uganda, 31 casualties reported, down from 64 in 2003.
- In Jordan, 27 casualties reported, up from six in 2003.

- In Palestine, 26 casualties reported, up from 23 in 2003.
- In Greece, 24 casualties reported, doubled from 12 in 2003.
- In Kuwait, 20 casualties reported, significantly up from two in 2003.
- In Belarus, 16 casualties reported, up from nine in 2003.
- In Armenia, 15 casualties reported, up from eight in 2003.

In 2005, landmine/UXO casualties continue to be reported in every region of the world, including:

- In Cambodia, 594 new casualties recorded to the end of June, as compared to 596 casualties recorded in the same period in 2004.
- In Colombia, 510 new casualties recorded to 1 August 2005.
- In Afghanistan, 491 new casualties recorded to the end of June, an increase compared to the same period in 2004.
- In Laos, 127 new casualties recorded to the end of July.
- In Pakistan, 82 new casualties reported to early July.
- In Vietnam, 81 new casualties reported to July.
- In the Philippines, reported casualties increased significantly with 54 new casualties to May, more than reported for the full year in 2004.
- In Sudan, 50 new casualties recorded in the first six months.
- In Somaliland, 38 new casualties recorded to August.
- In Angola, 36 new casualties recorded in the first six months, a significant decrease as compared to 2004.
- In DR Congo, 21 new casualties recorded in the first eight months.
- In Mozambique, 20 new casualties recorded to the end of August.
- In Yemen, reported casualties increased significantly with 19 new casualties to August 2005, more than reported for the full year in 2004.
- In Croatia, 14 new casualties to the end of July.
- In Rwanda, reported casualties increased significantly with 14 new casualties to June, more than reported for the full year in 2004.
- In Tajikistan, 14 new casualties recorded to 30 April, the same number reported for the full year in 2004.
- In Guinea-Bissau, 12 new casualties recorded to the end of August, a significant decrease as compared to 2004.

The number of new casualties is only a small indicator of the landmine problem. More important is the number of mine survivors that need and have a right to assistance. While the number of reported new landmine casualties is dropping in many mine-affected countries the number of landmine survivors continues to increase.

The exact number of mine survivors globally is unknown. Through Landmine Impact Surveys and increased data collection more information is becoming available. Landmine Monitor has identified more than 247,750 mine survivors recorded in 97 countries¹⁴⁴ and eight areas. While some incidents date back to the end of the Second World War, the vast majority of survivors were injured from the mid-1970s onwards. This figure does not include estimates of up to 100,000 or more mine survivors in Afghanistan, or of foreign soldiers injured during the Vietnam War in the 1970s, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the 1980s, or the first Gulf War in 1990. It is unknown how many of these recorded survivors are still living. Given the high number of casualties that likely have never been recorded, it is reasonable to assume that there are somewhere between 300,000 and 400,000 mine survivors in the world today.

Many countries with no new reported landmine casualties nevertheless have landmine survivors that continue to require assistance. In addition to the 58 countries where mine/UXO incidents were reported in 2004-2005, Landmine Monitor has identified another 63 countries with mine/UXO survivors including 17 non-affected countries with nationals injured abroad in mine incidents and accidents and two with known survivors but no available statistics.¹⁴⁵ Almost two-thirds of the countries in the world—121 countries—are affected to some extent by the landmine/UXO problem and the issue of survivors.

Addressing the Needs of Survivors

Mine Ban Treaty States Parties have agreed to promote a comprehensive integrated approach to victim assistance that rests on a three-tiered definition of a landmine victim. This means that a “mine victim” includes directly affected individuals, their families, and mine-affected communities. Consequently, victim assistance is viewed as a wide range of activities that benefit individuals, families and communities.¹⁴⁶ Throughout Landmine Monitor Report 2005 the term “survivor assistance” is used in the country reports to describe activities aimed at the individuals directly affected by a landmine incident. The use of the term “survivor” is intended to emphasize this distinction.

Furthermore, States Parties have recognized that mine survivors are part of a larger community of persons with injuries and disabilities, and that victim assistance efforts should not exclude persons injured



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or disabled by other causes. The Final Report of the First Review Conference noted that “the impetus provided by the Convention to assist mine victims has provided an opportunity to enhance the well-being of not only landmine victims but also all other persons with war-related injuries and persons with disabilities.”¹⁴⁷ Landmine Monitor provides information on facilities available to persons with disabilities regardless of the cause of disability and where possible identifies the number of mine survivors accessing these services.

Knowledge of the problems faced by mine survivors and the facilities and programs available to assist them is increasing. Many landmine survivors do not have access to some of the most basic needs: food security, access to water, adequate housing, roads, a way to earn an income, healthcare, and access to the lifelong rehabilitation services that many need. Mine survivors and other persons with disabilities are among the most impoverished groups in every society.

The needs of landmine survivors are long-term, in many instances lasting a lifetime. Often having a disability means not being fully included in society, and traditionally assistance was addressed in a medical or charitable way, providing segregated services for people with disabilities. This approach did not involve a focus on the rights and capacities of people with disabilities to contribute as active members of society. As a consequence, people with disabilities organized themselves in Disabled People’s Organizations to promote a rights-based and social approach to disability, with the aim to change society so that it is inclusive. “Nothing about us without us” is the catch-cry of this movement and is the guiding principle for the debate on disability. The most common approach to the disability issue is the twin-track approach, based on mainstreaming disability issues into all levels of society and development, while not losing sight of certain special needs of people with disabilities.

26-year-old Aruba Sarty’s husband left her after a landmine blew both her legs off while collecting firewood in Kibodi Village, Sudan. Even with help from relatives and local authorities, she finds it difficult to provide for her three children.

While the number of reported new landmine casualties is dropping in many mine-affected countries the number of landmine survivors continues to increase.

Landmine Monitor researchers at the Workshop on Advancing Landmine Victim Assistance in Africa, in Nairobi, Kenya.

© Susan Walker, 2 June 2005



States Parties have also recognized that assistance to mine survivors must be considered in the broader context of development and underdevelopment. They have agreed that mine victim assistance should be integrated into poverty reduction strategies and long-term development plans to ensure sustainability and to avoid unnecessary segregation of survivors.¹⁴⁸

The Mine Ban Treaty requires, in Article 6, Paragraph 3, that “Each State in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims....” Many mine survivors are benefiting from the increased attention given to the issue of victim assistance by States Parties and others. Nevertheless, many mine survivors are still not able to access the facilities needed for their complete rehabilitation and reintegration, and many local and international NGOs report that a lack of funding, especially long-term funding, is limiting their operations and sustainability of programs. There is a greater understanding about the extent of the problem, and that existing programs are far from meeting the needs. It

Most services are located in urban centers, but the majority of mine survivors are found in rural areas where the concentration of mine pollution is greatest.

would appear that additional outside assistance continues to be needed in providing for the care and rehabilitation of mine survivors.

Capacities of Affected States to Provide Assistance to Landmine Survivors

The Final Report of the First Review Conference reiterated the six key components of landmine victim assistance: data collection; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation and prosthetics; psychological support and social reintegration; economic reintegration; and disability laws and public policies.¹⁴⁹

A detailed analysis of efforts and capacities of mine-affected States to address the needs of landmine survivors, and persons with disabilities in general, is beyond the scope of the research undertaken for Landmine Monitor. Based on a purely quantitative analysis of the information available in the Landmine Monitor Report 2005, it would appear that most

countries have facilities to address some of the needs of landmine survivors.

However, Landmine Monitor has found that in at least 51 of the 58 countries with new mine casualties in 2004-2005, and in six areas, one or more aspects of survivor assistance are reportedly inadequate to meet the needs of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities. Even when services exist, they are often long distances from mine-affected areas, making them inaccessible to many survivors, are too expensive for survivors to afford, or are bureaucratically off-limits to one group or another. Assistance in the area that has been identified as the top priority for many mine survivors—economic reintegration—continues to be lacking in the majority of countries.

Research collected by Landmine Monitor in 2004-2005 identifies the same key problems noted in previous years:

- Most services are located in urban centers, but the majority of mine survivors are found in rural areas where the concentration of mine pollution is greatest;
- The majority of resources are directed toward medical care and the provision of orthopedic appliances;
- The availability of assistance in psychosocial support and economic reintegration is limited;
- Many mine-affected countries suffer from a lack of adequately trained healthcare and rehabilitation providers, and look to international organizations, NGOs and UN agencies to assist in the delivery of services to mine survivors;
- Local NGOs and health/rehabilitation infrastructures often lack the financial resources and capacity to continue programs after international organizations have withdrawn;
- Ongoing conflict, and the consequent security concerns, in some mine-affected countries severely limits the ability of the government and international agencies to provide assistance to landmine survivors;
- The economic situation of many mine-affected countries and landmine survivors remain an obstacle to the provision of adequate assistance.

Data Collection

At the First Review Conference, States Parties acknowledged “the value and necessity of accurate and up-to-date data on the number of new landmine casualties, the total number of survivors and their specific needs, and the extent/lack of and quality of services that exist to address their needs....”¹⁵⁰ In mine-affected country reports in *Landmine Monitor Report 2005*, information is provided on the facilities that have been identified as assisting landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities. Many facilities have been asked to report on how many people

were assisted in the previous year, and how many were landmine survivors. Landmine Monitor was not always able to get this information and some facilities do not keep records on the cause of injury, as all persons with disabilities are treated equally. Some facilities reported not having the capacity to record any form of data. However, considerable information about landmine casualties is available. The problem is that it is not collected in a systematic or centralized way so that the data can be verified, aggregated and effectively analyzed. Nevertheless, while acknowledging that the data is far from complete, it does give an indication of where additional attention may be needed in landmine survivor assistance.

The information on survivor assistance activities in *Landmine Monitor Report 2005* is not exhaustive, and it is likely that information on the activities of some local and international NGOs providing services and activities undertaken by governmental agencies is not included. Landmine Monitor would welcome more input from governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations on their survivor assistance activities for future editions of this report. Nevertheless, through the research undertaken, Landmine Monitor has attempted to provide an indication of the progress and problems faced in addressing the needs of mine survivors. Following are examples of some of the key findings and developments in 2004 and early 2005.

Emergency and Continuing Medical Care

Emergency and continuing medical care includes first aid and management of injuries in the immediate aftermath of a landmine explosion, surgery, pain management, acute hospital care, and the ongoing medical care needed for the physical recovery of the mine survivor. In 2004, Landmine Monitor identified more than 2,266 landmine/UXO casualties in hospital records, including 66 casualties in Africa, 321 in Americas, 1,236 in Asia-Pacific, 348 in Europe and Central Asia, and 295 in Middle East and North Africa. Landmine Monitor also identified more than 1,296 doctors, surgeons, nurses, first aid providers and community health workers received training: 103 local healthcare providers in Africa, 470 in Americas, 613 in Asia-Pacific, 75 in Europe and Central Asia, and 35 in Middle East and North Africa.

- In Afghanistan, the Landmine Impact Survey found that only 10 percent of mine-impacted communities had healthcare facilities of any kind.
- In Albania, in November 2004, mobile x-ray equipment and orthopedic surgical kits were delivered to the main hospital in the mine-affected area to improve its surgical capacity; two surgeons and an anesthetist received training in Slovenia.
- In Burma, presentations on war surgery, including amputation and other care for mine casualties, were made at an annual military medical conference at Mingaladon Military Hospital; mobile

healthcare teams were able to access previously restricted areas of Mon, Karen and Karenni states.

- In Burundi, in July 2004, the government signed a memorandum of understanding with UNHCR, UNICEF and the World Health Organization to improve the quality of healthcare.
- In Chechnya, in July 2004, the No. 1 Central Town Hospital in Gudermes was re-opened, and in February and May 2005 two hospitals in Grozny were re-opened.
- In DR Congo, some health workers have reportedly not received a state salary for more than a decade.
- In Iran, in November 2004 in Tehran, the Regional Seminar on Prevention and Treatment of Landmine Injuries brought together over 200 people dealing with the medical and educational aspects of the landmine problem in Iran.
- In Iraq, 12 percent of health facilities were damaged and seven percent were looted during the war, including two of the three rehabilitation hospitals forcing them to close.
- In Laos, improved medical services are contributing to a decrease in the number of casualties that die as a result of their injuries.
- In Somalia, preliminary results from the Landmine Impact Survey Phase II found that in mine-affected communities in Bari, Nugaal and North Mudug healthcare structures are largely nonexistent.
- In Sri Lanka, the 26 December tsunami caused devastation to the health sector, particularly in the northeast region, with several major hospitals damaged, and a large number of smaller health centers completely or partially destroyed.
- In Sudan, a sample of casualties recorded in the NMAO database indicated that it took five hours or longer for 20 percent of casualties to reach the first medical facility.

In 2004, Landmine Monitor identified more than 2,266 landmine/UXO casualties in hospital records.

Children hold up MRE comic books distributed by MAG community liaison teams in Luau, Angola.



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- In Yemen, in December 2004, the Iranian Red Crescent opened a new 70-bed medical center/hospital in Sana'a with advanced facilities for eye surgery and emergencies.

Physical Rehabilitation

Physical rehabilitation includes the provision of services for rehabilitation, physiotherapy and the supply of prosthetics/orthotics and assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and crutches, to promote the physical well-being of mine survivors with limb loss, abdominal, chest and spinal injuries, loss of eyesight, or deafness.

In 2004, Landmine Monitor identified more than 140,128 people with disabilities receiving physical rehabilitation services, including at least 6,978 landmine/UXO survivors: 27,206 people (703 survivors) in Africa; 8,990 (380 survivors) in Americas; 72,369 (4,791 survivors) in Asia-Pacific; 22,772 (846 survivors) in Europe and Central Asia; and 8,791 (258 survivors) in Middle East and North Africa. Landmine Monitor also identified more than 489 rehabilitation specialists, including prosthetic/orthotic technicians, physical therapists, doctors and nurses who received training in 2004: 157 rehabilitation specialists in Africa; 16 in Americas; 124 in Asia-Pacific; 192 in Europe and Central Asia; none were identified in Middle East and North Africa. This does not include rehabilitation specialists who receive regular on-the-job training.

- In Afghanistan, disability services exist in only 20 of the 34 provinces.
- In Albania, in November 2004, 30 nurses from mine-affected villages received training in basic rehabilitation skills.

- In Algeria, the National Algerian Office for Equipment and Accessories for Disabled People resumed treatment and the provision

of artificial limbs and mobility devices to disabled veterans and war victims at Ben Aknoun hospital in Algiers.

Landmine Monitor identified more than 140,128 people with disabilities receiving physical rehabilitation services, including at least 6,978 landmine/UXO survivors.

A player from the Zenica 92 club, one of the best sitting volleyball teams in Bosnia, returns a shot during the annual "Princess Diana Memorial" Volleyball Tournament, in Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

© Amir Zulic/LSN, 2003



- In Angola, physical rehabilitation centers are in the process of being nationalized. In early 2005, 12 Angolan technicians were sent to El Salvador to undertake a three-year prosthetic training program at the Don Bosco University; a community-based rehabilitation project was started in the provinces of Benguela, Huíla and Namibe.
- In Azerbaijan in 2004, the government opened a rehabilitation center in Sumgayit, and will open another center in Sheki city in 2005.
- In Cambodia, at the end of 2004, there were 11 physical rehabilitation centers and orthopedic workshops covering 24 provinces in Cambodia, a decrease from 14 in early 2003.
- In Colombia, at least three new programs started to facilitate the physical rehabilitation of mine survivors and other people with disabilities.
- In Eritrea, in 2004, the Maekel National Prosthetic and Orthopedic Center outside of Asmara became operational.
- In Ethiopia, in August 2005 a new physical rehabilitation center was opened in Bahir Dar.
- In Guinea-Bissau, there is only one functioning rehabilitation center to serve the entire country.
- In India, in 2004, ICRC began supporting the prosthetic/orthopedic department of the Jammu Government Medical College.
- In Iraq, physical rehabilitation services are reportedly inadequate to meet the needs of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities and the authorities lack the financial resources to maintain existing facilities.
- In Jordan, construction commenced in August 2004 on the new National Rehabilitation Center for Amputees.
- In Laos, occupational therapy and physiotherapy mentoring programs were started in 2004, and in 2005, a community-based rehabilitation program was expanded to serve more communities.
- In Nepal, in May 2004, ICRC initiated a new physical rehabilitation program to assist the Green Pasture Hospital and Rehabilitation Center in Pokhara.
- In Pakistan, following an assessment mission in August 2004, ICRC initiated a physical rehabilitation program to ensure that people from conflict areas and in refugee camps have safe access to services.
- In Palestine, in March 2005, two new physiotherapy centers opened in Hebron.
- In the Philippines, in early 2005 a new project was launched in which a specially equipped orthopedic boat travels between islands to make customized artificial limbs and provide rehabilitation.
- In Sri Lanka, a new physical rehabilitation center

was opened in Batticaloa, and in May 2005, the School of Prosthetics and Orthotics started training.

- In Sudan, only 16 rehabilitation workers are available in mine-affected areas. In January 2005, ICRC started Sudan's first internationally recognized diploma course in prosthetics and orthotics.
- In Thailand, in September 2004, the Health Care and Rehabilitation Program for Landmine Victims was started. Also in 2004, a three-year community-based rehabilitation pilot program was launched in five provinces to address the needs of people with disabilities in rural areas.
- In Uganda, in 2004, a new three-year program for persons with disabilities started in the northern districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Apac and Lira, and in the West Nile districts of Nebbi and Arua.

Supply of Prosthetics/Orthotics/Assistive Devices

- In 2004, ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centers produced at least 22,495 prostheses (13,239 for mine survivors), 20,937 orthoses (226 for mine survivors), 47,467 crutches, and 1,718 wheelchairs.
- In 2004, based on limited data, other government or NGO supported prosthetic/orthotic centers produced at least 44,086 prostheses, 30,740 orthoses, 25,266 crutches, 18,454 wheelchairs or tricycles, 31,323 other assistive devices and components, and repaired at 8,401 orthopedic devices. At least 1,260 orthopedic devices were for mine/UXO survivors.
- In total, Landmine Monitor identified 250,887 prostheses, orthoses, walking aids, components or other assistive devices produced, distributed or repaired in 2004, including at least 14,725 for mine/UXO survivors: 48,413 orthopedic aids (at least 2,864 for mine/UXO survivors) in Africa; 6,590 (at least 156 for survivors) in Americas; 107,525 (at least 10,541 for survivors) in Asia-Pacific; 53,357 (at least 237 for survivors) in Europe and Central Asia; and 35,002 (at least 927 for survivors) in Middle East and North Africa.

Psychosocial Support and Social Reintegration

Psychological support and social reintegration includes activities that assist mine survivors, and the families of those killed or injured, to overcome the psychological trauma of a landmine explosion and promote their social well-being. These activities include community-based peer support groups, associations for the disabled, sporting and related activities, and professional counseling.

Landmine Monitor identified at least 14,214 people with disabilities that benefited from psychosocial support and social reintegration activities, including at least 5,926 survivors: 3,560 people (492 mine/UXO survivors) in Africa; 569 (503 survivors) in Americas; 4,233 (956 survivors) in Asia-Pacific; 1,630



Researcher Narine Berikashvili delivers an MRE presentation to children from the Georgian-Ossetian conflict zone in Bakuriani resort, Georgia.

© Galaktion Chavleishvili, 4 September 2004

(968 survivors) in Europe and Central Asia; and 4,222 (3,007 survivors) in Middle East and North Africa.

- Several mine survivors participated in the Paralympic Games in Athens in September 2004.
- In Afghanistan, the Afghan Disabled Union was founded by a mine survivor to develop advocacy and awareness activities and research.
- In Armenia, according to doctors in Tavush region less than 10 percent of mine survivors have access to psychosocial rehabilitation.
- In Croatia, in January 2005 construction started on the regional psychosocial support center in Rovinj.
- In Iraq, there are very few trained social workers, psychologists and nurses available to provide psychological support to mine casualties and other war casualties.
- In Sudan, hospitals and health centers have few staff trained in psychosocial support and discrimination issues.
- In Tajikistan, there are no trained specialists in psychological support in the hospitals or clinics that treat mine survivors, or peer support groups.
- In Yemen, in September 2004, the Yemen Association for Landmine and UXO Survivors was launched.

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Economic Reintegration

Economic reintegration is generally understood as being assistance programs "that improve the economic status of mine victims...through education, economic development of the community infrastructure and the creation of employment opportunities."¹⁵¹ The majority of mine survivors, and other persons with disabilities, are among the poorest in mine-affected countries and the lack of access to employment opportunities is a common concern. As noted by the World Rehabilitation Fund and UNDP, for many mine survivors their most important issue is "not the medical rehabilitation services, but assistance in helping them to resume their roles as pro-

Landmine survivors await the start of the "Running for a Mine-Free World" Road Race in Nairobi, Kenya, organized by the Kenya Coalition Against Landmines (KCAL) to raise awareness of the landmine issue in Africa.

© Alfredo Lubang, 27 November 2004



ductive community members and contributors to their families' well being."¹⁵²

Landmine Monitor identified 29,929 disabled people assisted with vocational training and/or other income generation activities in 2004, including at least 7,190 mine/UXO survivors: 10,156 people in Africa (at least 1,017 survivors); 506 in Americas (at least 140 survivors); 16,406 in Asia-Pacific (at least 5,569 survivors); 1,163 in Europe and Central Asia (at least 232 survivors); and 1,698 in Middle East and North Africa (at least 232 mine survivors).

- In Afghanistan, the Landmine Impact Survey found that of 1,323 recent mine survivors only 29 (2 percent) had received vocational training since the incident.
- In Armenia, only five of 34 survivors interviewed (15 percent) were currently employed.

The majority of mine survivors, and other persons with disabilities, are among the poorest in mine-affected countries and the lack of access to employment opportunities is a common concern.

• In Jordan, in March 2005, an agreement was signed by the Ministry of Social Development and a vocational training center to facilitate socioeconomic reintegration

by ensuring that mine survivors receive the same employment and training opportunities as their non-disabled peers.

- In Senegal, socioeconomic reintegration programs are integrated into the Poverty Reduction Strategy through national development plans.
- In Somalia, of 43 recent survivors, 12 were unemployed before the incident, increasing to 21 unemployed after the incident.
- In Sudan, according to the NMAO database, more than 75 percent of survivors either lost or changed their job after the mine/UXO incident.
- In Tajikistan, in January 2005, a new program was initiated to facilitate access to income generation opportunities for mine survivors in six districts.
- In Uganda, in April 2004, a new program started in Gulu District to provide vocational training, revolving loans, and other support for income generating activities.

- In Yemen, the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy includes the objective of establishing training centers for persons with disabilities.

Disability Policy and Practice

States Parties have recognized the need for legislation and actions "that promote effective treatment, care and protection of all disabled citizens."¹⁵³ Landmine survivor assistance, as with assistance for all persons with disabilities, is more than just a medical and rehabilitation issue; it is also a human rights issue. Landmine Monitor has identified over 50 mine-affected countries or areas with legislation or measures explicitly protecting the rights of people with disabilities; in other countries people with disabilities are protected by common law. However, in many instances these laws are not fully implemented or enforced.

- In Albania, in January 2005, a new National Strategy on People with Disabilities was approved by the Council of Ministers. In April 2005, a new law entitling all persons with disabilities to pensions was adopted.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 1 January 2005 in the Republika Srpska a new law on military and civilian mine victims was implemented.
- In Cambodia, in 2005 a new revised Draft Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was submitted to the Council of Ministries for approval.
- In Croatia, the legal provisions for mine survivors were extended with the December 2004 Law on the Rights of Croatian Participants in the Civil War and Members of their Families, and the 2005 Law on Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities.
- In Malawi, in the last sitting of parliament in 2004, a new national disability policy was approved.
- In Morocco, in September 2004 a disability census was launched which will lead to the creation of a new national action plan in 2006.
- In Pakistan, in April 2005, a two-day workshop entitled National Consultation on National Plan of Action to Implement National Policy for Persons with Disabilities was convened in Islamabad.
- In Poland, on 1 January 2004, a new law gave people permanently unable to work as a result of war-related injuries, including mine and UXO survivors, entitlement to compensation.
- In Somalia, in December 2004 a new transitional government was created which includes the Ministry of Disabled and Orphans.
- In Sri Lanka, the Minister of Social Services obtained approval from the Cabinet of Ministers to ensure that all post-tsunami reconstruction projects consider the issue of accessibility for disabled persons in accord with the National Disability Standards.

- In Syria, in July 2004, a new national law to protect the rights of persons with disabilities was issued by the President.

Coordination and Planning

States Parties have recognized the need to develop plans of action to address the needs and rights of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities, and to integrate planning into broader development or poverty reduction strategies.¹⁵⁴

- In Afghanistan, in September 2004 UNDP took over responsibility for the Comprehensive Disabled Afghans Program and developed a new project, the National Program for Action on Disability.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, victim assistance is a sub-strategy of the BHMIC Mine Action Strategy covering 2005-2009.
- In Croatia, the National Action Plan for 2005-2009 includes victim assistance and rehabilitation which is mainly organized and conducted by NGOs in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Eritrea intends to link survivor assistance with its Millennium Development Goals until 2015.
- In Jordan, in June 2005 the National Mine Action Plan for 2005-2009 was released with the objective to “[d]evelop and deliver a coherent and coordinated national SVA [Survivor and Victim Assistance] policy and programme which integrates physical rehabilitation and social reintegration for all landmine victims and survivors.”
- In Lebanon, in December 2004 the National Demining Office launched its End-State Strategy which aims to achieve the successful reintegration of mine/UXO survivors into society “with appropriate support for individual cases provided through a national system.”
- In Malawi, the five-year plan of action (2005-2009) includes the objective of improving the level of victim assistance.
- In Mozambique, a draft national plan of action for disability is current under review.
- In Serbia and Montenegro, in 2004, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Montenegro established a Commission for APM Victims, and in the Republic of Serbia, the Council of Health Workers was established.
- In Sudan, the National Mine Action Strategic Framework includes victim assistance.
- In Uganda, the main strategy is to mainstream mine victim assistance into development programs.
- In Zambia, mine survivor assistance programs will be mainstreamed into the national development program.

Challenges in Providing Adequate, Appropriate and Sustainable Assistance

Research undertaken by Landmine Monitor indicates that while progress is being made, there is still much work to be done. Most mine-affected countries continue to experience similar problems as in previous years, though to varying degrees, and several key challenges remain that need to be addressed to ensure that the growing number of mine survivors receive adequate and appropriate assistance.¹⁵⁵ These include:

- Facilitating access to appropriate healthcare and rehabilitation facilities;
- Addressing the affordability of appropriate healthcare and rehabilitation;
- Improving and upgrading facilities for rehabilitation and psychosocial support;
- Creating opportunities for employment and income generation;
- Capacity-building and ongoing training of healthcare practitioners, including doctors, surgeons, nurses, physiotherapists and orthopedic technicians;
- Capacity building of personnel within relevant government ministries, and of local associations of persons with disabilities;
- Raising awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities;
- Establishing an effective legal and social welfare system to protect the rights of all persons with disabilities, including mine victims;
- Supporting local NGOs and agencies to ensure the participation of people with disabilities in issues that most concern them, and to promote appropriate and sustainable programs;
- Collaboration and coordination of all stakeholders, including local, national and international agencies, in relation to resources, planning and training;
- Obtaining sufficient funding to support programs, and coordination of donor support;

Several key challenges remain that need to be addressed to ensure that the growing number of mine survivors receive adequate and appropriate assistance.



Survivors participate in a vocational training workshop at the Hogar Jesús de Nazareth Rehabilitation Center, in the city of Bucaramanga, Colombia.

© Magali Ortiz/CCCM, May 2005

Mariano Bustamante and Alfredo Avila during a physical rehabilitation therapy session at Roosevelt Hospital in Bogotá, Colombia.

© Camillo Solano/ CCEM, June 2005



- Engaging the relevant government ministries in mine-affected countries in the planning and implementation of programs.

Nairobi Action Plan, States Parties, and Landmine Victim Assistance

The Mine Ban Treaty is the first multilateral disarmament treaty in history to call for assistance to the victims of the banned weapon. The First Review Conference in November-December 2004 provided an opportunity to further raise awareness on the rights and needs of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities, and to encourage States Parties to allocate sufficient efforts and resources to facilitate the full rehabilitation, reintegration and participation of mine survivors and other people with disabilities. While progress has been made in assistance to landmine survivors, States Parties identified a number of key challenges to be addressed in the period 2005-2009 to fulfill the promise to mine survivors that the treaty implied.

The States Parties at the First Review Conference acknowledged that all States have a responsibility to assist mine survivors. However, 24 States Parties were identified as having significant numbers of mine survivors, and the “the greatest responsibility to act,

At the First Review Conference, 24 States Parties were identified as having significant numbers of mine survivors, and the “the greatest responsibility to act, but also the greatest needs and expectations for assistance.”

but also the greatest needs and expectations for assistance” in providing adequate services for the care, rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors. The 24 which will be “a more focused challenge” for States Parties in the period 2005-2009 include Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Perú, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Yemen.¹⁵⁶ In 2004-2005, 23 of the 24 states reported new mine casualties¹⁵⁷, accounting for 57 percent (3,729 of 6,521) of casualties recorded by Landmine Monitor in 2004, and 39 percent of identified mine/UXO survivors in 97 countries.

With respect to victim assistance, the Nairobi Action Plan for the period 2005-2009 aims to “enhance the care, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts” through actions for both mine-affected and non-affected States Parties:¹⁵⁸

ACTION #29: Establish and enhance health-care services needed to respond to immediate and ongoing medical needs of mine victims;

ACTION #30: Increase national physical rehabilitation capacity;

ACTION #31: Develop capacities to meet the psychological and social support needs of mine victims;

ACTION #32: Actively support the socio-economic reintegration of mine victims;

ACTION #33: Ensure that national legal and policy frameworks effectively address the needs and fundamental human rights of mine victims;

ACTION #34: Develop or enhance national mine victim data collection capacities;

ACTION #35: Ensure that, in all victim assistance efforts, emphasis is given to age and gender considerations;

ACTION #36: Act upon their obligation under Article 6 (3) to promptly assist those States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs for external support;

ACTION #37: Monitor and promote progress in the achievement of victim assistance goals in the 2005-2009 period;

ACTION #38: Ensure effective integration of mine victims in the work of the Convention;

ACTION #39: Ensure an effective contribution in all relevant deliberations by health, rehabilitation and social services professionals and officials.

The Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration (SC-VA) has been an integral mechanism in advancing understanding and identifying needs in relation to mine victim assistance among the States Parties. Mine survivors, the ICBL, ICRC and numerous NGOs have worked closely with States Parties to advance the important work of the SC-VA. In 2005, the SC-VA has increased its efforts in order to ensure the successful implementation of the Nairobi Action Plan over the next five years.

Since December 2004, Nicaragua and Norway have served as co-chairs of the SC-VA and Afghanistan and Switzerland have served as co-rapporteurs (they are expected to become co-chairs in December 2005).

In early 2005, the co-chairs developed a questionnaire, with assistance from the Implementation Support Unit, and in consultation with key stakeholders including the ICBL, to assist the 24 most affected States Parties in developing a plan of action in relation to mine victim assistance. The questionnaire

called for responses to four key questions: what is the situation in 2005 in each of the six main thematic areas of victim assistance; what does the state wish the situation to be (objectives) in each of the six thematic areas by 2009; what are the plans to achieve these objectives in each of the six thematic areas by 2009; and what means are available or required to implement these plans. The co-chairs sent the questionnaire to the 24 States Parties in March 2005 with the aim of these States Parties producing objectives that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART).¹⁵⁹ Two regional workshops were organized by the co-chairs in the Americas (Managua, Nicaragua, 26-27 April 2005) and in Africa (Nairobi, Kenya, 31 May-2 June 2005) to allow the relevant states to share experiences and develop their answers to the questionnaire. The workshop in the Americas was attended by Colombia, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Perú, and in Africa by Angola, Burundi, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Senegal, Sudan and Uganda.

At the intersessional meeting of the SC-VA in June 2005, 18 of the 24 States Parties receiving focused attention provided updates on their plans, progress and priorities for mine victim assistance, and their problems in meeting the needs: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Perú, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Yemen. One state not party to the Mine Ban Treaty, Lebanon, also shared its experiences. Three States Parties reported on their policies and initiatives to support mine-affected states in providing funding and other assistance to mine victims in 2005: Australia, Canada and Japan.¹⁶⁰

As of 26 September 2005, 16 of the 24 States Parties had provided some information on their victim assistance objectives for 2005-2009. The co-chairs have continued to provide follow-up and the necessary assistance in the development of SMART objectives with the 24 States Parties, with the intention of producing a compilation of objectives for the Sixth Meeting of States Parties in Zagreb in November-December 2005.¹⁶¹ The next phase in the process will be turning objectives into concrete plans of action that will ensure that mine survivors and other persons with disabilities receive adequate and appropriate care.

The ICBL's Working Group on Victim Assistance (WGVA) continued to participate actively in the 2005 SC-VA meetings. The co-chairs (Handicap International and Ugandan landmine survivor Margaret Arach Orech), the Landmine Monitor thematic research coordinator on victim assistance, Landmine Survivors Network, and mine survivors from Cambodia and Sri Lanka worked together to keep members and States Parties informed on aspects of progress and problems in the implementation of Article 6.3. In June 2005, the WGVA and its member NGOs presented three documents aimed at increasing the level of knowl-

edge on survivor assistance: "101 Great Ideas for the Socio-Economic Reintegration of Mine Survivors" (with support from Australia, Canada and Norway); "National Frameworks Relating to Persons with Disabilities in Heavily Mine-Affected Countries;" and "Landmine Victim Assistance in 2004: Overview of the Situation in 24 States Parties" (supported by Australia).

As of 31 August 2005, a total of 35 States Parties had submitted the voluntary Form J with their 2005 Article 7 reports to report on victim assistance activities or mine action funding more generally: 20 mine-affected States Parties (Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, Perú, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Zimbabwe); and 15 non-affected States Parties (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, and Sweden). In addition, one mine-affected States Party (Yemen) provided victim assistance information in Form I of its Article 7 report. Sri Lanka submitted a voluntary Article 7 report with Form J to report on its disability policy and other issues.¹⁶²

Turning objectives into concrete plans of action will ensure that mine survivors and other persons with disabilities receive adequate and appropriate care.

Other International Developments

On 28 November 2004, a Survivors Summit, organized by Landmine Survivors Network, was convened in Nairobi bringing together 45 survivors from 30 countries and key government representatives to discuss survivors' needs and submit a declaration to the States Parties meeting for the First Review Conference. The survivors also participated in the marathon Running for a Mine-Free World, on bicycles (a mine survivor won the bicycle race), on foot, or in wheelchairs. The Survivors Summit Declaration was presented to the president of the conference. The Declaration acknowledged the work that has been done but called on all governments to do more to ensure the rights and needs of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities are met, and that survivors are included in decision-making processes.¹⁶³



Women and children learn to walk with their new prostheses at the ICRC Wazir Akbarkhan Orthopedic Center in Kabul, Afghanistan.

© Sheree Bailey, 28 March 2004

Byron Felipe Bobb teaching students in the Miskito village of Casa Sola II about the dangers of landmines and UXO along the Rio Coco in Nicaragua.

© Wasparam MRE Team/ OAS-PADCA, 21 October 2004



From 29 March to 2 April 2005, mine survivors from Uganda, Ethiopia and Sudan met in Kampala, Uganda, for the first Landmine Survivors Exchange program, in cooperation with the Interfaith Action for Peace in Africa Initiative. A second survivor meeting was held in Uganda from 29-31 August 2005 for land-

Mine survivors from Uganda, Ethiopia and Sudan met in Kampala, Uganda, for the first Landmine Survivors Exchange program.

mine survivors from Uganda, Eritrea, Sudan and Rwanda supported by Austria.

On 9-10 May 2005, Landmine Survivors Network organized the Approaches to Recovery and Reintegration of Survivors of War-Related Injuries conference. Survivors from 37 countries gathered in Washington DC to discuss recovery and resilience after injury from landmines or UXO. Participants exchanged stories on how peer support, the use of sports in rehabilita-

tion, and economic opportunities for people with disabilities can affect an individual's overall recovery.

Negotiations continue on the draft text of the Comprehensive and Integral Convention on Protection and Promotion of Human Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities. The Working Group tasked with developing the draft text is comprised of 27 governmental representatives and 12 NGO representatives, particularly organizations of, and for, persons with disabilities. The Working Group prepared a draft text, which was discussed at the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Session of the Ad Hoc Committee in 2004 and 2005. The Sixth Session was held from 1 to 12 August 2005 and the Seventh is scheduled for January 2006. Negotiations are expected to be concluded by the end of 2006. The proposed Convention has had a significant impact on putting disability rights on government agendas.¹⁶⁴

On 16-17 March 2005, a conference was convened in Amman, Jordan, entitled The Arab Parliamentary Symposium on Legislating Issues in the Arab World. Members of Parliament and ministries dealing with the issue of disability in 12 Middle Eastern countries, together with disability experts and EU and NGO representatives, discussed implementation of the proposed Disability Convention, the need to enact and review legislation on disability, and the need to support coordination and cooperation between governments and disability organizations in order to activate the Arab Decade for Persons with Disabilities.

Mine Action Funding

As in previous years, tracking financial support for mine action remains difficult. There continues to be a great deal of variation in what donors report on, the level of detail reported, and for what time period, despite greater transparency and better reporting mechanisms.¹⁶⁵ However, drawing from Landmine Monitor research it is still possible to provide an informative picture of the global funding situation.

For 2004, Landmine Monitor has identified US\$399 million in mine action funding by more than 27 donors.¹⁶⁶ This is an increase of \$60 million, or 18 percent, from 2003, and an increase of \$75 million, or 23 percent, from 2002. It should be noted that the bigger totals for mine action funding for the past three years as expressed in US dollars in part reflect the increasingly favorable exchange rates for many donors.¹⁶⁷

As before, Landmine Monitor has not included funds for research and development (R&D) into demining technologies and equipment in these totals, and has instead listed available R&D funding separately. Only nine donors—Belgium, Canada, France, the European Commission, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States—have reported precise R&D funding for 2004. Together they spent some \$29.1 million—an increase of 15 percent from the \$25.3 million total recorded by Landmine Monitor for 2003.

Research and development funds aside, these figures likely under-state global donor mine action funding to a significant degree, for a number of reasons. Funding for victim assistance programs is included where possible, but for some major donors landmine victim assistance funding cannot be separated out from other non-landmine-specific programs. In some cases, donors do not report the value of in-kind (as opposed to cash) contributions. The totals also do not reflect mine action funding provided by NGOs or the private sector.

Apart from international donor funding, the mine-affected countries themselves have made significant contributions to mine action. Following are some examples of contributions by mine-affected countries

in 2004, drawn from this year's Landmine Monitor country reports. The government of Croatia contributed KN183.8 million (\$30.4 million) to mine action, 58 percent of its total mine action costs. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, national sources (including the Council of Ministers, entity governments and cantons) provided KM15.4 million (\$9.8 million), or more than one-third of mine action funding. Mozambique provided 178 billion Meticaís (\$7.9 million, partly in-kind and tax-exemptions) for mine action. The government of Ethiopia expended some ETB 35 million (\$4 million) on mine clearance. The government of Yemen contributed \$3.5 million to the national mine action program. The government of Thailand contributed Baht 38.3 million (\$957,500) to the national mine action center.¹⁶⁸ The Colombian government approved COP 2.5 billion (about \$934,100) for the national mine action

program for the period July 2004 to June 2005, and a similar amount the previous year. Together, these seven countries contributed about \$57.5 million to mine action in 2004. In addition, the Iraqi government is reportedly investing \$20 million in its mine action

program, but it is not clear what time period this expenditure covers. Many of the mine-affected States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty previously reported national mine action contributions totaling \$190 million from 1997-2003.¹⁶⁹

Even greater increases in mine action funding will be needed in the future to cope fully with the global landmine problem and to enable Mine Ban Treaty States Parties to meet their 10-year deadlines for mine clearance. Under the Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009, States Parties agreed they will ensure the sustainability of their commitments, including providing where possible multi-year funding to facilitate long-term planning of mine action and victim assistance programs (Action #45); they agreed, where relevant, to urge the UN, regional organizations and the World Bank and regional development banks and financial

Even greater increases in mine action funding will be needed in the future to cope fully with the global landmine problem and to enable Mine Ban Treaty States Parties to meet their 10-year deadlines for mine clearance.

institutions to support States Parties requiring assistance in fulfilling their treaty obligations (Action #48); and they agreed to pursue efforts to identify new and non-traditional sources of support, be they technical, material or financial (Action #50).¹⁷⁰

Contributions in 2004

Of the 20 most significant donors, half increased their mine action contributions in 2004 in terms of national currency, and half provided less.¹⁷¹ Those with increases were: Austria (200 percent), Japan (191 percent), New Zealand (135 percent), the Netherlands (60 percent), Switzerland (24 percent),¹⁷² Ireland (20 percent), the United States 20 percent), Norway (14 percent), Denmark (5 percent) and the European Commission (0.7 percent). Donors with decreases in contributions to mine action in 2004 included Greece (57 percent), Italy (51 percent), United Kingdom (33 percent), France (32 percent), Germany (23 percent), Sweden (19 percent), Belgium (16 percent), Finland (14 percent), Australia (12 percent) and Canada (4 percent).

The United States was once again the largest individual country donor to mine action.

It contributed a total of \$96.5 million in fiscal year 2004 to humanitarian mine action programs in 31 countries, including \$35.8 million provided for Iraq.

Donors that significantly increased their contribution in terms of US dollars include Japan (\$29.8 million), the United States (\$15.9 million), the Netherlands (\$7.2 million), the European Commission (\$6.9 million) and Norway (\$5.7 million). The upward distortion of donor contributions when expressed in US dollars, caused by the falling value of the US dollar in 2004, is evident in the case of the European Commission (EC). In US dollar terms, the EC contribution increased by 10.7 percent while in Euros the contribution rose by just 0.7 percent.

In terms of mine action contributions per capita (relative to the national population), the largest country donors were: Norway, by far the greatest contributor, providing \$7.49 per capita; Denmark \$2.54 per capita, and Luxembourg \$1.72 per capita. Switzerland, Sweden, Netherlands and Finland also had mine action contributions in excess of \$1 per capita.

It should be noted that the mine action funding totals compiled by Landmine Monitor for individual years 2002, 2003 and 2004 do not include the \$50 million contributed by the United Arab Emirates, through UNMAS, to mine action in Lebanon from 2002-2004. It is unclear how much of this total was spent in each year; however, this is included in the 1992-2004 total.

Reported Mine Action Funding by Year

1992-2004	\$2.53 billion
2004	\$399 million
2003	\$339 million
2002	\$324 million
2001	\$237 million
2000	\$243 million
1999	\$219 million
1998	\$187 million (incl. an estimated \$9 m.)
1997	\$139 million (incl. an estimated \$35 m.)
1996	\$132 million (incl. an estimated \$34 m.)
1992-95	\$258 million (incl. an estimated \$41 m.)

Note: Does not include funding for research and development

Donor Mine Action Funding for 2004: \$399 million¹⁷³

United States	\$96.5 million
European Commission	\$71.4 million
Japan	\$42.8 million
Norway	\$34.3 million
Canada	\$22.6 million
Netherlands	\$19.3 million
Germany	\$18.7 million
United Kingdom	\$15.3 million
Denmark	\$13.7 million
Sweden	\$11.4 million
Switzerland	\$10.9 million
Finland	\$6.0 million
Belgium	\$5.7 million
Australia	\$5.3 million
Slovakia	\$3.5 million
Italy	\$3.2 million
Republic of Korea	\$3.1 million
Austria	\$3.0 million
Ireland	\$3.0 million
New Zealand	\$2.5 million
Greece	\$2.4 million
France	\$1.9 million
Spain	\$1.2 million
Others ¹⁷⁴	\$1.5 million

Note: Does not include funding for research and development

Donor Mine Action Funding 1992-2004: \$2.5 billion

United States	\$626.4 million
European Commission	\$376.1 million
Norway	\$219.1 million
Japan	\$178 million
United Kingdom	\$148.8 million
Canada	\$127.6 million
Germany	\$122.9 million
Sweden	\$114.9 million

In terms of mine action contributions per capita (relative to the national population), the largest country donor was: Norway, by far the greatest contributor, providing \$7.49 per capita.

Netherlands	\$114.6 million
Denmark	\$98.5 million
Switzerland	\$67.8 million
Australia	\$65.8 million
Italy	\$52 million
United Arab Emirates	\$50 million
Finland	\$46.2 million
Belgium	\$27.5 million
France	\$24.8 million
Ireland	\$14.1 million
Austria	\$14.0 million
New Zealand	\$11.5 million
Greece	\$9.6 million
Spain	\$8.2 million
Others ¹⁷⁵	\$24.6 million

Note: Does not include funding for research and development.

Per Capita Mine Action Funding in 2004¹⁷⁶

	\$ per person
Norway	7.49
Denmark	2.54
Luxembourg	1.72
Switzerland	1.48
Sweden	1.27
Netherlands	1.19
Finland	1.15
Ireland	0.75
Canada	0.71
Slovakia	0.65
New Zealand	0.62
Belgium	0.55
Austria	0.37
United States	0.33
Japan	0.33
United Kingdom	0.26
Australia	0.26
Germany	0.23
Greece	0.22
Slovenia	0.22
Republic of Korea	0.06
Italy	0.06
France	0.03
Spain	0.03
Czech Republic	0.02

Note: Does not include funding for research and development.

Mine Action Donors

Unless otherwise noted, figures are in US dollars.¹⁷⁷ Figures include victim assistance funding, where known. Figures do *not* include funds for research and development, which are identified separately.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — \$626.4 million

2004	\$96.5 million ¹⁷⁸
2003	\$80.6 million
2002	\$73.8 million
2001	\$69.2 million
2000	\$82.4 million
1999	\$63.1 million
1998	\$44.9 million
1997	\$30.8 million
1996	\$29.8 million
1995	\$29.2 million
1994	\$15.9 million
1993	\$10.2 million

• Figures do not include mine victim assistance funding; however, funding for war victims programs totaled an additional \$11.9 million in fiscal year 2004.

• R&D totaled \$12.8 million in fiscal year 2004, \$12.6 million in fiscal year 2003, and \$133 million for fiscal years 1995-2004.

• See United States country report for more details on US mine action funding.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION — \$376.1 million

2004	\$71.4 million (€57.4 million) ¹⁷⁹
2003	\$64.5 million (€57 million)
2002	\$38.7 million (€40.7 million)
2001	\$23.5 million (€26.1 million)
2000	\$14.3 million (€15.9 million)
1999	\$15.5 million (€17.3 million)
1998	\$21.4 million (€23.8 million)
1992-1997	\$126.8 million (€141.2 million)

• Figures do not include additional mine action funding by individual European Union Member States. R&D totaled €460,000 (\$572,148) in 2004, €10,000 in 2003, and €50 million from 1992-2004.

• See European Commission appendix for more details on EC mine action funding.

NORWAY — \$219.1 million

2004	\$34.3 million (NOK 231.2 million)
2003	\$28.6 million (NOK 202.4 million)
2002	\$25.4 million (NOK 202.9 million)
2001	\$20 million (NOK 176.9 million)
2000	\$19.5 million (NOK 178.6 million)
1999	\$21.5 million (NOK 185 million)
1998	\$24 million
1997	\$16.7 million (NOK 125 million)
1996	\$13.5 million (NOK 101 million)
1995	\$11.6 million (NOK 87 million)
1994	\$4.0 million (NOK 30 million)

• R&D totaled NOK2,250,000 (\$333,833) in 2004; previous Norwegian expenditures on R&D are not known.

Norway was by far the largest per capita donor to mine action in 2004. Norway increased its mine action funding to NOK 231,187,806 (\$34.3 million), its highest level ever, and a significant increase from NOK 202.4 million (\$28.57 million) in 2003.¹⁸⁰ Norway provided about NOK 137.2 million (\$20.4 million) to mine clearance and related activities for 16 countries, including demining, capacity building, rapid assessment, a technical advisor, and a mine dog detection training center. It provided funding to Mauritania for the first time. Countries or regions receiving significantly increased funding included Angola, Central America, Croatia, Jordan, Sri Lanka and Sudan. Funding decreased for Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq and Mozambique. Victim assistance support totaled more than NOK 43 million (\$6.4 million), almost 20 percent of Norway's mine action funding; it benefited programs in Afghanistan, Iraq and Lebanon, as well as to the following organizations: Landmine Survivors Network, Tromsø Victim Resource Center, Handicap International and the ICRC Special Appeal.

JAPAN — \$178 million

2004	\$42.8 million (¥4,630 million)
2003	\$13 million (¥1,590 million)
2002	\$49.7 million (¥5,537 million)
2001	\$7.5 million (¥802 million)
2000	\$12.7 million (¥1,480 million)
1999	\$16 million (¥1,904 million)
1998	\$6.3 million (¥722 million)
Pre-1998	approx. \$30 million

• R&D totaled ¥795 million (\$7.35 million) in 2004, ¥720 million (\$5.9 million) in 2003, and ¥1,555 (\$13.6 million) from 1999 to 2004.

In 2004, Japan contributed ¥4,630 million (\$42.8 million) to mine action.¹⁸¹ This is Japan's second largest annual mine action funding contribution to date and is nearly three times the ¥1,590 million pro-

vided in 2003. Funding to mine clearance projects rose significantly, at 81 percent (¥3,747 million) of the total contribution in 2004 compared to 65 percent (¥1,494 million) in 2003. Japan allocated just over 1 percent (¥53.3 million - \$492,843) of its funding to mine victim assistance in 2004, all of which went to Yemen. Japan did not make an allocation to victim assistance in 2003. Japan contributed funding to 11 countries, UNMAS and the OAS in 2004. Japan made an exceptional mine action contribution of ¥1,761 million (\$16.3 million) as part of its total funding to Cambodia in 2004.

UNITED KINGDOM — \$148.8 million

2004-2005	\$15.3 million (£8.3 million)
2003-2004	\$20 million (£12.3 million)
2002-2003	\$18.5 million (£12.5 million)
2001-2002	\$15.4 million (£10.7 million)
2000-2001	\$21.5 million (£15 million)
1999-2000	\$20.4 million (£13.6 million)
1998-1999	\$6.5 million (£4.6 million)
1997-1998	\$6.6 million (£4.6 million)
1996	\$6.3 million
1995	\$6.9 million
1994	\$6.3 million
1993	\$5.1 million

• Figures do not include victim assistance funding.

• R&D totaled £1,066,332 (\$1.95 million) in 2004-2005, £1.5 million (\$2.5 million) in 2003-2004, and £7 million (\$11.1 million) from 1999-2000 to 2004-2005.

The United Kingdom contributed £8,339,080 (\$15.3 million) to mine action activities during its fiscal year 2004-2005, a decrease of 33 percent from £12.3 million in 2003-2004.¹⁸² The UK provided funds for six countries, as well as Kosovo and Somaliland. Funds for mine clearance totaled some \$5.1 million in 2004-2005, compared to an estimated \$14.1 million in 2003-2004. The UK did not provide any funds for mine action in Iraq in 2004-2005, compared to \$8.5 million in 2003-2004. The UK continued its core funding support for UNMAS, UNDP and UNICEF. The UK Ministry of Defence provided \$554,992 to the Handicap International Phoenix Programme in 2004-2005.

CANADA — \$127.6 million¹⁸³

2004	\$22.6 million (C\$29.5 million)
2003	\$22.5 million (C\$30.8 million)
2002	\$15.1 million (C\$22.3 million)
2001	\$15.5 million (C\$24 million)
2000	\$11.9 million (C\$17.7 million)
1999	\$15.2 million (C\$23.5 million)
1998	\$9.5 million
1997	\$3.0 million (C\$4.6 million)
1996	\$4.0 million (C\$6 million)

1995	\$1.5 million (C\$2.2 million)
1994	\$2.9 million (C\$4.4 million)
1993	\$2.2 million (C\$3.4 million)
1989	\$1.7 million (C\$2.5 million)

• R&D totaled C\$3,132,600 (\$2.4 million) in 2004, C\$2.8 million (\$2 million) in 2003, and US\$13.5 million from 1998-2004.

In FY 2004/2005, Canada's mine action funding declined slightly from C\$30.8 million (\$22.5 million) to C\$29,474,658 (\$22,643,224).¹⁸⁴ This was Canada's second highest mine action funding total. Canada provided funding to 36 countries (two less than the previous year) and areas, as well as regional bodies, UN agencies, NGOs and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. In FY 2004/2005 Canada increased its support to mine risk education (from \$625,109 to \$1.14 million), victim assistance (from \$463,312 to \$2.01 million), and advocacy, prevention and stockpile destruction (from \$1.91 million to \$2.98 million).¹⁸⁵ In FY 2004/2005, Canada decreased its support to mine clearance, including demining (from \$4.19 million to \$3.5 million), coordination (from \$4.54 million to \$2.87 million), and information including surveys (from \$869,820 to \$212,722).

GERMANY — \$122.9 million

2004	\$18.7 million (€15 million)
2003	\$22.1 million (€19.5 million)
2002	\$19.4 million (€20.4 million)
2001	\$12.3 million (DM26.8 million, €13.7 million)
2000	\$14.5 million (DM 27.6 million)
1999	\$11.4 million (DM 21.7 million)
1998	\$10.1 million
1997	\$4.9 million
1996	\$7.9 million
1995	\$0.8 million
1994	\$0.5 million
1993	\$0.3 million

• R&D totaled €102,989 (\$128,098) in 2004, and \$5.1 million from 1993-1999; no figures are available for 2000-2003.

Germany's funding for mine action activities was approximately €15 million (\$18.7 million) in 2004,¹⁸⁶ a decrease from €19.5 million (\$22.1 million) in 2003. Germany's contributions benefited 19 countries in 2004, compared to 15 in 2003, in every region but the Americas. Most of the funding was devoted to mine clearance activities. Germany did not provide funding to the GICHD in 2003, but in 2004 provided \$301,579.

SWEDEN — \$114.9 million

2004	\$11.4 million (SEK 83.5 million) disbursed
2003	\$12.7 million (SEK 102.9 million) disbursed
2002	\$7.3 million (SEK 71 million) disbursed
2001	\$9.8 million (SEK 100.9 million) disbursed
2000	\$11.8 million (SEK 107.9 million) disbursed
1999	\$9.8 million (SEK 83.3 million) disbursed
1998	\$16.6 million (SEK 129.5 million) allocated
1997	\$11.9 million allocated
1996	\$10.4 million allocated
1995	\$5.1 million allocated
1994	\$2.6 million allocated
1990-93	\$5.5 million allocated

• Figures do not include victim assistance funding.

• Sweden has in the past funded a number of R&D programs (approximately \$24 million 1994-1999 and \$1.7 million in 2003), but the total value for 2004 is not known.

In 2004, Sweden's funding of mine action decreased from SEK 102.9 million (\$12.7 million) to SEK 83,475,664 (\$11.4 million).¹⁸⁷ This included new mine clearance funding for Somalia (SEK 9.5 million) and Sudan (SEK 3.8 million), and increased funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina (SEK 5.0 million up from SEK 1.9 million) and Sri Lanka (SEK 6 million up from SEK 4 million). Mine action funding significantly decreased for Afghanistan (SEK 4.05 million from SEK 14 million), Cambodia (SEK 12 million from SEK 16 million), Eritrea (SEK 3.4 million from SEK 4.4 million), Iraq (SEK 10 million from SEK 26 million) and Mozambique (SEK 3.0 million from SEK 8.0 million). Funding for Angola and Nicaragua remained basically at the same levels as last year.

THE NETHERLANDS — \$114.6 million¹⁸⁸

2004	\$19.3 million (€15.5 million)
2003	\$12.1 million
2002	\$16 million
2001	\$13.9 million (Dfl 32 million, €15.5 million)
2000	\$14.2 million (Dfl 35.4 million)
1999	\$8.9 million (Dfl 23 million)
1998	\$9.3 million
1997	\$10.2 million
1996	\$10.7 million

• Figures include some but not all victim assistance funding.

The Netherlands contributed €15,494,919 (\$19.3 million) to mine action activities in 2004, compared to \$12.1 million in 2003. Approximately \$12.2 million of the 2004 contribution was designated for mine clearance in 14 countries.¹⁸⁹ The Netherlands provided \$435,330 for victim assistance in 2004.

DENMARK — \$98.5 million

2004	\$13.7 million (DKK 82.3 million)
2003	\$11.9 million (DKK 78.6 million)
2002	\$10.6 million (DKK 83.5 million)
2001	\$14.4 million (DKK 119.4 million)
2000	\$13.4 million (DKK 106.7 million)
1999	\$7 million (DKK 49.9 million)
1998	\$6.2 million (DKK 44.3 million)
1997	\$5.4 million (DKK 38.6 million)
1996	\$8 million (DKK 57 million)
1995	\$2.3 million
1994	\$2.0 million
1993	\$1.7 million
1992	\$1.9 million

- Figures for 1992-1995 do not include bilateral contributions.
- Denmark has funded a number of R&D programs, but the total value is not known.

Denmark's contribution to mine action activities increased to approximately DKK 82.3 million (\$13.8 million) in 2004¹⁹⁰ from some DKK 78.6 million (\$12 million) in 2003. The bulk of Denmark's funding was provided through Danish NGOs. Danish funding benefited nine countries in 2004, as it had in 2003, including Afghanistan, Angola, Iraq, Mozambique and Sri Lanka. Denmark's contributions were primarily for mine clearance, and advocacy and prevention activities.

SWITZERLAND — \$67.8 million

2004	\$10.9 million (CHF14.8 million)
2003	\$8.8 million
2002	\$8.3 million
2001	\$9.8 million
2000	\$7.4 million
1999	\$5.7 million
1998	Unknown
1997	\$4.0 million
1996	\$2.6 million
1995	\$4.1 million
1994	\$3.5 million
1993	\$2.7 million

- Funding for victim assistance is not included in these figures because it is integrated into other funding for victims of war, post-conflict reconstruction and long-term development.
- The totals include \$6.1 million for the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining in 2004, \$5.3 million in 2003 and about \$21.4 million from 2000-2004; most of which could be counted as R&D.

Switzerland provided CHF 14,756,648 (approximately \$10.9 million) for mine action activities in 2004, an increase of 24 percent from the \$8.8 million provided in 2003.¹⁹¹ In addition to the GICHD, Swiss

contributions benefited 15 countries in 2004, compared to 12 in 2003. Support for mine clearance increased to an estimated \$3.1 million in 2004, from an estimated \$2.4 million in 2003.

AUSTRALIA — \$65.8 million

2004-2005	\$5.3 million (A\$7.2 million)
2003-2004	\$5.5 million (A\$8.2 million)
2002-2003	\$7.8 million (A\$14.5 million)
2001-2002	\$6.6 million (A\$12.9 million)
2000-2001	\$7.3 million (A\$12.6 million)
1999-2000	\$7.9 million (A\$12.4 million)
1998-1999	\$6.8 million (A\$11.1 million)
1997-1998	\$7.3 million (A\$9.9 million)
1996-1997	\$5.8 million (A\$7.5 million)
1995-1996	\$5.5 million (A\$7.5 million)

- Australia has funded a number of R&D programs, but the total value is not known.

Australia contributed A\$7,246,585 (\$5.3 million) to mine action activities for July 2004-June 2005, a decrease of 12 percent from A\$8.2 million (\$5.5 million) in fiscal year 2003/2004. According to information available to Landmine Monitor, Australia has exceeded its A\$100 million 10-year funding pledge by about A\$4 million. In FY 2004-2005, Australian contributions benefited three countries (Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam) in FY2004/2005, compared to five countries in 2003/2004 (Afghanistan and Laos, in addition to the three above).¹⁹²

ITALY — \$52 million

2004	\$3.2 million (€2.5 million) ¹⁹³
2003	\$5.8 million (€5.1 million)
2002	\$8.7 million (€9.9 million)
2001	\$5.1 million (L 11.2 billion, €5.6 million)
2000	\$1.6 million (L 4.3 billion, €1.7 million)
1999	\$5.1 million (L 13.9 billion, €4.8 million)
1998	\$12 million (L 20 billion)
1995-97	\$10.5 million (L 18 billion)

- Italy has funded a number of R&D programs, but the total value is not known.

Italy contributed €2,539,500 (\$3,158,630) to mine action activities in 2004, about half of its 2003 contribution (€5.1 million, \$5.8 million). This large decrease is mainly due to Italy ending its donations for mine action in Iraq (\$3.3 million in 2003). In 2004, Italian support for mine action in Eritrea also ended. Italy's contributions in 2004 continued at similar or slightly increased levels for mine action in Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Sudan, Yemen, and to the OAS, GICHD and Geneva Call. In 2004, Italy started to contribute to mine action in Afghanistan.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES — \$50 million

The United Arab Emirates has reported that it provided \$50 million, through UNMAS, to mine action in Lebanon from 2002-2004 under Operation Emirates Solidarity.¹⁹⁴ The year-by-year breakdown of expenditures is not available.

FINLAND — \$46.2 million

2004	\$6 million (€4.8 million) ¹⁹⁵
2003	\$6.3 million (€5.6 million)
2002	\$4.5 million (€4.8 million)
2001	\$4.5 million (€5 million)
2000	\$4.8 million
1999	\$5.7 million
1998	\$6.6 million
1997	\$4.5 million
1996	\$1.3 million
1995	\$0.7 million
1991-94	\$1.3 million

• See Finland country report for more details of Finland's mine action funding.

BELGIUM — \$27.5 million

2004	\$5.7 million (€4.6 million) ¹⁹⁶
2003	\$6.2 million (€5.5 million)
2002	\$3.6 million (€3.8 million)
2001	\$2.1 million (€2.2 million)
2000	\$2.5 million (BEF 111 m.)
1999	\$2.3 million (BEF 93 m.)
1994-1998	\$5.1 million

• R&D totaled €1,090,215 (\$1.36 million) in 2004, €475,000 (\$538,000) in 2003, and \$9.2 million from 1994-2004.

Belgium contributed €4,547,878 (\$5,656,651) to mine action activities in 2004, a decrease of 17 percent from €5,517,595 (\$6,243,159) contributed in 2003 (excluding R&D funding). In 2004 Belgium contributed to mine action in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kosovo and Laos. Belgium contributed some €331,000 to survivor assistance in Angola in 2003, but did not continue that support in 2004. Contributions to Handicap International activities in the DR Congo declined to €1 million in 2004, from €3 million in 2003. Belgian contributions in 2004 to mine action in Cambodia also dropped to approximately half the levels of 2003 (2004: €506,000; 2003: €960,000), with no funding of victim assistance in Cambodia in 2004.

FRANCE — \$24.8 million

2004	\$1.9 million (€1.5 million)
2003	\$2.5 million (€2.2 million)
2002	\$3.6 million (€3.8 million)
2001	\$2.7 million (€3 million)
2000	\$1.2 million
1999	\$0.9 million
1995-98	\$12 million

• France has devoted considerable funds to R&D, but value of the R&D relevant to humanitarian mine action is not known; in 2004, contributions totaled €1.4 million (\$2.2 million).

France contributed €1,523,845 (\$1.9 million) to mine action activities in 2004,¹⁹⁷ a decrease of 32 percent from the €2.2 million (\$2.5 million) provided in 2003, and a further decrease from the €3.8 million (\$4.3 million) provided in 2002. French contributions benefited 15 countries in 2004, in comparison to five in 2003. France increased its support for victim assistance to \$315,298 in 2004 (in Afghanistan, Angola, Iraq, Jordan and Sri Lanka) from \$24,000 in 2003. French contributions to mine risk education programs decreased to \$25,735 in 2004, from \$475,230 in 2003.

IRELAND — \$14.1 million

2004	\$3 million (€2.4 million)
2003	\$2.3 million (€2 million)
2002	\$1.6 million (€1.7 million)
2001	\$2 million (€2.2 million)
2000	\$1.1 million
1999	\$1.5 million
1994-1998	\$2.6 million

Ireland provided €2,047,000 (\$2.55 million) for mine clearance and related activities, compared to €1 million (\$1.13 million) in 2003, and it provided €380,000 (\$472,644) for mine risk education, compared to none in 2003. Victim assistance received no funds in 2004 compared to €385,000 in 2003.¹⁹⁸

AUSTRIA — \$14 million

2004	\$3 million (€2.4 million)
2003	\$0.9 million (€0.8 million)
2002	\$2 million (€2.1 million)
2001	\$0.9 million (ATS 13.7 million)
2000	\$2 million (ATS 30 million)
1999	\$1 million (ATS 15 million)
1994-1998	\$4.2 million

Austria increased its funding for mine action activities to €2.4 million (\$3 million) in 2004, from €775,056 (\$876,976) in 2003. This is its highest level of mine action funding ever, and more than three times last year's level. Austrian support for mine clearance increased from \$551,375 in 2003 to approx-

imately \$2.2 million in 2004.¹⁹⁹ Support for the First Review Conference (governmental and nongovernmental) totaled some \$61,692 in 2004. Austrian contributions benefited seven countries in 2004, in comparison with three countries in 2003.

NEW ZEALAND — \$11.5 million

2004/05	\$2.5 million (NZ\$3.7 million)
2003/04	\$1.1 million (NZ\$1.6 million)
2002/03	\$0.8 million (NZ\$1.4 million)
2001/02	\$0.7 million (NZ\$1.7 million)
2000/01	\$1.1 million (NZ\$2.3 million)
1999/00	\$0.8 million (NZ\$1.6 million)
1998/99	\$0.5 million (NZ\$0.9 million)
1992-1998	\$4 million (NZ\$6.9 million)

• New Zealand contributes to R&D programs, but the contribution has not been quantified.

New Zealand provided NZ\$3,736,922 (\$2.48 million) for mine action activities during its fiscal year July 2004/June 2005, more than doubling the NZ\$1.59 million (\$1.05 million) that it provided in FY 2003/2004.²⁰⁰ New Zealand continues to support mine action activities (clearance, victim assistance and MRE) in Cambodia, Laos, Mozambique and Sri Lanka.

GREECE — \$9.6 million

2004	\$2.4 million (€1.9 million)
2003	\$5 million (€4.4 million)
2002	\$1.4 million (€1.5 million)
2001	\$0.8 million (€0.9 million)

Greece contributed \$2.4 million for mine clearance operations in Iraq and Lebanon, less than half its 2003 contribution of \$5 million.

Other Mine Action Donors

Slovakia reported contributing \$3.5 million as the kind contributions of the Slovak Armed Forces in demining operations in Afghanistan and Iraq in 2004.²⁰¹

Republic of Korea contributed \$3.1 million to mine action in 2004, including \$3 million for Iraq. In all previous years, the

ROK gave a combined total of US\$1.06 million for mine action, including \$50,000 in 2003.

Spain provided €978,494 (\$1.2 million) to mine action activities during 2004, a decrease of 9 percent from €1.07 million in 2003. Spanish contributions in 2004 included clearance in Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan, and training for Chilean and Spanish military at its International Demining Training Center.

Luxembourg provided \$773,186 to mine action activities in 2004, a decrease from the approximately \$1.8

million provided in 2003.²⁰² The difference is mostly due to funding provided in 2003 to healthcare and disability projects of HI Luxembourg (\$837,688) that was not repeated in 2004. Luxembourg's contributions in 2004 benefited five countries in the Balkans (Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Southeast Asia (Laos and Cambodia). Funding was devoted to mine and UXO clearance, victim assistance, stockpile destruction, and mine risk education. R&D totaled €2,500 (\$3,110) in 2004.

Slovenia reported contributing \$433,861 to mine action through the International Trust Fund (ITF) in 2004, compared to \$376,250 in 2003.

Czech Republic's funding for mine action activities in 2004 totaled \$189,234,²⁰³ down from \$301,757 in 2003. It provided funds for the ITF, GICHD and the Implementation Support Unit.

Turkey contributed \$100,000 to a mine action project in Azerbaijan, and army experts were sent to assist with the project.

States and Victim Assistance

States Parties at the First Review Conference reiterated the obligations in Article 6.3, that "Each State in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims," stating that this "constitutes a vital promise for hundreds of thousands" of mine survivors. States Parties reasserted their collective commitment to providing external support for victim assistance in the Nairobi Action Plan. Action #36 calls on States Parties to "act upon their obligation under Article 6.3."²⁰⁴

In many mine-affected countries the assistance available to address the needs of survivors is inadequate and additional outside assistance is needed in providing for the care and rehabilitation of mine survivors. Landmine Monitor identified at least 33 countries receiving resources from other states for mine victim assistance programs in 2004, with the majority of resources being provided for physical rehabilitation.

Precise, comprehensive and comparable figures on resources available for mine victim assistance are difficult to obtain. Some governments do not provide specific funding for victim assistance, but rather consider victim assistance as an integrated part of humanitarian mine action. Sometimes victim assistance activities are funded together with mine risk education and it is not possible to separate the amounts expended on each activity. Some countries, for example Sweden and the United Kingdom, do not provide specific funding for victim assistance at all with the view that landmine survivors are reached through bilateral development cooperation and other contributions. However, experience has shown that unless funding is specifically targeted at facilities and programs that assist persons with disabilities, includ-

Mine Victim Assistance Funding: 2004

Based on an analysis of various sources of information available to Landmine Monitor, state donors to mine victim assistance in 2004 include:²⁰⁵

	2004	2003 ²⁰⁶	Total Since 1999
Australia	\$1,206,952	\$19,500	\$4,928,433
Austria	\$280,628	\$79,205	\$1,554,647
Belgium	\$2,099,552	\$936,921	\$5,493,402
Canada	\$1,804,429	\$513,766	\$13,543,340
Croatia	17,241	\$11,495	\$50,297
Czech Republic	\$15,944	\$108,060	\$182,154
Denmark	\$0	\$0	\$604,414
Finland	\$624,664	\$304,323	\$3,230,128
France	\$318,042	\$27,156	\$1,450,849
Germany	\$1,075,887	\$3,865,984	\$11,107,083
Hungary	\$0	\$31,000	\$33,910
Ireland	\$0	\$435,628	\$2,450,956
Italy	\$0	\$96,936	\$5,946,804
Japan	\$186,616	\$0	\$6,318,083
Luxembourg	\$6,219	\$854,036	\$2,814,242
Netherlands	\$435,330	\$495,603	\$5,295,373
New Zealand	\$174,530	\$163,044	\$687,116
Norway	\$4,737,173	\$5,532,700	\$28,976,418
Poland	\$0	\$0	\$25,364
Portugal	\$0	\$68,700	\$285,946
Slovakia	\$0	\$0	\$35,477
Slovenia	\$49,698	\$67,699	\$684,558
South Africa	\$95,200	\$59,536	\$247,987
Spain	\$0	\$323,663	\$323,663
Sweden ²⁰⁷	\$0	\$0	\$226,677
Switzerland	\$112,000	\$0	\$1,646,910
United States of America	\$15,577,227 ²⁰⁸	\$13,501,388	\$72,778,762
Total	\$28,817,332	\$27,496,343	\$170,992,262

ing landmine survivors, it is likely that resources will be directed to other areas of public health or development concern leaving the disabled population further disadvantaged.

Resources for victim assistance as a percentage of total mine action funding have declined significantly and steadily, even as the number of landmine survivors requiring assistance has continued to grow every year. The identifiable victim assistance funding for 2004 was \$28.8 million compared to \$27.5 million in 2003, an increase of 4.8 percent.

In addition to resources provided by states, the European Commission reported funding for mine victim assistance in 2004. In 2003 the EC reported funding for mine victim assistance programs for the first time. The total of funding attributable specifically to victim assistance is not known, however the EC reported that in 2004 it contributed, €100,000 (\$124,380) for support of a rehabilitation center in Sri Lanka; €1.4 million (\$1,741,320) for mine risk education and victim assistance also in Sri Lanka; €250,000 (\$310,950) for victim assistance and mine risk education for Burmese refugees in the Thai border areas; and €70,000 (\$87,066) for mine risk edu-

cation and victim assistance in Uganda.

Several states significantly increased their reported funding of victim assistance in 2004 including: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Japan, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States. It should be noted that while the US contribution appears to be the largest, this includes the total contribution of the Leahy War Victims Fund (in excess of \$11 million), which supports programs for all victims of war; the percentage of funding that goes to support programs assisting landmine survivors is not available.

Equally, if not more important, are the activities of mine-affected states in providing resources for facilities and services within the public health system to address the needs of landmine victims. For example, in Croatia, the state reportedly allocated \$17,241 specifically for mine victim assistance in 2004. Information on the contributions made by mine-affected states to mine victim assistance is not readily available. In addition, many if not the majority of victim assistance programs are carried out by NGOs who

Several states significantly increased their reported funding of victim assistance in 2004.

receive funding from various sources including governments, private donors and charitable foundations. For example, in 2004 the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund (a UK-based charity) committed \$3,350,000 to the Landmine Survivors Network over three years to help support landmine survivors, their families and communities worldwide.²⁰⁹ Therefore, the information obtained for the *Landmine Monitor Report 2005* on funding contributions cannot be taken as fully representative of the total resources available to provide assistance to mine victims and other persons with disabilities.

Included in the information provided by states are contributions to the ICRC Special Appeal for Mine Action and the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled.²¹⁰ In 2004 the ICRC Special Appeal for Mine Action expended CHF 15.15 million (\$13.19 million) on its physical rehabilitation programs, compared to CHF 18.8 million (\$14 million) in 2003 on emergency care, continuing medical care and physical rehabilitation programs. In 2004 contributions for physical rehabilitation programs totaling CHF 15,793,587 (\$12,708,068) were received by the ICRC Special Appeal for Mine Action: CHF 7,000,247 (\$5,632,642) from six countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Norway and South Africa); CHF 319,952 (\$257,444) from one national Red Cross society (Japan); CHF 1,473,716 (\$1,185,803) from organizations including Rotary, UEFA, Soroptimist International and other donors; and, an additional CHF 6,999,672 (\$5,632,179) was funded from contributions to the annual emergency appeals.²¹¹

The ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled expended CHF 4,074,085 (\$3,278,150) on physical rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors in 2004, an increase from the \$2,235,206 reported for 2003. In 2004, five countries (Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Norway and the United States via the Leahy War Victims Fund) contributed CHF 2,775,378 (\$2,233,165), five national societies (Germany, Monaco, Norway, United Arab Emirates and Switzerland) provided CHF 682,123 (\$548,860), and private donors provided CHF 181,598 (\$146,120).²¹²

States also report contributions to victim assistance through the Slovenia-based International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance. In 2004 the ITF expended \$717,358 on victim assistance, constituting only 2.9 percent of overall spending. This is a sharp decrease from 10.8 percent (\$2,684,100)²¹³ in 2003, and is the lowest percentage contribution to date, far below the ITF target of 15 percent for victim assistance.²¹⁴ In 2004 four countries contributed to victim assistance activities through the ITF, including the United States, Slovenia, France and Norway, as compared to seven countries in 2003.²¹⁵

Major Mine Action Recipients

Accurate, complete and comparable figures for major mine action recipients are even more difficult to obtain than those for mine action donors. According to information available to Landmine Monitor, the largest recipients have been Afghanistan (\$433 million since 1991), Cambodia (\$232 million since 1994), Iraq (\$225 million since 1993), Mozambique (\$204 million since 1993), Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$148 million since 1995), Angola (\$141 million since 1993), Kosovo (\$91 million since 1999), Lebanon (estimated at greater than \$80 million since 2000) and Laos (\$62 million since 1994).

In 2004 the top recipients were Afghanistan (\$91.8 million), Iraq (\$58.7 million), Cambodia (\$41.6 million), Angola (\$28 million), Sri Lanka (\$23.6 million), Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$18.8 million), and Sudan (\$15 million).

Recipient Countries receiving \$1.0 million or more in 2004

Afghanistan	\$91.8 million
Iraq	\$58.7 million
Cambodia	\$41.6 million
Angola	\$28.0 million
Sri Lanka	\$23.6 million
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$18.8 million
Sudan	\$15.0 million
Mozambique	\$12.0 million
Croatia	\$9.3 million
Laos	\$8.1 million
Lebanon	\$5.2 million
Eritrea	\$4.9 million
Vietnam	\$4.9 million
DR Congo	\$4.5 million
Somaliland	\$4.1 million
Nicaragua	\$4.0 million
Colombia	\$3.5 million
Azerbaijan	\$3.2 million
Cyprus	\$3.1 million
Albania	\$3.0 million
Yemen	\$2.6 million
Ethiopia	\$2.3 million
Tajikistan	\$2.3 million
Jordan	\$2.2 million
Abkhazia	\$2.0 million
Chad	\$1.9 million
Serbia and Montenegro	\$1.7 million
Kosovo	\$1.6 million

The biggest increases in mine action donations in 2004 were to Cambodia (\$24.6 million), Afghanistan (\$16.6 million), Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$8.4 million), Sri Lanka (\$7.8 million), Angola (\$6.7 million),

Many if not the majority of victim assistance programs are carried out by NGOs who receive funding from various sources including governments, private donors and charitable foundations.

Sudan (\$5.5 million), Croatia (\$3.8 million), Iraq (\$3.7 million), Laos (\$2.8 million), Somaliland (\$2 million) and Jordan (\$1.5 million).

The largest decreases were in Mozambique (\$3.3 million), Azerbaijan (\$2.4 million), Eritrea (\$2 million) and Nicaragua (\$1.4 million).

Abkhazia (Georgia) — Donor reports indicate that Abkhazia received approximately \$2 million in mine action assistance in 2004 compared to an estimated \$1.4 million in 2003.

Afghanistan — Reports by donors indicate that 16 countries and the EC provided \$91.8 million for mine action in Afghanistan in 2004. This represents an increase of approximately 22 percent, compared with \$75.2 million reported by the United Nations Mine Action Center for Afghanistan for 2003.

Albania — Landmine Monitor estimates that approximately \$3 million was contributed for mine action in Albania in 2004, compared to the estimated \$3.6 million contributed in 2003.

Angola — In 2004, 15 donor countries, the EC and UNDP reported contributions totaling approximately \$28 million for mine action in Angola. This is an increase from the estimated contribution of \$21.3 million in 2003, from 17 donor countries and the EC.

Azerbaijan — Donors reported contributing a total of \$3.2 million to mine action in Azerbaijan in 2004. This represents a decrease from last year's funding of approximately \$5.6 million.

Bosnia and Herzegovina — Landmine Monitor estimates that in 2004 a total of \$18.8 million was donated to mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina by 13 governments, the EC, SFOR, UNDP and several international organizations, a substantial increase from \$10.4 million in 2003.

Burundi — In 2004, three NGOs received \$1,046,082 for mine action in Burundi.

Cambodia — Thirteen countries and the EC reported contributions of \$41,652,918 for mine action in Cambodia in 2004. This total is more than double the funding Landmine Monitor reported for 2003, some \$17 million, and more than CMAA reported as mine action expenditures in 2004. The largest single increase in donor funding came from Japan, \$16 million, a six-fold increase on its 2003 contribution.

Chad — As in the past, information on mine action funding for Chad is inconsistent and incomplete. According to Landmine Monitor research, four donors reported providing \$1.9 million in mine action funding to Chad in 2004, compared to \$1.2 million in 2003.

Chechnya — In 2004, three countries and the EC reported providing a total of US\$804,066 for mine action in Chechnya and surrounding regions.

UNICEF reported receiving \$1,035,145 for mine action in Chechnya and surrounding regions in 2004.

Colombia — Unlike other heavily mine-affected countries, international donors have contributed little specifically and directly to mine action in Colombia. Most governments have provided indirect support through international organizations. Four donors reported contributing a total of \$3.53 million for mine action funding for Colombia in 2004. UNICEF and UNDP funded a variety of programs in Colombia in 2004 and 2005, but the total value is not known.

Croatia — Landmine Monitor identified international donations to mine action in Croatia in 2004 totaling \$9.3 million from seven countries and the EC. This represents a significant increase from \$5.5 million donated in 2003.

Cyprus — In August 2004, the EC made available €2.5 million (\$3.1 million), through its Partnership for the Future program, to clear National Guard minefields in the buffer zone. Prior to this, Canada provided \$250,000, channeled through the ITF, to which Slovenia added \$25,000 in 2003.

Democratic Republic of Congo — International donors reported contributing \$4.5 million to mine action in the DRC in 2004, an increase from \$3.79 million in 2003.

Eritrea — In 2004 eight donor countries and the EC reported contributing a total of \$4.95 million to mine action in Eritrea, a decrease from \$6.85 million in 2003 and \$11.1 million in 2002.

Ethiopia — Four countries and the EC reported contributing approximately \$2.34 million to mine action in Ethiopia in 2004.

Guinea-Bissau — Landmine Monitor estimates that just under \$1 million was contributed for mine action in Guinea-Bissau in 2004, compared to \$1.21 million in 2003.

Iraq — The National Mine Action Authority has stated that it received some \$61 million in donations in 2004. Landmine Monitor has been able to identify \$58.7 million in contributions to mine action in Iraq in 2004 from 13 donors. This includes donations to NGOs and international agencies operating in Iraq, and some in-kind contributions. Landmine Monitor identified \$55 million in international contributions to mine action in Iraq from 15 donors in 2003.

Jordan — Four donor countries plus UNDP provided some \$2.2 million in 2004. This doubles the \$1.1 million received in 2003.

Kosovo — A total of three countries reported contributing approximately \$1.58 million for mine action Kosovo in 2004. Landmine Monitor estimated external mine action funding to be \$2.2 million in 2003.

Reports by donors indicate that 16 countries and the EC provided \$91.8 million for mine action in Afghanistan in 2004.

Lebanon — Landmine Monitor identified seven donor countries contributing a total of \$5.18 million for mine action in Lebanon in 2004, compared to \$5.9 million reported by donors in 2003. In addition, the United Arab Emirates has reported that it provided \$50 million, through UNMAS, to mine action in Lebanon from 2002-2004 under Operation Emirates Solidarity. The year-by-year breakdown of expenditures is not available.

Laos — Nine donor countries and the EC reported contributing \$8.13 million to mine action in Laos in 2004, including funds for the UNDP Trust Fund and other bilateral donations. This represents an increase from approximately \$5.27 million contributed by 10 donor countries and the EC in 2003.

There has been a major increase in contributions to mine action for Sri Lanka since the cease-fire took effect in February 2002.

Mozambique — Funding information provided to Landmine Monitor directly by donors indicates that in 2004 14 countries

and the EC contributed \$11.95 million for mine action in Mozambique. This is a substantial decrease from the \$15.25 million reported by donors in 2003.

Nagorno-Karabakh — In 2004, the HALO Trust received about \$1.16 million for its work in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Nicaragua — It is difficult to clearly identify mine action funding for Nicaragua on an annual basis, because many donors designate funds for the Organization of American States' Central America program and not Nicaragua specifically, and some provide multi-year funding. In 2004 Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the United States reported contributing \$3.99 million to mine action in Nicaragua.

Serbia and Montenegro — Landmine Monitor estimates that Serbia and Montenegro received \$1.7 million in mine action funding in 2004, from two donor governments, compared to approximately \$1.1 million in 2003.

Somaliland — Six countries and the EC provided \$4.1 million for mine action in Somaliland in 2004. This is almost double the \$2.1 million donated in 2003.

Sri Lanka — There has been a major increase in contributions to mine action for Sri Lanka since the cease-fire took effect in February 2002. In 2004, 12 countries and the EC reported \$23.6 million in mine action funding, compared to \$15.8 million in 2003, and \$6 million in 2002.

Sudan — Twelve donors and the EC contributed approximately \$15 million for mine action in Sudan in 2004. This is almost a 70 percent increase from the \$9.5 million in international contributions identified by Landmine Monitor in 2003.

Tajikistan — For 2004, Tajikistan reports that it received \$2.3 million from seven countries, UNDP and OSCE. Landmine Monitor identified funding of \$2.5 million for mine action in Tajikistan from seven donor countries and the EC in 2003.

Thailand — International donors reported contributing \$964,945 to mine action in Thailand in 2004, a decrease from about 1.2 million in 2003.

Vietnam — In 2004, four donors reported providing a total of approximately \$4.9 million for mine action in Vietnam. International contributions in 2003 totaled about \$4.3 million.

Yemen — Landmine Monitor estimates that Yemen received approximately \$2.6 million for its mine action program from eight donor countries in 2004. This is a decrease from the \$3.6 million received in 2003.

Status of the Convention

1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (1997 Mine Ban Treaty)

Under Article 15, the treaty was open for signature from 3 December 1997 until its entry into force, which was 1 March 1999. On the following list, the first date is signature, the second date is ratification. Now that the treaty has entered into force, states may no longer sign it, rather they may become bound without signature through a one step procedure known as accession. According to Article 16 (2), the treaty is open for accession by any State that has not signed. Accession is indicated below with (a).

As of 1 October 2005, 154 signatories/accessions and 147 ratifications or accessions (a).

States Parties

Afghanistan 11 Sep 02 (a)
Albania 8 Sep 98; 29 Feb 00
Algeria 3 Dec 97; 9 Oct 01
Andorra 3 Dec 97; 29 Jun 98
Angola 4 Dec 97; 5 Jul 02
Antigua and Barbuda 3 Dec 97; 3 May 99
Argentina 4 Dec 97; 14 Sep 99
Australia 3 Dec 97; 14 Jan 99
Austria 3 Dec 97; 29 Jun 98
Bahamas 3 Dec 97; 31 Jul 98
Bangladesh 7 May 98; 6 Sep 00
Barbados 3 Dec 97; 26 Jan 99
Belarus 3 Sep 03 (a)
Belgium 3 Dec 97; 4 Sep 98
Belize 27 Feb 98; 23 Apr 98
Benin 3 Dec 97; 25 Sep 98
Bhutan 18 Aug 05 (a)
Bolivia 3 Dec 97; 9 Jun 98
Bosnia and Herzegovina 3 Dec 97; 8 Sep 98
Botswana 3 Dec 97; 1 Mar 00
Brazil 3 Dec 97; 30 Apr 99
Bulgaria 3 Dec 97; 4 Sep 98
Burkina Faso 3 Dec 97; 16 Sep 98
Burundi 3 Dec 97; 22 Oct 03
Cambodia 3 Dec 97; 28 Jul 99

Cameroon 3 Dec 97; 19 Sep 02
Canada 3 Dec 97; 3 Dec 97
Cape Verde 4 Dec 97; 14 May 01
Central African Republic 8 Nov 02 (a)
Chad 6 Jul 98; 6 May 99
Chile 3 Dec 97; 10 Sep 01
Colombia 3 Dec 97; 6 Sep 00
Comoros 9 Sep 02 (a)
Congo (Brazzaville) 4 May 01 (a)
Congo, DR 2 May 02 (a)
Costa Rica 3 Dec 97; 17 Mar 99
Cote d'Ivoire 3 Dec 97; 30 Jun 00
Croatia 4 Dec 97; 20 May 98
Cyprus 4 Dec 97; 17 Jan 03
Czech Republic 3 Dec 97; 26 Oct 99
Denmark 4 Dec 97; 8 Jun 98
Djibouti 3 Dec 97; 18 May 98
Dominica 3 Dec 97; 26 Mar 99
Dominican Republic 3 Dec 97; 30 Jun 00
Ecuador 4 Dec 97; 29 Apr 99
El Salvador 4 Dec 97; 27 Jan 99
Equatorial Guinea 16 Sep 98 (a)
Eritrea 27 Aug 01 (a)
Estonia 12 May 04 (a)
Ethiopia 3 Dec 97; 17 Dec 04
Fiji 3 Dec 97; 10 Jun 98
France 3 Dec 97; 23 Jul 98
Gabon 3 Dec 97; 8 Sep 00
Gambia 4 Dec 97; 23 Sep 02
Germany 3 Dec 97; 23 Jul 98
Ghana 4 Dec 97; 30 Jun 00
Greece 3 Dec 97; 25 Sep 03
Grenada 3 Dec 97; 19 Aug 98
Guatemala 3 Dec 97; 26 Mar 99
Guinea 4 Dec 97; 8 Oct 98
Guinea-Bissau 3 Dec 97; 22 May 01
Guyana 4 Dec 97; 5 Aug 03
Holy See 4 Dec 97; 17 Feb 98
Honduras 3 Dec 97; 24 Sep 98
Hungary 3 Dec 97; 6 Apr 98
Iceland 4 Dec 97; 5 May 99
Ireland 3 Dec 97; 3 Dec 97
Italy 3 Dec 97; 23 Apr 99
Jamaica 3 Dec 97; 17 Jul 98
Japan 3 Dec 97; 30 Sep 98
Jordan 11 Aug 98; 13 Nov 98
Kenya 5 Dec 97; 23 Jan 01
Kiribati 7 Sep 00 (a)
Latvia 1 Jul 05 (a)

Lesotho 4 Dec 97; 2 Dec 98
Liberia 23 Dec 99 (a)
Liechtenstein 3 Dec 97; 5 Oct 99
Lithuania 26 Feb 99; 12 May 03
Luxembourg 4 Dec 97; 14 Jun 99
Macedonia FYR 9 Sep 98 (a)
Madagascar 4 Dec 97; 16 Sep 99
Malawi 4 Dec 97; 13 Aug 98
Malaysia 3 Dec 97; 22 Apr 99
Maldives 1 Oct 98; 7 Sep 00
Mali 3 Dec 97; 2 Jun 98
Malta 4 Dec 97; 7 May 01
Mauritania 3 Dec 97; 21 Jul 00
Mauritius 3 Dec 97; 3 Dec 97
Mexico 3 Dec 97; 9 Jun 98
Moldova 3 Dec 97; 8 Sep 00
Monaco 4 Dec 97; 17 Nov 98
Mozambique 3 Dec 97; 25 Aug 98
Namibia 3 Dec 97; 21 Sep 98
Nauru 7 Aug 00 (a)
Netherlands 3 Dec 97; 12 Apr 99
New Zealand 3 Dec 97; 27 Jan 99
Nicaragua 4 Dec 97; 30 Nov 98
Niger 4 Dec 97; 23 Mar 99
Nigeria 27 Sep 01 (a)
Niue 3 Dec 97; 15 Apr 98
Norway 3 Dec 97; 9 Jul 98
Panama 4 Dec 97; 7 Oct 98
Papua New Guinea 28 Jun 04 (a)
Paraguay 3 Dec 97; 13 Jun 98
Peru 3 Dec 97; 17 Jun 98
Philippines 3 Dec 97; 15 Feb 00
Portugal 3 Dec 97; 19 Feb 99
Qatar 4 Dec 97; 13 Oct 98
Romania 3 Dec 97; 30 Nov 00
Rwanda 3 Dec 97; 8 Jun 00
Saint Kitts and Nevis 3 Dec 97; 2 Dec 98
Saint Lucia 3 Dec 97; 13 Apr 99
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 3 Dec 97; 1 Aug 01
Samoa 3 Dec 97; 23 Jul 98
San Marino 3 Dec 97; 18 Mar 98
Sao Tome e Principe 30 Apr 98; 31 Mar 03
Senegal 3 Dec 97; 24 Sep 98
Serbia and Montenegro 18 Sep 03 (a)
Seychelles 4 Dec 97; 2 Jun 00
Sierra Leone 29 Jul 98; 25 Apr 01
Slovak Republic 3 Dec 97; 25 Feb 99
Slovenia 3 Dec 97; 27 Oct 98
Solomon Islands 4 Dec 97; 26 Jan 99
South Africa 3 Dec 97; 26 Jun 98
Spain 3 Dec 97; 19 Jan 99
Sudan 4 Dec 97; 13 Oct 03
Suriname 4 Dec 97; 23 May 02
Swaziland 4 Dec 97; 22 Dec 98

Sweden 4 Dec 97; 30 Nov 98
Switzerland 3 Dec 97; 24 Mar 98
Tajikistan 12 Oct 99 (a)
Tanzania 3 Dec 97; 13 Nov 00
Thailand 3 Dec 97; 27 Nov 98
Timor-Leste 7 May 03 (a)
Togo 4 Dec 97; 9 Mar 00
Trinidad and Tobago 4 Dec 97; 27 Apr 98
Tunisia 4 Dec 97; 9 Jul 99
Turkey 25 Sep 03 (a)
Turkmenistan 3 Dec 97; 19 Jan 98
Uganda 3 Dec 97; 25 Feb 99
United Kingdom 3 Dec 97; 31 Jul 98
Uruguay 3 Dec 97; 7 Jun 01
Vanuatu 4 Dec 97; 16 Sep 05
Venezuela 3 Dec 97; 14 Apr 99
Yemen 4 Dec 97; 1 Sep 98
Zambia 12 Dec 97; 23 Feb 01
Zimbabwe 3 Dec 97; 18 Jun 98

Signatories

Brunei Darussalem 4 Dec 97
Cook Islands 3 Dec 97
Haiti 3 Dec 97
Indonesia 4 Dec 97
Marshall Islands 4 Dec 97
Poland 4 Dec 97
Ukraine 24 Feb 99

Non-Signatories

Armenia	Libya
Azerbaijan	Micronesia
Bahrain	Mongolia
Burma	Morocco
China	Nepal
Cuba	Oman
Egypt	Pakistan
Finland	Palau
Georgia	Russian Federation
India	Saudi Arabia
Iran	Singapore
Iraq	Somalia
Israel	Sri Lanka
Kazakhstan	Syria
Korea, North	Tonga
Korea, South	Tuvalu
Kuwait	United Arab Emirates
Kyrgyzstan	United States
Lao PDR	Uzbekistan
Lebanon	Vietnam

Key Developments

States Parties

Afghanistan

A national mine action law was drafted. In September 2004, the government established a committee to deal with destruction of antipersonnel mine stockpiles and other ERW issues. A nationwide inventory of antipersonnel mine stockpiles was started and a destruction plan approved. From March 2003 to 30 April 2005, a total of 28,893 stockpiled mines were destroyed in cooperation with demining NGOs. In April 2005, Afghanistan retained 1,076 mines for training mine detection dogs. In December 2004, Afghanistan became co-rapporteur of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration. Media reports indicated possible new use of mines by opposition forces. Use of improvised explosive devices by opposition forces appeared to increase in 2004 and 2005. The Landmine Impact Survey conducted November 2003–November 2004 reduced the area of estimated contamination from 1,350 square kilometers to 715 square kilometers. In 2004, over 33 square kilometers of mined areas and nearly 70 square kilometers of battle areas were cleared, destroying over 5,000 antipersonnel mines, 500 antivehicle mines and one million other explosives. Some 65 square kilometers of mined areas and former battlefields were also surveyed. An estimated US\$91.8 million was dedicated to mine action in 2004, a large increase from 2003. UNMACA reported funding of \$97.2 million in its fiscal year 2004–2005. In 2005, for the first time, Afghanistan made a significant donation to mine action (\$1.6 million). Mine risk education was received by over two million Afghans in 2004–2005. Only 27 percent of mine-impacted communities reported some form of MRE in the previous two years. Significant decreases in new casualties from landmines, UXO and cluster munitions were recorded in 2004 compared with 2003. Casualties included at least one deminer killed and 13 injured. Afghanistan was identified at the First Review Conference to the Mine Ban Treaty as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest need and responsibility to provide survivor assistance.

Albania

A humanitarian demining law was drafted for parliamentary approval after elections in July 2005. Revision of the mine action strategy was finalized in March 2005, postponing clearance of high and medium priority mine-affected areas to 2006, and of all areas to 2009. Government responsibility for mine action was also postponed to 2006–2009. In 2004, over 400,000 square meters were released (including some 180,000 square meters demined), compared with over 1,100,000 square meters in 2003. The reduced clearance and need to revise the strategy were attributed to difficulties in 2004, when one of the two clearance organizations withdrew due to lack of funding, and a serious training accident delayed other planned activities. UNICEF supported the preparation of two mine and weapons risk manuals. Some US\$3.8 million in funding was provided by international donors for mine action in 2004. Mine/UXO casualties increased significantly in 2004. At the First Review Conference in Nairobi, Albania was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. A new victim assistance project was started in October 2004 by UNDP. In January 2005, the National Strategy on People with Disabilities was approved, and in April 2005 a new law entitling all persons with disabilities to a social pension was adopted.

Algeria

Algeria destroyed 144,020 stockpiled antipersonnel mines between November 2004 and May 2005. It plans to complete the destruction of its stockpile in November 2005. Algeria hosted an international seminar on the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty in Algiers in May 2005. In December 2004, Algeria became co-chair of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies. In September 2004, the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty became operational. The Committee drafted a mine action plan for the period 2005 to 2009; as of September 2005, it had not been adopted by the government. On 27 November 2004, Alge-

ria re-launched its demining program on the eastern and western borders; 137,395 antipersonnel mines were cleared between November 2004 and July 2005.

Angola

Angola presented a plan for stockpile destruction in June 2005. Angola stated that if it is unable to meet its 1 January 2007 deadline for destruction of its antipersonnel mine stockpile, it would ask for an extension; however, there is no provision in the Mine Ban Treaty for such an extension. The Landmine Impact Survey was suspended on 31 May 2005 due to lack of funds, after completing survey of 10 of the 18 provinces. After securing additional funding, the LIS was re-started and is "on-going on a reduced level." Angola reported clearance of 10.7 square kilometers and removal of 7,351 antipersonnel mines in 2004, a considerable increase on 2003 (3,525,197 square meters). Five of 11 mine action operators reported clearance of over 9.5 square kilometers in 2004 to April 2005, plus area-reductions and road clearance. An estimated US\$28 million was provided by international donors for mine action in Angola in 2004, continuing the trend of increased donations in recent years. CNIDAH, the Inter-Sectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance, promoted the creation of mine committees at provincial and community levels. It prepared IMAS-based standards for mine risk education, which came into effect on 1 January 2005. Mine risk education by 18 organizations covered 15 provinces. There was a significant decrease in the number of reported mine casualties in 2004. At the First Review Conference, Angola was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance.

Bangladesh

On 28 February 2005, Bangladesh completed destruction of its stockpile of 189,227 antipersonnel landmines. In December 2004, Bangladesh became co-chair of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction. Nonviolence International-Bangladesh conducted a three-day MRE training program in Chittagong in the first half of June 2004.

Belarus

Belarus has decided to convert over 200,000 OZM-72 bounding fragmentation mines into command-detonated munitions. Belarus has committed to destroying MUV-type fuzes used as antihandling devices and booby-traps. Belarus submitted its initial Article 7 transparency report on 1 July 2004 and a second report on 9 May 2005. Belarus cleared more than 1,000 antipersonnel mines in 2004, but has not formally declared itself to be mine-affected. The Ministry of Defense reported spending around US\$460,000 on clearance operations during the year. The Ministry of Defense launched a mine risk education campaign

aimed at preventing casualties among the civilian population in affected areas. Mine casualties continued to occur in 2004 and 2005.

Bhutan

Bhutan acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty on 18 August 2005, following approval by the National Assembly in July 2005. Bhutan formally announced its intention to accede in September 2004.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

In December 2004 Bosnia and Herzegovina amended the criminal code to apply penal sanctions for violations of the Mine Ban Treaty. BiH's mine action strategy was revised in 2004, and integrated with national development goals. The new strategy aims to reduce by 40 percent the total mine-suspected area by the end of 2008, two months before the Article 5 deadline. Illegal caches of antipersonnel mines continued to be discovered. At the end of December 2004, it was estimated that some 2,300 square kilometers, about 4.4 percent of the country, was affected by mines and unexploded ordnance. In 2004, 4.3 square kilometers of land was demined. A further 2.3 square kilometers was reduced by technical survey, a large increase on 2003. Both national and international funding of mine action in BiH increased in 2004, totaling US\$28.6 million (compared with \$17.46 million in 2003). International donors contributed \$18.8 million to the total. A new mine risk education strategy was developed, including integration with other aspects of mine action, marking of minefields, and strengthening the delivery and coordination of mine risk education. BiH standards for mine risk education were adopted. The downward trend in mine/UXO casualties continued in 2004. At the First Review Conference, BiH was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. In June 2005, BiH presented some of its objectives for the period 2005-2009 to address the needs of mine survivors.

Burundi

On 8 November 2004, Burundi declared a stockpile of 1,212 antipersonnel mines, but was conducting further inventories of stocks. The increased number of mine casualties, particularly in Bujumbura Rural province where fighting has been taking place, indicates ongoing use of antipersonnel mines. However, Landmine Monitor has received very few specific allegations about use by either FNL rebels or Army forces. The UN supported the establishment of a mine action coordination center. In November 2004, Burundi announced plans for a national landmine impact survey to be conducted in 2005. In May 2005, DanChurchAid started mine clearance activities in Makamba province near the border with Tanzania. The Swiss Foundation for Mine Action postponed clearance

activities planned for 2005; it carried out nationwide mine risk education during 2004. Total funding of US\$6.5 million is sought for mine action in Burundi in 2005. UNICEF suspended its support for the Department for Civil Protection's mine risk education program, awaiting creation of a national mine action authority. In 2004, there was a significant increase in the number of reported mine/UXO casualties. Burundi acknowledges that in terms of survivor assistance "everything remains to be done." At the First Review Conference, Burundi was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide survivor assistance.

Cambodia

From September 2003 until December 2004 Cambodia co-chaired the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies. Cambodia's Deputy Prime Minister attended the First Review Conference, and ICBL Youth Ambassador Song Kosal addressed the opening ceremony. A major launch of the Landmine Monitor Report 2004 was held in Cambodia with the King's participation. Cambodia newly discovered and destroyed over 15,000 stockpiled antipersonnel mines in 2004, more than any year since the destruction program was completed.

In June 2005, Cambodia reported to States Parties that it would request an extension to the Article 5 deadline (March 2010) unless donors increased funding. International donations for mine action in Cambodia increased substantially in 2004, to over US\$41 million. Cambodia reported that approximately \$30 million was expended on mine action in 2004. An evaluation of mine action claimed that only one tenth of the area previously identified as mine-contaminated would require clearance. The evaluation recommended redefining the mine action authority's role. During 2004, four demining operators cleared over 32 square kilometers of land, less than in 2003. On 10 August 2005, five national standards for demining were approved by Prime Minister Hun Sen. Mine risk education reached about 600,000 people in 2004, including repeat visits. There was a significant increase in the number of casualties reported, compared with 2003; more casualties were due to unexploded ordnance than previously. At the First Review Conference, Cambodia was identified as one of 24 States Parties with significant numbers of mine survivors, and with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. In June 2005, as part of its commitment to the Nairobi Action Plan, Cambodia presented some of its objectives for the period 2005–2009 to address the needs of mine survivors.

Chad

National implementation legislation is in the approval process. Chad stated its objective to be "free of the impact of mines and UXO before the end of 2010...."

Despite the conflict in Tibesti, Chad was chosen to compete for the UNDP Completion Initiative. In October 2004, Mines Advisory Group took over supervision of clearance operations and started a new project to clear arms caches and water points in the northern regions. From May 2004 to April 2005, 244,227 square meters were cleared of mines and 2.68 square kilometers were cleared through battle area clearance; 3,630 antipersonnel mines, 1,364 antivehicle mines and 67,513 UXO were destroyed. An MRE campaign reached more than 41,307 people, and 990 community volunteers were trained. Reported casualties increased significantly in 2004. At the First Review Conference, Chad was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance.

Chile

A mine clearance operation which began in August 2004 at Chacalluta Airport in Arica was completed in April 2005, with destruction of almost 5,000 antipersonnel mines and more than 2,000 antivehicle mines. On 21 July 2005, Chile began mine clearance along its border with Bolivia at Tambo Quemado. In its May 2005 Article 7 report, Chile reported significant new information on mined areas. Chile is preparing legislation to more fully and specifically implement the Mine Ban Treaty. Chile and Argentina have made a joint proposal for expanded reporting on mines retained for training and development purposes.

Colombia

Colombia completed destruction of its stockpiled antipersonnel mines on 24 October 2004. Non-state armed groups, most notably FARC, continued to use antipersonnel mines and improvised explosive devices on a regular basis. The mine problem has continued to escalate. As of 1 July 2005, 31 of Colombia's 32 departments, and more than half the country's municipalities, were affected by mines or unexploded ordnance. In August 2004, the government approved the National Strategic Plan for mine action for 2004–2009. In 2004, the Antipersonnel Mine Observatory recorded 863 new landmine/UXO casualties, a significant increase from the 724 new casualties recorded in 2003. At the First Review Conference, Colombia was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance.

Croatia

Croatia will host the Sixth Meeting of States Parties in November-December 2005. Croatia enacted comprehensive national implementation legislation in October 2004. It established a national commission to monitor implementation. Croatia served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration until November 2004. Croatia ratified CCW Protocol V on Explosive Rem-

nants of War on 7 February 2005. As of late August 2005, the Croatian company Agencija Alan was still displaying for sale the TMRP-6 antivehicle mine equipped with a tilt rod in its product catalogue; the ICBL believes this mine is banned. Through general survey, Croatia has reduced its estimate of mined and suspected mined areas to 1,174 square kilometers. Croatia's draft mine action program calls for clearance of 346 square kilometers of known mined areas by its treaty-mandated deadline of 1 March 2009. In 2004, over 10.6 square kilometers of land were demined and a further 23 square kilometers reduced by survey. As a result, two of the 14 mine-affected counties were cleared of mines in 2004. A total of 4,453 antipersonnel mines, 5,257 antivehicle mines and 40,850 UXO were found and destroyed. Almost US\$52 million was spent on demining in 2004; international donations increased substantially, to \$9.8 million in 2004. A total of 36,200 people received mine risk education training in 2004 and 100,000 people were exposed to MRE messages. There was a significant increase in mine casualties, most caused by antipersonnel mines. At the First Review Conference, Croatia was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. In 2004–2005, the legal provisions for mine survivors were extended.

Cyprus

In August 2005, Turkish forces agreed on clearance of Turkish minefields laid in the buffer zone, and clearance activities started on 12 August. Clearance of minefields laid by Republic of Cyprus National Guard in the buffer zone started in November 2004; 294,118 square meters of mined area and 2,063 mines were cleared November 2004–30 June 2005. The European Commission contributed €2.5 million (some US\$3.1 million) for clearance of the buffer zone. The UN Mine Action Cell was established in April 2004 to manage and monitor the clearance project. Cyprus reported destruction of 335 antipersonnel mines in mined areas outside the buffer zone in 2004. It destroyed 4,368 stockpiled antipersonnel mines between July 2003 and December 2004, including 441 in 2004.

Djibouti

Djibouti again appears to have declared that it has met its Article 5 obligation to clear all mined areas, although there is evidence that mined areas still exist.

France conducted a military mission in March–April 2005 to prepare for clearance of its mine-affected La Doudah military base.

Democratic Republic of Congo

As of May 2005, the DRC was still unable to report on the number and types of antipersonnel mines stockpiled in the country. Its deadline for completion of stockpile destruction is 1 November 2006. Some

antipersonnel mines from former opposition forces are being destroyed as part of the demobilization process, and some Army-held mines have also been destroyed. Landmine Monitor has not received any serious allegations or reports of use of antipersonnel mines by non-state armed groups since June 2004. By 16 June 2005, 828 dangerous areas had been registered by the UN Mine Action Coordination Center in Kinshasa. An advance mission for a national landmine impact survey was conducted in March 2005; another advance assessment, in 2004, led to a survey in one province starting in April 2005. DRC's Article 7 report for 2004 did not report any mine clearance conducted during the year. However, several NGOs reported data on clearance activities in 2004–2005, as well as mine risk education programs. Over US\$4.4 million was donated for mine action in the DRC in 2004. A significant decrease in mine/UXO casualties was recorded in 2004. At the First Review Conference, the DRC was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance.

Ecuador

In August 2004, Ecuador destroyed 1,970 antipersonnel mines it had retained for training, leaving it with a total of 2,000 mines. In 2004, seven new mine casualties were reported; no casualties for 2005 were reported as of September.

El Salvador

National implementation legislation entered into force in November 2004. In December 2004, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official called into question previous claims by a UK-based mine clearance group that significant mine and ERW affected areas remain in El Salvador. At the First Review Conference, El Salvador was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. In June 2005, as part of its commitment to the Nairobi Action Plan, El Salvador presented some of its objectives for the period 2005–2009 to address the needs of mine survivors.

Eritrea

On 8 April 2005 the Eritrean mine action program was halted by government action for the second time in three years, when vehicles used by the demining teams and other UN equipment were seized. The Minister of National Development later indicated that Eritrea does not require further UN technical assistance for its mine action program. The Landmine Impact Survey, completed in June 2004, found that more than 655,000 people in 481 communities were affected by landmines and UXO in nearly 1,000 contaminated areas. Some 3.6 square kilometers of land and 2,180 kilometers of road were cleared of mines in 2004 (1,327 antipersonnel mines, 93 antivehicle mines and 3,865 UXO were destroyed). In addi-

tion, 21,855 square meters of land were marked or surveyed. Eritrea completed its National Mine Action Strategic Plan in late 2004. In total, US\$5.8 million was spent on national mine action programs in Eritrea in 2004, excluding UNMEE costs. International donors contributed some \$4.9 million in 2004.

National mine risk education, which had been suspended in 2002 during government restructuring, re-started in 2004. In March 2005, mine risk education started in areas outside the Temporary Security Zone, the first such programs there since the end of the 1998–2000 war with Ethiopia. Increased coverage was achieved inside the TSZ. Reported mine/UXO casualties in the Temporary Security Zone decreased significantly in 2004. At the First Review Conference, Eritrea was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. As part of its commitment to the Nairobi Action Plan, Eritrea has identified some of its objectives for the period 2005–2009 to address the needs of mine survivors.

Estonia

Estonia acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty on 12 May 2004, and the treaty entered into force on 1 November 2004. Estonia submitted its initial Article 7 transparency measures report on 21 March 2005, which declared no antipersonnel mines in stockpile or retained for training. In 2004, a total of 1,952 items of UXO were destroyed, and to 19 September 2005 1,114 UXO were destroyed, including 82 mines. Almost 400 UXO were found on the island of Saaremaa during planned clearance operations and the construction of a ferry port in 2005.

Greece

Greece has completed its plan for stockpile destruction and approved the budget. Greece is maintaining its minefields on the border with Turkey, but is replacing antipersonnel mines with antivehicle mines. As of 22 April 2005, 7,660 of the 24,751 antipersonnel mines in the Evros minefields on the border had been removed and replaced with antivehicle mines. In June 2005, an army deminer was killed during clearance operations. In 2004, the national clearance battalion surveyed 808,169 square meters of land and cleared a further 511,810 square meters. The annual cost of demining operations in Greece was €3.3 million (US\$4.1 million).

Guatemala

In 2004, clearance operations were completed in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz and Huehuetenango. Clearance in 2004 resulted in the destruction of 40 items of unexploded ordnance, including two antipersonnel mines. Mine risk education reached 92,231 people in 395 communities. Guatemala served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction from September

2003 until December 2004, and took on the role of co-rapporteur of the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention at that time.

Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau scheduled to complete stockpile destruction on 17 October 2005, shortly before its 1 November 2005 treaty-deadline. A mine action plan for 2004 to 2009 was developed to meet Guinea-Bissau's obligations under Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty. Handicap International started a project in 2005 to develop demining capacity and efficiency. Over 215,000 square meters of land were cleared in 2004, less than in 2003. Under US\$1 million was contributed by international donors for mine action in Guinea-Bissau in 2004, a decrease from 2003. Mine risk education in 2004 was interrupted by a shortfall in funding. A significant increase in mine/UXO casualties was reported in 2004. At the First Review Conference, Guinea-Bissau was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. In June 2005, Guinea-Bissau presented its objectives for 2005–2009 to address the needs of mine survivors.

Guyana

Guyana has not yet submitted its initial Article 7 transparency report, due 29 July 2004.

Jordan

Jordan published its National Mine Action Plan for 2005–2009. The plan aims to make Jordan free of all antipersonnel mines by 2009. In 2004 and to 1 May 2005, army engineer demining teams cleared 1,266,000 square meters, destroying 806 antipersonnel mines and 35 antivehicle mines in 14 minefields. A modified landmine impact survey was due to start in late 2005. The Jordanian Red Crescent Society carried out more than 100 mine risk education events, reaching nearly 12,000 people. Jordan received some US\$2.2 million from international donors for mine action in 2004. The number of reported mine/UXO casualties increased substantially in 2004. The NCDR victim assistance subcommittee was created in 2004 to collect data on mine casualties in Jordan.

Kenya

From 28 November to 3 December 2004, Kenya hosted the First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty, also known as the Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World. National implementation legislation is being prepared. A joint British-Kenyan International Mine Action Training Centre, for mine action training in sub-Saharan Africa, was inaugurated on 17 February 2005 close to Nairobi.

Latvia

Latvia acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty on 1 July 2005. It submitted a third voluntary transparency report in

June 2005, with revised stockpile totals. In 2004, explosive ordnance disposal teams destroyed 3,426 items of UXO, including 42 antipersonnel and antivehicle mines.

Liberia

On 20 October 2004, Liberia submitted its initial Article 7 transparency report, originally due by 28 November 2000. The "nil" report indicates that Liberia has no stockpile of antipersonnel mines, including for training purposes, and no areas containing or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines. Liberia's treaty-mandated deadline for destroying any stocks of antipersonnel mines, 1 June 2004, passed without Liberia officially informing States Parties that it had met the obligation. On 16 September 2005, Liberia joined Amended Protocol II (Landmines) of the Convention on Conventional Weapons.

Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)

FYR Macedonia joined CCW Amended Protocol II on 31 May 2005. No survey activities were carried out in 2004, and detailed reporting of clearance activities in 2004 has not been obtainable. International funding of mine action continued in 2004, but at a reduced level with donors indicating the need for greater national ownership of the mine/UXO problem. In January 2005, responsibility for mine action was passed to a new Directorate. There were no confirmed reports of mine or UXO casualties during 2004; however, no national agency carries out comprehensive recording of mine/UXO incidents.

Malawi

Malawi has drafted national implementation legislation. The President of Malawi attended the First Review Conference. Malawi has begun surveying and clearing camps belonging to the disbanded Malawi Young Pioneers. Malawi developed a five-year plan for mine action, with UN technical assistance. A program was developed for a comprehensive survey of mine casualties. The five-year plan includes the objective of improving victim assistance. In 2004, a new national disability policy was approved.

Mauritania

Mauritania completed its stockpile destruction program in December 2004 and will retain 728 mines for training purposes.

Demining operations in 2004 were limited to small-scale EOD operations and the clearance of some 26,000 square meters in Nouadhibou region, of which 20,000 square meters were cleared by the French NGO HAMAP Démineurs. In 2004, the National Humanitarian Demining Office started a technical survey to reduce the size of suspected hazardous areas. Mine risk education was initiated by UNICEF in August 2004, to train 100 community activists and mark suspected hazardous areas; by

August 2005, some 2.5 square kilometers had been marked. In August 2004, Mauritania started collecting casualty data.

Moldova

During 2004, Moldova destroyed 736 mines it had previously identified as retained for training. It also stated that the 249 remotely-controlled antipersonnel mines it still retained would be destroyed in the future. Moldova revised its information on previous destruction of stockpiled antipersonnel mines, indicating 13,194 mines were destroyed in 2002.

Mozambique

Mozambique reported in April 2005 that national implementation legislation was awaiting approval by the Assembly. Mozambique served as a Friend of the President for the First Review Conference. Mozambique hosted a major launch of the Landmine Monitor Report 2004. Major changes were made in this reporting period, replacing the previous target date of 2012 to become impact-free with the treaty-compliant target of 2009 to become mine-free, integrating mine action in national development plans, and changing the basis of mine action planning and prioritization. A 10-year review of mine action in Mozambique identified serious deficiencies in the action plan, limited ability to plan and prioritize mine action effectively, and a need to integrate mine action with national development. Clearance results and ongoing revision of the 2001 Landmine Impact Survey led the National Demining Institute to sharply reduce its estimate of suspected mine-contaminated land to 171.6 square kilometers. Substantially more land was cleared of mines and unexploded ordnance in 2004 (nearly 12 square kilometers) than in 2003, removing the threat to 379 villages and 217,000 people. A further 4.6 square kilometers was surveyed, canceling 84 suspected hazardous areas in five provinces. One mine clearance operator ceased work in 2005, due to lack of funds. Two others announced plans to withdraw in 2006–2007. Little mine risk education took place in 2004, due to lack of funding.

International donors provided an estimated \$11.95 million for mine action in Mozambique in 2004 (in contrast to over \$15 million in 2003), and the Mozambican government provided increased funding of \$7.9 million (partly in-kind, including tax exemptions). Mine/UXO casualties increased in 2004. Mozambique acknowledges that victim assistance is the "weakest component" of its mine action program. At the First Review Conference, Mozambique was identified as one of 24 States Parties with significant numbers of mine survivors, and with the greatest responsibility to act, but also the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate assistance. In June 2005, as part of its commitment to the Nairobi Action Plan, Mozambique presented some of its objectives for the period 2005–2009 to address the needs of mine survivors.

Namibia

Namibia submitted an initial Article 7 report on 7 July 2004, which was due by 28 August 1999. The annual update for 2004 was not submitted by the due date of 30 April 2005. Namibia revealed that in 1998 it had destroyed 21,857 mines and retained 9,999 for training. In June 2005, it reported that 3,848 of the retained mines had been destroyed during training activities. Namibia has acknowledged that there is a residual mine/unexploded ordnance problem, for which it has maintained a response capability. In July 2005, Namibia began a survey to identify any mine/UXO-affected areas.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua acted as a Friend of the President of the First Review Conference and has served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration since December 2004. Nicaragua hosted a Workshop on Advancing Victim Assistance in the Americas in April 2005. In October 2004, Nicaragua destroyed 810 antipersonnel mines previously retained for training purposes. During 2004, 387,906 square meters of land were cleared, and 10,430 landmines and 653 UXO were destroyed. New minefields are still being discovered in Nicaragua. From 1990 to 28 February 2005, Army demining teams cleared 120,568 antipersonnel landmines, including 11,092 unrecorded mines, from 4,106,714 square meters. It was estimated that 26,167 mines remained to be cleared. In 2004, 102,239 people in 315 high-risk communities received mine risk education, as did almost 30,000 people in 102 communities January–April 2005. International donors provided \$4 million for mine action in Nicaragua in 2004. At the First Review Conference, Nicaragua was identified as one of 24 States Parties with significant numbers of mine survivors, and with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. In June 2005, Nicaragua presented some of its objectives for the period 2005–2009 to address the needs of mine survivors.

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty on 28 June 2004 and it entered into force for the country on 1 December 2004. Papua New Guinea submitted its initial Article 7 report, prior to entry into force, on 29 November 2004.

Perú

Perú named for the first time the three penitentiary centers it had mined in the departments of Puno, Cajamarca and Lima. In June 2005, the Police stated that 1,361 electrical towers in Huancavelica, Ica and Lima previously demined are still considered dangerous and mine-affected. No mine risk education has been carried out in Perú since October 2003. There were no known landmine casualties in 2004, in con-

trast to 2003 when 21 mine/UXO casualties were reported. At the First Review Conference, Perú was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. Perú presented its survivor assistance objectives for the period to 2009.

Philippines

National implementation legislation was filed in the House in August 2004 and the Senate in November 2004. The rebel New People's Army continued to use command-detonated mines and improvised explosive devices; it denied using victim-activated mines. There were also reports of continued antipersonnel mine use by the Abu Sayyaf Group. Following a resumption of fighting for the first time since 1996, a commander with the Moro National Liberation Front-Misuari group acknowledged using antipersonnel and antivehicle mines. In 2004 a significant increase in the number of new mine casualties was reported.

Rwanda

Mine clearance slowed down significantly in 2004 following the end of funding from the US, the only external donor to the demining program. During 2004, 19,687 square meters were demined, destroying some 750 mines and UXO. About 900,000 square meters of mine-affected land remain to be cleared. Mine/UXO casualties increased in 2004, reportedly due to the lack of mine risk education.

Senegal

On 14 July 2005, the General Assembly of Senegal adopted a law on mine action. Following a security incident in April 2004, the Army ceased demining activities. At the end of 2004, UNDP began assistance to the mine action program in Senegal. A six-month emergency study was planned to start in October 2005, to collect information on the presence of landmines in Casamance and assess their impact on the population. Limited mine clearance which started in the second half of 2003 stopped in April 2004 after deminers were killed in a security incident. Handicap International believes that the reduction in casualties, from 198 in 1998 to 17 in 2004, is due in large part to mine risk education. Senegal has been identified as one of 24 States Parties with significant numbers of mine survivors, and with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance.

Serbia and Montenegro

Serbia and Montenegro submitted its initial Article 7 report on 25 October 2004. A stockpile destruction project has been established, in cooperation with the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency; destruction began on 17 August 2005. Serbia and Montenegro intends to retain 5,000 antipersonnel mines for training purposes. In 2004, at least 1.6 square kilometers of land was cleared in Serbia at a cost of some US\$2

million; some 1,060 antipersonnel mines and 215 antivehicle mines were destroyed. The Montenegrin Ministry of Health established a commission for antipersonnel mine survivors, and the Serbian Ministry of Health established the Council of Health Workers to develop programs to assist landmine survivors. At the First Review Conference, Serbia and Montenegro was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance.

Sudan

The government and SPLM/A signed a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in January 2005 that includes a prohibition on use of landmines. There have been no serious allegations of new use of antipersonnel mines by government, SPLA or other forces anywhere in Sudan in this reporting period. Sudan prepared its initial Article 7 transparency report, indicating a preliminary stockpile of 9,485 antipersonnel mines. Sudan has decided to retain 5,000 mines for training purposes. New mine action structures were developed, with extensive UN involvement, to allow increased mine action following the peace agreement. However, operational capacity was reported as inadequate. In 2004-2005, capacity was concentrated on survey and clearance of transport routes and resettlement areas needed for refugees, aid and UN peacekeeping forces. Demining organizations cleared half a square kilometer of land in 2004, destroying 336 antipersonnel mines, 400 antivehicle mines, and 200,000 items of unexploded and abandoned ordnance. More than 106 kilometers of road were verified. In 2004, some US\$15 million was donated for mine action in Sudan.

A significant decrease in mine/UXO casualties was reported in 2004; however, casualty data is "vastly underreported." At the First Review Conference, Sudan was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. In October 2004, a new orthopedic workshop and rehabilitation center opened in Rumbek, and in January 2005, Sudan's first internationally recognized diploma course in prosthetics and orthotics started. In June 2005, as part of its commitment to the Nairobi Action Plan, Sudan presented its objectives for the period 2005 to 2009 to meet the needs of mine survivors.

Suriname

Key developments since 2004: In June 2005, the Organization of American States reported that Suriname initiated mine clearance operations in February 2005 and completed them on 4 April 2005. However, the government of Suriname has not yet reported that it has fulfilled the requirements of Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty to clear all mined areas.

Tajikistan

Vice Prime Minister Saidamir Zuhurov led Tajikistan's delegation to the First Review Conference. In December 2004, Tajikistan voted in favor of UN General Assembly Resolution 59/84 supporting the Mine Ban Treaty, after being the only State Party to abstain from voting on similar resolutions the previous two years. Tajikistan initiated mine clearance operations in its central region in June 2004. In August 2004, general survey began in Sugd region of the north. In 2004 through May 2005, only 56,900 square meters were cleared, including 252 mines and UXO. In May 2005, general survey was concluded in Tursunzade district—the first assessment in the west of the country, close to the Uzbek border. In 2004, Tajikistan received some US\$2.45 million in mine action funding, a significant increase. In 2005, UNICEF started a mine risk education project. At the First Review Conference, Tajikistan was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. In June 2005, as part of its commitment to the Nairobi Action Plan, Tajikistan presented some of its objectives for the period 2005-2009 to address the needs of mine survivors.

Thailand

The Minister of Foreign Affairs served as President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties until the November 2004 Review Conference. The Master Plan on Humanitarian Mine Action of Thailand for 2005–2009 was launched; this does not refer to the Article 5 deadline of 1 March 2009 for clearance of all mined areas. Less than one percent of mine-contaminated area has been cleared after six years. In 2004, over two square kilometers of land were cleared and area-reduced, with a further 500,000 square meters cleared in January-May 2005. The government contributed US\$965,000 to mine action within Thailand, and international donors provided a similar amount. TMAC's plans to create a fifth demining unit were postponed due to lack of government funding. During the reporting period, more than 120,000 people received mine risk education. In 2004, TMAC recorded fewer mine casualties than in 2003. A national plan for mine victim assistance was under development. At the First Review Conference, Thailand was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance.

Tunisia

In November 2004, Tunisia started to clear the Ras Jedir minefield, representing 70 percent of known mined areas on its territory; as of April 2005, the army had already cleared 3,305 mines. In addition, the Army destroyed 477 UXO from World War II-era battlefields between 1 December 2004 and 15 June 2005.

Turkey

Turkey submitted an initial transparency measures report in October 2004 and an annual update in May 2005. It declared a stockpile of 2.97 million antipersonnel mines and about 920,000 antipersonnel mines emplaced in border areas. Turkey ratified CCW Amended Protocol II on 2 March 2005. During clearance operations in 2004, 1,225 antipersonnel mines were removed and destroyed; 16,065 square meters were cleared in 2004 and early 2005. A significant increase in mine/UXO casualties was reported in 2004. The PKK/Kongra-Gel has continued to use landmines. Turkey is the lead nation in a project to clear a heavily contaminated former Soviet ammunition storage facility in Azerbaijan.

Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan reported in April 2005 the completion of destruction of all its antipersonnel mine stockpiles, including those previously retained for training. In June 2004, Turkmenistan for the first time participated in Mine Ban Treaty intersessional meetings.

Uganda

The Lord's Resistance Army continues to use antipersonnel mines. There are reports of Army seizures of antipersonnel mines from the People's Redemption Army. In February 2005, a UNDP Mine Action Advisor was appointed to help the government establish a mine action program, which was officially launched in July 2005 by the Deputy Prime Minister. In March, the Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees within the Office of the Prime Minister took responsibility for mine action coordination. In August through mid-September 2005, 20 army engineers were trained in mine clearance at the international training center in Nairobi. Mines Awareness Trust carried out a training needs assessment for mine clearance and mine risk education. At the First Review Conference, Uganda was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. In June 2005, Uganda identified some of its objectives for the period 2005-2009 to address the needs of mine survivors.

Vanuatu

Vanuatu ratified the Mine Ban Treaty on 16 September 2005. Vanuatu participated in the First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty in Nairobi in November-December 2004.

Venezuela

Venezuela submitted its first Article 7 report in two years, which provided additional details on stockpile destruction and revised previous information on mines laid by Venezuela in the past. Venezuela joined the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on 19 April 2005. In July 2005,

Venezuela set out a timetable for clearance, before its Article 5 deadline, of antipersonnel mines around six Navy posts. As of August 2005, mine clearance operations had not started.

Yemen

Yemen enacted legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty in April 2005. In June 2004, the government reportedly accused a militant group of using antipersonnel landmines in clashes with troops. A revised National Mine Action Strategic Plan was released in June 2004, covering the period 2004-2009. As of June 2005, clearance had been completed in 10 of 14 communities highly affected by mines and unexploded ordnance, and 53 of the 86 medium-impact communities. Aden and Hodeidah governorates were declared free of mines. In 2004, 464 antipersonnel mines, 203 antivehicle mines and 10,594 UXO were cleared from 2.7 square kilometers of land. Technical survey was conducted on 69 square kilometers of suspected land. An independent evaluation concluded that the Yemen mine action program shows "a depth of maturity comparable to the best mine action programs in the world." At the First Review Conference, Yemen was identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. As part of its commitment to the Nairobi Action Plan, Yemen has set its objectives for 2005 to 2009 to address the needs of mine survivors. In September 2004, the Yemen Association for Landmine and UXO Survivors was launched.

Zambia

Zambia's domestic implementation legislation, enacted in December 2003, became effective in August 2004. The legislation formalized the establishment of the Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Center (ZAMAC), replacing the Zambian Mine Action Center (ZMAC). Zambia completed destruction of its stockpile of 3,345 antipersonnel mines in October 2004 and is retaining a further 3,346 mines for training. Zambia developed a five-year plan for mine action (2005-2009), although the objective is to be mine-free by 2007. In 2004, 7,780 square meters were demined, in one of the 41 mine/UXO contaminated areas. With the end of US assistance, Zambia planned to create a trust fund for humanitarian demining.

Zimbabwe

In August 2005, Zimbabwe developed a five-year plan for the clearance of all mined areas, to comply with Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty. The plan is estimated to cost almost US\$30 million. In September 2005, clearance of the Victoria Falls-Mlibizi area, which has been a demining priority for five years, was reported to be almost complete.

Signatories

Ethiopia

Ethiopia ratified the Mine Ban Treaty on 14 December 2004 and the treaty entered into force for the country on 1 June 2005. In 2004, demining operations were conducted over a total of more than 10 square kilometers of land in Afar and Tigray regions; 478 antipersonnel mines, 67 antivehicle mines and 8,354 UXO were destroyed. A strategic plan for mine action was presented to the government in August 2005 for approval. Some 800,000 people received mine risk education during 2004. A favorable evaluation of the mine risk education program was published in July 2005. Mine/UXO casualties continued to be reported in 2004 and 2005. Ethiopia has been identified as one of 24 States Parties with the greatest needs and responsibility to provide adequate survivor assistance. The enlargement and renovation of five regional physical rehabilitation centers was completed.

Haiti

In June 2005, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official told the ICBL that ratification legislation passed by parliament would be printed in the government gazette very soon, one of the last steps required for Haiti to ratify. Also in June 2005, Haiti attended the intersectoral meetings in Geneva, its first participation in a Mine Ban Treaty-related meeting.

Indonesia

In June 2005, representatives of the interdepartmental working group on the Mine Ban Treaty reached a consensus in favor of ratification and submitted a recommendation to the President for his approval. The ICBL conducted a special advocacy mission to Indonesia in July 2005 during which the Minister of Defense pledged support for ratification without further delay.

Poland

Poland changed its policy and has begun the internal process of ratifying the Mine Ban Treaty. The Ministry of Defense said there were no obstacles to destruction of Poland's stockpile of 997,680 antipersonnel mines and estimated destruction should not take more than two years. Defense officials indicated Poland will keep about 5,000 antipersonnel mines for training purposes. In April 2005, Poland submitted its third voluntary Article 7 transparency report. In 2004, 1,517 antipersonnel and antivehicle mines and 52,308 UXO were destroyed in clearance and explosive ordnance disposal operations; in the first quarter of 2005, 564 landmines and 2,368 UXO were cleared by EOD teams. Poland contributed 424 military engineers to missions abroad which include mine clearance duties; this assistance is valued at US\$1.74 million.

Ukraine

Ukraine's parliament ratified the Mine Ban Treaty in May 2005, but Ukraine had not officially deposited its ratification with the UN as of September 2005. The European Commission decided in 2004 to fund the destruction of Ukraine's 5.9 million PFM mines, and in June 2005, following ratification, announced that it had concluded negotiation of the terms of reference for a €6 million (US\$7.5 million) project to destroy the mines. Ukraine officially ratified CCW Protocol V on explosive remnants of war in May 2005.

Non-Signatories

Armenia

In a poll conducted by the Armenian National Committee of the ICBL in April-May 2005, only 39 percent of respondents supported the government's position not to accede to the Mine Ban Treaty. In August 2004, the UN Development Programme launched a major, 36-month project with the European Commission, UNDP and government of Armenia funding. A Landmine Impact Survey completed in August 2005 identified 102 suspected hazardous areas totaling 321,680,000 square meters and affecting 60 communities. In 2004, 50,000 square meters were cleared of mines and unexploded ordnance; in 2005 to September, a further 50,000 square meters were cleared. Reported mine casualties increased significantly in 2004.

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan has expressed greater support for the Mine Ban Treaty and eradicating antipersonnel mines. The Deputy Foreign Minister indicated Azerbaijan will prepare a voluntary Article 7 report and will vote in favor of the pro-ban UNGA resolution. In 2004, more than 2.4 square kilometers of mined areas and nearly 4.8 square kilometers of UXO-contaminated land was cleared and area-reduced. Clearance capacity increased in 2004. Funding decreased from 2003 to US\$3.2 million in 2004, including \$255,000 from the government. Mine risk education focused on strengthening community-based initiatives and integrating it into the school curricula. The number of new mine/UXO casualties increased in 2004. A country-wide survey identified 1,883 mine survivors.

Bahrain

Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials for the first time indicated there were no major impediments to joining the Mine Ban Treaty, and said internal processes to consider accession were underway. Bahrain attended the First Review Conference in Nairobi, its first participation in a meeting of Mine Ban Treaty States Parties. Ministry of Defense officials revealed for the first time that Bahrain keeps a limited stock of antipersonnel mines for training purposes. The ICBL and UNMAS each conducted their first advocacy mis-

sions to Bahrain, and the Egyptian NGO Protection and the Bahrain Human Rights Society organized a landmine workshop.

Burma (Myanmar)²¹⁶

Myanmar's military forces, the Tat Ma Daw, and at least 12 non-state armed groups have continued to use antipersonnel mines. This includes two groups newly identified as mine users, the Karenni People's National Liberation Front and Karenni National Solidarity Organization, which have undertaken some armed activities in collaboration with the Tat Ma Daw. In the absence of official information, informal interviews with officials and civilians reveal that mines pose a significant threat to communities in nine of 14 states and divisions. Forced demining by civilians ("atrocious demining") was reported in 2004–2005, as in previous years. No humanitarian mine clearance has taken place in Burma. No military or village demining has been reported since May 2004. At a UNHCR seminar in November 2004, the mine threat was identified as one of the most serious impediments to the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees. Mine risk education is carried out by NGOs on an increasing basis, in refugee camps and within other assistance efforts. The number of mine incidents and casualties remains unknown, but NGOs providing assistance to mine survivors indicate that casualties have increased. Mine action and other humanitarian assistance programs were disrupted by changes in the government in October 2004.

China

China expressed its desire to expand cooperation with Mine Ban Treaty States Parties. China sent a high-level observer delegation to the First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty and said it was "positively considering" the submission of a voluntary Article 7 transparency report. It also declared that the army had recently begun a new round of demining operations in areas where border demarcation is in progress, on the border with Vietnam in Guangxi and Yunnan provinces. China has continued to destroy and modify antipersonnel mines that do not comply with CCW Amended Protocol II. At the Sixth Annual Conference of States Parties to CCW Amended Protocol II, China stated that a new international demining assistance program was due to start in the first half of 2005.

Egypt

At the First Review Conference in December 2004, Egypt for the first time officially announced a moratorium on the production of antipersonnel mines. Egypt distanced itself from the Common African Position on Landmines adopted in Addis Ababa on 17 September 2004. The National Committee to Develop the North West Coast and Mine Clearance did not meet during the reporting period. No mine risk edu-

cation activities were reported in Egypt during 2004 and the first half of 2005. At least 10 people were injured in mine/UXO incidents in 2004.

Finland

Finland announced in September 2004 that it would not join the Mine Ban Treaty until 2012, six years later than its previously stated goal. A total of €300 million (US\$373 million) is to be devoted over eight years for landmine alternatives. In 2004, Finland provided some \$4.8 million for mine action in mine-affected countries.

Georgia

In September 2004, the OSCE expressed concern about new mine-laying by both Georgian and South Ossetian forces. Georgia is due to complete an inventory and assessment of its stockpile of munitions in September–October 2005; the Deputy Minister of Defense told ICBL that landmines will be among the first weapons scheduled for destruction and that Georgia does not intend to keep any antipersonnel mines. In July 2004, the Survey Action Center conducted an advance mission to Georgia to assess the need for a Landmine Impact Survey. No Georgian Army clearance was reported in 2004; limited clearance activities were ongoing in 2005. HALO Trust conducted a survey of Georgia's mine and UXO problem in September–October 2004. It expanded its mine risk education to include areas near former military bases and mined areas. HALO also carried out minefield marking. In 2004–2005, Georgia hosted a middle manager's training course for mine action programs in the Caucasus.

India

India attended the First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty in Nairobi in November–December 2004 as an observer, the country's first participation in a treaty-related meeting. Numerous non-state armed groups continued to use mines and improvised explosive devices in many parts of India, from which significant civilian and military casualties are reported. The Indian Army claimed that it had completed almost all demining operations on the border with Pakistan, apart from the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir. The chairman of a parliamentary committee revealed that Army personnel suffered substantial losses in the laying and clearance of mines on the border with Pakistan. Media reports suggest there about 260–270 civilian and military casualties from mines and improvised explosive devices annually.

Iran

From March 2004 to March 2005, 528 square kilometers of mine-contaminated land were cleared, with 252,383 antipersonnel mines, 37,522 antivehicle mines and 1,478,508 UXO destroyed. UNDP is assist-

ing in development of a national mine action strategy and action plan. In August 2005, Iran's mine action center announced a 10-year plan to eliminate all landmines in Iran by 2015, with target dates for several mine-affected provinces. During 2004, mine risk education was extended. In September 2005, UNHCR agreed to transfer its mine risk education training of returnees to Afghanistan and Iraq to the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

Iraq

The National Mine Action Authority estimates that there are some 8,000 square kilometers of contaminated land in Iraq, including 1,578 square kilometers affected by mines and UXO, and 6,370 square kilometers of border minefields. This estimate is expected to increase once the Iraq Landmine Impact Survey (ILIS) is completed in 2006. As of September 2005, the ILIS had identified 1,460 affected communities, including 83 communities with high impact, 519 with medium and 858 with low impact. In October 2004, NMAA adopted a national mine action strategy which envisions an Iraqi society "free from fear and impact" of landmines and UXO by 2020. According to NMAA, in 2004 more than 61 square kilometers of land were cleared, including 56 square kilometers through battle area clearance; 13,321 antipersonnel mines, 8,806 antivehicle mines and 1,170,478 UXO were destroyed. NMAA has stated that mine action funding of US\$355 million is needed for the period 2004 to 2008. International donations to mine action in Iraq totaled about \$58.7 million in 2004. The Iraqi government is reportedly investing \$20 million in mine action.

Opposition forces have used antipersonnel and antivehicle mines, and most frequently, improvised explosive devices, both command-detonated and victim-activated. In August 2005, a US official said IED attacks were up 100 percent from the previous year. The transitional government of Iraq is studying accession to the Mine Ban Treaty. Iraq voted in favor of UN General Assembly Resolution 59/84 on 3 December 2004, supporting universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty. Given the destruction of Iraq's production facilities, and the government's statements in support of banning antipersonnel mines, Landmine Monitor has decided to remove Iraq from the list of countries producing antipersonnel mines.

In 2004, there were at least 261 new, recorded mine/UXO casualties; the actual number is likely much higher. As of August 2005, the ILIS had recorded 510 "recent" casualties; more than 20 percent were children under 15. The ILIS had also recorded 6,657 "less recent" casualties.

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan reported that it is preparing to develop a two-year plan for stockpile destruction.

Kuwait

In June 2005, a Kuwaiti official told the ICBL that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defense had both recommended acceding to the Mine Ban Treaty. The Minister of Defense said in October 2004 that Kuwait does not have a stockpile of antipersonnel mines. In 2004, 20 new mine/UXO casualties were reported, representing a significant increase from the two casualties reported in 2003.

Kyrgyzstan

Landmine Monitor was informed that the Ministry of Defense stockpiles several tens of thousands of antipersonnel mines and the Frontier Troops stockpile some 1,000 to 2,000 antipersonnel mines; the shelf life for most if not all of these mines has expired. In 2004, clearance of mined territory around the Uzbek-populated Shakhimardan enclave in Kyrgyzstan was reportedly completed by Uzbekistan.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

In July 2005, Laos confirmed its intention to accede to the Mine Ban Treaty in the future. The new National Regulatory Authority, envisaged by the March 2004 National Strategic Plan, had not started to operate as of August 2005. Some 18 square kilometers of land were cleared by UXO Lao and two commercial operators in 2004, and an additional 1.4 square kilometers were cleared by Mines Advisory Group in 2004 to January 2005. In 2004, international donors provided \$8.1 million for mine action in Laos, twice as much as in 2003. Around 300,000 people received mine/UXO risk education in 2004 and the first quarter of 2005. In 2004, a significant increase in the number of mine/UXO casualties was reported.

Lebanon

Lebanon attended and made statements at the First Review Conference in 2004 and the intersessional meetings in June 2005. The Landmine Impact Survey, released in February 2005, found 28 highly impacted communities and over 250 communities with medium or low impact. National technical survey started in April 2005. In August 2004, Lebanon finalized its End-State Strategy for Mine Action and Long-Term Plan (2005–2009); this sets the goal of clearing high and medium impact areas by 2010. In 2004, more than two square kilometers of mine-affected land was cleared, destroying 2,929 antipersonnel mines, 287 antivehicle mines and 5,991 UXO. Since 2002, Operation Emirates Solidarity has cleared and released to the community over 4.9 square kilometers of mined and mine-suspected land in former Israeli-occupied territories in South Lebanon. The project closed in June 2004, with clearance uncompleted in Area 6. Lebanon received US\$9.7 million in international mine action funding in 2004, in addition to \$4 million of government assistance. There was a significant decrease in mine casualties in 2004. Assistance

to mine survivors was identified as a national mine action priority.

Libya

At the first landmine seminar in Libya in May 2005, the President of the Gaddafi Foundation for Charitable Associations and the son of Libya's President, called for the country to accede to the Mine Ban Treaty. In April 2005, Libya established the National Program for Demining and Land Reclamation to clear affected areas so they could be used as part of the national development plan. In May 2005, Libya launched a national campaign to remove the landmines planted along its borders with Egypt and Chad.

Mongolia

Mongolia's Program of Action for 2004-2008 lays out a step-by-step approach aimed at accession to the Mine Ban Treaty in 2008. In October 2004, the then-President of Mongolia denounced the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of landmines during an official visit to Canada. At the same time, Mongolia stated its intention not to deploy its antipersonnel mines. Mongolia has indicated that it will submit a voluntary Article 7 transparency report. A NATO workshop held in Ulaanbaatar in June 2004 concluded that detailed assessment of long-abandoned military sites was needed, and recommended that Mongolia develop an action plan for survey, clearance and rehabilitation of the sites; no progress was reported by May 2005.

Morocco

In December 2004, Morocco for the first time voted in favor of the annual UN General Assembly resolution supporting universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty. At the First Review Conference, Morocco asserted that it de facto implements all of the treaty's provisions. It acknowledged that it has a stockpile of antipersonnel mines used only for training purposes. From April 2004 to April 2005, 354 mines and items of unexploded ordnance were discovered and marked, and 30 explosive ordnance disposal operations were conducted on both sides of the barrier dividing Morocco and Western Sahara.

Nepal

The civil war intensified, including widespread use of landmines and improvised explosive devices by both sides, particularly after King Gyanendra seized power in February 2005. One of the localized civilian militias known as Village Defense Forces said it laid 1,500 mines in its area of operation. From 8-9 September 2004, the Nepal Campaign to Ban Landmines hosted a seminar attended by high level representatives of the three leading political parties that concluded with a declaration calling on Nepal to accede to the Mine Ban Treaty. NCBL recorded from media reports that

the Royal Nepalese Army disposed of or removed explosive devices in 46 districts in 2004. In 2004, UNICEF and its partners helped establish a Mine Risk Education Working Group.

Oman

In March 2005, officials told the UN Mine Action Service that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has approved Oman's accession to the Mine Ban Treaty, but the Ministry of Defense does not want to move forward without a common position among Gulf Cooperation Council member states.

Pacific Islands (Micronesia, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu)

The Executive Branch of the Federated States of Micronesia completed a review of the Mine Ban Treaty and intends to send the agreement to the Congress for accession in September 2005. In December 2004, Tuvalu voted in favor of UN General Assembly Resolution 59/84, and Palau abstained; this was the first time either nation had voted on the annual pro-Mine Ban Treaty resolution.

Pakistan

Several non-state armed groups have used landmines and improvised explosive devices regularly, most notably in Baluchistan, Waziristan Agency and elsewhere in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Pakistan claims to have completely cleared the border area that it mined during tensions with India in 2001-2002. Mine risk education was carried out by NGOs in the FATA, and to some extent by Pakistani authorities. In 2004, the number of casualties increased significantly compared with 2003; most were due to improvised explosive devices.

Republic of Korea

The ROK cleared 8,800 mines around military sites in 2004. The government increased its contributions to mine clearance in Eritrea, Mozambique and, substantially, Iraq. The government contributed \$3.1 million to mine action in 2004, including \$3 million for Iraq, a sum three times all of its previous contributions.

Russian Federation

Russian forces continued to use antipersonnel mines in Chechnya. The rebels who seized the school in Beslan, North Ossetia, in September 2004 with disastrous consequences emplaced both antipersonnel mines and improvised explosive devices throughout the school. Russia for the first time disclosed the number of antipersonnel mines in its stockpile is 26.5 million, of which 23.5 million are subject to destruction by 2015. Approximately 19.5 million antipersonnel mines were destroyed or disposed of between 2000 and November 2004. Russia is planning to spend some 3.33 billion rubles (US\$116 million) for new engineer munitions, including alternatives to antipersonnel mines, from 2005 to 2015. Russia rati-

fied CCW Amended Protocol II on 2 March 2005. According to media reports, in 2004 the Russian National Corps of Emergency Humanitarian Operations cleared more than 30,000 UXO in the Russian Federation; in clearance through July 2004, this included 2,842 landmines. A local commercial company completed a contract to demine the island of Sakhalin of explosive ordnance in December 2004, clearing over 25 million square meters and destroying more than 500 pieces of explosive ordnance.

Saudi Arabia

At the First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty, Saudi Arabia called upon mine-producing countries to stop production.

Somalia

The Prime Minister of Somalia's Transitional Federal Government attended the Mine Ban Treaty's First Review Conference, where he confirmed the government's intention to join the treaty. The Deputy Prime Minister participated in the intersessional Standing Committee meetings held in Geneva in June 2005, where he announced his decision to destroy the antipersonnel mine stockpile held by his militia. There has been ongoing use of antipersonnel landmines in various parts of Somalia by a number of factions. The Somalia Coalition to Ban Landmines was launched in November 2004. A Landmine Impact Survey identified 35 mine-affected communities in Puntland, nine of which were highly impacted and nine others medium impacted. Police explosive ordnance disposal teams were trained and deployed in Puntland. In 2004, a significant increase in mine casualties was reported.

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka participated as an observer in the First Review Conference and attended the June 2005 intersessional meetings, where it announced the submission of its first voluntary Article 7 transparency report. In September 2004, Sri Lanka acceded to CCW Amended Protocol II. In 2004, almost four square kilometers of land were cleared, a large increase on 2003; 28,409 antipersonnel mines, 56 antivehicle mines and 6,699 UXO were destroyed. A further 1.5 square kilometers were cleared from January to March 2005. Three NGOs conducted community impact surveys and/or technical surveys. The Regional Mine Action Office in Killinochchi, covering the LTTE-controlled area in Vanni region, became fully operational. International donations to mine action in 2004 totaled about US\$23.6 million, a large increase from 2003. Mine risk education expanded significantly, reaching more than 280,000 people, and national standards were finalized in July 2004. During 2004 there were two positive evaluations of mine risk education in Sri Lanka. There were significantly fewer mine/UXO casualties in 2004 than in

2003. In May 2005, the Sri Lanka School of Prosthetics and Orthotics opened.

Syria

Key developments since 2004: In August 2005, the Syrian Army started clearance of two villages in the Golan Heights. In July 2004, the President of Syria issued a new national law to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

United Arab Emirates

The UN Mine Action Service conducted the first advocacy mission to the UAE in September 2004. The UAE appears to be giving more serious consideration to the Mine Ban Treaty. In 2004, the UAE donated over US\$6 million to mine action, principally to Operation Emirates Solidarity, which cleared some five square kilometers of mine-affected land in South Lebanon in 2001-2004, with a total UAE contribution of \$50 million.

United States of America

The US government spent a total of US\$109.3 million in fiscal year 2004 on humanitarian mine action programs in 31 countries; one-third of this total was allocated to mine action in Iraq. A decision will be made in December 2005 whether the US will begin producing a new antipersonnel mine called Spider. The Pentagon requested a total of \$1.77 billion for research on and production of new landmine systems over the next five years. The US banned the use of persistent, non-detectable landmines on 3 January 2005. Landmines killed 13 and injured 34 US military personnel in 2004 in Afghanistan and Iraq. Improvised explosive devices, including those that function as antipersonnel mines, killed and injured hundreds more.

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan apparently began clearance operations on its borders with Kyrgyzstan in mid-2004, but reportedly halted in November 2004. Clearance around the Shakhimardan enclave was reportedly completed in 2004.

Vietnam

Phase I of the UXO and Landmine Impact Survey was completed in March 2005; as of September, it was still awaiting government approval. International organizations cleared some 3.9 square kilometers of land in 2004, destroying over 25,000 mines and UXO. The Army and other military units cleared 570,000 square meters in A Luoi district, Thua Thien-Hue province from September 2004 to April 2005. More than 127,000 people received mine risk education during 2004, mainly in the central provinces of Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien-Hue and, increasingly, the Ho Chi Minh Highway corridor. In 2004, more mine/UXO casualties were reported than in 2003.

Other

Abkhazia

HALO Trust cleared and area-reduced almost 2.3 square kilometers of land in 2004, destroying 815 antipersonnel mines, 153 antivehicle mines and more than 1,500 UXO. Abkhazia received about US\$2 million for mine action in 2004, including \$1.5 million from the US; in 2005, US demining assistance to Abkhazia increased to \$3 million.

Chechnya

Russian federal forces and Chechen rebels continued to use antipersonnel landmines, albeit with less frequency. The rebels primarily use command-detonated bombs and improvised explosive devices. In early 2005, it was calculated that 30 percent of agricultural land in Chechnya is contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance. In March 2005, the first humanitarian clearance capacity since 1999 arrived in Chechnya to conduct clearance of agricultural areas and survey and clear Grozny's chemical plant. A survey by UNICEF in September 2004 found that more than one in ten children has a mine survivor in the family and one in five has seen a real mine. During 2004, UNICEF and its partners focused mine risk education on schoolchildren and their parents; in 2005 UNICEF introduced a community-based approach and was appointed the lead UN agency. An evaluation of its mine risk education program was conducted in January 2005. A significant decrease in civilian mine/UXO casualties was recorded in 2004. Azerbaijan agreed to provide free rehabilitation services to disabled Chechen refugees, including mine survivors.

Falkland Islands

In February 2005, the UK sent a mission to the Falkland Islands as part of its ongoing feasibility study for clearance of mine contamination resulting from the UK-Argentine war of 1982. The UK and Argentina, which claims sovereignty over the Islands, made a joint statement to the Standing Committee meetings in June 2005 on the two countries' feasibility study. Joint Working Party meetings took place in October 2004, and April and July 2005.

Kosovo

In 2004, nearly four square kilometers of land were cleared in Kosovo, compared with less than one square kilometer cleared in 2003. In clearance and other operations, 910 antipersonnel mines, 15 antivehicle mines, 772 cluster bomblets and 2,554 UXO were destroyed. Survey of suspected areas and new reports by the public and authorities in 2004 led to the discovery of new areas affected by mines and UXO. In September 2005, there were 36 dangerous areas and 53 explosive ordnance disposal tasks recorded, compared with 68 dangerous areas and 52 EOD tasks at the end of 2003; however, new areas of

mine/UXO contamination continued to be discovered. Donors provided an estimated US\$1.58 million of funding in 2004. Fewer new casualties were reported in 2004 than in 2003.

Palestine

In 2005, the National Mine Action Committee started to develop a mine action strategy and a formal mine action structure, with UNICEF support. In 2004, the Palestinian Bomb Squad Unit responded to nearly a thousand call-outs and conducted 33 explosive ordnance disposal operations.

Nagorno-Karabakh

In 2004, HALO Trust cleared 3.6 square kilometers of affected land through manual and mechanical demining, and a further 450,000 square meters in 2005 through April. It concentrated clearance on farmland, and re-focused mine risk education on adults, in view of mine casualties rising as agricultural production increased. By the end of 2004, ICRC had provided safe play areas for children in 27 villages.

Somaliland

In July 2004 and November 2004, Somaliland officials indicated they were prepared to sign the Geneva Call Deed of Commitment on a comprehensive ban on antipersonnel mines, but have not done so. There was a launch of the Landmine Monitor Report 2004 and of the new Somalia Coalition to Ban Landmines in Hargeisa in November 2004. HALO Trust and the Danish Demining Group demined more than 22 square kilometers of land in 2004, destroying 304 antipersonnel mines and 103 antivehicle mines. A national mine action strategy and policy, which was developed and presented to parliament in 2004, awaited approval after elections in September 2005. International donations increased in 2004, after declining since 2001. Donors reported providing over US\$4 million for mine action in Somaliland in 2004, double the amount donated in 2003. In January 2005, Handicap International launched a new MRE project targeting herders in affected communities in four regions.

Taiwan

In January 2005, the National Defense Committee of the national legislature rejected a bill seeking to prohibit antipersonnel mines. From July 2004 to June 2005, land needed for dam construction on Kinmen Island was cleared of mines. On 25 April 2005, two Zimbabwean deminers were killed and one was injured, when stored antipersonnel mines exploded on Kinmen Island.

Western Sahara

The Swiss-based NGO Geneva Call visited Western Sahara in June 2005, and Polisario indicated its support for a comprehensive ban on antipersonnel mines. From April 2004 to April 2005, 354 mines and

items of unexploded ordnance were discovered and marked, and 30 explosive ordnance disposal operations were carried out on both sides of the barrier dividing Morocco and Western Sahara.

18 September 1997

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Preamble

The States Parties

Determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, that kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians and especially children, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement,

Believing it necessary to do their utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to face the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world, and to assure their destruction,

Wishing to do their utmost in providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration of mine victims,

Recognizing that a total ban of anti-personnel mines would also be an important confidence-building measure,

Welcoming the adoption of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and calling for the early ratification of this Protocol by all States which have not yet done so,

Welcoming also United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/45 S of 10 December 1996 urging all States to pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines,

Welcoming furthermore the measures taken over the past years, both unilaterally and multilaterally, aiming at prohibiting, restricting or suspending the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity as evidenced by the

call for a total ban of anti-personnel mines and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and numerous other non-governmental organizations around the world,

Recalling the Ottawa Declaration of 5 October 1996 and the Brussels Declaration of 27 June 1997 urging the international community to negotiate an international and legally binding agreement prohibiting the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Emphasizing the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to this Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization in all relevant fora including, inter alia, the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament, regional organizations, and groupings, and review conferences of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,

Basing themselves on the principle of international humanitarian law that the right of the parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, on the principle that prohibits the employment in armed conflicts of weapons, projectiles and materials and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering and on the principle that a distinction must be made between civilians and combatants,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

General obligations

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances:
 - a) To use anti-personnel mines;
 - b) To develop, produce, otherwise acquire,

stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;

c) To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.

2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 2

Definitions

1. "Anti-personnel mine" means a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons. Mines designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person, that are equipped with anti-handling devices, are not considered anti-personnel mines as a result of being so equipped.

2. "Mine" means a munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle.

3. "Anti-handling device" means a device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.

4. "Transfer" involves, in addition to the physical movement of anti-personnel mines into or from national territory, the transfer of title to and control over the mines, but does not involve the transfer of territory containing emplaced anti-personnel mines.

5. "Mined area" means an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines.

Article 3

Exceptions

1. Notwithstanding the general obligations under Article 1, the retention or transfer of a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques is permitted. The amount of such mines shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the above-mentioned purposes.

2. The transfer of anti-personnel mines for the purpose of destruction is permitted.

Article 4

Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Except as provided for in Article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

Article 5

Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas

1. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

2. Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

3. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines referred to in paragraph 1 within that time period, it may submit a request to a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years.

4. Each request shall contain:

a) The duration of the proposed extension;

b) A detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension, including:

(i) The preparation and status of work conducted under national demining programs;

(ii) The financial and technical means available to the State Party for the destruction of all the anti-personnel mines; and

(iii) Circumstances which impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all the anti-personnel mines in mined areas;

c) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of the extension; and

d) Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.

5. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Review Conference shall, taking into consideration the factors contained in paragraph 4, assess the request and decide by a majority of votes of States Parties present and voting whether to grant the request for an extension period.

6. Such an extension may be renewed upon the submission of a new request in accordance with para-

graphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article. In requesting a further extension period a State Party shall submit relevant additional information on what has been undertaken in the previous extension period pursuant to this Article.

Article 6

International cooperation and assistance

1. In fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible.

2. Each State Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention. The States Parties shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision of mine clearance equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.

3. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis.

4. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for mine clearance and related activities. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international or regional organizations or institutions, non-governmental organizations or institutions, or on a bilateral basis, or by contributing to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance, or other regional funds that deal with demining.

5. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

6. Each State Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations system, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.

7. States Parties may request the United Nations, regional organizations, other States Parties or other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental fora to assist its authorities in the elaboration of a national demining program to determine, inter alia:

a) The extent and scope of the anti-personnel mine problem;

b) The financial, technological and human resources that are required for the implementation of the program;

c) The estimated number of years necessary to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under the jurisdiction or control of the concerned State Party;

d) Mine awareness activities to reduce the incidence of mine-related injuries or deaths;

e) Assistance to mine victims;

f) The relationship between the Government of the concerned State Party and the relevant governmental, inter-governmental or non-governmental entities that will work in the implementation of the program.

8. Each State Party giving and receiving assistance under the provisions of this Article shall cooperate with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of agreed assistance programs.

Article 7

Transparency measures

1. Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party on:

a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9;

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled;

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced;

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3;

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities;

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all

destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4;

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance; and

i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.

2. The information provided in accordance with this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the last calendar year, and reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit all such reports received to the States Parties.

Article 8

Facilitation and clarification of compliance

1. The States Parties agree to consult and cooperate with each other regarding the implementation of the provisions of this Convention, and to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance by States Parties with their obligations under this Convention.

2. If one or more States Parties wish to clarify and seek to resolve questions relating to compliance with the provisions of this Convention by another State Party, it may submit, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a Request for Clarification of that matter to that State Party. Such a request shall be accompanied by all appropriate information. Each State Party shall refrain from unfounded Requests for Clarification, care being taken to avoid abuse. A State Party that receives a Request for Clarification shall provide, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within 28 days to the requesting State Party all information which would assist in clarifying this matter.

3. If the requesting State Party does not receive a response through the Secretary-General of the United Nations within that time period, or deems the response to the Request for Clarification to be unsat-

isfactory, it may submit the matter through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the next Meeting of the States Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the submission, accompanied by all appropriate information pertaining to the Request for Clarification, to all States Parties. All such information shall be presented to the requested State Party which shall have the right to respond.

4. Pending the convening of any meeting of the States Parties, any of the States Parties concerned may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to exercise his or her good offices to facilitate the clarification requested.

5. The requesting State Party may propose through the Secretary-General of the United Nations the convening of a Special Meeting of the States Parties to consider the matter. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate this proposal and all information submitted by the States Parties concerned, to all States Parties with a request that they indicate whether they favour a Special Meeting of the States Parties, for the purpose of considering the matter. In the event that within 14 days from the date of such communication, at least one-third of the States Parties favours such a Special Meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene this Special Meeting of the States Parties within a further 14 days. A quorum for this Meeting shall consist of a majority of States Parties.

6. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties, as the case may be, shall first determine whether to consider the matter further, taking into account all information submitted by the States Parties concerned. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach a decision by consensus. If despite all efforts to that end no agreement has been reached, it shall take this decision by a majority of States Parties present and voting.

7. All States Parties shall cooperate fully with the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties in the fulfilment of its review of the matter, including any fact-finding missions that are authorized in accordance with paragraph 8.

8. If further clarification is required, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall authorize a fact-finding mission and decide on its mandate by a majority of States Parties present and voting. At any time the requested State Party may invite a fact-finding mission to its territory. Such a mission shall take place without a decision by a Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties to authorize such a mission. The mission, consisting of up to 9 experts, designated and approved in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10, may collect additional information on the spot or in other places directly related to the alleged compli-

ance issue under the jurisdiction or control of the requested State Party.

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare and update a list of the names, nationalities and other relevant data of qualified experts provided by States Parties and communicate it to all States Parties. Any expert included on this list shall be regarded as designated for all fact-finding missions unless a State Party declares its non-acceptance in writing. In the event of non-acceptance, the expert shall not participate in fact-finding missions on the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of the objecting State Party, if the non-acceptance was declared prior to the appointment of the expert to such missions.

10. Upon receiving a request from the Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, after consultations with the requested State Party, appoint the members of the mission, including its leader. Nationals of States Parties requesting the fact-finding mission or directly affected by it shall not be appointed to the mission. The members of the fact-finding mission shall enjoy privileges and immunities under Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted on 13 February 1946.

11. Upon at least 72 hours notice, the members of the fact-finding mission shall arrive in the territory of the requested State Party at the earliest opportunity. The requested State Party shall take the necessary administrative measures to receive, transport and accommodate the mission, and shall be responsible for ensuring the security of the mission to the maximum extent possible while they are on territory under its control.

12. Without prejudice to the sovereignty of the requested State Party, the fact-finding mission may bring into the territory of the requested State Party the necessary equipment which shall be used exclusively for gathering information on the alleged compliance issue. Prior to its arrival, the mission will advise the requested State Party of the equipment that it intends to utilize in the course of its fact-finding mission.

13. The requested State Party shall make all efforts to ensure that the fact-finding mission is given the opportunity to speak with all relevant persons who may be able to provide information related to the alleged compliance issue.

14. The requested State Party shall grant access for the fact-finding mission to all areas and installations under its control where facts relevant to the compliance issue could be expected to be collected. This shall be subject to any arrangements that the requested State Party considers necessary for:

a) The protection of sensitive equipment, information and areas;

b) The protection of any constitutional obligations the requested State Party may have with regard to proprietary rights, searches and seizures, or other constitutional rights; or

c) The physical protection and safety of the members of the fact-finding mission.

In the event that the requested State Party makes such arrangements, it shall make every reasonable effort to demonstrate through alternative means its compliance with this Convention.

15. The fact-finding mission may remain in the territory of the State Party concerned for no more than 14 days, and at any particular site no more than 7 days, unless otherwise agreed.

16. All information provided in confidence and not related to the subject matter of the fact-finding mission shall be treated on a confidential basis.

17. The fact-finding mission shall report, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties the results of its findings.

18. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall consider all relevant information, including the report submitted by the fact-finding mission, and may request the requested State Party to take measures to address the compliance issue within a specified period of time. The requested State Party shall report on all measures taken in response to this request.

19. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may suggest to the States Parties concerned ways and means to further clarify or resolve the matter under consideration, including the initiation of appropriate procedures in conformity with international law. In circumstances where the issue at hand is determined to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the requested State Party, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may recommend appropriate measures, including the use of cooperative measures referred to in Article 6.

20. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach its decisions referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 by consensus, otherwise by a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting.

Article 9

National implementation measures

Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.

Article 10

Settlement of disputes

1. The States Parties shall consult and cooperate with each other to settle any dispute that may arise with regard to the application or the interpretation of this Convention. Each State Party may bring any such dispute before the Meeting of the States Parties.
2. The Meeting of the States Parties may contribute to the settlement of the dispute by whatever means it deems appropriate, including offering its good offices, calling upon the States parties to a dispute to start the settlement procedure of their choice and recommending a time-limit for any agreed procedure.
3. This Article is without prejudice to the provisions of this Convention on facilitation and clarification of compliance.

Article 11

Meetings of the States Parties

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention, including:
 - a) The operation and status of this Convention;
 - b) Matters arising from the reports submitted under the provisions of this Convention;
 - c) International cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6;
 - d) The development of technologies to clear anti-personnel mines;
 - e) Submissions of States Parties under Article 8; and
 - f) Decisions relating to submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5.
2. The First Meeting of the States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one year after the entry into force of this Convention. The subsequent meetings shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations annually until the first Review Conference.
3. Under the conditions set out in Article 8, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a Special Meeting of the States Parties.
4. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend these meetings as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 12

Review Conferences

1. A Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years

after the entry into force of this Convention. Further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties, provided that the interval between Review Conferences shall in no case be less than five years. All States Parties to this Convention shall be invited to each Review Conference.

2. The purpose of the Review Conference shall be:
 - a) To review the operation and status of this Convention;
 - b) To consider the need for and the interval between further Meetings of the States Parties referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 11;
 - c) To take decisions on submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5; and
 - d) To adopt, if necessary, in its final report conclusions related to the implementation of this Convention.
3. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Review Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 13

Amendments

1. At any time after the entry into force of this Convention any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all States Parties and shall seek their views on whether an Amendment Conference should be convened to consider the proposal. If a majority of the States Parties notify the Depositary no later than 30 days after its circulation that they support further consideration of the proposal, the Depositary shall convene an Amendment Conference to which all States Parties shall be invited.
2. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Amendment Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.
3. The Amendment Conference shall be held immediately following a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference unless a majority of the States Parties request that it be held earlier.
4. Any amendment to this Convention shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the States Parties present and voting at the Amendment Conference. The Depositary shall communicate any amendment so adopted to the States Parties.

5. An amendment to this Convention shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Convention which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depository of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article 14

Costs

1. The costs of the Meetings of the States Parties, the Special Meetings of the States Parties, the Review Conferences and the Amendment Conferences shall be borne by the States Parties and States not parties to this Convention participating therein, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

2. The costs incurred by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under Articles 7 and 8 and the costs of any fact-finding mission shall be borne by the States Parties in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

Article 15

Signature

This Convention, done at Oslo, Norway, on 18 September 1997, shall be open for signature at Ottawa, Canada, by all States from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 December 1997 until its entry into force.

Article 16

Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

1. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval of the Signatories.
2. It shall be open for accession by any State which has not signed the Convention.
3. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depository.

Article 17

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited.
2. For any State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the 40th instrument of ratifica-

tion, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 18

Provisional application

Any State may at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it will apply provisionally paragraph 1 of Article 1 of this Convention pending its entry into force.

Article 19

Reservations

The Articles of this Convention shall not be subject to reservations.

Article 20

Duration and withdrawal

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.
2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Convention. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties, to the Depository and to the United Nations Security Council. Such instrument of withdrawal shall include a full explanation of the reasons motivating this withdrawal.
3. Such withdrawal shall only take effect six months after the receipt of the instrument of withdrawal by the Depository. If, however, on the expiry of that six-month period, the withdrawing State Party is engaged in an armed conflict, the withdrawal shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict.
4. The withdrawal of a State Party from this Convention shall not in any way affect the duty of States to continue fulfilling the obligations assumed under any relevant rules of international law.

Article 21

Depository

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depository of this Convention.

Article 22

Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Ending the Suffering Caused by Antipersonnel Mines: Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009

Introduction:

Having reaffirmed their unqualified commitment to the full and effective promotion and implementation of the Convention, the States Parties are determined, in full cooperation with all concerned partners:

- To secure the achievements to date;
- To sustain and strengthen the effectiveness of their cooperation under the Convention; and
- To spare no effort to meet our challenges ahead in universalizing the Convention, destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines, clearing mined areas and assisting victims.

To these ends they will over the next five years pursue a plan of action guided by the strategies set out below. In so doing, they intend to achieve major progress towards ending, for all people and for all time, the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines.

I. Universalizing the Convention

Committed by the Convention “to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization in all relevant fora,” the States Parties have made this a core task of their collective endeavours these past five years. In that short time, almost 75 per cent of the world’s States have joined, proving their commitment and capacity to fulfil national security responsibilities without anti-personnel mines, establishing a global framework for effective mine action assistance and cooperation, and demonstrating the significant benefits of joining this common effort. But the only guarantee that the significant disarmament and humanitarian advances to date will endure, and that a world free of anti-personnel mines will be ultimately realized, will lie in the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and implementation of its comprehensive ban. **Consequently, for the period 2005 to 2009, universal adherence will remain an important object of cooperation among States Parties.** To this end:

All States Parties will:

ACTION #1: Call on those States that have not yet done so, to accede to the Convention as soon as possible.

ACTION #2: Persistently encourage those signatories of the Convention that have not yet done so to ratify it as soon as possible.

ACTION #3: Attach priority to effectively addressing universalization challenges presented by States not parties, and in particular those that continue to use, produce, or possess large stockpiles of anti-personnel mines, or otherwise warrant special concern for humanitarian reasons, or by virtue of their military or political attention or other reason.

ACTION #4: Accord particular importance to promoting adherence in regions where the level of acceptance of the Convention remains low, strengthening universalization efforts in the Middle East and Asia, and amongst the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, with States Parties within these regions playing a key role in such efforts.

ACTION #5: Seize every appropriate opportunity to promote adherence to the Convention in bilateral contacts, military-to-military dialogue, peace processes, national parliaments, and the media, including by encouraging States not parties to abide by its provisions pending their adherence to the Convention.

ACTION #6: Actively promote adherence to the Convention in all relevant multilateral fora, including the UN Security Council, UN General Assembly, assemblies of regional organizations and relevant disarmament bodies.

ACTION #7: Continue promoting universal observance of the Convention’s norms, by condemning, and taking appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by armed non-state actors.

ACTION #8: Encourage and support involvement and active cooperation in these universalization efforts by all relevant partners, including the United Nations and the UN Secretary General, other international institutions and regional organizations, the

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and other non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and interested citizens.

II. Destroying Stockpiled Anti-personnel mines

Article 4 of the Convention requires all States Parties to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines as soon as possible, but not later than four years after assuming their Convention obligations. With more than 37 million mines destroyed and the destruction process completed for all whose deadline has passed, the Convention's record of compliance to date has been impressive. **The States Parties are resolved to sustain such progress in meeting the Convention's humanitarian aims and disarmament goal during the 2005-2009 period, ensuring the expeditious and timely destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under their or jurisdiction or control.** To this end:

The 16 State Parties yet to complete their destruction programmes will:

ACTION #9: Establish the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed, and report this information as required by Article 7.

ACTION #10: Establish appropriate national and local capacities to meet their Article 4 obligations.

ACTION #11: Strive to complete their destruction programmes if possible in advance of their four-year deadlines.

ACTION #12: Make their problems, plans progress and priorities for assistance known in a timely manner to States Parties and relevant organisations and disclose their own contributions to their programmes in situations where financial, technical or other assistance is required to meet stockpile destruction obligations.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

ACTION #13: Act upon their obligations under Article 6 (5) to promptly assist States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs for external support for stockpile destruction, responding to priorities for assistance as articulated by those States Parties in need.

ACTION #14: Support the investigation and further development of technical solutions to overcome the particular challenges associated with **destroying PFM mines.**

All States Parties will:

ACTION #15: When previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines

have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, take advantage of other informal means to share such information and destroy these mines as a matter of urgent priority.

ACTION #16: Enhance or develop effective responses, including regional and sub regional responses, to meet requirements for technical, material and financial assistance for stockpile destruction and invite the cooperation of relevant regional and technical organizations in this regard.

III. Clearing Mined Areas

Article 5 of the Convention requires each State Party to ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible but not later than 10 years after the entry into force of the Convention for that State Party. 2004 is the midpoint between the Convention's entry into force and the first mine-clearance deadlines. **Successfully meeting these deadlines will be the most significant challenge to be addressed in the coming five years and will require intensive efforts by mine-affected States Parties and those in a position to assist them.** The speed and manner with which it is pursued will have crucial implications for human security - the safety and well-being of affected individuals and communities.

The States Parties will therefore:

ACTION #17: Intensify and accelerate efforts to ensure the most effective and most expeditious possible fulfilment of Article 5 (1) mine clearance obligations in the period 2005-2009.

The 49 States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, where they have not yet done so, will do their utmost to:

ACTION #18: Urgently identify all areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced, as required by Article 5 (2) and report this information as required by Article 7.

ACTION #19: Urgently develop and implement national plans, using a process that involves, where relevant, local actors and mine-affected communities, emphasizing the clearance of high and medium impact areas as a matter of priority, and ensuring that task selection, prioritisation and planning of mine clearance where relevant are undertaken in mine-affected communities.

ACTION #20: Significantly reduce risks to populations and hence reduce the number of new mine victims, hence leading us closer to the aim of zero new victims, including by prioritising clearance of areas

with highest human impact, providing mine risk education and by increasing efforts to perimeter-mark, monitor and protect mined areas awaiting clearance in order to ensure the effective exclusion by civilians, as required by Article 5 (2).

ACTION #21: Ensure that mine risk education programmes are made available in all communities at risk to prevent mine incidents and save lives, promote mutual understanding and reconciliation, and improve mine action planning, integrating such programmes into education systems and broader relief and development activities, taking into consideration age, gender, social, economic, political and geographical factors, and ensuring consistency with relevant International Mine Action Standards, as well as national mine action standards.

ACTION #22: Make their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance known to other States Parties, the United Nations, regional organizations, the ICRC and specialized non-governmental organizations, the Implementation Support Unit at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and other organizations, while specifying what resources they themselves have contributed to fulfil their Article 5 obligations.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

ACTION #23: Act upon their obligations under Article 6 (3) and 6 (4) to promptly assist States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs for external support for mine clearance and mine risk education, responding to the priorities for assistance as articulated by the mine-affected States Parties themselves and ensuring the continuity and sustainability of resource commitments.

All States Parties will:

ACTION #24: Ensure and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their efforts in all of the above-mentioned areas, involving all relevant actors in mine action coordination, ensuring that coordination exists at the local level and involves mine clearance operators and affected communities, making the best possible use of and adapting to national circumstances information management tools, such as the Information Management System for Mine Action, and using the International Mine Action Standards as a frame of reference to establish national standards and operational procedures in order to be of benefit to national authorities in meeting their obligations under Article 5.

ACTION #25: Strengthen efforts to enable mine-affected States Parties to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of the Convention, in accordance

with Article 6 (2) and to further close the gap between end users of technology and those developing it.

ACTION #26: Share information on – and further develop and advance – mine clearance techniques, technologies and procedures, and, while work proceeds on developing new technologies, seek to ensure an adequate supply and most efficient use of existing technologies, particularly mechanical clearance assets and biosensors, including mine detection dogs.

ACTION #27: Strive to ensure that few, if any, States Parties will feel compelled to request an extension in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 5, paragraphs 3-6 of the Convention.

ACTION #28: Monitor and actively promote the achievement of mine clearance goals and the identification of assistance needs, continuing to make full use of Article 7 reporting, Meetings of the States Parties, the Intersessional Work Programme and regional meetings as fora for mine-affected States Parties to present their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance.

IV. Assisting the Victims

Article 6 (3) of the Convention calls for States Parties to provide assistance for the care rehabilitation and reintegration of mine victims. This constitutes a vital promise for hundreds of thousands of mine victims around the world, as well as for their families and communities. Keeping this promise is a crucial responsibility of all States Parties, though first and foremost of those whose citizens suffer the tragedy of mine incidents. This is especially the case for those 23 States Parties where there are vast numbers of victims. These States Parties have the greatest responsibility to act, but also the greatest needs and expectations for assistance. Recognizing the obligation of all States Parties to assist mine victims and the crucial role played by international and regional organisations, the ICRC, non-governmental and other organisations, **the States Parties will enhance the care, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts during the period 2005-2009 by undertaking the following actions:**

States Parties, particularly those 23 with the greatest numbers of mine victims, will do their utmost to:

ACTION #29: Establish and enhance health-care services needed to respond to immediate and ongoing medical needs of mine victims, increasing the number of healthcare workers and other service providers in mine-affected areas trained for emergency response to landmine and other traumatic injuries, ensuring an adequate number of trained trauma surgeons and nurses to meet the need,

improving health-care infrastructure and ensuring that facilities have the equipment, supplies and medicines necessary to meet basic standards.

ACTION #30: Increase national physical rehabilitation capacity to ensure effective provision of physical rehabilitation services that are preconditions to full recovery and reintegration of mine victims by: developing and pursuing the goals of a multi-sector rehabilitation plan; providing access to services in mine-affected communities; increasing the number of trained rehabilitation specialists most needed by mine victims and victims of other traumatic injuries engaging all relevant actors to ensure effective coordination in advancing the quality of care and increasing the numbers of individuals assisted; and, further encouraging specialized organizations to continue to develop guidelines for the implementation of prosthetics and orthopaedic programmes.

ACTION #31: Develop capacities to meet the psychological and social support needs of mine victims, sharing best practices with a view to achieving high standards of treatment and support on a par with those for physical rehabilitation, and engaging and empowering all relevant actors – including mine victims and their families and communities.

ACTION #32: Actively support the socio-economic reintegration of mine victims, including providing education and vocational training and developing sustainable economic activities and employment opportunities in mine-affected communities, integrating such efforts in the broader context of economic development, and striving to ensure significant increases of economically reintegrated mine victims.

ACTION #33: Ensure that national legal and policy frameworks effectively address the needs and fundamental human rights of mine victims, establishing as soon as possible, such legislation and policies and assuring effective rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration services for all persons with disabilities.

ACTION #34: Develop or enhance national mine victim data collection capacities to ensure better understanding of the breadth of the victim assistance challenge they face and progress in overcoming it, seeking as soon as possible to integrate such capacities into existing health information systems and ensuring full access to information to support the needs of programme planners and resource mobilisation.

ACTION #35: Ensure that, in all victim assistance efforts, emphasis is given to age and gender considerations and to mine victims who are subject to multiple forms of discrimination in all victim assistance efforts.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

ACTION #36: Act upon their obligation under Article 6 (3) to promptly assist those States Parties with

clearly demonstrated needs for external support for care, rehabilitation and reintegration of mine victims, responding to priorities for assistance as articulated by those States Parties in need and ensuring continuity and sustainability of resource commitments.

All States Parties, working together in the framework of the Convention's Intersessional Work Programme, relevant regional meetings and national contexts will:

ACTION #37: Monitor and promote progress in the achievement of victim assistance goals in the 2005-2009 period, affording concerned States Parties the opportunity to present their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance and encouraging States Parties in a position to do so to report through existing data collection systems on how they are responding to such needs.

ACTION #38: Ensure effective integration of mine victims in the work of the Convention, inter alia, by encouraging States Parties and organizations to include victims on their delegations.

ACTION #39: Ensure an effective contribution in all relevant deliberations by health, rehabilitation and social services professionals and officials inter alia by encouraging States Parties — particularly those with the greatest number of mine victims — and relevant organizations to include such individuals on their delegations.

V. Other matters essential for achieving the Convention's aims

A. Cooperation and Assistance

While individual States Parties are responsible for implementing the Convention's obligations in areas within their jurisdiction or control, its cooperation and assistance provisions afford the essential framework within which those responsibilities can be fulfilled and shared goals can be advanced. In this context between 1997 and 2004, more than US\$2.2 billion was generated for activities consistent with the Convention's aims. **The States Parties recognize that fulfilling their obligations during the period 2005-2009 and effectively pursuing the actions and strategies set out herein will require substantial political, financial and material commitments.** To this end:

The States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control and those with the greatest numbers of mine victims will:

ACTION #40: Ensure that clearing mined areas and assisting victims are identified as priorities, wherever this is relevant, in national, sub-national and sector

development plans and programmes, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), UN Development Assistance Frameworks, and other appropriate mechanisms, thus reinforcing national commitment and increasing ownership in fulfilling Convention obligations.

ACTION #41: Ensure that the activities of the UN, national and international non-governmental organizations and other actors, where relevant, are incorporated into national mine action planning frameworks and are consistent with national priorities.

ACTION #42: Call on relevant actors for cooperation to improve national and international policies and development strategies, enhance effectiveness in mine action, reduce the need to rely on international personnel and ensure that assistance in mine action is based on adequate surveys, needs analysis and cost effective approaches.

ACTION #43: Promote technical cooperation, information exchange and other mutual assistance to take advantage of the rich resource of knowledge and expertise acquired in the course of fulfilling their obligations.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

ACTION #44: Fulfil their obligations under Article 6 by promptly responding to calls for support from those States Parties in need and with a particular view to the first mine clearance deadlines occurring in 2009.

ACTION #45: Ensure the sustainability of their commitments through means such as integrating as appropriate mine action into broader humanitarian and / or development assistance programmes, providing where possible multi-year funding to facilitate long-term planning of mine action and victim assistance programmes, paying particular attention to the specific needs and circumstances of the least developed States Parties, and ensuring that mine action remains a high priority.

ACTION #46: Continue to support, as appropriate, mine action to assist affected populations in areas under the control of armed non-state actors, particularly in areas under the control of actors which have agreed to abide by the Convention's norms.

All States Parties will:

ACTION #47: Encourage the international development community – including national development cooperation agencies where possible and as appropriate – to play a significantly expanded role in mine action, recognising that mine action for many States Parties is fundamental to the advancement of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

ACTION #48: Use, where relevant, their participation in decision making bodies of relevant organizations to urge the UN and regional organizations and the World Bank and regional development banks and

financial institutions to support States Parties requiring assistance in fulfilling the Convention's obligations, inter alia by calling for the integration of mine action into the UN Consolidated Appeals Process and for the World Bank and regional development banks and financial institutions to make States Parties aware of opportunities for loans and grants.

ACTION #49: Develop and strengthen means to enhance cooperation at the regional level to implement the Convention and to effectively use and share resources, technology and expertise, engage the cooperation of regional organizations, and promote synergies between different regions.

ACTION #50: Pursue efforts to identify new and non-traditional sources of support, be they technical, material or financial, for activities to implement the Convention.

B. Transparency and Exchange of Information

Transparency and the open exchange of information have been essential pillars on which the Convention's practices, procedures and tradition of partnership have been built, through both formal means and informal means. These qualities and arrangements have in turn constituted an essential part of the foundation on which the Convention's significant disarmament and humanitarian gains have been achieved. The States Parties recognize that transparency and effective information exchange will be equally crucial to fulfilling their obligations during the period 2005-2009 and to effectively pursuing the actions and strategies set out herein. To this end:

All States Parties will:

ACTION #51: Urge the 5 States Parties that have not yet done so to fulfil their obligation to provide initial transparency reports under Article 7 without further delay, and request that the UN Secretary-General, as the recipient of these reports, call upon these States Parties to provide their reports.

ACTION #52: Fulfil their obligations to annually update Article 7 transparency reports and maximise reporting as a tool to assist in implementation, particularly in cases where States Parties must still destroy stockpiled mines, clear mined areas, assist mine victims or take legal or other measures referred to in Article 9.

ACTION #53: Take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process, including through the reporting format's "Form J" to provide information on matters not specifically required but which may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on mine victim

assistance efforts and needs.

ACTION #54: In situations where States Parties have retained mines in accordance with the exceptions in Article 3, provide information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use.

ACTION #55: Exchange views and share their experiences in a cooperative and informal manner on the practical implementation of the various provisions of the Convention, including Articles 1, 2 and 3, to continue to promote effective and consistent application of these provisions.

ACTION #56: Continue to encourage the invaluable contribution to the work of the Convention by the ICBL, the ICRC, the United Nations, the GICHD, and regional and other organizations.

ACTION #57: Encourage States not parties, particularly those that have professed support for the object and purpose of the Convention, to provide voluntary transparency reports and to participate in the work of the Convention.

ACTION #58: Encourage individual States Parties, regional or other organizations to arrange on a voluntary basis regional and thematic conferences and workshops to advance the implementation of the Convention.

C. Preventing and Suppressing Prohibited Activities, and Facilitating Compliance

Primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Convention rests with each State Party and Article 9 of the Convention accordingly requires each party to take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress prohibited activities by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction and control. In addition, the States Parties are aware that the Convention contains a variety of collective means to facilitate and clarify questions related to compliance in accordance with Article 8. During the period 2005-2009, the States Parties will continue to be guided by the knowledge that individually and collectively they are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Convention. To this end:

States Parties that have not yet done so will:

ACTION #59: Develop and adopt legislative, administrative and other measures in accordance with Article 9 as soon as possible to fulfil their obligations under this Article thereby contributing to full compliance with the Convention report annually on progress as required by Article 7.

ACTION #60: Make their needs known to the ICRC or other relevant actors in instances when assistance is required to develop implementing legislation.

ACTION #61: Integrate the Convention's prohibitions and requirements into their military doctrine as soon as possible.

States Parties that have applied their legislation, through the prosecution and punishment of individuals engaged in activities prohibited by the Convention, will:

ACTION #62: Share information on the application of implementing legislation through means such as Article 7 reports and the Intersessional Work Programme.

All States Parties will:

ACTION #63: In instances when serious concerns about non-compliance cannot be resolved through measures adopted pursuant to Article 9, seek clarification in a cooperative spirit in accordance with Article 8, and call upon the UN Secretary-General to undertake the tasks foreseen in Article 8 as required.

ACTION #64: In instances when armed non-state actors are operating in areas under States Parties' jurisdiction or control, make it clear that armed non-state actors are required to comply with the provisions of the Convention and that they will be called to account for violations of the Convention in accordance with measures taken under Article 9.

D. Implementation Support

The effective functioning and full implementation of the Convention has been enhanced through the structures and mechanisms that exist in the Convention, that have been established pursuant to the decisions of the States Parties or that have emerged on an informal basis. The States Parties' implementation mechanisms will remain important during the period 2005-2009, particularly as key means to implement the Nairobi Action Plan, and in this regard the States Parties are committed to supporting them. To this end:

All States Parties will:

ACTION #65: Support the efforts of the Coordinating Committee to ensure effective and transparent preparation of meetings.

ACTION #66: Continue to make use of the valuable support provided for by the GICHD in hosting the meetings of the Standing Committees, through the Implementation Support Unit, and by administering the Sponsorship Programme.

ACTION #67: Continue to provide on a voluntary basis, in accordance with their agreement with the GICHD, the necessary financial resources for the

operation of the Implementation Support Unit.

ACTION #68: Continue to reaffirm the valuable role of the United Nations for providing support to Meetings of the States Parties.

ACTION #69: Continue to utilize informal mechanisms such as the Contact Groups, which have emerged to meet specific needs.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

ACTION #70: On a voluntary basis contribute to the Sponsorship Programme thereby permitting widespread representation at meetings of the Convention, particularly by mine-affected developing States Parties, with the latter maximising this important investment by actively participating and sharing information on their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance.

Notes

- ¹ As of 1 October 2005.
- ² The ICBL generally uses the short title, Mine Ban Treaty; other short titles in use include: Ottawa Treaty, Ottawa Convention, Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention, and Mine Ban Convention.
- ³ Of the 80, 59 were signatories who ratified and 21 were non-signatories who acceded.
- ⁴ 22 States abstained from voting for UNGA Resolution 59/84 in December 2004: Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar (Burma), Pakistan, Palau, Russia, South Korea, Syria, United States, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. This marked the first time Palau voted on the annual pro-mine ban resolution. The Marshall Islands continued to be the only signatory to abstain, as in previous years.
- ⁵ Voting results by year on the annual UNGA resolution calling for the universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty: 1997 (Resolution 52/38A)—142 in favor, none against, 18 abstaining; 1998 (Resolution 53/77N)—147 in favor, none against, 21 abstaining; 1999 (Resolution 54/54B)—139 in favor, one against, 20 abstaining; 2000 (Resolution 55/33V)—143 in favor, none against, 22 abstaining; 2001 (Resolution 56/24M)—138 in favor, none against, 19 abstaining; 2002 (Resolution 57/74)—143 in favor, none against, 23 abstaining; 2003 (Resolution 58/53)—153 in favor, none against, 23 abstaining.
- ⁶ Geneva Call is a Swiss-based NGO. Under the Deed of Commitment, a signatory agrees to prohibit use, production, stockpiling and transfer of antipersonnel mines, and to undertake and cooperate in mine action.
- ⁷ The full name is the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects.
- ⁸ India has also indicated that it opted to defer compliance, although that is not recorded with the other deferrals on the UN depositary website.
- ⁹ Remotely-delivered antipersonnel mine systems are stockpiled by Amended Protocol II States Parties Belarus, China, Greece, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United States. India has explored development of such systems. The Mine Ban Treaty requires Belarus, Greece, and Turkey to destroy their remotely-delivered antipersonnel mines by 1 March 2008. Mine Ban Treaty States Parties Bulgaria, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Turkmenistan, and the United Kingdom have already destroyed their stockpiles of remotely-delivered antipersonnel mines.
- ¹⁰ Sweden was the first to ratify Protocol V, in June 2004, followed by Lithuania and Sierra Leone in September 2004. Ten states ratified in 2005, in this order: Croatia, Germany, Finland, Ukraine, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Denmark, Nicaragua, and most recently on 16 September, Liberia.
- ¹¹ In Burundi, there was one notable allegation of use of antipersonnel mines by the Army which Landmine Monitor was unable to confirm. In June 2005, the administrator of the commune of Mpanda (Bubanza province, about 10 kilometers from Bujumbura) said he thought the new Burundi Army (Forces de Défense Nationale, FDN) was responsible for laying an antipersonnel mine that killed two people near a military position.
- ¹² See past editions of *Landmine Monitor Report* for details. Angola, Ecuador, and Ethiopia have admitted using antipersonnel mines as a signatory. Landmine Monitor has cited credible allegations of use while a signatory by Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda. Other current States Parties who used antipersonnel mines since the early 1990s, as non-signatories, include Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, DR Congo, Croatia, Eritrea, Perú, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.
- ¹³ See also, Landmine Monitor Fact Sheet, "Non-State Armed Groups and the Mine Ban," prepared by Mines Action Canada, June 2005, released at the intersessional meetings in Geneva.
- ¹⁴ Use in Pakistan was recorded as small-scale and sporadic last year.
- ¹⁵ There are 51 confirmed current and past producers. Not included in that total are five States Parties that have been cited by some sources as past producers, but deny it: Croatia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Thailand and Venezuela. In addition, Jordan declared possessing a small number of mines of Syrian origin in 2000. It is unclear if this represents the result of production, export, or capture.
- ¹⁶ Thirty-three States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty that once produced antipersonnel mines include: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Perú, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, and Zimbabwe.
- ¹⁷ Nine States Parties have not officially declared the ultimate disposition of production capabilities in transparency reports despite admissions or evidence of prior production activities: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Ger-

- many, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia and Montenegro, and Turkey. For many of these states the production of antipersonnel mines ceased prior to entry into force of the treaty.
- ¹⁸ Since it began reporting in 1999, Landmine Monitor has removed Turkey and FR Yugoslavia (now Serbia and Montenegro) from its list of producers. Nepal was added to the list in 2003 following admissions by military officers that production was occurring in state factories.
- ¹⁹ Statement by Amb. Paul Meyer, Canada, to the Conference on Disarmament, 29 July 2004.
- ²⁰ In its previous edition, Landmine Monitor estimated that 65 countries held 200 million antipersonnel mines.
- ²¹ As of 1 October 2005, the following states have completed the destruction of their antipersonnel mine stockpiles: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Republic of Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYR Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Perú, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yemen, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- ²² This total is about 1 million mines higher than reported last year. More than 400,000 stockpiled mines were destroyed in the reporting period, and the remainder of the total reflects adjustments by Landmine Monitor for mines destroyed by current States Parties prior to their joining the treaty, most notably Belarus.
- ²³ In some cases, the actual physical destruction of mines had not begun as of 1 October 2005. Landmine Monitor considers states to be "in progress" if they have reported they are formulating destruction plans, seeking international financial assistance, conducting national inventories, or constructing destruction facilities.
- ²⁴ Cameroon declared 500 mines for training and research purposes in a voluntary transparency report submitted in March 2001. Landmine Monitor received a report by the Cameroon military, dated 5 May 2003, which states that a total of 9,183 antipersonnel mines had been destroyed on 17 April 2003.
- ²⁵ The following States Parties have declared not possessing antipersonnel mine stockpiles: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Nauru, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Timor-Leste, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago.
- ²⁶ The 74 total includes Botswana, Burkina Faso and Guinea-Bissau, which have expressed their intention to retain mines, but have not declared a number.
- ²⁷ Of the 64 choosing not to retain antipersonnel mines, 18 once possessed stockpiles.
- ²⁸ Bhutan, Cameroon, Cape Verde, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, São Tomé e Príncipe, and Vanuatu have not indicated whether they intend to retain antipersonnel mines; most have not yet submitted an Article 7 report. Of these nine, only DR Congo, Ethiopia and Guyana are thought to possess mines.
- ²⁹ 38 States Parties retain between 1,000 and 5,000 antipersonnel mines: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hungary, Jordan, Kenya, FYR Macedonia, Mali, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Perú, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yemen and Zambia.
- ³⁰ Eighteen States Parties retain less than 1,000 antipersonnel mines: Colombia, Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Moldova, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.
- ³¹ The following 24 States Parties reported consuming retained antipersonnel mines in 2004: Argentina (92), Australia (70), Bangladesh (1), Belgium (267), Brazil (875), Bulgaria (12), Canada (21), Chile (350), Colombia (100), Croatia (78), Czech Republic (20), Denmark (69), France (11), Germany (41), Ireland (31), Japan (1,413), Luxembourg (20), Netherlands (377), Nicaragua (810), Slovakia (54), Slovenia (5), South Africa (33), Spain (1,103) and Sweden (908).
- ³² Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Italy, Spain and Turkmenistan originally intended to retain 10,000 antipersonnel mines or more.
- ³³ The 48 States Parties not submitting updates were: Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Honduras, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Madagascar, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Niue, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Swaziland, Timor Leste, Togo, Uganda, and Uruguay.
- ³⁴ A total of 44 States Parties have enacted implementation legislation: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- ³⁵ A total of 23 States Parties are in the process of enacting legislation: Bangladesh, Benin, Chad, Chile, DR Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Perú, Philippines, Rwanda, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland and Uganda.
- ³⁶ A total of 36 States Parties have deemed existing law sufficient or do not consider that new legislation is necessary: Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Belarus, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Jordan, Kiribati, Lesotho, FYR Macedonia, Madagascar, Mexico, Moldova, Netherlands, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, San Marino,

- Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and Venezuela.
- ³⁷ Those without progress toward national implementation measures include: Albania, Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Maldives, Nauru, Niue, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, São Tomé e Príncipe, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan, and Uruguay.
- ³⁸ www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng.nsf/html/57JR2C?OpenDocument
- ³⁹ 36 States Parties have declared that they will not participate in planning and implementation of activities related to the use of antipersonnel mines in joint operations with a state not Party to the Mine Ban Treaty who may use antipersonnel mines: Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- ⁴⁰ States Parties that have declared that only "active" or "direct" participation in joint operations in which antipersonnel mines are used is prohibited: Australia, Czech Republic, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- ⁴¹ A total of 26 States Parties have declared they prohibit transfer through, foreign stockpiling on, or authorizing of foreign antipersonnel mines on national territory: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Zambia.
- ⁴² Oral remarks to the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention, Geneva, 17 June 2005. Notes taken by Landmine Monitor (HRW).
- ⁴³ Oral remarks to the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention, Geneva, 17 June 2005. Notes taken by Landmine Monitor (HRW).
- ⁴⁴ The most common types of Claymore-type mines are the M1&A1 (produced originally by the US but also widely copied or license-produced), MON series (produced in the former USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries) and the MRUD (produced in the former Yugoslavia).
- ⁴⁵ States Parties that possess dual-use command-detonated mines: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Honduras, Hungary, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.
- ⁴⁶ Article 7 Report, Form D, 19 May 2005.
- ⁴⁷ States Parties that do not possess dual-use command-detonated mines: Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Perú, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uruguay and Yemen.
- ⁴⁸ Because of their mine-affected status, Landmine Monitor monitors and reports on eight areas not internationally recognized as independent states: Abkhazia, Chechnya, Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh, Palestine, Somaliland, Taiwan and Western Sahara.
- ⁴⁹ The total of 84 affected states is one more than reported in *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*. Djibouti, a party to the Mine Ban Treaty, has been returned to the list. Although Djibouti declared itself "mine safe" in 2004, it is clear that mined areas still exist which are under the jurisdiction or control of the Djibouti government.
- ⁵⁰ Abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO) is defined under Protocol V of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) as meaning "explosive ordnance that has not been used during an armed conflict, that has been left behind or dumped by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under control of the party that left it behind or dumped it. Abandoned explosive ordnance may or may not have been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use." CCW Protocol V, Article 2, paragraph 3.
- ⁵¹ AXO and UXO are both termed explosive remnants of war (ERW) under Article 2 of Protocol V of the Convention on Conventional Weapons.
- ⁵² This is comparable to the entire surface of Senegal (196,190 square kilometers) and more than the total surface of Cambodia (181,040 square kilometers). CIA World Fact book, www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/sg.html
- ⁵³ Robert Griffin and Robert Keeley, "Joint Evaluation of Mine Action in Cambodia for the Donor Working Group on Mine Action, Volume I," Phnom Penh, 4 December 2004, p. 4.
- ⁵⁴ There were 33 countries and five areas reporting the total amount of land cleared. Countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, China, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Vietnam, Yemen and Zambia. Areas: Abkhazia, Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh, Somaliland and Taiwan.
- ⁵⁵ Those not reporting the total amount of land cleared include: Bangladesh, Belarus, Burma/Myanmar, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Israel, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, North Korea, Pakistan, Perú, Russia, Senegal, Somalia, South Korea, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as Palestine.
- ⁵⁶ It is not clear to what extent the Republic of Congo remains affected by landmines and UXO; see *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, pp. 357-358.
- ⁵⁷ It is not clear to what extent Sierra Leone remains affected by landmines and UXO. An UNMAS assessment in 2000 that some antipersonnel and antivehicle mines remained (although UXO was the main problem) was reiterated by UNAMIL in 2002 and by a government official in 2004; no clearance has been reported.
- ⁵⁸ The Organization of American States reported in June 2005 that Suriname had completed clearance, but Landmine Monitor keeps mine-affected States Parties on its list of affected countries until they have officially declared completion of mine clearance programs and fulfillment of their Article 5 obligation
- ⁵⁹ Battle area clearance (BAC) is defined as "the systematic and controlled clearance of hazardous areas where the threat is known not to contain mines." Definition 3.18,

- IMAS 04.10, Second Edition, 1 January 2003 (Incorporating amendment number(s) 1 & 2 issued on 1 December 2004 and 23 July 2005, respectively).
- ⁶⁰ Those not reporting the total number of mines cleared include: Armenia, Bangladesh, Burma/Myanmar, China, Colombia, Georgia, Greece, India, Israel, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Malawi, North Korea, Pakistan, Perú, Russia, Somalia, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Zambia, as well as Chechnya and Palestine.
- ⁶¹ Acceptable techniques for technical survey, and the definition of what constitutes technical survey and how that is distinguished from area reduction, remain a matter of debate within the demining community. According to IMAS (Definition 3.249), technical survey means “the detailed topographical and technical investigation of known or suspected mined areas identified during the planning phase. Such areas would have been identified during any information gathering activities or surveys which form part of the GMAA [General Mine Action Assessment] process or have been otherwise reported.” According to IMAS (Definition 3.16), area reduction means “the process through which the initial area indicated as contaminated (during any information gathering activities or surveys which form part of the GMAA process) is reduced to a smaller area.”
- ⁶² Despite reporting very significant clearance of affected areas in 2004 (21.4 square kilometers), Poland is not included in this table as it is clearing World War II mines and UXO and does not have a formal mine action program.
- ⁶³ It is likely that some of the mined areas reported cleared were actually battle area clearance (especially where separate data is not reported for BAC).
- ⁶⁴ It is likely that some of these totals include not only UXO but also items of abandoned explosive ordnance.
- ⁶⁵ The totals for mines and antipersonnel mines destroyed are based on cumulative figures provided by mine action operators, and are greater than totals reported by Angola in its 2005 Article 7 report. The technical survey total is based on data provided by just two operators, and therefore likely understates the true total.
- ⁶⁶ Azerbaijan reports the destruction of 1,629 mines and UXO, but does not break this figure down.
- ⁶⁷ A total of 1,742 antivehicle mines were reported to have been destroyed in 2004, but it is not certain that all of these mines had been emplaced.
- ⁶⁸ These figures are for the Cambodia Mine Action Center only.
- ⁶⁹ Eritrea reported that 21,855 square meters of land were marked or surveyed.
- ⁷⁰ Ethiopia reported mine clearance of 10.9 square kilometers in 2004, but it appears that around two square kilometers were BAC and 1.7 square kilometers of land were reduced through technical survey.
- ⁷¹ This includes an aggregated clearance figure for Mines Advisory Group, which reported BAC in 2004 and January 2005.
- ⁷² These figures are for Mines Advisory Group only.
- ⁷³ Based on information provided by the HALO Trust and Norwegian People’s Aid; data from the National Demining Institute is not consistent with HALO and NPA data.
- ⁷⁴ IMSMA recorded in September 2005 that 28,537 emplaced antipersonnel mines, 58 emplaced antivehicle mines, and 6,276 UXO were destroyed in Sri Lanka in 2004. Email from Harshini Ranasinghe, Communications Officer, UNDP Mine Action Office, 28 September 2005.
- ⁷⁵ The survey was completed in 2003, certified by UNMAS in 2004, and the report was released in 2005.
- ⁷⁶ In late September 2005, it was reported that an agreement had been reached to re-survey 26 impacted communities before the end of 2005 to review the accuracy of survey data. This was intended to provide the basis for governmental approval and a formal request for UN certification of the survey.
- ⁷⁷ “The general status of the implementation of Article 5,” Statement by Sweden in its capacity as co-chair, Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Geneva, 13 June 2005, p. 3.
- ⁷⁸ Annex III of Part II, United Nations, “Final Report, First Review Conference 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,” Nairobi, 29 November–3 December 2004, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 49.
- ⁷⁹ Organization of American States (OAS) intervention on “States Parties in the process of fulfilling obligations under Article #5 of the Convention (Surinam),” Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Geneva, 13 June 2005, www.gichd.ch
- ⁸⁰ Nairobi Action Plan, Action #27, Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 99.
- ⁸¹ “Report by Denmark to the Intersessional Working Group,” Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Geneva, 14 June 2005.
- ⁸² “Traffic on the southern part of Skallingen is prohibited,” Danish Coastal Authority, www.kyst.dk accessed 24 September 2005.
- ⁸³ Médecins sans Frontières has not encountered problems due to landmines in the course of its relief work addressing malnutrition problems in the Maradi, Tahaua and Zinder regions. Information provided by Johanne Sekkenes, Head of Mission, Médecins sans Frontières, Niger, 25 September 2005.
- ⁸⁴ “Information of the Argentine Republic and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Implementation of the Ottawa Convention,” APLC/CONF/2004/MISC.3, 1 December 2004.
- ⁸⁵ A. Gillan, “How Falkland islanders plan to help the world by keeping their landmines,” *Guardian*, 11 June 2005, p. 10.
- ⁸⁶ Statement by John Freeman, UK Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Geneva, 14 June 2005.
- ⁸⁷ OAS intervention on “States Parties in the process of fulfilling obligations under Article #5 of the Convention (Surinam),” Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Geneva, 13 June 2005, www.gichd.ch.
- ⁸⁸ Those with an NMAA and MAC include Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, DR Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as Nagorno-Karabakh and Somaliland. For the latter two, the NMAA is not recognized as a national authority by the UN.
- ⁸⁹ This appears to be the case for the Iraq Mine Action Center, the DR Congo’s National Commission to Fight

- Antipersonnel Mines, the government of Sudan's National Mine Action Technical Committee and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement's New Sudan Authority on Landmines.
- ⁹⁰ Those with a MAC include Afghanistan, Burundi, Chile, Djibouti, Ecuador, Mauritania, Perú, Serbia (there are separate MACs for Serbia and for Montenegro), and Tajikistan, as well as Kosovo. Those with an NMAA include Algeria, Belarus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Jordan, Libya, Nicaragua and Uganda.
- ⁹¹ In Laos, it is called the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) and in Cambodia, the Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA). The NRA was not yet fully up and running as of September 2005, despite being established by decree in 2004.
- ⁹² In the case of Colombia and Zambia, legislation includes penal sanctions for violation of the treaty provisions as well as mine action governance issues.
- ⁹³ Tunisia has, according to UNMAS, military demining procedures that meet the requirements of IMAS. This may apply to a number of other countries as well.
- ⁹⁴ European Commission, "The European Roadmap Towards a Zero Victim Target: The EC Mine Action Strategy & Multi-annual Indicative Programming 2005-2007," Brussels, undated, p. 17.
- ⁹⁵ See UNMAS, "Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programs," New York, February 2005, www.mineaction.org.
- ⁹⁶ MDDs are used in Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen and Zambia.
- ⁹⁷ Demining machines are used in Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey and Uganda, as well as Abkhazia, Nagorno-Karabakh and Somaliland.
- ⁹⁸ GICHD, Main study conclusions and recommendations, "A Study of Manual Mine Clearance," Geneva, September 2005, Section 1, pp. 2, 30.
- ⁹⁹ GICHD, Executive Summary, "A Study of Manual Mine Clearance," Geneva, September 2005, Section 1, p. 7.
- ¹⁰⁰ Interviewed by Landmine Monitor in September 2005, Håvard Bach, a leading dog specialist, said it is difficult to set up a cost-effective mine detection dog program with fewer than 20 dogs because the fixed costs associated with such a program are high. He also noted that only a very small number of organizations and companies have the requisite knowledge to establish and manage an effective MDD program. Interview with Håvard Bach, Head, Operational Methods Section, GICHD, Geneva, 20 September 2005.
- ¹⁰¹ GICHD, "Study of Mechanical Application in Demining," Geneva, May 2004, pp. 4, 6.
- ¹⁰² According to the IMAS Definition 3.271, village demining means "self-supporting mine and/or UXO clearance and hazardous area marking, normally undertaken by local inhabitants, on their own behalf or the behalf of their immediate community. Often described as a self-help initiative or spontaneous demining, village demining usually sits outside or in parallel with formal mine action structures, such as demining undertaken by militaries or humanitarian demining such as is supported by the UN, international and national non-governmental organizations, private enterprise and governments, among others."
- ¹⁰³ Michael L. Fleisher, "Informal Village Demining in Cambodia an Operational Study," HI, Phnom Penh, May 2005.
- ¹⁰⁴ Email from Tim Carstairs, Policy Director, MAC, 5 October 2004.
- ¹⁰⁵ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 51. In many places, communities either learn to avoid the area or may use local, informal markings to help prevent injury.
- ¹⁰⁶ IMSMA is installed in Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, DR Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, FYR Macedonia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Perú, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen and Zambia, as well as Chechnya/Ingushetia/Northern Ossetia, Kosovo, Somaliland and Western Sahara.
- ¹⁰⁷ The Eritrea report had not been made public as Landmine Monitor was going to press.
- ¹⁰⁸ Robert Griffin and Robert Keeley, "Joint Evaluation of Mine Action in Cambodia for the Donor Working Group on Mine Action," Volume I, Phnom Penh, 4 December 2004.
- ¹⁰⁹ Bjorn Gildestad, "Cost-benefit Analysis of Mine Clearance Operations in Cambodia," Nordic Consulting Group, February 2005, conducted for CMAA and UNDP, quoted in "Clearing for Results," UNDP, 28 July 2005.
- ¹¹⁰ GICHD, "A Review of Mine Action in Mozambique," Final Draft, Geneva, August 2005.
- ¹¹¹ GICHD, "Mid-Term Outcome Evaluation for Strengthening National Capacity for Mine Action in Yemen – Phase II," 2005, pp. V-VI, 1-2.
- ¹¹² UN, "Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Inter-Agency Policy," New York, 2005, p. 10.
- ¹¹³ EC, "The European Roadmap Towards a Zero Victim Target: The EC Mine Action Strategy & Multi-annual Indicative Programming 2005-2007," Brussels, undated, pp. 4 and 13.
- ¹¹⁴ The group includes DanChurchAid, Danish Demining Group, HALO, Handicap International, Landmine Action and Norwegian People's Aid. Mines Advisory Group is an observer.
- ¹¹⁵ Landmine Action UK, Actiongroup Landmine.de and Mines Action Canada, "Explosive Remnants of War and Mines Other Than Anti-personnel Mines. Global Survey 2003-2004," March 2005.
- ¹¹⁶ IMAS 07.11: Guide for the management of mine risk education, First Edition, 23 December 2003, p. 2. In 2001, the term "mine risk education" replaced the term "mine awareness."
- ¹¹⁷ Statement by ICBL and UNICEF at the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Geneva, 22 June 2004.
- ¹¹⁸ The areas are Abkhazia, Chechnya, Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh, Palestine and Somaliland.
- ¹¹⁹ States Parties with MRE programs include Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, DR Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Latvia, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique,

- Namibia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- ¹²⁰ Non-States Parties with MRE programs include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burma/Myanmar, Georgia, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Somalia, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Ukraine, and Vietnam.
- ¹²¹ States Parties reporting on MRE in 2004 included Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Perú, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- ¹²² This figure differs considerably from the 46 significant MRE programs identified in *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*. Landmine Monitor decided to re-classify 14 MRE programs as limited rather than significant. This includes seven States Parties (Ecuador, Jordan, Mozambique, Namibia, Serbia and Montenegro, Zambia and Zimbabwe), five non-States Parties (Burma/Myanmar, India, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Syria) and two areas (Kosovo and Nagorno-Karabakh). In addition, three countries were dropped completely: Honduras declared itself mine-free in 2004, and Landmine Monitor is unaware of any MRE activities in FYR Macedonia and Perú during the reporting period.
- ¹²³ This figure differs considerably from the 17 limited MRE programs identified in *Landmine Monitor Report 2004* primarily because Landmine Monitor decided to re-classify 14 MRE programs as limited rather than significant.
- ¹²⁴ International NGOs operated in Angola, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma/Myanmar, Burundi, Cambodia, the DR Congo, Georgia, Iraq, Laos, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Vietnam and Uganda as well as in Abkhazia, Chechnya, Nagorno-Karabakh and Palestine.
- ¹²⁵ The Red Cross operated in Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Georgia, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation) Mozambique, Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo), Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, as well as Palestine. ICRC, "Special Report Mine Action 2004," Geneva 2005; telephone interview with Ben Lark, Head of Mine Action Sector, ICRC, 23 September 2005.
- ¹²⁶ ICRC, "Preventive Mine Action Operations Framework," (undated) Geneva 2005.
- ¹²⁷ Email from Reuben McCarthy, Project Officer, Landmines and Small Arms Unit, UNICEF, New York, 26 September 2005. See also UN, "Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Inter-Agency Policy," New York, 6 June 2005.
- ¹²⁸ IMAS 12.10: Planning for mine risk education programs and projects, section 7.3. The IMAS for MRE First Edition, 23 December 2003, can be found at www.mineactionstandards.org/imas.htm.
- ¹²⁹ Robert Griffin and Robert Keeley, "Joint Evaluation of Mine Action in Cambodia for the Donor Working Group on Mine Action," Volume I, Phnom Penh, 4 December 2004, p.11.
- ¹³⁰ For more information see www.gichd.ch/579.o.html.
- ¹³¹ Richard Moyes, "Tampering: deliberate handling and use of live ordnance in Cambodia," Phnom Penh, 2004.
- ¹³² Robert Griffin and Robert Keeley, "Joint Evaluation of Mine Action in Cambodia for the Donor Working Group on Mine Action," Volume I, Phnom Penh, 4 December 2004.
- ¹³³ Michael L. Fleisher "Informal Village Demining in Cambodia An Operational Study," Handicap International, Phnom Penh, 2005.
- ¹³⁴ Final Statement of Workshop on Landmine and Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education in the Mekong Sub-Region, Siem Reap, November 2004.
- ¹³⁵ See www.mineactionstandards.org.
- ¹³⁶ "The International Mine Action Standards for MRE, despite a number of interesting conceptual ideas, develop an accreditation system that, in our view, is only going to add costs and create more bureaucratic layers on already fragile MRE operations." Statement by the ICBL MRE Sub-Working Group, First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty, Nairobi, 1 December 2004.
- ¹³⁷ Email to the International MRE Working Group from Reuben McCarthy, Landmines and Small Arms Team, UNICEF New York, 25 April 2005.
- ¹³⁸ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 98.
- ¹³⁹ For the purposes of Landmine Monitor research, casualties include the individual killed or injured as a result of an incident involving antipersonnel mines, antivehicle mines, improvised explosive devices, dud cluster munitions, and other unexploded ordnance. When it was clear that a device was command-denoted these incidents were excluded. From the information available in many countries it is not always possible to determine with certainty the type of weapon that caused the incident. Where this level of detail is available, information is included in the country report. If only incidents caused by UXO are identified in a particular country, then that country is not included in the table.
- ¹⁴⁰ These include Abkhazia, Chechnya, Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh, Palestine, Somaliland, Taiwan, and Western Sahara.
- ¹⁴¹ In comparison, 8,270 new mine/UXO casualties were identified in 2003. However, the number of reported new casualties should be viewed as a minimum, as some heavily mine-affected countries were not able to provide statistics for the full year or for the whole country, for example, Iraq, where 261 casualties were recorded compared to 2,189 last year. Some reports refer to several people killed or injured without giving a specific figure; these reports and any with estimates are not included in the total. Furthermore, the figures for mine casualties involving women and children should also be viewed as a minimum; the gender and age of casualties is often not identified in reports.
- ¹⁴² This is a significant increase from less than 14 percent military casualties reported last year. Landmine Monitor does not believe this is indicative of a change, overall, in the impact of the landmine problem on civilians, but rather is reflective of the information that is available. In mine-affected countries where the media is the main source of information, reported casualties are predominantly military. In Colombia, for example, where a data collection mechanism has been established and the country is experiencing armed conflict, 71 percent of 863 recorded casualties in 2004 were military personnel (63 percent in 2003, 49 percent in 2002). Reported mine/UXO casualties in Colombia account for 13 percent of casualties recorded by Landmine Monitor in 2004. Therefore, the high percentage of military casualties in Colombia impacts on the overall global percentage of

- military to civilian casualties. In contrast, in Cambodia, a country at peace, only one percent of 898 casualties were military.
- ¹⁴³ Email to Landmine Monitor (HI) from Mike Kendellen, Director for Survey, Survey Action Center, 7 September 2005. LIS results from Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Somalia, Thailand and Yemen. "Recent" casualties refer to casualties in the 24 months prior to the date of survey.
- ¹⁴⁴ In addition to the mine-affected countries, mine and UXO survivors have been identified in: Bolivia, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Estonia, Hungary, Kenya, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Congo, Suriname, Tanzania and Timor Leste.
- ¹⁴⁵ Mine survivors from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Swaziland, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States, have not been included in the total of 247,750 mine survivors identified in 97 countries.
- ¹⁴⁶ United Nations, Final Report, First Review Conference 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, Nairobi, 29 November-3 December 2004, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 27.
- ¹⁴⁷ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 27.
- ¹⁴⁸ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 28.
- ¹⁴⁹ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 28.
- ¹⁵⁰ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 29.
- ¹⁵¹ Jack Victor, Steven Estey and Heather Burns Knierim, "Guidelines for the Socio-economic Reintegration of Landmine Survivors," World Rehabilitation Fund and United Nations Development Programme, August 2003, p. 1.
- ¹⁵² Jack Victor, Steven Estey and Heather Burns Knierim, "Guidelines for the Socio-economic Reintegration of Landmine Survivors," World Rehabilitation Fund and United Nations Development Programme, August 2003, p. 1.
- ¹⁵³ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, pp. 31-32.
- ¹⁵⁴ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 32.
- ¹⁵⁵ For more information see Handicap International, "Lessons Learned Workshop: A Review of Assistance Programs for War Wounded and other Persons Living in Mine-Affected Countries," Paris, 25-28 May 2004, www.handicap-international.org; see also Handicap International, "Landmine Victim Assistance in South East Europe," Brussels, September 2003, www.handicap-international.be/downloads/ITFVASTudyfinalreport.pdf
- ¹⁵⁶ "Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 33. Ethiopia was added to the list of focus countries after ratifying the Mine Ban Treaty in December 2004.
- ¹⁵⁷ Perú did not report any new mine casualties in 2004 through June 2005.
- ¹⁵⁸ For more details see Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, pp. 99-101.
- ¹⁵⁹ "Efforts to assure that the 24 States Parties to the Convention which have reported significant numbers of landmine survivors develop 2009 victim assistance objectives in time for the 2005 Sixth Meeting of the States Parties: Update to interested stakeholders, 26 September 2005," sent in email to Landmine Monitor (HI) from Kerry Brinkert, Manager, Implementation Support Unit, 26 September 2005.
- ¹⁶⁰ More information on the SC-VA, including texts of presentations, is available at www.gichd.ch.
- ¹⁶¹ "Efforts to assure that the 24 States Parties to the Convention which have reported significant numbers of landmine survivors develop 2009 victim assistance objectives in time for the 2005 Sixth Meeting of the States Parties: Update to interested stakeholders, 26 September 2005," sent in email to Landmine Monitor (HI) from Kerry Brinkert, Manager, Implementation Support Unit, 26 September 2005.
- ¹⁶² Eight other States Parties submitted Form J to report on other issues: Belarus, Cyprus, DR Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Slovakia, Spain and Thailand. Poland also submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report including Form J which reported on its mine action activities.
- ¹⁶³ The full text of the declaration is available at www.icbl.org/news/survivor_summit_declaration
- ¹⁶⁴ For more information see www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/rights/; see also www.rightsforall.com
- ¹⁶⁵ Only 10 donor countries in 2004 reported their funding contributions on the UN Mine Action Investments database.
- ¹⁶⁶ In some cases, donors are not reporting on calendar year 2004. Among the countries reporting for different fiscal years are the US (October 2003-September 2004), Canada (April 2004-March 2005), UK (April 2004- April 2005) and Australia (July 2004-June 2005).
- ¹⁶⁷ For example, the Euro increased in value by about 10 percent versus the dollar in 2004. For the Euro, Landmine Monitor has used these average rates: in 2004 €1=\$1.2438; in 2003 €1=\$1.13; in 2002, €1=\$0.95; in 2001, €1=\$0.90. US Federal Reserve, "List of Exchange Rates (Annual)," 3 January 2005.
- ¹⁶⁸ The contribution was for the Thai fiscal year 2005 (1 October 2004-30 September 2005).
- ¹⁶⁹ Among others contributing in 2004 were the governments of Jordan (\$280,000, consisting of an annual contribution of \$235,000 from the Ministry of Finance and \$35,000 from the Armed Forces) and Macedonia (\$15,000 for Unit for Humanitarian Demining office costs). Information is not available for others who have contributed national funds to mine action in the past, such as Chad, Nicaragua and Peru.
- ¹⁷⁰ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, pp. 94-105.
- ¹⁷¹ Those increasing funding included the top four historical donors, and seven of the top 11: US, EC, Norway, Japan, Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland. Those decreasing included four of the top donors: UK, Canada, Germany and Sweden.
- ¹⁷² In 2005 for the first time Switzerland provided Landmine Monitor with funding information in Swiss Francs (CHF); previously, it had reported only in US Dollars.
- ¹⁷³ Average exchange rates for 2004 taken from US Federal Reserve, "List of Exchange Rates (Annual)," 3 January 2005, with the exception of: US\$1 = CHF1.35, fixed rate specified by government of Switzerland.
- ¹⁷⁴ Includes funding from Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Slovenia and South Africa. Totals for 2004 were not available for China or a number of other past donors.

- ¹⁷⁵ Includes China (\$6.2 million), Luxembourg (\$4.6 million), South Korea (\$4.1 million), Saudi Arabia (\$3 million), Slovenia (\$3.4 million), Iceland (\$1.3 million), and \$2 million for other donors such as Brazil, Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Portugal, Slovakia, South Africa and others.
- ¹⁷⁶ Per capita funding provides another perspective on mine action funding by donor countries. To calculate these figures the 2004 country funding amounts were divided by that country's population. Population numbers are from the World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, "Population 2004," 1 July 2005, available at www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/POP.pdf, accessed 27 September 2005.
- ¹⁷⁷ Figures for years prior to 2003 are taken from the Executive Summary of *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, with any corrections received for earlier years. In most but not all instances, the figures for earlier years are calculated at the exchange rates for those years.
- ¹⁷⁸ USG Historical Chart containing data for FY 2004, by email from Angela L. Jeffries, Financial Management Specialist, US Department of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, 20 July 2005.
- ¹⁷⁹ European Community's Contribution to the Landmine Monitor 2005, by email from Nicola Marcel, RELEX Unit 3a Security Policy, European Commission, 19 July 2005.
- ¹⁸⁰ Article 7 Report, Form J, 28 April 2005; emails from May-Elin Stener, Section for Humanitarian Affairs, Department for Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, April-May 2005.
- ¹⁸¹ Email from Kitagawa Yasu, Japanese Campaign to Ban Landmines (JCBL), 10 August 2005, with translation of Ministry of Foreign Affairs information sent to JCBL on 11 May 2005.
- ¹⁸² Email from Andrew Willson, Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs Department, Department for International Development, 1 July 2005; email to Landmine Monitor from Debbie Clements, Directorate of Joint Commitments, Ministry of Defence, 10 August 2005.
- ¹⁸³ Figures prior to 1998 only include CIDA funding.
- ¹⁸⁴ Canada is a good example of exchange rate variations affecting total mine action funding as reported in US dollars. Canadian funding decreased 1.3 million in Canadian dollars, but increased 0.1 million in US dollars.
- ¹⁸⁵ Mine Action Investments database; emails from Elvan Isikozlu, Mine Action Team, Foreign Affairs Canada, June-August 2005.
- ¹⁸⁶ Article 7 Report, Form J, 15 April 2005; email from Dirk Roland Haupt, Federal Foreign Office, Division 241, 25 July 2005.
- ¹⁸⁷ Document sent by post from Alf Eliasson, SIDA, 23 March 2005.
- ¹⁸⁸ Figures prior to 1996 are not available.
- ¹⁸⁹ Email from Freek Keppels, Arms Control and Arms Export Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 4 August 2005.
- ¹⁹⁰ Mine Action Investments database; email from Hanne Elmelund Gam, the Department of Humanitarian & NGO Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 18 July 2005.
- ¹⁹¹ Mine Action Investments database; email from Janine Voigt, Diplomatic Collaborator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1 July 2005.
- ¹⁹² Email from Doug Melvin, AusAID, 17 June 2005.
- ¹⁹³ Mine Action Investments database; emails from Manfredo Capozza, Humanitarian Demining Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, June-July 2005.
- ¹⁹⁴ The UAE reported in the UN Mine Action Investment database that it had spent the \$50 million from 2002-2004 as follows: \$1,631,715 for Phase 1 (minefield reconnaissance and elimination of booby-traps); \$24,766,000 for Phase 2 (clearance and elimination of mines and UXO); \$6,199,000 for Phase 3 (clearance and elimination of UXO); \$1,349,685 for purchasing demining machinery and other equipment; \$3,342,800 as a contribution to the UN office in South Lebanon; \$476,538 for film and media coverage of the project by Emirates Media Corp; \$12,234,262 for expenses of the UAE Armed Forces and other administrative expenses. Mine Action Investment database, www.mineaction.org, accessed 4 August 2005.
- ¹⁹⁵ Amounts are taken from the Mine Action Investments database. Confirmed by email from Teemu Sepponen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 13 July 2005.
- ¹⁹⁶ Article 7 Report, Form J, 2 May 2005.
- ¹⁹⁷ Emails from Amb. Gerard Chesnel, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 30 June 2005, and Anne Villeneuve, HI, July-August 2005.
- ¹⁹⁸ Article 7 Report, Form J, 14 June 2005; email from Department of Foreign Affairs, 4 August 2005 via Tony D'Costa, Pax Christi Ireland.
- ¹⁹⁹ Article 7 Report, Form J, 27 April 2005; email from Norbert Hack, Minister, Department of Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1 August 2005.
- ²⁰⁰ Letter from Charlotte Darlow, Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 20 April 2005; email from Jane Coster, NZAID, 11 August 2005.
- ²⁰¹ Email from Markus Henrik, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 17 August 2005.
- ²⁰² Email from Francois Berg, Disarmament Desk, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2 August 2005.
- ²⁰³ Email from Jan Kara, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 29 July 2005.
- ²⁰⁴ Final Report of the First Review Conference, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005, p. 27.
- ²⁰⁵ All amounts are expressed in US dollars. This data was collated following an analysis by Landmine Monitor of Form J attachments to Article 7 reports, the audited accounts of the ICRC Special Appeal for Mine Action and the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled, information provided by the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF), USAID, "Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund: 2004 Portfolio Synopsis," p. 74, and other relevant data provided to Landmine Monitor. Full details are available on request. It should be noted that ICRC financial accounts are based on a calendar year whereas some donors have different fiscal years, as in the case of Australian victim assistance funding in 2004.
- ²⁰⁶ Some of the figures for 2003 have changed since *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, as new information became available.
- ²⁰⁷ Although it is among the countries that did not report funding to victim assistance programs in 2004, Landmine Monitor has identified Sweden as one of the main donors to a victim assistance program in Colombia, through the Swedish International Development Agency, via Star of Hope International.
- ²⁰⁸ This amount includes three components. First, Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund administered by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) totalled \$11.93

million. LWVF expenditures for landmine survivors are not separated out from those for war victims overall. Second, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provided \$3.15 million to Landmine Survivors Network. Email from Michael Gerber, International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 21 September 2005. This is the first report in which annual funding through CDC to mine victim assistance has been identified for inclusion in the total of US funding. Third, US Department of State funding through the Slovenia's International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance totalled \$497,227 for victim assistance programs in the Balkans in calendar year 2004.

²⁰⁹ Email from Therese Lyras, Press and Communications Coordinator, Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund, 20 July 2005.

²¹⁰ It should be noted that ICRC financial accounts are based on a calendar year whereas some donors have different fiscal years. For the purposes of funding analysis, the contributions are reflected in the year in which they were received by the ICRC.

²¹¹ ICRC Special Appeal Mine Action 2004. Landmine Monitor analysis of KPMG Fides Peat, "Assistance for Mine Victims, Geneva: Auditor's report on supplementary information on the Special Appeal, Statement of contributions and expenditure, Financial Statements 2004," Appendix II and III, Geneva, 14 July 2005. Average exchange rate for 2004: US\$1 = CHF1.2428, used for CHF

amounts not contributed by the Swiss Government at a set rate. US Federal Reserve, "List of Exchange Rates (Annual)," 3 January 2005. Average exchange rate for 2003: US\$1 = CHF 1.3454 US Federal Reserve, "List of Exchange Rates (Annual)" 2 January 2004.

²¹² ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled 2004. Landmine Monitor analysis of KPMG Fides Peat, "Assistance for Mine Victims, Geneva: Auditor's report on supplementary information on the Special Appeal, Statement of contributions and expenditure, Financial Statements 2004," Appendix V, Geneva, 14 July 2005. The shortfall in contributions over expenditures was covered by general reserves.

²¹³ ITF, "Contribution to the Landmine Monitor 2005," by email from Iztok Hočevar, Head of International Relations Department, 22 July 2005.

²¹⁴ Executive Summary, *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 71.

²¹⁵ Email from Natasa Uršič, Geographical Information System Project Manager, ITF, 22 September 2005.

²¹⁶ The military junta now ruling the country changed the name from Burma to Myanmar. Many ethnic groups within the country still prefer to use the name Burma. In this report, Myanmar is used when referring to the policies and practices of the State Peace and Development Council, and Burma is used otherwise. State and Division names are given in their common form, or with the SPDC designation in parentheses, e.g., Karenni (Kayah) State.

