

## **APPENDICES**

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## UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

### Context

The indiscriminate laying of landmines has created a long-term development problem in many countries across the globe. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has a pivotal role in supporting Governments of mine affected countries and local communities to address this problem.

The United Nations Policy on Mine Action<sup>1</sup> issued in September 1998, confirms the need for a fully integrated response to the problems caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance, which incorporates mine awareness and risk reduction education; minefield survey, mapping, marking and clearance; victim assistance, including rehabilitation and reintegration; and advocacy to stigmatize the use of landmines and support a total ban on antipersonnel landmines. The policy outlines the roles and responsibilities of each of the relevant UN Agencies, coordinated by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

*“UNDP will be responsible for addressing the socio-economic consequences of landmine contamination and for supporting national / local capacity building to ensure elimination of the obstacles they (landmines) pose to the resumption of normal economic activity, reconstruction and development. When applicable, UNDP will have primary responsibility for the development of integrated, sustainable national / local mine action programmes in situations where the problem of landmines is not only a humanitarian emergency. It works closely with UNMAS and shares all relevant information”*

### UNDP Policy: Services Of The Bureau Of Crisis Prevention & Recovery

Following the issue of the UN policy, UNDP reviewed and re-issued its policy statement<sup>2</sup> on mine action. To effectively discharge its responsibilities, UNDP must be, and is, a service provider to the national authorities of mine affected countries and deliver services that enable those countries to deal with the problems of landmine contamination. The Mine Action Team within the Bureau of Crisis Prevention & Recovery (BCPR) exists to provide an in-house capacity to respond to the rapidly growing demand from UNDP Regional Bureaux and Country Offices for technical advice and support. It assists with resource mobilisation as well as providing UNDP with a mechanism for coordination with the other agencies involved in the various aspects of mine action. At the headquarters level, UNDP has four overarching objectives:

- Provide policy guidance and framework for UNDP mine action initiatives, contribute to UN mine action policy development and coordinate UNDP’s mine action activities with other agencies and partner organisations including the management of specific global projects
- Provide mine action related technical support and programme advice to UNDP Regional Bureaux and Country Offices to strengthen the capacity of mine affected countries to respond rapidly and effectively to mine action capacity building needs
- Advocate the importance of mine action within poverty alleviation strategy and efforts
- Conduct and support resource mobilisation efforts.

UNDP will continue to work with its partners in Government and civil society to provide funding, expertise, and information for mine action programmes and to engage in long-term planning to deal with the enduring effects of the landmine and UXO problem.

<sup>1</sup> “Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Policy” endorsed by the Secretary General in September 1998, and welcomed by GA resolution A/53/26 adopted in 17 November 1998. (see UNDP’s mine action web site: [www.undp.org/erd/mineaction/](http://www.undp.org/erd/mineaction/)).

<sup>2</sup> UNDP Mine Action Policy Statement (see UNDP’s mine action web site [www.undp.org/erd/mineaction/](http://www.undp.org/erd/mineaction/)).

### **Current Activities**

Mine Action capacity building projects are in various stages of development in the following countries:

### **Existing programmes**

- Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Laos, Lebanon, Mozambique, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Yemen.
- The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) has been contracted to provide project services for many of these programmes.

### **Initial planning phase:**

- Egypt, Iran, Nicaragua, Ukraine, Vietnam

### **Global Programmes & Partnerships**

UNDP also manages the following global and inter-regional projects:

- Development and delivery of management training for Mine Action Programme Directors, Senior and Middle level Managers
- Exchange programme for staff of mine action centres
- A study into the socio-economic impact of landmines.
- Landmine impact surveys.
- Survey utilization project "Pathway".
- A project for the socio-economic re-integration of landmine victims.
- Resource mobilisation through public private partnership: UNA-USA Adopt-A-Minefield initiative.

### **Results Achieved May 2001 – April 2002**

UNDP has concentrated its effort in mine action on the delivery of services that build the capacity of national mine action programmes. This has involved a focus on the development of indigenous capacity to manage integrated mine action programmes at the national or local level, and on strengthening a national focus on the socio-economic impact of mines and unexploded ordnance. This is achieved both through capacity building projects in mine affected countries, and through the global projects and partnerships.

The BCPR Mine Action Team has assisted in the formulation of new projects to ensure that, given available resources, their design corresponds to UNDP's overall capacity building and development goals, and in the evaluation and reformulation of ongoing mine action programme support projects. Team members also ensure that the development perspective is well represented in the mine action debate, both in programme countries and internationally.

It is anticipated that UNDP capacity building support to the Croatian mine action programme will no longer be needed after April 2003. Although donor support will continue to be required, this will be the first national programme supported by UNDP that has successfully moved to full independence of operation since UNDP first became involved in mine action in 1992.

### **Management Training**

The training of deminers, mines awareness instructors and other specialists is neither particularly difficult nor lengthy. Mine action programmes falter because of poor or inadequately trained managers – not because of bad deminers. Mine action programmes are complex and expensive with budgets in some affected countries as high as \$20 million. Yet few if any national directors or their staffs have received formal management training, and often have little or no experience of the requirements of the job for which they have been recruited or assigned.

To address these shortcomings, UNDP commissioned a study to assess the management training needs of national mine action personnel. Using the results of the study, UNDP commissioned Cranfield University to develop a course for senior managers; the first of which was conducted in August 2000. The course is of eight weeks duration and topics covered include strategic planning, development of operational plans, technology, equipment procurement, cost accounting and budgeting. As of April 2002, a total of forty six senior managers from nineteen countries have now attended senior manager courses.

A similar course for middle managers has been developed by UNDP and Cranfield University and is designed to be held regionally using local training facilities to take advantage of local language skills and economies of scale. There are four, two-week modules, all of which must be successfully completed before a graduate certificate is awarded. Commencing in June 2001, courses for three of the modules have now been held in Mozambique for Portuguese speaking managers and a special six week course was held for Afghan managers in Peshawar during October/November 2001. As of April 2002, forty middle managers from four countries have attended modules of middle managers courses. Regional courses are planned for Cambodia, Thailand and the Horn of Africa during 2002.

### **Mine Action Exchange (MAX)**

This project builds on the momentum begun during the Senior Management training pilot course, by providing opportunities for national managers of mine action programmes to participate in exchange programmes with other mine action programmes or with international mine action organisations. Launched in October 2001, the MAX programme provides a mechanism for senior management staff of mine action programmes to undertake short assignments in another mine action programme, or if appropriate, with an international mine action organisation, such as UNMAS, UNDP Mine Action Team or the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. The programme will allow participants to broaden their experience by gaining more in-depth exposure to different perspectives of mine action.

#### **The MAX programme is designed to:**

- provide an opportunity for managers from mature programmes to go to new or emerging programmes to give advice on how to avoid the costly mistakes that have been made in the past;
- develop relationships (networks) between indigenous managers that will help to sustain programmes in the long term when TA numbers are reduced;
- be a cost effective method of training;
- promulgate best practices by requiring participants to produce a short lessons learned report on their attachment.

The exchange programme will operate in a flexible manner, adapting to specific requirements of both parties in each exchange arrangements. Participation in the programme will be voluntary, and will focus on training and skill development. Placements would normally be expected to be for a period of four to eight weeks, but could be longer if required. Priority will be given to those national staff that have participated in the senior managers training programme, but will be open to other managers too.

### **Socio Economic Approaches to Mine Action**

Until recently, mine action programmes have been mostly concerned with numbers - How many mines planted? - How many square meters cleared? This has been changing in recent years. The methodology developed by the Survey Action Center for National Impact Surveys, and for example, a 1999 study of the socio-economic impact of mine action in Afghanistan, reflect a change in emphasis away from statistics about the mines themselves, and toward their impact on people's lives.

A study commissioned by UNDP and managed by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) takes this one step further. “*A Study of Socio-Economic Approaches to Mine Action*,” released in May 2001, applies the techniques of cost-benefit analysis and socio-economic study to mine action and demonstrates that with proper prioritisation, it is cost effective. An operational handbook has recently been developed for mine action managers that will help them with the practical application of these tools to their own work. The goal is to improve the ability to set priorities, and create better programmes that will have the highest impact on people’s lives.

### **Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine Victims**

The World Rehabilitation Fund has been contracted by UNDP to execute this three-year project, which began in May 1999 and is funded by the UN Foundation. The aim of the project is establish an integrated approach to dove-tail the physical and psycho-social rehabilitation of landmine victims (largely the domain of other agencies, including UNICEF, WHO, and ICRC) with the need to provide alternative livelihoods and secure full participation of landmine victims in their communities and, in the process, the socio-economic recovery and development of their communities. One aspect of the project involves research and study of the existing arrangements and structures in a number of countries (Cambodia, Laos, Lebanon and Mozambique), with the intention that a template for the provision of reintegration services can be developed. Pilot activities in these countries are also being funded.

### **Adopt-A-Minefield**

The Adopt-a-Minefield Campaign was conceived of by the United Nations Association of the United States of America, with the aim of involving civil society in the United Nations effort to remove landmines around the world. Through an agreement with UNDP, the UNA-USA continues to be an active UN partner raising resources for mine clearance. By the end of April 2002, \$5.5 million had been raised towards mine clearance in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, and Mozambique. The programme has been expanded to cover Vietnam this year. The Adopt-A-Minefield® Campaign also has expanded to include two satellite campaigns in the United Kingdom, with the Heather Mills Trust, and Canada, with the Canada Landmine Foundation. UNOPS provides management services for the project. Interest in the Campaign has been received from South America, the UK, Germany and Switzerland, as well as across the United States through hits to the Adopt-A-Minefield website ([www.landmines.org](http://www.landmines.org)) and through specific fund raising appeals, including a new emergency campaign to assist Afghanistan.

### **Resource Mobilisation**

In mobilising resources, UNDP raised in excess of US\$30 million in Year 2000, from an investment of US\$1.5 million “seed money” (a ratio of 1:20, compared with 1:5 in 1999). **Figures for 2001 are not yet available but it is anticipated that a similar result to 2000 will have been achieved.** No mine action programme has been halted for want of funds.

#### **MINE ACTION TEAM CONTACT INFORMATION**

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## UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

### Introduction

Following the adoption of the Mine Ban Treaty in October 1997, *Mine Action and Effective Coordination: the UN Policy* was submitted by the Secretary General to, and welcomed by, the 53<sup>rd</sup> session of the UN General Assembly in 1998.

The policy defines humanitarian mine action as having five components: mine awareness; advocacy; survey, mapping and clearance; 'victim assistance'; and stockpile destruction and divides the responsibility for these activities across 11 UN agencies and departments, outlining co-ordination mechanisms for UN and other organisations such as the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, (ICBL) ICRC, and NGOs.

UNICEF has been given responsibilities in relation to three of these five components:

*'UNICEF, working in collaboration with the UN Mine Action Service, is the UN focal point for mine awareness education [now known as mine risk reduction education]. In this capacity, it will provide appropriate guidance for all mine awareness programmes, liaising closely with concerned partners such as OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, and UNDP. In addition, UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO, ICRC, and other partners ... will ensure comprehensive rehabilitation of landmines survivors, including psychosocial counselling, physical rehabilitation (including the provision of prosthetics and orthotics), and education for those with disability. Finally, UNICEF will continue to be an active advocate for the promotion of a total ban on anti-personnel landmines and the ratification of the Ottawa Convention' (Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The UN Policy, 1998).*

### Background

UNICEF has been a strong advocate for a mine ban treaty since the early 1990's, and has been increasingly involved in mine risk education since that time. In 2000, in response to its new mandate from the UN General Assembly, the UNICEF Executive Board mine action in the UNICEF Core Corporate Commitments (CCC's) in Emergencies, which aim to reinforce UNICEF's commitment to partnership in emergency action, and to strengthen the special protection of victims of armed conflict, disasters, and all forms of violence.

In 2001, UNICEF helped to develop the interagency UN Mine Action Strategy 2001-2005, and began to develop its own Mine Action Strategy in order to ensure that its responsibilities and commitments under both the UN policy and UN strategy, its own mandate, and its Core Corporate Commitments in Emergencies, are met. The Strategy is based on the following statement of intent, and set of principles:

### UNICEF Statement of Intent and Principles for Mine Action

*In collaboration with its partners, UNICEF will work to ensure that children, their families and communities are protected from the physical, social, economic and psychological impact of mines and other explosive remnants of war.*

1. UNICEF takes a rights-based approach to mine action and works with others to put the voice of affected children, their families, and their communities at its centre.
2. UNICEF pursues mine action in accordance with its Mission Statement, its Core Corporate Commitments in Emergencies, its Peace and Security Agenda (including the Machel Report), the World Fit for Children Outcome Document, and the UN Mine Action Policy.
3. Mine action responses must be integrated with political and advocacy initiatives as part of a comprehensive, rights-based approach to programming.

4. Initial mine action responses and life-saving assistance should move rapidly toward medium- and long-term solutions, with an emphasis on community based recovery strategies.
5. UNICEF supports integrated UN mine action and plays a key role in the UN Mine Action Strategy 2001-2005, subscribing to its vision and principles, and working to fulfill its obligations, as stated therein.
6. UNICEF recognises that mine action is a crucial supporting element to broader humanitarian relief, development and peacebuilding, and sees coordination within mine action, and the broader interagency context, as crucial to the effectiveness of mine action programmes.

## **UNICEF's Role in Mine Action**

### **Office of Emergency Programmes Landmines Team**

Although responsible for mine risk reduction education for all at-risk groups, UNICEF has tended to be particularly active in school-based and other child focused components of mine risk reduction education, as these are its more traditional areas of work. Yet while MRE often links in well to other country programme components in health and education, UNICEF regional, area and country offices often request additional technical expertise or support, as do many UN and national mine action centres. To meet these needs, UNICEF Office of Emergency Operations has established an MRE Field Support capacity within headquarters. This, where necessary is supplemented by the deployment of 'flying team' consultants with substantial experience in mine action in a variety of country contexts. These consultants can be deployed for short periods on short notice for country programme capacity building and emergency response. Since April 2001 this capacity has been deployed to 10 countries, including Lebanon, Occupied Palestine Territories (OPT) in April 2002, Sudan and Sri Lanka in May 2002 and Chad, Afghanistan and Angola in June 2002.

### **Interagency**

UNICEF is an active member of the Interagency Co-ordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA), and of the Steering Committee on Mine Action (SCMA). UNICEF continues to participate in all UN interagency Assessment Missions to mine-affected countries, and has recently participated in missions in Mauritania and Sudan. UNICEF has provided technical expertise and assistance towards the preparation and development of additional mine risk education programmes based on the above assessments and seeks to integrate all mine-related issues within its regular programming work.

### **Coordination of Mine Risk Reduction Education**

In 2002, UNICEF established the Mine Risk Reduction Education Working Group (MRE/WG), co-convened by UNICEF and ICBL, and later linked up to the umbrella of the Steering Committee of Mine Action (SCMA). The MREWG comprises non-profit organisations engaged in MRE, and aims to bring together MRE practitioners to coordinate activities, share lessons learnt, and identify and find ways to meet field support needs. Working Group members oversee and participate in global projects such as the integration of MRE into the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), and steer the development of MRRE training.

THE MREWG meets approximately three times per year, usually in conjunction with intersessional and annual meetings of States parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. In addition to providing a forum where practitioners can learn from each other, the MREWG tries to offer more formal training and educational opportunities, as requested by members. The next MREWG meeting, for instance, will include a workshop on behavior modification strategies, presented by educational psychologists using examples from HIV-AIDS and road safety campaigns.

### **Best Practice/Standards**

In 1999, UNICEF published the *International Guidelines for Landmine and UXO Awareness Education*. In 2000, during the Intersessional Meeting of the Standing Committee of Experts (SCE) on Victim Assistance, Socioeconomic Reintegration and Mine Awareness Member States called upon UNICEF to take the lead in developing *Guidelines for the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Mine Awareness Programmes*, and also *International Standards for Mine and UXO Awareness/Risk Reduction Education Programmes*. The Standards, which will replace the existing Guidelines and incorporate monitoring and evaluation, will be included in IMAS version 2, to be completed by end 2002.

In 2001, in a workshop on mine awareness media and messages hosted by Rädä Barmen in Yemen, UNICEF undertook to develop a series of simple, user-friendly 'how to' manuals for mine risk reduction education. These will form a Mine Risk Reduction Education Implementation Manual to IMAS, and will be completed in 2003.

UNICEF is also planning to develop an accredited MRE programme managers course, under the auspices of the MREWG, and next year will pilot two Field Epidemiology for Mine Action Courses (FEMACs), in co-operation with the International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch of the Centres for Disease Control (CDC).

### **Mine Risk Reduction Education Programmes**

UNICEF is undertaking, supporting or planning mine action programmes, mostly mine awareness education and advocacy, in 25 countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo), Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Russian Federation (North Caucasus), Panama, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria (Golan Heights) and Vietnam.

Within its mandate, UNICEF responsibility for mine risk reduction education is discharged in different ways in different country contexts. Increasingly, this is as part of integrated UN mine action programmes. In Eritrea, for example, UNICEF sits in the UNMEE Mine Action Coordination Centre, whereas in Ethiopia, UNICEF works alongside UNDP to support the Ethiopian Mine Action Authority. In Afghanistan, UNICEF has recently recruited a mine action curriculum development expert to assist the local NGO META to develop a training package for mine risk education volunteers, a monitoring and evaluation specialist to assist in developing a system to support and monitor volunteer trainers, and a national officer for the UN Mine Action Centre (MACA). Other examples are Sudan, where the UNICEF MRE officer works together with the UNMAS Chief Technical Advisor based in Khartoum, and Lebanon.

UNICEF's main role in Mine Risk Reduction Education at field level is to identify needs and to ensure – usually through working with implementing partners - that they are met in a timely and appropriate fashion. UNICEF also seeks to ensure that mine risk reduction activities are coordinated, are effectively integrated into broader mine action programmes, reflect the needs and priorities of affected communities, and are in support of broader humanitarian, relief, and development goals.

For these reasons, UNICEF works with UN agencies and other stakeholders to develop joint country mine action plans, although in emergencies, where there is no UN plan in place, UNICEF uses the advantages of its widespread country presence, strong regional and country structures, and national partnerships, to respond quickly and flexibly to the urgent needs of communities in high-risk areas. Jenin (Occupied Palestine Territories), and Sri Lanka are two recent examples. This natural progression of programmatic responses emanated from the fact that thousands of children were being injured and killed by landmines each year, and is also part of UNICEF's efforts to mainstreaming emergency response into its regular programming.



### **Landmines Lesson Learnt Study**

A study of UNICEF's MRE interventions to date, aimed at analysing and learning from UNICEF's experiences since it first became involved in mine action, and MRE in particular, is underway. The study is being carried out by a consultant who is conducting assessments via field visits to main and regional capitals in selected countries. The consultant is collecting primary and secondary documentation, and most importantly, is interviewing relevant UNICEF staff and other stakeholders major programmes. The result will be a report titled *UNICEF Landmines Lessons Learnt*, which will be completed by the end of 2002.

### **Advocacy**

As the premier advocate on behalf of children and women, UNICEF continues to play an active role in supporting a total ban on anti-personnel mines, including promotion of the universal ratification and implementation of the Anti-Personnel(AP) Mine Ban Convention through the extended outreach of its headquarters, regional and field office staff, and in close collaboration with UN agencies and partners such as the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

### **Landmines Advocacy Kit**

With the assistance of ICBL, GICHD, and ICRC, UNICEF has developed a Landmines Advocacy Kit to ensure that UNICEF country and regional offices throughout the world have the necessary resources and tools to work for universal ratification and implementation of the MBT.

### **Landmines Public Information Kit**

UNICEF is developing a Landmines Public Information Kit to serve as a landmines advocacy tool for the general public. The Kit will provide information and fact sheets on landmines issues generally and from a UNICEF perspective, and will serve to inform the public of UNICEF's work on landmines issues.

### **Publications**

UNICEF also advocates for the needs and welfare of those affected/potentially affected by landmines and other explosive remnants of war in a wide range of humanitarian and development forums, publications and media releases. In 1996 UNICEF published *A Child Rights Guide to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*, and in 2002, *A Child Rights Guide to the Mine Ban Treaty*. The latter aims to assist everyone engaged in either mine action or child protection to gain a better understanding of a) how mines impact on children, b) the legal mechanisms through which these impacts can be mitigated, and c) how the Mine Ban Treaty can be of assistance in addressing the impact of mines on children.

### **Special Session on Children (SSOC)**

During the United Nations Special Session on Children (SSOC), which took place in May 2002, there were several events themed around the Children and Conflict sub-agenda at the Conference. The Landmines/Small Arms team at UNICEF, in partnership with ICBL, International Alert, The Quaker United Nations Office, Biting the Bullet, UNMAS, and the Centre for International Rehabilitation, organised a landmines/small arms workshop entitled: *Taking Charge! Youth Action Planning on Landmines and Small Arms*. The goal of this workshop was to increase awareness of landmines and small arms issues with SSOC youth participants, and provide an opportunity for them to identify ways in which to engage in these issues in their communities, begin planning future actions, and to take creative actions together as a group.

### **Victim Assistance**

Landmine victim assistance is part of UNICEF's work in the broader areas of disability and child protection. The work in victim assistance is focussed on strengthening partnerships with the

aim of providing effective support to children and others injured by landmines and ensuring access to services. UNICEF has been involved in the preliminary discussions for the development of a UN Victim Assistance Policy and is involved in the study, commissioned by UNMAS and undertaken by GICHD, on the nature and scope of victim assistance as part of mine action. UNICEF has also taken part in discussions on the care and protection of child landmine survivors in a range of forums, including the Inter-agency Working Group consisting of WHO, ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF, and has also participated in disseminating to UNICEF regional and country offices the WHO technical guidelines on responding to child victims. A database of consultants with experience in community-based rehabilitation and other relevant skills has been developed.

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### UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) was formed in October 1997 to serve as the UN focal point for mine action and to support the UN's vision of:

“A world free of the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development, and where mine survivors are fully integrated into their societies.”

At the global level, UNMAS is responsible for coordinating all aspects of mine action within the UN system. At the field level, it is responsible for providing mine action assistance in the context of humanitarian emergencies and peacekeeping operations.

UNMAS and its UN partners operate within the framework of an inter-agency policy formulated in 1998, which clarifies the principles upon which UN mine action is based, and defines roles and responsibilities within the UN system.<sup>1</sup> Last year, this policy was complemented with a mine action strategy for 2001-2005, which outlines six broad goals for mine action in general, and sets forty specific objectives for the United Nations system in response to the global landmine problem.<sup>2</sup>

**The United Nations' Mine Action Mission Statement:**

“Over the period 2001-2005, the United Nations will work in partnership with others to reduce the threat posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, increase the understanding of the global mine problem, assist affected nations, and coordinate international mine action efforts.”

These goals and objectives are intended to be complementary, rather than hierarchical. Together, they form an integrated strategy.

The following report is an update on UNMAS' activities and achievements since the production of Landmine Monitor 2001 in the six areas covered by the UN strategy: information; emergency response; assistance to national and local authorities; quality management; coordination and resource mobilisation; and advocacy.

#### Information

Information management is a central aspect of mine action, especially because of the broad scope of the landmine problem and the number of issues and organisations involved. UNMAS is

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<sup>1</sup> This policy was presented to the UN General Assembly as part of the Secretary-General's annual report on Assistance in Mine Clearance dated 14 October 1998 (A/53/496, Annex II).

<sup>2</sup> This strategy was presented to the UN General Assembly as part of the Secretary-General's annual report on Assistance in Mine Action dated 16 October 2001 (A/56/448/Add.1).

responsible for coordinating the collection, analysis and dissemination of landmine-related information, and for the development of mine action information management systems. It has entered into a collaborative agreement with the GICHD to support this responsibility and to develop an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) designed for mine action programmes in the field. Under the arrangement, the GICHD is responsible for the development of the IMSMA software; implementation and training in the field, technical support and project management. UNMAS is responsible for providing guidance to the Centre for the definition of the overall policy, scope, content, functionality and deployment requirements of IMSMA.

In the context of this arrangement, a study was commissioned by UNMAS and implemented through UNOPS in 2001. Its objective was to clarify the information system requirements of users in the field. The study report released in June 2002 identifies and prioritises the needs of mine action programmes based on extensive consultations and interviews with field and headquarters practitioners. It identifies in particular a number of new functionalities that should be made available to field programmes as part of their comprehensive information systems.

The Electronic Mine Information Network (E-MINE) is another important information management initiative taken by UNMAS in 2001/2002. E-MINE was launched in September 2001, at the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention in Nicaragua. It is a public and freely accessible website found at [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org), designed to support the planning and co-ordination of global mine action activities by disseminating reliable information on problems, programmes, resources, best practices and technologies within the sector. A number of further developments to E-MINE are planned that will include:

- Country reports coming from the field through the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Integration of the Stockpile Destruction Resource website that disseminates information, papers, standards, and lessons learned about the destruction of stockpiles.
- Integration of the Database of Mine Action Investments that provides information on the worldwide resources available for international mine action assistance.
- Integration of non-UN projects in the database of mine action projects, and the development of a summary of ongoing funding shortfalls.

### **Emergency Response**

In both humanitarian situations and in support of peacekeeping operations, UNMAS is responsible for ensuring that there is a coordinated UN mine action response. This often requires the immediate deployment of personnel, followed by the deployment of equipment, to ensure that the response is coordinated effectively. UNMAS is developing, in conjunction with other UN agencies, NGOs and other partners, a Rapid Response Plan, which will meet the requirements of emergency situations, and other scenarios where the rapid deployment of personnel, equipment and a mine action capacity is required.

During 2001-2002 UNMAS continued its programmes in the Temporary Security Zone between Eritrea and Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and southern Lebanon, and started up new programmes in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), and Sudan. In Eritrea, UN support has now led to an effective clearance and mine risk education capacity and the creation of an Eritrean Mine Action Programme, combining all interested partners into one single HQ location where coordination can be more easily affected. Advice has been given to the Border Commission and how it should safely place the border pillars. In Sierra Leone the UN involvement has evolved into support of the Explosive Ordnance Action Office which now deals with all mine-and UXO-related incidents. In Southern Lebanon, UN assistance has been provided to the United Arab Emirates supported clearance operations and quality control, while technical survey operations continue to define the extent of the mine problem in the UNIFIL area of operations.

At the same time new programmes in the Democratic Republic of Congo, FYROM, and Sudan were initiated. Programmes in the Sudan and DRC are, after long periods of planning, in the early stages of development as opportunities for action are exploited as they occur. Coordination cells have been established and information is now being recorded in information management systems. In FYROM, the problem is confined to UXO clearance of villages to allow the safe return of inhabitants and the police. Local capacity has been trained to assist with this. In Afghanistan, it became obvious in the wake of the events of 11 September 2001 that the mine action programme had to expand and receive greater headquarters support than in the past. To that end, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) invited UNMAS to assume responsibility for the programme with effect from 1 June 2002.

Finally, in Kosovo (FRY), the UN programme was handed over to the local authorities in December 2001 after the impact of the mine problem had been successfully addressed within a two and a half year period. The UN's experience in Kosovo has demonstrated that with adequate resources and through effective coordination, as well as inclusive, well targeted, planning processes, mine action programmes can be matured to meet the needs of mine affected countries and donors within a specific time frame.

### **Assistance to Local and National Authorities**

Within the UN system, the primary responsibility for assisting national authorities with the development of appropriate mine action capacities rests with UNDP. As UN mine action focal point, however, one of the main roles of UNMAS is to monitor the global landmine threat in order to respond to problems in a proactive and coordinated manner. As a part of UNMAS's threat monitoring role, assessments are conducted in mine affected countries at the request of the concerned government. Assessments and fact-finding missions are usually inter-agency efforts that assess a country's mine problem and develop recommendations to address it.

In 2001-2002 assessment missions were conducted in Cyprus, Mauritania and Sudan. The assessment missions often result in a requirement for a Landmine Impact Survey to determine the impact of the mine problem on people living in the area. Landmine Impact Surveys are under way or under consideration in Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Somalia, and Vietnam.

### **Quality Management**

UNMAS is the office within the United Nations Secretariat responsible for the development and maintenance of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). These standards establish the principles that should be followed to improve the safety and efficiency of mine action programmes. They do not have authority until they are adopted at the country programme level. Governments of mine-affected countries can adapt the standards to meet national requirements, rules, and codes of practice. Donors can use the standards as minimum contractual requirements when allocating resources for mine action projects and programmes, and the United Nations and non-governmental organisations can use the international standards as guidelines for the safe and efficient implementation of mine action in the field.

The first International Standards for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Operations were issued in March 1997. In 1999, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) was commissioned by the United Nations to conduct a review of these standards, taking into account lessons learned and new procedures. The resulting first set of 23 International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) were made available in October 2001. They comply with a number of international regulations, conventions, and treaties, particularly the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention and the Amended Protocol II to the CCW. They will progressively cover areas of mine action not previously addressed so far such as mine risk education, mechanical clearance and mine dog detection. The IMAS now forms the basis for the development of national standards that are currently being developed in countries such as Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Lebanon and Mozambique.

UNMAS is also involved in the implementation of field quality management activities, particularly in relation to the Landmine Impact Survey process, and has deployed Quality Assurance Monitors to assess compliance with the Survey Protocols and to give guidance to the UN Survey Certification Committee on the progress and conduct of the Surveys. Landmine Impact Surveys were monitored in Cambodia, Thailand and Mozambique in 2001.

### **Coordination and resource mobilisation**

Coordination and resource mobilisation remain central responsibilities of UNMAS. The Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG), which brings together all UN entities involved in mine action, continued to meet on a monthly basis to coordinate the activities of the various UN partners and monitor progress against the five-year UN strategy. In addition, the Steering Committee on Mine Action (SCMA), which includes the ICBL, the ICRC, the GICHD and a number of operational NGOs in addition to the IACG members, confirmed its value as a mechanism where country issues and mine-related policy issues are discussed between UN members and other partners. The Steering Committee has met twice in 2002, firstly in February 2002 to discuss Afghanistan and the Rapid Response Plan and secondly in May 2002 to discuss the response of agencies to the situations in Angola and Sri Lanka and the need to involve Non State Actors in the mine ban process.

In February 2002, UNMAS organised the Fifth Annual Meeting of Programme Directors and Advisers that was graciously hosted and sponsored by the GICHD. This event brought together national mine action directors and their UN adviser's to discuss advances in mine action, and to exchange lessons learned between programmes and Headquarters. This year's meeting paid particular attention to the need to develop national mine action strategies and to strengthen linkages with our colleagues in the humanitarian and development sectors. It was also used as an opportunity to sensitise programme managers to advocacy and treaty implementation issues, and to hold discussions with the donor community.

Since the vast majority of UN mine action activities continue to be funded from voluntary donor contributions, resource mobilization is an essential activity for the UN system. The UN portfolio of mine action projects was launched in Geneva in February 2002 at the Programme Directors and Advisers meeting. The portfolio provides a comprehensive overview of the UN's mine action programming for the year. Increasingly the projects within the portfolio have been integrated within the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which assists in integrating the strategic response to mine action priorities within the broader humanitarian sector. UNMAS also liaised closely with the Mine Action Support Group, donor states, and the European Commission to ensure that there is a coordinated response to resource mobilisation needs within the sector.

### **Advocacy**

The UN five-year strategy places emphasis on the role of the United Nations in advocacy for mine action related issues. Accordingly, considerable attention has been given to encouraging states to ratify, accede to, and comply with the international instruments concerning landmines. UNMAS is an active participant, for example, in the Universalisation Contact Group meetings held in the margins of the Standing Committee meetings of the AP Mine Ban Convention. To further strengthen these efforts, UNMAS is currently working with its UN partners to finalise a public advocacy strategy in support of mine action. It is expected that the strategy will be finalised and approved by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group before the end of 2002.

In addition UNMAS has been asked to assist the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-economic Reintegration by facilitating a consultative process to articulate a set of critical issues and to identify ways that the Standing Committee could assess its future direction and contribute to making meaningful progress by the time of the Review Conference of 2004. A broad range of input was solicited from Standing Committee members and a variety of national and

international organisations. UNMAS presented a progress report in May 2002 and will present a complete report for the Fourth meeting of States Parties in September 2002.

### **Conclusion**

The United Nations has set itself an ambitious schedule for the implementation of its Mine Action strategy for 2001-2005. Whilst the UN system has been prepared to respond to critical new needs and concerns, for example the situation in Afghanistan, the primary focus for the year has been on achieving the objectives of the United Nations strategy. The progress on implementing the strategy will be evaluated in 2003 and will involve wide consultation with all United Nations partners in mine action.

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## **UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES**

### **Introduction**

Long after combat ends, landmines and unexploded ordnance continue to maim and kill, preventing people from safely returning to their homes, tilling their fields, collecting water, as well as preventing governments from reconstructing powerlines and industrial infrastructure. Mine action is an integrated approach to addressing the mine problem and consists of a range of activities that create a safer environment for people to resume a normal and productive life.

In 16 of the world's most heavily mined countries, UNOPS acts on behalf of its major clients (the United Nations Mine Action Service – UNMAS, the United Nations Development Programme – UNDP, and the United Nations Office of the Iraq Programme – UNOIP), providing the project management and technical services necessary to deal with immediate urgent needs and to help develop national capacity to resolve the problem over the long term, combining the flexibility and innovation of a private sector firm with the principles and objectives of the United Nations.

### **UNOPS Mine Action-Specific Project Management Services**

UNOPS has been designated as a principal provider for mine action project services within the United Nations system. The UNOPS Mine Action Unit (MAU), established in early 1998, is directly responsible for all UNOPS involvement in mine action, including the execution of nearly all of the UN mine action projects. The MAU includes specialized project management, technical and legal expertise, as well as appropriate support for fielding personnel and procurement of services and supplies. This unique combination of skills enables UNOPS to efficiently provide mine action project management services tailored to its clients' and host countries' needs. UNOPS acts in many ways:

***Behind the scenes:*** Before mine action begins, UNOPS brings together the elements required to set up a mine action programme, including international expertise, specialized equipment, complex agreements with donor governments for the provision of "in-kind" personnel, as well as necessary management and administrative support.

***In the country:*** Depending on the scope of the project, UNOPS' specialized project personnel advise officials of the national mine action authority or directly coordinate the work of all actors, launch nationwide mine surveys and work with the responsible authorities to set priorities to meet local needs.

***In the minefields:*** UNOPS contracts the world's leading demining companies and NGOs through competitive bidding, and ensures that they follow the International Mine Action Standards. As areas are cleared, certification is provided to let civilians know it's safe to move back home.

***In the community:*** UNOPS supports networks of prosthetic and rehabilitation centres, mine-awareness/mine risk education campaigns, and training programmes to lessen the risk of living in mine affected areas and to teach new skills to those who have lost limbs and livelihoods.

When requested to do so, UNOPS will:

- orchestrate the many resources required to start up and carry out effective mine action;
- identify and recruit international and national expertise in mine action, management, administration, finance, logistics, information systems, etc.;
- train nationals and develop local institutions to ensure sustainability.
- rapidly procure and deploy state-of-the-art demining and other equipment to the field;
- conduct tenders and draft contracts and agreements to suit any country situation;
- provide technical backstopping from Headquarters on all aspects of mine action;
- ensure exchange of experience and best practices among programmes;
- prepare grant agreements for support to victim assistance and mine awareness.

Through the provision of tailored mine action services, UNOPS has been able to assist UNMAS, UNDP, UNOIP and national governments in the:

- establishment of national mine action centres and development of national mine action plans and policies covering standards and quality assurance for survey, clearance, accreditation, mine awareness/mine risk education, and victim assistance;
- establishment of mine action information systems for priority setting, tasking and reporting;
- launching of mine survey and clearance operations through the use of manual, mine detection dogs and mechanical systems in mine-affected areas; and
- strengthening of medical treatment, rehabilitation and vocational services for mine victims.

### **UNOPS Clients / Programmes**

UNOPS has been entrusted to manage mine action projects for various UN agencies since the early 1990s. The Mine Action Unit delivered a range of management and procurement services valued at about \$25 million in 1999, \$40 million in 2000, \$50 million in 2001, and is expected to reach \$ 70 million in 2002.

UNOPS' major clients include UNMAS, UNDP and the UNOIP. UNOPS' involvement varies, depending on the country and the project. Sometimes funders of mine action call on UNOPS to assume full operational responsibility for an entire programme (e.g., Kosovo and N. Iraq). At other times, UNOPS is given responsibility for all UN support to a national programme; whereas in some cases UNOPS may be hired to manage only a single component, such as identifying and hiring international technical expertise in mine action. The programmes, listed below, are described in more detail in the country update sections of this Report.

UNMAS is the focal point for mine action within the UN system, as designated by the UN Secretary-General, and is responsible for coordinating all mine-related work funded by eleven UN departments and agencies, and for launching emergency mine action activities such as in Kosovo, or when natural disasters severely impact on a country's mine problem as in the floods in Central America and Mozambique. Over the past few years, UNOPS has worked with UNMAS by providing the programme management services necessary to implement programmes in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Eritrea-Ethiopia Temporary Security Zone, South Lebanon, Kosovo, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Yemen and on global projects such as the Land Mine Safety Handbook, the development of User Requirements for Mine Action Information Management Systems and the extension of Quality Assurance Monitoring activities to Landmine Impact Surveys in Cambodia, Thailand, Mozambique, Somalia, Eritrea, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Lebanon and Azerbaijan. Key new activities over the past year included the programmes in Afghanistan (transferred from UNOCHA), in the Democratic Republic of Congo, in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), and in Sudan.

UNDP is generally responsible for mine action projects in stable development contexts, which generally focus on strengthening national institutional capacity to enable mine-affected countries to manage mine action programmes on their own over the long-term. Over the past years, UNOPS provided project management services necessary to support implementation of UNDP programmes in Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Yemen and the UNA-USA "Adopt-a-Minefield" programme. During the past year, the preliminary phase of capacity building support to the Government of Eritrea's mine action programme was begun.

UNOIP manages the "Oil for Food Programme" established under Security Council Resolution 986. Since 1997, UNOPS has managed the integrated mine action programme in N. Iraq on behalf of UNOIP. Under this programme over 700 local deminers have been trained and deployed, a mine action information database has been established with a Landmine Impact Survey conducted in all of the accessible territory, over 10 square kilometers of minefields cleared, a network of emergency medical and prosthetics centers established and supported, a mine awareness strategy developed, and special efforts have been taken to develop a full range of local capabilities, including an indigenous mine detection dog programme, development and production of local mini-flail systems, and development of local mine awareness and demining NGOs.

### **Other UNOPS Activities**

UNOPS is actively involved in the efforts of the United Nations and the international mine action community to develop the information, tools, and infrastructure to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian mine action, and is an active member of the Interagency Coordination Group on Mine Action chaired by UNMAS. UNOPS participates in the development of the International Mine Action Standards, in the discussion of the specification and use of appropriate indicators for priority setting to increase the impact and efficiency of mine action activities, and in the further development of the IMSMA database to enable its use for the full range of operational and information management needs of mine action programmes. UNOPS seeks to ensure that international and national staff involved in the daily management and support to programmes take part in all such discussions. UNOPS actively encourages exchange of information among programmes and learning from best practices, and has developed startup kits including model documents and guidelines that enable the new programmes with which it is involved to benefit from the experience accumulating in the field.

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## **EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**

### **No fatigue in the fight against APL.**

The EU continues to reinforce its commitment against Antipersonnel Landmines. In rapid pace a series of steps have been taken:

- In March 2000 the European Commission issued a Communication and put forward a draft Regulation on the reinforcement of the EU contribution to the fight against Landmines.



- In that year, the overall EU (Member States and European Community) contributions to the APL issues already reached the record amount of € 125 million.
- In July 2001 the Council and the European Parliament adopted two Regulations on the Reinforcement of the EU response against Antipersonnel Landmines – the first one covering developing countries (1724/2001) and the second one covering other countries (1725/2001); the regulations, (referred to as the APL Regulation -in the singular-) lay the foundations for a European integrated and focused policy.
- In parallel, the EU Member States and the European Community together, increased their joint contribution to a new record figure of € 145 million.
- In 2002, the adoption of a multi-annual 2002-2004 Strategy and Programming paper for this APL instrument is underway

**2001:** The objectives pursued by the EC instruments in 2001 were:

Making de-mining more efficient by

- helping mine affected countries to acquire the appropriate capacity (e.g. data, skills, equipment, software etc.) to prioritise demining
- increasing the efficiency of operations on the ground through measurement of performance and progress, by comparisons between different operations and measurement of longer term impact.

Reinforcing Mine Clearance interventions

- in interaction and complementarity between geographic and thematic instruments
- and according to humanitarian, socio-economic and political priorities.

In co-operation with UNMAS the EU has supported Landmine Impact Surveys in 6 countries, among which Afghanistan. The Union has furthermore produced a Study on the Performance and Evaluation of EC contracts, aiming at improving the procedures in order to strengthen the overall effectiveness of EC funded mine action programmes.

Mine clearance/awareness activities have been pursued in 10 countries.

EC assistance in **2001**

- amounted to **€ 30, 885 million**,
- supported **13 mine affected countries**
- and contributed to the world-wide efforts made in Science and Technology related activities such as Test and Evaluation
- and provided follow-up to multi-sensors programmes launched in 2000.

**2002:** This year the new legal instrument will be used for the first time through the abovementioned multi-annual Strategy for the years 2002-2004. This document contains

- an overall approach, The Strategy, for 2002-2004,
- and a detailed multi-annual Indicative Programming, which will make the EC assistance predictable and coherent.
- It integrates and complements the annual and multi-annual commitments to be undertaken under geographic strategies and instruments by the European Community. Its financial framework amounts to approximately **€ 110 million**.

Its underlying principle is that the EC efforts in this field should be directly related to the goals set by the international community.

The EC Strategy, is thus

- closely related to the UN Strategy for Mine Action 2001-2005,
- and pursues in a mutually reinforcing way focused objectives which are either common with or complementary to the UN Strategy.

**Finally:**

- EC mine action is not geared to be a technical measure;
- it is the response to humanitarian, developmental and political concerns.
- Mine Action aims at stabilising post or frozen conflict regions, recreating an environment in which people can live safely and in which economic, health and social development can occur free from constraints imposed by the hidden threat of mines, and ensuring victims needs are addressed.
- Therefore, this Landmine Policy is geared to address the problems faced by the populations *in context*, and reduce the mine threat to affected populations (mine clearance / area reduction).

The Commission has taken upon itself the double mission

- of facilitating donors' co-ordination in beneficiary countries in order to rapidly equip them with the appropriate capacity to manage efficiently their mine issues
- and to promote measurement of mine action on the ground with the aim of improving efficiency, openness in funds dispersal and therefore better use of the financial resources available.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (MBT) set the political scene for the elaboration and adoption of the APL Regulation. It remains for the EC the leading light of the APL Strategy 2002-2004.

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## ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

### Mine Action Program

#### General

The Organization of American States (OAS) Mine Action Program (Spanish acronym - *AICMA*) is an integrated effort to assist OAS Member States in addressing the continuing problems caused by the existence of antipersonnel landmines. The Program developed from the Assistance Program for Demining in Central America (PADCA), which was created in 1991 at the request of the mine-affected countries of Central America. Since its initiation, AICMA has incorporated the previously existing demining program into its structure, while serving as the focal point for the OAS on all landmine issues throughout the Americas. Through its mandates, the OAS General Assembly has extended the goals of the Program to include the total elimination of landmines and the conversion of the Western Hemisphere into an antipersonnel-landmine-free zone. It has also called on the component organizations of the Inter-American System to participate in the development of programs to support mine risk awareness and preventive education, the physical and psychological rehabilitation of victims, and the socio-economic reclamation of demined zones.

## **Program Coordination**

Since May 1995, responsibility for the general coordination and supervision of the Program has been assigned to the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD), with the technical support of the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB). The main responsibilities of the UPD include fund raising in the international community, financial management, political and diplomatic coordination, and ensuring that all essential components of each national demining project are available and functioning properly. The IADB is responsible for organizing the international team of about 30 supervisors from OAS Member States that provide technical support, training and certification of demining procedures in the beneficiary countries in accordance with international standards.

A distinctive feature of the Program is its multilateral nature, with progress due, in large measure, to the support of member states including Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Venezuela, and the United States, and the contributions of international donors, including Australia, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, and Sweden, among others. Over the course of 2001, these contributions amounted to approximately US\$6.8 million. Although total contributions for the year represented a high point for the program, this amount fell approximately US\$ 3.5 million short of projected requirements. The negative impact of this shortfall on operations was significant, particularly in Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Program also relies upon a significant level of coordination with international and non-governmental organizations. In the past year, AICMA worked with a number of entities on significant mine action projects, among these are the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Center for International Rehabilitation, the Mine Action Information Center (MAIC) of James Madison University and the Survey Action Center.

## **Humanitarian Demining**

Guatemala. AICMA supported mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance operations with the participation of the Volunteer Firemen's Corps, the Guatemalan Army, demobilized members of the former insurgent organization (Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unit - URNG) and international supervisors from the IADB. Following the completion of operations in the department of Quiché, demining activities were shifted to the department of San Marcos in September 2001. These departments represent the most seriously affected regions of the country and have been given the highest priority in the National Plan for Demining and Destruction of UXO. Coverage and clearance of all high-priority areas is programmed for completion in 2005.

Honduras. The completion of clearance operations along the Nicaraguan border was anticipated by December 2001. However, poor weather, adverse soil conditions and maintenance difficulties with medical evacuation aircraft resulted in the reprogramming of demining activities through 2002, when the last remaining mined areas along the border with Nicaragua are expected to be cleared.

Nicaragua. Demining units supported by AICMA destroyed over 5,000 mines in 2001, the highest annual total since program initiation in 1993. By January 2002, the Nicaraguan Army reported that of more than 135,000 mines originally emplaced, about 63,000 remained to be destroyed. AICMA continued to provide funding for the demining activities of three 100-member demining units, a 50-member independent demining platoon and a 10-dogs with handlers canine mine detection unit. To complement manual and canine assets, a mechanical mine clearance capability was added in September 2001 using equipment provided by the Government of Japan. In view of these developments, the goal of the Nicaraguan Government continues to be completion of its National Demining Plan by the end of 2004.

Costa Rica. Since late 2000, demining operations have been hampered by the unavailability of air medical evacuation support. Moreover, the lack of donor support for the Costa Rican program led to a suspension of activities in January 2002. Despite a lack of funding, completion of a national impact survey is expected in August 2002 and will form the basis for future OAS support requests to the donor community.

Ecuador. AICMA established a coordination office in mid-2001 and began evaluations of Ecuadorian demining unit safety, technical procedures and equipment requirements. With assistance from the AICMA national coordinator, the Ecuadorian Army developed a two-year operational demining plan. In accordance with the plan, clearance operations in 2002 will focus on six specific mined areas in the department of El Oro and an additional 53 mined areas along the border with Peru. The IADB has requested its members provide military personnel to form a team of international monitors to be formed and deployed by mid-2002.

Peru. Upon establishment of a coordination office in mid-2001, initial program expenditures were used to support medical and life insurance for deminers conducting operations in the area of the Zarumilla Canal. In February 2002, the Peruvian Army finalized plans for the reinitiation of demining work in Tumbes, Sullana and the Cordillera del Condor. AICMA worked with Peruvian and Ecuadorian demining authorities to ensure that operations on both sides of the border will be closely coordinated. In addition, IADB instructors conducted training courses for both army and National Police deminers prior to reinitiating mine clearance operations with international monitoring in mid-2002.

### **Mine Risk Awareness Education**

The mine risk awareness programs supported by AICMA, aim to reduce the risk of death and injury by promoting safe behavior, and also to facilitate solutions to the high risk behavior that is observed in some of the affected communities. The program recognizes the importance of increasing the involvement of affected communities in mine awareness initiatives. In Central America, it is important to highlight the double benefit obtained by the participation of the affected communities in the landmine awareness activities. Not only do community members learn about the danger of landmines, but also, in specific cases where no landmine records exist, the communities are the main sources of information for the location of the mined areas and explosive devices. The Mine Risk Awareness Education for the Civilian Population campaign was strengthened through community visits, a variety of national radio messages and school programs. In each of the recipient countries, AICMA personnel visited schools in affected areas to provide mine risk awareness classes and distribute informational material. Local radio campaigns aimed at conveying mine awareness messages were conducted in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua for the second consecutive year. In April 2001, AICMA and UNICEF hosted a seminar in Nicaragua on mine risk education, entitled "A Single Voice." A working group composed of seminar participants subsequently developed a national accident prevention guide as well as materials to be used in national mine risk awareness campaigns. The materials were approved by the National Demining Commission and produced using funds from both AICMA and UNICEF.

### **Victim Assistance**

The "Program for Care to Victims of Mines and Explosive Devices" was established in Nicaragua with the assistance of the Government of Sweden in 1997. Since its inception, the program has addressed specific needs of over 350 landmine victims who have no social security or army benefits with transportation from their communities to the rehabilitation center, lodging, nourishment, prostheses, therapy, and medications. The program maintains victims' records that include personal identification, home community, type of injury, type of prosthesis, account of the accident, and, in most cases, photographs of the victim. This program has provided care for people who otherwise would be left with no chance of rehabilitation and reintegration into productive life.

In addition, limited, immediate medical support has been provided to mine accident survivors using medical personnel and resources of the Nicaraguan demining units until the victims can be assisted through the OAS Victim Assistance Program. Last year, 139 people received rehabilitative or specialized medical attention through this program.

In conjunction with the National Technological Institute of Nicaragua (INATEC), AICMA developed a proposal for the Post-Rehabilitation Job Training Project. The goal is to provide technical job training to landmine victims who have received physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance through the OAS program. With the assistance of the Office of Mine Action Initiatives and Partnerships of the U.S. State Department, Global Care Unlimited, a non-profit organization established by a group of New Jersey students and teachers, has agreed to "adopt" a group of landmine survivors selected by INATEC to participate. INATEC will coordinate training at national facilities in courses of eight months' duration that will include auto mechanics, computer skills, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring and cosmetology.

### **Stockpile Destruction**

The role of AICMA in promoting the elimination of stockpiled antipersonnel mines in the Western Hemisphere continued to grow in 2001. For this purpose, Canada contributed US\$448,616, while Australia provided US\$38,917 to support efforts by requesting Member States to destroy their stockpiles prior to the Third Meeting of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention in Managua in September 2001. This project, known as the "Managua Challenge," saw the completion of stockpile destruction by Peru of over 313,000 mines in a four-month period, with monitoring by several international organizations including the OAS. Ecuador destroyed some 154,344 mines with the support of technical experts provided by the Governments of Canada and Nicaragua by September 2001, joining Honduras as OAS member states finalizing the process before the Third Meeting of the States Parties. Nicaragua also destroyed an additional 40,000 mines by March 2002, leaving some 26,813 mines of the original 136,813 in the Nicaraguan inventory to be destroyed by the end of 2002.

### **Mine Action Database**

The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database, which was developed in collaboration with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), was expanded significantly over the past year. Using the IMSMA database, the Program in Nicaragua completed a socio-economic impact survey for the department of Nueva Segovia, the most seriously mine-affected political division in the country. Outputs from the survey were made available through the Internet, and impact studies of the other mine-affected departments in Nicaragua have been initiated. In the future, data for Honduras and Costa Rica will also be added, and establishment of separate databases in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia is underway. In January 2002, a regional support office for IMSMA, staffed by the GICHD, was set up within the AICMA Nicaragua office.

### **Advocacy for the Landmine Ban**

AICMA continued to promote the interest expressed by OAS General Assembly resolutions in the universalization of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. AICMA headed the OAS delegation which participated in the Third Meeting of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention, held in Managua in September 2001. The AICMA delegation also participated in the meetings of the Standing Committees held in Geneva in January and May 2002.

### **Colombian Request for Assistance**

The Colombian Government formally requested technical and financial assistance from the OAS in complying with its obligations under the Ottawa Convention. The most likely areas of assistance include mine risk awareness education, landmine victim assistance, and mine database

establishment and maintenance. AICMA representatives met with Colombian officials during the first quarter of 2002 to begin coordination of support details.

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## **INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS**

The contribution of this paper does not necessarily imply the association of the ICRC with views or statements made in other chapters of Landmine Monitor.

### **1. Introduction**

Efforts to rid the world of anti-personnel (AP) mines have begun to bear fruit. In countries where the Ottawa treaty's comprehensive programme of non-use of anti-personnel mines, clearance and mine awareness is being implemented, the annual number of victims has fallen dramatically. This confirms that the treaty's prescriptions are correct and effective.

Notwithstanding these achievements, AP mines remain a menace and continue to bring suffering to civilian populations in many parts of the world. It is imperative to ensure universal adherence to and compliance with the treaty's provisions. States parties must meet their obligations fully by undertaking mine clearance, destroying their stockpiles within the deadlines set, and providing aid to landmine survivors. They must also adopt legislation to provide for the punishment of those who flout the treaty's provisions.

Throughout 2001, the ICRC maintained its pivotal role in promoting universal adherence to and full implementation of the Ottawa treaty. The ICRC also sustained its efforts to extend assistance, including curative care and physical rehabilitation, to thousands of war-wounded including mine victims. In view of the AP mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) which remain scattered in present and former battlefields around the world, the ICRC increased its mine awareness programs in order to inform the thousands of civilians living in such areas of the dangers they are exposed to.

### **2. Humanitarian diplomacy: promoting universalization and implementation**

Since the adoption of the Ottawa treaty, the ICRC has worked continuously to ensure that the treaty has an impact on the ground. To this end, the ICRC, through its delegations in countries across the world, was actively involved in promoting adherence to the Ottawa treaty and working with governments to ensure its full implementation. It provided technical assistance and advice to several countries on the drafting and adoption of national legislation to implement the Ottawa treaty.

The ICRC also organized or participated in national and regional meetings to inform States of the treaty's provisions and the requirements of implementation. In 2001, the ICRC and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) jointly organized a regional meeting on conventional weapons, mines, and international humanitarian law in Abuja, Nigeria, for ECOWAS member States. The ICRC also hosted a Regional Seminar on International Humanitarian Law in Port of Spain for representatives from 12 of the 14 Caribbean Community (CARICOM) States. This seminar included presentations and discussions on the ratification and implementation of the Ottawa treaty.

In May 2002, the ICRC, under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, held a regional seminar on ratification and implementation of international humanitarian law (IHL) in Pretoria. The seminar was attended by representatives from 12 of the 14 SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) States. Among the workshops organized during this seminar, one was dedicated to implementing legislation for the Ottawa Treaty on the basis of the South African experience and example.

In addition to ICRC-organized events, representatives of the institution participated in the following meetings on AP mines:

- a regional conference on landmines in Warsaw in June 2001, organized by the governments of Poland and Canada;

- a seminar on AP mines and small arms organized by the African Centre for Human Security in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire;
- a regional conference in Tunis in January 2002 on landmines organized by the governments of Canada and Tunisia;
- a regional seminar on landmines in Bangkok in May 2002 for ASEAN member states, organized by the Royal Thai government in cooperation with Australia, Canada and Japan;
- bi-annual meetings of the Standing Committees on victim assistance, mine clearance, stockpile destruction and the general status and operation of the Ottawa treaty held in Geneva;
- the annual meeting of States Parties held in Managua, Nicaragua.

In order to promote a general understanding of the landmine problem, the ICRC provided documentation, videos and, in many cases, its Ottawa treaty exhibition (in English and Arabic) to be used as information tools. The ICRC also widely distributed its information kit to assist States in developing national implementing legislation to give effect to the treaty.<sup>1</sup>

The ICRC also prepared an information paper on the interpretation of Article 2 of the Ottawa treaty which defines what is an "anti-personnel mine". The ICRC remains concerned by certain anti-vehicle mines with sensitive fuses or sensitive anti-handling devices which can function as AP mines and be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a person. As called for by the President's Action Program adopted at the Third Meeting of States Parties in Managua, and in order to facilitate discussions on this issue, the ICRC encouraged States to consider and adopt best practices as regards the design and use of anti-handling and fusing mechanisms for anti-vehicle mines. These best practices were identified in the report of a technical expert meeting hosted by the ICRC in Geneva in March 2001.<sup>2</sup>

In all its efforts, the ICRC also encouraged adherence to amended Protocol II of the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). Even with the entry into force and widespread adherence to the Ottawa treaty, amended Protocol II remains an important instrument as it regulates anti-vehicle mines, booby traps and other devices not covered by the Ottawa treaty but which nonetheless maim or cause loss of life.

In addition, the ICRC organized a regional expert meeting on *Explosive Remnants of War and the 2001 Review Conference of the United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*. This meeting was hosted by the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest and brought together government experts from 23 States from central and eastern Europe as well as representatives from international and non-governmental organisations. The ICRC also actively participated in the second Review Conference of the CCW, held in Geneva in December 2001, and its preparatory meetings. The ICRC proposals for a new CCW protocol to deal with the problem of explosive remnants of war, other than AP mines, aroused widespread interest and States Parties have established a group of government experts to examine the problem in 2002. A future protocol dealing with this issue would greatly reduce the human casualties and socio-economic consequences of anti-vehicle mines, cluster-bomb sub-munitions and other UXO.

### 3. Mine Awareness Programmes

The ICRC continued its efforts to prevent mine accidents through its mine/UXO awareness programs. In 2001, working directly or through National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, it conducted mine awareness programs in Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia and Azerbaijan (region of

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<sup>1</sup> ICRC information kit on the development of national legislation to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-personnel mines. As at 31 December 2001, over 30 States had adopted national legislative measures to impose penal sanctions and respect for its provisions.

<sup>2</sup> Report on the Technical Expert Meeting on anti-vehicle mines with sensitive fuses or sensitive anti-handling devices, ICRC, (Geneva, 13-14 March 2001).

Nagorny Karabakh), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Georgia, Iraq, Lebanon, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation (Chechnya), and Tajikistan.

In 2002, new mine awareness programs were started namely in Colombia, Namibia, and Peru.

A short summary of the programs in Afghanistan, Armenia and Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Lebanon, Nicaragua, and the Russian Federation/Chechnya is provided below.

### **AFGHANISTAN**

Mines and UXO remain scattered in former and current front-line regions, taking a toll on unsuspecting civilians. Ongoing armed confrontations and the movement of civilian populations along or across former front lines significantly increase civilians' risk of injury by mines/UXOs. Children are especially endangered, accounting for over half of all mine/UXO injuries in Afghanistan.

In 2001, the ICRC supported Afghan Red Crescent mine awareness activities. New information on contaminated sites was shared immediately with rapid action teams so that they could mark the sites and alert nearby populations. The ICRC provided the UN Mine Action program with over 80% of the data it compiled on new injuries. Findings from the ICRC's analysis of the data, which were shared with other mine-action organizations, helped to improve target planning and adapt strategies for mine-clearance operations and mine-awareness programs.

International air strikes left behind new areas of UXO contamination, often near populated areas. When front lines disappeared, heavily mined areas again became accessible to civilians, who faced a high risk of injury as they attempted to resume their normal activities. While data collection activities were slowed by disruptions starting in September, they were reactivated in November. At the end of the year, expatriates worked to adapt the Afghan Red Crescent mine-awareness programs to new threats, particularly unexploded cluster bomblets.

### **ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN (NAGORNY KARABAKH REGION)**

Anti-personnel mines and UXO still posed a threat to the lives and limbs of civilians, particularly children, in front-line areas. The ICRC thus maintained its mine-awareness program, concentrating on activities carried out in schools or by children for other children, and on community-based work. Since April 2000, the ICRC has had at least one experienced mine/UXO-awareness expatriate supporting mine/UXO-awareness activities.

The community program consisted in producing luminescent "white boards" with a warning message for mine-affected areas. By the end of 2001, the ICRC, working together with the civil-defence agency, had set up 80 such boards across Nagorny Karabakh.

### **BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA**

Landmines and UXO scattered throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina threatened the lives of its inhabitants. This caused major social and economic disruption, which in turn hampered reconciliation and reconstruction. It was recognized that an integrated approach combining mine awareness and other mine-action and humanitarian programs was needed to deal with the problem. Children were the subject of much concern because their natural curiosity puts them at great risk in mine-infested areas.

Mine-awareness instructors maintained contacts with municipal authorities and various organizations involved in the return process and working with internally displaced persons to discuss activities aimed at preventing mine incidents. Data gathering on mine incidents remained an integral part of the effort to develop appropriate mine-awareness program strategies.

ICRC activities during 2001 included: a publicity campaign involving the production of 90 giant billboards with a mine-awareness caption; the supply of materials (mine-awareness posters, leaflets, badges and banners, as well as T-shirts, caps, etc.) in support of community-based activities; ad hoc assistance to 28 people to help them regain their self-sufficiency; prostheses for



five amputees and 1,400 pairs of socks for stump protection for the most needy amputees, as part of Japanese Red Cross aid to mine victims; assisting the local Red Cross in Tuzla canton to organize activities alerting the population to the mine risk; and special television and radio programs to caution the population returning to mine-contaminated areas.

Activities designed to inform children about the danger of mines and UXO included the publication of a quarterly mine-awareness magazine written by schoolchildren and their teachers. Other such efforts included presentations, drawing competitions in Gorazde and Tuzla cantons, and the production of a television spot based on a theater performance of a mine-awareness version of "Little Red Riding Hood", video tapes of the performance, and comic books with a mine-awareness message. Audio tapes with songs from a play were delivered to 23 schools for children with special needs throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina.

### **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA**

Mine-awareness activities were intensified in May and June 2001. The ICRC organized three mine-awareness workshops for 50 primary-school teachers, one workshop for nine Yugoslav Red Cross instructors from municipalities along the border with Kosovo to enable them to carry out mine-awareness activities in their respective areas, and one workshop for 45 community volunteers. The ICRC carried out 68 mine-awareness theatre performances for 9,870 children in various villages and engaged two theatre groups (one Serb, one Albanian) to perform a play based on "Little Red Riding Hood", adapted to convey a mine-awareness message.

As the lead agency for data-gathering on mine/UXO incidents in Kosovo, the ICRC collected and analysed information on 30 such incidents to help adapt the mine-awareness programme to the reality in the field. Data were also collected from health facilities and through direct contacts with communities, and regularly passed on to the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre. Save the Children Fund started implementing the mine-awareness school curriculum in 2001. For this reason, the ICRC phased out its school activities, but provided materials in support of the curriculum.

Efforts to alert the population to the mine threat included a community-based "safer village" programme working with trained volunteers, and the use of daily broadcasts, videos, posters, and leaflets to advocate safe behaviour. Some 7,600 children and 1,425 adults attended 74 mine-awareness performances. Additionally, 3,000 children and 1,350 adults received mine-awareness information. ICRC teams continued to support agencies involved in mine clearance.

### **LEBANON**

Thousands of mines were laid during decades of conflict in Lebanon, where, together with an indeterminate amount of UXOs, they continue to pose a grave threat to people's lives and security. Concerned about this threat, the ICRC, Lebanese NGOs and the local authorities launched projects in 1998 to address the problem. Although clearance operations had started, it was expected that the country would remain affected by mines and UXO for years to come.

The Lebanese Army's National Demining Office (NDO) coordinated the mine/UXO-awareness and clearance activities of organizations and agencies operating in the field. In 2001, the ICRC and the Lebanese Red Cross attended regular meetings of the National Steering Committee on Mine Awareness, headed by the NDO, along with other international and national organizations and agencies involved in mine/UXO awareness, in order to exchange information and discuss the progress of their respective activities in Lebanon. A mine-awareness programme, under the coordination of the NDO, was officially launched at the beginning of April with the support of the ICRC and the National Society. Throughout 2001, the ICRC took part in or gave presentations at several high-level meetings such as a workshop on demining organized by Lebanon and the UN, a regional conference on landmines organized by Landmine Monitor, and a regional workshop organized by the UN Mine Action Service and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

The ICRC continues to support the Lebanese Red Cross to pave the way for a community-based integrated programme, which will combine awareness activities with the demarcation of mined areas, clearance of mines and humanitarian activities in general. As part of the national mine/UXO-awareness programme, 12 National Society instructors gave 216 mine-awareness presentations and distributed information in schools in the south, conducted four sessions for the local community, organized a two-day workshop, with ICRC support, for students from the Public Health Faculty of the Lebanese University, and introduced mine/UXO awareness into the programme of three summer camps organized in southern Lebanon for 390 children.

### **NICARAGUA**

The Nicaraguan Red Cross, with the support of the ICRC and UNICEF, continued a child-to-child mine/UXO-awareness programme in 2001, which targeted children of school age. Thirty-three young people were trained under this programme to lead dissemination sessions in schools in the North Atlantic Region, where the army's mine-clearance activities were taking place.

### **RUSSIAN FEDERATION/CHECHNYA**

Landmines and UXO remained a constant threat to the population in Chechnya and displaced people upon their return home. The ICRC's mine-awareness program focused on children as the group most at risk.

Activities were conducted namely for Chechen children in IDP camps in Ingushetia. After an assessment in September 2001, the program was extended to two regions of Daghestan. The program methods included a puppet show and a "child-to-child" approach aimed at teaching youngsters ways of avoiding accidents and passing life-saving information on to their peers. A similar approach was developed for teenagers. In addition, the ICRC continued to collect data on mine and UXO casualties from the hospitals it assisted so as to make this information widely available. It also initiated contact with the media with a view to conducting a public education campaign. Throughout 2001, some 51,000 children took part in the ICRC's mine-awareness program. Some 890 teachers and parents took part in workshops and presentations or were otherwise involved in the program.

## **4. Mine Victim assistance**

Providing aid and assistance to victims of war is one of the primary activities of the ICRC. The ICRC often provides medical and surgical care during and immediately following armed conflicts. In 2001, the ICRC continued to provide assistance (first aid, transport, curative care, and physical rehabilitation) for war-wounded, including mine/UXO victims, as well as training of civilian and military surgeons.

The ICRC supported 23 **first-aid posts** in 11 countries. These posts treated some 10,000 war-wounded.

The ICRC also provided **regular medical assistance** to 134 hospitals treating war-wounded people in 22 countries, in particular the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the northern and southern Caucasus, Angola, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan. This enabled 18,189 war-wounded, including some 1,500 injured by mines/UXOs, to be treated during the year. A further 150 hospitals received assistance on an ad hoc basis. In Afghanistan, the ICRC assisted 19 hospital and 16 first-aid posts. Once the air strikes began in October, the support was extended to cover 25 hospitals. The programme of support to 40 hospitals in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia covered 60% of inpatients and 80% of outpatients country wide.

ICRC **surgical teams** worked, and provided training, in 12 countries, including eight infested with landmines: Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan (Kenya), and Uganda. These teams performed operations on 10,500 patients and gave outpatient care to 69,850 others.

The construction and fitting of prostheses remain an important part of the assistance ICRC provides directly to mine victims. After four consecutive years of growth, the year 2001 showed a

stabilization in the total number of physically disabled people assisted, mainly with prostheses (16,501) and orthoses (11,523). The proportion of mine victims among the amputees fitted remained the same at 59%. Most projects saw a slight decrease in assisted patients, with a proportional increase of patients fitted with a replacement prosthesis. Some projects, notably Myanmar and Ethiopia, assisted significantly more patients in 2001.

Three additional projects were initiated in Sudan (Juba), Afghanistan (Faizabad) and Iraq (Baghdad). This increased the total number of assisted prosthetic/orthotic centres to 40 in 14 different countries.

The ICRC continues to assist physical rehabilitation projects formerly operated by it, but which have now been handed over to local organizations, government ministries, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or non-governmental organizations. Resources for this assistance comes from the ICRC-administered Special Fund for the Disabled (SFD). During 2001, 48 projects in 25 countries received assistance from the fund. These projects assisted all those in need of their services, including mine victims.

<b>ICRC prosthetic/orthotic programmes: production statistics for 2001</b>							
<b>Countries</b>	<b>First-time patients (prosthetics)</b>	<b>Prostheses*</b>	<b>Prostheses for mine victims</b>	<b>First-time patients (orthotics)</b>	<b>Orthoses*</b>	<b>Crutches</b>	<b>Wheel-chairs</b>
Afghanistan	1,176	3,985	<b>3,029</b>	3,536	6,305	5,713	731
Angola	1,067	1,953	<b>1,578</b>	20	28	3,454	106
Azerbaijan	130	292	<b>47</b>	269	545	112	3
Cambodia	330	1,080	<b>1,024</b>	327	617	2,0743	166
Ethiopia	698	1,902	<b>726</b>	1,061	1,498	2,505	54
Georgia	208	473	<b>97</b>	213	612	344	28
Iraq	964	2,301	<b>1,168</b>	488	814	518	5
Kenya	128	365	<b>91</b>	112	174	718	23
Myanmar	1,595	2,139	<b>1,539</b>	63	95	88	0
D.R.Congo	125	236	<b>67</b>	13	22	463	0
Sri Lanka	84	257	<b>130</b>	18	47	46	36
Sudan	331	839	<b>158</b>	465	603	308	0
Tadjikistan	360	444	<b>53</b>	0	0	288	11
Uganda	222	235	<b>72</b>	137	163	7	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7,418</b>	<b>16,501</b>	<b>9,779</b>	<b>6,722</b>	<b>11,523</b>	<b>16,637</b>	<b>1,163</b>

\*Including first-time patients

## **GENEVA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR HUMANITARIAN DEMINING**

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) supports the efforts of the international community in reducing the impact of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). The Centre is active in research, provides operational assistance to on-going demining programmes in the field and supports the implementation of the Mine Ban Convention (MBC) as mandated by the States Parties in September 2001.

The GICHD is an independent and impartial organisation. It was established on a Swiss initiative and is now supported by the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the Republic and Canton of Geneva. The Centre has particularly close working relations with the United Nations (UN).

## Research Activities

The GICHD continued its research work aimed at providing guidance and support to mine action programmes in the field. The studies are carried out on demand and are funded by donors on a project by project basis.

Since April 2001, several major studies were completed by the GICHD. Examples are

- the **Socio-economic Study**, which provides a framework for measuring socio-economic impact and value, to help Programme Managers to set priorities and to allocate resources most efficiently.
- the **Mechanical Equipment Catalogue and Database Project**, requested by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and funded by Germany, establishes and maintains a comprehensive catalogue on mechanical demining equipment. A first edition of the new catalogue was distributed in January 2002. A next edition will be available in early 2003, and a catalogue on hand-held mine detectors will be developed in 2002 as well.
- the **Mine Awareness Education Media and Messages Study** examines the various types of media and instructional processes in use for mine awareness education. This study was commissioned and funded by the United States.

In addition, the GICHD currently has more than a dozen other research projects and studies underway. These include

- the **Mine Detection Dog Programme**, a set of a dozen studies analysing existing problems related with mine detection dogs to increase their safety, efficiency, predictability and accuracy at field level. This programme is funded by Germany, Norway, Sweden, the UK, the USA, and the UN Trust Fund.
- the **Mechanical Equipment Study**, which aims to establish the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of mechanical demining equipment. The study has been agreed by UNMAS and is funded by Norway, Sweden and the UK.
- the **Use of Military Organisations in Humanitarian Mine Action Projects Study** examining the practicability of using military organisations, both international and local, for all forms of humanitarian mine action. This study is funded by the UK.

## Operational Assistance

The Centre's second core mission consists in providing specific operational support and assistance to on-going or emerging mine action activities and programmes mainly run by the UN.

In this context, the GICHD develops and disseminates – in co-operation with UNMAS and other users – the **Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)**. IMSMA consists of a ready-to-use tool covering the data collection and information management needs of mine action programmes in the field. As of April 2002, IMSMA was in use in 26 field programmes. Additional versions are running at various training sites including locations in France, Switzerland, the UK, and the US.

On behalf of UN, the Centre developed the **International Standards for Mine Action (IMAS)**. The IMAS project provides practitioners and donors with an almost comprehensive framework of technical and procedural prescriptions for safe and effective mine action. The UN Mine Action Inter-agency Working Group endorsed a first set of 23 IMAS on 1 October 2001. In addition, an Outreach programme was started in spring 2001 to facilitate and support the implementation of IMAS.

The GICHD also develops and distributes the **Technical Notes for Mine Action (TNMA)** and the **TRITON Reports**. The TNMAs provide field managers with principles, advice and information relevant to a specific IMAS or other technical subjects. The TRITON Reports are a system for warning managers, deminers and EOD operators. They contain information on cases where munitions (especially improvised devices and booby traps) have been used in non-war situa-

tions. These reports also cover incidents where recovered UXO and mines have been used in association with sophisticated or unique initiation systems, etc.

The Centre also offers its services to Governments and interested organisations to evaluate and assess actual projects and programmes, or components of such programmes. The Centre follows an impartial, independent and transparent methodology, and staff involved in such missions work in an as open and transparent a way as allowed by the framework set by the relevant organisations and programmes.

Finally, the Centre – on behalf of UNMAS – organised the fifth **International Meeting of Mine Action Programme Directors and Advisors** in February 2002. This conference unites representatives of mine affected countries, UN agencies, the World Bank, NGOs, donors and observers and provides a unique forum for discussion of actual problems at field level, for contacts between headquarters and the field, and for an exchange of views, perspectives, strategies, etc. In addition, the conference offers a special opportunity for contacts between donor governments and field representatives.

### **Support for the Implementation of the MBC**

The GICHD supports the implementation of the Mine Ban Convention (MBC) by - inter alia - hosting the meetings of the Standing Committees within the intersessional work programme of the MBC. These meetings bring together representatives of States Parties, non-States Parties, international organisations, NGOs and other experts in order to ensure effective implementation and to report to the States Parties. The Centre also provides technical input to these activities, mainly in the areas of mine clearance, victims assistance, stockpile destruction and technology.

At their Third Meeting in Managua, the States Parties to the MBC endorsed the “Paper on the Implementation Support for the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines”. It foresees the following services to be provided by the GICHD in support of the MBC:

- a. Preparing and supporting meetings of the Standing Committees and the Co-ordinating Committee, including writing summaries and facilitating follow-up activity;
- b. Providing independent professional advice and assistance to the Co-ordinating Committee;
- c. Establishing a documentation and resource database facility on the Ottawa Process, Oslo Diplomatic Conference, Meetings of States Parties, etc.

The States Parties mandated the GICHD to establish an Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to take care of issues related to the MBC. This unit became operational in January 2002.

During the reporting period, the Centre also administered three sponsorship programmes on behalf of a Group of Donors. These programmes allowed a total of 175 delegates from 49 different countries to participate at the Third Meeting of States Parties as well as at the intersessional meetings of the Standing Committees in May 2001 and January 2002.

### **Staffing**

The Centre currently consists of 26 permanent staff members, including five persons seconded by the Governments of France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. In total, eleven nationalities are represented at the Centre (including staff members having more than one citizenship): Switzerland (11 persons), UK (5), France (2), Canada, Columbia, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and the US.

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## SURVEY ACTION CENTER

### Landmine Impact Survey

During the last two decades, particularly in late 90s, the international community has become aware of the seriousness of the landmine problem and different approaches are being adopted to solve this problem. A fair amount is known about the suspected location of mine fields, but little is known about the socio-economic impact of landmines upon communities. Without information about this impact, it is impossible to develop effective strategies that seek to minimize the human and economic costs these weapons inflict. If the terror of landmines is to be contained within years, as envisioned by the Ottawa Treaty, rather than in decades as assumed in the early days of Mine Action programs, then better information is an immediate and unavoidable requirement.

To meet this need the Survey Action Center was formed in 1998 with the aim of managing the Global Landmine Survey initiative. This initiative involves the execution of Landmine Impact Surveys (LIS) focused on obtaining not only information regarding the location of minefields, but also information regarding the social and economic impacts that these minefields have on local communities. Much has been learned during these initial surveys, not only about the true definition of the landmine problem in surveyed countries, but also about how impact survey information can be utilized to develop more refined national strategic plans. The Survey Working Group asked SAC to further the incorporation of impact survey data into national planning processes. SAC in partnership with Cranfield Mine Action (UK) and GeoSpatial International (Canada) is expanding the range of impact survey activities to include follow-on training in strategic planning and survey data analysis. Greater efforts are also being made to more closely integrate impact survey activities with ongoing UN efforts at local capacity development.

Executed to a common international standard and certified by the United Nations Mine Action Service, the landmine impact survey:

- Allows **donors** to rationally apportion funds to places of greatest human need as defined by impact on communities;
- Permits **national authorities** to develop national plans focusing on regions and areas of greatest impact; and
- Gives **implementers** baseline impact data that will provide success indicators for mine action programs.

### Who Are We?

In a unique cooperative effort, the NGO community, in collaboration with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), established the Survey Working Group. The Survey Working Group (SWG) monitors standards and facilitates, the international coordination of resources and expert personnel for the completion of the Landmine Impact Survey in countries worst affected by the landmines.

The members of the Survey Working Group (SWG) are:

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| • Association for Aid and Relief.....                      | Japan          |
| • Cranfield Mine Action .....                              | United Kingdom |
| • Danish Demining Group .....                              | Denmark        |
| • Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining .. | Switzerland    |
| • GeoSpatial International .....                           | Canada         |

• Halo Trust .....	United Kingdom
• Handicap International.....	Belgium/France
• Landmine Survivors Network.....	USA
• Medico International.....	Germany
• Mines Advisory Group.....	United Kingdom
• Mine Clearance Planning Agency.....	Afghanistan
• Norwegian People’s Aid.....	Norway
• Swedish Rescue Services Agency.....	Sweden
• UN Development Program.....	United Nations
• UN Mine Action Service.....	United Nations
• UN Office for Project Services .....	United Nations
• Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation.....	USA

In 1998 the Survey Working Group designated Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAf) to manage and serve as fiscal agent for the Survey Action Center. In February 2001, the SWG decided, in its Oslo meeting, to create an independent SAC. And in October 2001, at SWG’s Geneva meeting, an independent Board of Directors was created to take over responsibility for the Survey Action Center. The Survey Working Group expressed deep appreciation to VVAf for its stewardship of the overall survey process over the first three critical years. VVAf’s support has involved administrative and financial assistance and has been critical to the success of the Global Landmine Surveys.

Landmine Impact Surveys have been completed in Chad, Mozambique, Thailand and Yemen. The survey in Cambodia is nearing completion in spring 2002. Surveys have started or will begin in 2002 in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Somalia and Vietnam. In particular, work in Addis Ababa began in early 2002. The Lebanon survey began in spring 2002 with Mines Advisory Group implementing and VVAf providing training. The Somalia survey began in early May, and country impact survey plans have been drawn up for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Eritrea and Azerbaijan.

**Completed Projects**

**Yemen** - The survey commenced in July 1999, was completed in July 2000, and certified by the UN Certification Committee chaired by the UNMAS in August 2000. The Canadian government was the prime donor, with additional support from Japan, Germany, the US, and UN Foundation. UNOPS was the executing agency with SAC implementation contracted to the Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA). MCPA and the National Technical Executing Unit (NTEU) worked together to carry out the survey. In response to a request by Yemeni national authorities, SAC, MCPA and Cranfield University (UK) conducted a Survey Utilization Project to train national personnel to utilize survey data and develop a national mine action works plan.

**Chad** – With support from the US Department of State, the UK and the UN Foundation, SAC contracted Handicap International - France to begin survey operations in November 1999. UNOPS served as executing agency for part of the survey. The pilot survey was conducted in summer 2000 in the western and northern regions. Community level data collection began in all regions of Chad in fall 2000. Community level data collection was completed in mid March 2001. Chad survey was completed and certified in September 2001.

**Thailand** – With funding from the United Kingdom, Norway, US, the UN Foundation, Australia, Canada, and Finland, SAC contracted Norwegian People’s Aid to begin operations in June 2000. Community level data collection was completed in early April 2001 and all data was entered into the IMSMA database. Survey was completed and certified by the UN in July 2001.

**Mozambique** – The Canadian International Demining Centre (CIDC) has surveyed Mozambique with a Canadian government (CIDA) contribution. SAC and UNMAS provided a Quality Assurance Monitor (QAM), up to October 2000, funded by the US Department of State, which was to ensure, that the survey is conducted according to SWG standards. The Mozambique survey was completed and certified in September 2001.

### **Current Activities**

**Ethiopia** – The UN requested that a Landmine Impact Survey be conducted in Ethiopia. SAC coordinated an advance survey mission in June 2001 with a follow-up in December 2001. Survey activities have started in Ethiopia and field interviews will take place in summer of 2002 and by the end of that year a final report will be published. Funding for this survey was provided by the EC and the governments of Finland, Germany, Netherlands and the USA. Execution is partially by UNDP/UNOPS and partially by the SAC. Implementing partners on the ground are working under the authority of Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO). Implementing agency for this survey is UNDP while survey is being executed by the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) under SAC's supervision.

**Somalia** – SAC subcontracted HALO Trust to conduct an advance survey mission in 1999 in Somaliland. Due to changes in the environment and to cover other regions of Somalia, SAC has conducted a second Advance Survey Mission in March 2001. Agreement with government authorities has been obtained to conduct a full impact survey in Somalia and Somaliland and initial survey activities have started. Field interviews are scheduled for the summer of 2002 and final report is expected by the end of 2002. Financial support for this survey was provided by the SIDA and the EC through UNDP and UNOPS. This survey is being implemented by the Danish Demining Group (DDG) and managed by the SAC.

### **Future Surveys**

**Bosnia and Herzegovina** – SAC sent a mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina in June 2000 to study feasibility of a Landmine Impact Survey. An advance survey mission visited in early 2002. A full survey is expected to take place in July 2002. The BHMAL is the national repository for all the data of the BiH/LIS. The International Trust Fund, with financial support from the US Department of State Humanitarian Demining Program and the European Commission, has contracted SAC for the survey work.

**Azerbaijan** – SAC conducted an advance survey mission in December 2000. Initial survey activities have already started there and a full blown survey will begin in late spring of 2002. This survey is being conducted through Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) and local partner is International Eurasia Press Fund (IEPF). Financial support for this survey was provided by the EU through UNDP and UNOPS.

**Afghanistan** – A SAC advance survey mission to Afghanistan in May 2000 examined the feasibility of retrofitting existing data into the Landmine Impact Survey module. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA) has sent a letter of intent to SAC and project planning has begun. It is planned to begin the Afghanistan impact survey by the end of 2002 with the financial support from the EC.

**Vietnam** – With funding from the US Department of State, a regional pilot survey will be conducted in central Vietnam in 2002. This work is precursor to a national Landmine/UXO Impact Survey of Vietnam. VVAF is implementing this survey.



**Eritrea** – The UN and the government of Eritrea requested that a Landmine Impact Survey be conducted in this country. SAC conducted an advance survey mission in May 2001. This survey, with funding from the European Commission, will be executed by the mine action authority with UN advisors and SAC technical training.

**Senegal/Guinea Bissau** - As a result of discussions at a mine action conference in Bomoko, SAC is investigating the need and feasibility of a Landmine Impact Survey in Senegal/Guinea Bissau.

**Western Sahara** – Norwegian People’s Aid and Medico International have conducted an exploratory mission to Western Sahara. Similarly - SAC will conduct an advance survey mission in mid-2002.

**Angola** – A primary donor has been identified. SAC will conduct an advance survey mission in mid – 2002.

**Columbia** – SAC is monitoring the security situation and will conduct an advance survey mission as conditions permit.

### **Capabilities**

**Technical Advisory Team** – A specialized SAC team of internationally recognized experts in social science, survey, GIS, and statistics is available to assist with surveys in the field and to help with later analysis.

**Survey Information** – The SAC information management office will support national surveys with map data sets and related information.

**Data Base** – The SWG has established the principles of Landmine Impact Survey. SAC and UNMAS have developed the survey protocols and field questionnaire. In cooperation with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, this data set has been integrated into the UN Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). The field module is available for national surveys.

**Training** – SAC has provided detailed Landmine Impact Survey training to representatives of more than 20 organizations in the donor, UN and NGO communities. SAC will continue to provide this service to organizations preparing to implement surveys.

**Worldwide Web Site** – The Survey Action Center maintains a web site allowing access to survey information referenced geographically.

#### **Survey Action Center**

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Fifty-sixth session  
Agenda item 74

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*[on the report of the First Committee (A/56/536)]*

**56/24. General and complete disarmament****M****IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE  
USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES  
AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 54/54 B of 1 December 1999 and 55/33 V of 20 November 2000,

*Reaffirming* its determination to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, which 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 the utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to facing the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world, and to ensure their destruction,

*Wishing* to do the utmost in ensuring assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration, of mine victims,

*Welcoming* the entry into force on 1 March 1999 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction,<sup>1</sup> and noting with satisfaction the work undertaken to implement the Convention and the substantial progress made towards addressing the global landmine problem,

*Recalling* the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, held at Maputo from 3 to 7 May 1999, and the reaffirmation made in the Maputo Declaration of a commitment to the total eradication of anti-personnel mines,<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See CD/1478.

<sup>2</sup> See APLC/MSP.1/1999/1, part II.

*Recalling* also the Second Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, held at Geneva from 11 to 15 September 2000, and the Declaration of the Second Meeting of States Parties reaffirming the commitment to implement completely and fully all provisions of the Convention,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling further* the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, held at Managua from 18 to 21 September 2001, and the Declaration of the Third Meeting of States Parties reaffirming the unwavering commitment both to the total eradication of anti-personnel mines and to addressing the insidious and inhumane effects of those weapons,<sup>4</sup>

*Noting with satisfaction* that additional States have ratified or acceded to the Convention, bringing the total number of States that have formally accepted the obligations of the Convention to one hundred and twenty-two,

*Emphasizing* the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to the Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization,

*Noting with regret* that anti-personnel mines continue to be used in conflicts around the world, causing human suffering and impeding post-conflict development,

*Invites* all States that have not signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction<sup>37</sup> to accede to it without delay;

*Urges* all States that have signed but not ratified the Convention to ratify it without delay;

1. *Stresses* the importance of the full and effective implementation of, and compliance with, the Convention;

2. *Urges* all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information, as required under article 7 of the Convention, in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention;

3. *Invites* all States that have not ratified the Convention or acceded to it to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to make global mine action efforts more effective;

4. *Renews its call upon* all States and other relevant parties to work together to promote, support and advance the care, rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims, mine awareness programmes, and the removal of anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world and the assurance of their destruction;

5. *Invites and encourages* all interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in the programme of inter-sessional work established at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention and further developed at the Second and Third Meetings of States Parties to the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention at Geneva from 16 to 20 September 2002, and, on behalf of States parties

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<sup>3</sup> See APLC/MSP.2/2000/1, part II.

<sup>4</sup> See APLC/MSP.3/2001/1, part II.

and in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the 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 to attend the Meeting as observers;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.”

*68th plenary meeting  
29 November 2001*

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 paragraphs 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 unsatisfactory, 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 fulfillment 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 compliance 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 ratification, 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 Depositary 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 Depositary. 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***Depositary*

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depositary 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.