

Ensuring full implementation of the international treaties banning cluster munitions and landmines, **to stop** casualties, and **assist** survivors

## Annual Report 2015



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



**LANDMINE & CLUSTER MUNITION**  
**MONITOR**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The contribution of donors is acknowledged on our websites and in Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports. Special events are organized at least twice a year to inform donors about our plans and views, and to get their feedback.

**Cover page:** Members of the ICBL-CMC at work during international meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2015. © ICBL-CMC

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2015, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Cluster Munition Coalition played a vital role in universalizing and promoting the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Progress was achieved through systematic and clear articulation of state-by-state challenges and advocacy at the national and international levels, and through regular support to campaigns members by staff.

The First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Croatia marked a critical milestone in the life of the convention. The Cluster Munition Coalition prepared by mobilizing the active participation of States Parties and encouraging states not party to ratify or accede in time for the conference. During the conference itself, members of the Cluster Munition Coalition were highly visible -- in the plenary, hosting side events and engaging with states to provide factual information and encourage their strong statements and leadership on conference outcomes. Our participation helped ensure that the Review Conference was successful in confirming the international rejection of cluster munitions.

At the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, States Parties recommitted to the completion of treaty obligations. Many important announcements at the meeting, on clearance, stockpile destruction and victim assistance, came about as a result of collaboration between States Parties and the ICBL and its members and demonstrated that it will be possible to finish the job by 2025. Sri Lanka's announcement of progress towards accession was the direct result of spirited advocacy by the Sri Lankan Campaign to Ban Landmines with support from the ICBL.

During the year, ICBL-CMC research and advocacy led to international outcry against use of antipersonnel landmines or cluster munitions in a number of countries, thereby reinforcing the stigma attached to these weapons. CMC bilateral meetings contributed to 139 states voting in favor of the UN General Assembly resolution supporting the Convention on Cluster Munitions and expressing deep concern about recent cluster munition use.

ICBL-CMC results in 2015 were achieved within the context of a new phase of its work on both the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions. Efforts of campaign members and staff were refocused around three revised Strategic Objectives. ICBL-CMC operations were restructured in line with these objectives, including in its staffing, under the leadership of a new director. Notably, the ICBL-CMC worked with a budget that was less than half of what it had been in 2014. Altogether, this collection of institutional changes, while challenging, proved successful in making the ICBL-CMC a more streamlined and agile organization, well suited to address needs for research and advocacy in 2015 and beyond.

## GOAL 1 -- NO MORE USE OF LANDMINES OR CLUSTER MUNITIONS

The goal of seeing no more use of landmines or cluster munitions is the ICBL-CMC's main priority, as stated in our 2012-2015 Strategic Plan. In 2015 the **Cluster Munition Coalition** advocated for the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and for states that have not yet joined the convention to adhere to the norm against use of the weapon. It worked to ensure any instances of use were met by a strong condemnation from the international community. The **International Campaign to Ban Landmines** worked to maintain the already strong stigma on the use of antipersonnel mines, and supported campaign members promoting universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty.

### 1a) Increased number of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

In 2015, 12 countries ratified or acceded to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, increasing the number of States Parties to 98 and the number of states legally bound by its provisions to 118.<sup>1</sup> The Cluster Munition Coalition had the following impact:

- Accelerated Colombia's ratification in time for the First Review Conference by presenting arguments directly to Colombian President Santos and Minister of Post-Conflict during a meeting in Bogota, following a global action carried out jointly with national Cluster Munition Coalition members
- Expedited timeline for Rwanda's ratification through support to national campaign's direct advocacy with the government
- Advanced ratifications in Slovakia and South Africa following numerous bilateral meetings with representatives in Geneva and in New York and through the actions and engagement of the South African campaign
- Significantly advanced the ratification process in Somalia, including by enabling national campaign, with strong survivor participation, to engage directly with senior officials
- Contributed to accessions in Mauritius (October 2015) and Cuba (imminent, announced in September 2015) following bilateral meetings with representatives of Mauritius in Geneva and meetings with decision-makers during a visit to Cuba in August 2014
- Contributed to the ratification process in Jamaica by working with national campaigner to host a public event for CARICOM Embassies and other officials in Trinidad and Tobago (co-hosted with Costa Rica)
- Contributed to the ratification by Iceland, Palestine and Paraguay through letters, bilateral advocacy meetings and the use of social media

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<sup>1</sup> As of 31 December 2015, there were 20 signatories to the convention. The following countries ratified or acceded in 2015: Canada, Colombia, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Mauritius, Palestine, Paraguay, Rwanda, Slovakia, Somalia and South Africa.

- Encouraged Ugandan President to ratify, by coordinating the actions of campaigners from 41 countries, two Nobel Peace Laureates, Ugandan survivor associations and a member of the Ugandan Parliament
- Urged DR Congo to ratify through meetings with decision-makers in the capital and bilateral meetings at the international level
- Advanced universalization through bilateral meetings with:
  - nine states not party at the UN Mine Action Programme Directors Meeting
  - eight states not party at meetings of the Convention on Conventional Weapons
  - delegations of all signatory states present at the 132<sup>nd</sup> and 133<sup>rd</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Union Assemblies in Hanoi and Geneva
  - nine states not party at the African Union Summit
  - 22 states not party during the intersessional meetings of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty
  - 26 states not party during the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions
  - 18 states not party during the UN First Committee
- Advanced universalization through expert presentations at:
  - a workshop for South-East Asian states not party, hosted by the Co-ordinators on universalization
  - a briefing for New York Missions of five African states not party, organized by Cluster Muniton Coalition members and co-hosted by Croatia and Costa Rica
  - an ICRC workshop in Lusaka for five African states not party, co-hosted by Zambia and the ICRC
  - a side event for parliamentarians from 14 states at the 133<sup>rd</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly in Geneva co-hosted by the Cluster Muniton Coalition and the Parliamentary Forum
- Advanced universalization in over 35 states not party through national campaigners' lobby efforts in capitals with government authorities, including by marking the anniversary of the convention's entry into force on 1 August
- Promoted votes in favor of the UNGA Resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions<sup>2</sup> through discussions with 53 states and representatives of CARICOM and the African regional group at UN First Committee
- Contributed to the atmosphere in favor of universalization by publicizing all ratifications and accessions to enhance the profile of new States Parties (including through our website, blog and social media).

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<sup>2</sup> The resolution urges all states still outside the convention to join as soon as possible: A/RES/70/54

**1b) No new use of cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines, and any new use is condemned**

Since the Convention on Cluster Munitions opened for signature in 2008, there has been no evidence of use of cluster munitions by signatories or States Parties. However in 2015, cluster munitions were used in five states not party: Libya, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen. The stigmatization of such use remains a central goal of the convention and thus a top priority for the Cluster Munition Coalition.

- In 2015, 37 states made national statements expressing concern or condemning the use of cluster munitions, during meetings of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The European Union also expressed concern, and a further five states associated themselves with the EU statement
- Five states involved in recent use have denied such use, even in the face of compelling evidence to the contrary, demonstrating that they do not want to be associated with the internationally-shunned cluster munitions
- The UN Security Council adopted resolution S/RES/2228 expressing concern at the use of cluster munitions in Sudan
- The UN Human Rights Council adopted three resolutions condemning the Syrian authorities' use of cluster munitions<sup>3</sup>
- The Political Declaration of the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions condemned any use of cluster munitions by any actor
- Through their vote in favor of the UNGA Resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 139 states expressed strong concern about the use of cluster munitions in different parts of the world.

The foundation for such stigmatization efforts by the broader cluster munition ban community was the ongoing research efforts of the Cluster Munition Monitor. Drawing from the investigative efforts of Cluster Munition Coalition members, including Human Rights Watch and local groups in Libya, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen, along with local media, the Monitor collected substantial evidence confirming use of cluster munitions in 2015. The Cluster Munition Coalition used Monitor findings to do the following:

- Disseminate accurate data on all known instances of cluster munition use by states not party or non-state armed groups to the general public, media, States Parties, and members of the Coordination Committee of the convention
- Strengthen the resolve of States Parties to condemn use, by presenting comprehensive evidence through side events on the margins of the First Review Conference (co-hosted with Croatia) and of the intersessional meeting (co-hosted with Costa Rica)
- Issue condemnations of all instances of use

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<sup>3</sup> A/HRC/RES/30/10, A/HRC/RES/29/16, A/HRC/RES/28/20, all adopted in 2015

- Call on States Parties to condemn use, including through personalized emails, by mobilizing Coordination Committee members, supporting national campaigns' outreach to decision-makers in capitals, and through a "white ribbon action" targeting each delegate entering the First Review Conference
- Proactively write to Saudi Arabia-led coalition members before strikes on Yemen and to the Russian Federation at the start of military action in Syria, calling for no use of cluster munitions
- Reach out to each user state, requesting public reaction, investigation and prosecutions
- Communicate the work of the ban community, highlighting states' and other partners' condemnations of use on the Cluster Munition Coalition's website, blog, newsletter and social media
- Ensure coverage of the issues in prominent international media outlets such as The New York Times, The Guardian, Al Jazeera, Reuters, RT and EFE, thus reinforcing the echo of condemnations

The norm against the use of antipersonnel mines is strong, at least in part as a direct result of the ongoing research efforts by Landmine Monitor to identify instances of use. In 2015, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines used Monitor findings to do the following:

- Disseminate data to States Parties and provide recommendations on reactions to the use of antipersonnel mines in Ukraine to the Mine Ban Treaty's Committee on Cooperative Compliance
- Meet with Ukraine to request investigation and public reporting. Ukraine then made a detailed statement on the reports of use at the intersessional meeting and again at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties
- Express concern with reports of use of landmines by Egypt and North Korea, request public reaction and investigation
- Provide data and analysis to the Committee on Cooperative Compliance with regards to instances of antipersonnel mine use in States Parties in 2009-2014, informing their work as guardians of the ban on use.

In addition, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines supported the work of campaign members promoting universalization with governmental authorities in nine states not party to the treaty, through expertise and advice, campaign materials, and small grants.

### **Disinvestment in cluster munitions production**

In 2015, the Cluster Munition Coalition and its member organization PAX from the Netherlands provided information and advice to national campaigners, held side events during convention

meetings and engaged with financial institutions, cluster munitions producers and States Parties as part of the global campaign “Stop Explosive Investments”.

Milestones of 2015 include:

- The Cluster Munition Coalition and PAX successfully advocated for the inclusion of disinvestment in the Dubrovnik Action Plan, which now includes a call on states to consider enacting national legislation prohibiting investments in producers of cluster munitions
- Spain introduced legislation to ban investments in cluster munitions following years of advocacy by CMC members
- Costa Rica stated its view at the Review Conference that investment in cluster munitions is prohibited under the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- Collection of some 100,000 signatures in a petition in the United States calling on J.P. Morgan to disinvest from producers of cluster munitions (in collaboration with change.org)
- Singapore Technologies Engineering, a producer of cluster munitions, ceased cluster munitions production and confirmed that this was done after being often asked by the investor community

## **GOAL 2 -- A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN LAND CONTAMINATED BY LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS**

**2a) All affected States Parties to both conventions have, and are implementing, a plan to complete clearance by or before their deadline**

**2b) All affected States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions have a realistic estimate of their remaining contamination**

In 2015 the Cluster Munition Coalition advocated for states to have a plan to complete clearance by their deadline, and to acquire a realistic estimate of their remaining contamination through the use of the most efficient land release methods. Based on findings and analysis from the Cluster Munition Monitor, the Cluster Munition Coalition:

- Successfully influenced the content of the Vientiane Action Plan Review by providing input and recommendations in order for the Review to reflect realities from affected communities as well as the latest research data
- Contributed to the work of the Convention on Cluster Munitions’ Working Group on Clearance and successfully influenced the content of the Dubrovnik Action Plan to reflect lessons learned and best practices, and to highlight relevant areas for improvement based on the realities from affected communities
- Provided accurate data to inform the Croatia Progress Report presented at the First Review Conference, through which states analyze and acknowledge progress made and challenges

that remain

- Maintained the pressure on decision-makers and scrutiny of programs through bilateral international meetings and the work of national campaigns in 13 states.

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines promoted the aspirational 2025 target date for completing clearance in all States Parties, embraced by states in the Maputo Action Plan. This target date can be met through using the right resources in the right manner, in order to acquire a realistic estimate of contamination and to develop and implement an adequate national plan. Based on findings and analysis from the Landmine Monitor, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines:

- Provided States Parties and the Mine Ban Treaty's Committee on Article 5 with data and analysis on all deadline extension requests submitted in 2015 (Cyprus, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal)
- Raised the issue at the highest level when meeting with the President of Colombia, advocating for a more streamlined accreditation process for clearance operators and information sharing on clearance technology and techniques
- Exerted pressure on Ethiopian authorities in 2014 through meetings, correspondence and public statements urging for submission of extension request (finally submitted with a one-year delay in 2015)
- Publicly shared views on the best practices that lead Mozambique to complete mine clearance and highlighted this major accomplishment through media work
- Maintained the pressure on decision-makers and scrutiny of programs through bilateral international meetings and the work of national campaigns in 27 states
- Provided advice and small grants to campaign members who promoted clearance with governmental authorities in 12 states
- Contributed to government actions (Croatia deploying teams to mark safe areas and Serbia conducting mine risk education) to protect refugees from the risk of mined areas, through constructive engagement with government officials and the media.

### **GOAL 3 -- MEASURABLE PROGRESS IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR VICTIMS OF MINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS**

In 2015, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Cluster Munition Coalition advocated for concrete government actions increasing access to services for all landmine and cluster munition victims -- and other persons with similar needs in their communities -- and for greater participation in all areas of governmental decision-making that affected the lives of victims. Support from the ICBL-CMC empowered survivors to promote sustainable change in their countries, working as

experts and leaders with government authorities at the community and national levels. The Survivor Networks Project continued to provide an important boost to this work.

### **3a) Demonstrated progress on implementation of commitments under Maputo Action Plan and/or Vientiane Action Plan<sup>4</sup>, with an emphasis on access to services in all places where victims live**

Supported by ICBL-CMC grants and technical information from ICBL-CMC staff, the national campaigns and survivor networks conducted advocacy and implemented projects that strengthened the capacity of organizations and individuals, and that demonstrated best practices in service accessibility and effective survivor participation.<sup>5</sup> They achieved the following:

- Motivated the launch or expansion of government-provided programs that benefited survivors and other people with disabilities, such as income-generating programs in Uganda and Mozambique, psychological support in Turkey, land ownership programs in Cambodia, community-based rehabilitation in Vietnam and pensions in Colombia
- Increased the capacity of survivor networks and disabled persons' organizations to use national and international legal instruments in their advocacy work through presentations at a Latin American workshop held in Colombia
- Trained peer-support workers who began to actively reach out to persons with disabilities in three Colombian departments with significant numbers of mine survivors

Based on findings and analysis from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, the Cluster Munition Coalition and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines:

- Strengthened States Parties' understanding of measurable progress by providing input and recommendations for the victim assistance component of the Vientiane Action Plan Review based on research data
- Provided input and recommendations for the victim assistance section of the Dubrovnik Action Plan, as well as the Political Declaration and Croatia Progress Report
- Clarified methods for integrating victim assistance into broader sectors, including through expert presentation at the Bangkok Symposium on Victim Assistance for some 50 government representatives from Asia and Africa
- Enhanced the enabling environment for victim assistance in broader sectors by providing input on evidence-based good practices and challenges on implementation of the Maputo Action Plan and/or Vientiane Action Plan, to inform the Special Rapporteur on Disability's reporting on social protection; information for another Special Rapporteur on Disability report on the right to participation; and expert input to OHCHR analysis of Disability and Emergency Situations

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<sup>4</sup> The Vientiane Action Plan was replaced in September 2015 by the new Dubrovnik Action Plan

<sup>5</sup> Also see the stand-alone 2015 report of the ICBL-CMC's Survivor Networks Project for additional information.

- Secured new commitments for the effective implementation of Colombia’s Victims Law through high-level meetings with government officials
- Held bilateral meetings with 27 states with victim assistance obligations or responsibilities at the UN Mine Action Programme Directors Meeting, the intersessional meetings of both conventions, the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.

**3b) Increased victims’ participation in decision-making that affect their lives, and their voices are heard in other forums at the national, regional, and international level.**

National campaigns and survivor networks received grants from the ICBL-CMC and technical information from ICBL-CMC staff. Through their advocacy work and the implementation of projects, they achieved the following:

- Empowered landmine and cluster munition survivors and other people with disabilities to participate more effectively in decision-making forums, and promoted the rights of survivors/persons with disabilities, particularly those living in remote and rural areas, at the national and community levels
- Increased survivor participation in “other forums” including in: the Colombian peace process, the Azerbaijan national elections, government discussions on employment quotas in Afghanistan, and the monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- Increased awareness of the need for and benefits of victims’ participation by providing survivor and expert representation as panelist in the public event Building More Bridges organized by the Committee on Victim Assistance of the Mine Ban Treaty, and as panelist in a public discussion on victim assistance on the margins of the Human Rights Council
- Raised the profile of survivor participation prior to each international and national meeting to which ICBL-CMC was invited, by proposing that the organizers and/or affected states support greater survivor participation

In support members’ participation, the ICBL-CMC:

- Ensured the space for six survivors from different countries, and of a range of ages and experiences, to speak during the plenary of the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions by organizing survivor statements and a panel discussion on the impact of victim assistance in Lao PDR, Lebanon and Uganda
- Ensured survivor participation during a side event on disability in emergency situations in connection with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, at the intersessional meeting of the Mine Ban Treaty

- Reminded decision-makers from the eight states with the most victims of their obligation and commitments to enhance survivor participation prior to the First Review Conference
- Contributed to build the capacities of landmine and cluster munitions survivors from Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam through advocacy skills training.

## LANDMINE AND CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR

Throughout 2015, the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor remained the most comprehensive source of information on landmines and cluster munitions and a repository of data serving all stakeholders within the mine action community. The experts and organizations that make up the leadership of Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor continued to be the *de facto* resource for monitoring and sharing information regarding progress on norms created by the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions. Research findings from the Monitor are the basis for all ICBL-CMC advocacy and campaigning activities, and an important hook for generating media attention.

Media coverage of the **Cluster Munition Monitor 2015** report was carried in at least nine languages (Arabic, Azeri, Danish, Dutch, English, French, Korean, Russian, Spanish) and across several regions including Europe, North America, Central and South America, South Asia, Central Asia, MENA and Sub-Saharan Africa.

The report received wide dissemination in North America due to coverage by news services/major outlets, Reuters, Al Jazeera America, Voice of America and the New York Times. Coverage by Spanish news service EFE contributed to strong visibility throughout Latin America. Guardian Development coverage provided wide English language distribution in Europe while Swiss news service ATS/NXP syndicated report coverage in French, as did Reuters and PR Newswire.

Dissemination of findings was also aided by the launch of a new, dynamic and engaging Monitor website in August that will further strengthen its information-sharing capacity while at the same time archiving all past reports. As examples of this functionality, an interactive timeline of cluster munition use ([link](#)) was published and dynamic maps were updated in early September.

Media coverage of the **Landmine Monitor 2015** report was also extensive, including for example ARD (German), EFE (Spanish), Reuters, and many others, notably in Myanmar, where three dozen reporters attended a national launch.

Unfortunately, in 2015, these findings included information on numerous cases of confirmed and suspected use of treaty-banned weapons, as well as new dangers faced in Europe by refugees fleeing violence in the Middle East. The Monitor's ban team lead organization, Human Rights Watch, released a number of updates on landmine or cluster munition use in Libya, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen.

For 2015, the Monitor's mine action team was reorganized. Norwegian People's Aid carried out research that was received by a Monitor consultant for use in Monitor publications.

## CAMPAIGN ENGAGEMENT, SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

### Small Grants Scheme “Investing in Action”

38 national campaign members in 37 countries<sup>6</sup> received small grants (\$800 to \$5,000) through the “Investing in Action” scheme supporting advocacy on the universalization and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty. Small grants multiplied the capacity of these mostly volunteer-led organizations to be agents for change while increasing their sustainability to promote both treaties and ensure a civil society voice on a range of other disarmament, human rights and foreign policy issues.

Grants primarily focused on encouraging governments to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions. In Somalia and Rwanda, financial support made it possible for member organizations to successfully advocate for their countries to join the convention, while in DR Congo and Uganda national campaigns kept pressure on national governments to ratify the convention. In Sweden, the Parliamentary Forum, an ICBL-CMC member, used the grant to mobilize its parliamentary members in Liberia and Uganda to contribute to ratification efforts. In Trinidad and Tobago, the ICBL-CMC member organized two regional events to promote universalization in the Caribbean region. The ICBL-CMC member in Zambia used the opportunity of the AU Summit in South Africa to meet with eight target states from Africa and influential regional representatives.

A significant number of national campaigns also used the grants to promote mine clearance, assistance to mine and cluster munition victims and the adoption or enforcement of national legislation by directly engaging with mine action and victim assistance authorities in capitals and in affected communities, and by raising public awareness more broadly. Several of the 38 members receiving support also took action to promote the condemnation of use of cluster munitions and landmines throughout the year.

The geographic allocation of grants was as follows: Sub-Saharan Africa (13), Asia (10), Europe/CIS (7), Middle East and North Africa (4), and the Americas (4).

### Technical Support

ICBL-CMC staff provided campaign tools, guidance and orientation to members upon request or to encourage evidence-based advocacy activities in the lead up to annual milestone events such as the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, and intersessional meetings. Tailored information and guidance were provided to campaigners focusing on thematic areas such as victim assistance, survivor participation and empowerment, and disinvestment in cluster munition production. Members in Colombia and

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<sup>6</sup> Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, DR Congo (2), Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United States and Zambia

Uganda received support to run global actions encouraging all ICBL-CMC members to urge both countries to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Monitor research findings were made available to members via two virtual briefings on the 2015 Landmine Monitor report and Cluster Munition Monitor report. National media contacts were compiled and provided to members in target countries prior to the launch. An ICBL-CMC staff contributed in a one-day regional training provided to Asian youth campaigners in Taiwan.

### **Survivor Networks Project**

Fourteen survivor networks<sup>7</sup> received grants through the Survivor Networks Project for their core activities in 2015. These groups directly improved the lives of nearly 6,000 survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war, as well as other persons with disabilities, through peer support, service referrals, economic inclusion projects and advocacy. There were also many thousands of indirect beneficiaries, such as the immediate family members of survivors and other persons with disabilities. Additionally, through networking and capacity building activities by grantees, many other organizations and associations of survivors and persons with disabilities, health and social work professionals and civil servants benefitted from Survivor Networks Project initiatives: from developing better understanding of national legal provisions and international norms, gaining insight in peer support and the importance of psychological support, to gaining basic knowledge on managing participatory and transparent projects.

In addition to improving the quality of life for thousands of individual survivors, their families, and other persons with disabilities, survivor networks achieved concrete results that directly contributed to the ICBL-CMC's victim assistance-related strategic objectives. Survivor networks advanced the universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, while also working to promote the rights of survivors and other persons with disabilities through the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

For example, in Colombia, Somalia and Uganda, survivors and their networks led or significantly contributed to campaigns to get their countries to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions. In Colombia, the credibility developed by the survivor network through its participation in other fora, most particularly the peace process, contributed to the success of the ratification campaign by adding legitimacy to the humanitarian messages directed at the President and other key officials. In Somalia, survivor participation in the ratification campaign underscored the comprehensive approach of the convention -- providing a framework and potential support for the clearance and victim assistance challenges that Somalia faces -- helping to renew interest in joining. In Uganda, while ratification was not completed, letters from survivor associations added legitimacy to the call for ratification that was directed to the President.

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<sup>7</sup> Please see stand-alone Survivor Networks Project report for a complete list of grant recipients and project results.

## ANNEX I -- ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

Four years after the merger of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Cluster Munition Coalition, the ICBL-CMC is a unified organization working on four projects. These include two advocacy campaigns: the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Cluster Munition Coalition. Both campaigns base their advocacy on the research and monitoring carried out by the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. Since 2012, a fourth initiative, the Survivor Networks Project, aims at supporting and empowering victims of these weapons. The four projects of the ICBL-CMC are managed under a single, efficient organizational structure that reinforces the complementarity of the campaigns' work, and makes the best use of shared human resources, office space, and financial and technical resources.

ICBL-CMC members are organizations from more than 100 countries that come together to work towards the goals of the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan. They all work on issues related to the impact of weapons on civilians; some also work with persons with disabilities, through providing direct services and/or peer support. Others carry out clearance operations, or conduct advocacy and research on international humanitarian law or human rights.

Members work in their home countries, advocating for their government to join and fully implement the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. They condemn the use of antipersonnel mines and cluster munitions anywhere, by anyone. Members ensure sustained public attention to the issue of landmines and cluster munitions as relevant in their communities. They use a range of advocacy tools including: lobby letters, actions/events, bilateral meetings with decision-makers and/or participation in international treaty meetings.

The ICBL-CMC and its activities are supported and guided by a Governance Board of 13 organizations. The Governance Board is composed of:



### **Committees of the Governance Board**

Advisory

Human Resources

Finances, Audit and Legal

Membership

*Three to nine members serve on each committee.*

### **Staff**

Megan Burke, Director

Jeff Abramson, Landmine and Cluster Mmunition Monitor  
Program Manager

Firoz Alizada, Campaigns and Communications Manager

Amelie Chayer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager

Patrick Teil, Finance Director

Zuzanna Tittenbrun, Operations and Administration  
Coordinator

*This is a significant reduction compared with 14 staff members in 2014, aligned with the revised strategic plan that called for an increased focus on three goals, and also with decreasing levels of available donor resources.*

### **Editorial Team, Landmine and Cluster Mmunition Monitor**

The 13-member strong team comprises Monitoring and Research Committee member organizations, ICBL-CMC staff and consultants. It conducts research, coordinates in-country researchers, undertakes field missions, writes publications and disseminates research findings on a proactive and responsive basis.

### **Monitoring and Research Committee, Landmine and Cluster Mmunition Monitor**

DanChurchAid (Richard MacCormac)

Handicap International (Alma Taslidžan Al-Osta)

Human Rights Watch (Steve Goose)

Mines Action Canada (Paul Hannon)

Loren Persi Vicentic, Landmine and Cluster Mmunition Monitor  
casualty and victim assistance team coordinator

Amelie Chayer, ICBL-CMC government liaison and policy  
manager

Jeff Abramson, Landmine and Cluster Mmunition Monitor  
program manager

Megan Burke, ICBL-CMC director, *ex-officio* member

### **Research Network, Landmine and Cluster Mmunition Monitor**

The network is composed of researchers drawn from ICBL-CMC member organizations, other civil society organizations, freelance journalists, and research and academic institutions. For the most part, researchers are based in the country they are responsible for monitoring. To the extent possible, the same researchers are contracted each year to maximize the return on investments in training and coordination.

## **ANNEX II -- MONITORING AND EVALUATION: STRATEGIC PLAN**

in September 2015, the ICBL-CMC Governance Board extended the 2012-2015 strategic plan through the end of 2016. The 2012-2015 strategic plan was assessed and revised in 2014 with the support of an external consultant.

The 2012-2016 revised plan prioritizes universalizing the membership and norm of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It also reaffirms the need to promote the norm banning antipersonnel mines and the implementation of the clearance and victim assistance components of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions.

### **STRATEGIC PRIORITIES UNTIL END 2016**

#### ***Goal 1 -- No more use of landmines or cluster munitions***

- Increased number of State Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- No new use of cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines, and any new use is condemned

#### ***Goal 2 -- A significant decrease in land contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions***

- All affected States Parties to both conventions have, and are implementing, a plan to complete clearance by or before their deadline

- All affected States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions have a realistic estimate of their remaining contamination

**Goal 3 -- Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of mines and cluster munitions**

- Demonstrated progress on implementation of commitments under Maputo Action Plan and/or Dubrovnik Action Plan, with an emphasis on access to services in all places where victims live
- Increased victims' participation in decision-making that affect their lives, and their voices are heard in other forums at the national, regional, and international level.

While work on other thematic issues of the two conventions is not entirely excluded, it was agreed that the ICBL-CMC's limited resources would be channelled primarily towards these priorities.

**Monitoring and Evaluation in 2015**

- The Governance Board met in person three times during the year to plan and review activities, and to assess the effectiveness of the organization. These meetings were held on the margins of treaty-related meetings to maximize cost efficiencies.
- Performance feedback was collected from donors and other stakeholders during in-person meetings and in writing.
- Media outreach activities were assessed through regular media scans.
- Reports were collected on lobbying meetings with government representatives during international events (intersessional meetings, First Review Conference, Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties, First Committee of the UN General Assembly, Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly and African Union Summit)
- Campaign members provided input to the annual action plans for the ICBL and CMC.
- The annual independent financial audit of the ICBL-CMC and Monitor took place successfully in spring 2015. The ICBL-CMC has a full-time senior staff member in charge of financial management. A detailed written financial procedure laying down procurement and payment responsibilities is in place along with a policy on conflict of interest.
- Campaigners evaluated in writing the support provided by staff for the First Review Conference.
- Campaign members funded through the Survivor Networks Project and through the small grant scheme "Investing in Action" are required to document and report on the use of funds and achievements.

## **ANNEX III -- LANDMINE AND CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR PUBLICATIONS**

**Factsheets to inform the work of the intersessional meetings**

- Victim Assistance and CRPD Article 11: Situations of Risk and Humanitarian Emergencies

- Victim Assistance and Widowhood: Briefing Paper on the Occasion of the International Day of Widows
- Landmines/ERW, Refugees, and Displacement
- Convention on Cluster Munitions Transparency Reporting (Article 7)
- Mine Ban Treaty Transparency Reporting (Article 7)

### **Publications to inform the work of the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions**

- *Cluster Munition Monitor 2015* ([link](#)): Published on 3 September, giving a five-year overview on the Convention on Cluster Munitions for the First Review Conference.
- A brief overview of country-specific policy progress ([link](#)) – special 31-page report of the top-line assessment of each country's status in relation to ban norms.
- Series of cluster munition-related maps ([link](#)) – global representations of progress on convention norms, recent use, contamination, and casualties (historic and since treaty entry into force)
  - Status of Convention
  - Cluster Munition Use: 2014-2015
  - Stockpiles and Destruction/Production of Cluster Munitions
  - Cluster Munition Contamination
  - Cluster Munition Casualties
- Infographics ([link](#))
  - Contamination and Clearance – highlighting cluster munition contamination and likelihood of states meeting clearance deadlines
  - Victim Assistance in the Convention on Cluster Munitions – visual guide to the 12 most-impacted States Parties regarding coordination mechanisms, national plans and survivor participation

### **Publications to inform the work of the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty**

- *Landmine Monitor 2015* ([link](#)): launched during a press briefing at the United Nations in Geneva on 26 November
- Reports and factsheets related to casualties and victim assistance ([link](#))
  - Equal Basis 2015: Inclusion and Rights in 33 Countries
  - Landmines/ERW, Refugees and Displacement
  - Victim Assistance Challenges and Action Points: Regional Approaches
  - Casualties and Victim-Activated Improvised Explosive Devices in 2014
  - The Impact of Mines/ERW on Children

- Series of landmine-related maps ([link](#)) – global representations of progress on treaty norms, contamination, recent casualties, and survivors
  - 1997 Mine Ban Treaty: Status in 2015
  - Mine Contamination as of November 2015
  - Landmine, Explosive Remnants of War, and Cluster Submunition Casualties in 2014
  - Survivors of Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War, and Cluster Submunitions
- Factsheet: Geographic Distribution of International Support for Mine Action in 2014 ([link](#))

## ANNEX IV -- GENDER AND DIVERSITY

The ICBL-CMC promotes and ensures gender and diversity mainstreaming in its activities and advocacy messages. It actively implements a large number of commitments from the International Geneva Gender Champions initiative.<sup>8</sup>

In 2015, the most significant actions and achievements were:

### Conferences and meetings

- In 2015, ICBL and CMC contributed to gender and other diversity at international treaty-related meetings with representation from all regions of the world and by ensuring that women activists from the global south made up at least one of every four sponsored participants. Survivors represented a third of all sponsored participants.
- Forty-five to sixty percent of statements at international treaty-related meetings were delivered by women; survivors delivered statements at all meetings.
- ICBL-CMC provided advice to conference organizers for physical accessibility at official venues, ensured that hotels were accessible according to survivors' needs, and organized accessible transportation.

### Media and communications

- We ensured a gender and diversity balance in the images, stories, and quotes in communications tools throughout the year: newsletter, website, social media, press releases, media interviews, press conferences and publications.

### Campaigns and research network

- Three out of five ICBL and CMC Ambassadors are women, and four are survivors. They are highly visible in outreach to governments and media at the national level and during treaty-related meetings.

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<sup>8</sup> Created by the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United States' Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, the initiative brings together leaders to champion gender equality and diversity. While the ICBL-CMC is not formally part of the project, it actively implements 11 of the commitments listed at [www.genevagenderchampions/commitments](http://www.genevagenderchampions/commitments). Leaders taking part in the project undertake to implement at least three commitments.

- Nearly 40% of the small grants of the “Investing in Action” scheme were allocated to female-run organizations in 2015. Applicants were asked to outline and report on how gender and diversity issues are taken into account in their activities.
- The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports on age- and gender-sensitive assistance for survivors to the extent that such information is available. It actively encourages states and other actors to improve reporting on, and assistance to, diverse or underrepresented groups among victims.
- Women make up more than 40% of the Monitor’s research network, and women play decision-making roles on the Editorial Board and Editorial Team. The panels for both Landmine Monitor and Cluster Munition Monitor report launches in 2015 were gender-balanced.

Fifty percent of the ICBL-CMC staff in 2015 were women, including the director. One staff member is a landmine survivor. Forty-three percent of Governance Board members are women. There is broad regional representation on the Governance Board, with members from the Caucasus, Europe, Latin America, Middle East & North Africa, North America, South Asia, South East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

## **ANNEX V -- ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The ICBL-CMC is committed to limiting its environmental footprint. Air travel is avoided when possible, and in-person meetings are scheduled to coincide with other events that members of the staff, Governance Board, Monitor Editorial Team, and/or Monitor research network would be attending in other capacities. The ICBL-CMC books most flights with the agency Diversity Travel, which provides charity fares and is committed to environmental best practices. Diversity Travel has been awarded both the International Quality Standard ISO 9001 and the International Environmental Standard ISO 14001. All travel is exclusively in economy class and land transportation is encouraged. Our travel policy at official meetings and for staff stipulates that public transport should be used where possible.

Effort is made to reduce waste at ICBL-CMC events and offices through recycling and reuse of materials. We reduce printouts through the use of electronic documents. The Monitor publication format has evolved to be primarily online as of 2012, in an effort to reduce costs and reduce the amount of paper and carbon needed for printing and shipment.