



# Eliminating landmines and cluster munitions through the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions

## Annual Report 2019

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# FOREWORD



In 2019, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC) worked with a **broad network** of global campaign members and partners to further steps towards the full universalization and robust implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions, with a focus on three goals:

- 1 No more use of landmines or cluster munitions**
- 2 A significant decrease in land contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions**
- 3 Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of mines and cluster munitions**

The ICBL-CMC's unique advocacy value is rooted in contributions from a campaign network spanning over 100 countries, and operationalized through the *Investing in Action* program of support to national campaigns and the annual publication of the most comprehensive research data on landmines and cluster munitions – the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reports.

As we look back on 2019, we find ourselves immersed in a new operational reality and mindset that challenges the steady gains made by the mine action community, and the very well-being of key actors in that community including landmine and cluster munition survivors and those most vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic and other disasters.

In this context, the work undertaken in 2019 takes on a special importance in that the progress made and action plans undertaken now offer us a solid ground from where to test new ways to conduct advocacy, to hold our meetings and discussions, to support communities affected by landmines and cluster munitions, and to ensure that the rights of survivors and persons with similar needs are protected.

As the world confronts a challenge demanding the combined and coordinated multilateral efforts of numerous partners to ensure human security, the ICBL-CMC redoubles its commitment to achieving a world free of landmines and cluster munitions, through collective humanitarian efforts by civil society, states, intergovernmental institutions, and other experts. It is in this spirit that we worked in 2019 and will continue to do so throughout 2020 and beyond.

## OUR WORK IN BRIEF

The ICBL-CMC priorities in 2019 were informed by the organization's **2017-2021 Strategy**, with the principal goal of striving to achieve a world free of landmines and cluster munitions.

In 2019, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) worked closely with Mine Ban Treaty partners to promote effective treaty implementation measures, as well as ensure the stigma against use of antipersonnel mines re-

mains strong and in the public eye. The ICBL worked closely with the Treaty Presidency and stakeholders to prepare for a successful Oslo Review Conference and strong outcome documents to forge the path to a mine-free 2025. The ICBL also conducted advocacy efforts in support of universal adoption of the Mine Ban Treaty, in capitals, and at the UN in Geneva and New York.

The Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC) worked steadfastly during the year to promote the Convention on Cluster Munitions and advocated for states that have not yet joined the convention to adhere to the norm against use of the weapon. The CMC worked to ensure any instances of use were met by a strong condemnation from the international community.

The ICBL continued to urge States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty to take all measures possible to meet the Mine Free 2025 aspirational target established by the Maputo Action Plan and carried into the Oslo Action Plan; while the CMC encouraged States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to recommit to the Dubrovnik Action Plan target of reaching 130 States Parties by the 2020 Second Review Conference. The ICBL-CMC worked with leadership and other stakeholders to ensure progress and specifically in regard to clearance and victim assistance commitments.

The ICBL-CMC continued to work hand-in-hand with landmine and cluster munition survivors, including persons with disabilities, to participate effectively in decision-making fora, and advocate for the implementation of victim assistance commitments under both treaties.

During the 2019 reporting year, the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor editorial team served as an expert resource for all thematic areas covered by the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. In addition to representing an important resource for states, partners and the general public, research findings from the Monitor form the basis for ICBL-CMC advocacy, policy and campaigning activities, and are an important tool for disseminating public information around mine action challenges and accomplishments.

## DONORS

The work carried out by the ICBL-CMC is made possible by generous contributions from the following governments, as well as support from individuals. We express our gratitude and appreciation to the following governments:



Australia



Austria



Belgium



Canada



Germany



Luxembourg



New Zealand



Norway



Sweden



Switzerland



United States  
of America<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Specifically for Monitor research on mine action, support for mine action, casualties, and victim assistance.

# Our Work in 2019 – Strategic Priorities

1

## GOAL 1: No more use of landmines or cluster munitions



Ending use of landmines and cluster munitions continues to be at the core of ICBL-CMC's multi-year strategy.<sup>2</sup>

In 2019 the **CMC** advocated for the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and for states that have not yet joined, to adhere to the norm against use of the weapon. It also worked to ensure any instances of use were met with a strong response from states and the international community as a whole, and to reinforce the stigma attached to these indiscriminate weapons.

In 2019, the **ICBL** joined Mine Ban Treaty stakeholders in a series of consultations, events, outreach throughout the year as well as providing substantive input in support of proposed Oslo Action Plan objectives and indicators, to achieve a mine-free 2025 ([see Oslo Review Conference Highlights](#)).

In this context ICBL worked to highlight treaty impact, as well as promote the strong stigma on the use of antipersonnel mines. The ICBL also supported national campaign efforts to advance universalization of the Treaty.

### Promoting Universal Adherence to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

The **CMC** welcomed the Philippines and the Maldives as new States Parties<sup>3</sup> to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2019, contributing to universalization progress in Asia. The CMC also recognized the advances made by states not party in their processes of ratification or accession. The CMC supported universalization efforts including promoting the Dubrovnik Action Plan target of achieving 130 States Parties by the Second Review Conference through:

- Ongoing advocacy at national level in some nine non-signatory and signatory states including, bilateral meetings with national authorities, events marking the CCM entry into force anniversary, online communications, and media outreach;

- Bilateral meetings with **27 non-signatory and 8 signatory states**<sup>4</sup> on the margins of the following events: Mine Ban Treaty Intersessional Meetings, Ninth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, First Committee of the UN General Assembly, Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the Convention on Cluster Munitions - Manila, Philippines;
- Promoting universalization of the Convention via online and social media profiling its impact, State Parties' achievements and new ratifications and accessions.
- Support for ratification by the Philippines through bilateral meetings with representatives in Geneva and in New York, advocacy by the CMC Philippine member organization, and CMC global letter-sending action;
- Contributed to accession by the Maldives through bilateral meetings with representatives in Geneva, New York and Colombo, and through letter-sending actions.

### Strengthening the Norm Against Cluster Munitions and Landmines

The record of states' compliance with the cluster munition ban norm since the Convention's adoption in 2008 is exemplary; there has been no evidence of cluster munitions use by signatories or States Parties. However, ongoing use of cluster munitions in state not party Libya, and allegations of new cluster munition use in Libya – also not a state party – during the year, are cause for concern. The stigmatization of such use remains a top priority for the CMC.

The **CMC** contributions to efforts stigmatizing cluster munitions and their use, included the following:

- Disseminating accurate data on the human impact of recent cluster munition use in **Syria** to the general public, media, and members of the Coordination Committee of the convention, on the basis of the Cluster Munition Monitor and research by CMC member Human Rights Watch;

<sup>2</sup> Annex II, ICBL-CMC, 2017-2021 Strategic Priorities.

<sup>3</sup> The Philippines joined in January and the Maldives in September, becoming the 106th and 107th States Parties respectively.

<sup>4</sup> Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Timor Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

- Helping to ensure states vote in favor of the [Resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions](#) at the UN General Assembly, through actions by global network and advocacy outreach in New York and Geneva;
- Advocacy efforts by CMC, civil society partners, and the international community contributed to the [2019 UN Human Rights Council Resolution](#) condemning “*the use by the Syrian authorities of banned munitions, the indiscriminate use of heavy weapons in populated areas, barrel bombs, aerial bombardment, incendiary weapons, ballistic missiles and cluster bombs...*”;
- The CMC advocated for and contributed to the collective [condemnation of all use of cluster munitions by any actor at the Ninth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions](#);
- Raise visibility on the weapon and its impact through campaign actions in 12 countries.<sup>5</sup>

Ongoing research efforts by the Cluster Muniton Monitor served as a foundation for stigmatization efforts by the broader cluster muniton ban community. The CMC used Monitor findings to:

- Disseminate accurate data on all known instances of cluster muniton use by states not party and on the human impact of such use to the general public, media, States Parties, and members of the Convention’s Coordination Committee. Using this data as a basis, the Ninth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions condemned any use of cluster munitions by any actor;
- Promote coverage of the issues, including condemnations, in prominent international media outlets;<sup>6</sup>
- Issue condemnations of any instances of use;
- Call on States Parties to condemn use, including through personalized emails, [CMC statements at the Ninth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions](#), supporting Coordination Committee member actions to this end, and supporting CMC campaign member outreach to decision-makers at national level;
- Communicate the work of the ban community, highlighting states’ and other partners’ condemnations of use via the CMC website, newsletter and social media.

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 2019, the ICBL used Monitor findings to:

- Disseminate accurate data on instances of use to States Parties, the general public, the media, and in-person briefings to the Mine Ban Treaty Committee on Cooperative Compliance;
- Inform debate on improvised mines used by non-state armed groups, providing clarity on definitions and highlighting the casualties caused by these devices;
- Inform public debate on antipersonnel landmine use in Myanmar, including meeting with Myanmar Ministry of Defense to discuss Mine Ban Treaty universalization, and presentation to the National NGO and International NGO Forum meetings in Yangon.

The ICBL played an active and important role in promoting the strong stigma against landmines and ensuring a strong and visible Treaty in 2019. The Campaign’s work in support of the Oslo Review Conference began early in the year and was ongoing, including:

- Support for and participation in Mine Ban Treaty 20th anniversary events, including a presentation by ICBL Ambassador Margaret Arach Orech, alongside the Mine Ban Treaty Presidency, partners from the UN Children’s Fund and the UN Refugee Agency, and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The ICBL Director also joined the Mine Ban Treaty Presidency, partners, and the Mayor of Geneva, in an event commemorating progress made and lives saved under the treaty;
- Working closely with Treaty Presidency, Committees, States Parties and other stakeholders to provide Oslo Action Plan inputs, in advance of the Oslo Review Conference;
- Advocating for States Parties to include strengthened language on Treaty compliance in the Oslo Action Plan.

In addition, the ICBL supported the work of its members promoting Mine Ban Treaty universalization with governmental authorities, through sharing expertise and advice, and offering campaign materials and small grants ([see Investing in Action](#)).

Advocacy activities for accession to the treaty were conducted in at least six states not party<sup>7</sup> through efforts in capitals by national ICBL campaigners, including liaising with government officials, television and radio presentations, online communications, and media outreach. In addition, bilateral meetings were held with 12 states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty<sup>8</sup> in the margins of the Intersessional meetings, the Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the First Committee of the UN General Assembly and the Mine Ban Treaty Oslo Review Conference.



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<sup>5</sup> Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Serbia, United States, Vietnam.

<sup>6</sup> [Voice of America, Report: Syria Only Country Using Banned Cluster Munitions, 29 August 2019.](#)

<sup>7</sup> India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Turkey, and the United States.

<sup>8</sup> Bangladesh, China, India, Iran, Korea Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Vietnam.

## GOAL 2: A significant decrease in land contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions



The CMC worked across a range of fora, at national and international levels in 2019 to advocate for States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to complete clearance as soon as possible, in accordance with their respective Article 4 deadlines.

The CMC continued to promote clear and realistic plans for clearance completion based on accurate estimates of remaining contamination using the most efficient land release methods. To support and encourage these efforts, the CMC:

- Maintained scrutiny of national programs and advocated for improved cluster munition clearance efficiency through bilateral meetings with States Parties and Signatories;<sup>9</sup>
- Provided States Parties and the Convention on Cluster Munitions' Analysis Group with analysis and recommendations on deadline extension requests submitted in 2019 by Germany and Lao PDR;
- Undertook research on land release (survey and clearance) in all affected states, and progress towards the implementation of the Dubrovnik Action Plan;
- Published a high-quality overview on clearance and contamination to inform the work of States Parties, donors, UN agencies and other key actors;
- Maintained pressure on decision-makers and scrutiny of programs through bilateral meetings, the delivery of statements at treaty meetings, and through the work of national CMC campaigns.

The ICBL worked in 2019 to promote the aspirational 2025 target date for clearance completion among all Mine Ban Treaty States Parties, embraced in the 2014 Maputo Action Plan, and reaffirmed in the 2019 Oslo Action Plan.

The ICBL continued to provide support for this target by encouraging all stakeholders to use the right resources in the right manner, in order to acquire a realistic estimate of contamination and to develop and implement adequate national plans. Using findings and analysis from the Landmine Monitor, the ICBL:

- Urged States Parties to hold fellow states accountable to Mine Ban Treaty Article 5 obligations by setting clear goals for implementation over the next five years and putting in place mechanisms to ensure these are met and also measured along the way in line with the Oslo Action Plan. To this end ICBL encouraged States to consider inaction on Article 5 implementation as a compliance issue;

- Provided States Parties and the Mine Ban Treaty's Committee on Article 5 with data and analysis on deadline extension requests submitted in 2019 by Cambodia, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Tajikistan, and Yemen;
- Actively promoted efficient landmine clearance through technical and financial support to national campaigns in four countries<sup>10</sup> whose advocacy efforts targeted decision-makers;
- Maintained scrutiny of programs and pressure to improve landmine clearance efficiency through bilateral meetings with 11 States Parties and one state not party;<sup>11</sup>
- Played a key role in recommending and promoting language in the Oslo Action Plan on implementing convention machinery to ensure reporting obligations and take active measures to address compliance concerns towards completion of 2025 targets.

Ensuring sufficient national and international funding for landmine and cluster munition clearance, in order to meet treaty obligations and targets laid out in the Dubrovnik and Oslo action plans, continues to be a strategic priority for ICBL-CMC.

In 2019, the ICBL and the CMC promoted a better understanding of funding issues by:

- Publishing the most comprehensive data and [analysis on international and national funding for mine action](#) through the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, including disaggregated data on recipients, donors and thematic sectors;
- Providing disaggregated data on national funding for mine action, highlighting national efforts, and encouraging better reporting and sustained national funding;
- Hosting an event on funding for mine action at the 22nd International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations Advisers.

<sup>9</sup> Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Germany, and Lao PDR.

<sup>10</sup> Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

<sup>11</sup> Bilateral meetings with Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Republic of Korea, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, and Yemen.

## GOAL 3: Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of mines and cluster munitions



In 2019, the ICBL-CMC advocated for concrete government actions to increase 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. The ICBL-CMC support helped to build the



capacity of survivors organizations to promote sustainable change in their countries and to serve as expert resources for government authorities, at the community and national levels.

The ICBL-CMC continues to emphasize the need for States Parties to actively address the needs of survivors and other persons with disabilities, as a matter of national priority.

Drawing on national campaign expertise from the field and data and analysis from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, the ICBL-CMC advanced this strategic priority in 2019 through several national and international fora.

In September 2019 ICBL-CMC experts participated in the European Union funded Global Conference on Victim Assistance and Disability Rights, in Amman, Jordan, and presented Monitor findings with a breakdown of donor reported victim assistance funding. They also called for combining efforts to better disaggregate future reporting on funding for victim assistance, leading the panel discussion “[Shaping Policy and Programme through Data Collection](#)”, and presenting various arrays or interconnected indicators for victim assistance, including those used by the Monitor, as well as by the World Health Organization and Sustainable Development Goals, that could be adapted to indicators of the Oslo Action Plan.

The ICBL-CMC expertise was instrumental in 2019 to elaborating evidence-based methods for integrating victim assistance into broader sectors,

including services provided by survivors’ organizations in such frameworks, and fostering understanding of the resources required to make victim assistance adequate, accessible, and sustainable.

This was done through the Landmine Monitor and Cluster Munition Monitor chapters on this theme, facilitation of sessions and expert presentations in issue-specific workshops and targeted side events at the following:

- Mine Ban Treaty Intersessional Meeting, EU funded National Stakeholder Dialogue on Victim Assistance in South Sudan, and Global Conference on Victim Assistance and Disability Rights held in Jordan, Convention on Cluster Munitions Ninth Meeting of States Parties, and Mine Ban Treaty Oslo Review Conference.

The ICBL-CMC victim assistance team also provided input on good practices and challenges to implementation of the Oslo Action and Dubrovnik Action Plans. ICBL-CMC inputs helped to maintain scrutiny of programs and provide recommendations to government officials through advocacy missions to Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Myanmar, and national campaign advocacy efforts.

The ICBL-CMC held bilateral meetings with states with victim assistance obligations or responsibilities at the 23rd International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors, the Intersessional Meeting of the Mine Ban Treaty, the Ninth Meeting of States Parties of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Oslo Review Conference.

Interventions helped to provide information on resources made available by states and others in support of victim assistance activities, and to encourage donors and affected states participating in the Mine Ban Treaty Intersessional Meetings, the Ninth Meeting of States Parties of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and the Oslo Review Conference, to allocate sufficient funding to victim assistance.



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ICBL-CMC is committed to increasing the meaningful and sustained participation of victims in decision-making at the international and national levels.

During the year, national campaigns received general support and technical information from ICBL-CMC staff facilitating the following achievements:

- Participatory and inclusive input provided by a wide range of survivor organizations on their role in national networks as well as extensive feedback from victim assistance focal points helped to inform development of new IMAS standards;
- Meaningful participation of eight survivors from as many countries and areas<sup>12</sup> and representing seven distinct sub-regions, at meetings of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Mine Ban Treaty. Survivors acted as spokespersons, as experts on plenary panels and in side events, and as representatives of the ICBL-CMC leading bilateral meetings with government representatives. Additionally, survivors from ICBL-CMC member organizations participated in the Jordan Global Conference on Victim Assistance;
- Survivor networks' participation in and organization of, national public events and stakeholders' meetings marking the entry into force of both treaties, International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, in 11 countries.<sup>13</sup>

ICBL-CMC remains steadfastly committed to ensuring sufficient funding to meet treaty commitments and obligations towards landmine and cluster munition victims.

In 2019, the Landmine Monitor continued to publish the most comprehensive data set on funding for victim assistance. This served as a basis for advocacy, including highlighting how funding cuts or, in some cases, newly acquired funding, impacts the provision of services for victims, through:

- Data in country profiles for some 12 States Parties, and five states not party receiving earmarked victim assistance funding published online;
- A presentation on the levels of funding for victim assistance featured in the Landmine Monitor Briefing at the Oslo Review Conference, and noting increased victim assistance funding in conflict affected countries in the Middle East and Afghanistan. There was however a sharp decline in victim assistance funding provided for the other affected countries;
- A statement on victim assistance was delivered at the Oslo Review Conference, emphasizing the need for concrete and measurable national action plans and adequate funding allocation for comprehensive health and development services.



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<sup>12</sup> Afghanistan, Cambodia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Senegal, Uganda, and Western Sahara (area).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Serbia, Turkey, and Vietnam.



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Mine Action Fellows bring youth voice to the Oslo Review Conference calling on States for a mine free world by 2025

# OSLO REVIEW CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

The ICBL worked closely with the Mine Ban Treaty Presidency and stakeholders to ensure a successful Oslo Review Conference and contribute to strong outcome documents critical to reaching a mine-free 2025. Key ICBL Contributions included:

- The ICBL **policy statements** presented in a range of languages and highlighting among others, the need to ensure State action plans for funding comprehensive health and development services, and compliance concerns regarding mines retained for training and article 5 mine clearance deadlines;
  - The ICBL presentations during the High-Level opening segment by:
    - The ICBL Ambassador Tun Channareth (of Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines) highlighting the imperative to maintain a strong alliance between civil society, States Parties, ICRC, and the UN in order to achieve a world free of landmines;
- The ICBL Gender and Diversity Focal Point on behalf of the mine action Gender Work Group;
- The ICBL Landmine Monitor Briefing providing states and partners with a holistic mine action analysis;
- Support and advocacy for the successful inclusion of strengthened language for states' accountability particularly on victim assistance, compliance, and clear commitment to the 2025 completion goals;
- A total of 179 ICBL delegates participated in the Review Conference plenary including survivors, operators, victim assistance and mine risk education practitioners all engaged with states, sharing their experiences, perspectives and messages;
- The ICBL delegation included a cohort of 33 young women Mine Action Fellows from 19 countries – representing Asia Pacific, Eastern Europe, Middle East, North America, Northern Europe, South America and Southeast Asia regions – bringing an important youth perspective to the meeting and calling on states to fulfill treaty obligations by 2025;
- The ICBL co-coordinated side events profiling the importance of survivor network voices in upholding and promoting the rights of victims, and revisiting the civil society – states alliance that brought the Mine Ban Treaty into being.



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# LANDMINE AND CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR

Throughout 2019, 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. Its editorial team and editorial review board served as experts on all thematic areas covered by the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Research findings from the Monitor are the basis for ICBL-CMC advocacy, policy and campaigning activities, and a tool for disseminating public information around mine action challenges and accomplishments. **A full description of 2019 publications from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor is available in Annex IV.**

The Monitor website features archived and newly published issues of reports and country profiles, static maps, infographics, and dynamic features such as interactive maps and a timeline of cluster munition use.

[Landmine Monitor 2019 findings](#) were [covered by nearly 70 media outlets globally](#) in 12 languages and included international wire services such as Al Jazeera, Deutsche Welle, EFE, EuropaNews, Reuters, VOA, Xinhua and important outlets such as the New Humanitarian (formerly IRIN News) and UN Information Service. In addition to the global release of the report, regional/national press conferences and launches were held by ICBL members in Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Turkey and the United States, further disseminating the information.

Media coverage of the [Cluster Munition Monitor 2019 report](#) was launched virtually in 2019, reflecting the Monitor Programme Manager staff transition. National campaign members in nine countries<sup>14</sup> publicized the report findings through public events and press conferences, while the report was disseminated widely by online media in at least four languages.<sup>15</sup>

In 2019, the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor produced the following materials in relation to the Monitor's flagship reports:

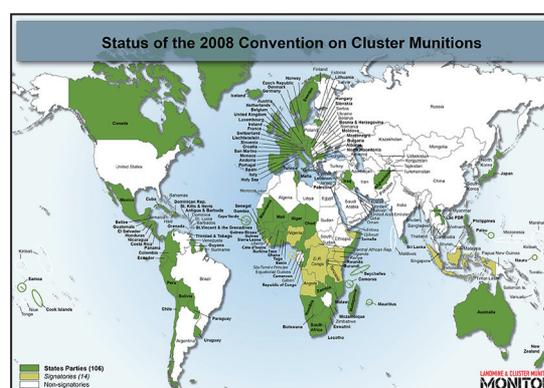
## Nine new maps

### Cluster Munition Monitor

- Status of the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- Contamination
- Stockpiles Destruction
- Casualties
- Production

### Landmine Monitor

- Status of the Mine Ban Treaty
- Contamination
- Casualties
- Global Mine Action Support



A total of 442 country profiles were updated providing the latest details and developments on use, stockpiling, adoption of prohibitions related to landmines and cluster munitions, as well as casualties, contamination, clearance, survivor's assistance and victims' rights, in addition to funding in support of mine action.

<sup>14</sup> Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Turkey and the United States.

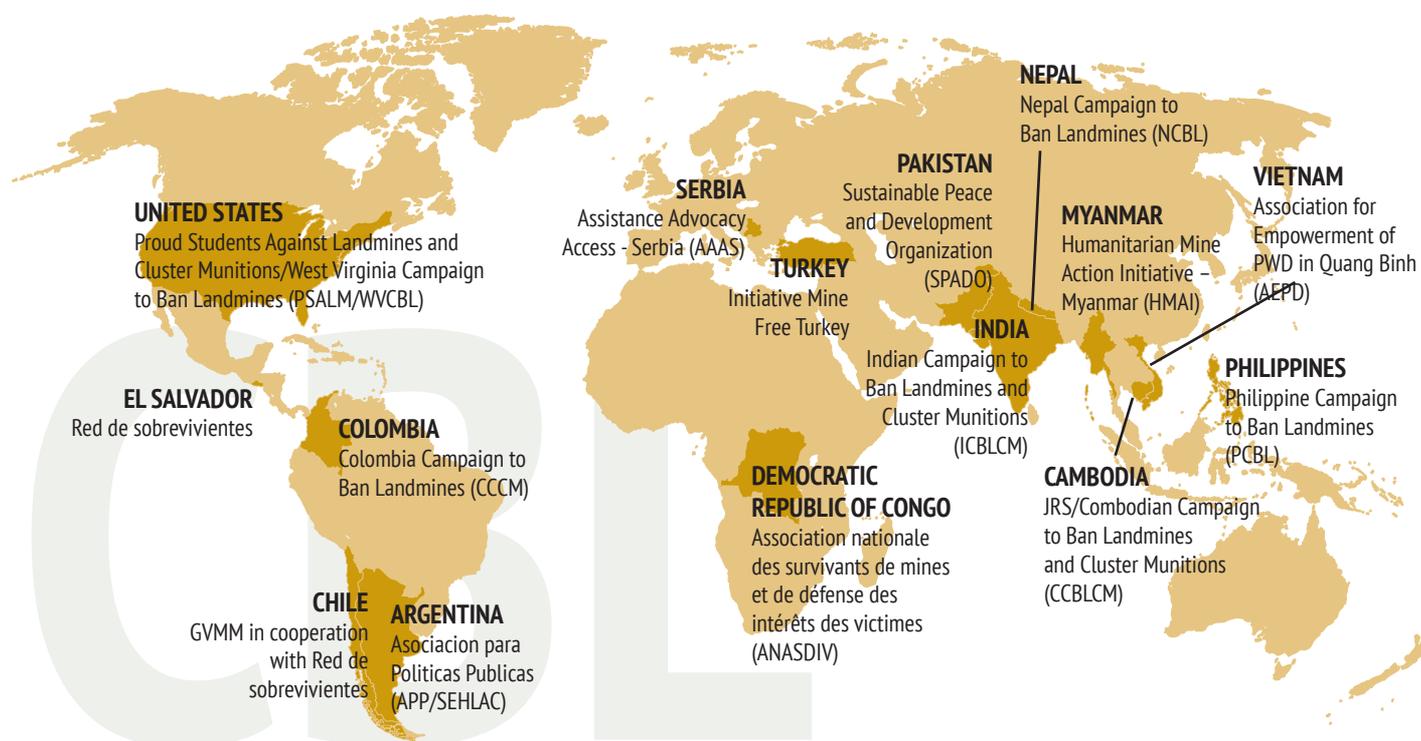
<sup>15</sup> [VOA - Report: Syria Only Country Using Banned Cluster Munitions; Eurasia Review - Cluster Munitions: Ban Treaty Is Working, Says HRW; RTS - Les armes à sous-munition font toujours des victimes dans le monde; SRF - Streubomben sind weitgehend stigmatisiert; Metrotimes.be - Aantal slachtoffers door clusterbommen daalt tot 149.](#)

# TECHNICAL & FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO ICBL-CMC MEMBERS

## Technical Support

The ICBL-CMC staff provided campaign tools, guidance and orientation to members upon request during the year. Through bilateral discussions and global calls, campaigners were encouraged to take advantage of key events such as entry into force anniversaries of the treaties, the International Day for Mine Awareness and Support to Mine Action, and international diplomatic meetings on the treaties, to reach out to their governments to advocate for progress. To foster evidence-based advocacy, research findings were made available to members via two virtual briefings on the *Cluster Munition Monitor 2019* and *Landmine Monitor 2019* reports. Tailored information and one-on-one guidance, in person, via email or through calls, were provided to ICBL-CMC members on victim assistance, survivor participation and empowerment, divestment in cluster munition production, and universalization efforts for both treaties.

## Investing in Action Small Grants Programme



The ICBL-CMC's Investing in Action Programme provides critical support for member organizations to conduct advocacy activities benefitting the landmine and cluster munition affected communities and regions where they live and work.

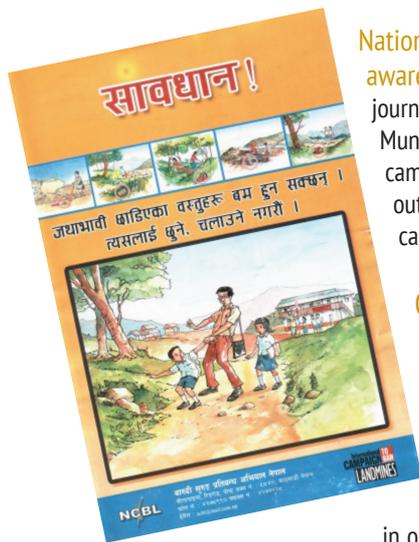
Fifteen member organizations at national level received small grants (average amount of US\$2,600) through the "Investing in Action" program, supporting advocacy on the universalization and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty. Small grants multiplied the capacity 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 disarmament, human rights and foreign policy issues. In line with the ICBL-CMC's 2017-2021 Strategy, the 15 campaign members used the small grants to primarily advance the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and to promote the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty in their countries.

**In Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Nepal, Serbia and Turkey the small grant supported liaising with relevant national authorities to advance adherence to or implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and/or the Convention on Cluster Munitions.**

Campaigners in Cambodia organized a stakeholder meeting to engage the diplomatic community and call on all countries in the region to join the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. States Parties were also asked to renew their commitment to effective implementation of the treaties.

The ICBL-CMC campaign member from Nepal in cooperation with the National Human Rights Council conducted a series of meetings and seminars with Members of Parliament, building their knowledge base on the Mine Ban Treaty and victim assistance.



**National campaigns in Cambodia, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Turkey engaged the media to raise awareness on the two conventions.** The Turkish campaign continued work on building the capacity of journalists, educational specialists and local officials on the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the problems of contaminated areas and the need for explosive ordnance risk education. The Indian campaign, in addition to liaising with the government and the defense sector, organized a number of public outreach events in border areas, inviting officials from various sectors to share their experience of the suffering caused by landmines.

**Campaigners in Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Serbia and Turkey focused on advocating for the rights of survivors.**

In Chile and El Salvador, the ICBL-CMC national campaign members and survivors' networks organized a joint research project, engaging national institutions, public health officials and survivors' groups, leading to a comprehensive report on the status of victim assistance in these countries and the progress achieved under the Mine Ban Treaty. In Serbia, campaigners liaised with the government and organized two coordination meetings with survivor's groups, one meeting with the national mine action authorities in order to stimulate survivors' participation and input to the national law and establishment of the Working Group for Victim Assistance. The campaign member in the Democratic Republic of Congo organized a wide advocacy campaign, including more than 40 representatives from disabled persons organizations, survivors and victims' families, to push for Convention on Cluster Munitions ratification and continuation of the work on socio-economic reintegration of survivors. In Pakistan, the national ICBL-CMC member continued to maintain a unique nation-wide landmine casualty database with disaggregated data, which feeds into global Landmine Monitor data and is used for evidence-based advocacy.

The ICBL-CMC's campaign members in Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Turkey and the United States also used the grant to launch the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor 2019 reports through translation of the reports, press briefings and conferences and regional and national launches. A media launch of the 2019 Landmine Monitor in Southeast Asia presented an opportunity to call on both military and ethnic armed groups in Myanmar to stop using landmines. Additionally, the event was used to focus on landmines as an obstacle to return of internally displaced persons and refugees.



# Our Global Network



## Country

- |                        |                              |                           |              |                     |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Abkhazia               | Colombia                     | Israel                    | Nicaragua    | Taiwan              |
| Afghanistan            | Croatia                      | Italy                     | Nigeria      | Tajikistan          |
| Albania                | Democratic Republic of Congo | Japan                     | Norway       | Thailand            |
| Algeria                | Denmark                      | Jordan                    | Pakistan     | Togo                |
| Angola                 | Djibouti                     | Kenya                     | Palestine    | Tonga               |
| Argentina              | Egypt                        | Korea, Republic of Kosovo | Paraguay     | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Armenia                | El Salvador                  | Kuwait                    | Peru         | Turkey              |
| Australia              | Ethiopia                     | Kyrgyzstan                | Philippines  | Tuvalu              |
| Austria                | Fiji                         | Lao PDR                   | Russia       | Uganda              |
| Azerbaijan             | Finland                      | Latvia                    | Rwanda       | Ukraine             |
| Bahrain                | France                       | Lebanon                   | Senegal      | United Kingdom      |
| Bangladesh             | Gambia                       | Liberia                   | Serbia       | United States       |
| Belarus                | Georgia                      | Libya                     | Sierra Leone | Uruguay             |
| Belgium                | Germany                      | Macedonia                 | Slovakia     | Vanuatu             |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Ghana                        | Malawi                    | Somalia      | Venezuela           |
| Brazil                 | Greece                       | Mali                      | Somaliland   | Vietnam             |
| Bulgaria               | Guatemala                    | Mexico                    | South Africa | Western Sahara      |
| Burundi                | Guinea Bissau                | Mongolia                  | South Sudan  | Yemen               |
| Cambodia               | India                        | Mozambique                | Spain        | Zambia              |
| Cameroon               | Indonesia                    | Myanmar/Burma             | Sri Lanka    | Zimbabwe            |
| Canada                 | Iran                         | Nepal                     | Sudan        |                     |
| Chad                   | Iraq                         | Netherlands               | Sweden       |                     |
| Chile                  | Ireland                      | New Zealand               | Switzerland  |                     |
|                        |                              |                           | Syria        |                     |



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Working hand in (gloved) hand at the Oslo Review Conference with states and partners to achieve a Mine Free World

# Annexes

## 1 ANNEX 1: Organizational Profile

The ICBL-CMC works for a world without antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions, where the suffering caused by these weapons has ended, and where the rights of victims are upheld. Our advocacy and policy is informed by data from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.

The ICBL-CMC member organizations, based in some 100 countries, provide services to affected populations and reach out to decision-makers to advance the goals of the ICBL-CMC. 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 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: bilateral meetings with decision-makers, advocacy letters, public campaign actions, media work, expert events, and participation in international treaty meetings.

### Governance Board in 2019

Article 36 (United Kingdom)  
Asociación para políticas públicas (Argentina)  
Ban Landmines Campaign Nepal (NCBL)  
Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions (CCBL)  
Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas (CCCM)  
DanChurchAid (DCA)  
Human Rights Watch (HRW)  
Humanity and Inclusion (HI)  
Mines Action Canada (MAC)  
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)  
Otava (formerly ICBL Georgian Committee)  
Protection (Egypt)  
Survivors Recovery and Rehabilitation Organization (SRARO-Ethiopia)  
Sylvie Brigot-Vilain, at-large member

### Committees of the Governance Board

1. Advisory
2. Human Resources
3. Finances, Audit and Legal
4. Membership

*Three to nine members serve on each committee.*

### Staff in 2019

- 1 Jeff Abramson**  
Program Manager, Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor
- 2 Jared Bloch**  
Communications and Network Administration Manager
- 3 Elea Boureux**  
Operations and Administration Manager and Research Specialist
- 4 Kasia Derlicka-Rosenbauer,**  
Government Liaison and Policy Manager
- 5 Hector Guerra**  
Director
- 6 Diana Carolina Prado Mosquera**  
Advocacy and Campaigns Manager
- 7 Patrick Teil**  
Finance Director



ICBL-CMC would like to recognize the efforts of staff members who have worked tirelessly towards achieving a mine-free and cluster munition-free world, and who left the organization in 2019. Thanks to Jeff Abramson and best wishes for his continuing work in humanitarian disarmament. A special thanks to Patrick Teil for his outstanding stewardship during 13 years as ICBL-CMC Finance Director.

We express our gratitude to Amelie Chayer for innumerable contributions to the organization over more than 10 years, including as Acting Director, Government Liaison and Policy Manager, and Monitor mine action editor.

## ANNEX 1: Organizational Profile

### Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

The Monitor Editorial Team is comprised of 16 members drawn from 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

DanChurchAid (DCA) (Charlotte Billoir – through March 2019, Dennis Solberg Kjeldsen – from March 2019)

Danish Demining Group (DDG) (Richard MacCormac)

Human Rights Watch (Steve Goose)

Humanity and Inclusion (HI) (Alma Taslidžan Al-Osta)

Mines Action Canada (Paul Hannon)

ICBL-CMC, Jeff Abramson, Monitor Program Manager – 2013 – September 2019

ICBL-CMC, Amélie Chayer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager – through March 2019

ICBL-CMC, Kasia Derlicka-Rosenbauer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager – from November 2019

ICBL-CMC, Hector Guerra, Director, *ex officio* member

ICBL-CMC, Morgan McKenna, Interim Monitor Program Manager – from September 2019

ICBL-CMC, Loren Persi Vicentic, Casualty and Victim Assistance Team Coordinator

ICBL-CMC, Diana Carolina Prado Mosquera, Advocacy and Campaigns Manager – from November 2019

### Research Network

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.

## 2

## ANNEX 2: Strategic Priorities 2017-2021

### Goal 1 – No more use of cluster munitions or anti-personnel landmines

- At least 130 States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions by 2020;
- Strengthened norm against cluster munitions and landmines.

### Goal 2 – Decrease in land contaminated by cluster munitions or landmines

- Convention on Cluster Munitions States Parties complete clearance as soon as possible, by their respective Article 4 deadlines;
- Mine Ban Treaty States Parties complete clearance as soon as possible, by their respective Article 5 deadlines or by 2025 at the latest;
- Sufficient national and international funding for landmine and cluster munition clearance.

### Goal 3 – Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of landmines and cluster munitions

- States Parties act to address the needs of victims and other people with similar needs as a matter of national priority;
- Increase in the meaningful and sustained participation of victims in decision-making at the international and national levels;
- Sufficient funding to meet treaty commitments and obligations towards landmine and cluster munition victims.

## 3

## ANNEX 3: Monitoring and Evaluating Means in 2019

The Governance Board met four times during the year to plan and review activities, and to ensure financial oversight, including an end-of-year retreat following the Oslo Review Conference.

- Three donor briefings were held in the margins of States Parties Meetings to hear any concerns, respond to queries and facilitate exchange.
- The impact of Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor report launches was assessed through media scans and polling of mine action stakeholders.
- ICBL-CMC systematically records staff and member bilateral meetings carried out with government representatives during international and regional, treaty-related events listed in this annual report.

- 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 as well as a policy on conflict of interest.
- National campaigns funded through the small grant scheme “Investing in Action” are required to document and report on the use of funds and achievements.
- An [annual independent financial audit](#) of the ICBL-CMC and Monitor was conducted in 2019.

## 4

## ANNEX 4: Publications of the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor in 2019

**Cluster Munition Monitor 2019** – A 70-page report with aggregated data, assessing the international response to the problem posed by cluster munitions, including through the universalization and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Published on 29 August 2019 to inform the work of the Ninth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The report comprises data and analysis on the use of cluster munitions, production of the weapon, stockpiles and stockpile destruction, contamination and clearance of cluster munition remnants, casualties, assistance to victims, and more.

**Landmine Monitor 2019** – A 100-page report with aggregated data, assessing the international response to the problem posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war, including through the universalization and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty. Published on 21 November 2019 to inform the work of the Fourth Review Conference of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. The report comprises a 20-year review with data and analysis on the use of antipersonnel mines including improvised mines, production of the weapon, stockpiles and stockpile destruction, contamination and clearance of mined areas, casualties, assistance to victims, funding for mine action, and more.

**Country profiles** – The Monitor maintained online profiles providing nationally disaggregated data on some 200 countries and other areas, updating as merited information on antipersonnel mine ban policy, cluster munition ban policy, mine action, casualties and victim assistance, as well as funding for mine action.

**Infographics, factsheets and maps** – The Monitor published four infographics, one factsheet, three briefing papers and nine maps providing global representations of status and progress on topics such as the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Mine Ban Treaty, international and national funding for mine action, funding for victim assistance, 20-year review of progress landmine use by non-state armed groups, landmine policy in the Asia-Pacific and Middle East and North Africa regions, scale of national contamination by cluster munition remnants and landmines, the impact of landmines on children, casualties disaggregated by age / gender / type of weapon including improvised mines, and frameworks for victim assistance.

## ANNEX 5: Gender and Diversity in Mine Action

The ICBL-CMC promotes gender & diversity in mine action, and gender mainstreaming in the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions. In 2019 ICBL-CMC supported capacity building activities for young women in civil society working against indiscriminate weapons by building their outreach, advocacy, program management and organizational skills.

The ICBL-CMC actively contributed to the Gender Working Group established early in 2019 by the Norwegian Mine Ban Treaty Presidency. This group seeks to promote gender mainstreaming and diversity initiatives related to the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Through the “Investing in Action” Program, national campaign members including organizations managed by survivors, persons with disabilities, and women, are supported in their advocacy activities. The input from these members and the work undertaken, is critical to informing ICBL-CMC’s mine action advocacy.

Gender and diversity considerations are integrated into all Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor project activities, supporting the goals of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

In 2019, ICBL-CMC established a staff focal point to improve work on gender and diversity in mine action.

### International Meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions

- Fifty percent of ICBL-CMC sponsored participants during the year were women activists almost entirely from the Global South. Survivors represented 30 percent of all sponsored participants, while nine of 16 ICBL-CMC statements at the Oslo Review Conference were delivered by women.

- Survivors delivered statements at all of those meetings.
- The ICBL delegation to the Oslo Review Conference included a cohort of 33 young women Mine Action Fellows, who participated actively in the meeting and presented a statement during the closing plenary.

### 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 international treaty-related meetings.
- Nearly 40 per cent of the small grants of the “Investing in Action” scheme were allocated to women-run organizations in 2019.
- In 2019, 10 of 16 members, or 62 per cent of the Monitor Editorial team were women, while women make up more than 40 per cent of the Monitor’s research network.

### Leadership and Governance

- Women represent nearly 40 percent of ICBL-CMC staff, while language diversity on the team includes English, French, Polish and Spanish. The ICBL-CMC Governance Board includes more than 50 percent women and broad regional and language representation from Africa, the Caucasus, Europe, Latin America, North America, Middle East, South Asia, and South East Asia.

## ANNEX 6: Safeguarding

The ICBL-CMC does not tolerate harassment, sexual abuse, or exploitation. In 2017 we adopted a comprehensive Child Protection Policy. Our Code of Conduct for participation in international meetings was adopted in 2009 and is reviewed regularly. Our Whistleblower policy adopted in 2012 covers any unethical behavior by staff, Governance Board and members of the campaign.

### Meeting

### Participants

Mine Ban Treaty  
Intersessional Meeting

Sponsored delegate:  
1 man\*

Convention on Cluster Munitions  
Ninth Meeting of States Parties

Sponsored delegates:  
2 men, 1 woman  
(all Global South)  
Overall CMC delegation:  
26 men, 22 women

Oslo Review Conference

Sponsored delegates:  
9 women (8 Global South)\*\*  
8 men (7 Global South)\*\*\*  
Overall ICBL delegation:  
96 women 83 men

\* Victim assistance specialist and survivor

\*\* Including 2 victim assistance specialists and survivors

\*\*\* Including 5 victim assistance specialists and survivors



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Norwegian People's Aid/Norwegian  
Red Cross city-wide installation at  
Oslo Review Conference