



Landmine Monitor Report

TOWARD A MINE-FREE WORLD

Annual Report

2009



SPECIAL TEN-YEAR REVIEW

Presentation of *Landmine Monitor Report 2009*

Ban Policy
Mine Action
Casualties
Risk Education
Victim Assistance
Support for Mine Action

Status of the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty

© JCBL, 6 March 2009



Campaigners celebrate 10 years of Mine Ban Treaty implementation in Japan.

- In 10 years, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of countries joined the treaty
- 156 States Parties
- Two signatories
- No new accessions since November 2007

Mine Ban Holdouts

© Moviment per la Pau, 23 February 2009



Flags in public places in Spain warn people of the dangers mines pose to people living in mine-affected countries.

- 39 countries remain outside the Mine Ban Treaty
- Notable holdouts include some major stockpilers, producers, or users of antipersonnel mines:
China, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Russia, and the United States

Landmine Use



Mine warning sign in the DRC.

- No evidence of use of antipersonnel mines by States Parties
- Use by governments declining: since 1999, 21 governments likely to have used
- Since 2004, only four (Georgia, Nepal, Myanmar, and Russia)
- In 2008-2009, two governments continued to use antipersonnel mines: Myanmar and Russia

Use by Non-State Armed Groups

© Karen Human Rights Group, September 2008



Karen National Liberation Army combatant lifts a mine in Myanmar/Burma.

- NSAG use decreased over past decade
- Since 1999, at least 59 NSAGs in 13 countries committed to halt use of antipersonnel mines
- Since 1999, NSAGs used antipersonnel mines in at least 28 countries
- In 2008, NSAGs used antipersonnel mines/IEDs in at least seven countries.

Production

- Of more than 50 known producer countries, 38 have ceased production
- In 2008 India, Myanmar, and Pakistan were producing; 10 other countries maintain the potential to produce antipersonnel mines
- NSAGs produced antipersonnel mines in at least 5 countries



© A. Armand/ HI, 2 March 2009

Event at the “broken chair” outside the UN in Geneva to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Mine Ban Treaty’s entry into force.

Trade

- *De facto* ban on the transfer of antipersonnel mines in effect since mid-1990s
- Ten states outside the Mine Ban Treaty have formal moratoria on the export of antipersonnel mines
- Low level of illicit and unacknowledged transfers



Cambodian campaigner and landmine survivor addresses government delegates in Geneva, Switzerland.

© Mary Wareham/HRW, 29 May 2009

Stockpile Destruction

- 86 States Parties completed destruction
- 44 million+ stockpiled antipersonnel mines destroyed
- During this reporting period:
 - 1.6 million antipersonnel mines destroyed
 - 3 States Parties completed stockpile destruction: Indonesia, Ethiopia, Kuwait
 - 3 States Parties in violation of the treaty for failure to meet stockpile destruction deadlines: Belarus, Greece, Turkey



Destruction of antipersonnel mines stockpiled by the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan in northern Iraq.

© Pascal Bongard/GC, September 2008

Stockpile destruction:

- Initial stockpile destruction in the north(30 April, 2007) 4488 mines destroyed.
- Completion of the destruction in the south(31March 2008) 6078 mines destroyed.
- Mines discovered later an destroyed(523 APM – BN, SK, SS) – article 7 report 2008.



Mines Retained for Training

- Approximately 197,000 antipersonnel mines are retained by 71 States Parties for research and training
- 78 states retain no mines
- At least 15% of States Parties have not reported any reduction in mines retained since the treaty's entry into force
- Three states hold 20% of mines retained



© Shushira Chonhenchob, April 2009

Demining demonstration in Thailand.

Mines Retained for Training

- ❑ Different number of mines retained for training due to varying estimation of stockpile :
 - Article 7 February 2006 from total 14485 mines 5000 retained for training.
 - Article 7 April 2007, 10,000 mines retained for training(each 5000 for GONU & GOSS).
 - Letter to GICHD out of the total (15566), 5000 mines retained for training.
 - Article 7 report 2008, mines retained for training 1938.
- ❑ No report on intention of actual use.

Landmine Problem

- 70 countries and seven other areas are believed to be mine/ERW-affected
- 27 states and three areas contaminated by cluster submunitions
- Size of the global landmine problem still uncertain, but less than 3,000km² (twice the size of London) of land worldwide believed to be mine contaminated



Moroccan military deminers demonstrate clearance techniques.

© Tamar Gabelnick/CBL, October 2008

Landmine Problem

- Landmine Problem:
- Reasons of contamination.
- Affected states (19 out of 25).
- UXOs problem in Darfur.
- LIS- 106 km² SHAs (implemented by SAC, MAGM HI, JASMAR- completion of 3 years by June 2009. 16 affected states – Sinnar not affected and limited affection in Red Sea.
- Concentration (Central Equatoria, SK, Eastern Equatoria, Kassala, Jonglei).

Meeting Clearance

© Arne Hodalic/ITF, February 2009



Mine clearance in the DRC.

- 11 states have cleared all antipersonnel mines from mined areas on their territory
- Since 1999 at least 1,100km² of mined areas and 2,100km² of battle areas have been cleared in more than 90 countries
- More than 2.2 million emplaced antipersonnel mines destroyed
- In 2008 almost 160km² of mined areas cleared (the size of Brussels), the highest to date

Sudan Clearance

- Sudan Clearance:
 - Clearance in 2008:
 - 4.07 km² mined areas (4400 APM & 258 AT destroyed).
 - 5.74 km² BAC.
 - Main operators (16):
 - NMAC teams. Not accredited.
 - INGOs(MAG, DCA, NPA)
 - Peace keeping force(Egypt, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Kenya).
 - Commercial Companies(ROKCO, Mine Tech, Mechem, Armoe group, Mine Wolf, Development initiative).

Article 5 Deadline Extensions

Country	Revised Deadline
BiH	1 March 2019
Chad	1 January 2011
Croatia	1 March 2019
Denmark	1 January 2011
Ecuador	1 October 2017
Jordan	1 May 2012
Mozambique	1 March 2014
Nicaragua	1 May 2010
Peru	1 March 2017
Senegal	1 March 2016
Thailand	1 November 2018
UK	1 March 2019
Venezuela	1 October 2014
Yemen	1 March 2015
Zimbabwe	1 January 2011

- 11 States Parties have cleared all antipersonnel mines from mined areas on their territory
- 15 states granted extensions to their 2009 deadlines
- 4 more states requested extensions in 2009

Mine/ERW Casualties

Casualties by Region 1999-2008

Region and no. of states	No. of states with casualties	No. of casualties
Asia-Pacific (40)	21	33,627
Africa (48)	32	16,390
Middle East and North Africa(18)	17	8,558
Americas (35)	14	7,202
Commonwealth of Independent States (12)	12	4,628
Europe (42)	23	3,171

- 73,576 recorded casualties in 119 countries/areas over the past 10 years
- 71% of casualties—civilian
- 32% of casualties—children
- In 2008 at least 5,197 new casualties recorded in 75 countries and areas
- Many casualties go unrecorded

Causalities

Year	Causalities
2007	91
2008	65 - 19 out of them killed, at least 29 children
2009	46

Risk Education



© Noe Falk Nielsen, 29 May 2008

Risk education for internally displaced persons in Somalia.

- Risk Education increased from 14 countries in 1999 to 57 countries in 2008
- In 2008, 10 countries reported a decrease in RE due to lack of funding or capacity
- No RE programs in some contaminated states

Risk Education:

- In 2008: 691,464 persons at risk educated.
- 12 operators engaged.

Victim Assistance

- There are hundreds of thousands of mine and ERW survivors around the world
- Few Mine Ban Treaty States Parties have involved survivors in planning, implementation, or monitoring of VA activities
- Most progress were made in medical care and physical rehabilitation
- There was a continued lack of psychosocial support and economic reintegration



Egyptian landmine survivor.

© Ayman Sorour, 2008

Victim Assistance:

- Establishment of three Survivors Associations in north Sudan by SCBL.
- Pilot VA projects for economic reintegration.
- CRPD ratification and new PWDs Law endorsed.

Support for Mine Action



Landmine survivors discuss income generation opportunities with a shopkeeper in Afghanistan.

©ALSO, June 2008

- International mine action funding from 1992–2008 totaled US\$4.27 billion
- In 2008, international mine action funding totaled US\$626.5 million
 - Top donors: EC, US, Japan, Canada, and Norway
 - Top recipients: Afghanistan, Sudan, Iraq, Lebanon and Cambodia

Support for mine action:

➤ **International support :**

- In 2007: **US\$ 29.2 million**
- In 2008: **US\$ 39 million**

➤ **National support :**

- In 2007: **US\$ 7.5 million**
- In 2008: **US\$ 4.9 million**

Thank You.

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