



# 2013 Annual Report



International  
CAMPAIGN TO  
**BAN**  
**LANDMINES**

LANDMINE & CLUSTER MUNITION  
**MONITOR**

## Thank you!

The work carried out by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines -Cluster Munition Coalition, and support given to its members would not be possible without the generous contributions from the following governments and organizations.

We would like to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to the following countries and organizations:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, The Holy See

United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The ICBL-CMC would also like to warmly thank members of its Governance Board for their commitment to support civil society's voice to end the suffering caused by antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions:

Afghan Landmines Survivors Organisation, Sulaiman Aminy  
Action On Armed Violence, Steven Smith  
Asociación para Políticas Públicas, María Pía Devoto  
Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines, Denise Coghlan and Song Kosal  
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IKV Pax Christi, Miriam Struyk and Roos Boer  
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Japan Campaign to Ban Landmines, Junko Utsumi  
Mines Action Canada, Paul Hannon  
Nepal Campaign to Ban Landmines, Purna Shova Chitrakar  
Norwegian People's Aid, Atle Karlsen  
Protection, Ayman Sorour

*Cover : Sayed, 25, is a landmine survivor and double amputee. Sayed has to climb a hill on his way to the grocery store where he works part-time in the city of Bamyan. During the day he attends university, where he recently enrolled in the psychology department. Twice a day he walks 4.6 km in order to attend class.*

© Giovanni Diffidenti/CCD/Tawanmandi/The Treaty

## Message From The Executive Director

Three years after the merger of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Cluster Munition Coalition, we are pleased that the ICBL-CMC is recognized as the authoritative civil society voice on landmines and cluster munitions and the driving force behind the universalization and full implementation of the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions.

2013 has been a challenging year with use, or alleged use, of antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions. In addition to strong condemnation, the CMC and the ICBL played a crucial and unique role in ensuring all of the confirmed and alleged instances of use were brought to light and kept on states' agenda, investigated, widely condemned and that pressure would be put on the states in question to halt use of these weapons.

Despite this alarming situation of new use of these indiscriminate weapons, 2013 was marked by many achievements and great moments in the life of our campaigns, which continued working towards achieving the goals and objectives of the ICBL-CMC Strategic Plan.

Already gearing up towards the Third Review Conference on the Mine Ban Treaty, which will be held in June 2014 in Mozambique, the ICBL developed and launched the Completion Challenge calling on States Parties to finish all their major remaining treaty obligations by 2025.



Sylvie Brigot-Vilain speaking at the Maputo +15 event in Geneva.  
© Convention's ISU

Following CMC advocacy, over 130 states condemned the use of cluster munitions by Syria and by doing so, strengthened the norm established by the Convention on cluster munitions. With Iraq's ratification, nearly three-quarters of cluster munition victims now live in States Parties to the convention, which are legally obliged to ensure that these victims are provided with adequate assistance. CMC continued to engage with States to ensure rapid completion of the destruction of cluster munition stockpiles, it was extremely positive to see great progress by many states

With regard to victim assistance, progress on implementation of states' commitments under the Cartagena and the Vientiane Action Plans, with an emphasis on access to services in all places where victims live, continued to be the top priority objective for ICBL-CMC. Through very concrete actions we continued to engage affected countries and relevant partners to push for progress, including in the discussion about the future of victim assistance, which was also a key topic this year.

In 2013 again, the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor lived up to its role as the de facto monitoring regime for the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions. It produced its annual Cluster Munition Monitor and Landmine Monitor, as well as Country profiles for 197 states, and 7 areas. With other fact sheets, briefing reports and infographics the Monitor continued providing all

members of the mine action community key resources that help them assess the progress made and take informed decisions.

Finally, building on a successful first year, the Survivors Network Project provided support to eleven networks to build, or sustain, survivors' capacity to claim their rights and ensure their full participation in their communities and their countries. They also contributed to broader efforts for the universalization and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, as well as through the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

This project is an illustration of the multifaceted talents and commitments of ICBL-CMC members, also demonstrated by the creativity and energy of activities supported, in 42 countries, by the "2013 Investing in Action" small grant project; as well as by the Youth Program, coordinated by Mines Action Canada.

Not so long ago, one of our donor told us her country was supporting the ICBL-CMC "because what would happen if you were not here? What would the world look like if you were not holding governments accountable to their commitments, shedding light on the global situation, supporting victims?".

This is, indeed, our motivation. We are proud to share our achievements in 2013 with you.

Sylvie Brigot-Vilain

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sylvie Brigot-Vilain".

## Who We Are

In January 2011, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC), two of the most successful international civil society coalitions working on disarmament in history, merged into one streamlined organization.

We are a global network in over 100 countries, coordinated and supported by 13 staff based in London, Geneva, France and Washington. The ICBL-CMC is guided by a Governance Board composed of 14 member organizations.

ICBL-CMC members work on issues related to the impact of indiscriminate weapons on civilians, through providing direct services or peer support to persons with disabilities, carrying out clearance operations, conducting advocacy and/or research on international humanitarian law, human rights, or the rights of women and children. We are all working towards the goals of:

No more use of landmines or cluster munitions

A significant decrease in land contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions

Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of mines and cluster munitions

Our work is focused on:

Advocacy with government policy-makers and decision-makers through meetings at regional and international conferences on the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) and Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)



ICBL-CCM delegation at the 4th Meeting of the States Parties of the CCM, Lusaka, Zambia.  
@ICBL-CCM.

munitions and ERW throughout the world, and the progress towards universalization and implementation of the MBT and CCM in 197 countries and 7 areas.

Capacity building of civil society organizations and campaigners around the world, including networks

of victims of landmines and cluster munitions, through small grants, sponsorship to meetings, and training.

We do this through our four main projects: the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC), the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor and the Survivors Network Project.

and during travel to affected states, letters, emails and other informal contacts, through policy and background papers, and by encouraging partners to publicly reinforce our messages.

Awareness-raising of the general public, NGOs, financial institutions and/or government policy- and decision-makers through global actions, media work and direct engagement.

Provision of technical assistance and expert advice to MBT and CCM leadership and other governments and external organizations.

Researching and monitoring the humanitarian and developmental consequences of landmines, cluster



ICBL-CCM Governance Board and staff members after their meeting in Lusaka. @ICBL-CCM.

## International Campaign To Ban Landmines

In 2013, the [ICBL](#) remained a driving force behind the Mine Ban Treaty, making concrete substantive contributions at the national, regional and global levels. It is also acting as its primary monitoring mechanism. The ICBL together with its members remained a key and valued partner at the national and international levels.



*Commit to Complete  
In December, the ICBL launched the Completion Challenge calling on States Parties to finish all their major remaining treaty obligations by 2025, a decade of the Third Review Conference which will be held in June 2014 in Mozambique. This is the first time ever the mine ban community has been challenged with a target timeframe to finish work under the treaty. It aims to increase pressure on States Parties to work more quickly towards full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty so that the Third Review Conference is the starting point of the countdown to a mine-free world.*

*States Parties are urged and expected to come to the Third Review Conference with a completion commitment, publicly committing to complete relevant treaty obligations within a concrete, ambitious deadline. A number of countries have already spoken favorably and supported this initiative.*

Investigating and condemning use of landmines One of the most serious challenges in 2013, and in the life of the treaty so far, was the first ever confirmed and significant use of antipersonnel mines by a State Party (Yemen), as well as the outstanding credible allegations of use by three other States Parties (Sudan, South Sudan and Turkey). In addition, mines were used by states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty Myanmar and Syria. New use was also recorded by forces of Nagorno-Karabakh as well as by non-state armed groups in eight countries.

The ICBL played a crucial role in ensuring all of the confirmed and alleged instances of use were brought to light and kept on states' agenda, investigated, widely condemned and stigmatized. Through the ICBL's concerted actions targeted at the states in question, treaty leaders, media and the public, the international community reacted in a firm and united manner, putting pressure on the concerned states to halt further use, to conduct thorough investigations, and to bring the perpetrators to justice. The ICBL succeeded in putting the issue of compliance high on the agenda and launched the beginning of a discussion on how to address issues of compliance in a different and more effective way in the future.

### Ensuring stockpiles are destroyed

Under the Mine Ban Treaty, states are obligated to destroy their stockpiles of landmines. The ICBL continued to put pressure – publicly and on a bilateral basis – on the three states in violation of the treaty's destruction obligation (Belarus, Greece and Ukraine) to make more rapid progress. The ICBL followed-up with new States Parties and those that have newly discovered stocks to ensure clarification and/or timely destruction of their stockpiles.

**Join the Treaty: USA- Jody Williams and Students 8 March Press Conference call on the US to join the Treaty. Still waiting for this in 2014! ©ICBL.**

Driven by the knowledge that a landmine destroyed is a life or limb saved, the ICBL underlines the importance of timely stockpile destruction at treaty meetings, and by engaging with both the concerned states and their donors to ensure obstacles to stockpile destruction are overcome.

**Increasing the number of States Parties**  
Eighty percent of the world's countries have agreed to be bound by the Mine Ban Treaty. Only 36 states have not joined the treaty. But many of them abide by its provisions and have stopped using, selling and producing landmines. The ICBL works to increase the number of States Parties by focusing on a very limited number of target countries that are likely to join (Oman) and/or are important in the context of landmines (Laos, Libya, Myanmar, US).





In 2013, Libya voted for the first time in favor of the UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and Oman confirmed its intention to join. The ICBL kept engaging target countries, sharing information and working together with other universalization partners, as well as seeking any potential universalization opportunities.

#### **Supporting members**

ICBL-CMC provided Investing in Action small grants to campaigners from 42 countries or areas to promote the implementation and universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions. For example, grants supported:

In Ethiopia, YYGM (Yitawekilin Yeakal Gudategnoch Mahiber) hosted events celebrating Lend Your Leg on 4 April, as well as the 3rd anniversary of the entry into force of the CCM. It also celebrated the International Day for People with a Disability in cooperation with the Ethiopian Women with a Disability Association. These events were attended by government representatives, enhancing their knowledge and exposure to the CCM and related issues.

In Senegal, the Association Sénégalaise des Victimes de Mines organised ten meetings with civil society and disability organisations to advocate for the inclusion of landmine survivors in peace building activities.

*"The youth program is very important to develop the youths today to become leaders in the future. I had a chance to participate in MAC's training sessions in Cambodia in 2011 and 3MSP Apprenticeship in 2012 in Norway. With those opportunities, I have met so many friends from different countries and gained a lot of new skills and experiences. They are all very useful in my daily work to raise fund to support the COPE project to provide prosthetic and orthotic to the bomb survivors in Laos. Now I am very confident in providing information to international and local people in the COPE visitor Centre regarding campaigning about UXO impact to the Lao people, contacting with the local government and supporting the team in administration works.*

*Thank you very much for all kind supports that I was given."*

*Soksa Sengvongkham*

*Visitor Centre Operations Manager at COPE welcomes Lieutenant General Frank Wiercinski, the commander of US Army, Pacific (USARPAC)*

In Pakistan, Sustainable Peace and Development Organisation (SPADO) was able to hire and train a Database Administrator to improve the casualties database. As a result, the database has become one of the major sources of information on landmine casualties in Pakistan. The data has been shared with organisations like the UN to highlight the issue of landmines in Pakistan. It has now become a tool of effective lobbying and advocacy.

Through support to its member Mines Action Canada, ICBL-CMC supported youth programs that help develop skills and knowledge of young anti-landmine and cluster munition activists. In 2013, these programs reached about 200 youth from dozens of countries through apprenticeships, training sessions, the Youth-to-Youth Network and an international mine action internship program. These young campaigners are invaluable assets to their national campaigns, often going on to leadership positions.

#### **Ensuring contaminated land is cleared**

The ICBL continued its efforts to hold states accountable to their obligations to clear their land of landmines. We focus on making sure States Parties that are affected by landmines have – and are implementing – a plan to complete clearance by their deadline, and that affected States Parties have realistic estimates of

their remaining contamination. The ICBL concentrates on a limited and carefully chosen list of target countries where progress has been slow or stalled. We monitor progress on the ground, flag concerns, provide analysis and expertise, and suggest solutions.

In 2013, the ICBL gave detailed input on the six requests for deadline extensions submitted by [Chad](#), [Mozambique](#), [Niger](#), [Serbia](#), [Sudan](#) and [Turkey](#) and promoting the inclusion of clear benchmarks in the decisions to facilitate monitoring of progress. ICBL comments and questions on affected states' reports kept states under pressure to better identify remaining contamination and to show real progress against their clearance plans.

*Aishah Saeed Nalha Mohammed, from the Yemen Mine Awareness Association, and a member of the Yemen delegation at the 2013 ISC. @ICBL*





ICBL experts actively contributed to national workshops on mine clearance in Colombia, DR Congo, Ecuador/Peru and Tajikistan. ICBL staff also participated in an ICRC/African Union workshop on weapons contamination that brought together 23 African Union member states to discuss challenges faced in implementing the Mine Ban Treaty.

The ICBL worked with selected States Parties to encourage completion of mine clearance as soon as possible. By the end of 2013, three additional States Parties (Bhutan, Hungary, and Venezuela) declared completion, and Mozambique was well on track to complete the following year.

A lack of national ownership and capacity in affected countries, including poor reporting and planning, remain the biggest challenges to achieving more rapid progress on clearance. The ICBL advocated for an increase in national contributions to clearance and a more efficient and effective use of international resources. Advocacy efforts included encouraging the use of the latest land release methodologies in affected countries, highlighting issues with global funding mechanisms, and actively encouraging affected states to prioritize mine action, including in requests for international development assistance and in national budgets.

A minefield was placed around a military installation near Ovabag, Dicle in the 1990s. This place is now the village water source and prime grazing land. © ICB

### ICBL presence at the Intersessional Standing Committee Meetings on the Mine Ban Treaty

Nearly 100 states met in Geneva from 27 to 31 May 2013 for the yearly [Intersessional Standing Committees \(ISC\) to the Mine Ban](#)

[Treaty](#). ICBL was represented by 110 campaigners from over 30 countries. Alongside the United Nations, ICRC and other international organizations, the ICBL plays an important role in monitoring progress on the Mine Ban Treaty and holding states accountable to their obligations by providing expert advice based on in-the-field research and generating media attention.

The ICBL sponsored 17 participants from 16 target countries to ensure a representative and diverse civil society delegation. 3 survivors from affected countries attended and one third of the delegation was composed by powerful women advocates.

The Meetings opened with disturbing news of [credible reports of extensive use of antipersonnel mines by government forces in Yemen](#). These reports, once confirmed, constituted the most serious violation the treaty has ever confronted.

Ultimately, the 12MSP President and 15 states spoke out to call on Yemen and other countries where there are questions over potential mine use to conduct an immediate and thorough investigation and to report to treaty members on their findings on the alleged use. A number of other states also expressed their concerns directly to the delegation of Yemen. Over the course of the week, several interventions reaffirmed the

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (known as the Mine Ban Treaty) opened for signature on 3 December 1997. It entered into force, became legally binding, on 1 March 1999. States must ratify the treaty, make it law in their own countries, to become States Parties once they sign the treaty. 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.

As of the end of December 2013, there were 161 States Parties and one signatory, and there were 36 States Not Party. For details, visit <http://www.icbl.org/index.php/icbl/Universal>.

strength and unity of the mine ban community and demonstrated States Parties' continued resolve to reaching our goal of a mine-free world.

During the meeting, the ICBL delivered [nine statements or presentations](#) on all thematic issues and provided comments on Progress Reports, on States Parties that have received extensions for their clearance deadlines and on other States Parties implementing clearance. ICBL responded on the clearance extensions requests of Chad, Germany, Mozambique, Serbia, Sudan and Turkey.

The ICBL members held organized and co-hosted three lunchtime events to inform meeting delegates about particular mine action issues and coordinated a two-day workshop on victim assistance. The ICBL conducted 65 advocacy meetings during the week with over 50 governments, focusing in particular on priority countries.

Jody Williams, Nobel co-laureate and founding coordinator of ICBL, delivering the opening welcome statement at 13MSP ©Giovanni Diffidenti – ICBL

## ICBL presence at the Thirteenth Meetings of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty (13MSP)

More than 100 governments gathered in Geneva from December 2 – 5 for the annual [Meeting of States Parties](#). The participation of civil society in these

meetings has been a hallmark of the Mine Ban Treaty since the beginning and 2013 was no exception: nearly 150 ICBL campaigners from about 45 countries were there to advocate directly with government representatives, to provide expert testimony and to bring the human face of mine action to the fore of treaty discussions.

The ICBL sponsored a total of 18 campaigners from target countries, including three survivors. Women represented almost half of the delegation.

In advance of the 13MSP, the ICBL staff worked closely with the treaty leadership, champions and key partners to collectively discuss current strategic issues pertaining to the operation and implementation of the treaty and to stimulate adequate responses and actions in the lead-up to and at the meeting, including by organizing a briefing and providing background papers on priority issues and states.

The issue of compliance, due to confirmed use of landmines by a State Party and a number of allegations of use by a few States Parties, became one of the most central matters of the 13MSP. The ICBL played a crucial role in gathering and regularly sharing the latest information in this regard with treaty leadership ahead of the meeting. During the meeting, the ICBL engaged directly States Parties in question, in particular Yemen, and stirred discussions about adequate response to ensure this grave breach of the treaty and potential breaches are addressed with adequate seriousness and urgency.



Throughout the 13MSP, the ICBL delivered a total of [15 statements](#) on all main issues related to the operation, compliance and implementation of the treaty. The ICBL delegates conducted some 60 advocacy meetings during the week with 50 government delegations, in particular from priority countries. The ICBL developed and shared a lobbying guide and participant handbook, as well as key messages and language suggestions specifically on use and use allegations to help States Parties speak up on these issues.

In addition to co-hosting or contributing to a number of lunchtime events organized by partners, the ICBL coordinated a total of eight side events, including the [Landmine Monitor 2013 Briefing](#), a photo exhibit of landmine survivors in Afghanistan and the launch of a new research publication on frameworks and approaches to victim assistance.

The ICBL also participated in the official 13MSP press conferences, disseminated a closing press release, conducted media outreach in the lead-up to the meeting and throughout the week, and maintained an active presence on social media.

ICBL participation in the First Preparatory Meeting of the Third Review Conference Review Conferences on the Mine Ban Treaty are held every five years and are

intended to provide a bigger picture assessment of achievements to date and design action plans towards specific Treaty-related goals. The Third Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty will take place June 23-27, 2014 in Maputo, Mozambique.

As a friend of the President-Designate of the Third Review Conference, the ICBL took part in meetings and discussions in December in Geneva aimed at shaping the vision for the Review Conference, as well as plans for the lead-up period and the conference's key outcome documents. During the preparatory meeting the ICBL provided its views on the draft discussion papers presented by the President-Designate through delivery of two statements. ICBL comments and proposals on those papers had largely been taken on board before the meeting.

The ICBL delegation met with the President-Designate and his team to share expectations and to ensure civil society is considered as an important partner in preparations for and work at the Review Conference.



ICBL campaigner and landmine survivor Umedjon Naimov, from Tajikistan, delivering the ICBL intervention during the Victim Assistance session ©Giovanni Diffidenti – ICBL

## Cluster Munition Coalition

In 2013, the [CMC](#) remained a driving force behind the Convention on Cluster Munitions, leading advocacy activities to urge countries that have not yet done so to join the convention, researching and circulating information on progress, and developing champions for the universalization and implementation of the convention.

### Increasing the number of States Parties

During 2013, Iraq, Bolivia, Liechtenstein, Chad, Nauru and St Kitts and Nevis ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Andorra acceded. This total includes two countries where cluster munitions have been used (Chad and Iraq.) Most of the remaining 29 signatories report that they are in the process of ratifying – making it law in their own countries.

CMC contributed to this by coordinating advocacy, disseminating information and providing technical advice.



We urged progress on universalization, bilaterally and at nine international meetings including meetings of States Parties, the Lomé conference on the Universalisation of the CCM, Santiago Regional Workshop on Cluster Munitions, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting People's Forum, and the ICRC/African Union workshop on addressing key challenges to meeting clearance deadlines under the MBT and CCM

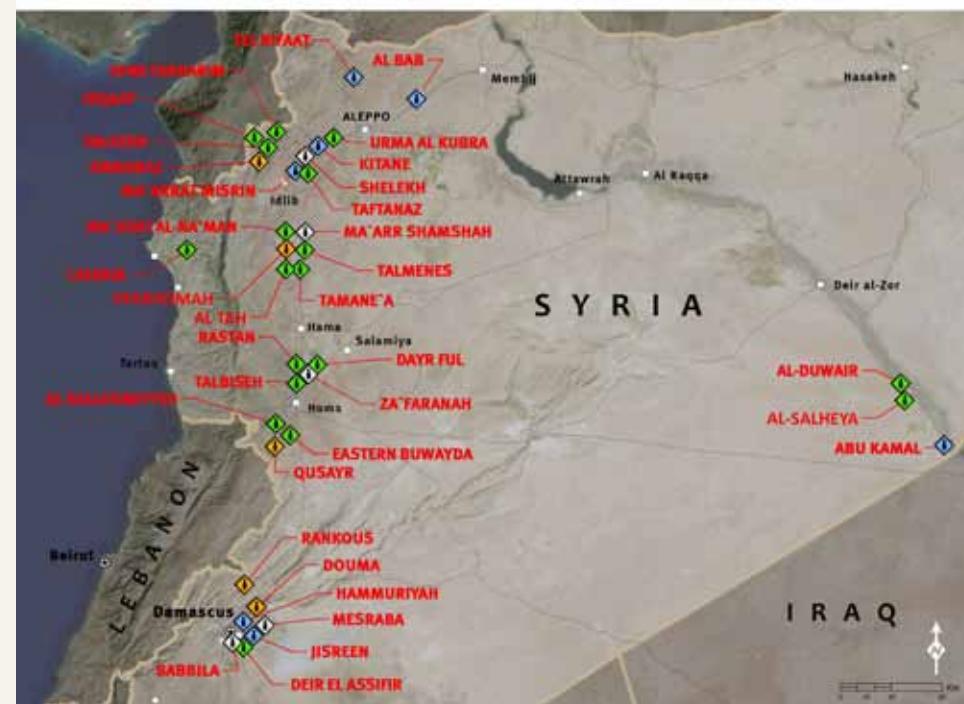
### Condemning use

Following CMC advocacy, the use of cluster munitions by Syria was condemned by over 130 states. Using evidence provided by CMC board member Human Rights Watch at the

end of 2012, the CMC alerted treaty leadership and mobilized campaigners around the world to urge public statements from their governments. The CMC produced a [webpage on cluster munition use in Syria](#), and issued press releases and generated social media to focus public attention on use in Syria. The CMC produced the report [Stigma: The Political Costs of Using Cluster Munitions](#) to make the case to states not party that any future use will have considerable political costs.

AO-1SCh fragmentation submunitions, one of the most common type of cluster munitions used in Syria. © Marc Bastian

## Locations of Recently Reported Cluster Bomb Strikes across Syria



Mapping cluster munitions strikes with new tools. As of October 2012 © 2012 Human Rights Watch; Incident Data: Human Rights Watch; Reference data: NASA, USGS, ESRI, Google, OSM

### Providing clarity on the convention

In response to needs expressed by campaigners, the CMC developed two papers to address concerns by some states not party to the convention. One clarified the definition of a cluster munition under the convention in order to help states unclear about whether they possess cluster munitions. The other provided a detailed description of the CCM's international cooperation and assistance provisions in order to reassure cluster munition-affected states of the support they would have access to if they joined.

## **Stop Explosive Investments**

Are you funding cluster bombs?  
In partnership with campaign member IKV Pax Christi, the CMC coordinates this campaign to end financial investment in cluster munition producers and urge states to adopt legislation banning investment in cluster munitions.

In 2013, the CMC:

Generated 63 pieces of global media coverage about the 2013 edition of IKV Pax Christi's report Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: A shared responsibility. The report includes the infamous "Hall of Shame" of financial institutions that invest in cluster munition producers and analyzes policies by states around the world to stop explosive investments. The report is available at <http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/report>.

Led the Global Day of Action on 12 December: campaign activities in 13 countries and a social media Thunderclap sent by over 60,000 people.

Supported national initiatives through a disinvestment Google group, webinars and advocacy resources for campaigners.

Advocated directly with states and financial institutions through meetings and presentations, ensuring disinvestment was included in the African ratification template and providing up-to-date and accurate information.



Children at Viengthong elementary school learning Mine Risk Education, Laos ©CMC

Kingdom – completed destruction in December. Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, and FYR Macedonia also finished in 2013. Most other States Parties with stockpiles are on track to complete destruction well in advance of the deadlines required by the convention.

The CMC profiled stockpile destruction as a success story through web stories and statements, and diminished concerns about the costs of stockpile destruction by promoting low-cost low-tech solutions and emphasizing

the costs of stockpile management and the financial benefits of recycling materials

## **Ensuring stockpiles are destroyed**

The CMC works to ensure stockpile destruction obligations under the convention are met and significant progress was made in 2013. The States Party with one of the largest stockpiles – the United



## **Supporting members**

The CMC supported Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation's coordination of a UXO workshop in Vietnam hosted by the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs in December. The CMC also supported the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Secretariat and Safeground, our Australian campaign members to host a regional meeting in June, and facilitated the presence of a CMC representative at a November PIF meeting.

The CMC closely worked with Mines Action Canada, to address Canada's weak ratification legislation. This included strategic planning, mobilizing campaigners in other countries to support a "Fix the Bill" campaign, media and communications work, giving two verbal testimonies and three detailed written testimonies to committee hearings.

2013 launch of 'Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility', Copenhagen © CMC



CMC Meeting with Iraq's Delegation. 4MSP Lusaka 2013  
©CMC

### CMC presence at the Intersessional Meeting on the Convention on Cluster Munitions (ISM)

Representatives from over 70 governments met in Geneva from 15 to 18 April 2013 for the [third annual Intersessional Meeting on the Convention on Cluster Munitions](#). The CMC was there in force as well with some 100 campaigners from over 25 countries.

The CMC sponsored 24 participants from 21 target countries to ensure a representative and diverse civil society delegation. Women represented more than half of the delegation.

Between the Third Meeting of States Parties in September 2012 and the ISM in April 2013, five countries had ratified the treaty and 13 States Parties announced having finished stockpile destruction. The CMC staff worked closely with campaigners to ensure participation at the Intersessional Meeting of governments, especially by priority countries for the treaty. During the meeting, almost 20 states condemned the use of cluster munitions by the Syrian government and expressed deep concern at any use of cluster munitions.

The CMC delivered [nine statements or presentations](#) on all thematic issues in the plenary of the Intersessional Meeting, and coordinated three lunchtime events to further inform delegates about key issues. Campaigners held over 80 advocacy meetings during the week with 150 government representatives, in particular from priority countries.

The CMC issued a press release at the end of the meeting, and throughout the week, provided people around the world real-time access to conference proceedings through updates to Twitter, Facebook and Flickr.

Finally, the CMC supported campaign activities in more than 50 countries on the 1st August anniversary of the entry into force of the convention. We provided tailored support to Campaign members in all target countries including strategizing on campaign plans, providing Investing in Action small grants for advocacy initiatives, and mobilizing campaign members to take action on key occasions.

The CMC researched, compiled and disseminated a regular Universalization Update to provide the latest information on the status of all countries yet to join the convention.

#### Ensuring contaminated land is cleared

The CMC kept up the pressure on states with limited progress on contamination estimates to ensure they focus clearance efforts on actual cluster munition contamination. We shared information with the convention's co-chairs on clearance and met with officials from Chile, Germany, Lao PDR, Mauritania, Montenegro and Mozambique to monitor clearance progress. At the Fourth Meeting of States Parties, the CMC co-organized, with the Norwegian People's Aid, an event to encourage faster completion through the adoption of the latest land release methodologies, and made statements on states' progress and remaining challenges.

The Convention on Cluster Munitions which prohibits all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions opened for signature on 3 December 2008. It entered into force – became legally binding – on 1 August 2010. States must ratify the treaty – make it law in their own countries – to become States Parties once they sign the treaty. 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.

At the end of December 2013, there were 84 States Parties and an additional 29 signatories.

84 states have not signed or acceded to the treaty. For details, visit <http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/treatystatus/>.

Branislav Kapetanovic, CMC Spokesperson and Isodora Jovanovic, interpreter at campaign debrief & planning session. 4MSP Lusaka 2013  
©CMC





### Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (4MSP)

More than 100 governments gathered in Lusaka, Zambia from September 9 – 13 for the [Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions](#). This was the first time that a Meeting of States Parties to the CCM was held in Africa. As with the Mine Ban Treaty, civil society has been a vital part of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

This continued in Lusaka with a CMC presence of nearly 145 campaigners from 45 countries.

The CMC sponsored campaigners from 22 target countries. Three survivors from affected countries attended, and women made up almost half of the delegation.



Norwegian People's Aid and Cluster Munition Coalition: Cluster Munition Remnants – the challenge and survey solutions, 12 September 2013, 4MSP Lusaka 2013 ©CMC



The CMC participated in the opening and closing press conferences, issued two press releases, and conducted media outreach in the lead-up to the meeting and throughout the week.

Handicap International Ban Advocates' team. 4MSP Lusaka 2013 ©CMC



CMC Director Sarah Blakemore delivering the CMC's General Statement © CMC

CMC staff and campaigners worked in partnership with Zambia, other supportive governments and international organizations to encourage states to attend, and provided relevant documents to ensure states were prepared to actively participate. Participants adopted the Lusaka Progress Report, noting the large number of states that have condemned or otherwise expressed concern about the use of cluster munitions in Syria in 2012 and 2013.

The CMC delivered [11 statements](#) on all main issues related to the convention during the 4MSP. Supported by a lobbying guide with key messages, the CMC delegates conducted 80 advocacy meetings during the week with 120 government representatives, in particular from priority countries. The CMC also disseminated a briefing paper on the convention, policy papers, and information on who has joined the treaty. The CMC coordinated a total of 12 side events with members.

# Victim Assistance And The Survivor Networks Project

## Victim Assistance

The Mine Ban Treaty was the first multilateral disarmament treaty to call upon states to take responsibility in assisting victims of a particular type of weapon. This is mirrored in the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The respective treaties oblige States Parties to provide [assistance to victims of landmines and cluster munitions including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, and social and economic inclusion](#). ICBL-CMC advocates for these promises to become reality for hundreds of thousands of landmine and cluster munition survivors, and for their families and communities.

## Pushing for progress

Through monitoring progress at the country level, bringing up issues of concern and putting forward recommendations on priorities and solutions, the ICBL continued engaging affected countries and relevant

Several local survivor groups in Colombia come together to form a national network ©ICBL

partners to push for concrete steps and progress on victim assistance, and in particular on the accessibility of services. For example, ICBL experts actively contributed to national workshops in Ethiopia and Peru in support of the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by States Parties in 2009 and includes 11 specific actions to ensure victims' full and effective participation and inclusion in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities.

The ICBL-CMC issued a set of recommendations on the [financing of victim assistance](#), including through targeted and broader frameworks. The ICBL focused this year on highlighting the continuing need to provide targeted victim assistance, as well as to ensure funds from broader budgets reach landmine victims. Such messages tied into our work on discussions, in the lead up to the Third Review Conference, on framing future victim assistance implementation, to which the ICBL contributed significantly.

At a meeting of ICBL victim assistance experts in October co-organized by the ICBL and Handicap International, the ICBL developed a set of forward-looking victim assistance recommendations for all States Parties based on Monitor findings. In May 2013, a significant threshold was reached with Iraq's ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, meaning nearly three-quarters of cluster munition victims now live in States Parties to the convention.

The ICBL actively supported its campaigners to raise awareness about the rights and needs of victims in states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty with the greatest needs, focusing on Myanmar and Vietnam, and supporting national campaigns and survivors networks in a handful of other affected states not party and territories to bring these issues to the attention of national authorities, through civil society action and media work.

Members of El Salvador's national networks of survivors participate in a community fair to sell their products. © Fundación Red de Sobrevivientes y Personas con Discapacidad – El Salvador





Director of the Mozambique Network of Survivors visits with a survivor and provides peer support. © RAVIM

## The Survivor Networks Project

The [Survivors Network Project](#) (SNP) is the ICBL-CMC's flagship victim assistance program. Survivor networks are groups or associations of survivors of injuries and disability caused by landmines, cluster munition remnants and other explosives left over from armed conflict. Survivor networks also include the families of survivors, the families of those who have been killed by these weapons and often other community members with similar needs. The goal of the ICBL-CMC Survivor Networks Project is to support survivor networks so that survivors are better able to claim their rights through a range of national and international laws and policies.

Eleven survivor networks received financial support through the Survivor Networks Project in 2013. With SNP grants, these groups improved the lives of (collectively) thousands of mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities through peer support, service referrals and economic inclusion projects.



Representatives of survivor networks from around the world hone their skills at mobilizing resources. ©ICBL

Some SNP highlights of 2013 are:

Survivor networks in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Senegal, and Uganda assessed the needs of landmine and ERW survivors, their families and other persons with disabilities and shared the results of these surveys with government officials.

The survivor network of the Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines surveyed survivors in almost 400 villages and passed on the results directly to the Prime Minister and Defense Ministry through a comprehensive set of national and local recommendations. These recommendations are being considered in the development of Cambodia's National Disability Plan. The Cambodian Campaign also used the village visits to share information about the rights of survivors and other persons with disabilities with local authorities and survivors.

The Afghanistan Landmine Survivors Organization organized joint trainings with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and with the Afghan Human Rights Commission

for members of the Women with Disability Advisory Committees (WAAC) in Balkh and Herat provinces on the rights of women with disabilities and overcoming barriers. Sixty women with disabilities increased their vocational skills and received support to start small businesses.

Advocacy activities including letter writing campaigns, public awareness events, and high level lobbying meetings resulted in the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) by Afghanistan, Albania, Cambodia and DR Congo.

In Tajikistan, advocacy efforts by the Tajik Survivor Network resulted in the President signing an action plan for CRPD accession, and increased financial resources for victim assistance and increased availability of peer support services for survivors.

The Landmine Survivors Initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina held two small business training courses specifically for women survivors and other women



Staff of the Uganda Landmine Survivor Association meet with survivor leaders in northern Uganda, presenting materials on the rights of survivors. ©ULSA

with disabilities, reaching 26 women. In addition to the practical benefit of acquiring small business knowledge, the gender-specific trainings proved to be an ideal way to empower women survivors through group peer to peer interaction and support.

In El Salvador, the survivors' network helped to prepare the alternative report reviewing El Salvador's implementation of the CRPD between 2008 and 2013. The network's Director presented the perspective of landmine survivors before the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in September 2013. Echoing recommendations put forward by the network of survivors, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities called on El Salvador to develop a system of social protections for all persons with disabilities similar to what was available for persons with disabilities as a result of armed conflict.

SNP-supported survivor networks in 10 countries served as experts to inform government policy and monitor the implementation of victim assistance plans.



Survivor leader visits survivors in their communities. ©Cambodian SN

In Uganda, a local survivor group in Pader district created by the Uganda Landmine Survivors Association (ULSA), was given official representation on the district council to aid in the design and implementation of local development projects. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the network of survivors successfully advocated for survivor participation in the drafting of the country's victim assistance statement for the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

El País, the major daily newspaper in Spain, published an in-depth article profiling current victim assistance needs under the Mine Ban Treaty alongside profiles of two survivor network leaders after SNP facilitated survivor participation at international meetings.

The survivor networks in Ethiopia and in Senegal boosted survivor participation in disabled sporting events to encourage social inclusion in their countries. The survivor network in Senegal organized a regional basketball tournament bringing together survivors from the Casamance region, the Gambia and Guinea-

Bissau. Survivor athletes in Ethiopia took home three gold medals and a silver at the Addis Ababa Sports Festival for Persons with Disabilities.

SNP collected and submitted feedback from survivor networks and other campaigners working on victim assistance to the [World Health Organization's Disability Plan](#). This feedback was clearly reflected in the WHO's summary of input and key recommendations, such as the need for greater access to health and rehabilitation services in rural and remote areas and for greater participation by survivor networks and other disabled people's organizations.

The SNP coordinator participated in the Sixth Conference of States Parties to the CRPD in New York and drafted a statement on "[Strengthening linkages between victim assistance and the disability movement post-2015](#)" which was provided to all civil society participants.

SNP developed the capacity of survivor network national campaigns through training sessions to improve the ability of survivor networks to raise funds and express the results of their activities to donors.

SNP staff visited survivor networks in DR Congo, Ethiopia, Tajikistan and Thailand to provide one-on-one capacity building support in developing annual advocacy plans, addressing organizational challenges such as a leadership transition and board and staff relations, drafting project proposals, and accessing relevant resources on treaty commitments and obligations, gender and mine action, and peer support.

## Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor is renowned for its independent and impartial monitoring of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The Monitor has gained respect for its work by going beyond the transparency reporting states must provide under the relevant treaties to provide independent reporting and evaluation.

The Monitor's key target audiences are governments, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations, as well as media, academics, and the general public. All Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor research products are available as [free online resources](#) at the-monitor.org.

The Monitor's Research Network is composed of [researchers](#) drawn from ICBL-CMC member organizations or other civil society organizations,

*Jeff Abramson and Mark Hiznay, answering questions at the launch of the 2013 Landmine Monitor report, 28th November 2013, Geneva ©ICBL*



Mary Wareham presenting findings of the 2013 Cluster Munition Monitor, September 2013 ©CMC

freelance journalists, and research and academic institutions. For the most part, researchers are based in the country they are responsible for monitoring. They are the eyes and ears on the ground on which the Monitor relies for its high-quality data. The 11-member Editorial Team drawn from ICBL-CMC members is responsible for coordinating the work of the in-country researchers, conducting supplementary research, undertaking field missions, and drafting and editing Country Profiles and summary sections of publications

In 2013, the Monitor produced:

[Country Profiles](#) for each of 197 countries and 7 areas : "one-stop shops" providing information on mine and cluster munition ban policy, clearance, stockpile destruction, casualties and victim assistance, including links to maps and other reports.



[Cluster Munition Monitor 2013](#): a global overview and analysis on developments in cluster munition ban policy, contamination, clearance, casualties and victim assistance, and support for cluster munition action. This was published online and distributed at 4MSP in Lusaka in September.

[Landmine Monitor 2013](#): a global overview and analysis of developments related to mine ban policy, mine action, casualties and victim assistance, and support for mine action. This was published online and distributed at the 13MSP in Geneva in December.

[16 fact sheets, briefing reports and infographics](#): these provide governments and civil society organizations with accurate, up-to-date and, perhaps most importantly, easy to understand information about issues of concern regarding landmines and cluster munitions. This included a briefing paper on physical accessibility for landmine survivors disseminated at the Intersessional Meetings in Geneva in May and a fact sheet titled "Landmines and Refugees: The Risks and the Responsibilities to Protect and Assist Victims" released on World Refugee Day in June.

**// We really appreciate information by the Monitor, particularly helpful in our effort to increase the impact of Germany's assistance to mine affected countries //**

Franck Abel, Desk Officer for Mine Action, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany.



## Cluster Munition Monitor 2013

Covers of the Monitor's 2013 annual reports  
@ICBL-CMC

## Landmine Monitor 2013



*Kasia Derlicka-Rosenbauer and Loren Persi Vicentic at the Landmine Monitor 2013 Launch ©ICBL*

Important achievements of the Monitor in 2013 include the following:

Stakeholders continued to describe the Monitor as a valuable resource that helps states assess the progress made. Monitor research was referenced by both treaties in country statements or records of meetings of States Parties, as well as other gatherings such as an African Union workshop in March.

More than 100 media citations were tracked in 2013, in 8 different languages and in more than 25 countries. Many coalition partners made special media outreach efforts around Monitor launches, including significantly in Myanmar where a country-specific report and press release were disseminated that attracted more than 60 journalists. More than a dozen journalists attended the Geneva press launches of Cluster Munition Monitor 2013 and Landmine Monitor 2013 in September and November 2013, respectively. Major media outlets mentioning Monitor reports included ABC News, Al Jazeera America, BBC Afrique, Burma News International, CCTV.com, El País, IRIN, Le Figaro, Le Monde, New York Times, Ottawa Citizen, Radio Vatican, Spiegel, Thompson Reuters, United Nations Radio, and Voice of America.

Monitor events at the 4MSP to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and 13MSP to the Mine Ban Treaty, along with the [study on frameworks for victim assistance](#), highlighted findings on effective ways to reach cluster munition and landmine victims through a range of policy and funding frameworks, contributing to ongoing discussions on this topic.



**// We very much support and appreciate the work of the Monitor, and wish it will continue producing high-quality information and analysis that directly help States parties to comply with their obligations under both conventions //**

May-Elin Stener, Deputy-Director General, Norwegian Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Megan Burke, and Amelie Chayer, at the launch of a Monitor Publication on Victim Assistance Frameworks ©Samuel Lecoco – ICBL



## Acknowledgment

To all campaigners and researchers who motivate and inspire us in realising our vision of a world without antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions, where the suffering they cause has ended, and the rights of victims are upheld and realized.

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