

*Landmine Monitor Report 2002:
Toward a Mine-Free World*

Executive Summary



Landmine Monitor Core Group
Human Rights Watch ·
Handicap International (Belgium) ·
Kenya Coalition Against Landmines ·
Mines Action Canada · Norwegian People's Aid

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ABOUT LANDMINE MONITOR

This is the fourth annual report of the Landmine Monitor, the unparalleled initiative by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) to monitor and report on implementation of and compliance with the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty, and more generally to assess the international community's response to the humanitarian crisis caused by landmines. Landmine Monitor marks the first time that non-governmental organizations are coming together in a coordinated, systematic and sustained way to monitor a humanitarian law or disarmament treaty, and to regularly document progress and problems.

The Landmine Monitor system consists of three main components: a global reporting network, a central database, and an annual report. *Landmine Monitor Report 2002: Toward a Mine-Free World* is the fourth such annual report. The first report was released in May 1999 at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Maputo, Mozambique, the second report was released in September 2000 at the Second Meeting of States Parties in Geneva, Switzerland and the third report was released in September 2001 at the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Managua, Nicaragua. A diverse network of 115 Landmine Monitor researchers from 90 countries gathered information to prepare this report, which is primarily based on in-country research, collected by in-country researchers. Landmine Monitor has utilized the ICBL campaigning coalition, but has also drawn in other elements of civil society to help monitor and report, including journalists, academics and research institutions.

Landmine Monitor is not a technical verification system or a formal inspection regime. It is an attempt by civil society to hold governments accountable to the obligations they have taken on with respect to antipersonnel mines; this is done through extensive collection, analysis and distribution of publicly available information. Though in some cases it does entail investigative missions, Landmine Monitor is not designed to send researchers into harm's way and does not include hot war-zone reporting.

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

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

Landmine Monitor Report 2002 contains information on every country of the world with respect to landmine ban policy, use, production, transfer, stockpiling, mine clearance, mine risk education, landmine casualties, and survivor assistance. It does not only report on States Parties and their treaty obligations, but looks at signatory states and non-signatories as well. All countries are included in this report in the belief it will provide an important means to measure global effectiveness on mine action and banning the weapon. Appendices with information from key players in mine action, such as UN agencies and the ICRC, are also included.

As was the case in previous years, Landmine Monitor acknowledges that this ambitious report has its shortcomings and should be viewed as a work in progress. The Landmine Monitor is a system that is continuously updated, corrected and improved. Comments, clarifications, and corrections from governments and others are sought, in the spirit of dialogue and in the common search for accurate and reliable information on a difficult subject.

Landmine Monitor 2002 Process

In June 1998, the ICBL formally agreed to create Landmine Monitor as an ICBL initiative. A Core Group was established to develop and coordinate the Landmine Monitor system, which consists of five organizations: Human Rights Watch, Handicap International

Belgium, Kenya Coalition Against Landmines, Mines Action Canada, and Norwegian People's Aid. Human Rights Watch serves as the lead agency. The Core Group assumes overall responsibility for, and decision-making on, the Landmine Monitor system.

Research grants for *Landmine Monitor Report 2002* were awarded in November 2001, following a meeting of the Core Group in Brussels in October 2001. The global research network met in six regional meetings between October 2001 and January 2002 to discuss preliminary findings, exchange information, assess what research and data gathering had already taken place, identify gaps, and ensure common research methods and reporting mechanisms for the Monitor. In February and March 2002, draft research reports were submitted to the Landmine Monitor research coordinators for review and comment. From 17-19 April 2002 the research network met a second time in Paris, France to present final reports and discuss major findings with the research coordinators, as well as engage in a peer review process and evaluation of the initiative to date. Throughout April, May, June and July 2002 Landmine Monitor's team of regional and thematic coordinators verified sources and edited country reports, with a team at Human Rights Watch taking responsibility for final fact-checking, editing and assembly of the entire report. This report was printed during August and presented to the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty in Geneva, Switzerland in September 2002.

Landmine Monitor thanks the donors to the initiative and this fourth annual report. *Landmine Monitor Report 2002* reflects the ICBL's views and Landmine Monitor's donors are in no way responsible for, and do not necessarily endorse, the material contained in the report. It was only possible to carry out this work with the aid of grants from:

- Government of Australia
- Government of Austria
- Government of Belgium
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- Government of Germany
- Government of Italy
- Government of The Netherlands
- Government of Norway
- Government of Sweden
- Government of Switzerland
- Government of United Kingdom
- European Commission

BANNING ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

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

Universalization

A total of 125 countries are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, as of 31 July 2002.¹ Another 18 countries have signed, but not yet ratified the treaty.² Thus, a total of 143 countries have legally committed to the core obligations of the treaty, including no use of antipersonnel mines.³

Since the publication of *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*, eight more countries have become States Parties. Three countries have acceded: Eritrea (27 August 2001), Nigeria (27 September 2001), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (2 May 2002). Five countries have ratified: St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1 August 2001), Algeria (9 October 2001), Chile (10 September 2001), Suriname (23 May 2002), and Angola (5 July 2002).

It is noteworthy that three of these countries have used antipersonnel mines extensively in recent years, but with the emergence of peace initiatives have decided to foreswear any future use: Angola, DR Congo, and Eritrea. In addition to those three countries, new States Parties Algeria and Chile are also mine-affected.

Considering the relatively short time that this issue has been before the international community, the number of States Parties and signatories -- three-quarters of the world's nations -- is exceptional. This is a clear indication of the widespread international rejection of any use or possession of antipersonnel mines.

Every country in the Western Hemisphere is a State Party or signatory except the U.S. and Cuba, every member of the European Union except Finland, every member of NATO except the U.S. and Turkey, 45 of the 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and such Asia-Pacific nations as Australia, Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand.

Several of the most heavily mine-affected states are States Parties: Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, and Mozambique. Major past producers and exporters are now States Parties, including Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

Many developments during the reporting period in countries not yet party to the Mine Ban Treaty are encouraging. The cabinet of the new transitional government of Afghanistan approved accession to the treaty on 29 July 2002. It is anticipated that the instrument of accession will be deposited with the UN soon. Greece and Turkey are in the final stages of

¹ For the purposes of this report, *Landmine Monitor* identifies as a State Party any country that has given its consent to be bound by the Mine Ban Treaty. Some of these countries have not completed the six-month waiting period for formal entry-into-force mandated by the treaty. Also, in this report the term ratification is used as a shorthand for "consent to be bound." The treaty allows governments to give consent to be bound in a variety of ways, including ratification, acceptance, approval or accession -- all of which give binding legal status beyond signature.

² The states that have signed but not ratified the Mine Ban Treaty (as of 31 July 2002) are: Brunei, Burundi, Cameroon, Cook Islands, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Poland, São Tomé e Príncipe, Sudan, Ukraine, and Vanuatu.

³ Under Article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, when a State has signed a treaty, it "is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose" of that treaty.

fulfilling their joint commitment to deposit their instruments of ratification and accession, respectively, at the same time. In January 2002, the government of Cyprus introduced a bill to Parliament calling for early approval and ratification of the Mine Ban Treaty. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has initiated the process to accede to the Mine Ban Treaty; as of April 2002, the legislative proposal had been approved by the Federal Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Justice.

Cameroon, the Central African Republic, and the Gambia have already completed the domestic process necessary for ratification, but have not yet formally submitted an instrument of ratification to the UN. Burundi's Foreign Minister and other officials have indicated that Burundi is likely to ratify in 2002. Indonesia has drafted its ratification document; an Indonesian official said in May 2002 there were no major obstacles to ratification and that it was simply a matter of legislative priorities. The newly independent East Timor has stated its intention to accede to the treaty. The Cook Islands and São Tomé e Príncipe report that ratification procedures are nearly complete. In Guyana, a parliamentary motion for ratification of the treaty has been submitted to the National Assembly.

Many States Parties are putting a high priority on promoting universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty. A Universalization Contact Group continues its work, coordinated by Canada, with participation by a number of States Parties, the ICBL, and the ICRC. In addition to many bilateral efforts to promote adherence to the Mine Ban Treaty, there have been important regional conferences aimed at universalization. (See ICBL chapter in this *Landmine Monitor Report*).

Virtually all of the non-signatories have endorsed the notion of a comprehensive ban on antipersonnel mines at some point in time, and many have already at least partially embraced the Mine Ban Treaty. United Nations General Assembly Resolution 56/24M calling for universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty was adopted on 29 November 2001 by a vote of 138 in favor, none opposed, and 19 abstentions. Twenty non-signatories voted for the resolution: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, Bhutan, Comoros, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Latvia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Yugoslavia. The 19 abstentions were three fewer than on a similar resolution last year.

Despite the large and growing number of States Parties, there is concern that the pace of new ratifications and accessions has slowed. There were three ratifications in December 1997 at the time of the treaty signing conference, then 55 ratifications/accessions in 1998, 32 in 1999, 19 in 2000, 13 in 2001, and three from January to July 2002. The eight new States Parties in this *Landmine Monitor* reporting period compares with seventeen States that joined the treaty in the previous reporting period (May 2000 to May 2001).

An increasingly curious situation is developing regarding the status of State Party Tajikistan. Although the United Nations records that Tajikistan acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty on 12 October 2000, it is not clear that Tajikistan considers itself a State Party formally bound by the treaty.

Fifty-one countries have not yet joined the treaty. This includes three of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council: China, Russia, and the U.S. It includes most of the Middle East, most of the former Soviet republics, and many Asian states. Major antipersonnel mine producers and stockpilers like China, India, Pakistan, Russia, and the U.S. are not part of the treaty. Moreover, there has been little or no positive change in the ban policies of some states in the past year, including the U.S., Russia, and China. Universalization clearly remains the biggest challenge facing ban supporters.

Implementation – The Intersessional Work Program

During 2001-2002, the intersessional work program continued to demonstrate its success, to date, in helping to maintain international attention on the global antipersonnel mine problem, to

consolidate global mine action efforts, to provide a global picture of priorities, and to contribute to the full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty. The ICBL remained a full and active participant in the intersessional process, clearly demonstrating the strong partnership with governments, which has been critical to the success of the mine ban movement from the beginning. The intersessional Standing Committees provide a unique forum where all relevant government, NGO and IO actors gather in January and May each year to mark, measure, and stimulate progress toward achieving the goal of a mine-free world.

The dynamic and flexible nature of the Ottawa Process and its ability to adjust to changing needs has been demonstrated at each annual Meeting of States Parties with the establishment of the intersessional work program in Maputo (1999), the creation of the Coordinating Committee in Geneva (2000), and the establishment of an Implementation Support Unit (ISU) in Managua (2001).

During 2001-2002, the Coordinating Committee, together with ICBL and ICRC, undertook consideration of “enhancements” to the program, and recommendations were subsequently discussed at the Standing Committees. It was widely agreed that the original objectives of the intersessional work program remain as relevant today as they were in 1999 and the importance of maintaining its informal and inclusive nature was emphasized. The main developments and changes in the intersessional program during 2001-2002 included a stronger focus on the core humanitarian objectives of the Mine Ban Treaty aiming for more concrete results in victim assistance, mine clearance and stockpile destruction; better preparations by States Parties, resulting in a more cohesive and comprehensive approach, including an additional half-day being allotted to the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention; and initial thinking about the Review Conference process.

With regard to the core humanitarian objectives, a major goal of the intersessional program is to provide a clear picture of needs, gaps and available resources, particularly with the rapidly approaching first deadlines for stockpile destruction in 2003 and for clearance of mined areas in 2009. During 2001-2002, it was widely recognized that there is a need to have a better picture of how much has been achieved to date, of existing needs, and of what remains to be done to fully implement the treaty. The Standing Committees on Victim Assistance, Mine Clearance, and Stockpile Destruction worked on concrete ways to achieve this, in conjunction with the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention, where overall issues of full implementation of and compliance with the key obligations of the treaty were addressed. This ongoing work will become increasingly important in the lead-up to the first Review Conference in 2004.

The Implementation Support Unit began operating in January 2002 and contributed significantly to ensuring better preparations and follow-up, thereby enabling States Parties, ICBL and others the possibility to increase focus on achieving concrete results. The ISU was established because of a demonstrated need for support to States Parties, given the intensity of the workload, in order to ensure the sustainability and continuity of the intersessional work program. This is particularly true for the 17 countries serving on the Coordinating Committee of Co-Chairs and Co-Rapporteurs of the Standing Committees. The ISU helps to enable full participation in the intersessional program of mine-affected countries with limited resources.

Participation in the intersessional Standing Committees in January and May 2002 reached record levels, with approximately 450 persons in attendance representing more than 100 countries (73 States Parties and approximately 30 States not Parties), dozens of members of the ICBL, Landmine Monitor researchers, the ICRC, international and regional organizations, UN agencies, and academic institutions.

Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW)

The ICBL continued to monitor developments at the CCW and its Amended Protocol II with a small presence during the Third Annual Conference of States Parties to Amended Protocol II and the Second CCW Review Conference, both held in December 2001. Most NGOs who attended, though ICBL members, were there to further their individual NGO's work on matters other than antipersonnel mines.

At the Second Review Conference in 2001, the States Parties agreed to expand the scope of the Convention to cover internal as well as international armed conflicts, and to form a Group of Governmental Experts to work in the year 2002 on the explosive remnants of war and antivehicle mine issues. As of 31 July 2002, the umbrella CCW convention has 88 States Parties and there are 65 States Parties of Amended Protocol II.

Global Use of Antipersonnel Mines

Since the antipersonnel mine ban movement began to take hold in the mid-1990s, there has been a marked drop in global use of antipersonnel mines. In recent years, antipersonnel mines have been used by fewer countries and in lesser numbers than seen from the 1960s through the early 1990s, when the global landmine crisis was created. There have been notable aberrations from the general pattern of decreased use, but the overall trend has been positive, even with respect to non-States Parties, as the international norm against the antipersonnel mine has spread.

In this reporting period, since May 2001, Landmine Monitor has confirmed or has compelling evidence that nine governments have used antipersonnel mines, including eight non-States Parties and one signatory. This compares to use by at least 13 governments in the previous reporting period. There have been other instances of allegations of mine use by governments, which Landmine Monitor has not been able to confirm or repudiate.

Use of antipersonnel mines has halted, at least temporarily, in some key locations, including Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Sri Lanka, but the massive new mine-laying operations by India and Pakistan likely mean that more mines went into the ground than in the previous reporting period.

Mine Ban Treaty States Parties

In this reporting period, Landmine Monitor has found no concrete evidence of use of antipersonnel mines by any State Party to the Mine Ban Treaty. *Landmine Monitor Report 2001* cited serious allegations that the armed forces of Uganda, a State Party, had used antipersonnel mines in the DR Congo in June 2000. Uganda has repeatedly denied these allegations, and has also reported that it is conducting an investigation, in the spirit of openness and cooperation called for in the Mine Ban Treaty.

Mine Ban Treaty Signatories

Angola, as a signatory, acknowledged continued use of antipersonnel mines in 2001 and early 2002, before halting use and ratifying the Mine Ban Treaty on 5 July 2002. Landmine Monitor continues to receive troubling accounts of ongoing use of antipersonnel mines inside Burundi by both rebel and government forces, and of ongoing use in the DR Congo by the Burundi Army. The government strongly denies these allegations, and Landmine Monitor has been unable to independently establish the facts. Also, government and rebel forces in Sudan exchanged accusations of mine use.

Mine Ban Treaty Non-Signatories

In this reporting period, the following countries which have not joined the Mine Ban Treaty have acknowledged use of antipersonnel mines: Burma (Myanmar), India, Pakistan, Russia, and Sri Lanka.⁴ Other non-signatories who are credibly reported to have used antipersonnel mines include Georgia, Nepal, and Somalia. Georgia has denied use.

Armed Non-State Actors

Opposition groups are reported to have used antipersonnel mines in at least 14 countries. These include in Afghanistan, Angola, Burma, Burundi, Colombia, DR Congo, Georgia (in Abkhazia), India, India/Pakistan (in Kashmir), Nepal, Philippines, Russia (in Chechnya), Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Sudan.⁵ This compares to reports of use by non-state actors in at least eighteen countries in the previous reporting period.

Key Developments Since Landmine Monitor Report 2001

Cessation of Use of Antipersonnel Mines. For a number of governments and rebel groups that used antipersonnel mines in the previous reporting period (May 2000-May 2001), Landmine Monitor has not found compelling evidence of new use since that time. Ethiopia and Eritrea stopped use with the end of their border conflict in June 2000, and Eritrea has acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. There have been no credible reports of use by Israel and Kyrgyzstan in the reporting period, or by Uzbekistan since June 2001. There have been no allegations of use by Sri Lanka or LTTE forces since the December 2001 cease-fires, or by Angola or UNITA since the April 2002 peace agreement. There were no serious allegations or evidence of use by DR Congo government forces in the reporting period, and the government acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty in May 2002.

With regard to other non-state actors previously cited as using antipersonnel mines, Landmine Monitor has not received any specific allegations of use by MDFC rebels in Senegal or the Lord's Resistance Army (based in Uganda) in this reporting period, though concerns remain about possible use in the future by both. The NLA insurgents in the Macedonia FYR are not reported to have used mines since the peace accord in August 2001. Mine incidents in southern Serbia have continued, but it is unclear if these result from new use; in any event, the frequency of mine incidents appears to have reduced since May 2001, as has the general level of violence.

Initiation of Use of Antipersonnel Mines. Apart from continued use in ongoing conflicts, there are several cases of new use by governments and rebels in this reporting period. Perhaps the most disturbing development in this reporting period has been the massive mine laying operations undertaken by India and Pakistan. Since late December 2001, both India and Pakistan have emplaced large numbers of antipersonnel mines along their common border. This is one of the largest scale mine laying operations anywhere in the world since 1997, though details are scant due to military secrecy and lack of access to the areas. Numerous reports of civilian casualties on both sides of the border call into question the effectiveness of the measures taken to protect the civilians of India and Pakistan from the effects of mines.

In addition, a Georgian Defense Ministry official told Landmine Monitor that Georgian Armed Forces laid antipersonnel mines in several passes in the Kodori gorge in 2001. This was also reported in the media. Georgia has had a formal moratorium on the use of antipersonnel mines in place since 1996. In a response to Landmine Monitor, the government denied any use of antipersonnel mines.

With regard to non-state actors, the authorities in separatist Abkhazia (Georgia) for the first time acknowledged use of antipersonnel mines by Abkhazian soldiers. Landmine Monitor

⁴ As reported in Landmine Monitor Report 2001, Uzbekistan may have been using antipersonnel mines as late as June 2001, but there have been no allegations since that time.

⁵ Insurgents in Macedonia FYR may have used antipersonnel mines in the early part of this reporting period, but this is not confirmed.

also received an admission of on-going use of antipersonnel mines by the rebel Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD) in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The RCD is closely aligned with the military forces of State Party Rwanda based in the DR Congo. In Burma (Myanmar), three rebel groups, not previously identified as mine users, were discovered using landmines: Pao People's Liberation Front, All Burma Muslim Union, and Wa National Army. Thirteen rebel groups are now using mines in Burma.

In Afghanistan, in the fighting following 11 September 2001, there were reports of limited use of mines and booby-traps by Taliban and Al-Qaeda fighters, as well as the Northern Alliance. The Taliban previously claimed to have stopped use in 1998, though some allegations persisted. The Northern Alliance admitted to use in 1999 and 2000, but said it stopped in 2001, notwithstanding evidence to the contrary. There were no instances of use of antipersonnel mines by the United States or coalition forces.

Ongoing Use of Antipersonnel Mines. Mine use by governments and/or rebels continued in a number of conflicts, sometimes at increased levels, sometimes with less intensity. Use continued, at least at some point in the reporting period, in Angola, Burundi, DR Congo, Somalia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Burma, India, Kashmir, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Georgia (in Abkhazia), and Russia (in Chechnya), and Colombia. There were notable expansions of use of antipersonnel mines and improvised explosive devices by the FARC and ELN combatants in Colombia, and by the Maoist United People's Front in Nepal. In Sudan, the accusations of new use by the government and by the SPLA/M were less frequent and the evidence less compelling.

Use of Antipersonnel Mines Since May 2001 (Confirmed Use or Compelling Evidence)

Africa

Angola: government and rebels (UNITA)
Burundi: unknown (allegations of rebels and government)
Democratic Republic of Congo: rebels (RCD)
Somalia: various factions

Americas

Colombia: rebels (FARC-EP, UC-ELN) and paramilitaries (AUC)

Asia-Pacific

Afghanistan: Taliban, Al-Qaeda, and Northern Alliance
Burma (Myanmar): government and 13 rebel groups
India: government and rebels
India/Pakistan (Kashmir): militants
Nepal: government and rebels (Maoists)
Pakistan: government
Philippines: rebels (Abu Sayaff, NPA)
Sri Lanka: government and rebels (LTTE)

Europe/Central Asia

Georgia: government and non-state actors (use in Abkhazia)
Russia: government and rebels (Chechnya)

Global Production of Antipersonnel Mines

In its first two annual reports, Landmine Monitor identified sixteen producers of antipersonnel landmines. Last year, Landmine Monitor decided to remove two of those nations,

Turkey and FR Yugoslavia, from the list. The list of countries that produce antipersonnel mines remains unchanged from that published in *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*.

ANTIPERSONNEL MINE PRODUCERS

In the Americas: Cuba, United States

In Europe: Russia

In the Middle East: Egypt, Iran, Iraq

In Asia: Burma, China, India, North Korea, South Korea, Pakistan, Singapore, Vietnam

Those 14 countries represent known producers of antipersonnel mines that have not formally declared a halt to production. However, in several cases it is not known if production lines were active in 2001 or 2002. And, as noted in last year's report, the United States has not produced antipersonnel mines since 1997, South Korea produced only Claymore mines in 1998-2000 and no mines since then, and Egypt has unofficially stated that it no longer produces. India and Pakistan are engaged in new production of antipersonnel mines that are compliant with Amended Protocol II of the CCW.

Uganda reported that it invited foreign military attaches to inspect an alleged mine production facility, and that they concluded no production existed.

Forty-one nations have ceased production of antipersonnel mines. These include a majority of the big producers in the 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990s. Eight of the twelve biggest producers and exporters over the past thirty years are now States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty and have stopped all production and export: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (former Yugoslavia), Bulgaria, Czech Republic (former Czechoslovakia), France, Hungary, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty are also required to report on the status of efforts to convert former production facilities. Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom have done so in annual transparency reports.

Global Trade in Antipersonnel Mines

Landmine Monitor did not find any evidence of antipersonnel mine exports or imports by Mine Ban Treaty States Parties or signatories. In recent years, Landmine Monitor findings indicate that antipersonnel mine trade has dwindled to a very low level of illicit trafficking and unacknowledged trade.

However, there is fresh evidence of transfers of antipersonnel mines by Iran, which ostensibly instituted an export moratorium in 1997. Landmine Monitor has received information that a mine clearance organization in Afghanistan is encountering many hundreds of Iranian-manufactured YM-I and YM-I-B antipersonnel mines, dated 1999 and 2000, presumably laid by the Northern Alliance forces in the last few years. Additionally, on 3 January 2002, Israel seized the ship *Karine-A* about 300 miles south of the Israeli port of Eilat; it claimed the ship originated from Iran and was destined for Palestine via the Hezbollah in Lebanon. According to a manifest released by the Israeli military, the weapons on the ship included 311 YM-I antipersonnel mines.

In April 2002, a senior representative of the UK company, PW Defence Ltd., was recorded offering to supply 500 landmines to a BBC journalist, in contravention of national legislation (the Landmines Act 1998) and the Mine Ban Treaty. Researchers from the UK NGO Landmine Action found PW Defence Ltd (formerly Paines Wessex) advertising the mines at earlier arms fairs in Greece and South Africa. UK authorities launched an investigation, but by the end of June 2002 had not announced any decision to instigate a prosecution.

In April 2002, Pakistan Ordnance Factories allegedly offered two types of antipersonnel mines for sale in the United Kingdom to a journalist from Channel 4 TV, who posed as a representative of a private company seeking to purchase a variety of weapons. The mines appeared in a brochure, which the POF Director of Exports later claimed was out of date.

Thirty-four countries are known to have exported antipersonnel landmines in the past. Today, all of those nations with the exception of Iraq have at the least made a formal statement that they are no longer exporting.

Twenty-two of these 34 countries are party to the Mine Ban Treaty and thus stopped exporting. Among non-signatories, one has an export ban in place (U.S.), four have a moratorium in place (Israel, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore), and six have made declaratory statements that they no longer export (China, Cuba, Egypt, Iran, Yugoslavia, Vietnam). Iran's commitment would appear to no longer be valid. Russia's moratorium and China's declaratory policy only apply to export of non-detectable and non-self-destruct mines, in keeping with CCW restrictions. However, neither nation is known to have made a significant export since 1995.

Global Stockpiles of Antipersonnel Mines

Landmine Monitor estimates that there are 230 million antipersonnel mines stockpiled by about 94 countries. A total of 41 Mine Ban Treaty States Parties account for an estimated 6 million stockpiled antipersonnel mines. The number held by States Parties changes rapidly with robust stockpile destruction programs, but may also increase as new States Parties like Angola, DR Congo, and Eritrea declare their stockpiles within the next year. Eighty-four States Parties have either completed stockpile destruction or never possessed antipersonnel mines. Signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty hold an estimated 10 million stockpiled antipersonnel mines; Ukraine has declared a stock of 6.35 million, and Ethiopia, Poland, and Greece are also likely to hold large stockpiles.

Countries that remain outside the Mine Ban Treaty stockpile an estimated 215 million antipersonnel mines. Landmine Monitor estimates that the largest stockpiles belong to: China (110 million), Russia (60-70 million), United States (11.2 million), Pakistan (6 million) India (4-5 million), and Belarus (4.5 million). Other non-signatories believed to have large stockpiles are Egypt, Finland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, North Korea, South Korea, Syria, Turkey, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

In addition to governments, many rebel groups also have stockpiles of antipersonnel mines, including those in Afghanistan, Angola, Burma, Chechnya, Colombia, DR Congo, Kashmir, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Uganda.

Stockpile Developments Since May 2001

Africa

- Burundi for the first time stated that it has a stockpile of 1,200 antipersonnel mines.
- Central African Republic disclosed it has a "very limited quantity" of antipersonnel mines in stockpile, kept for training purposes only.
- Chad for the first time revealed that it has a stockpile of 2,803 mines.
- Guinea-Bissau in March 2002 conducted an inventory of antipersonnel mines, which revealed a stockpile of 4,997 antipersonnel mines.
- Kenya declared a stockpile of 38,774 antipersonnel mines and will retain 3,000 of these under Article 3.
- Mauritania declared its stockpile had been reduced to 5,728 antipersonnel mines, which will be retained under Article 3.
- Niger reported that it does not have a stockpile of antipersonnel mines, contrary to previous information provided to Landmine Monitor.

- Rwanda officially declared having no stockpile of antipersonnel mines. It had imported mines from several sources in the past and it is not clear when Rwanda destroyed these mines.
- Uganda declared a stockpile of 6,782 antipersonnel mines of which 2,400 will be retained.
- Zambia declared a stockpile of 6,691 antipersonnel mines, all of which will be retained.

Americas

- Argentina revealed that the Army will keep 1,160 FMK-1 antipersonnel mines to use as fuzes for antivehicle mines, apparently for training purposes.
- The Bahamas, Costa Rica, and Dominican Republic officially confirmed that they do not possess stockpiles of antipersonnel mines.
- Colombia declared a stockpile of 20,312 landmines.
- Suriname has acknowledged a small stockpile of antipersonnel mines, believed to number 296 as of July 2002, but the Ministry of Defense is still conducting an inventory.

Europe and Central Asia

- Iceland and Malta officially confirmed that they do not possess stockpiles of antipersonnel mines.
- Lithuania has reported a stockpile of 8,091 antipersonnel mines, for training purposes.
- Moldova declared a stockpile of 12,121 antipersonnel mines and will retain 849.
- Romania initially declared a stockpile of 1,076,839 antipersonnel mines and will retain 4,000 of these as permitted by Article 3. This stockpile number was reduced in April 2002 to 918,920 antipersonnel mines as stockpile destruction activities continue.
- Turkmenistan declared in its initial transparency report having a stockpile of 761,782 antipersonnel mines, including PFM-1 and PFM-1S type mines.

Asia and the Pacific

- Indonesia for the first time reported that it has a stockpile of 16,000 antipersonnel mines.
- Samoa confirmed that it does not have a stockpile of antipersonnel mines.

Stockpile Destruction

Landmine Monitor estimates that in the past decade, 61 countries have destroyed some 34 million antipersonnel mines. States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty have destroyed about 27 million of these antipersonnel mines. Nearly eighty percent of the global total destroyed so far has been destroyed to comply with the Mine Ban Treaty. Approximately 7 million antipersonnel mines were destroyed in the reporting period.

Thirty-three States Parties have completed the destruction of their antipersonnel mine stockpiles.⁶ Six completed destruction in this reporting period: Czech Republic (June 2001), Ecuador and Peru (September 2001), Sweden (December 2001), and Albania and Yemen (April 2002).

Another 22 States Parties are in the process of destroying their stockpiles: Argentina, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Moldova, Mozambique,

⁶ States Parties completing stockpile destruction prior to May 2001: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Zimbabwe.

Netherlands, Nicaragua, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, and Uruguay.

A total of 17 States Parties have not begun the destruction process. These include Bangladesh, Congo-Brazzaville, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia FYR, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, and Venezuela, as well as more recent States Parties due to declare the amount of stockpiles possessed and announce destruction plans: Algeria, Angola, DR Congo, Eritrea, Nigeria, and Suriname. Djibouti and Macedonia FYR have their treaty-mandated deadline for completion of stockpile destruction on 1 March 2003.

A total of 34 States Parties have officially declared never having a stockpile of antipersonnel mines. Another 18 States Parties, while not officially declaring the presence or absence of stockpiles, are not believed to stockpile antipersonnel mines.

Stockpile Destruction Developments Since May 2001

Africa

- Chad announced at the Third Meeting of States Parties that it had initiated its stockpile destruction program, and reported having destroyed 1,210 mines by April 2002.
- Mozambique destroyed 500 antipersonnel mines in September 2001 and its deputy defense minister pledged to complete destruction by 2003.

Americas

- Brazil reports that it destroyed 13,649 stockpiled antipersonnel mines in 2001.
- Chile, marking its ratification of the Mine Ban Treaty, destroyed 14,000 antipersonnel mines in September 2001.
- Ecuador completed stockpile destruction on 11 September 2001. It destroyed a total of 260,302 antipersonnel mines. It revised the number of mines retained for training purposes from 16,000 to 4,000.
- In September 2001, Perú completed destruction of its stockpiled antipersonnel mines. It reduced the number of mines retained for training to 4,024, and destroyed a total of 322,892 mines.

Asia-Pacific

- In Afghanistan, French troops participating in the international peacekeeping force reportedly destroyed 70,000 antipersonnel mines stored near the Kabul airport in early February.
- Cambodia destroyed another 3,405 antipersonnel mines discovered after the announced completion of stockpile destruction.

Europe and Central Asia

- Albania completed destruction of its stockpile of 1,683,860 antipersonnel mines on 4 April 2002 and will not retain any mines under Article 3.
- Croatia destroyed 56,028 stockpiled antipersonnel mines in 2001.
- The Czech Republic completed the destruction of its stockpile of more than 360,000 antipersonnel mines in June 2001.
- Italy reported the destruction of an additional 757,680 antipersonnel mines and expects to complete destruction by the Fourth Meeting of States Parties in September 2002.
- Germany reports that 78,144 foreign antipersonnel mines were transferred to Germany for the purposes of destruction and duly destroyed, including U.S. scatterable mines.
- Portugal reported that its destruction program is underway and 36,654 antipersonnel mines had been destroyed.

- Romania began its stockpile destruction in August 2001 and by April 2002 reported the destruction of 130,474 antipersonnel mines.
- Sweden completed the destruction of its antipersonnel mine stockpile in December 2001. Sweden is retaining 13,948 antipersonnel mines for permitted purposes, the second highest number of any State Party to the Mine Ban Treaty.
- Turkmenistan reported destroying 412,601 antipersonnel mines between December 1997 and October 2001. It requested a seven-year extension of its deadline for stockpile destruction, but such an extension is not permitted under the Mine Ban Treaty. Turkmenistan subsequently indicated it intended to meet the deadline of 1 March 2003.
- Ukraine and the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency signed a memorandum of understanding in December 2001 to establish a trust fund to finance the destruction of 400,000 antipersonnel mines. This is in addition to a similar agreement between Canada and Ukraine signed in March 2001.

Middle East North Africa

- Tunisia destroyed 1,000 antipersonnel mines in January 2002 to mark a conference promoting the universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty in North Africa.
- Yemen completed the destruction of its antipersonnel mine stockpile on 27 April 2002 and will retain 4,000 mines.

Mines Retained for Training and Development

Of the current 125 States Parties, 51 have exercised the option to retain antipersonnel mines for training and development purposes under Article 3 of the Mine Ban Treaty. Of these states, only ten intend to keep more than 5,000 mines. Brazil (16,550), Sweden (13,948), and Japan (12,513) are keeping the most antipersonnel mines. Twenty-seven States Parties intend to keep between 1,000 and 5,000 antipersonnel mines. Eleven are retaining less than 1,000 mines. Three States Parties have declared possessing mines under Article 3 but have yet to disclose the number they hold. El Salvador and Hungary have reversed previous positions and now intend to retain mines.

Fifty-one States Parties have chosen not to retain any antipersonnel mines; eleven of these states once stockpiled mines but have destroyed them or are in the process of destroying them. Twenty-three States Parties have not yet declared whether they intend to retain any antipersonnel mines under Article 3.

Article 3 states that the amount of retained mines “shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary.” In its report to the Third Meeting of States Parties in Managua in September 2001, the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation recommended that States Parties should reaffirm the understanding reached during Mine Ban Treaty negotiations in 1997 that the number of retained mines should be “in the hundreds or thousands, and not in the tens of thousands.”

After the ICBL repeatedly raised this issue, 11 States Parties have decided to significantly decrease the number of mines kept, including Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Peru, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Thailand. Six of these States Parties had intended to keep 10,000 mines or more, but decided to greatly reduce that number; for example, Croatia went from 17,500 to 7,000 and Thailand went from 15,600 to 5,000.

Disturbingly, one State Party, Zambia, has chosen to retain its entire stockpile of 6,691 antipersonnel mines under Article 3. Treaty signatory Lithuania, in a voluntarily submitted transparency report, seems poised to do the same by retaining 8,091 antipersonnel mines.

Some States Parties are retaining mines for training and research purposes, but have reported no such activities, or consumption of the retained mines, since 1999. For the most part,

it appears that few of the mines being retained by States Parties are being used (that is, consumed, destroyed, expended) each year.

Several States Parties reported in their annual transparency reports the number of antipersonnel mines used in training and for research and development purposes in 2001: Australia (119), Belgium (334), Brazil (5), Bulgaria (326), Canada (59), Czech Republic (10), Denmark (15), Germany (179), France (47), and South Africa (50). Some countries, while not providing a yearly total, have reported on the number of mines consumed between 1999 and 2001 including Japan (3,777) and Yemen (120).

Several States Parties have evaluated the types of antipersonnel mines retained and reduced the number based on a technical examination. For example, Italy, due to the requirements of its national implementing legislation declares that it retains 8,000 mines. However, Italy reports that 2,500 of these units are mine components incapable of functioning as an antipersonnel mine.⁷

The ICBL continues to question the need for live mines for training, and calls on States Parties to continue to evaluate the necessity for this exception. The ICBL believes that it is important to have complete transparency on mines retained for training, and strongly supports the recommendation of the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention that States Parties should in their Article 7 reports “include information on the intended purpose and actual use” of retained mines. Belgium, Canada, and Sweden have commendably provided substantial detail on the anticipated purpose and then actual use of the retained mines in their Article 7 reports submitted in 2002.

Transfers of Mines for Training and Development

Article 3 of the Mine Ban Treaty allows transfers of antipersonnel mines for research and development of demining technologies and for training, as well as for the purpose of destruction. Several States Parties have reported these activities in their Article 7 reports:

- Canada received, between 6 February 2001 to 1 March 2002, transfers of 180 M-14 antipersonnel mines from the U.S. and 110 antipersonnel mines (102 PMA-2 and 8 PMR-2A) from the former Yugoslavia.
- Ecuador transferred 1,644 antipersonnel mines (1,000 T-AB-1, 200 PRB M-409, 20 P-4-B, 20 PRB M-35, 400 VS.50, 4 PMD-6M) to the United States sometime between March 2001 and April 2002.
- The United Kingdom’s declared stock of “foreign” antipersonnel mines increased by 946 between 1 August 1999 and 31 December 2001, but the types and origins of these presumably transferred mines has not been reported.

Transparency Reporting

As of 31 July 2002, the UN had received initial Article 7 transparency reports from 89 States Parties. Thirty States Parties are late submitting initial reports.⁸ Two treaty signatories, Cameroon and Lithuania, have voluntarily submitted reports even though they have yet to ratify. The overall rate of States Parties submitting initial transparency reports is 75 percent, which is significantly higher than the 63 percent noted in the *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*.

⁷ Italy’s Statement on Article 3 of Ottawa Convention, APLs Retained for Training Purposes, to the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Geneva, 30 May 2002.

⁸ States Parties that are late in submitting their initial reports (as of 31 July 2002) to the UN are: Bangladesh, Barbados, Cape Verde, Congo-Brazzaville, Cote d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Qatar, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

The rate of compliance in submitted annual updates by 30 April 2002 for the previous calendar year is equally impressive. As of 31 July 2002, 57 States Parties have submitted their annual update. Twenty States Parties have not.⁹ This equates to a compliance rate of 74 percent.

The Standing Committee on General Status and Operation, and the Article 7 Contact Group (coordinated by Belgium), have worked to strengthen the implementation of this area of the treaty. In May 2002, Ambassador Lint of Belgium presented a paper with suggestions for improving Article 7 reporting that was well received by other States Parties and the ICBL. The NGO VERTIC, in cooperation with the ICBL and ICRC, developed the *Guide to Reporting under Article 7 of the Ottawa Convention*, which was presented at the Third Meeting of States Parties.

Voluntary Form J, which was created primarily to encourage and facilitate better reporting on victim assistance programs, has been increasingly utilized by States Parties. For annual transparency reports due by 30 April 2002, 34 States Parties used Form J, a vast improvement over the 17 who used Form J last year.¹⁰

As noted above, some States Parties have responded to the ICBL's call to expand their reporting on mines retained for training and development purposes. The ICBL remains concerned that States Parties have not used Article 7 to report on special issues of concern like foreign stockpiles, prohibited antivehicle mines with antihandling devices, and Claymore-type directional fragmentation munitions. Sweden is the only country so far to report on the measures taken to modify its stockpile of Claymore mines.

National Implementation Measures

Article 9 of the Mine Ban Treaty states, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited" by the treaty. However, only 35 of the 125 countries that have ratified or acceded to the treaty have passed domestic laws implementing the treaty, including six in this reporting period: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Iceland, and Malta. Twenty States Parties report that formal steps to enact legislation are underway. Landmine Monitor is unaware of any progress to enact domestic legislation implementing the Mine Ban Treaty in 50 States Parties. In some of these 50 states, the issue is "under study."

A total of 20 governments have indicated that they do not believe a new implementation law is required. In some cases, these governments believe existing laws are sufficient, or have adapted existing laws, or have enacted domestic measures short of full implementation legislation. In other cases, governments believe no steps are necessary because they have never possessed antipersonnel mines and are not mine-affected. The ICBL is concerned, however, about the need for all states to pass legislation that would impose penal sanctions for any potential future violations of the treaty, and would provide for full implementation of all aspects of the convention.

The ICRC, in cooperation with the ICBL and the government of Belgium, has produced an "Information Kit on the Development of National Legislation to Implement the Convention of the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines." At the May 2002 intersessional Standing Committee meetings, the Article 7 Contact Group was expanded to include efforts related to Article 9.

⁹ States Parties that are late in submitting their annual updates (as of 31 July 2002) to the UN are: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Botswana, Fiji, Grenada, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Swaziland, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁰ The 34 total includes Croatia, Nicaragua and Yemen, who used Form I to report victim assistance information instead of Form J.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF CONCERN

Antivehicle Mines with Antihandling Devices

Since the conclusion of the negotiations for the Mine Ban Treaty, the ICBL has emphasized that, according to the treaty's definitions, antivehicle mines (AVM) with antihandling devices (AHD) that explode from an unintentional or innocent act of a person are considered antipersonnel mines and therefore prohibited. Likewise, antivehicle mines with sensitive fuzing mechanisms, such as tripwires, breakwires or tilt rods, which will explode from the presence, proximity or contact of a person should clearly be considered banned. These munitions are in fact antipersonnel mines by the definitions in the Mine Ban Treaty, not antivehicle mines.

No uniform common understanding or practice has been established by States Parties since entry-into-force of the treaty on these matters.¹¹ It is regrettable that limited progress has been made in clarifying which specific types of AVM and AHD are permissible and which are prohibited under the treaty. The universalization of the treaty and the international norm are being hindered by the lack of action on the part of States Parties.

At the Standing Committee meetings in January 2002, Human Rights Watch distributed a detailed memorandum that illustrated the current status of state practice on this issue, using as examples the specific AVM and fuze types possessed by States Parties.¹² The ICRC also distributed an information paper titled "Understanding the Ottawa Treaty definition of an antipersonnel mine under basic rules of treaty interpretation" at this meeting.

It appears that a consensus is beginning to build on the matter of sensitive fuzes, and the desirability of "best practices," including the avoidance of use of mines with such things as tripwires and tilt rods. The President's Action Program that emerged from the Third Meeting of States Parties encourages review of AVM inventories and consideration of best practices. It states, "The [Standing Committee] Co-chairs and other interested parties will promote such best practices and encourage reporting on State practice in this regard." Several States Parties have destroyed or prohibited use of antivehicle mines with tilt rods and tripwires. But, there are still some States Parties who view such sensitive fuzes as acceptable, and a large number of States Parties that have not spoken on the issue.

With regard to antihandling devices and antivehicle mines, more than one dozen countries have publicly stated their agreement with the view that antivehicle mines with antihandling devices that explode from an unintentional act of a person are prohibited, including the key framers of the Mine Ban Treaty such as Austria, Canada, Norway, and South Africa. The vast majority of States Parties, however, have not made their views known.

A total of five States Parties have publicly stated that they disagree with this view: France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, and most recently, Denmark. These countries have also expressed the view that AVM should be considered in the context of the CCW and not the Mine Ban Treaty. Others, including Austria, Czech Republic, and Spain have subsequently stated their support for this stance, though there may be differences about what constitutes an AVM or an APM.

At the Second Review Conference of CCW in December 2001, states agreed to form a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) with a broad mandate to study issues concerning AVM (so-called "mines other than antipersonnel mines"). This group was formed after consensus could not be reached to adopt a new protocol on AVM initially submitted by the United States in December 2000 and cosponsored by Mine Ban Treaty States Parties Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom. However, this AVM proposal did not address the matter of sensitive fuzes or antihandling devices on antivehicle mines. No discussion

¹¹ The *Landmine Monitor Report 2001* noted statements or developments on the issue of AVM with AHD or sensitive fuzes from the following States Parties: Bolivia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

¹² See http://www.hrw.org/backgrounders/arms/avm_bck.pdf.

on those issues was held at the Review Conference in December 2001 or at the first meeting of the GGE in May 2002; at the GGE meeting in July 2002, Germany and Romania tabled papers addressing antivehicle mines with sensitive fuzes.

During the reporting period, officials of a number of States Parties made policy statements on the issue of AVM with sensitive fuzes or antihandling devices in various domestic and international venues or in communications with Landmine Monitor researchers. (See individual country reports for details).

- Austria has supported the establishment of best practices regarding the design and use of certain fuzing mechanisms on antivehicle mines. Austria also supported the recommendation that States Parties review their inventories of antivehicle mines to ensure that the risk to civilians is minimized. At the May 2002 Standing Committee meeting, Austria declared, “We think that the development of best practices would be a suitable way to address the humanitarian problems of such mines. In this respect, we would again like to invite States Parties to consider adopting the best practices for AV mines with sensitive fuses like these that were identified in the report of the Expert Meeting hosted by the ICRC in March 2001.”¹³ At the May 2002 Standing Committee meeting, Austria also gave its legal analysis of the treaty definitions of antipersonnel mine and antihandling device, which among other things stated, “If a device were designed to activate through conduct not aimed at disturbing the mine, we would not consider it to be a legitimate AHD [antihandling device].”¹⁴
- At the Standing Committee meetings in May 2002, Belgium stated that the army had reviewed its AVM mines and concluded that all types in the inventory are “in compliance with both the spirit and letter” of the treaty. However, questions have been raised about the sensitivity of the French-produced HPD series AVM.
- A representative from Brazil said at the 1 February 2002 Standing Committee meeting that Brazil favored a ban on AVM with AHD, and repudiated the use of AHD on humanitarian grounds. Brazil said that “the wording of Article 2 Paragraph 3 does make clear that AVMs equipped with AHDs which may be detonated by the unintentional act of a person constitute, for all practical purposes, anti-personnel mines, and are therefore banned by the Convention.”¹⁵
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria has provided Landmine Monitor with a detailed accounting of its inventory of AVM and reports stockpiling a TM-46 AVM capable of having an AHD; it reports these are compliant with the treaty, but will be “deactivated” by the end of 2002.
- According to authorities in the Czech Republic, they do not possess any AVM with AHD so sensitive that they can explode from an unintentional act of a person. Additionally, in a January 2002 response to Landmine Monitor’s concern about a Czech company offering for sale an AVM that uses a tripwire as its activation means, an official said they did not consider the use of tripwires a violation of the Mine Ban Treaty.
- The Mine Action Ambassador of France stated in September 2001 that “this subject belongs within the CCW.... Anti-vehicle mines are very important for some of the countries we want to join the Treaty.” The National Commission for the Elimination of Antipersonnel Mines (CNEMA) has identified several AVM in the French inventory that may function as antipersonnel mines, and recommends further study of these mines.¹⁶ The French military is considering a new activation mechanism to replace the

¹³ Statement of Austria to the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention, Geneva, 31 May 2002.

¹⁴ Ibid. These remarks are reprinted in full in the Austria country report.

¹⁵ Statement by Brazil on Issues Concerning Article 2 (Definitions) of the Mine Ban Convention, to the Standing Committee on General Status and Operations of the Convention, Geneva, 1 February 2002.

¹⁶ Commission nationale pour l’élimination des mines antipersonnel, Rapport 2000 (Paris, La Documentation française), pp. 15-

breakwire fuzes used for the MIACAH F1 and MIACAH F2 AVMs. According to a French military engineering manual, it is prohibited to try to locate the HPD F2 and HPD F3 AVMs with a metal detector, because the magnetic influence fuze may function if the magnetic field around the mine is disturbed.

- Germany is among the States Parties that has stated its support for work on AVM within the CCW and has associated itself with the view that the AVM issue negatively impacts the universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty. According to research by the German Initiative to Ban Landmines, the German military has replaced the detonator of the DM-21 to avoid unintentional ignition, because the old, corroded detonators caused the pressure fuze to set off the mine below the standard pressure of 180 kilograms.
- A representative from Italy emphasized at the Standing Committee meeting on 1 February 2002 that Italian national law does not permit AVM with AHD, and recommended that States Parties “should explore all possibilities available, through the avenue of a best practices approach, as suggested by the ICRC and Belgium as a means of moving forward.”¹⁷
- In March 2002, the Ministry of Defense of Slovakia stated that an inventory has been made of antivehicle mines in stock and in development to identify which may be considered prohibited or permissible by the Mine Ban Treaty, and will consider any measures necessary to prevent antivehicle mines with antihandling devices or sensitive fuzes from functioning as antipersonnel mines.¹⁸
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Spain stated that AVM with AHD, as well as cluster bombs and UXO, should be regulated in the CCW, not the Mine Ban Treaty.¹⁹ However, at the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs acknowledged that the Mine Ban Treaty “uses an approach based on the effects which characterize antipersonnel mines For that reason it is already possible to include in the framework of the [Mine Ban Treaty] those weapons designed to have similar effects. This is the interpretation made by the Spanish Parliament in approving Law 33/1998 on the total prohibition of landmines and weapons with similar effects.”²⁰
- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden stated in Parliament in February 2002 that “the Swedish government is of the opinion that generally you can’t say that antivehicle and antitank mines with antihandling devices are comparable to antipersonnel mines.”²¹ The Foreign Ministry has stated, “The government considers those antitank mines with antihandling devices possessed by Sweden to be compliant with the Ottawa Convention.”²² Defense Minister Björn von Sydow stated, “The government does not have the intention to do a specific inventory of antivehicle and antitank mines with antihandling devices for reporting to the parties to the Convention.”²³ An order issued on 2 March 2001 to the Swedish military states, “It is now prohibited to take the [Fordonsmina 13 and Fordonsmina 013R] out from the storage without removing the tripwires, furthermore, it is also prohibited to train soldiers using any kind of tripwires for these mines.”²⁴

¹⁷ Italy’s Statement on Article 2 of Ottawa Convention, AVMs Equipped with Anti-Handling Devices Which Could Be Assimilated to APLs, to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Geneva, 31 May 2002.

¹⁸ Interview held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Vladimír Valusek, Director, Lt.-Col. Frantisek Zák, and Capt. Martin Sabo, Verification Center, Ministry of Defense, Bratislava, 5 March 2002.

¹⁹ Letter from Raimundo Robredo Rubio, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 6 March 2002.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Landmine Monitor researcher’s translation. Similar statements about Law 33/1998 have been made in the past. See *Landmine Monitor Report 2000*, pp. 722-723.

²¹ Anna Lindh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, written answer to question (2001/02:621) in parliament, 11 February 2002 (Translated by the Landmine Monitor researcher).

²² Anna Lindh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, written answer to question (2001/02:835) in parliament, 14 March 2002.

²³ Björn von Sydow, Minister of Defense, written answer to question (2001/02:857) in parliament, 13 March 2002.

²⁴ Sweden, Article 7 Report, Form B, 25 April 2002.

- Regarding an AVM stockpiled by Switzerland that uses a magnetic influence fuze, the Swiss General Staff said, “The electronics of the fuze of the Panzerabwehrmine 88 [HPD-F2] are programmed that an actuation under only certain categories of vehicle is possible.... The mine is optimized to military, heavy vehicles.”²⁵
- At the Standing Committee meetings in May 2002, the United Kingdom reiterated that “antivehicle mines and antivehicle mines with antihandling devices do not fall within the Ottawa Convention.” The UK view is that antivehicle mines with antihandling devices do not become antipersonnel mines “if unintentionally, they are detonated by the presence of a person. For us, it is the design of the mine that is the key.... The definition of what constitutes an antipersonnel mine in the Ottawa Convention does not turn on any unintended effects the mine might have when deployed.”²⁶

Joint Military Operations and “Assist”

The ICBL has consistently raised concerns about the possible participation of States Parties in joint military operations with non-States Parties that retain the right to use antipersonnel landmines. These concerns were heightened as several States Parties joined coalition military operations in Afghanistan. There is serious concern about the consistency of joint operations with the treaty’s Article 1 obligation for a State Party “never under any circumstance ... [t]o assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.” In particular, the question has been raised as to what “assist” means in the treaty’s Article 1. A number of governments have interpreted this to mean “active” or “direct” assistance in actual laying of mines, and not other types of assistance in joint operations, such as provision of fuel or security. Such joint operations at the least would go against the spirit of a treaty aimed at an end to all possession and use of antipersonnel mines.

In meetings of the Standing Committee on the General Status of the Convention, the ICBL has emphasized the need for States Parties to reach a common understanding of the term “assist,” especially as it applies to joint military operations, foreign stockpiling of antipersonnel mines, and foreign transit of mines across the territory of a State Party. Full and effective implementation of the treaty will be enhanced if States Parties are clear and consistent with regard to what acts are permitted and what acts are prohibited.

Some States Parties have made statements on this issue that uniformly reject the use of antipersonnel mines by their forces in joint operations. Denmark, France, and the Netherlands have in the past made particularly strong statements expressing the view that involvement in activities related to antipersonnel mines during joint military operations with non-signatory countries are prohibited.

Some States Parties appear to permit participation in joint operations as long as their national forces are not the ones actually emplacing antipersonnel mines, and would reject orders to do so by commanders who are nationals of a non-State Party. Canada and France have stated that they would not approve rules of engagement that permit the use of antipersonnel mines.²⁷

Though often discussed in terms of potential U.S. use of antipersonnel mines in NATO operations, this is by no means a problem limited to the NATO alliance. There are increasingly serious questions regarding the position of Tajikistan, a State Party, toward the use of antipersonnel mines by Russian forces stationed in Tajikistan. In addition, it appears that a number of States Parties in Africa have engaged in military operations with (or in support of) armed forces that may be using antipersonnel mines. This would include Namibia (with Angola

²⁵ Letter from the Defense General Staff, 12 July 2001; Landmine Monitor researcher’s translation.

²⁶ Statement by the UK on Article 2 (dated 30 May 2002), SC on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Geneva, 31 May 2002.

²⁷ States Parties that provided information on their national position on the issue of joint operations for the *Landmine Monitor Report 2001* include: Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

against UNITA before the peace agreement in April 2002), as well as Rwanda and Zimbabwe with various forces in the DR Congo. Namibia and Zimbabwe have denied any involvement by their forces in emplacing antipersonnel mines while engaged in joint operations. There is particular concern about Rwanda because of its close military cooperation, including joint combat operations, with the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD-Goma). In 2002, several RCD-Goma military officers admitted to Landmine Monitor past and ongoing use of antipersonnel mines by RCD-Goma soldiers.

With regard to U.S.-led coalition military operations in Afghanistan, States Parties Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom each contributed ground forces that engaged in combat operations. Other State Parties participated in an International Security Assistance Force, at first commanded by the United Kingdom, but now commanded by non-State Party Turkey. States Parties participating in this peacekeeping effort include: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

There is no evidence that any Coalition troops or peacekeepers, including those of non-States Parties, have used antipersonnel mines in Afghanistan. This situation did provide an opportunity for several States Parties to make public their operational understanding of their obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty in joint operations with non-States Parties:

- According to officials in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, “All Canadian Forces in Afghanistan are instructed to act in accordance with the provisions of the Ottawa Convention.”²⁸
- The Ministry of Defense of Germany stated that during military operations in Afghanistan, the Federal Armed Forces would in all military operations act in compliance with the obligations of the Mine Ban Treaty.²⁹
- The Ministry of Defense of Norway noted, “as Norwegian personnel are under US command, there is a written agreement that the precondition for Norway’s participation is that the soldiers are under Norwegian jurisdiction and can under no circumstances be ordered to conduct any activities that will violate Norwegian law or international treaty commitments.”³⁰

While not in the context of the conflict in Afghanistan, other States Parties have made statements since May 2001 at international meetings or in their communications with Landmine Monitor researchers.

- In Parliament, the Defense Minister of Belgium confirmed that he has informed partners and allies on the restrictions which national legislation imposes during joint military operations, and that Belgian military forces in joint military operations fall under national legislation.³¹
- At a Standing Committee meeting in February 2002, Brazil stated that Article 1(c) “clearly bans joint operations with non-States Parties that may involve the use of anti-personnel mines. Even if the States Parties involved in such operations do not participate directly and actively in the laying of anti-personnel mines, the operations should be considered illegal if the use of landmines by a non-State Party is of direct military benefit to those States Parties. In the absence of such a broad interpretation of the term ‘assist,’ Article 1 would contain a serious and unfortunate loophole. All States

²⁸ “ILX0149: Response to Query,” email to Mines Action Canada from Shannon Smith, DFAIT/ILX, 2 May 2002.

²⁹ Letter from the Ministry of Defense to the German Initiative to Ban Landmines, 8 January 2002.

³⁰ Letter from Annette Bjørseth, Advisor, Ministry of Defense, 21 May 2002.

³¹ Response to Landmine Monitor Questionnaire, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 28 March 2002, pp. 3-4; oral joint questions from Mirella Minne and Ferdy Willems, Commission of National Defense, Chamber of Representatives, Integral Bulletin Ref. CRIV 50 COM 672, 26 February 2002, pp. 3-4.

- Parties should commit strictly to observe the provisions of Article 1, which would include giving the term ‘assist’ as broad an interpretation as possible.”³²
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark confirmed that during joint military operations Denmark would not involve itself in the planning or in the implementation of activities that are related to the laying of antipersonnel mines.³³
 - At a Standing Committee meeting in May 2002, Germany stated that “as a State Party to the Ottawa Convention [it] will not support planning or use of antipersonnel mines in a joint operation. Germany prohibits the planned or actual use of antipersonnel mines in any military operation whatsoever by her military personnel. With this in mind, all German Armed Forces personnel receive detailed information outlining their obligations with respect to the Convention.”³⁴
 - The Ministry of Defense of France provided Landmine Monitor with the Army Chief of Staff directive of 12 November 1998. Although French soldiers may participate in a multinational operation with a non-State Party, they must not at any time participate in planning or training activities involving use of antipersonnel mines, accept rules of engagement that include use of antipersonnel mines, or “transfer, stockpile, or authorize antipersonnel mines on national territory.”³⁵
 - Italy declared at a Standing Committee meeting in May 2002 that joint military operations with non-States Parties are permitted by its national legislation only if such operations are compatible with the provisions of the Mine Ban Treaty. Italian troops deployed to Afghanistan were given written instructions to abstain from any participation in actions “contrary to the letter and the spirit” of the Mine Ban Treaty.³⁶
 - A Ministry of Defense official from Malaysia stated, “Malaysia Armed Forces may participate in joint operations with armed forces of non-signatory states, but will not participate in joint operations that involve the use of [antipersonnel mines].”³⁷
 - In a letter to Landmine Monitor, Namibia said, “Since the ratification of the [Mine Ban Treaty], the Namibian Defence Force has never used anti-personnel mines or assisted any other forces in the use thereof, both in its internal and international military operations.... The Government of the Republic of Namibia ... denies any use or assistance to use anti-personnel mines by its forces.”³⁸
 - In an interview during the January 2002 Standing Committee meetings, a military official stated that Senegal would refuse to participate in joint military operations where antipersonnel mines might be used by militaries of another state.³⁹
 - Sweden produced a policy document in September 2001 that states that Article 1(c) is intended “to prevent active participation in activities prohibited by the Convention.”⁴⁰ The Foreign Minister has stated, “Our cooperation in a joint military operation in which one of the participating states uses antipersonnel mines could be considered a violation

³² Brazilian Intervention, January 2002 intersessional Standing Committee meetings.

³³ Interview with Emil Paulsen, Head of Section, Foreign and Security Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, 15 May 2002.

³⁴ Statement on Article 1 by Germany to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Geneva, 27 May 2002.

³⁵ Letter to Handicap International from Alain Richard, Ministry of Defense, 17 December 2001

³⁶ Italy’s Statement on Article 1 of Ottawa Convention, Joint Military Operation, to the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention, Geneva, 31 May 2002.

³⁷ Email to Landmine Monitor from Commander Muhamad Ridzwan Abd. Rahman, Principal Assistant Secretary, Policy Division, Ministry of Defense, 9 May 2002.

³⁸ Letter from Gerhard Theron, Charge d’Affaires, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Namibia to the United Nations, New York, to Mary Wareham, Coordinator, Landmine Monitor, 23 July 2001. See also, “Army not breaking landmine treaty,” *IRIN*, 9 January 2001, citing MOD spokesman Frans Nghitila.

³⁹ Interview with Col. Abdoulaye Aziz Ndao, Ministry of Armed Forces, Geneva, 29 January 2002.

⁴⁰ “Swedish position on the significance of Article 1(c) of the Ottawa Convention as regards participation in international peace operations,” Memorandum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1 September 2001.

of the spirit of the convention if we not in all ways counteracted the use of antipersonnel mines.”⁴¹

- Uruguay stated in April 2002 that it “does not participate, nor does it plan to participate, in military exercises in which antipersonnel mines are used.”⁴²
- At a Standing Committee meeting in May 2002, the Zimbabwe delegation made a detailed statement on its understanding on joint operations and “assist:”

Our troops will therefore not in any way be directly or otherwise be involved in any activity banned by the Convention wherever they are operating. We therefore in our view, believe that the term **assist** should be interpreted, relating directly to the activity in question and should not be applied liberally or given too wide a definition.... Active participation also means actively participating in the carrying, laying and training in the use, manufacture, distribution, encouraging or inducing someone in the use of [antipersonnel mines]. It is therefore our humble submission that the terms assist and active participation in the context of Article 1 mean **knowingly and intentionally** participating directly or rendering assistance on the use, transfer and/or production of [antipersonnel] mines.⁴³

The ICBL continues to believe that the legality of State Party participation in joint operations with an armed force that uses antipersonnel mines is an open question, and that participation in such operations is contrary to the spirit of the treaty. The ICBL calls on States Parties to insist that any non-signatories do not use antipersonnel mines in joint operations, and to refuse to take part in joint operations that involve use of antipersonnel mines. All States Parties should make clear the nature of their support for other armed forces that may be using antipersonnel mines, and make clear their views with regard to the legality under the Mine Ban Treaty of their military operations with these armed forces.

Transit of Foreign Antipersonnel Mines

It appears that States Parties also have differing views about whether the Mine Ban Treaty’s prohibition on “transfer” of antipersonnel mines also applies to “transit.”⁴⁴ The main issue is whether a non-State Party’s aircraft, ships, or vehicles carrying antipersonnel mines can pass through (and presumably depart from, refuel in, restock in) a State Party on their way to a conflict in which those mines would be used. The ICBL believes that if a State Party willfully permits transit of antipersonnel mines which are destined for use in combat, that government is certainly violating the spirit of the Mine Ban Treaty, is likely violating the Article 1 ban on assistance to an act prohibited by the treaty, and possibly violating the Article 1 prohibition on transfer. The ICRC has also expressed its view that the treaty prohibits transiting of mines.

In this reporting period, several States Parties made their position on transit of antipersonnel mines known to Landmine Monitor.

- At a Standing Committee meeting on 1 February 2002, Brazil stated that “Article 1, however, does set forth a broad obligation to never ‘stockpile, retain or transfer to

⁴¹ Anna Lindh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, written answer to question (2001/02:619) in parliament, 13 February 2002.

⁴² National Army response to Landmine Monitor questionnaire, 5 April 2002, as presented to Landmine Monitor by Dr. Alvaro Moerzinger, Director General, International Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cover letter dated 10 April 2002. Translated by Landmine Monitor.

⁴³ “Zimbabwe’s Intervention on the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operations of the Convention: Article 1,” Geneva, 31 May 2002. This written statement is undated, but was delivered on 31 May 2002. Emphasis in original. The full statement is reprinted in the Zimbabwe country report.

⁴⁴ In the *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*, the following States Parties have stated that transit of antipersonnel mines is prohibited: Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Guinea, Italy, Namibia, New Zealand, Portugal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, and Switzerland. Canada, Germany, Japan, and Norway have indicated that they believe transit of antipersonnel mines is permitted.

anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines.’ Brazil is of the view that the latter obligation applies to foreign-owned landmines. Brazil has no foreign anti-personnel mines on its territory and will never, under any circumstances, allow any transiting of anti-personnel mines on its national territory for purposes that are banned by the Convention.”⁴⁵

- A 13 February 2002 statement by Canada’s Department of National Defense reiterated, “The Convention does not prohibit the transit of anti-personnel mines, which is defined as the movement of anti-personnel mines within a state, or from a state, to its forces abroad. Canada, however, discourages the use of Canadian territory, equipment or personnel for the purpose of transit of anti-personnel mines.”⁴⁶
- At a May 2002 Standing Committee meeting, Germany noted that it, “considers the Ottawa Treaty – per se – not applicable to allied forces, which in accordance with the 1954 Convention on the Presence of Foreign Forces in the Federal Republic of Germany are permanently stationed in Germany, unless a sending state itself is party to the Treaty. Therefore any weaponry of allied stationed forces covered by this Convention is not under German jurisdiction or control within the meaning of Art. 1 of the Ottawa Treaty. Therefore, Germany will not comment on transit or storage of weaponry belonging to and for the equipment of such allied stationed forces nor will she report on stockpiles of Non-Signatories on her territory.”⁴⁷
- On 3 October 2001, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan stated, “The government of Japan (GOJ) does not bear any responsibility to prevent or prohibit the transportation of landmines by US military forces.”⁴⁸
- In March 2002, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Samoa stated that Samoa does export, import, or stockpile antipersonnel mines, nor does it allow for their transfer through Samoa.⁴⁹
- According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, transit of antipersonnel mines through Slovenia is subject to national legislation, which incorporates the Mine Ban Treaty and CCW prohibitions.⁵⁰
- The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office stated in March 2002 that U.S. antipersonnel mines were not transited, stockpiled or maintained on British Indian Ocean Territory during the conduct of operations in Afghanistan.⁵¹ Secondary legislation under the Landmines Act extended its provisions in 2001 to British Overseas Territories.⁵² Regarding transit across UK territory of antipersonnel mines by States not party to the Mine Ban Treaty, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office reported to Parliament in March 2002 that it had received legal advice that such transit would be contrary to the UK’s obligations under the Treaty.⁵³

Logistical support measures for Coalition military operations in Afghanistan and elsewhere necessitates urgent consideration of this issue by States Parties. States Parties should insure that munitions destined for Afghanistan or elsewhere transiting their territory do not contain

⁴⁵ Brazilian Intervention to Standing Committee on General Status and Operation, Geneva, 1 February 2002.

⁴⁶ “The Canadian Forces and Anti-Personnel Landmine,” DND document BG-02.007, 13 February 2002.

⁴⁷ Statement on Article 1 by Germany to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Geneva, 27 May 2002.

⁴⁸ Written response to JCBL by Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 20 September 2001.

⁴⁹ Letter to Neil Mander, Convenor, NZ Campaign Against Landmines, from Perina J Sila on behalf of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Samoa, 11 March 2002.

⁵⁰ Response to Landmine Monitor questionnaire from Irina Gorsic, Department of Political Multilateral Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 14 March 2002.

⁵¹ *Hansard*, 15 March 2002, col. 1298W.

⁵² *Hansard*, 26 February 2002, col. 1155W. British Overseas Territories were listed in *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*, p. 818.

⁵³ *Hansard*, 26 March 2002, col. 812W.

antipersonnel mines. Prior events demonstrate that this issue is not theoretical. In 1999 U.S. Army engineer units deployed to Albania with antipersonnel mines and their delivery systems (MOPMS and Volcano mixed mine systems) as part of Task Force Hawk to support operations in Kosovo. Most of the U.S. Army units deployed from bases in Germany. At the time of this deployment, Albania was a signatory to the Mine Ban Treaty and Germany was a State Party.

Stockpiling of Foreign Antipersonnel Mines

The ICBL believes that it would violate the spirit of the Mine Ban Treaty for a State Party to permit any government or entity to stockpile antipersonnel mines on its territory, and would violate the letter of the treaty if those stocks are under the jurisdiction or control of the State Party.

The United States stores antipersonnel mines in at least five countries that are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty: Norway (123,000), Japan (115,000), Germany (112,000), Qatar (11,000), and United Kingdom at Diego Garcia (10,000), as well as treaty signatory Greece (1,100). U.S. antipersonnel mine stockpiles have been removed from States Parties Italy and Spain.

Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom do not consider the U.S. mine stockpiles to be under their jurisdiction or control, and thus not subject to the provisions of the Mine Ban Treaty or their national implementation measures. The United Kingdom reiterated this view in May 2001, "We wish to affirm that US stocks do not fall under our national jurisdiction or control and we do not therefore have any obligations under Article 4 ... in respect of them. We have fully complied with our obligations in respect of stocks that were under our jurisdiction and control."⁵⁴

Norway, through a bilateral agreement with the U.S., has stipulated the mines must be removed by 1 March 2003, which is the deadline for Norway to comply with its Mine Ban Treaty Article 4 obligation for destruction of antipersonnel mines under its jurisdiction or control. Norway has not publicly disclosed the status or progress of the efforts to remove the U.S. mines.

For the first time, Qatar responded to requests by the ICBL for clarification on this issue stating, "As for the legality of the joint operations with non-signatories relating to stock-pile, use of antipersonnel mines or transporting or transiting them, we assure you that the Qatari Armed Forces never practice any of these acts."⁵⁵ It is not known if this policy equally applies to Qatari nationals employed in the operation or maintenance of the storage facilities.

There is also concern about Russian stockpiles of antipersonnel mines. Russian forces stationed in State Party Tajikistan are likely to stockpile antipersonnel mines there, given the recent use by Russian forces on the Tajik-Afghan border. It is not known whether Russian peacekeeping forces possess antipersonnel mines in the Pridnestrovie Moldavian Republic, a breakaway region of State Party Moldova.

Claymore Mines

The Mine Ban Treaty permits Claymore mines (directional fragmentation munitions) used in a command-detonated mode. However, their use in a victim-activated tripwire mode is prohibited. Though not legally obligated, the ICBL believes that States Parties should include information in Article 7 reports on stockpiled Claymore mines and steps taken to ensure their use in command detonated mode only. This will contribute to effective and uniform state practice regarding use of Claymore mines.

The *Landmine Monitor Report 2001* stated that 15 States Parties are known to have decided to retain operational stocks of Claymore mines: Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Hungary, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the

⁵⁴ United Kingdom Permanent Representation to the Conference on Disarmament, "APL Mine Stockpiles & Their Destruction: A Progress Report: Landmine Monitor Fact Sheet," 11 May 2001.

⁵⁵ Letter from Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jabr Al-Thani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar to ICBL Coordinator Elizabeth Bernstein (Ref., Qw/1/3-187/2002), 3 July 2002 (translated by the Embassy of Qatar, Washington, DC).

United Kingdom. In this reporting period, since May 2001, this list has expanded to 22 States Parties with the inclusion of Croatia, Ecuador, Germany, Malaysia, Moldova, the Philippines, and Slovenia. As with Honduras and Thailand in previous years, Croatia and Ecuador reversed their initial plans to destroy their stockpiled Claymore mines and decided to keep them. Germany reported in its annual Article 7 report that it received a transfer for the purpose of destruction 38,959 M18A1 Claymore mines in 2001 but did not note the source of these mines.

Representatives of several States Parties have stated that measures have been taken to insure that their Claymore mines cannot be used in the victim-activated mode or that they have destroyed the tripwire assemblies and mechanical fuzes. These include: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. Only Sweden has reported on the measures taken to modify its Claymore mines in its Article 7 report, although Norway gave a detailed technical presentation on this matter last year during an intersessional meeting.

A total of 10 States Parties have signaled their intention to destroy their stocks of Claymore mines, aside from those retained under Article 3 for training or research purposes, or to not retain any Claymore mines: Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, El Salvador, Italy, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, and Turkmenistan. France, Romania, and Yemen have confirmed to Landmine Monitor in this reporting period that they do not possess Claymore-type mines.

No indication has been received from the following States Parties that are known to have at one time produced, imported, or stockpiled Claymore mines on their interpretation of this issue: Eritrea, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION

The Evolution of Humanitarian Mine Action

With the approaching five-year anniversary of the negotiation and signing of the Mine Ban Treaty, it is useful to note the broad developments that have occurred in the field of humanitarian mine action. Indeed, mine clearance has evolved over the past decade from a strictly military activity to a more sophisticated and systematic humanitarian and developmental initiative. This has occurred in the wake of the establishment of pioneering humanitarian mine action (HMA) programs in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan). Survey and assessment, mine risk education, and survivor assistance activities are becoming more integrated with humanitarian mine clearance programs as HMA's focus has progressively become more community-oriented. Greater emphasis is now placed on alleviating the impact of the presence of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) on communities. Socio-economic factors are increasingly taken into consideration during the processes that allocate resources, plan, and implement mine action operations.⁵⁶

Some key developments in the evolution of HMA over the past decade include:

- More non-profit HMA operators in the field, including indigenous/national entities;
- More commercial practitioners operating in accordance with humanitarian priorities;
- Increased coordination between mine action practitioners, donors and governments of mine-affected countries;
- A recognition of the need for timely and appropriate HMA assistance in emergency situations;
- Increasing attention paid to management skills and professional development of mine action practitioners;
- An increasingly broad and diverse range of tools are now available to mine action practitioners;
- The development of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS);
- Tasking priorities are increasingly based on impact, and program output is increasingly measured in more qualitative terms;
- A growing understanding of the need to balance subsistence needs and priorities at the local level with the infrastructure needs and priorities at the regional and national levels;
- The gradual inclusion of systems to secure post-clearance plans and to ensure that cleared lands are used as intended.

The number of humanitarian NGOs engaged in HMA, originally just a handful, has more than tripled over the past decade. At the same time, more and more responsibility for HMA is being placed on national bodies, through the creation of national mine action centers (MACs). This shows a higher level of commitment and active involvement in the landmine issue. Increasingly, commercial practitioners are operating in accordance with humanitarian priorities as demanded by donors and the affected countries.

Increased coordination at the national, regional and global level has developed over the past decade. The Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IAGG) meets monthly as the coordinating mechanism for United Nations entities engaged in HMA, while this group of agencies together with key partners such as the ICBL forms the Steering Committee on Mine Action (SCMA). The Mine Action Support Group (MASG) brings together major donors to optimize existing tools for resource mobilization.

⁵⁶ Funding for mine action programs is not addressed in this overview. See the individual country studies in this report, and for an overview see the Executive Summary of the *Landmine Monitor Report 2002*.

The biannual meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty Standing Committee for Mine Clearance, Mine Awareness, and Mine Clearance Technologies have increased opportunities for interaction among various HMA actors, especially government representatives of mine-affected countries. In 2002, the Standing Committee recognized that coordination among various actors and transparency of activities could be further enhanced by examining mine action programs in major mine-affected countries. The January 2002 meeting included a session on Afghanistan, which was followed by a session on Mozambique in May 2002. Many actors have taken advantage of regular Mine Ban Treaty meetings to hold informal discussions, using the facilities available at the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

Emergency mine action was required in 2001 and 2002 in a number of places, most notably Afghanistan. Concurrently, an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is under development by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in collaboration with other UN mine action partners. The ERP was developed as a response to two recent humanitarian emergencies – Kosovo in 1999 and Eritrea in 2000 -- and the goal is to develop a system that will allow the international community to respond “in a timely and affective manner to the mine action components of humanitarian and peacekeeping emergencies. The ERP will address the immediate mine action priorities of a humanitarian emergency and will not attempt to plan beyond this stage of an operation.”⁵⁷ In addition, the U.S. has sponsored the creation of a “Quick Reaction Demining Force,” based in Mozambique.

As HMA expands and evolves, the need for more practitioners equipped with professional management skills becomes even more urgent. The UNDP is coordinating efforts in management training as well as establishing staff exchanges between the various national MACs, as part of its capacity-building mandate. At the same time, more attention is being paid to thematic research into new and developing areas of HMA, as recorded by recent GICHD studies into socio-economic aspects of HMA.

A positive development in the field application of mine action technologies is the increased use of the “toolbox” concept by mine action practitioners. The toolbox concept provides for the use of a range of methods such as manual, mechanical, and mine detection dogs in mine clearance activities, depending on what is most suitable in the area needing clearance. One example is area reduction where mechanical means and dogs are used in order to verify areas and set boundaries of the areas where manual deminers are required. An obvious result of this is the increased speed of mine clearance operations, which means more cost-effective clearance operations, and land handed over to the civilian population in shorter time.

The development of International Mine Action Standards has resulted in greater safety and efficiency by providing guidance, establishing principles, and also in some cases, by defining international requirements and specifications.

There is now an increased appreciation and acceptance among donors of key developments in HMA. This is demonstrated by higher demands and by more rigid and diversified requirements on the output and return of their financial contributions to mine action. More and more governments are increasingly concerned with and involved in the program design and objective setting of mine clearance. Both donor countries and mine-affected countries are reviewing and renewing strategies and policies for program support.

Over a decade of operational experience has stimulated the need to collect and evaluate activities to ensure that objectives are being met. Country program evaluations published in the past year include “*Willing to Listen: An Evaluation of the United Nations Mine Action Program in Kosovo*” by the Praxis Group, and the World Bank’s “*Socio-economic Impact of Mine Action in Afghanistan; a Cost-Benefit Analysis.*” These types of evaluations are taking place along side

⁵⁷ See statement by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) at the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Awareness and Mine Action Technologies, Geneva, 29 January 2002 at http://www.gichd.ch/pdf/mbc/SC_jan02/speeches_mcl/Barber_MC.pdf.

internal assessments by NGOs like DanChurch Aid (in Kosovo), Handicap International (in Ethiopia), Handicap International Belgium (in Afghanistan), and Norwegian People's Aid (in Angola and Mozambique).

Meeting the Mine Ban Treaty Ten-Year Deadline

Despite these positive developments over the past decade, it remains to be seen whether the HMA community will be able to complete the task at hand and meet its goal of a mine-free world. This daunting challenge is perhaps even more difficult than that faced by the ban movement with respect to universalization of the treaty.

At the 2002 Standing Committee meetings the ICBL's Mine Action Working Group (MAWG) drew the attention of States Parties to the capacity of mine-affected States Parties to meet the ten-year obligation to clear emplaced mines stipulated by Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty. As of 31 July 2002, 47 of the 125 States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty were mine-affected and would need to comply with Article 5. As the first deadline for some states of 2009 draws nearer, the MAWG said it was important to acknowledge this deadline and redouble efforts by addressing the need for: realistic and appropriate funding to mine action; more and appropriate information for decision-making, priority setting and tasking in humanitarian mine clearance operations; and, national strategic mine action plans.

An examination of statistical clearance outputs and funding levels over the past five years makes it quite evident that a number of States Parties will not be able to meet the Article 5 obligation to clear emplaced antipersonnel mines. An extension of up to ten years can be requested in cases where the clearance deadlines are not met, and Article 6 (International Cooperation and Assistance) stipulates the right of each State Party to seek cooperation and assistance from other States Parties "in a position to do so." The request for an extension must contain a detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension, including: preparation and status of work conducted under national demining programs; financial and technical means available to the State Party for clearance and destruction of all antipersonnel mines; and, circumstances that impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all antipersonnel mines in mined areas. A request for an extension must be approved by a majority of States Parties present at the Meeting of States Parties or the Review Conference at which the request is presented. An extension may be renewed.

The Landmine Problem

Landmine Monitor finds that 90 countries are affected with mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).⁵⁸ In addition, Landmine Monitor lists eleven other areas (noted in italics in the chart) that are not internationally recognized states, but which Landmine Monitor researches and reports on because of their particular mine-affected status. Antipersonnel mines are often found in combination with antivehicle mines and UXO in many of these countries. A handful of these countries suffer solely from the legacy of the explosive remnants of war (ERW) dating back to conflicts in the first half of the last century. The enduring threat of landmines and UXO in these countries still puts the civilian population at risk.

⁵⁸ This is the same number as recorded last year. However, Hungary has been added because of increased information about the extent of contamination from World War II UXO and mines, and Tanzania has been dropped as evidence indicates the mine problem is limited to the Burundi side of the border.

Landmine/UXO Problem in the World Today

| Africa | Americas | Asia-Pacific | Europe/ Central Asia | Middle East/ North Africa |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Angola | Chile | Afghanistan | Albania | Algeria |
| Burundi | Colombia | Bangladesh | Armenia | Egypt |
| Chad | Costa Rica | Burma (Myanmar) | Azerbaijan | Iran |
| Rep. of Congo | Cuba | Cambodia | Belarus | Iraq |
| DR Congo | Ecuador | China | Bosnia&Herz. | Israel |
| Djibouti | El Salvador | India | Croatia | Jordan |
| Eritrea | Guatemala | Korea, North | Cyprus | Kuwait |
| Ethiopia | Honduras | Korea, South | Czech Republic | Lebanon |
| Guinea-Bissau | Nicaragua | Laos | Denmark | Libya |
| Kenya | Peru | Mongolia | Estonia | Morocco |
| Liberia | <i>Falkland/Malvinas</i> | Nepal | Georgia | Oman |
| Malawi | | Pakistan | Greece | Syria |
| Mauritania | | Philippines | Hungary | Tunisia |
| Mozambique | | Sri Lanka | Kyrgyzstan | Yemen |
| Namibia | | Thailand | Latvia | <i>Northern Iraq</i> |
| Niger | | Vietnam | Lithuania | <i>Palestine</i> |
| Rwanda | | <i>Taiwan</i> | Macedonia FYR | <i>Western Sahara</i> |
| Senegal | | | Moldova | |
| Sierra Leone | | | Poland | |
| Somalia | | | Russia | |
| Sudan | | | Tajikistan | |
| Swaziland | | | Turkey | |
| Uganda | | | Ukraine | |
| Zambia | | | Uzbekistan | |
| Zimbabwe | | | Yugoslavia | |
| <i>Somaliland</i> | | | <i>Abkhazia</i> | |
| | | | <i>Chechnya</i> | |
| | | | <i>Kosovo</i> | |
| | | | <i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i> | |

Survey and Assessment

The scope and knowledge of the mine problem varies greatly from country-to-country. Surveys and assessments are necessary tools in systematically establishing both the location of suspected mined areas and the impact mines have on civilians and their daily lives.

Landmine Impact Surveys (LIS) enable donors, national authorities, and clearance organizations to prioritize mine clearance based on humanitarian aspects and cost efficiency.⁵⁹ The Survey Action Center (SAC) serves as a coordination organization for most LIS operations.⁶⁰ SAC and its contracted implementing partners are currently engaged in or planning for LIS in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia (Somaliland). The Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAFF) are engaged in an LIS in Lebanon, and VVAFF is awaiting approval from the government of Vietnam to undertake an LIS there. In 2000 and 2001, Landmine Impact Surveys were

⁵⁹ Landmine Impact Surveys were earlier described as Level One Impact Surveys. Level Two technical surveys verify the presence of mines and establish the outer perimeter of minefields to facilitate the marking of danger areas. These types of surveys also gather other relevant data for the technical planning of mine clearance operations.

⁶⁰ See SAC contribution to the Appendices of this report.

completed in Cambodia, Chad, Mozambique, Thailand, and Yemen, as well as a modified Level One Impact Survey in Kosovo.

Other general surveys and assessments are underway in several countries. These surveys are conducted by a number of actors including NGOs, international organizations, national demining offices, and military organizations, often in combination. *Landmine Monitor Report 2001* counted some kind of survey or assessment activity in 30 countries in the year 2000. This total has increased to 34 in 2001 and the first half of 2002. Survey or assessment activities have taken place in the following countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Iran, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Macedonia FYR, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, FR Yugoslavia, and Zimbabwe, as well as in Abkhazia, Nagorno-Karabakh, Northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan), and Somaliland.

Landmine Monitor Report 2001 listed eleven assessments conducted by the United Nations Mine Action Service between May 2000 and May 2001. Since May 2001, new UNMAS assessments have been reported in Cyprus, Mauritania, and Sudan.

The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) combines a relational database with a geographical information system (GIS) and provides mine action managers with up-to-date information on affected areas, sites of operation, mine casualties and other relevant information. In 2001, IMSMA was installed in twenty-two countries including: Albania, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Chad, Cyprus, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Estonia, Lebanon, Macedonia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand, and Yemen, as well as Kosovo, Northern Ossetia (Russia), and Somaliland. In the half of 2002, the GICHD established its first Regional Support Centre in Managua, Nicaragua in order to assist IMSMA users throughout Latin America.

In comparison, Landmine Monitor reported IMSMA installments in a total of thirteen mine action programs in 2000. Between January and April 2002 new IMSMA programs were installed in Colombia, DR Congo, Guatemala and Sudan.

In September 2001, UNMAS launched its E-MINE system (Electronic Mine Information Network), a website for up-to-date mine-related data developed as support to global mine action efforts. E-MINE was further developed throughout 2002, building on a large number of databases, information systems and websites.

A total of 31 of the 47 mine-affected States Parties had submitted transparency reports as required under Article 7 of the Mine Ban Treaty as of 31 July 2002. Forms C, F and G of the Article 7 report format all relate to reporting on mine action. States Parties use Form C of the Article 7 reporting format to report on the location of mined areas in their territory. From a review of submitted reports, Landmine Monitor found that three countries (El Salvador, Kenya and Uganda) did not report important information on the location of mined areas. Several States Parties, including Yemen, have attached their LIS findings to Form C.

One reason for the inconsistent use of Form C could be the limited number of assessments and surveys undertaken. Only nine of the mine-affected countries have had any kind of assessment or survey carried out, which would shed some light on the extent and characteristics of the country's landmine problem and facilitate reporting.

Mine Clearance

Some form of mine clearance was reported to have taken place in 2001 and the first half of 2002 in 74 countries and ten other areas. This includes mine clearance for humanitarian, economic, or military purposes. No mine clearance of any type was noted in 2001 in sixteen mine-affected countries: Armenia, China, Cuba, Iraq (excluding northern Iraq), Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, North Korea, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia (excluding Somaliland), Swaziland, and Uganda.

New information on mine clearance in FR Yugoslavia was received. Three countries that reportedly had clearance operations in 2000, reported no activities in 2001: Bangladesh, Namibia, and Pakistan.

In the case of Kosovo, the internationally coordinated Mine Action Center ceased operations at the end of 2001 after declaring that the clearance of known mine-affected areas was concluded to international accepted standards. Small-scale clearance continues and there is an indigenous capacity to clear any mines and UXO subsequently discovered.

In many cases, the only mine clearance recorded in this reporting period involved the military and other entities, such as explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units of national police, responding to emergencies necessitating the clearance of landmines or UXO. The military undertook mine clearance operations in Djibouti, Kenya, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In Uzbekistan, there are unconfirmed reports of limited clearance by the Uzbek Army, however, there are no plans for clearance of its mines on the Tajik border. In Sri Lanka, the military and rebel forces conducted mine clearance with training from international NGOs and assistance from elements of the U.S. "Quick Reaction Demining Force" based in Mozambique. Some countries during this reporting period conducted mine clearance operations to facilitate military operations. Limited military mine clearance for tactical purposes was noted in Chechnya, Colombia, India, and the Philippines.

International or national NGOs are operating in twenty-four countries or regions: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Costa Rica, Croatia, DR Congo, Eritrea, Guatemala, Honduras, Laos, Lebanon, Macedonia FYR, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Vietnam, as well as Abkhazia, Nagorno-Karabakh, northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan), and Somaliland. New humanitarian mine clearance programs by NGOs commenced in Albania and Macedonia FYR.

While not the sole indicator of progress in humanitarian mine action, the amount of land cleared in 2001 in some key mine-affected countries includes the following:

- The UN Mine Action Program in Afghanistan reports that its implementing partners cleared nearly 15.6 million square meters of mined area and 81.2 million square meters of former battlefields.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, some 5.5 million square meters was cleared.
- Cambodia reports the clearance of 24.85 million square meters of land.
- In Chad, 645,663 square meters of land was demined.
- In Croatia some 13.6 million square meters of land was cleared in 2001.
- The total amount of cleared land in Kosovo was 8.1 million square meters.
- A total of 9,712 square meters was cleared in Rwanda.
- The Thailand Mine Action Center reported 4.4 million square meters of land cleared from July 2000 to June 2002.
- In Yemen a total of 2.2 million square meters were cleared between May 2001 to Feb 2002 by mine action teams which are deployed in four of the 14 highest priority areas based on results from the LIS conducted in 1999-2000.

In spite of the presence of national demining bodies with planning and coordinating mandates in other countries it proved difficult to obtain accurate numbers on both surveyed and cleared land in 2001. In several instances, the amount of cleared land reported by national mine action centers differed significantly from those provided by the various mine clearance organizations. In some cases, the statistics reported by the national body conflicted with other figures provided by the same body.

In Angola the national demining institute INAROOE reported three different figures, all taken from its annual report "Mine Accidents and Survey Report 2001," which indicates the total

amount of cleared land in 2001 was either 2.48 million square meters, 3.06 million square meters, or 6.5 million square meters. The total amount of cleared land in 2001 reported to Landmine Monitor by major operators in Angola was 6.8 million square meters.

In Mozambique, the National Institute for Demining reported clearance in 2001 of 12.41 million square meters in one instance, and 7.88 million square meters in another. This contrasts with the 8.88 million square meters total calculated by Landmine Monitor from reports by various field-based operators.

Article 7's Form F is used to report on the status of any mine action program relevant to the mine-affected country. In the reporting period, eight mine-affected States Parties did not include any information on the status of mine action programs or activities (Denmark, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya, the Philippines, Rwanda, Tajikistan, and Uganda). Form G should contain information of the clearance of emplaced mines from mined areas after entry into force, but eleven of the 31 mine-affected States Parties reporting did not include information on clearance in their Article 7 reports (Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya, Mauritania, the Philippines, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.).

In 2001 and the first half of 2002, incidents during clearance operations or in training exercises caused casualties among deminers in: Abkhazia, Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Eritrea, Estonia, Greece, Jordan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Yemen. There were unconfirmed reports of demining casualties in several other countries.

Planning and Coordination

At best, in the absence of information, any national-level planning and coordination of mine action activities becomes *ad hoc*. Only in the cases of Croatia, Mozambique, and Yemen have survey information, other relevant landmine data and socio-economic information led to the development of a national strategic mine action plan, outlining the landmine problem, priorities, capacities, and needs. Efforts to integrate survey data into national plans are ongoing in Cambodia, Chad, and Thailand. SAC is developing a mechanism to integrate strategic planning with national bodies into all future socio-economic impact surveys.

In order to be able to report on both mined areas and on plans for destruction of antipersonnel mines in mined areas, there is a clear need for surveys and assessments to identify the scale and location of the problem. More and improved coordination by national authorities within the country is necessary, including the mandate to plan and prioritize mine clearance.

A total of 40 countries and areas reported a body for national-level coordination activities in 2001 and early 2002. That represents an increase of 5 countries since 2000. In some mine/UXO-affected countries the establishment of a mine action center (MAC) is announced, but it takes time for the MAC to become operational. In some cases the military dominate the MAC, for example in Egypt and Jordan.

A total of 27 countries and areas reported some kind of a mine action plan. This is an increase from the 20 countries and regions that reported last year. New plans were reported in Angola, DR Congo, and Guinea-Bissau, among others.

The UN Development Programme was active in supporting and developing national mine action coordination or planning capacities in the following mine-affected countries in 2001: Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Mozambique, Somalia (Somaliland), Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Yemen.

Demining Technology Research and Development (R&D)

The Standing Committee meetings in January and May 2002 recognized a growing understanding of the importance of establishing closer links between the research and

development community and field practitioners. Landmine Monitor has identified various research and development projects in a number of countries, but has found it difficult to ascertain the use or results of these projects in the field by mine action practitioners. Various R&D projects are described in the country reports of the donor nations (as well as the EC), and in some cases in the country report where projects are being tested.

Regional Developments and Key Findings in HMA (excluding MRE)

Africa

- In Angola a peace agreement was signed in April 2002, and Angola subsequently ratified the Mine Ban Treaty on 5 July 2002 leading to hopes that mine action funding will be restored as donors regain confidence that no more antipersonnel mines will be laid. On 28 July 2001, a new Intersectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance was established in response to a lack of donor support for the existing national mine action institution. According to the mine action NGOs operating in Angola, 6.7 million square meters of land were cleared during 2001.
- In Chad, 645,663 square meters of land was cleared, and the recently completed LIS has led to the development of a national strategic mine action plan for the country.
- The DR Congo acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty on 2 May 2002 and a Mine Action Coordination Center was established in Kinshasa, with a regional office planned for Kisangani.
- In Guinea-Bissau, a National Commission for Humanitarian Demining was established on 10 September 2001.
- In Mozambique, the National Demining Institute produced its first Five Year National Mine Action Plan (2002-2006). The final conclusions of the LIS were published in September 2001, which identified some 791 communities affected by 1,374 suspected mined areas.
- In Rwanda, some 20 of the more than 35 mined areas in the country have been cleared, including a total of 9,712 square meters cleared in 2001.
- A comprehensive LIS began in Somaliland in May 2002, which is due for completion in February 2003.

Americas

- Chile ratified the Mine Ban Treaty on 10 September 2001 and a National Demining Commission was established on 3 October 2001.⁶¹
- At least 256 of Colombia's 1,097 municipalities in 28 of the 31 departments in the country are believed to be mine-affected. CINAMA, the first government agency responsible for overall coordination of mine action in Colombia, was established on 8 October 2001.⁶²
- The demining program in Costa Rica has suffered a serious financial crisis since December 2001, which has resulted in a disruption and suspension of operations.
- As of June 2002, Nicaragua had cleared more than 2.5 million square meters of land, including 78,374 mines.
- In June 2002, the Peruvian Army completed mine clearance along 18 kilometers of the Zarumilla Canal on the border with Ecuador. Peru has a draft Mine Action Plan on clearance within the national army.

⁶¹ National Demining Commission (Comisión Nacional del Desminado, CNAD).

⁶² National Interministerial Commission on Antipersonnel Mine Action (Comisión Nacional Intersectorial para la Acción contra las Minas Antipersonal).

- The OAS has continued its coordination and supervision of the Assistance Program for Demining in Central America, in Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, despite challenges in raising the necessary funds.⁶³

Asia-Pacific

- The UN Mine Action Program in Afghanistan reports that its implementing partners cleared nearly 15.6 million square meters of mined area and 81.2 million square meters of former battlefields.
- As part of a new plan to “fence the country,” the Burmese Army gave its troops orders to lay mines along the Thai-Burma border.
- The Cambodia LIS was completed in April 2002 and revealed that nearly half of all villages are either known or suspected contaminated by mines or UXO. In 2001, a total of 21.8 million square meters of land was cleared, including 29,358 antipersonnel mines.
- As part of the military buildup since December 2001, both Pakistan and India have emplaced large numbers of antipersonnel mines along their common border in what is apparently one of the largest mine-laying operations anywhere in the world in years.
- In 2001, the Republic of Korea cleared 840 mines and 850,000 square meters of land in the inter-Korean transportation routes south of the demilitarized zone.
- In Sri Lanka, a 23 February 2002 cease-fire may enable significant mine action activities to get underway.
- The Thailand Mine Action Center reported that 4.4 million square meters of land has been cleared as of June 2002.
- In Vietnam, mine action activities by NGOs continue to expand, including outside of Quang Tri province for the first time.

Europe/Central Asia

- From 1998 through February 2002, HALO Trust cleared a total of 945,868 square meters of land in Abkhazia.
- The Armenian National Mine Action Center was officially opened in March 2002 and two 80-person companies are being trained in HMA.
- A general survey was carried out in 11 districts of Azerbaijan which found that 50 million square meters of land is affected by mines and UXO, and just 84 minefields were identified and marked.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina some 5.5 million square meters of mine-affected land was cleared in 2001, and 73.5 million square meters of land was surveyed.
- In Croatia some 13.6 million square meters of land was cleared in 2001.
- The government of Cyprus reported that it has cleared and destroyed more than 11,000 mines during the last two years and announced plans to clear the heavily mined buffer zone that divides the island, starting unilaterally if necessary.
- Greece reported that clearance of all minefields on the Greek-Bulgarian border was completed in December 2001, which included the destruction of 25,000 antipersonnel and antitank mines.
- In Hungary, an increasing amount of information has been reported on the considerable quantities of unexploded ordnance, including mines, from World War II and later Soviet occupation.
- In December 2001, the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Center stated that the clearance of all known minefields and cluster munition strike sites in Kosovo had been

⁶³ Programa de Asistencia al Desminado en Centroamérica, (PADCA).

completed and it handed over responsibility for mine action to UNMIK and local bodies. The total amount of land cleared in Kosovo was 8.1 million square meters.

- In September 2001, UNMAS opened a Mine Action Office in Skopje, Macedonia FYR to coordinate mine action responses by various agencies and to develop a strategy for rapid implementation of mine action.
- Russian forces continued to use antipersonnel mines in Chechnya, while at the same time Russia increased its participation in international mine action programs.

Middle East and Northern Africa

- Egyptian deminers were trained by the United States in the period from May to August 2001.
- Since the national demining program began in Jordan in 1993, 116 minefields containing 84,157 mines and covering 8 million square meters of land have been cleared.
- In 2001, the Lebanese Army cleared more than 1.5 million square meters of land; NGOs and foreign armies cleared additional land. UNIFIL completed a technical survey in South Lebanon in 2002 and MAG began a national LIS in March 2002.
- Iraqi government delays and refusals to grant visas for essential mine action personnel continued to hinder the UN mine clearance program in northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan). From 1998 to mid-2002, over 9.7 million square meters of land were cleared under the UN Mine Action Program. In 2001, MAG and NPA cleared more than one million square meters of mine-affected land.
- In Western Sahara there have been no HMA programs since May 2000.
- In Yemen a total of 2.2 million square meters were cleared between May 2001 to February 2002 by mine action teams deployed in four of the 14 highest priority areas, based on results from the LIS conducted in 1999-2000.

MINE RISK EDUCATION

The term mine risk education (MRE) is now used by most practitioners as the term to designate the “educational process aimed at ensuring that communities are not only aware of the risks from mines and UXO (mine awareness), but are encouraged to behave in a way which reduces the risk to people, property and the environment. The objective is to reduce the risk to a level where people can live safely; to create a situation where economic, social and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine contamination.”⁶⁴ The term mine risk education now replaces the previously used term “mine awareness.”

According to the latest draft of the mine risk education international mine action standards (IMAS), “MRE also fulfils a broader mine action function by assisting communities to share information on the impact of mine and UXO contamination on the lives and daily routine of the communities. This liaison function ensures that community needs and priorities are placed at the very center of mine action programs. Mine risk education also provides a system which enables individuals and groups to inform demining authorities on the location and extent of contaminated areas. This can greatly assist activities such as technical survey, marking and fencing. The existence of rapid response teams contributes to a reduction of the risk from mines and UXO by providing communities with access to a demining capability, thus reducing the temptation to clear the hazard themselves.”⁶⁵ Originally developed in the mid-1990s by some mine action NGOs, this approach was adopted by most mine action practitioners, before eventually becoming part of the UN standards and policy.⁶⁶

In 2001 and the first half of 2002, two trends became more visible: more standardization of MRE, and increased integration of MRE with other humanitarian mine action programs and activities.

In addition, a growing number of mine risk education programs underwent evaluation during this period, including in Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Croatia, Laos, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, and Yemen, as well as in Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh, and Somaliland. UNICEF initiated a process to review its MRE activities in a dozen countries to examine lessons learned from their experience.⁶⁷

Various key operators reported difficulties in obtaining funding for their MRE activities, in particular in Angola, Chad, Ethiopia and Somaliland.

New programs were initiated in ten countries (Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Macedonia FYR, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Vietnam), while MRE programs closed in Ethiopia and Yugoslavia, as well as Kosovo.

A need for more MRE was reported in Angola, Burma, Chad, Georgia, India, Iran, Nepal, and Somalia, as well as Palestine, while the humanitarian impact of landmines and UXO remained at an alarming level in these countries. Other mine or UXO-affected communities that were not known to receive any MRE programs included Burundi, Egypt, Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Turkey, and Uzbekistan, as well as Western Sahara.

Key Actors

Government agencies and NGOs in mine-affected countries reported a growing number of MRE programs in 2001 and in the first half of 2002. Internationally, the principal MRE actors remained the same: the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the International Committee

⁶⁴ “Guide for the Management of Mine Risk Education”, IMAS 12.10 Draft Version 1.0, UNMAS, (no date), p.1.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, p.2.

⁶⁶ See The Praxis Group Ltd, “Willing To Listen: an Evaluation of the United Nations Mine Action Programme in Kosovo 1999-2001”, United Nations Mine Action Service, New York, February 2002, pp. 51, 63.

⁶⁷ Telephone interview with Hugues Laurence, MRE Coordination, Handicap International, Lyon, 31 July 2002. The results of UNICEF’s review are due to be released by the end of 2002. “Things that go bang!” UNICEF Newsletter, Issue Four, 13 May 2002; UNICEF contribution to the Appendices of this report.

of the Red Cross (ICRC), Handicap International (HI), the International Save the Children Alliance (Save the Children Sweden, UK and U.S.), Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Handicap International Belgium (HIB). In Central America, the Organization of American States (OAS) has been active in a number of affected countries.⁶⁸

UNICEF reported that it was “undertaking, supporting or planning mine action programs, mostly mine awareness education and advocacy in 25 countries.”⁶⁹ It views these activities as a part of integrated UN mine action programs and no longer as a stand-alone activity. UNICEF assisted UN mine actions programs in Afghanistan, Albania, Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Laos, and Sudan. The organization sees its main role as “to identify needs and to ensure – usually through working with implementing partners – that they are met in a timely and appropriate fashion.”⁷⁰

In 2001, working directly through National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies or other entities, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) conducted MRE programs in Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia (Abkhazia),⁷¹ Iraq, Lebanon, Macedonia FYR, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, and southern Serbia in FR Yugoslavia, as well as the northern Caucasus region of the Russian Federation (including Chechnya and Dagestan), Kosovo and Nagorno-Karabakh. The ICRC conducted assessment missions to assist the National Red Cross Societies in Colombia, Eritrea and Namibia to implement MRE programs. In 2002, new programs were planned or developed in Angola, Colombia, Namibia, and Peru, as well as Palestine. The ICRC generally applies a community-based approach, using existing structures rather than developing new networks and the ICRC’s MRE activities are increasingly integrated with other components of mine action (in particular, data collection and mines clearance).⁷²

In 2001, Handicap International (HI) implemented or supported MRE programs in six countries: Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Thailand.⁷³ HI worked through local NGOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Guinea-Bissau. An MRE program in Ethiopia ended in June 2001. HI conducted needs assessment missions in Sri Lanka and FR Yugoslavia. HI launched KAP (knowledge, attitudes, practices) surveys in Angola, Ethiopia, Thailand, and Somaliland.⁷⁴

In 2001, the International Save the Children Alliance implemented MRE in five countries: Afghanistan (Save the Children US), Lebanon, Sri Lanka (Save the Children Fund UK), Sudan and Yemen (Save the Children Sweden), as well as Palestine. MRE programs developed and supported by the different branches of the Alliance favor a community-based approach and promote children’s inputs in the design and dissemination of materials.⁷⁵

⁶⁸ Other agencies active in MRE included the Association for Aid and Relief-Japan, the BBC/Afghan Education Project, Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief, CARE, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services, Danish Church Aid, the HALO Trust, HELP, HMD Response, HUMAID, INTERSOS, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), Islamic Relief Worldwide, the Landmine Survivors Network (LSN), Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), the Mines Awareness Trust, Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA), Oxfam, Peace Trees Vietnam, UNDP, Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAFA), World Education, and World Vision. Some international private companies were also reported to be developing MRE programs including Defense Systems Limited and Mine Tech.

⁶⁹ Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the 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. *Landmine Monitor* also received reports of existing or planned MRE programs by UNICEF in FYR Macedonia, Kyrgyzstan, and Senegal. See UNICEF contribution to the Appendices of this report.

⁷⁰ See UNICEF contribution to the Appendices of this report.

⁷¹ In Georgia (Abkhazia), the ICRC supports the work of HALO (training and equipment). Email from Laurence Desvignes, ICRC Mine-Program Coordinator, 25 July 2002.

⁷² See ICRC contribution to the Appendices of this report; and Email to Landmine Monitor (HIB) from Laurence Desvignes, ICRC Mine-Program Coordinator, 4 July 2002.

⁷³ Email to Landmine Monitor (HIB) from Cathy Badonnel, Mine Risk Education Coordination, Handicap International, Lyon, 24 June 2002.

⁷⁴ Telephone interview with Hugues Laurence, Mine Risk Education Officer, Handicap International, Lyon, 24 June 2002.

⁷⁵ Presentation by Christina Nelke, Landmines Focal Point, Save the Children Sweden, to the Mine Risk Education Working Group, Geneva, 30 May 2002.

In 2001, Mines Advisory Group provided MRE in Angola, Cambodia and northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan), while in July 2002, it announced the establishment of two Mine Awareness Support Teams in the north of Sri Lanka for a six month period. MAG generally considers MRE an integral part of its mine action strategy and therefore does not distinguish its MRE work from other components of its programs. In practice, this means that MAG's mine action teams are multi-skilled with capabilities including mine clearance, survey, marking, EOD, MRE and community liaison.

In 2001, Handicap International Belgium provided MRE in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and DR Congo. The HIB MRE programs are closely linked to other components of mine action (especially data collection and mine clearance). HIB chairs the ICBL's Mine Risk Education Sub-Group of the Mine Action Working Group and moderates an informational egroup for MRE practitioners around the world.

In 2001, the Organization of American States (OAS) supported mine risk education programs in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. All three programs include radio campaigns, MRE classes and distribution of MRE materials.⁷⁶

International Developments and Studies

At the Third Meeting of States Parties, in September 2001 in Managua, States Parties responded positively to a proposal originally made by the ICBL in 1999 to move mine awareness/mine risk education to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance and Related Technologies. At the first meeting of the reconstituted Standing Committee in January 2002, the co-chairs acknowledged that "mine awareness is closely interrelated with mine clearance and that its incorporation into this Standing Committee instead of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance was fully justified."⁷⁷

UNICEF remained the main UN focal point for MRE and was tasked with leading the development of the international standards (IMAS) for MRE. Between June 2001 and April 2002, UNICEF convened meetings of key MRE practitioners to enable them to comment on the draft standards produced by two consultants contracted by UNICEF. The drafts were also made available on the Internet at www.mrre.net. At a meeting in September 2001, participants agreed to change the term of "mine risk reduction education" to "mine risk education."⁷⁸ In July 2002, UNICEF was finalizing a "Guide for the Management of Mine Risk Education" as part of the IMAS.⁷⁹ The standards are intended to replace existing guidelines and incorporate monitoring and evaluation. A second draft should be completed by the end of 2002.⁸⁰

After a consultation process, in January 2002, UNMAS selected Handicap International as its implementing partner for a Landmine Safety Project (LSP).⁸¹ According to UNMAS, the purpose of the LSP "is to provide general landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) awareness and safety information to organizations and individuals working in the vicinity of areas affected by these weapons, and to help them."⁸²

In 2002, UNICEF established a Mine Risk Education Working Group (MREWG), co-convened by UNICEF and the ICBL, and made up of non-profit organizations and agencies engaged in MRE. It brings together MRE practitioners to better coordinate activities, share lessons learned, and to identify and find ways to meet field support needs. The MREWG is

⁷⁶ See OAS contribution to the Appendices of this report

⁷⁷ Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Awareness and Mine Action Technologies, Conclusions of the Co-Chairs 29-30 January 2002.

⁷⁸ Minutes of the meeting of the Mine Risk Education Working Group held in Geneva, 30 May 2002.

⁷⁹ "Guide for the Management of Mine Risk Education", IMAS 12.10 Draft Version 1.0, UNMAS, (no date). See also www.mineactionstandards.org.

⁸⁰ See UNICEF contribution to the Appendices of this report.

⁸¹ Email to Landmine Monitor (HIB) from Hugues Laurence, Mine Risk Education Officer, Handicap International, Lyon, 19 June 2002.

⁸² See the UNMAS website, www.mineaction.org.

overseeing the development of the MRE components of the IMAS, and will steer the development of the MRE implementation manual for the IMAS standards.

In July 2002, the GICHD released a study entitled, "Communication in Mine Awareness Programmes," and an operational handbook for practitioners, "Improving Communication in Mine Awareness Programmes."

HI released three methodological documents on MRE in 2001 and 2002: "MRE implementation guide," "MRE in the East of Ethiopia: Evaluation of effects" and "Tools for MRE in Mozambique and in the East of Ethiopia: Capitalisation."⁸³

Regional Developments and Key Findings in MRE

Africa

An urgent need for more mine risk education (MRE) was reported in Angola, Burundi, Chad and Somalia. No MRE was reported in Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Somalia, despite the landmine and UXO problem affecting these countries. MRE programs were conducted in at least sixteen countries: Angola, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Somaliland, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Basic MRE activities were conducted in Burundi, Chad and Mauritania. An increasing number of African government ministries, African NGOs and Red Cross societies are operating MRE programs, in countries including Angola, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- In Angola, the Ministry of Education formally accepted MRE into the national curriculum. UNICEF funded seven local NGOs to provide MRE in seven highly mine-affected provinces. The ICRC conducted a needs assessment in July 2002.⁸⁴
- In Eritrea, the UNMEE MACC employed a consultant to develop a series of MRE workbooks and training packages. In late 2001, a comprehensive MRE education program for schoolteachers began in the high-risk Gash Barka and Debub regions.
- In Ethiopia, the local NGO RaDO extended its MRE program to the largely rural community of Afar regional state in April 2001. In eastern Ethiopia HI ended its program for Somali refugees in June 2001.
- In Mozambique, the National Demining Institute (IND) took over MRE activities that HI had developed over the past decade.
- In Somalia, the UNDP had hoped to initiate MRE from its mine action offices in Baidoa and Mogadishu, but had to scale back plans due to continued conflict.
- In Zimbabwe, the National Demining Office (NDO) carried out MRE in coordination with the Police, and civilian population.

Americas

Mine risk education programs were carried out in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, and, to a limited extent, in Chile and El Salvador. National Armies and government agencies conducted MRE in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Peru, while local organizations were reported to conduct MRE in Colombia, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

Asia-Pacific

Urgent needs for more MRE were reported in Burma (Myanmar), India, Nepal and Pakistan. Significant MRE programs continued in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, Pakistan, Sri Lanka,

⁸³ Email to Landmine Monitor (HIB) from Hugues Laurence, Mine Risk Education Officer, Handicap International, Lyon, 19 June 2002.

⁸⁴ Email to Landmine Monitor (HIB) from Laurence Desvignes, Mine Program Coordinator, ICRC, 25 July 2002.

Thailand, and Vietnam, while smaller scale activities were conducted in Bangladesh, India, South Korea, and Nepal. Community leaders, local NGOs or government agencies conducted MRE in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, South Korea, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- In Afghanistan, eleven organizations provided MRE to a total of 730,000 people in 2001, using a variety of approaches. In January 2002, HIB released the results of an external evaluation of its community-based MRE program, which concluded that HIB should engage in mine/UXO clearance in order to provide a better response to the high number of requests generated by its MRE program.
- In Burma (Myanmar), a three-day mine information workshop, including MRE, took place in Rangoon in February 2002.
- In Cambodia, CMAC launched a community-based mine/UXO risk reduction pilot project in October 2001.
- In South Korea, the Korean Campaign to Ban Landmines conducted MRE in primary schools near the demilitarized zone.
- In Sri Lanka, MAG launched an emergency mine action program in July 2002, including the deployment of two mine awareness support teams.
- In Vietnam RENEW, a project entirely managed by Vietnamese staff, was authorized in July 2001 to conduct an 18-month mine action pilot program in a district of Quang Tri province. The program includes MRE theatre, workshops and educational spots for television.

Europe/Central Asia

Needs for more MRE were reported in Georgia and Turkey. MRE programs were carried out in Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Yugoslavia as well as Abkhazia, Chechnya, Ingushetia, Kosovo, and Nagorno-Karabakh. New programs were launched in Macedonia FYR and Tajikistan, as well as Dagestan (Russia). Government agencies and local organizations operated MRE programs and activities in Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia FYR, Poland, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, as well as Abkhazia, Chechnya, and Kosovo.

- In Kosovo, an external evaluation concluded that “the mine awareness lessons learned over the past ten years still primarily rest with various pioneering NGOs.... [T]he MACC was not in a position to lead from day one as there was no mine awareness experience represented within the MACC. NGOs such as the Mines Advisory Group, Handicap International and the ICRC introduced their own community-based approaches, grounded in years of experience. These approaches were then adopted by the MACC and embodied in the mine action support team (MAST) concept.”⁸⁵
- In Macedonia FYR, the ICRC and the Macedonian Red Cross launched a community-based MRE program in September 2001.
- In Russia, the Mine Action Center Foundation, in cooperation with specialists of the Engineers Corps of the Russian Army, medical experts, and the NGO IPPNW/Russia produced a MRE lecture course for 12 to 16-year-old students.
- In Tajikistan, the ICRC, the Tajik Red Crescent and the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense launched a pilot-project based on the principle that, “all activities start and finish in the community.” In practice, mine-affected communities are involved in all stages of the project (survey, need assessment, design of materials, field-test, training, evaluation).

⁸⁵ The Praxis Group Ltd, “Willing To Listen: an Evaluation of the United Nations Mine Action Programme in Kosovo 1999-2001”, United Nations Mine Action Service, New York, February 2002, pp. 51, 63.

Middle East and North Africa

A need for more MRE was reported in Egypt, and Iran, as well as Palestine, and Western Sahara. Programs were implemented in Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria (including the Golan Heights), and Yemen, as well as northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan) and Palestine. Basic MRE is conducted in Kuwait, while government agencies and local NGOs are reported to run MRE programs in Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen, as well as northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan) and Palestine.

- In Iraq, the ICRC conducted four MRE sessions in March 2001, together with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.
- In Lebanon, a National Mine Risk Education Committee was established in April 2001, made up of the major actors in MRE in the country. The Landmines Resource Center is now developing community liaison as a part of its MRE work.
- In Palestine, the NGO Defense for Children continued its MRE work in 2001, primarily in mine-affected areas, military training zones and the areas of confrontation. Because of the current crisis, local media gave more attention to MRE messages.
- In Yemen, the Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA) continued its MRE activities focused on communities living close to mined areas.

LANDMINE/UXO CASUALTIES AND SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE

New Casualties in 2001-2002

Landmine casualties continue to be reported in every region of the world.⁸⁶ In 2001 and through June 2002, Landmine Monitor finds that there were new landmine/UXO casualties reported in 70 countries; down from 73 countries reported in the *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*. Landmine Monitor also registered mine casualties in eight regions it monitors because of their significant landmine/UXO problem.⁸⁷ In calendar year 2001, new casualties were recorded in 69 countries and all eight regions. In early 2002, additional casualties were recorded in Algeria. The data sources used to identify new casualties includes official databases, government records, hospital records, media reports, surveys/assessments, and interviews.

Landmine Monitor has identified at least 7,987 new landmine/UXO casualties in calendar year 2001.⁸⁸ About 70% of reported casualties are civilians. However, it is important to remember that this figure represents the *reported* casualties and does not include the thousands of casualties that are believed to go unreported as innocent civilians are killed or injured in remote areas away from any form of assistance or means of communication. There is *no* reliable reporting in some heavily affected countries such as Burma (Myanmar), Sudan, and Vietnam. Comprehensive data on landmine/UXO casualties is difficult to obtain, particularly in countries experiencing ongoing conflict, or with minefields in remote areas, or with limited resources to monitor public health services.

While acknowledging that it is impossible to arrive at an exact figure of casualties, it is likely that the number of new landmine casualties is between 15,000 and 20,000 per year.

Although there are three fewer countries with reported casualties in this year's *Landmine Monitor Report* compared to last year's, it should be noted this represents the addition of eight countries with new reported casualties (Republic of Congo, Czech Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Oman, Poland, Syria and Tunisia), and the subtraction of eleven countries which had casualties previously, but not in this time period (Belgium, Bolivia, China, Djibouti, Indonesia, Israel, Latvia, Liberia, Malawi, Mongolia, and Morocco).

From January 2001 to the end of June 2002 landmine/UXO casualties were reported in:

⁸⁶ For the purposes of Landmine Monitor research, casualties include the individual killed or injured as a result of an incident involving antipersonnel mines, antivehicle mines, improvised explosive devices and unexploded ordnance. From the information available in many countries it is not always possible to determine with certainty the type of weapon that caused the incident.

⁸⁷ These include Abkhazia, Chechnya, Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh, northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan), Palestine, Somaliland, and Western Sahara.

⁸⁸ Landmine Monitor identified 8,064 casualties in 2000.

Landmine and UXO Casualties in 2001-2002

| Africa | Americas | Asia-Pacific | Europe/ Central Asia | Middle East/ North Africa |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Angola | Chile | Afghanistan | Albania | Algeria |
| Burundi | Colombia | Bangladesh | Armenia | Egypt |
| Chad | Cuba | Burma | Azerbaijan | Iran |
| DR Congo | Ecuador | Cambodia | Belarus* | Iraq |
| Rep. Congo* | El Salvador* | India | Bosnia & Herz. | Jordan |
| Eritrea | Guatemala* | Korea, RO | Croatia | Kuwait |
| Ethiopia | Nicaragua | Laos | Czech Republic* | Lebanon |
| Guinea-Bissau | Peru | Nepal | Estonia* | Oman* |
| Kenya | | Pakistan | Georgia | Syria |
| Mauritania | | Philippines | Greece | Tunisia* |
| Mozambique | | Sri Lanka | Hungary* | Yemen |
| Namibia | | Thailand | Kyrgyzstan | <i>Northern Iraq</i> |
| Rwanda | | Vietnam | Macedonia FYR | <i>Palestine</i> |
| Senegal | | | Poland | <i>Western Sahara</i> |
| Somalia | | | Russia | |
| Sudan | | | Tajikistan | |
| Uganda | | | Turkey | |
| Zimbabwe | | | Ukraine | |
| <i>Somaliland</i> | | | Uzbekistan | |
| | | | Yugoslavia | |
| | | | <i>Abkhazia</i> | |
| | | | <i>Chechnya</i> | |
| | | | <i>Kosovo</i> | |
| | | | <i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i> | |

* Casualties identified as being caused by UXO only

Scale of the Problem

In 2001-2002, as shown in the preceding table, mine/UXO casualties are still occurring in every region of the world: in 20 countries in Europe and Central Asia, in 18 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, in 13 countries in Asia and the Pacific, in 11 countries in the Middle East and North Africa, and in 8 countries in the Americas. While ongoing conflict is a major problem in several mine-affected countries, Landmine Monitor has found that a majority (46) of the 70 countries that suffered new mine/UXO casualties in 2001-2002 had not experienced any active armed conflict during the research period. In many cases, the conflict had ended a decade or more ago.

There are twenty mine-affected countries that are not on the list of new mine/UXO casualties in 2001-2002. It is probable that there were new mine casualties in some of these; however, there was a lack of tangible evidence to confirm new casualties in 2001. In some other mine-affected countries, there was a clear statement of no new casualties, for example in Swaziland. It should be noted that although Tanzania is not mine-affected, the country does provide assistance to mine survivors coming over the border from Burundi and DR Congo.

For all eight countries added to the list, the reason for inclusion was that new incidents of mine/UXO casualties were reported, rather than the onset of a new conflict.

In several mine-affected countries, databases have been set up to collect information on landmine incidents and casualties. In others, international agencies and NGOs are carrying out surveys to assess the extent of the problem. Although Landmine Monitor considers that in some instances reported casualty figures are incomplete and understated, a sampling of the findings

from the *Landmine Monitor Report 2002* country reports follows. These findings are for the calendar year 2001, unless otherwise stated.

In countries/regions with established mine casualty databases, there is no clear pattern of increasing or decreasing casualty rates:

- Afghanistan: 1,368 casualties recorded (ICRC), up from 1,114 casualties recorded in 2000 (ICRC);
- Albania: 9 casualties recorded, down from 35 in 2000;
- Angola: 660 casualties recorded, down from 840 in 2000;
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 87 casualties recorded, down from 100 in 2000;
- Cambodia: 813 casualties recorded, down from 847 in 2000;
- Croatia: 34 casualties recorded, up from 22 in 2000;
- Eritrea: 154 casualties recorded, in May/June 2000 49 casualties reported;
- Kosovo: 22 casualties recorded, down from 95 in 2000;
- Laos: 122 casualties recorded, up from 103 in 2000;
- Mozambique: 80 casualties recorded, up from 29 in 2000;
- Nagorno-Karabakh: 18 casualties recorded, up from 15 in 2000;
- Northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan): 30 casualties a month, down from 48 per month in 2000.

In other countries, data on landmine/UXO casualties is collected from government ministries and agencies, international agencies and NGOs, hospitals, the media, and in some cases, databases that have been established by the country campaigns of the ICBL.

- Chechnya: 1,153 casualties reported, it is also reported that 30 to 50 civilians are injured each month in landmine incidents;
- Colombia: 201 casualties reported to October 2001, up from 83 reported for all of 2000;
- DR Congo: 135 casualties reported;
- Ethiopia: 71 casualties reported, down from 202 in 2000 (data is only available for the Tigray and Afar regions);
- Georgia: 98 casualties reported;
- India: 332 casualties reported;
- Lebanon: 90 casualties reported, down from 113 in 2000;
- Macedonia: 48 casualties reported;
- Namibia: 50 casualties reported, down from 140 in 2000;
- Nepal: 424 casualties reported, up from 182 in 2000;
- Pakistan: 92 casualties reported, up from 62 in 2000 (figures do not include incidents that may have occurred on the Pakistan-India border);
- Palestine: 20 casualties reported, up from 11 in 2000;
- Rwanda: 23 casualties reported, up from 20 in 2000;
- Senegal: 54 casualties reported, down from 65 in 2000;
- Somalia: 224 casualties reported, up from 147 in 2000;
- Sri Lanka: more than 300 casualties reported;
- Sudan: 123 casualties reported to June 2001;
- Tajikistan: 29 casualties reported;
- Turkey: 49 casualties reported, up from 5 in 2000;
- Uganda: 32 casualties reported, down from 38 in 2000;
- Yemen: 21 casualties reported, up from 12 in 2000.

In a number of mine-affected countries and areas the casualty rate increased in 2001-2002. In some countries and regions the increase appears to be due to a new or expanded conflict, or the movement of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs): Afghanistan, DR Congo, India, Palestine, and Sri Lanka. In other countries and regions the increase appears to be largely the result of improved data collection, for example, Chechnya, Georgia, Pakistan, and Turkey. In Colombia, both factors contribute to a higher number of reported casualties.

Casualties continue to be reported in 2002, for example: in Afghanistan, 658 new casualties reported to 30 June; in Cambodia, 343 new casualties reported to 30 April; in Croatia, 13 new casualties reported to 30 June; and in Palestine, 45 new casualties reported to 15 May.

In this reporting period, landmine/UXO casualties also include nationals coming from mine-free countries, and in some cases from other mine-affected countries, killed or injured while abroad engaged in military or demining operations, peacekeeping, or other activities. These countries include Albania, Algeria, Australia, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, India, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, South Africa, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

In 2001 and the first half of 2002, incidents during clearance operations or in training exercises caused casualties among deminers in: Abkhazia, Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Eritrea, Estonia, Greece, Jordan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Yemen. There were unconfirmed reports of demining casualties in several other countries.

In 2001, the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) released a revision of the "Database of Demining Incident Victims" (DDIV). The new version, called "Database of Demining Accidents" (DDAS), incorporates various software improvements. The current DDAS includes details of incidents involving a total of 466 deminer casualties and contains data from Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Eritrea, Iraq, Laos, Kosovo, Kuwait, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

While progress has been made since the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force, landmines and unexploded ordnance continue to claim too many new casualties in too many countries and in most cases these are civilians. Based on the information gathered for *Landmine Monitor Report 2002*, it is clear that:

- The vast majority of new landmine casualties (70% of reported casualties in 2001) continue to be civilians.
- It is not only mine-affected countries that have a problem with landmines. In addition to the countries reporting new casualties, nationals from 29 countries (including 13 mine-free countries) were killed or injured by landmines while outside their own borders.

Landmine Casualties: Needs and Assistance

A landmine/UXO incident can cause various injuries to an individual including the loss of limbs, abdominal, chest and spinal injuries, blindness, deafness, and less visible, psychological trauma not only to the person injured in the incident, but to the families of those killed or injured. The principal actors in landmine victim assistance generally agree that assistance includes the following components:⁸⁹

- Pre-hospital Care (first aid and management of injuries)
- Hospital Care (medical care, surgery, pain management)
- Rehabilitation (physiotherapy, prosthetic appliances and assistive devices, psychological support)

⁸⁹ For further information see ICBL Working Group on Victim Assistance, *Guidelines for the Care and Rehabilitation of Survivors*; see also *Providing assistance to landmine victims: A collection of guidelines, best practices and methodologies*, compiled by the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance, Socio-Economic Reintegration and Mine Awareness, May 2001.

- Social and Economic Reintegration (associations of persons with disabilities, skills and vocational training, income generating projects, sports)
- Disability policy and practice (education and public awareness and disability laws)
- Health and Social Welfare Surveillance and Research capacities (data collection, processing, analysis, and reporting)

Survivor/Victim Assistance

The Mine Ban Treaty Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration promotes a comprehensive integrated approach to victim assistance that rests on a three-tiered definition of a landmine victim. This means that a victim includes directly affected individuals, their families, and mine-affected communities. Consequently, victim assistance is viewed as a wide range of activities that benefit individuals, families and communities.

However, throughout the *Landmine Monitor Report 2002* the term *Survivor Assistance* is used in the country reports to describe activities aimed at the individuals directly affected in landmine incidents. The use of the term *survivor* is intended to emphasize this distinction.

Capacities of Affected States to Provide Assistance to Landmine Survivors

A detailed analysis of States' efforts and capacities to address the needs of landmine survivors, and persons with disabilities in general, is beyond the scope of the research undertaken for this report.⁹⁰ Nevertheless, since its first edition *Landmine Monitor* has gathered a great deal of information on the various categories of survivor assistance in 45 States Parties, 37 non-States Parties, and the eight regions covered in this report.⁹¹ Information has been collected on the activities of States through the public health system, and of international agencies and NGOs, that assist all persons with disabilities, including mine survivors. However, it is acknowledged that most information provided has come from international agencies and NGOs rather than from the relevant ministries in mine-affected countries. In many countries it is difficult to access official data. *Landmine Monitor* is assessing how to rectify this imbalance in future reports.

Based on a purely quantitative analysis of the information available it would appear that many countries have facilities to address some of the needs of landmine survivors, but in 2001/2002 *Landmine Monitor* has identified 42 mine-affected countries and six regions where one or more aspects of survivor assistance are inadequate. Furthermore, even when services exist, they are often inaccessible to most survivors, in being long distances from mine-affected areas, too expensive for survivors to afford, or bureaucratically off-limits to one group or another.

In most reports of mine-affected countries, data is available on the facilities that have been identified as providing assistance to landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities. These centers were asked to report on how many people were assisted in 2001, and how many of those were landmine survivors. *Landmine Monitor* was not always able to get this information and some facilities do not keep records on the cause of injury, as all persons with disabilities are treated equally. Nevertheless, while acknowledging that the data is far from complete, it does give an indication of where the focus is for landmine survivor assistance. It is also recognized that these figures do not represent the total number of individuals assisted as one person may have accessed several of the services recorded.

⁹⁰ More detailed information on this important area is compiled by Handicap International in *Landmine Victim Assistance: World Report 2001* which examines a wide range of indicators to determine a State's capacity to adequately address the needs of the persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors.

⁹¹ For details see "Measuring the Progress in Implementing the Convention," presentation by Sheree Bailey, *Landmine Monitor* Victim Assistance Research Coordinator, to the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, Geneva, 28 January 2002, available at www.gichd.ch.

Hospital Care – 1,620 landmine casualties were identified in hospital records: Africa 709, Americas 6, Asia Pacific 456, Europe and Central Asia 330, and Middle East and North Africa 119.

Rehabilitation (patients assisted or prostheses supplied) – 104,173 assisted, including at least 21,617 landmine survivors: Africa 26,887 assisted, at least 5,433 survivors; Americas 1,274, at least 394 survivors; Asia Pacific 33,051, at least 10,193 survivors; Europe and Central Asia 39,376, at least 4,227 survivors; Middle East and North Africa 3,585, at least 1,370 survivors.

Psychosocial Support – 12,763 assisted, including at least 4,662 survivors: Africa 4,060, at least 1,142 survivors; Americas 872, at least 58 survivors; Asia Pacific 5,885, at least 1,955 survivors; Europe and Central Asia 1,554, at least 1,351 survivors; Middle East and North Africa 392, at least 156 survivors.

Vocational Training and Economic Reintegration – 8,022 assisted, at least 2,937 survivors: Africa 986, at least 295 survivors; Americas 392, at least 92 survivors, Asia Pacific 6,469, at least 2,467 survivors; Europe and Central Asia 116, at least 24 survivors; Middle East and North Africa 59, all were mine survivors.

Capacity Building – training of local health care providers including surgeons, nurses, first aid providers, and prosthetic/orthotic technicians – at least 1,587 people received training in 2001: Africa 434, Americas 5, Asia Pacific 970, Europe and Central Asia 118, Middle East and North Africa 60.

Data Collection – an analysis of data collection capacities in 73 mine-affected countries revealed that only 12 have a comprehensive system in place; a further 28 countries have some capacity.⁹² Even with a data collection system in place it is believed that not all mine casualties are reported. IMSMA has the capacity to record mine casualty data; however a lack of resources sometimes prevents this facility from being used. In at least four countries where Landmine Impact Surveys have been completed it appears that there was no continuation of data gathering by the mine action centers to record new mine casualties: Chad, Mozambique, Thailand, and Yemen. In Kosovo it appears that there has been no data collection since the closure of the mine action center even though the ICRC trained data collectors to take over this function. The principal collectors of mine casualty data are the mine action centers, the ICRC, UNICEF, and some NGOs.

In summary, six key general observations can be made from the research collected in 2001/2002:⁹³

- In many of the countries reporting new casualties, the assistance provided to mine survivors continues to be inadequate to meet their needs;
- Most services continue to be located in urban centers whereas the majority of mine survivors can be found in rural areas where the concentration of mine pollution is greatest;
- The majority of resources continue to be directed towards medical and physical rehabilitation;
- Without accurate data on casualties it is not possible to ensure that survivor assistance programs and limited resources are directed to where the need is greatest;
- International organizations, international and local NGOs, and UN agencies continue to play a key role in the delivery of services to mine survivors; and
- The economic situation of many mine-affected countries remains an obstacle to the provision of adequate assistance to landmine survivors.

⁹² For details see “Progress in Implementing the Convention,” presentation by Sheree Bailey, Landmine Monitor Victim Assistance Research Coordinator, to the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, Geneva, 27 May 2002, available at www.gichd.ch.

⁹³ For more general observations see *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*, p. 41.

Sample of Regional Developments and Key Findings

Global

- In 2001, ICRC-supported hospitals treating war-wounded in 22 countries assisted around 1,500 mine/UXO casualties.⁹⁴
- In 2001, ICRC prosthetic/orthotic centers produced 16,501 prostheses, of which 9,779 were for landmine amputees, and 16,637 crutches and 1,163 wheelchairs.⁹⁵ NGOs and other agencies working in mine-affected countries also produced or distributed at least 14,573 prostheses, 5,640 crutches, 2,253 wheelchairs, and 7,828 other assistive devices.
- Form J, the voluntary reporting attachment to the Article 7 Report for 2001 was submitted by eight mine-affected States and 23 non-affected States up to the end of July 2002 to report on victim assistance and other mine action activities. The mine-affected States include Albania, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Mozambique, Peru, and Thailand. The non-affected States include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain and Sweden. In addition, Croatia, Nicaragua, and Yemen provided victim assistance information as part of Article 7's Form I.

Africa

- In Angola, in July 2001 a new Victim Assistance Subcommission of the National Intersectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance was established.
- In Chad, according to the Landmine Impact Survey, of 217 recent survivors none reported receiving physical rehabilitation or vocational training after their accident.
- In Eritrea, the ICRC and the Eritrean authorities signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of a physical rehabilitation program for persons with disabilities in the country.
- In Mozambique, the National Demining Institute (IND) has developed a draft policy for Survivor and Victim Assistance which attempts to define the role of the IND concerning mine survivor assistance.
- In Namibia, on 24 September 2001, the Disability Advisory Office, within the Prime Minister's office, started operations.
- In Uganda, in September 2001 a new integrated mine awareness and survivor assistance program started in northern Uganda.

Americas

- In Colombia, the government launched the Antipersonnel Mine Observatory which collects data on landmine incidents and casualties.
- In El Salvador, the National Family Secretariat, headed by the First Lady of El Salvador, is implementing a Law of Equal Opportunities for Disabled Persons.
- In Honduras, a new orthopedic workshop commenced production in San Pedro Sula.
- Mexico, during the January 2002 Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, announced their initiative at the United Nations to create an international convention for the promotion and protection of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities.
- In Nicaragua, efforts are being made to ensure that survivor assistance becomes an integral part of the public health system, and of other State institutions including the

⁹⁴ ICRC Special Report, Mine Action 2001, Geneva, July 2002, p. 8.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

Ministry of the Family (MIFAMILIA), the Institute for Youth, and the National Technological Institute (INATEC).

Asia-Pacific

- In Afghanistan, according to the World Health Organization, 65 percent of Afghans do not have access to health facilities. Only 60 out of 330 districts have rehabilitation or socioeconomic reintegration facilities for persons with disabilities and even in those districts the needs are only partially met.
- In Burma, the ICRC reported that in 2001 the country ranked third out of their 14 prosthetic/orthotic programs worldwide for the highest number of mine survivors receiving prostheses, after Afghanistan and Angola.
- In India, in the mine-affected area of Jammu and Kashmir the State government has pledged to improve medical services in all health institutions in the State.
- In Laos, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare formally approved the constitution of the Lao Disabled People's Association, after five years.
- In Sri Lanka, the NGO Hope for Children introduced a mobile artificial limb manufacturing and fitting vehicle to provide assistance in remote areas.
- In Thailand, from 6-8 November 2001, representatives from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam attended the South East Asia Regional Conference on Victim Assistance.
- In Vietnam, the Community-Based Rehabilitation program expanded from 40 to 45 provinces.

Europe/Central Asia

- In Armenia, in January 2002 the Yerevan Prosthetic-Orthopedic Enterprise stopped providing assistance because of a lack of State funding. This is a repeat of the situation reported previously when the center closed between October 2000 and February 2001. Operations were due to resume in August 2002.
- In Azerbaijan, in 2002 the ICRC is opening a new rehabilitation center in Ganja, the second largest city, and upgrading an existing facility in Nakhichevan.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the average distance between amputees and a limb-fitting center is 100-150 kilometers.
- In CIS countries, on 31 May 2001, the "International Complex Program on the Rehabilitation of War Veterans, Participants of Local Conflicts and Victims of Terrorism for 2001-2005" was approved by a resolution of the Council of the Heads of Government of the CIS countries.
- In Croatia, the Orthopedics and Rehabilitation Department of the Martin Horvat hospital in Rovinj was renovated to provide rehabilitation and psychosocial support to young mine survivors.
- In Chechnya, many hospitals and clinics often function without running water, proper heating or sewage systems. The ICRC has signed an agreement with the Chechen Ministry of Health and the Chechen branch of the Russian Red Cross to assist the health facilities in Chechnya. To July 2002, there were no rehabilitation centers operating inside Chechnya.
- In Georgia, specialized medical rehabilitation and psychological support appears to remain inaccessible, or unavailable, for many mine survivors.
- In Kosovo, concerns have been raised that rather than seeking to establish sustainable rehabilitation programs in Kosovo some programs provide assistance by transporting those requiring rehabilitation or prosthetics to other countries.

- In Slovenia, on 1-2 July 2002, a workshop entitled “Defining Strategies for Success” was held at the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance center in Ig, to identify strategies for improving survivor assistance in the Balkans.
- In Turkey, a new center for prosthetics and rehabilitation was opened at Dicle University, near the mine-affected areas.
- In Ukraine, on 13 November 2001, the President accepted a new decree on the medical and social protection of persons with disabilities, including veterans and victims of war.
- In FR Yugoslavia, Handicap International signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Serbian Ministry of Social Affairs to assist in the process of reforms and creation of a new policy addressing the needs of persons with disabilities.

Middle East/North Africa

- In Algeria, the ICRC signed an agreement with the Ministry of Health to create a production unit at the Ben Aknoun prosthetic/orthotic center in northern Algiers.
- In Lebanon, the National Demining Office established a National Mine Victim Assistance Committee, which includes all the major actors in survivor assistance. The national disability legislation that was approved in May 2000 is not yet in effect.
- In Syria, a new physiotherapy center was opened in Khan Arnaba close to the mine-affected area.
- In Yemen, Presidential Law Number 2 establishing a care and rehabilitation fund for persons with disabilities came into effect.

Addressing the Needs of Survivors

The number of mine/UXO survivors requiring assistance continues to grow every year. Nevertheless, it has been noted that in many mine-affected countries, the assistance provided to mine survivors is inadequate to meet their needs. In addition to the new casualties registered in 2001-2002, Landmine Monitor has identified 38 other countries with, in medical terms, a “residual caseload” of landmine survivors from previous years. In other words, many countries with no new landmine casualties in 2001-2002, nevertheless have landmine survivors from prior years that continue to require assistance. Consequently, almost two-thirds of the countries in the world, 121 countries, are affected to some extent by the landmine/UXO problem and the issue of survivors.

A survey of 897 landmine/UXO survivors conducted by the Landmine Survivors Network in Bosnia and Herzegovina, found that only 22 percent, around 200 people, were psychologically and physically well, and self-sustaining. The other 78 percent of survivors needed continuous follow-up and support. Using this survey and based on earlier estimates of 300,000 landmine survivors in the world, it could be argued that at least 234,000 individuals require continuous follow-up and support.

As with all human services, landmine survivor assistance is a complex and long-term issue. Prostheses wear out, need repairs, and replacement. Medical problems can resurface years after the original incident. Someone who walked well with a prosthesis for years may need a wheelchair later in life. Likewise, socio-economic reintegration is not a result that is easily achievable or sustainable. Vocational training programs and other methods to facilitate economic reintegration struggle to succeed in economies where everyone is under-employed. And while very few survivors suffer from actual post-traumatic stress disorder, many have lingering psychological issues which when left un-addressed, can cause severe harm to the survivor and all those who are close to them.

Whether the disability is an amputation, a visual impairment, deafness, or something else, landmine survivors often face discrimination, barriers to the built environment and communication systems, social isolation, exclusion from educational opportunities, and

segregation from formal and informal labor markets. To rectify this, two approaches need to happen simultaneously. First, assistance to landmine survivors should be viewed as a part of a country's overall public health and social services system. Second, within those general systems, deliberate care must be built in to ensure that landmine survivors and other persons with disability receive the same opportunities in life – for health care, social services, a life-sustaining income, education, and participation in the community – as every other sector of a society. Striking a balance is crucial. Landmine survivors should not be viewed as a group separate from other war victims or persons with disabilities. The ultimate goal of survivor assistance programs should be survivors' complete rehabilitation, and their reintegration into the wider community.

In many mine-affected countries this goal cannot be reached without financial assistance from the international community. The Mine Ban Treaty requires, in Article 6, Paragraph 3, that "Each State in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims...."

The Intersessional Standing Committee

Since September 2001 the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration⁹⁶ (SC-VA) has been co-chaired by Canada and Honduras, having taken over this role from Japan and Nicaragua. The co-rapporteurs are France and Colombia (who will become co-chairs in September 2002). The SC-VA continues to make progress in achieving its mandate to identify practical means to assist States Parties in meeting their obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty in relation to the care and rehabilitation of landmine survivors.

In October 2001, Canada hosted a "Standing Committee Planning Workshop" in Ottawa, to promote discussion on establishing a framework for the SC-VA's future activities and identifying key issues to be addressed. The workshop was attended by representatives of the governments of Canada, Honduras, France, Nicaragua and Japan, together with the Chair of the ICBL Working Group on Victim Assistance, and representatives from UNMAS, Landmine Monitor, the ICBL, and other NGOs.

Two intersessional meetings were held in January and May 2002, in Geneva, Switzerland. In January, the SC-VA welcomed eight participants from French/English-speaking African nations taking part in the second phase of the Raising the Voices of Landmine Survivors Initiative. The main themes of the meeting were: measuring progress in implementing the treaty; critical issues and advancements in medical care, in psychological and social rehabilitation, and in physical rehabilitation; and human rights and disability. One of the key outcomes of this meeting was the introduction of a consultative process, coordinated by UNMAS, to identify new opportunities for the Standing Committee.

In the May intersessional meetings, the main themes of the SC-VA were: overview and status of implementation; update on implementation plans and progress – prosthetics and orthotics, psychosocial rehabilitation, economic reintegration of persons with disabilities, and human rights and persons with disabilities. More participants in the second phase of the Raising the Voices Initiative, this time from Portuguese/English-speaking Africa, had an opportunity to address the meeting on the priorities for survivor assistance. UNMAS presented preliminary findings from the consultative process and four items were identified as desired areas of focus for future SC-VA meetings: national level planning and coordination of victim assistance by the governments of mine-affected countries; emergency medical care; prosthetics and orthotics; and economic reintegration.

⁹⁶ The committee was previously known as the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance, Socio-Economic Reintegration and Mine Awareness.

MINE ACTION FUNDING

Tracking financial support for mine action is still difficult, despite greater transparency and better reporting mechanisms. There is much variation in what donors report on, and in what detail, and for what time period. Nevertheless, drawing from Landmine Monitor research it is possible to give an informative picture of the global funding situation.

Landmine Monitor has identified about US\$1.4 billion in mine action spending in the past decade. For 2001, Landmine Monitor has identified \$237 million allocated for mine action by 24 donors.⁹⁷ This represents a decrease of about \$4 million from the previous year. Given uncertainties and anomalies in gathering mine action funding data, this reduction is not statistically significant. Indeed, it is at least partially attributable to fluctuating exchange rates with the US dollar. However, it is notable, and a matter of great concern, that this is the first time since 1992 that global mine action funding has not increased by a significant amount.

Unlike in its previous annual reports, Landmine Monitor has now included mine action funding from the European Community (EC) for 2001 and earlier years, as it believes there is adequate information to avoid the problem of double counting (due to European Union member States reporting donations to the EU as part of their domestic mine action spending).

As before, Landmine Monitor has not included funds for research and development into demining technologies and equipment in these totals, instead listing R&D funding separately, when known. While most donors devoted some resources to mine action R&D, only a small number of donors reported precise R&D funding for 2001 (notably Belgium, Canada, EC, Netherlands, UK, and US), totaling more than \$21 million. From 1992-2000, mine action R&D spending totaled at least \$178 million, including at least \$38 million in 2000.

Funding for victim assistance programs is included where possible, but for some major donors landmine victim assistance funding cannot be separated out from other non-landmine-specific programs. Also, in some cases, donors do not report the value of in-kind (as opposed to cash) contributions. Thus, the figures here understate global mine action funding to some degree.

Mine action funding fell substantially for three of the biggest donors: the United States (down \$13.2 million); the United Kingdom (down \$6.1 million); and Japan (down \$4.9 million). The most significant increases were registered by the European Commission (up \$11 million); Canada (up \$3.6 million); and Italy (up \$3 million). Total EC contributions in 2000 and 2001 were similar, but in 2000, \$14.7 million went to research and development, while in 2001, only some \$235,000 went to R&D.

Of the 20 major donors, funding increased (as calculated in national currencies, not US dollars) for nine, virtually all by a meaningful amount. Funding decreased (as calculated in national currencies) for eleven, though nearly all by a small amount, except the three noted above.

Mine Action Funding in 2001: \$237 million

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| USA | \$69.2 million |
| EC | \$25.3 million |
| Norway | \$19.7 million |
| Canada | \$15.5 million |
| UK | \$15.4 million |
| Denmark | \$14.4 million |
| Netherlands | \$13.9 million |
| Germany | \$12.3 million |

⁹⁷ In many cases, donors are not reporting for the calendar year 2001. Among the countries reporting for different fiscal years are the US (October 2000-September 2001), Japan (March 2001-February 2002), Canada (April 2001-March 2002), UK (April 2001-April 2002), and Australia (July 2001-June 2002).

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Sweden | \$8.5 million |
| Switzerland | \$8.4 million |
| Japan | \$7 million |
| Australia | \$6.4 million |
| Italy | \$5 million |
| Finland | \$4.5 million |
| France | \$2.7 million |
| Ireland | \$2 million |
| Belgium | \$1.9 million |
| New Zealand | \$0.95 million |
| Austria | \$0.89 million |
| Spain | \$0.7 million |
| Others | \$2.3 million |

Mine Action Funding Reported To Date: \$1.419 billion

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| USA | \$375.5 million |
| EC | \$203.3 million |
| Norway | \$127.2 million |
| UK | \$94.1 million |
| Sweden | \$80 million |
| Japan | \$70.8 million |
| Canada | \$67.4 million |
| Netherlands | \$67.2 million |
| Germany | \$62.7 million |
| Denmark | \$62.3 million |
| Australia | \$43 million |
| Switzerland | \$39.6 million |
| Italy | \$36 million |
| Finland | \$27.9 million |
| France | \$16.8 million |
| Belgium | \$11.8 million |
| Austria | \$7.9 million |
| Ireland | \$7.8 million |
| New Zealand | \$6.6 million |
| Spain | \$4.2 million |
| Others | \$7.2 million |

Reported Mine Action Funding by Year

| | |
|---------|--|
| 2001 | \$237 million |
| 2000 | \$241 million |
| 1999 | \$220 million |
| 1998 | \$180 million (plus an estimated \$9 million) |
| 1997 | \$105 million (plus an estimated \$35 million) |
| 1996 | \$99 million (plus an estimated \$34 million) |
| 1992-95 | \$218 million (plus an estimated \$41 million) |

Mine Action Donors

Unless otherwise noted: figures are in U.S. dollars;⁹⁸ figures include victim assistance funding; figures do *not* include funds for mine action research and development, which are identified separately; and figures do *not* include contributions to the European Union.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -- \$375.5 million

2001 \$69.2 million
 2000 \$82.4 million
 1999 \$63.1 million
 1998 \$44.9 million
 1997 \$30.8 million
 1996 \$29.8 million
 1995 \$29.2 million
 1994 \$15.9 million
 1993 \$10.2 million

- Figures do not include mine victim assistance funding; however, funding for war victims programs totaled an additional \$10 million in FY2001.
- R&D totaled an additional \$12.6 million in FY2001, and \$81.8 million from FY1995-2000.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY – \$203.3 million⁹⁹

2001 \$25.3 million (€28.1 million)
 2000 \$14.3 million (€15.9 million)
 1999 \$15.5 million (€17.3 million)
 1998 \$21.4 million (€23.8 million)
 1992-1997 \$126.8 million (€141.2 million)

- Figures do not include additional mine action funding by individual EU Member States.
- Figures do not include mine action R&D totalling \$43.2 million (€48.1 million): €262,000 in 2001, €16.4 million in 2000, €13.8 million in 1999, €7.6 million in 1998 and €10.1 million from 1992-1997.

NORWAY -- \$127.2 million

2001 \$19.7 million (NOK 176.9 million)
 2000 \$19.2 million (NOK 178.6 million)
 1999 \$21.7 million (NOK 185 million)
 1998 \$20.8 million
 1997 \$16.7 million (NOK 125 million)
 1996 \$13.5 million (NOK 101 million)
 1995 \$11.6 million (NOK 87 million)
 1994 \$4.0 million (NOK 30 million)

- Norway funds a number of mine action R&D programs, but the total value is not known.

UNITED KINGDOM -- \$94.1 million

2001-2002 \$15.4 million (£10.7 million)
 2000-2001 \$21.5 million (£15 million)
 1999-2000 \$19.5 million (£13.6 million)
 1998-1999 \$6.5 million (£4.57 million)

⁹⁸ Figures for years prior to 2001 are taken from the Executive Summary of *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*, although in a few cases, corrections to earlier years have been received. In most but not all instances, the figures for earlier years are calculated at the exchange rates for those years.

⁹⁹ Exchange rate of €1 = US\$.898 used for all years.

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1997-1998 | \$6.6 million (£4.6 million) |
| 1996 | \$6.3 million |
| 1995 | \$6.9 million |
| 1994 | \$6.3 million |
| 1993 | \$5.1 million |

- Figures do not include victim assistance funding.
- R&D totaled an additional \$1.87 million in 2001-2002, and \$3.43 million from 1997-98 to 2000-2001.

SWEDEN -- \$80 million

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 2001 | \$8.5 million (SEK 91.6 million) |
| 2000 | \$7.9 million (SEK 76.7 million) |
| 1999 | \$11.5 million (SEK 94.5 million) |
| 1998 | \$16.6 million (SEK 129.5 million) |
| 1997 | \$11.9 million |
| 1996 | \$10.4 million |
| 1995 | \$5.1 million |
| 1994 | \$2.6 million |
| 1990-93 | \$5.5 million |

- Figures do not include victim assistance funding.
- Sweden has devoted considerable additional funds to R&D, totaling more than \$24 million from 1994-1999; no figures are available for 2000 or 2001.

JAPAN -- \$70.8 million

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2001 | \$7 million (JPY 741 million) |
| 2000 | \$11.9 million (JPY 1,246 million) |
| 1999 | \$13.2 million (JPY 1,600 million) |
| 1998 | \$8.7 million (JPY 1,000 million) |

- Prior to 1998, Japan contributed approximately \$30 million to mine action.
- In December 2000, Japan announced a new commitment to provide 500 million yen for demining technology R&D.

CANADA -- \$67.4 million

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2001 | \$15.5 million (C\$24 million) |
| 2000 | \$11.9 million (C\$17.7 million) |
| 1999 | \$15.2 million (C\$23.5 million) |
| 1998 | \$9.5 million |
| 1997 | \$3.0 million (C\$4.6 million) |
| 1996 | \$4.0 million (C\$6 million) |
| 1995 | \$1.5 million (C\$2.2 million) |
| 1994 | \$2.9 million (C\$4.4 million) |
| 1993 | \$2.2 million (C\$3.4 million) |
| 1989 | \$1.7 million (C\$2.5 million) |

- R&D totaled an additional \$2.4 million (C\$3.7 million) in 2001, \$2.7 million in 2000, \$1.7 in 1999, and \$1 million in 1998.

THE NETHERLANDS -- \$67.2 million

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 2001 | \$13.9 million (Dfl 32 million, €15.5 million) |
| 2000 | \$14.2 million (Dfl 35.4 million) |
| 1999 | \$8.9 million (Dfl 23 million) |

1998 \$9.3 million
 1997 \$10.2 million
 1996 \$10.7 million

- Figures include some but not all victim assistance funding.
- Figures prior to 1996 are not available.
- The Netherlands spent Dfl 12.8 million (\$5 million) on the HOM 2000 research project into new demining techniques from 1997 until its termination in 2001. The Dfl 7.4 million (US\$2.9 million) remaining from the project budget will be spent on other demining R&D projects in 2001 and 2002.

GERMANY -- \$62.7 million

2001 \$12.3 million (DM 26.8 million, €13.7 million)

2000 \$14.5 million (DM 27.5 million)
 1999 \$11.4 million (DM 21.7 million)
 1998 \$10.1 million
 1997 \$4.9 million
 1996 \$7.9 million
 1995 \$0.8 million
 1994 \$0.5 million
 1993 \$0.3 million

- Germany has devoted considerable additional funds to R&D, totaling more than \$6 million from 1993-1999; no figures are available for 2000 or 2001.

DENMARK -- \$62.3 million

2001 \$14.4 million (DKK 119.4 million)

2000 \$13.4 million (DKK 106.7 million)
 1999 \$7 million (DKK 54.9 million)
 1998 \$6.2 million (DKK 44.3 million)
 1997 \$5.4 million (DKK 38.6 million)
 1996 \$8 million (DKK 57 million)
 1995 \$2.3 million
 1994 \$2.0 million
 1993 \$1.7 million
 1992 \$1.9 million

- Figures for 1992-1995 do not include bilateral contributions.
- Denmark funds a number of R&D programs, including the Nordic Demining Research Forum (DKK 150,000 in 2001), but the total value is not known.

AUSTRALIA -- \$43 million

2001-2002 \$6.4 million (A\$12 million)

2000-2001 \$6.7 million (A\$12.6 million)
 1999-2000 \$8 million (A\$12.4 million)
 1998-1999 \$7 million (A\$11.1 million)
 1997-1998 \$5.9 million (A\$9.9 million)
 1996-1997 \$4.5 million (A\$7.5 million)
 1995-1996 \$4.5 million (A\$7.5 million)

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

SWITZERLAND -- \$39.6 million

2001 \$8.4 million

2000 \$8.5 million

1999 \$5.8 million

1998 Unknown

1997 \$4.0 million

1996 \$2.6 million

1995 \$4.1 million

1994 \$3.5 million

1993 \$2.7 million

- Funding for victim assistance is not included in these figures because it is integrated into other funding for victims of war, post-conflict reconstruction and long-term development.
- The totals include \$3.3 million for the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining in 2001 and \$2.3 million in 2000; some or all of these funds could be counted as R&D.

ITALY -- \$36 million

2001 \$5 million (L 11.2 billion, €5.6 million)

2000 \$2 million (L 4.3 billion)

1999 \$6.5 million (L 13.9 billion)

1998 \$12 million (L 20 billion)

- Italy contributed 18 billion lire (\$10.5 million) from 1995-1997.
- Italy has funded a number of mine action R&D projects, but the total value is not known.

FINLAND -- \$27.9 million

2001 \$4.5 million (FIM 30 million, €5 million)

2000 \$4 million (FIM 26.9 million)

1999 \$5 million (FIM 28.7 million)

1998 \$6.6 million

1997 \$4.5 million

1996 \$1.3 million

1995 \$0.7 million

1991-94 \$1.3 million

FRANCE -- \$16.8 million

2001 \$2.7 million (€3 million)

2000 \$1.2 million

1999 \$0.9 million

1995-98 \$12 million

- France has devoted considerable additional funds to R&D, including €14,914,000 (\$13,393,000) to “countermine” R&D in 2001, but the value of R&D relevant to humanitarian mine action is not known.

BELGIUM --\$11.8 million

2001 \$1.9 million (€2.2 million)

2000 \$2.5 million (BEF 111 million)

1999 \$2.3 million (BEF 93 million)

1994-1998 \$5.1 million

- R&D totaled an additional \$1.4 million (€1.5 million) in 2001, \$1.3 million in 2000, and \$4 million through 1999.

AUSTRIA -- \$7.9 million

2001 \$0.89 million (ATS 13.7 million)
 2000 \$1.9 million (ATS 30 million)
 1999 \$0.95 million (ATS 15 million)
 1994-98 \$4.2 million

IRELAND -- \$7.8 million

2001 \$2 million (Ir£ 1.8 million, €2.2 million)
 2000 \$1.4 million (Ir£ 1.3 million)
 1999 \$1.8 million (Ir£ 1.6 million)
 1994-1998 \$2.6 million

NEW ZEALAND -- \$6.6 million

2001 \$0.95 million (NZ\$2.3 million)
 2000 \$0.7 million (NZ\$1.8 million)
 1999 \$0.9 million (NZ\$1.8 million)
 1992-98 \$4 million (NZ\$6.9 million)

SPAIN -- \$4.2 million

2001 \$0.7 million (€741,357)
 2000 \$0.9 million (Ptas185 million)
 1999 \$0.7 million (Ptas 178 million)
 1998 \$0.8 million (Ptas 152 million)
 1997 \$0.9 million (Ptas 175 million)
 1996 \$0.1 million
 1995 \$0.1 million

Among other countries contributing to mine action funding are:

- Saudi Arabia, which in 2001 announced it would provide \$3 million over three years to Yemen's National Demining Program (it is not known how much was disbursed in 2001);
- Slovenia -- \$2.2 million from 1998-2001, including \$418,373 in 2001;
- Luxembourg -- \$2.1 million from 1998-2001, including \$718,896 in 2001;
- Iceland -- \$1 million from 1997-2000, but none in 2001;
- South Korea -- \$910,000 from 1998-2001, including \$150,000 in 2001;
- United Arab Emirates, which announced in March 2001 its intention to donate up to \$50 million to help redevelop South Lebanon, including mine action activities. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the UAE and Lebanon in October 2001; it is not known if any funds for mine action were disbursed in 2001.

States and Victim Assistance

The Mine Ban Treaty requires, in Article 6.3, that "Each State in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims..." In many mine-affected countries the assistance available to address the needs of survivors is inadequate and additional outside assistance is needed in providing for the care and rehabilitation of mine survivors.

Precise, comprehensive and comparable figures for victim assistance funding are difficult to obtain as some governments do not provide specific amounts for victim assistance, but rather consider victim assistance as an integrated part of humanitarian mine action. Some countries, for example Sweden and the United Kingdom, do not specify amounts for mine victim assistance at all with the view that landmine victims are reached through bilateral development programs and

other contributions. In addition, many if not the majority of victim assistance programs are carried out by NGOs who receive funding from various sources including governments, private donors and charitable foundations. Therefore, the information presented here cannot be taken as fully representative of the total global funding for victim assistance programs.

From information provided in *Landmine Monitor* country reports, donors to mine victim assistance in 2001 included:

Donors to Mine Victim Assistance Programs

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Australia | \$473,078 |
| Austria | \$382,238 |
| Belgium | \$450,112 |
| Canada | \$4,812,009 |
| Denmark | \$306,223 |
| Finland | \$643,721 |
| France | \$95,829 |
| Germany | \$964,959 |
| Ireland | \$454,674 |
| Italy | \$1,145,537 |
| Japan | \$668,000 |
| Luxembourg | \$356,788 |
| Netherlands | \$1,472,091 |
| New Zealand | \$109,200 |
| Norway | \$4,538,385 |
| Portugal | \$56,080 |
| Slovenia | \$165,807 |
| South Africa | \$20,000 |
| United States of America | <u>\$10,969,340</u> |
| | \$28,084,071 |

It should be noted that while the U.S contribution appears to be the largest, nearly all of it is through the Leahy War Victims Fund (\$10 million in 2001) which supports programs for all victims of war; the percentage of funding that supports landmine survivors is not available.

In 2001, the ICRC Special Appeal for Mine Action expended Sfr 19.1 million (\$11.4 million) in 35 mine-affected countries for victim assistance activities including emergency care, continuing medical care, and physical rehabilitation.¹⁰⁰ In 2001, eleven countries contributed Sfr 8.6 million to the Special Appeal.¹⁰¹ In 2001, other donors included National Red Cross Societies from Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, China (Hong Kong), Japan, New Zealand, Norway and Spain, as well as organizations such as Rotary International, UEFA, Soroptimist International, and the Canton of Zurich.

The ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled expended Sfr 2.8 million (US\$1.7 million) on physical rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors in

¹⁰⁰ ICRC, "ICRC Special Report: Mine Action 2001," Geneva, July 2002, p. 51. Total expenditures for the Special Appeal, including mine awareness activities, was Sfr 23.1 million in 2001.

¹⁰¹ In 2001, total funding received from States as reported in "ICRC Special Report: Mine Action 2001," July 2002, p. 45, was: Australia (\$978,962), Austria (\$200,215), Belgium (\$227,863), Canada (\$195,255), Denmark (\$250,426), Finland (\$640,522), Ireland (\$288,846), Italy (\$713,755), Netherlands (\$381,319), and Norway (\$1,242,565). It should be noted that in some instances country contributions differ from those reported by States in the *Landmine Monitor Report 2002*. It should also be noted that only 82.4 percent of total contributions to the ICRC Special Appeal are for mine victim assistance with the balance being allocated for mine awareness and humanitarian diplomacy activities. Exchange rate at 31 December 2001, US\$1 = Sfr 1.6732.

2001. Norway, the US and the Netherlands contributed Sfr 2.6 million (\$1.5 million); the Norwegian Red Cross Society and other organizations also contributed.¹⁰²

In 2001, the Slovenian International Trust Fund for Demining and Victims Assistance (ITF) devoted \$1.325 million to victim assistance programs. This constituted 5 percent of overall ITF spending in 2001, well below the ITF's target of 15 percent. Seven countries contributed to mine victim assistance programs through the ITF: Austria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Luxembourg, Slovenia, and the United States. Other private donors included the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation.

Although support for landmine victim assistance is included in the Mine Action Policy of the European Union, no funding was provided for such programs in the mine action budget in 2001. However, funding has been provided from other budget-lines, including those of the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), to support programs that assist all persons with disabilities in mine-affected countries; the total value of these contributions is not available.

Major Mine Action Recipients

Accurate, complete, and comparable figures for major mine action recipients are even more elusive than those for mine action donors. Only partial funding information for 2001 is available from the UNMAS Mine Action Investments (MAI) Database, as many major donors have not entered data records for 2001.

According to the information available to Landmine Monitor, the biggest mine action funding recipients, cumulatively since the early 1990s, are Afghanistan (\$193 million), Mozambique (\$160 million), Cambodia (\$146 million), Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$103 million), Kosovo (FR Yugoslavia) (85 million), northern Iraq (\$80 million), Angola (\$71 million), and Laos (\$42 million). Lebanon, Eritrea, and Vietnam are emerging as major recipients in the past few years.

In 2001, the top recipients were northern Iraq (\$30 million), Cambodia (\$21 million), Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$16.6 million), Mozambique (\$15.1 million), Angola (\$15 million), Afghanistan (\$14.1 million), Lebanon (\$12.6 million), Kosovo (\$8.4 million), Eritrea (\$8.4 million) and Laos (\$7.5 million).

A number of mine action programs and projects experienced serious problems, even crises, in funding in 2001, including in Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, and Laos.

Afghanistan

A funding shortfall for the mine action program in Afghanistan prior to 11 September 2001 had threatened again to curtail mine action operations, as it did in 2000. Mine action operations were suspended after 11 September 2001. The mine action infrastructure suffered greatly during the subsequent military conflict, as some warring factions looted offices, seized vehicles and equipment, and assaulted local staff. Four deminers and two mine detection dogs were killed in errant U.S. air strikes.

Funding for the UN Mine Action Program for Afghanistan (MAPA) totaled \$193.5 million from 1991 through August 2001. The total of \$14.1 million for 2001 represented the smallest amount since 1992. Mine action funding was \$22.8 million in 2000. There were nine identified donors in 2001, compared to 12 in 2000. MAPA funding includes demining and mine awareness, but not victim assistance.

Events have resulted in greatly increased donor attention to Afghanistan. Since October 2001, about \$64 million has been pledged to mine action in Afghanistan.

¹⁰² In 2001, total funding received from States as reported in "ICRC Special Report: Mine Action 2001," July 2002, p. 45, was: Netherlands (\$18,708), Norway (\$1,082,051), and the United States of America (\$445,236).

Mozambique

It is estimated that mine action funding for Mozambique totaled about \$160 million from 1993 to 2001. Thirteen donors reported to Landmine Monitor a total of about \$15.1 million in mine action contributions to Mozambique in 2001. There may have been additional contributions not recorded by Landmine Monitor. In 2000, Landmine Monitor identified approximately \$17 million in mine action funding for Mozambique.

Cambodia

Total funding for mine action in Cambodia is estimated to exceed \$146 million from 1994 through 2001. In 2001, seventeen donors reported contributions to mine action in Cambodia totaling more than \$21 million. In 2001 and 2002 a number of donors resumed funding of the Cambodian Mine Action Center, demonstrating renewed confidence after past crises. In 2000, mine action funding totaled about \$25 million.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mine action funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina totaled approximately \$103 million from 1995 to 2001. Funding for 2001 amounted to \$16.6 million, compared to \$16.2 million in 2000 and \$23 million in 1999. As in 2000, there was a severe funding crisis in 2001, particularly for the Mine Action Centers, at least in part due to lingering lack of donor confidence.

Kosovo

According to an independent study by the Praxis Group carried out on behalf of UNMAS, mine action funding for Kosovo totaled about \$85 million from mid-1999 when operations began until to the end of 2001, when the UN declared successful completion of clearance. Landmine Monitor records about \$8.4 million in mine action funding in 2001.

Angola

It has been especially difficult to get adequate information on mine action funding for Angola. It is estimated that mine action funding for Angola totaled about \$71 million from 1993 to 2001. The annual budgets for 2001 for the principle mine action NGOs came to a total of more than \$13.5 million. In addition, UNICEF spent about \$1.5 million on its mine risk education programs and the ICRC spent an unknown amount on mine risk education and victim assistance programs. According to information provided to Landmine Monitor by donors and mine action organizations, funding in 2000 totaled approximately \$13 million.

Northern Iraq

It is estimated that funding for mine action in northern Iraq totaled about \$80 million from 1993 to 2001. The Iraq Mine Action Program, under the jurisdiction of the United Nations, is funded entirely through the UN Oil for Food Program, which started in 1997. The MAP expended over \$28 million in 2001, and approximately \$20 million in 2000. Two key mine action NGOs, Mines Advisory Group and Norwegian People's Aid, receive funds apart from the UN program, totaling about \$2.4 million in 2001.

Laos

Mine action funding for Laos totaled an estimated \$42 million from 1994 to 2001. According to UXO LAO, mine action funding for Laos in 2001 amounted to an estimated \$7.5 million. Landmine Monitor country reports identified \$8.6 million in funding for 2000.

Central America -- Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua

Funding for the Organization of American States (OAS) Assistance Program for Demining in Central America (PADCA), which involves mine and UXO clearance in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, totaled \$27.3 million from 1992 to 2001. In 2001, the OAS regional program received \$4.7 million in funding, a decrease from \$4.9 in 2000.

Lebanon

Since the Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon in May 2000, mine action funding and activities have increased greatly. Nearly \$6 million was provided in 2000 and Landmine Monitor estimates that approximately \$12.6 million was allocated to mine action projects in Lebanon in 2001, by at least 13 donors, including the United States (\$4.6 million). The United Arab Emirates announced in March 2001 its intention to donate up to \$50 million to help redevelop south Lebanon, including mine action activities. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the UAE and Lebanon in October 2001; it is not known if any funds for mine action were disbursed in 2001.

Vietnam

According to reports from donors, more than \$25 million has been provided or pledged for mine action in Vietnam in recent years. This includes the \$11.2 million donated in March 2002 by the Japanese government to the Ministry of Defense for mine clearance equipment to be used in infrastructure development projects, such as the Ho Chi Minh highway. In 2001, some \$5.7 million was provided, including \$3.5 million from the United States.

Croatia

Mine clearance in Croatia cost some \$103 million from 1997-2001. Croatia has paid for most of the mine clearance from domestic financial resources, but has also received some international support. CROMAC reports that in 2001 it spent \$26.4 million, and that of that total, \$20.6 million came from Croatian State funding and \$5.8 million from other donors. The UN Mine Action Investments database lists \$7.2 million in funding from nine donors for Croatia in 2001. In 2000, mine action spending totaled \$22.5 million.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

AFRICA

Mine Ban Policy

Thirty-nine of the 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. Four of the six new States Parties in this reporting period were from this region, with accessions by Eritrea (27 August 2001), Nigeria (27 September 2001), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (2 May 2002), and ratification by Angola (5 July 2002). Angola, DR Congo, and Eritrea have all used antipersonnel mines extensively in recent years, but with the emergence of peace initiatives have decided to forswear any future use. All member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are now States Parties to the treaty, as are all sixteen members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Six African countries have signed but not yet ratified the treaty: Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, the Gambia, São Tomé e Príncipe, and Sudan. Just three countries in the region remain outside the treaty: Central African Republic (CAR), Comoros, and Somalia. Three of these nine non-States Parties—Cameroon, CAR, and the Gambia—have already completed the domestic process necessary to join the treaty, but have not yet formally submitted an instrument of ratification or accession to the United Nations.

During the reporting period, only Burkina Faso passed domestic legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty. Three other African States Parties have domestic implementation legislation in place: Mali, Mauritius and Zimbabwe. Nine countries have indicated that implementation legislation is in the process of being enacted or that domestic legislation is being considered, including: Botswana, Cote D'Ivoire, Mauritania, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, and Zambia. Lesotho and Namibia have deemed existing law as sufficient and do not consider new legislation necessary. Landmine Monitor is unaware of any steps underway to enact domestic implementation legislation in the remaining States Parties.

Compliance with the requirement to submit Article 7 transparency reports continues to improve. Nine States Parties submitted initial Article 7 Reports during the reporting period: Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia. However, as of 31 July 2002, 19 States Parties from the region were late in submitting their initial reports to the UN: Cape Verde, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Togo. Some of these initial reports were due in August 1999.

No country from the Africa voted against or abstained from voting on UN General Assembly Resolution 56/24M in support of the Mine Ban Treaty on 29 November 2001. Non-signatory Comoros voted in favor of the resolution.

Twenty-four African governments attended the Third Meeting of States Parties in Managua, Nicaragua in September 2001, including signatories Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, and Sudan. Twenty-nine African governments attended the 2002 intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva, including non-signatories CAR and Comoros and signatories Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, and Sudan. In September 2001, Kenya was appointed co-rapporteur of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Awareness and Related Technologies.

In June 2002, the First Conference of the SADC Demining Operators was held in Luanda, Angola. During the Conference, the seventh meeting of the SADC Mine Action Committee also took place, attended by: Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The ICRC organized the "Conference on Arms and International Humanitarian Law: the CCW and the Ottawa Treaty," in Abuja, Nigeria from 10 to 11 October 2001, in collaboration with ECOWAS. Fourteen countries from the region

attended. The ICRC, under the auspices of the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also held its second annual regional seminar on international humanitarian law in Pretoria from 21 to 23 May 2002, which included a workshop on domestic implementation legislation for the Mine Ban Treaty; 12 of the 14 SADC member states attended the seminar.

Use

Use of antipersonnel mines by both the Angolan government and UNITA rebel forces continued in 2001, but there have been no reports of new mine use since the April 2002 peace agreement. Ethiopia and Eritrea stopped use with the end of their border conflict in June 2000, and Eritrea has acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. Landmine Monitor has not received any specific allegations of use by MDFC rebels in Senegal or the Lord's Resistance Army (based in Uganda) in this reporting period, though concerns remain about possible use in the future by both. In Sudan, the accusations of new use by the government and by the SPLA/M were less frequent and the evidence less compelling. Antipersonnel mine use by various factions in Somalia is believed to have continued in this reporting period.

Since 1998, nearly all the forces fighting in the DR Congo have, at some point, been accused of using antipersonnel mines, but most have denied it. In March 2002, Landmine Monitor received an admission of on-going use of antipersonnel mines by the rebel Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD), which cooperates closely with the Rwandan military. *Landmine Monitor Report 2001* cited serious allegations that the armed forces of Uganda, a State Party, had used antipersonnel mines in the DR Congo in June 2000. Uganda has repeatedly denied these allegations and has also reported that it is conducting an investigation, in the spirit of openness and cooperation called for in the Mine Ban Treaty. Landmine Monitor continues to receive troubling accounts of ongoing use of antipersonnel mines inside Burundi by both rebel and government forces, and of ongoing use in the DR Congo by the Burundi Army. The government strongly denies these allegations, and Landmine Monitor has been unable to independently establish the facts.

Production and Transfer

No country in Sub-Saharan Africa is known to produce antipersonnel mines. Uganda reported that it invited foreign military attachés to inspect an alleged mine production facility, and that they concluded no production existed.

Past use and current allegations of use of antipersonnel mines in the region raises concerns about illicit cross-border transfers of mines, but Landmine Monitor has not been able to document specific cases.

Stockpiling and Destruction

Only five African States Parties have reported completion of stockpile destruction: Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. No African country completed stockpile destruction in this reporting period. While Rwanda declared no stockpile in its initial transparency report of September 2001, there is a clear record that Rwanda has received antipersonnel mines in the past; it is not known when destruction took place.

Eight States Parties in Africa have officially declared never having a stockpile of antipersonnel mines, except for training purposes: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Swaziland, and Zambia. Zambia stated that it is retaining its entire stock of 6,691 antipersonnel mines for training purposes. Niger also reported for the first time that it does not have a stockpile of antipersonnel mines, contrary to previous information.

Ten African States Parties have not officially declared the presence or absence of stockpiles: Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Togo.

Only three States Parties in Africa are reported to be in the process of destroying their stockpiles: Chad, Mozambique, and Uganda. Eleven States Parties have not begun the destruction process: Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania, as well as more recent States Parties that have yet to declare the amount of stockpiles possessed and announce destruction plans including Angola, DR Congo, Eritrea, and Nigeria. Djibouti's treaty-mandated deadline for completion of stockpile destruction is fast approaching, on 1 March 2003.

Twelve States Parties from Africa have exercised the option to retain antipersonnel mines for training and development purposes under Article 3 of the Mine Ban Treaty: Zambia (6,691 mines), Mauritania (5,728), South Africa (4,455), Kenya (3,000), Uganda (2,400), Mali (2,000), Zimbabwe (700), Republic of Congo (400), Mauritius (93), Guinea-Bissau (50), and Botswana and Chad (both unknown). South Africa was the only State Party that reported the number of antipersonnel mines used (50) in its annual update. Zambia is the first State Party globally that has chosen to retain an entire stockpile of such magnitude under Article 3.

Eleven States Parties from Africa have chosen not to retain any antipersonnel mines: Benin, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, and Swaziland.

Of the three non-signatories, CAR said for the first time that it has a very limited quantity of antipersonnel mines in stockpile, kept for training purposes only; Comoros has declared that it has no stockpile; and various factions in Somalia are likely to have sizeable stocks of antipersonnel mines.

Of the six signatories, Burundi declared, in August 2001, a stockpile of just 1,200 antipersonnel mines; Cameroon confirmed its previous statement indicating 500 mines for training purposes; Gambia again stated it has no stockpile; São Tomé e Príncipe has stated in the past that it has no stockpile; Sudan again stated that it has no stockpile, though such statements are at odds with the allegations and evidence of past use of antipersonnel mines by Sudan reported in previous annual Landmine Monitor reports. Ethiopia is likely to have a substantial stockpile of antipersonnel mines, but has not revealed any information.

Mine Action Funding

Mine action programs in Africa in 2001 were primarily funded by: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, US, and the European Commission.

According to the information available to Landmine Monitor, the largest cumulative mine action funding recipients in Africa are Mozambique (\$160 million) and Angola (\$71 million). In 2001, Mozambique received an estimated \$15.1 million, but there may have been additional contributions not recorded by Landmine Monitor. While it was especially difficult to get adequate information on funding in Angola, Landmine Monitor identified \$15 million allocated to mine action in 2001; some mine action programs in Angola suffered serious funding problems in 2001.

Ten donors contributed approximately \$8.4 million to mine action in Eritrea in 2001. About \$4.3 million was provided for mine action in Somalia/Somaliland in 2001. Five donors provided \$2 million for mine action in Ethiopia in 2001. In 2001, \$1.62 million was provided for mine action in Guinea-Bissau, and \$1.3 million for mine action in Chad. In its fiscal year 2001, the US contributed \$700,000 to Zambia, \$594,910 to Zimbabwe, \$400,000 each to Djibouti, Mauritania, and Rwanda, and \$40,000 to Namibia.

Landmine Problem

In the region, twenty-five countries, plus Somaliland, are mine-affected: Angola, Burundi, Chad, Republic of Congo, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau,

Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Angola and Mozambique are regarded as heavily mine-affected. Tanzania was not listed, as evidence indicated that the mine problem is limited to the Burundi side of its border.

Landmine Impact Surveys (LIS) were completed in Chad (in May 2001) and in Mozambique (in August 2001). The Chad LIS identified 417 mine- and UXO- contaminated areas covering a total of 1,801 million square meters of land, and affecting an estimated 284,435 people in 249 communities. The Mozambique LIS found that 123 out of 128 districts in all ten provinces are affected by 1,374 suspected mined areas.

The Survey Action Center and its contracted implementing partners are currently engaged in or planning for LIS in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia (Somaliland). An advance survey mission for an LIS is scheduled to visit Angola in September 2002. UNMAS has conducted assessments in Mauritania and Sudan since May 2001.

Landmine Monitor did not record any survey or in-depth assessment of the mine problem in the Republic of Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, or Zambia.

Mine Action Coordination and Planning

Eleven of the 25 mine-affected countries in Africa have a Mine Action Center (MAC) or some other type of national body for mine action coordination: Angola, Chad, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In the DR Congo, a MAC was established in 2002 with support from UNOPS. In Angola, a new National Intersectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance was established on 28 July 2001. In Guinea-Bissau, a National Commission for Humanitarian Demining (CNDH) was established on 10 September 2001.

National mine action plans exist in Angola, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. In DR Congo and Eritrea, the UN MACs have some limited clearance plans. In Mozambique, the National Demining Institute produced its first Five-Year National Mine Action Plan (2002-2006). In Somaliland, the UNDP and the Somaliland Mine Action Center adopted a mine action strategy. None of the non-States Parties reported a mine action plan in 2001.

Mine Clearance

During 2001 and the first half of 2002, Landmine Monitor noted some type of mine clearance in 17 countries in Africa: Angola, Chad, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, as well as in Somaliland.

A new humanitarian mine clearance program was initiated in 2001 by Handicap International Belgium in the DR Congo. In some countries, such as Djibouti, Kenya, and Senegal, the only mine clearance recorded involved the military and other entities, such as explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units of national police, responding to emergencies necessitating the clearance of landmines or UXO. International or national NGOs were operating humanitarian mine clearance programs in six countries in Africa—Angola, Chad, DR Congo, Eritrea, Mozambique, and Sudan—as well as Somaliland.

In Chad, 645,663 square meters of land was cleared of antipersonnel mines. A total of 9,712 square meters was cleared in Rwanda. According to the mine action NGOs operating in Angola, 6.7 million square meters of land was cleared during 2001. Contradictory information from Mozambique indicated that anywhere from 4 to 12 million square meters of land was cleared in 2001.

No mine clearance of any type was recorded in seven mine-affected countries in Africa: Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, and Uganda.

Mine Risk Education

No MRE was reported in Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, or Somalia, despite the landmine and UXO problem affecting these countries. MRE programs were conducted in at least sixteen countries—Angola, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Somaliland, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—while basic MRE activities were conducted in Burundi, Chad, and Mauritania. An urgent need for more mine risk education was reported in Angola, Burundi, Chad, and Somalia.

An increasing number of African governments, NGOs, and Red Cross societies operated MRE programs. In Angola, MRE was formally accepted into the national curriculum by the Ministry of Education. In Eritrea, a comprehensive MRE education program for schoolteachers began in the high-risk Gash Barka and Debub regions in late 2001. In Ethiopia, the local NGO RaDO extended its MRE program to the mostly rural community of the regional state of Afar in April 2001, while in eastern Ethiopia, HI ended its program for Somali refugees in June 2001. In Mozambique, the National Demining Institute took over MRE activities that HI had developed over the past decade. In Somalia, planned MRE activities were not possible due to continued conflict.

Mine Casualties

In 2001, new mine/UXO casualties were reported in 18 of the 25 mine-affected countries in the sub-Saharan Africa region: Angola, Burundi, Chad, Republic of Congo, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. New casualties were also reported in Somaliland. It is possible that mine incidents occurred in the other mine-affected countries in the region; however, there was a lack of tangible evidence to indicate *new* casualties. It should be noted that, although Tanzania has recorded no new casualties in 2000-2001, the country does provide assistance to mine and UXO survivors from Burundi and DR Congo.

Countries reporting new mine/UXO casualties in 2001, though admittedly incomplete, include Angola where 660 casualties were reported, 135 in DR Congo, 49 in Eritrea, 71 in the Tigray and Afar regions of Ethiopia, 80 in Mozambique, 50 in Namibia, 23 in Rwanda, 54 in Senegal, 224 in Somalia, and 32 in Uganda. In Chad, 339 casualties were recorded between January 1998 and May 2001. In Sudan, 123 casualties were reported in the first six months of 2001.

Survivor Assistance

In many of the mine-affected countries in the region, medical facilities and rehabilitation services are generally in poor condition, mostly due to a lack of resources, and sometimes lack of medicine, equipment, and skilled personnel. Consequently, in many instances the assistance available to landmine survivors is inadequate. In Chad, according to the Landmine Impact Survey, of 217 recent survivors none reported receiving physical rehabilitation or vocational training after their injury. However, there were some encouraging developments in the region. In Angola, in July 2001, a new Victim Assistance Sub-commission of the National Intersectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance was established. In Eritrea, the ICRC and the Eritrean authorities signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of a physical rehabilitation program for persons with disabilities in the country. In Mozambique, the National Demining Institute has developed a draft policy for Survivor and Victim Assistance which attempts to define the role of the IND concerning mine survivor assistance. In Namibia, on 24 September 2001, the Disability Advisory Office, within the Prime Minister's office, began operations. In Uganda, in September 2001 a new integrated mine awareness and survivor assistance program began in northern Uganda.

AMERICAS

Mine Ban Policy

Thirty-one of the 35 countries in the Americas region are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. In this reporting period, since May 2001, three countries ratified the treaty: St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1 August 2001), Chile (10 September 2001), and Suriname (23 May 2002). There are two signatories remaining in the region, Guyana and Haiti. A parliamentary motion for ratification of the treaty has been submitted to the National Assembly in Guyana. According to a Haitian official in June 2002, the ratification procedure was on a “fast track.”

Cuba and the United States remain the only two countries in the region completely outside the Mine Ban Treaty.

Brazil, Colombia, and Costa Rica enacted national implementation legislation in this reporting period. They join Canada, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Trinidad and Tobago, which had previously done so.

In the reporting period, several countries submitted initial (and in some cases subsequent) Article 7 transparency reports: the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Panamá. Only Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela have not yet submitted an initial Article 7 Report.

The Third Meeting of States Parties was held in Managua, Nicaragua in September 2001. Twenty-one countries of the region attended, including non-signatory Cuba. As President of the Third Meeting of States Parties, Nicaragua has also served as chair of the Mine Ban Treaty Coordinating Committee since September 2001. Sixteen countries attended the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in January and May 2002 in Geneva, including Cuba. Since September 2001, Canada and Honduras have co-chaired the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, and Colombia has served as co-rapporteur of the same committee. Perú has been co-rapporteur of the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention. Canada continued to coordinate the Universalization Contact Group and to chair the intersessional Sponsorship Fund.

Twenty-seven countries in the region voted in support of UN General Assembly Resolution 56/24M in November 2001, and six countries were absent during the vote. Cuba and the United States were the only countries in the region among the 19 countries worldwide that abstained. In June 2002, OAS member states adopted three landmine resolutions in support of: mine action in Ecuador and Perú; the OAS AICMA program in Central America; and the Western Hemisphere becoming a landmine-free zone.

In November 2001, Perú hosted the XI Iberoamerican Summit, attended by the 21 member nations. The 43rd point of the Lima Declaration focused on the landmine problem in the region and reaffirmed commitments to eliminate the problem and to improve the situation of mine survivors. In December 2001, representatives of the region attended a conference on “Mine Action in Latin America” in Miami.

In June 2002, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, and Venezuela) met in Lima and issued the “Lima Commitment.” In the Lima Commitment, six points were outlined related to the Mine Ban Treaty, including complete destruction of stocks, establishing national programs for victim assistance and socioeconomic reintegration, and a call for non-state actors to comply with the international norm against antipersonnel mines.

Use

Colombia remains the only country in the region where there is evidence that landmines are currently being used. The FARC-EP and UC-ELN rebel groups, as well as AUC

paramilitaries, continue to use antipersonnel mines, apparently on an increased basis in 2001 and the first half of 2002.

Production and Transfer

Cuba and the United States are among the 14 remaining producers of antipersonnel mines in the world. It is not known if Cuba's production lines were active in 2001 and 2002. Cuba states that it does not export mines, but has not yet adopted a formal export moratorium. The United States has not produced antipersonnel mines since 1997 but reserves the right to do so. The US has had a legislative prohibition on export since 1992.

Colombian guerrilla groups continue to produce homemade antipersonnel mines and other improvised explosive devices.

Stockpiling and Destruction

Twelve countries in the region have stockpiles of antipersonnel mines. This includes the two non-signatories (Cuba and US), one signatory (Guyana), and nine States Parties (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela). Stockpile destruction is underway in each State Party except for Suriname and Venezuela.

Ecuador and Perú completed stockpile destruction in September 2001, joining Canada, Guatemala, and Honduras. The Bahamas, Costa Rica, and Dominican Republic officially confirmed that they do not possess stockpiles of antipersonnel mines.

Argentina, in July 2002, reported a stockpile of 96,513 antipersonnel mines, 7,343 more mines than previously reported. It did not destroy any stockpiled mines in 2001 or early 2002, but has developed a destruction plan. Brazil reported destroying 13,649 antipersonnel mines in 2001, leaving a stockpile of 30,748 as of 31 December 2001.

Chile has not yet revealed the number of antipersonnel mines it has in stock, but has reported destroying 14,000 mines in September 2001. In May 2002, Chile announced that 50 percent of its stockpiled antipersonnel mines would be destroyed by August 2002 and the remaining half would be destroyed before the end of 2003. Chile also stated that it had already destroyed 16,000 antipersonnel mines.

In its initial Article 7 Report of March 2002, Colombia reported a stockpile of 20,312 landmines; no mines were destroyed in the reporting period, but Colombia is preparing a destruction plan. El Salvador reported the destruction of 1,291 stockpiled antipersonnel mines in 2000, but none in 2001, leaving 5,344 in stock. Landmine Monitor estimates that Guyana has a stockpile of approximately 20,000 antipersonnel mines.

Nicaragua destroyed 50,000 stockpiled antipersonnel mines in 2001 and another 25,000 in April and June 2002; it plans to destroy its remaining 18,313 mines by September 2002. Suriname has acknowledged a small stockpile of antipersonnel mines, believed to number 296 as of July 2002, but the Ministry of Defense is still conducting an inventory. Uruguay destroyed 432 antipersonnel mines from May 2000 to June 2002, leaving 1,728 in stock. A Venezuelan government official told Landmine Monitor that the Army and Navy stockpile approximately 40,000 antipersonnel mines.

The United States has the third largest stockpile of antipersonnel mines in the world. The US stockpiles approximately 11.2 million antipersonnel mines, including about 10 million self-destructing mines and 1.2 million "dumb" mines.

Brazil has retained 17,000 antipersonnel mines for training and development purposes, the highest number of any State Party. Brazil has said that these mines "will be destroyed in training activities during a period of ten years after entry into force of the Convention for Brazil, that is by October 2009." However, Brazil only consumed 450 of these mines in 2000, and five in 2001.

Argentina originally declared that it would retain 13,025 mines for training purposes. In April 2002, Argentina told Landmine Monitor that it plans to empty the explosive content of 12,025 of these mines to make them inert, and therefore they should no longer be counted as retained mines. Argentina also revealed that the Army will keep 1,160 FMK-1 antipersonnel mines to use as fuzes for antivehicle mines, apparently for training purposes.

Ecuador revised the number of mines it is retaining for training purposes from 16,000 to 4,000. In May 2002, Perú reported that it is retaining 4,024 mines, instead of 5,578. El Salvador previously reported that it would not retain any mines, but now indicates it will retain 96.

In the reporting period, Canada facilitated stockpile destruction in a number of countries around the world, including Ecuador and Perú.

Landmine Problem

Ten countries in the region are known to be mine-affected: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Perú; as well as the disputed Malvinas/Falkland Islands. A television documentary appears to have established that mines are also present on the Argentine side of its border with Chile.

At least 256 of Colombia's 1,097 municipalities in 28 of the 31 departments in the country are believed to be mine-affected, an increase from 168 municipalities reported in 2000. Nicaragua estimated that, as of March 2002, there were 61,875 mines left in the ground and 184 kilometers of land along the border still to be cleared. According to Costa Rica's September 2002 Article 7 Report, an estimated 1,800 mines remain in the ground.

Mine Action Funding

The United States remained the largest single donor country to global mine action in 2001, although its funding fell \$13.2 million, to a total of \$69.2 million. Canada's contributions to mine action increased C\$6.3 million to a total of C\$24 million (US\$15.5 million).

The OAS regional program for demining in Central America received \$4.7 million in funding in 2001, a decrease from \$4.9 in 2000. The Costa Rica program in particular suffered a funding crisis. Contributions to the OAS program for demining in both Ecuador and Perú totaled \$1.59 million in 2001, an increase from \$772,347 in 2000. In its fiscal year 2001, the United States provided \$1.76 million for mine action in Ecuador and \$1.66 million for Perú.

Mine Clearance

Landmine Monitor noted some type of mine clearance activities during the reporting period in Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Perú. Limited military mine clearance for tactical purposes was noted in Colombia.

As of June 2002, Nicaragua had cleared more than 2.5 million square meters of land and 78,374 mines. In June 2002, the Peruvian Army completed mine clearance along 18 kilometers of the Zarumilla Canal on the border with Ecuador, finding 906 mines and 1,259 UXO. Ecuador reports that 4,439 mines were cleared between March 2001 and April 2002.

The demining program in Costa Rica has suffered a serious financial crisis since December 2001, which has resulted in a disruption and suspension of operations. The target date of July 2002 for completion of clearance will not be met. In Honduras, clearance operations originally targeted for completion in 2001 are now scheduled to be completed by the end of 2002. Honduras reports that, as of April 2002, it had met 98.6 percent of its mine clearance objectives. Nicaragua now expects to complete mine clearance in 2005, not 2004 as previously estimated. In Guatemala, completion of the National Demining Plan is scheduled for 2005.

Colombia is developing a National Plan for mine clearance, and expects clearance to take 20 years; officials have stated that Army minefields around strategic sites will not be cleared while the war continues.

In October 2001, Argentina and the UK agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of a feasibility study on mine clearance in the Falklands/Malvinas, and a joint working group was set up.

To aid in clearance activities, IMSMA, a mine action informational system, was installed in Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Perú in 2001, and in Colombia and Guatemala in 2002. In the first half of 2002, the GICHD established its first regional support center in Managua, Nicaragua in order to assist IMSMA users throughout Latin America.

The US has sponsored the creation of a "Quick Reaction Demining Force," based in Mozambique.

Mine Risk Education

Mine risk education programs were carried out in Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Perú, and, to a limited extent, in Chile, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. National Armies and government agencies conducted MRE in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Perú, while local organizations were reported to conduct MRE in Colombia, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

Mine Casualties

From January 2001 to the end of June 2002, landmine/UXO casualties were reported in Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador (UXO only), Guatemala (UXO only), Nicaragua, and Perú. In this reporting period, landmine/UXO casualties also include nationals coming from mine-free countries, and in some cases from other mine-affected countries, killed or injured while abroad engaged in military or demining operations, peacekeeping, or other activities. Casualties of this nature were reported for Canada, Honduras, Perú, and the United States. In 2001 and the first half of 2002, incidents during clearance operations or in training exercises caused casualties among deminers in Colombia and Nicaragua.

Colombia has by far the greatest number of new landmine/UXO casualties. For the first ten months of 2001, the Colombian government reported a total of 243 mine incidents involving antipersonnel mines and UXO, with 43 people killed and 158 injured, up from 83 casualties reported for all of 2000. According to media reports, 129 casualties in Colombia were reported in the first half of 2002. In Nicaragua, there were 16 casualties in 2001. In Chile, three civilians were injured and one military officer was killed in landmine incidents. In Perú, in 2001 and through June 2002, six civilians were injured and one killed in five mine incidents.

Survivor Assistance

Governmental assistance to landmine and UXO survivors in the Americas is generally of poor quality. Resources for civilian casualties are often inadequate or absent, while for the most part, limited resources are available to military and police personnel. A marked urban bias in health care resource allocation amplifies the problems.

In El Salvador, the National Family Secretariat, headed by the First Lady of El Salvador, is implementing a Law of Equal Opportunities for Disabled Persons. In Honduras, a new orthopedic workshop commenced production in San Pedro Sula. In Nicaragua, efforts are being made to ensure that survivor assistance becomes an integral part of the public health system, and of other State institutions including the Ministry of the Family, the Institute for Youth, and the National Technological Institute.

The Canada/PAHO/México tripartite victim assistance project in Central America continues in Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador.

ASIA AND PACIFIC

Mine Ban Policy

Fifteen of the forty countries in the Asia/Pacific region are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Thailand.

No State Party enacted domestic legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty during the reporting period, but the Philippines has legislation pending. All States Parties, except Bangladesh, Maldives, Nauru, and Solomon Islands have submitted their initial Article 7 transparency reports and all have also submitted required annual updates except Fiji.

Five countries have signed but not ratified the Mine Ban Treaty: Brunei, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu. In January 2002, an official from the Cook Islands said that ratification legislation has been drafted. Indonesia has also progressed toward ratification.

Twenty states remain outside the Mine Ban Treaty, and no country from the region acceded to or ratified the Mine Ban Treaty in this reporting period. Non-signatories include major antipersonnel mine users, producers, and stockpilers, such as Burma (Myanmar), China, India, and Pakistan, and some highly mine-affected countries such as Afghanistan, Burma, Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

Some developments, however, are encouraging. The cabinet of the new transitional government of Afghanistan approved accession to the treaty on 29 July 2002, while the government of the newly established state of East Timor has announced its intention to accede to the treaty as a matter of priority.

Twenty-three states from the region voted in favor of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 56/24M in November 2001, calling for universalization and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty. This group included eight non-signatories: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Tonga. There were seven Asia/Pacific countries among the 19 that abstained from voting: Burma, China, India, FS Micronesia, Pakistan, South Korea and Vietnam. Other countries from the region were either absent or unable to vote.

Nine countries of the region attended the Third Meeting of States Parties in Managua, Nicaragua in September 2001, including non-signatory Laos. Thailand was named by the meeting as the co-chair of the Standing Committee on General Status and Operation of the Convention. Thailand has offered to host the Fifth Meeting of States Parties in 2003, and from 13 to 15 May 2002, it hosted a meeting on "Landmines in Southeast Asia," to engage ASEAN countries on landmines.

Use

India and Pakistan have laid large numbers of antipersonnel mines along their common 1,800-mile border since December 2001, in what appears to be one of the biggest mine-laying operations anywhere in the world in recent years. In addition, it appears that in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, five armed non-state groups have been using landmines, and that in other Indian states at least six other armed non-state groups have used mines and/or Improvised Explosive Devices during the reporting period.

Governments and rebel groups have continued to use antipersonnel mines in five other conflicts. Government forces in Burma continued to lay landmines inside the country and along its borders with Thailand as part of a new plan to "fence the country." Three rebel groups not previously identified as mine users were discovered using landmines in Burma in 2002, bringing the total number of rebel groups using mines to thirteen. In Nepal, Landmine Monitor recorded an increase in the use of homemade mines by the Maoist rebels, and there continue to be serious indicators that government forces, both the police and the army, are using antipersonnel mines.

In the Philippines, at least two rebels groups continued to use antipersonnel mines: the New People's Army and Abu Sayyaf.

In Sri Lanka, there have been no reports of new use of antipersonnel mines by either government or rebel forces since cease-fires in December 2001. In the fighting following 11 September 2001, there were reports of limited use of mines and booby-traps by the Northern Alliance, Taliban and Al-Qaeda fighters in Afghanistan, but coalition forces, including the U.S., did not use antipersonnel mines.

Production and Transfer

Eight of the 14 current producers globally are from the Asia/Pacific region: Burma, China, India, North Korea, South Korea, Pakistan, Singapore and Vietnam. Pakistan acknowledged that it has started producing both new detectable hand-emplaced antipersonnel mines and new remotely-delivered mines with self-destruct and self-deactivating mechanisms. India has indicated that it is doing the same. China reported that it has ceased the production of antipersonnel mines without a self-destruct capability. South Korea has stated that it has not produced any antipersonnel mines, including Claymore mines, after the year 2000. Singapore confirmed that it continues to manufacture antipersonnel mines. Rebels groups and non-state actors are believed to produce homemade antipersonnel mines in Burma, India, Nepal, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka.

All of the producers have a moratorium on export in place or have stated that they no longer export antipersonnel mines, except for Burma (Myanmar) and North Korea. However, in April 2002, the state-owned Pakistan Ordnance Factories allegedly offered two types of antipersonnel mines for sale in the United Kingdom to a television journalist who posed as a representative of a private company seeking to purchase a variety of weapons. In Thailand, two army officers were arrested while allegedly trying to smuggle weapons including antipersonnel mines.

Stockpiling and destruction

Some of the biggest stockpiles globally are in the Asia/Pacific region: China (110 million), Pakistan (6 million), India (4-5 million) and the Republic of Korea (2 million). Other countries holding stockpiles include Afghanistan, Burma, North Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, as well as signatories Indonesia and Brunei, and States Parties Bangladesh, Japan, and Thailand. Bangladesh has not disclosed the number of mines in stockpile. Indonesia revealed that its stockpile numbers 16,000 antipersonnel mines. Armed non-state actors are believed to maintain stockpiles of antipersonnel mines in Afghanistan, Burma, India, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

Japan had destroyed 605,040 antipersonnel mines by the end of February 2002. In Thailand the total number of antipersonnel mines destroyed as of July 2002 was 266,245. Although Cambodia has declared completion of stockpile destruction, officials continue to find, collect and destroy mines from various locations; it destroyed 3,405 antipersonnel mines on 14 January 2002.

Malaysia hosted a Regional Seminar on Stockpile Destruction of Anti-Personnel Mines and Other Munitions from 8-9 August 2001 in which 21 countries participated, including eight non-State Parties. Australia has served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction since September 2001.

Landmine Problem

In the region, sixteen countries are mine- and UXO-affected, as well as Taiwan. Afghanistan is one of the most severely mine/UXO-affected countries in the world, with an estimated 737 million square meters of contaminated land. Post-11 September 2001 military

operations created additional threats to the population, especially unexploded U.S. cluster bomblets and ammunition scattered from storage depots hit by air strikes, as well as newly laid mines and booby-traps.

In Sri Lanka, uncleared mines threaten the safety of thousands of displaced people returning home following the cessation of hostilities. Sri Lanka's Defense Secretary has estimated that there are some 700,000 mines in the ground.

The mine/UXO problem in Nepal appears to have worsened as the internal conflict intensified in 2001 and the first half of 2002. Seventy-one out of 75 districts reported the presence of mines or UXO, compared to 37 last year.

In India, the mine-laying that started in December 2001 has prevented villagers from tending their crops and livestock. A similar problem affects villagers on the Pakistan side of the border. Residents of Pakistan's Federally Administrated Tribal Areas continue to face the presence of landmines laid during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Cambodia remains one of the world's most affected countries. A Landmine Impact Survey completed in April 2002 reveals that the number of areas contaminated by mines and UXO is about 30% higher than estimated at the beginning of the 1990s. About 46% of Cambodian villages have mine/UXO-affected areas. The total suspected contaminated area is 4,466 million square meters.

In Laos, over 25 percent of villages are affected by the presence of uncleared UXO contamination. A LIS completed in May 2001 identified 934 mine-contaminated areas located within 27 provinces of Thailand. In Vietnam, the government has estimated that 16,478 million square meters of land remains contaminated by landmine and UXO, nearly thirty years since the end of the conflict. Nine out of fourteen states and divisions in Burma are mine-affected, with a heavy concentration in eastern Burma; no systematic marking of mined areas is done within Burma.

Mine Action Funding

The major mine action donors from this region are Australia and Japan. Australia provided A\$12 million (US\$6.4 million) in mine action funding for its financial year 2001-2002, a similar level to last year. Japanese mine action funding fell about 40 percent in 2001, to 741 million Japanese Yen (US\$6.98 million). In 2001, New Zealand contributed NZ\$2.3 (US\$.95 million) to mine action, up from NZ\$1.8 million in 2000. South Korea donated \$150,000 in 2001.

A funding shortfall for the mine action program in Afghanistan prior to 11 September 2001 had threatened again to curtail mine action operations, as it did in 2000. Mine action operations were suspended after 11 September 2001. The total of \$14.1 million in mine action funding for 2001 represented the smallest amount since 1992. However, since October 2001, about \$64 million has been pledged to mine action in Afghanistan.

In 2001, seventeen donors reported contributions to mine action in Cambodia totaling more than \$21 million. In 2001 and 2002 a number of donors resumed funding of the Cambodian Mine Action Center, demonstrating renewed confidence after past crises. According to UXO LAO, mine action funding for Laos in 2001 amounted to an estimated \$7.5 million.

According to reports from donors, more than \$25 million has been provided or pledged for mine action in Vietnam in recent years. This includes the \$11.2 million donated in March 2002 by the Japanese government to the Ministry of Defense for mine clearance equipment to be used in infrastructure development projects, such as the Ho Chi Minh highway. In 2001, some \$5.7 million was provided, including \$3.5 million from the United States.

Thailand received more than \$2.2 million from five donors in 2001 for mine action. In Sri Lanka, most mine action activities had halted in 2000 due to the escalation of fighting, and in 2001 only a small amount of funding was provided to mine risk education activities. However, in

the wake of the cease-fire signed in February 2002, more than \$1.7 million has been pledged to mine action in Sri Lanka.

Mine Clearance

In 2001, mine action organizations in Afghanistan cleared 15.6 million square meters of mined land and another 81 million square meters of former battle areas, destroying a total of 230,077 antipersonnel mines in the process. Mine clearance in Afghanistan halted briefly after 11 September 2001, and the mine action infrastructure suffered greatly during the subsequent military conflict. But by March 2002, mine action operations had returned to earlier levels, and have since expanded beyond 2001 levels.

In 2001, a total of 21.8 million square meters of land was cleared in Cambodia, including 29,358 antipersonnel mines. In Laos, a total of 8.74 million square meters of land was cleared in 2001, including 82,724 explosive remnants of war. About 3.8 million square meters of land was cleared in Vietnam from 1999-2001, not including mine clearance by the Vietnamese Army. The Thailand Mine Action Center reported that since the start of clearance operations in July 2000, 4.4 million square meters of land had been cleared as of June 2002. In Sri Lanka, the cease-fire may enable significant mine action activities to get underway; mine clearance operations are currently conducted by the Sri Lankan Army and the LTTE.

Mine Risk Education

Urgent needs for more mine risk education programs were reported in Burma, India, Nepal and Pakistan. Significant MRE programs continued in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam, while smaller scale activities were conducted in Bangladesh, India, South Korea, and Nepal. In 2001, 729,318 civilians received mine risk education throughout Afghanistan, including refugees returning from Iran and Pakistan.

In Burma, a three-day mine information workshop, including MRE, took place in Rangoon in February 2002. In Cambodia, the Cambodian Mine Action Center launched a community-based mine/UXO risk reduction pilot project in October 2001. UXO LAO community awareness teams visited 766 villages in 2001, reaching approximately 182,000 persons, including 75,000 children, throughout Laos. In Thailand, the Thailand Mine Action Center and three NGOs conducted MRE activities reaching more than 77,000 persons.

Mine/UXO Casualties

Mine casualties were recorded in 13 of the 16 mine-affected counties in the Asia/Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, India, South Korea, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

In Afghanistan, the ICRC reported 1,368 mine casualties, up from 1,114 casualties in 2000. The Nepal Campaign to Ban Landmines registered 424 casualties from IEDs in 2001, a 57 percent increase from the year 2000. In India, there were at least 332 new mine casualties reported in 2001, and another 180 mine casualties reported between 1 January and 17 June 2002. In Sri Lanka, data collected from various sources indicates more than 300 new mine casualties in 2001. In Pakistan, 92 casualties were registered, up from 62 in 2000.

In 2001, casualties continued to decrease in Cambodia where 813 casualties were recorded, down from 847 in the year 2000. In Laos, UXO LAO recorded 122 casualties, up from 103 in the year 2000.

Survivor Assistance

In Afghanistan, according to the World Health Organization, 65 percent of Afghans do not have access to health facilities. Only 60 out of 330 districts have rehabilitation or socioeconomic reintegration facilities for persons with disabilities, and even in those districts the

needs are only partially met. In Sri Lanka, an NGO called Hope for Children introduced a mobile artificial limb manufacturing and fitting vehicle to provide assistance in remote areas.

In Burma (Myanmar), the ICRC reported that in 2001 the country ranked third out of their 14 prosthetic/orthotic programs worldwide for the highest number of mine survivors receiving prostheses, after Afghanistan and Angola. In Laos, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare formally approved the constitution of the Lao Disabled People's Association, after five years. In Vietnam, the Community-Based Rehabilitation program expanded from forty to 45 provinces.

From 6-8 November 2001, the South East Asia Regional Conference on Victim Assistance was held in Bangkok. The Conference was aimed to raise awareness of the needs of mine survivors and to assist countries in the region in the development of national plans of action.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Mine Ban Policy

Thirty-five of the 53 countries in the region are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. Cyprus, Greece, Lithuania, Poland, and Ukraine have signed but not ratified the treaty. There are thirteen non-States Parties in the region: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Krygyzstan, Latvia, Russia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Since the previous Landmine Monitor report, as of 31 July 2002 there had been no change in the number of countries that are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.

Based on statements and progress in internal procedures, it appears two signatories (Cyprus and Greece) may ratify and two non-signatories (Turkey and Yugoslavia) may accede by the end of 2002.

Although the United Nations records that Tajikistan acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty on 12 October 1999, it is not clear that Tajikistan considers itself a State Party formally bound by the treaty. In a January 2002 response to an OSCE questionnaire, Tajikistan suggested that it had signed, but not ratified the Mine Ban Treaty. A Foreign Ministry official reportedly said in June 2001 that Tajikistan had not deposited its instrument of ratification.

Of the 35 States Parties, 33 submitted Article 7 reports in 2002. Initial reports were submitted by Albania, Iceland, Malta, Romania, and Turkmenistan. Tajikistan has not submitted its initial Article 7 Report, which was due on 28 September 2000.

Nineteen States Parties have enacted implementation legislation. States Parties that report that legislation is being developed include Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Moldova, and Romania.

Five signatories (Cyprus, Greece, Lithuania, Poland, and Ukraine) and eight non-signatories (Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Finland, Latvia, Turkey and Yugoslavia) in the region voted in favor of UN General Assembly Resolution 56/24M in November 2001, which called for universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty. Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Russia were among the 19 countries that abstained.

During the 2001-2002 reporting period, seven States Parties in this region have acted as co-chairs or co-rapporteurs in the intersessional Standing Committees of the Mine Ban Treaty: Belgium, Croatia, France, Germany, Norway, Romania, and Switzerland.

Use

Since the *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*, the most extensive use of antipersonnel mines in the region has been in Chechnya, where both Russian forces and Chechen fighters have continued to use mines. Georgian Armed Forces reportedly mined several passes in the Kodori gorge, apparently ending Georgia's six-year moratorium on the use of antipersonnel mines. No

new mine use by Uzbekistan along border areas with Kyrgyzstan or Tajikistan has been reported since June 2001.

In this reporting period, States Parties that expressed views on the issue of involvement in joint military operations with non-States Parties where antipersonnel mines may be used include: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. There are increasingly serious questions regarding the position of Tajikistan regarding the use of antipersonnel mines by Russian forces stationed in Tajikistan.

Production and Transfer

All non-States Parties in the region have export moratoria in place or have stated that they no longer allow the export of antipersonnel mines. Russia is the sole remaining producer in the region, although it said in December 2001 that “anti-personnel fougasse [blast] mines have not been manufactured in the Russian Federation for more than four years.”

States Parties in the region that have reported on the status of efforts to convert former production facilities include: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK.

Stockpiling and Destruction

Albania completed destruction of its stockpile of 1,683,860 antipersonnel mines on 4 April 2002; Sweden completed the destruction of its antipersonnel mine stockpile in December 2001; the Czech Republic completed the destruction of its stockpile of more than 360,000 antipersonnel mines in June 2001 (as reported last year). Fifteen other States Parties in the region have completed stockpile destruction: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

States Parties with remaining stockpiles to destroy are: Croatia, Macedonia FYR, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Croatia destroyed 56,028 stockpiled antipersonnel mines in 2001. Italy reported the destruction of an additional 757,680 antipersonnel mines and expects to complete destruction by the Fourth Meeting of States Parties in September 2002. Portugal reported that its destruction program is underway and 36,654 antipersonnel mines had been destroyed. Romania began its stockpile destruction in August 2001 and by April 2002 reported the destruction of 130,474 antipersonnel mines. By 22 May 2002, Slovenia had destroyed 121,919 antipersonnel mines and had a total of 46,979 remaining to be destroyed.

Turkmenistan reported destroying 412,601 antipersonnel mines between December 1997 and October 2001. It requested a seven-year extension of its deadline for stockpile destruction, but such an extension is not permitted under the Mine Ban Treaty. Turkmenistan subsequently indicated it intended to meet the deadline of 1 March 2003.

As of June 2002, Macedonia FYR had not started destruction of its stockpile of 42,871 antipersonnel mines but had a plan in place to complete destruction before the 1 March 2003 deadline. No stockpile destruction or planning has taken place in Tajikistan.

Among States Parties providing new Article 7 Reports, Moldova declared a stockpile of 12,121 antipersonnel mines and will retain 849; Romania declared a stockpile of 1,076,839 antipersonnel mines and will retain 4,000; Turkmenistan declared a stockpile of 761,782 antipersonnel mines, including PFM-1 and PFM-1S type mines. Iceland and Malta officially confirmed that they do not possess stockpiles of antipersonnel mines.

More precise information on the stockpiles of three signatories has been reported. Greece is believed to possess 1.25 million antipersonnel mines and reported to the Standing Committee meetings in May 2002 the types of mines and initial estimates of destruction costs. Poland has revealed that it possesses six types of antipersonnel mines. It has not officially revealed the size

of its stockpile, but informal discussions indicate this to be over one million. Lithuania has reported possessing 8,091 antipersonnel mines.

Non-signatories Finland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia are believed to possess large stockpiles, but have declined to reveal the quantities.

Ukraine and the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency signed a memorandum of understanding in December 2001 to establish a trust fund to finance the destruction of 400,000 antipersonnel mines. This is in addition to a similar agreement between Canada and Ukraine signed in March 2001.

Albania, Austria, Norway, and Switzerland have decided not to retain any antipersonnel mines under Article 3. Other States Parties previously possessing antipersonnel mines have opted to retain a quantity under Article 3. Quantities retained are less than 5,000 mines, with two exceptions—Sweden, which is retaining 13,948, and Italy, which is retaining a maximum of 8,000. In May 2002 Italy stated that of the 8,000, approximately 2,500 units are actually just components that should not be counted as retained mines. Two States Parties have reduced the number of mines retained—Portugal has reported that it will retain 1,115 (previously 3,523), and Slovenia will retain 3,000 (previously 7,000). Hungary decided to retain 1,500 mines that it previously proposed destroying. Belgium and Bulgaria have reported on the specific purposes for which mines are retained or used.

States Parties that have made statements since May 2001 on the issue of antivehicle mines with sensitive fuzes or antihandling devices include: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The US stores antipersonnel mines on the territory of twelve states, including four States Parties and one non-signatory in this region: Norway (123,000 US antipersonnel mines), Germany (112,000), United Kingdom at Diego Garcia (10,000), Greece (1,100) and Turkey (1,100). In this reporting period, the only new statement on this issue by a European State Party has been by the United Kingdom. In March 2002, the UK stated that US antipersonnel mines were not transited, stockpiled or maintained on British Indian Ocean Territory (Diego Garcia) during the conduct of operations in Afghanistan. It also stated that the Mine Ban Treaty applied to British Overseas Territories.

Landmine Problem

In Europe, three States Parties to the treaty are mine-affected to a high degree: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia. In Albania, the 1999 conflict in Kosovo caused mine contamination in the northern districts, and civil disorder in 1997 caused mine/UXO contamination in other areas. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the total area potentially affected is estimated as 4,000 square kilometers, much of which has still not been surveyed. The national Mine Action Center had records of 18,228 minefields in April 2002, but estimates the probable total number to be 30,000, containing approximately one million mines. In Croatia, the estimate of mine/UXO contamination was reduced in late 2001 from 4,000 square kilometers to 1,700 square kilometers, with only 10 percent actually contaminated by about 500,000 mines and UXO.

Signatory Poland remains significantly affected by mines and UXO from World War II. The extent of mine/UXO contamination can be measured by comparing the quantity of mines and UXO that continue to be detected in Poland over 50 years later (3,842 mines and 45,322 UXO in 2001) with the quantities detected and destroyed in Croatia (3,545 mines and 3,124 UXO in 2001) and in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3,113 mines and 2,675 UXO in 2001) from conflicts of the 1990s.

Ten other countries (five States Parties, 3 three signatories, and three non-signatories) are mine-affected to lesser degrees and from a variety of causes: FYR Macedonia (some mines but mainly UXO from the 2001 conflict), Cyprus (divided by a heavily mined buffer zone, with some marked minefields outside the zone), Czech Republic (mines and UXO at the former Soviet

military area of Ralsko), Denmark (the mined island of Skallingen), Greece (mines and some UXO from World War II, the civil war, and planned minefields on the border with Turkey), Hungary and Latvia (mines and UXO in former Soviet and World War II battle areas), Turkey (mining of borders, some of which has been or is being demined, and of parts of the south-eastern districts), the United Kingdom (minefields on the Falklands/Malvinas islands), and Yugoslavia (mines in southern Serbia and the border with Croatia, UXO in other areas).

Other European countries suffer from residual mine-contamination dating from World War II, including Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, and Lithuania. The UN mine clearance operation in Kosovo was completed in 2001, with residual mine/UXO contamination reportedly remaining.

Virtually all states of the former Soviet Union are mine-affected. The most serious problems are in the regions of Abkhazia (Georgia), Chechnya (Russia), and Nagorno-Karabakh (Azerbaijan). Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan remain mine-affected due to Uzbek-laid mines along border areas with Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Other mine- and UXO-affected countries include Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine.

Mine Action Funding

The major European mine action donors in 2001 were the European Commission (\$25.3 million), Norway (\$19.7 million), United Kingdom (\$15.4 million), Denmark (\$14.4 million), the Netherlands (\$13.9 million), Germany (\$12.3 million), Sweden (\$8.5 million), Switzerland (\$8.4 million), Italy (\$5 million), Finland (\$4.5 million), France (\$2.7 million), Ireland (\$2 million), Belgium (\$1.9 million), Austria (\$0.9 million), and Spain (\$0.7 million). These numbers do not include funding for mine action research and development.

The major recipients of mine action funding in Europe remain Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Kosovo. In contrast, Albania, which has a significant mine/UXO problem, received very little funding.

Bosnia and Herzegovina received a total of \$16.6 million in 2001, a similar amount to the previous year, despite a funding crisis caused by loss of donor-confidence in mid-2001. In Croatia mine action is funded largely by the State, including a World Bank loan. Expenditure by the Mine Action Center in 2001 was \$26.4 million (a large increase on 2000), including external donations totaling \$5.8 million (similar to 2000). Mine action funding for Kosovo in 2001 included \$1.2 million donated to the Mine Action Coordination Center and \$7.2 million channeled through the International Trust Fund to mine action agencies working in Kosovo. An evaluation for UNMAS estimated that from 1999 to 2001 Kosovo received \$85 million in mine action funding and in-kind assistance.

In Albania, about \$2.9 million was donated for mine action in 2001, the large majority of this going to international organizations carrying out short-term mine clearance programs. The mine action structure in Albania received very little funding and only on an emergency basis to maintain its existence. In 2001 and early 2002, a small amount of funding was also provided by international donors for mine action in Yugoslavia and FYR Macedonia.

Mine action funding for Azerbaijan for 2001 totaled about \$5.5 million. In 2001, Armenia received \$3.15 million in humanitarian demining assistance from the United States. HALO received \$1.1 million from the US and Germany for clearance operations in Abkhazia. In addition, the US transferred demining equipment to the Georgian government in 2001 and 2002.

Mine Clearance and Survey

During 2001 and early 2002 planned clearance operations of some type (including clearance of mixed mine/UXO contamination and clearance for military purposes) took place in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, as well as Abkhazia,

Chechnya, Kosovo, and Nagorno-Karabakh. Additionally, EOD responses to reported mine/UXO also took place in Belgium, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, and Latvia. Among the mine/UXO-affected countries of this region, Armenia, Denmark and Uzbekistan report no clearance plans or activity in 2001.

There were humanitarian mine action programs and national mine action plans in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, as well as Abkhazia, Kosovo, and Nagorno-Karabakh. Albania is developing a national mine action plan. The Armenian National Mine Action Center was opened in March 2002. At the US-funded center, two 80-person companies are being trained in humanitarian mine action, including a Mine Detecting Dog section. In FYR Macedonia, UNMAS opened a Mine Action Office in Skopje in September 2001 to coordinate mine action responses by various agencies and to develop a strategy for rapid implementation of mine action.

In Abkhazia, HALO reported to have cleared 405 landmines and 306 pieces of UXO in 2001, in addition to completing demining operations on the banks of the Gumista River, in Sukhum. In Azerbaijan, a general survey was carried out in 11 districts and found 50 million square meters of land to be affected by mines and UXO; 84 minefields were identified and marked. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center reported that, in 2001, 73.5 million square meters of land was surveyed and 5.5 million square meters of land cleared, a reduction from the achievements in the year 2000. In Croatia, 42.3 million square meters of land was handed over to communities for use, after general surveys reduced the suspected area by 26.3 million square meters, technical surveys reduced the suspected area by 2.4 million square meters, and clearance operations were carried out on 13.6 million square meters of land (an increase on 2000). Greece reported the completion of clearance of all minefields on the Greek-Bulgarian border in December 2001, including the destruction of 25,000 antipersonnel and antivehicle mines. In Kosovo during 2001, 8.1 million square meters were cleared, completing in December 2001 the UN-coordinated mine action program which started in mid-1999. From 1999 to December 2001, 32.2 million square meters were cleared of mines and UXO. In Nagorno-Karabakh, HALO reportedly destroyed 441 antipersonnel mines, 145 antivehicle mines, and 13,536 pieces of UXO during the reporting period.

In 2001, the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) was installed in Albania, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Estonia, Macedonia, as well as in Kosovo and Northern Ossetia (Russia). SAC and its contracted implementing partners are engaged in or planning for Landmine Impact Surveys in Azerbaijan and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mine Risk Education

In 2001, mine risk education programs were carried out in Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kyrgyzstan, FYR Macedonia, Poland, Russia, Tajikistan, and FR Yugoslavia, as well as Abkhazia, Chechnya, Kosovo, and Nagorno-Karabakh.

UNICEF and the ICRC were involved, usually with local Red Cross societies, in MRE programs in Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Russia, Tajikistan and FR Yugoslavia, as well as Abkhazia, Chechnya, Kosovo, and Nagorno-Karabakh. Handicap International supported the local NGO APM, carrying out programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Médecins sans Frontières carried out a program in FR Yugoslavia in 2001. UNICEF was expected to start mine risk education activities in Central Asia in January 2002, following an assessment mission conducted on its behalf by the GICHD in the summer of 2001. However, as of July 2002, there were no reports of UNICEF MRE activity in the region.

Mine risk education is not included in the national mine action programs of Bosnia and Herzegovina or Croatia, although informal links at the local level are made to integrate it with mine clearance and other activities. In Kosovo, MRE was included in the UN mine action plan and integrated with other activities during 2001. In Macedonia FYR, the ICRC and the Macedonian Red Cross launched a community-based MRE program in September 2001. In

Russia, the Mine Action Center Foundation, in cooperation with specialists of the Engineers Corps of the Russian Army, medical experts, and the NGO IPPNW/Russia, produced a MRE lecture course for 12- to 16-year-old students. In Tajikistan, the ICRC, the Tajik Red Crescent and the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense launched a pilot-project based on the principle that, "all activities start and finish in the community." In practice, mine-affected communities are involved in all stages of the project (survey, needs assessment, design of materials, field testing, training, evaluation). In Georgia, there are no governmental or non-governmental programs for mine risk education.

Mine Casualties

In 2001, mine/UXO incidents occurred in 20 countries in Europe and Central Asia. New casualties were also reported in the regions of Abkhazia, Chechnya, Kosovo, and Nagorno-Karabakh. This is an increase since the last Landmine Monitor report because of UXO incidents in countries not generally considered to be mine-affected. Belgium and Latvia were removed from the list and the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland added.

In countries and regions in Europe and Central Asia with established mine casualty databases, there is no clear pattern to the increase or decrease in casualty rates. In Albania, nine casualties were recorded in 2001, down from 35 in 2000. In Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2001, 87 casualties were recorded, down from 100 in 2000. In Croatia, 34 casualties were recorded, up from 22 in 2000. In Kosovo, 22 casualties were recorded, down from 95 in 2000. In Nagorno-Karabakh, 18 casualties were recorded, up from 15 in 2000.

In other countries, data on landmine/UXO casualties is collected from government ministries and agencies, international agencies and NGOs, hospitals, the media, and in some cases, databases that have been established by the country campaigns of the ICBL. In Chechnya, 1,153 casualties were reported; it has also been reported that 30 to 50 civilians are injured each month in landmine incidents. In Georgia, 98 casualties were reported. In Macedonia FYR, 48 casualties were reported. In Tajikistan, 29 casualties were reported. In Turkey, 49 casualties were reported, up significantly from five in 2000.

In 2001 and early 2002, landmine/UXO casualties also included nationals coming from mine-free countries, or other mine-affected countries, killed or injured while abroad engaged in military or demining operations, peacekeeping, tourism, or other activities. These 13 countries include Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. This is a significant increase from the eight countries reported last year.

In 2001 and the first half of 2002, incidents during clearance operations or in training exercises caused casualties among deminers in: Albania, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Estonia, and Greece, as well as Abkhazia and Kosovo. There were unconfirmed reports of demining casualties in several other countries.

Survivor Assistance

On 31 May 2001, the "International Complex Program on the Rehabilitation of War Veterans, Participants of Local Conflicts and Victims of Terrorism for 2001-2005" was approved by a resolution of the Council of the Heads of Government of the CIS countries. In Chechnya, many hospitals and clinics often function without running water, proper heating or sewage systems. The ICRC has signed an agreement with the Chechen Ministry of Health and the Chechen branch of the Russian Red Cross to assist the health facilities in Chechnya. As of July 2002, there were no rehabilitation centers operating inside Chechnya. In Georgia, specialized medical rehabilitation and psychological support appears to remain inaccessible or unavailable for many mine survivors.

In Armenia, in January 2002 the Yerevan Prosthetic-Orthopedic Enterprise stopped providing assistance because of a lack of State funding. Operations were due to resume in August 2002. In Ukraine, on 13 November 2001, the President accepted a new decree on the medical and social protection of persons with disabilities, including veterans and victims of war.

In Slovenia, on 1 to 2 July 2002, a workshop entitled "Defining Strategies for Success" was held at the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance center in the municipality of Ig, to identify strategies for improving survivor assistance in the Balkans. In Kosovo, concerns have been raised that, rather than seeking to establish sustainable rehabilitation programs in Kosovo, some programs provide assistance by transporting those requiring rehabilitation or prosthetics to other countries. The Orthopedics and Rehabilitation Department of the Martin Horvat hospital in Rovinj, Croatia was renovated to provide rehabilitation and psychosocial support to young mine survivors. In Turkey, a new center for prosthetics and rehabilitation was opened at Dicle University, near the mine-affected areas. In Yugoslavia, HI and the Ministry of Social Affairs signed a Memorandum of Understanding to assist in the process of reforms and creation of a new policy addressing the needs of persons with disabilities.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Mine Ban Policy

Five of the eighteen countries of the Middle East/North Africa region are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty: Algeria, Jordan, Qatar, Tunisia, and Yemen. Algeria was the most recent to ratify on 9 October 2001. Thirteen states in the region have not joined the treaty: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and United Arab Emirates. Israel, Jordan, and, most recently, Morocco (19 March 2002) are party to CCW Amended Protocol II.

Jordan and Yemen submitted their annual Article 7 transparency reports for 2001. While Tunisia provided its initial Article 7 Report in July 2000, it has not submitted required annual updates for 2001 or 2002. Qatar has not submitted its initial report, which was due by 27 September 1999. The deadline for Algeria to submit its initial report is 28 September 2002.

Preparations are underway in Yemen to enact domestic legislation implementing the Mine Ban Treaty. Tunisia has said that it is considering additional steps, but no progress has been reported. Jordan applies a 1953 law regulating explosives to implement the Mine Ban Treaty. No measures are known to have taken place to implement the treaty in Algeria and Qatar.

All five States Parties in the region voted in favor of UN General Assembly Resolution 56/24M in November 2001, the annual resolution calling for universalization and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty. In addition, Bahrain, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates voted in favor of this resolution, as they have done in previous years, despite having not joined the treaty. Among the 19 governments abstaining on the vote were Egypt, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, and Syria.

Delegations from Algeria, Jordan, and Yemen attended the Third Meeting of States Parties in Managua, Nicaragua in September 2001. The delegations from Tunisia and Qatar were unable to attend because of travel problems associated with the events of 11 September 2001. Four non-States Parties attended as observers: Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, and Syria. This was the first time representatives from Syria attended a diplomatic conference related to the Mine Ban Treaty.

Every State Party except Qatar attended at least one meeting of the intersessional Standing Committees in 2002. Non-States Parties participating included Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Saudi Arabia.

In January 2002, Tunisia hosted a regional seminar promoting the Mine Ban Treaty. Representatives from Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, nine donor countries, the United Nations, the ICRC, and the ICBL attended.

Production And Transfer

Landmine Monitor continues to identify three antipersonnel mine producers in the region—Egypt, Iran, and Iraq—although in each case it is not known if production lines were active in 2001 and 2002. Egyptian officials have stated several times since 1997 that Egypt no longer produces or transfers antipersonnel mines. However, this position has not been issued publicly as a formal policy statement, despite numerous requests from Landmine Monitor and the ICBL. Thus, Landmine Monitor continues to count Egypt as a mine producer.

There is fresh evidence of transfers of antipersonnel mines by Iran, which ostensibly instituted an export moratorium in 1997. Landmine Monitor has received information that mine clearance organizations in Afghanistan are encountering many hundreds of Iranian-manufactured YM-I and YM-I-B antipersonnel mines, dated 1999 and 2000, presumably laid by the Northern Alliance forces in the last few years. Additionally, on 3 January 2002, Israel seized a ship it claimed originated from Iran and was destined for Palestine via the Hezbollah in Lebanon; Israel said that the weapons on the ship included 311 YM-I antipersonnel mines.

Stockpiling And Destruction

Yemen completed the destruction of its antipersonnel mine stockpile on 27 April 2002. Jordan destroyed 10,000 stockpiled antipersonnel mines in April 2002 in its first destruction since December 2000. Tunisia destroyed 1,000 antipersonnel mines in January 2002 in its first destruction since June 1999. Algeria is thought to have a stockpile, but has not declared its size. In 2002, Qatar's Foreign Minister told the ICBL that Qatar has no stockpile of mines except for training purposes. The deadlines for States Parties to destroy their stockpiles, except those retained for training purposes, are: Qatar (1 April 2003); Jordan (1 May 2003); Tunisia (1 January 2004); and Algeria (1 April 2006).

Three States Parties will retain antipersonnel mines for training and research purposes: Tunisia (5,000); Yemen (4,000); and Jordan (1,000). Algeria and Qatar have not made their plans known.

Qatar, along with Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, and Saudi Arabia, host a combined total of nearly 80,000 antipersonnel mines for the United States as part of pre-positioned ammunition stocks. Qatar would neither confirm nor deny Landmine Monitor's report of the presence of U.S. antipersonnel mines. Saudi officials confirmed that the U.S. stockpiles mines in Saudi Arabia, but stated that the U.S. cannot use them in Saudi territory.

It is likely that Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, and Syria have large stockpiles of antipersonnel mines. Saudi Arabia confirmed that it possesses a stockpile, and Oman stated for the first time that it has a "limited" stockpile of antipersonnel mines for training purposes. Kuwaiti officials stated that the 45,845 antipersonnel mines Kuwait removed from the ground following the Gulf War and then stored have now been destroyed. Morocco repeated its claim that it no longer has a stockpile of antipersonnel mines.

Use

Landmine Monitor did not receive compelling evidence of any new use of antipersonnel mines in the region in the reporting period. However, Explosive Ordnance Disposal experts reported use of improvised explosive devices and booby-traps by Palestinians at the refugee camp in Jenin. Ministry of Defense sources told Landmine Monitor that Kuwait does not use landmines.

Landmine Problem

Mines and UXO from the World War II period and from more recent conflicts are encountered in 14 of the 18 countries of the region, all except Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Mines and UXO also affect the Golan Heights, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and Western Sahara. Estimates of the total number of mines emplaced in the region vary greatly.

A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was completed in Yemen in July 2000 and the government has prepared a five-year Strategic Mine Action Plan based on the survey data. Impact surveys are also underway in Lebanon and northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan).

Mine Action Funding

According to information available to Landmine Monitor, mine action programs in northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan) received more funding in 2001 than anywhere else in the world: a total of \$30 million, including \$28 million for the UN Mine Action Program, which is funded by the UN Oil for Food Program.

The United Arab Emirates announced in March 2001 its intention to donate up to \$50 million to help redevelop South Lebanon, including mine action activities. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the UAE and Lebanon in October 2001; it is not known if any funds for mine action were disbursed in 2001. Apart from the UAE project, Landmine Monitor estimates that approximately \$12.6 million was allocated to mine action projects in Lebanon in 2001 by at least 13 donors.

Saudi Arabia announced in May 2001 it would provide \$3 million over three years to Yemen's National Demining Program, but it is not known how much was disbursed in 2001. In 2001, six other donors provided about \$3 million to mine action in Yemen.

In 2001, Jordan received about \$1.57 million in mine action assistance from three donors (US, Canada, and Norway). The United States provided Egypt with \$749,000 in fiscal year 2001 to fund a training program conducted by US military forces and to acquire demining equipment.

Mine Clearance

In Yemen, 2.2 million square meters of land was cleared from May 2001 to February 2002 in four of the 14 highest priority areas, based on results from the LIS conducted from 1999 to 2000. Since the national demining program began in Jordan in 1993, 124 minefields containing 95,740 mines and covering more than 8 million square meters of land have been cleared.

According to an Iranian military official, from March 2001 to March 2002, 70 million square meters of land was cleared, including more than 3.2 million antipersonnel mines, 914,000 antitank mines, and 4,236 UXO. A new joint project with UNDP is aimed at establishing and implementing an integrated national mine action program.

Iraqi government delays and refusals to grant visas for essential mine action personnel continued to hinder the UN mine clearance program in northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan). From 1998 to mid-2002, over 9.7 million square meters of land was cleared under the UN Mine Action Program. In 2001, MAG and NPA cleared more than one million square meters of mine-affected land in Iraqi Kurdistan.

In 2001, the Lebanese Army cleared more than 1.5 million square meters of land; NGOs and foreign armies cleared additional land. UNIFIL completed a technical survey in South Lebanon in 2002 and MAG began a national LIS in March 2002.

Other affected states where mine clearance occurs, sometimes systematically and sometimes sporadically, are Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, and Oman. Mine clearance is carried out by the armed forces in most countries in the region. Egyptian deminers were trained by the

United States in the period from May to August 2001. In Western Sahara there have been no humanitarian mine action programs since May 2000.

Mine Risk Education

The need for more Mine Risk Education was reported in Egypt and Iran, as well as Palestine and Western Sahara. Programs were implemented in Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria (including the Golan Heights), and Yemen, as well as northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan) and Palestine. Basic MRE has been conducted in Kuwait, while government agencies and local NGOs are reportedly running MRE programs in Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen, as well as northern Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan) and Palestine.

In Iraq, the ICRC conducted four MRE sessions in March 2001, together with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society. In Lebanon, a National Mine Risk Education Committee was established in April 2001, made up of the major actors in MRE in the country. The Landmines Resource Center is now developing community liaison as a part of its MRE work. In Palestine, the NGO Defense for Children continued its MRE work in 2001, primarily in mine-affected areas, military training zones and the areas of confrontation. Because of the current crisis, local media gave more attention to MRE messages. In Yemen, the Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA) continued its MRE activities focused on communities living close to mined areas.

Mine Casualties

In 2001 and 2002, there were new mine/UXO casualties reported in 11 countries in the region: Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen. There were also mine incidents in areas such as the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Western Sahara, and northern Iraq.

There is no discernable trend in mine casualties in the few places with data collection mechanisms in the region. In Lebanon, 90 casualties were reported in 2001, down from 113 in 2000. In the Occupied Palestinian Territories, 20 casualties were reported in 2001, up from 11 in 2000. So far in 2002, 45 new casualties have been reported in Palestine to 15 May.

In this reporting period, landmine/UXO casualties also include nationals coming from other mine-affected countries who were killed or injured while abroad engaged in military or demining operations, peacekeeping, or other activities. These include people from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, and Syria.

In 2001 and the first half of 2002, incidents during clearance operations or in training exercises caused casualties among deminers in Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, and Yemen. There were unconfirmed reports of demining casualties in several other countries.

Survivor Assistance

The availability of services to mine victims and survivors varies greatly across the region. In Algeria, the ICRC signed an agreement with the Ministry of Health to create a production unit at the Ben Aknoun prosthetic/orthotic center in the north of the capital, Algiers. In Lebanon, the National Demining Office established a National Mine Victim Assistance Committee that includes all the major actors in survivor assistance. The national disability legislation that was approved in May 2000 is not yet in effect. In Syria, a new physiotherapy center opened in Khan Arnaba, close to the mine-affected area. In Yemen, Presidential Law Number Two establishing a care and rehabilitation fund for persons with disabilities came into effect.

**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 Depositary 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 Depositary.

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.

SIGNATORIES AND STATES PARTIES

**1997 CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING,
PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR
DESTRUCTION (1997 MINE BAN TREATY)**

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

As of 31 July 2002, 143 signatories/accession and 125 ratifications or accession (A)

Albania 8 Sep 1998; 29 Feb 2000
 Algeria 3 Dec 1997; 9 Oct 2001
 Andorra 3 Dec 1997; 29 Jun 1998
 Angola 4 Dec 1997; 5 July 2002
 Antigua and Barbuda 3 Dec 1997; 3 May 1999
 Argentina 4 Dec 1997; 14 Sep 1999
 Australia 3 Dec 1997; 14 Jan 1999
 Austria 3 Dec 1997; 29 Jun 1998
 Bahamas 3 Dec 1997; 31 Jul 1998
 Bangladesh 7 May 1998; 6 Sep 2000
 Barbados 3 Dec 1997; 26 Jan 1999
 Belgium 3 Dec 1997; 4 Sep 1998
 Belize 27 Feb 1998; 23 Apr 1998
 Benin 3 Dec 1997; 25 Sep 1998
 Bolivia 3 Dec 1997; 9 Jun 1998
 Bosnia and Herzegovina 3 Dec 1997; 8 Sep 1998
 Botswana 3 Dec 1997; 1 Mar 2000
 Brazil 3 Dec 1997; 30 Apr 1999
Brunei Darussalam 4 Dec 1997
 Bulgaria 3 Dec 1997; 4 Sep 1998
 Burkina Faso 3 Dec 1997; 16 Sep 1998
Burundi 3 Dec 1997
 Cambodia 3 Dec 1997; 28 July 1999
Cameroon 3 Dec 1997
 Canada 3 Dec 1997; 3 Dec 1997
 Cape Verde 4 Dec 1997; 14 May 2001
 Chad 6 Jul 1998; 6 May 1999
 Chile 3 Dec 1997; 10 Sep 2001
 Colombia 3 Dec 1997; 6 Sep 2000
 Democratic Republic of Congo 2 May 2002 (A)
 Republic of Congo 4 May 2001 (A)
Cook Islands 3 Dec 1997
 Costa Rica 3 Dec 1997; 17 Mar 1999
 Côte D'Ivoire 3 Dec 1997; 30 June 2000
 Croatia 4 Dec 1997; 20 May 1998
Cyprus 4 Dec 1997
 Czech Republic 3 Dec 1997; 26 Oct. 1999
 Denmark 4 Dec 1997; 8 Jun 1998
 Djibouti 3 Dec 1997; 18 May 1998
 Dominica 3 Dec 1997; 26 Mar 1999
 Dominican Republic 3 Dec 1997; 30 Jun 2000
 Ecuador 4 Dec 1997; 29 Apr 1999
 El Salvador 4 Dec 1997; 27 Jan 1999
 Equatorial Guinea 16 Sep 1998 (A)
 Eritrea 27 Aug 2001 (A)
Ethiopia 3 Dec 1997
 Fiji 3 Dec 1997; 10 Jun 1998
 France 3 Dec 1997; 23 Jul 1998
 Gabon 3 Dec 1997; 8 Sept. 2000
Gambia 4 Dec 1997
 Germany 3 Dec 1997; 23 Jul 1998
 Ghana 4 Dec 1997; 30 June 2000
Greece 3 Dec 1997
 Grenada 3 Dec 1997; 19 Aug 1998
 Guatemala 3 Dec 1997; 26 Mar 1999
 Guinea 4 Dec 1997; 8 Oct 1998
 Guinea-Bissau 3 Dec 1997; 22 May 2001
Guyana 4 Dec 1997
Haiti 3 Dec 1997
 Holy See 4 Dec 1997; 17 Feb 1998
 Honduras 3 Dec 1997; 24 Sep 1998
 Hungary 3 Dec 1997; 6 Apr 1998
 Iceland 4 Dec 1997; 5 May 1999
Indonesia 4 Dec 1997
 Ireland 3 Dec 1997; 3 Dec 1997
 Italy 3 Dec 1997; 23 Apr 1999
 Jamaica 3 Dec 1997; 17 Jul 1998

Japan 3 Dec 1997; 30 Sep 1998
Jordan 11 Aug 1998; 13 Nov 1998
Kenya 5 Dec 1997; 23 Jan 2001
Kiribati 7 September 2000 (A)
Lesotho 4 Dec 1997; 2 Dec 1998
Liberia 23 December 1999 (A)
Liechtenstein 3 Dec 1997; 5 Oct 1999
Lithuania 26 Feb 1999
Luxembourg 4 Dec 1997; 14 Jun 1999
Macedonia, Fyr 9 Sep 1998 (A)
Madagascar 4 Dec 1997; 16 Sep 1999
Maldives, 1 Oct 1998; 7 Sep 2000
Malaysia 3 Dec 1997; 22 Apr 1999
Malawi 4 Dec 1997; 13 Aug 1998
Mali 3 Dec 1997; 2 Jun 1998
Malta 4 Dec 1997; 7 May 2001
Marshall Islands 4 Dec 1997
Mauritania 3 Dec 1997; 21 Jul 2000
Mauritius 3 Dec 1997; 3 Dec 1997
México 3 Dec 1997; 9 Jun 1998
Moldova, Republic Of 3 Dec 1997; 8 Sept. 2000
Monaco 4 Dec 1997; 17 Nov 1998
Mozambique 3 Dec 1997; 25 Aug 1998
Namibia 3 Dec 1997; 21 Sep 1998
Nauru 6 Aug 2000 (A)
Netherlands 3 Dec 1997; 12 Apr 1999
New Zealand 3 Dec 1997; 27 Jan 1999
Nicaragua 4 Dec 1997; 30 Nov 1998
Niger 4 Dec 1997; 23 Mar 1999
Nigeria 27 Sept 2001 (A)
Niue 3 Dec 1997 ; 15 Apr 1998
Norway 3 Dec 1997; 9 Jul 1998
Panamá 4 Dec 1997; 7 Oct 1998
Paraguay 3 Dec 1997; 13 Nov 1998
Perú 3 Dec 1997; 17 Jun 1998
Philippines 3 Dec 1997; 15 Feb 2000
Poland 4 Dec 1997
Portugal 3 Dec 1997 ; 19 Feb 1999
Qatar 4 Dec 1997; 13 Oct 1998
Romania 3 Dec 1997; 30 Nov 2000
Rwanda 3 Dec 1997; 13 June 2000
St Kitts & Nevis 3 Dec 1997; 2 Dec 1998
St Lucia 3 Dec 1997; 13 April 1999
St Vincent & Grenadines 3 Dec 1997; 1 August 2001
Samoa 3 Dec 1997; 23 Jul 1998
San Marino 3 Dec 1997; 18 Mar 1998
São Tomé e Príncipe 30 Apr 1998
Senegal 3 Dec 1997; 24 Sep 1998
Seychelles 4 Dec 1997 ; 2 Jun 2000
Sierra Leone 29 Jul 1998 ; 25 April 2001
Slovakia 3 Dec 1997; 25 Feb 1999
Slovenia 3 Dec 1997; 27 Oct 1998
Solomon Islands 4 Dec 1997; 26 Jan 1999
South Africa 3 Dec 1997; 26 Jun 1998
Spain 3 Dec 1997; 19 Jan 1999
Sudan 4 Dec 1997
Suriname 4 Dec 1997; 23 May 2002
Swaziland 4 Dec 1997; 23 Dec 1998
Sweden 4 Dec 1997; 30 Nov 1998
Switzerland 3 Dec 1997; 24 Mar 1998
Tajikistan 12 October 1999 (A)
Tanzania 3 Dec 1997; 13 Nov 2000
Thailand 3 Dec 1997; 27 Nov 1998
Togo 4 Dec 1997; 9 Mar 2000
Trinidad and Tobago 4 Dec 1997; 27 Apr 1998
Tunisia 4 Dec 1997; 9 July 1999
Turkmenistan 3 Dec 1997; 19 Jan 1998
Uganda 3 Dec 1997; 25 Feb 1999
Ukraine 24 Feb 1999
United Kingdom 3 Dec 1997; 31 Jul 1998
United Republic Of Tanzania 3 Dec 1997; 13 Nov 2000
Uruguay 3 Dec 1997; 7 June 2001
Vanuatu 4 Dec 1997
Venezuela 3 Dec 1997; 14 Apr 1999
Yemen 4 Dec 1997; 1 Sep 1998
Zambia 12 Dec 1997; 23 Feb 2001
Zimbabwe 3 Dec 1997; 18 Jun 1998

Non-Signatories (51)

Afghanistan
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Belarus
Bhutan

Central African Republic
China
Comoros
Cuba
East Timor
Egypt

Estonia
Finland
Georgia
India
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Kazakhstan
Korea, North
Korea, South
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Latvia
Lebanon
Libya
Micronesia
Mongolia
Morocco
Myanmar (Burma)

Nepal
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Russia
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Syria
Tonga
Turkey
Tuvalu
United Arab Emirates
United States of America
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
Yugoslavia