

## ICBL 2004 ACTION PLAN

Adopted at the ICBL General Meeting in Washington DC 6-7 March 2001.  
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### Table of Contents

PREFACE .....	1
BACKGROUND/OVERVIEW .....	1
GOALS: .....	2
STEPS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS.....	2
General Priorities and Strategies and Issues cutting across/common to all regions of the ICBL network .....	2
Victim Assistance: .....	3
Mine/UXO Awareness and Mine Risk Education: .....	10
Stockpiles and Their Destruction:.....	10
Non-State Actors (NSAs): .....	10
Campaigning: .....	11
Youth: .....	12
Strategies/Actions by Region .....	15
AFRICA.....	16
AMERICAS .....	21
ASIA-PACIFIC .....	24
EUROPE .....	27
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).....	30
Middle East/North Africa .....	32
List of Acronyms: .....	34

**May 2002**

## **ICBL 2004 ACTION PLAN**

### **PREFACE**

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines was formally launched in October of 1992 as a response of concerned organizations and individuals to the humanitarian crisis posed by the proliferation of antipersonnel landmines. A loose coalition of like-minded non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the ICBL has sought an international ban on the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of antipersonnel landmines, and increased resources for mine action and for victim assistance.

The ICBL has been tremendously successful, growing from a handful of NGOs, to the global movement that it is today, and in so doing, has been recognized as the engine driving the creation of the Mine Ban Treaty. Its work has also helped generate increased resources for mine action and for victim assistance, and the ICBL reaffirms commitment to the three pillars of its work: the ban, mine action and victim assistance.

While the ICBL has never sought to establish itself as an institution in perpetuity, its members recognize the mission of the ban movement is the total elimination of AP mines. This requires not only the universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT), but also its implementation and compliance, and strengthening of its provisions. This will help to establish the new international standard of behavior -- a new international norm -- so that the use of landmines anywhere by anyone will be considered anathema.

The ICBL recognizes that time is of the essence in the furtherance of its goals. While it has managed to help keep a global focus on the elimination of mines, and thus an impressive momentum that has continued largely unabated, its members know that the international community eventually will move on to other issues. It is in this context that the ICBL has challenged itself to increased activity over the next years to bring about its goals as quickly as possible. To give shape to the challenge, the ICBL has developed the following 2004 Action Plan as a framework for activities. However, the ICBL also assumes flexibility and multiple activities to be carried on within working groups, national campaigns and regions over the coming years. The plan will be assessed regularly and particularly in 2004. Even though the ICBL has developed the 2004 Action Plan, the ICBL's goal remains the immediate ratification and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty.

### **BACKGROUND/OVERVIEW**

At its General Meeting held in Maputo, Mozambique in May 1999, the ICBL agreed to redouble its energy and efforts to achieve universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT), as well as ensure its full implementation, with a target of the Mine Ban Treaty Review Conference, mandated by the Treaty to be held sometime in 2004.

To try to help focus our energy, thinking and resources toward that end, the following plan was developed for the Third ICBL General Meeting in March 2001 in Washington, DC. The development of the plan was based upon input from National Campaigns, individual NGOs and working groups of the ICBL. It was overseen by Liz Bernstein and Jody Williams.

A basic outline of elements of a timeline was drawn up; a questionnaire formulated for the various regions and working groups for their input into the plan was circulated and suggestions received were incorporated into the outline to formulate a draft. This draft was considered at a special meeting of the CC, dedicated to this purpose, held in Geneva in December 2000. New drafts were circulated, and inputs from various campaigns, regional campaign meetings and working groups addressed. Every effort was made to have the broadest consultation and inputs so that the plan reflects the thinking of all of the ICBL. It was then adopted by the ICBL General Meeting in Washington DC 6-7 March 2001.

The Plan that follows below addresses goals, priorities and strategies to reach the goals, suggested structures of the ICBL to achieve the goals, as well as the resources needed. The ICBL will also ensure its ethical concerns are reflected throughout the plan.

### **GOALS:**

- 1. Universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT)**
- 2. Compliance with the treaty provisions**
- 3. Increased and sustained resource commitments (e.g., government, international financial institutions, etc.) for mine clearance, mine awareness and victim assistance, and for stockpile destruction**
- 4. Firm establishment of the norm, as an international standard of behavior by all.**

While each goal is important on its own, all of the overall goals of the ICBL inform one another as the ICBL promotes a coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to the landmines crisis.

### **STEPS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS**

#### **General Priorities and Strategies and Issues cutting across/common to all regions of the ICBL network**

Overall, in terms of universalization of the treaty and in order to advance national goals, the ICBL must make sustained and effective use – as it has with the MBT intersessional program -- of sub-regional, regional and international bodies to advance the mine ban issue. We must compile a concrete calendar of meetings of such entities and formulate plans to interact with the meetings. We need more forceful interaction with the UN in New York, and with bodies such as the OAS and OAU – such work needs development and consistent followup, as has been happening with some such bodies, but must not be permitted to lag.

Regarding compliance, the Landmine Monitor is the most visible tool of the ICBL for monitoring the MBT. We need to be much more aggressive in translation and use of key country and regional sections. We need to build upon recent steps to combine LM regional researcher meetings with advocacy and public awareness building in the regions. The ICBL should work to ensure that states parties aggressively deal with issues of non-compliance, and especially, with MBT violations, as well as actions that undercut the establishment of the norm. We need to develop mechanisms to respond regularly and vigorously to allegations of use (or transfer, etc) – internal response (NGOs, ICBL) and states parties (and regional organizations, etc) – encourage formation of the informal contact group of States Parties (SP); ICBL rapid response system.

Other “special issues of concern” regarding treaty compliance that we’ve cited in the past and are calling on States Parties to address, include:

- joint operations with non-signatories using mines, foreign stockpiling and transit;
- reaffirming that anti-vehicle mines with anti-handling devices that explode from an unintentional act are banned by the Mine Ban Treaty;
- mines retained for training;
- timely/comprehensive Article 7 reporting;
- national implementation legislation: begin drafting national legislation, submitting domestic implementing legislation to parliaments/relevant legislative bodies, signing into law.

**Victim Assistance:**

(see next pages)

**DRAFT WGVA 4 Year Plan**

Goal Area #1	2001	2002	2003	2004
<p><b>Advocate for, monitor and provide guidance to international community as where, what, how Victim Assistance is needed.</b></p>	<p>May 01 highlight psychological interventions for landmine survivors (including peer support) for SC-VA.</p> <p>Contribute to studies of social and economic reintegration programs and activities</p> <p>Develop flexible 3-level tool to aid prioritization of VA needs</p> <p>Profile 12 mine-affected countries; identify programs/gaps in services; use all available data/ indicators</p> <p>Work with LM Thematic Coord. and all other ICBL entities to contribute to VA-related initiatives</p> <p>Provide guidance to WGVA members/ national campaigns to assist gov'ts to use Form J for VA</p> <p>Contribute to SC-VA development of terms of reference for Victim Assistance Focal Points</p> <p>Develop stronger links with WHO rehab unit, ICRC, CDC, ILO, and orgs involved in broader disability issues/work</p> <p>Revise Portfolio of Victim Assistance Programs for 3MSP ;</p>	<p>Highlight legal issues relevant to landmine victims /</p> <p>Re-examine existing Guidelines with eye to potential revisions/expansions</p> <p>Follow and encourage use of Form J</p> <p>Profile 12 more countries</p> <p>Support national campaigns on their VA information and advocacy issues</p> <p>Follow use of Victim Assistance Focal Points</p> <p>Revise Portfolio</p>	<p>Follow and encourage use of Form J</p> <p>Maintain collaboration with VA Focal Points</p> <p>Revise Portfolio. Decrease size of printed version as national portfolios develop and are linked to the global one. Web version can continue to increase size.</p>	<p><b>Expected Results</b></p> <p>Expanded Guidelines for the Care and Rehabilitation of Landmine victims in use in all mine-affected countries</p> <p>Form J reports completed at same or greater rate than other Treaty reporting forms; Form J adopted to have equal status with other reporting requirements under the Treaty</p> <p>National campaigns have appropriate Victim Assistance components/strategies built into their annual plans</p> <p>Victim Assistance focal points identified, briefed, and functional</p> <p>Portfolio no longer in printed version; and taken over by another org</p> <p>Prep for Revision Conference</p>

Goal Area #2	2001	2002	2003	2004
<p><b>Promote increased coverage, funding, and sustainability of Victim Assistance programs</b></p>	<p>Urge interagency needs assessment in US govt. and push for increased resources to range of activities and countries</p> <p>Analyze Victim Assistance spending jointly with LM and UNMAS</p> <p>Focus on Central America for 3MSP-Managua</p> <p>Set stage in US in March to increase US Victim Assistance spending and for US funds to support broader range of activities and countries</p>		<p>Regional focus for 5MSP – where? mideast/Asia?</p>	<p>In 15 mine-affected countries, Victim Assistance programs are in place and cover all landmine victims in the four main types of services</p> <p>Local disability groups involved in lobbying for government support of programs in 10 mine-affected countries.</p> <p>Disability laws and policies to establish and protect the rights of landmine victims and all persons with disability in place in 10 mine-affected countries</p> <p>Victim Assistance funding as part of mine action increased from 7% in 1999 to 35%</p> <p>Victim Assistance funding from main donor countries doubled or tripled</p>

<b>Goal Area #3</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Promote improvements in the quality of programs for landmine victims/ survivors and other persons with disability.</b>	Collect program evaluation templates and NGO/ UN/other evaluation tools on outcomes and impact	Draft “Best Composite Template” for program evaluation.  Make links to broader Disability Rights community and organizations of persons with disability	Publish “Best Composite Template” for program evaluation.	Program evaluation guidelines available.  Series of monographs available, “Lessons learned and challenges for the future” on: - Psychological support for landmine victims; - Social reintegration measures for landmine victims; - Economic reintegration measures for landmine victims; and - Medical and rehabilitative care of landmine victims.  WGVA egroup widely used to link program implementers with resource people and materials.  Victim Assistance and its relation to Human Rights and social development as primary paradigm for all relevant players.
<b>Goal Area #4</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Facilitate inclusion of landmine victims in the substantive work of the SCs, MSPs, national and international landmine campaigns</b>	Submit detailed Inclusion proposal to Canada/Norway before May  Identify criteria for inclusion and candidates that meet them  Organize survivors for inclusion in May intersessional and 3MSP.	Advocacy training for survivors in Geneva with follow-up in their home countries	Advocacy training for survivors	Inclusion of landmine victims regular practice in Standing Committees and Meetings of States Parties  Participation of landmine victims commonplace in national and international campaigns

<b>Region</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>Post 2004</b>
<b>Africa</b> (these two points applicable for all regions) Target key players in signatory countries to receive info on VA (Guidelines, Portfolio, etc.). Follow-up with VA Focal Points for specific input/ links with potential donors for weakest areas of VA activities.	Input into Pan-African Conference, Feb., Bamako, Mali. Link with organizers of African Decade on Disability.				
<b>Americas</b>	Input into 3MSP, September, Managua, Nicaragua Follow up on PAHO VA activities.				
<b>Asia-Pacific</b>	Input into SE Asia seminar (TBC).				
<b>Europe</b>	Double VA funding from some (France? Belgium? Italy?); Formulation by European campaigns of "Victims Rights" as guidelines for national government actions; campaign action re: legal issues vis-à-vis producer/user liability				
<b>Former Soviet Union</b>					
<b>Middle East-North Africa</b>	Begin discussion with goal of setting up fund for gulf states to contribute to VA and mine action in their region.	Set up fund			

## Mine Action

	2001	2002	2003	2004
<p><b>Advocate for, monitor and provide guidance to international community as where, what, how and when Mine Action is needed.</b></p>	<p>Work for the promotion of a better problem definition of HMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- using existing resources,</li> <li>- promote increased information flow within MA and MA management for appropriate decision making in line with humanitarian principles especially in terms of priority setting, national capacity building and peace building efforts.</li> <li>- Art. 5 of the convention and the humanitarian effect of non-compliance with deadlines.</li> </ul> <p>Promote the expansion of humanitarian mine clearance operations and a qualitative improvement of the same;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact surveys</li> <li>- Effective, safe and relevant M CI. Technologies</li> <li>- Standards – promote the IMAS</li> <li>- Resource mobilization</li> <li>- Improved coordination</li> </ul> <p>Promote a sustainable funding environment:</p>	<p>Promote priority justification evaluations and assessments in line with the Bad Honnef Guidelines – i.e. highly impacted communities receive mine action attention and treatment as priority</p> <p>The above does not compromise the end goal – a mine free world BUT, aspects such as the humanitarian effect of non-compliance with art. 5 must gain ground and allow emphasis on priority setting.</p> <p>Promote cost efficiency assessments set in relation to cost effectiveness</p> <p>Promote the inclusion of standards for Mine Risk Education</p> <p>Promote the constant review and improvement of IMAS</p> <p>Promote and advocate for the timeframe of art. 5 in relation to time-</p>	<p>Promote the increased use of impact surveys and assessments for tasking and priority setting in HMA.</p> <p>Emphasize time frame for H M CI in relation to art. 5 deadlines;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support and improve the MA community's ability to visualize and formulate this aspect in relation to MA funding.</li> <li>- Promote and support the improvement of exemplification and documentation of HMA</li> </ul> <p>Support the formulation of HMA strategic plans for all mine affected countries made by mine affected countries with support from</p>	<p>15 highest prioritized mine affected countries impact surveyed by 2004, i.e. all mine affected communities should be registered by 2004 in these mine affected countries or regions</p> <p>Support the increase of well planned and gradual exit strategies of international assistance SET IN relation to nationalization, training of human resources, stable funding environment and capacity building components in HMA programs.</p> <p>Support the increase and improvement of the link between program design and formulation of HMA programs on the one hand and strategic national mine action plans set in relation to art. 5 of the convention for all mine affected State Parties.</p> <p>See 2002, 2003, cont.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased funding resources</li> <li>- Diversified donor base</li> <li>- Longer funding periods</li> <li>- Improved donor awareness</li> <li>- Improved and increased funding by mine affected gov.</li> <li>- Mechanisms for effective use of scarce resources, i.e. shorten distance between donors and field implementation of M CI. Operations, simplify funding procedures</li> </ul> <p>5 impact surveys undertaken</p>	<p>consummation of mine clearance operations</p> <p>8 impact surveys carried out in 2002-2003</p>	<p>donor countries.</p> <p>See 2002, cont.</p>	
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## **Mine/UXO Awareness and Mine Risk Education:**

1. Promote improvements in the quality of Mine Awareness programmes.
2. Advocate for and maintain higher profile of Mine Awareness in Standing Committees and Meetings of States Parties and Mine Action community in general.
3. Advocate and provide guidance to international community as to where/what and how Mine Awareness is needed.
4. Advocate and encourage development of more programs and improved sustainability of programs.

### **Mine Awareness Update 02: Reaffirm same overall objectives for 2004; overall good progress on objectives for year 1 (2001).**

- Improve cooperation between ICBL agencies, Unicef, Unmas, ICRC, and try to come up with a joint approach at TMSP. Score: 80%

Co-operation improved greatly, in particular with Unicef. joint approach was not presented at TMSP. the group calls for a meeting of all mine awareness operators during the next intersessionals (Thursday 30/5, meeting co-chaired by ICBL Maw sub-WG and Unicef).

- Encourage clarification of respective mandates and activities (Unicef, ICRC and GICHD in particular). score: 40%

Unicef's mandate and activities became clearer.

GICHD remains unclear.

- Gather, synthesise and present WG members inputs in different foras. score: 80%

More time and attention is now given to mine awareness in the intersessionals. mine awareness comes now under the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Awareness and Technologies, which should further encourage a better coordination/integration of mine action.

- Launch the Code of Conduct issue, follow it up: 80%

Hugues Laurence (Handicap International-F) launched the concept at the Aden workshop (February 2001). The "Mine Awareness Working Group" gathered by Unicef in New York on 10-11/9/01 endorsed the Code of Conduct. It should be integrated in the mine awareness/MRE IMAS.

- Serve as an alert system for all ICBL mine awareness agencies. Not really needed this year.

- Improve sharing of information (Yemen seminar, lessons learnt, Resource Centre database).

score: 80%

The Aden workshop organised by Radda Barnen was the main occasion for sharing of info in 2001.

The group would like to share more in the future with ICRC, MAG and Afghan NGOs.

### **Objectives for year 2 (2002): Organize a meeting of all mine awareness operators;**

**Continue to share information among mine awareness operators;**

**Follow up the code of conduct;**

**Continue to present WG members inputs in different fora;**

**LM: improve questionnaire, identify gaps and clarify mandates of different operators.**

## **Stockpiles and Their Destruction:**

- Promote development of stock destruction plans,
- Encourage the initiation of the destruction process, as well as early/timely completion of that destruction

## **Non-State Actors (NSAs):**

- Promote awareness of the ban widely among NSAs
- Aggressively advocate for compliance with the norm among NSAs

- Encourage and monitor relevant NSA actions toward a ban
- Develop effective tools for engaging NSAs

### **Campaigning:**

In order to accomplish all of this, as well as the regional steps outlined immediately below, campaigning must be strengthened by:

1. Strengthening and broadening the ICBL network and its activities:
  - Supporting campaigns, particularly those currently in war-torn countries as well as those from the 'south'
  - Strengthen existing (and urge creation where non-existent) landmines focal points in all UN agencies – ie urge new UNHCR head to create landmines focal point. Increased cooperation with ICBL and others re landmines work and advocacy.
2. Improving and strengthening communication within and between national campaigns, within regions and sub-regions and throughout the campaign overall, including increased support for one another:
  - Facilitate regional e-focal points where desired.
3. Developing further the resources available to campaigners to maximize their effectiveness:
  - Develop web page further for advocacy goals to include sample letters and op-eds for What You Can Do section;
  - Link to LM reports of key countries;
  - Develop special pages for targeted countries in each region;
  - Develop new Campaign Kit brochures on fundraising; on action you can take on compliance issues, etc;
  - Develop Advocacy CD Rom.
4. Improved use of the Landmine Monitor as a campaigning tool

### **Update: Campaigning:**

In order to accomplish all of this, as well as the regional steps outlined immediately below, campaigning must be strengthened by:

1. Strengthening and broadening the ICBL network and its activities:
  - supporting and encouraging campaigns, particularly those currently in war-torn countries and those from the 'south'. In 2002 there will be focused capacity building in South Asia to take advantage of potential for policy changes in Afghanistan;
  - increased cooperation with ICBL and others re landmines work and advocacy in general. Specifically, strengthen existing (and urge creation where non-existent) of landmines focal points in all UN agencies ie urge new UNHCR head to create landmines focal point and follow-up of initiatives in UNICEF.
  - increase and deepen involvement of youth in campaigning activities. In 2002 there will be a focus on youth campaigning in Latin America and in promoting the Youth Against War Treaty that targets India and Pakistan.
2. Improving and strengthening communication within and between national campaigns, within regions and sub-regions and throughout the campaign overall, including increased support for one another:
  - facilitate regional e-focal points where desired;
  - continue to use opportunities such as regional and global LM meetings to create greater synergy of aims and activities of campaigns across regions and to develop ideas on tackling all aspects of the MBT;

- keep producing action alerts to harness energies of campaigns to tackle regional and multilateral advocacy targets (e.g. Commonwealth, Francophonie).
3. Developing further the resources available to campaigners to maximize their effectiveness:
    - in 2002: finish developing and distribute advocacy CD-Rom;
    - develop further webpages, and update existing pages, for targeted countries in each region including: sample letters, suggested actions on everything from treaty implementation to mine action and victim assistance and links to LM reports of key countries. Pages developed in 2001: Afghanistan, Burma, India & Pakistan. Pages to be developed in 2002: USA, Angola (or Sudan?) and Poland (?);
    - continue to distribute and use the Campaign Kit, including the new brochure on fundraising; new brochure on creating and maintaining resources;
    - develop and implement ongoing advocacy and organisational skills training that will complement the Campaign Kit and boost capacity;
    - develop targeted action alerts to address mine use by States Parties and non-States Parties;
    - develop tools to help campaigns follow up and advocate for treaty implementation, including an 'Implementation Calendar', materials on loophole-free legislation and materials that will assist work with parliamentarians.
  4. Improved use of the Landmine Monitor as a campaigning tool through increase integration and targeted action on aspects such as legislation, mine action and victim assistance (see above).

## Youth:

Youth are the future leaders of the world, and indeed, they are already a powerful force to be reckoned with. Youth have expressed interest in learning more about the landmines issue and becoming involved in the campaign.

It is in the long-term interest of the ICBL to provide youth with the skills and information necessary to take action on the landmines issue. Training youth leaders will lead to a generation of skilled activists and will ensure the sustainability of the movement to create a mine-free world.

The ICBL can work to enhance research, advocacy and leadership skills in the youth it works with, and it is possible to integrate a youth component into existing ICBL events and activities.

### 1. LM regional meetings

Currently, LM regional meetings have a research and advocacy component. A youth component could easily be added. Some ideas are:

- -Have university students attend presentations on how to do human rights monitoring/ LM research.
- -Have local university students mentor a local researcher, learning research skills and assisting the researcher.
- -Have researchers deliver presentations on their work to local students.
- -Include youth in advocacy work surrounding the meetings.

### 2. Meetings of States Parties

Youth participated in a parallel event to the 1992 Rio Summit. Influential youth including Dr.

David Suzuki's daughter Severin, who delivered a moving speech to the entire conference. A similar parallel youth forum could be fit into the MSP schedule.

3. Campaign Kit

The current campaign kit is more relevant to adult ICBL campaigners. A "youth campaign kit" could be designed to reflect the needs and interest of youth.

4. National Campaigns

National campaigns could be surveyed to gather information about their current work with youth, available resources, and what information and resources from the ICBL would enhance their current efforts. National campaigns could be provided with youth campaign kits, ideas for action, and information about how to include youth into their campaign work.

5. Connecting Youth

Though internet access is not readily available worldwide, in some countries youth could be linked with other youth from around the world through the internet. This is beginning with the YAW Treaty list serve, and can be enhanced by continued promotion of the youth site and egroup.

Youth in all countries should be included in efforts, but particular emphasis should be placed upon countries with a local capacity to implement actions, and ICBL priority countries. Factors to consider are local resources and the local situation. Issues facing youth in mine-affected countries are different than youth in non-affected countries. Actions and programs need to reflect regional/ situational/ cultural differences.

Pursuant to these goals regarding engaging youth stated in the original 2004 Action Plan, the ICBL initiated several youth-focused projects in 2001. A Youth Campaign Kit was created to provide information about the landmines issue and how to take action, and the Youth Action Forum webpage at <http://www.icbl.org/youth> was expanded to provide updated information and resources to assist youth and campaigns working with young people. These projects will be continued and expanded in 2002 and beyond, in addition to several other youth driven and youth-focused initiatives.

Projects:

**1. Communications and Relationship Building**

- Mainstream youth initiatives by creating parallel Action Alerts and other materials to complement adult-focused campaign resources.
- Develop relationships with ICBL member organizations and youth-focused organizations to promote landmines activism amongst their youth constituency.
- Communicate with ICBL campaigns to develop a fuller picture of youth-related campaign activities, assess needs and develop future projects.
- Develop ways to further connect the global network of young anti-landmine activists.

**2. Capacity Building**

- Hold sessions for adult campaigners at regional and international forums to discuss how to integrate youth into existing campaign initiatives.
- Include meaningful youth participation in regional and international meetings and conferences. We have seen some positive results in the Paris April meeting.
- Throughout 2002, work with campaigns in the Americas to increase their capacity to include youth in their campaigning and link youth in the Americas to create a Pan-American network of activists. Culminate with a youth action forum in Santiago, Chile in November 2002.
- Use researchers to help mentor students who could engage in future research.

### **3. Materials Support**

- Provision campaigns and youth with materials targeted at young people.
- Develop materials as needed to support the development of young activists.
- Include Treaty in school curriculums.
- Handicap International completed a pedagogical tool in French which can serve as an example, it has been approved by the Ministry of Education and is now in the national programme.

## **Strategies/Actions by Region**

This part of the plan looks at steps to achieve the goals of the ICBL, on a region-by-region basis. Within each region, priorities for each year (through 2004) are suggested, with some steps outlined to achieve the priorities laid out. Below is a table which lays out these items, by year and region. The table can be read either horizontally or vertically – to get an overall picture of one region over the four-year timeframe, or for a universal plan, year-by-year.

For use in all regions, a reporting handbook to assist states with their Article 7 Transparency Reporting should be completed in 2001 and can be distributed. Other such items contemplated for 2001 include completion of a kit in cooperation with ICRC with sample legislation to help encourage states to formulate national legislation that is required by Article 9 of the treaty. The kit should be completed by February 2001 in French and English, and in Spanish and Portuguese shortly after, and then widely distributed by all. In 2002, kits in Russian and Arabic should be developed and distributed.

Update 2002: Reporting guide was completed by Vertic, and distributed as well as put online, and it remains a priority for follow up, to ensure all who need it have it, and ensure timely reporting. The ICRC legislation kit was also completed and distributed. In 2002 ICBL will also prioritize national implementing measures, and conduct workshops on this as well as complete a complementary legislation kit for use by campaigns in helping their governments enact the best implementing measures possible.

## AFRICA

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
<b>A. Universalization</b>					
1. ratification	Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Sao Tome e Principe, Zambia  Update: Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Kenya and Zambia did in 01	Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Sao Tome e Principe	Sierra Leone Did in 01.  Angola	Angola, Sudan	
2. accession	Comoros, Congo – Brazzaville, Nigeria	Central African Republic, Eritrea Eritrea did in 2001; CAR still DRC [did]	Somalia Comoros	DRC Somalia	
Update: Activities		Set up a calendar with dates for sub-regional meetings (ECOWAS, SADC, IGAD etc) and multi-lateral organizations. Lobby/attend. Brief funders/donor countries to raise univers. issue with contacts. Follow up Mali conference. Identify and sensitize relevant officials in country and in NY/GVA missions.			
<b>B. Implementation</b>					
1. Article 7 reports	Compliance for all States Parties				

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
	Particularly those who have never submitted any Article 7 reports				
2. Stock destruction	Initiation of stock destruction process/planning by all States Parties; start destruction by Chad, Djibouti, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger Rwanda, Uganda; Transparency on the part of Tanzania, Gabon	Completion of stock destruction by all SP (by 4MSP?) see calendar below Same; transparency on mines retained for training. Seminar			
3. National implementation legislation	Completion by South Africa; all other SP to begin process drafting national legislation and submitting (only Zimbabwe has done so); kit to be produced/translated in cooperation with ICRC by Feb 01; distribution (kit done).	Sign into law domestic implementing legislation of all SP Same (see below)			
4. Compliance:	Same for all as indicated in introduction above; Burundi Observer Mission; States Parties to clarify mine use in DRC with potential help by Zimbabwe; more effective use of sub-regional and regional fora to press for compliance	SPs who have not yet done so to adapt army training manuals, doctrine etc marking of all minefields; all SP and signatories			

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
Update:		<p>In-country: Initiate and follow up personal contacts on implementation issues. Set up calendar with deadlines on all aspects of implementation. Send official reminders. Distribute and use Vertic and ICRC kits. Hold Southern African workshop on consultation process for legislation. Draft guidelines/principles for good legislation. Provide info to donor countries re stock destruction, Art 7, 9 and encourage support. Stock destruction seminar. Issue statements reacting to allegations of use. Lobby SP for more active role in criticizing violators.</p>			
C. Mine Awareness					
D. Victim Assistance		Establishment of			

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
		Focal/Contact Points; completion of Form J; statement of needs for each country			
E. Mine Clearance	Funding? Who is funding DRC? Eritrea/Ethiopia? Mine-free Swaziland? Malawi?	Impact surveys completed	Priorities humanitarian mine clearance in relation to deadlines set by art. 5 in State Parties		
F. Survey	Ethiopia-Eritrea, advance assessment mission; Mozambique (completion in July 2001?) Chad: pilot survey completed, projected date completion March 01. Somaliland: second advance survey mission in early 01 Angola: fitting existing socio-economic data in survey format? Get UNMAS calendar re: assessments Impact Survey completed in Chad	Impact surveys in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia  Retro fitting of Angola survey information, resurvey and survey of earlier inaccessible areas	Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia finalized	Angola finalized  Promote impact surveys of all mine affected countries in Africa	

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
G. NSA	Identify NSAs in Africa and which are using mines; identify NGOs to initiate contact (????); identify countries that recognize/allow NSAs to operate on their territory for their possible approach to NSAs on mine ban issues	Initiate approaches to NSAs to stop using mines			
H. Campaigning Goals 1. Resources 2. Communication/ facilitation	Web page: special pages such as Angola Regional focal points? Creation by African campaigns of “Treaty Violation Working Group” Yearly campaign regional meeting(s)??? Francophone egroup? Lusophone connections with Portugal/Brazil Improve ICBL communication with OAU	Establish Angola webpage; establish and capacitate sub- regional focal points; hold regional campaign meetings; audit of African email list; participate in IST-Aust summit		OAU declares Africa as a “mine-free zone”	
CALENDAR OF EVENTS	18-19 Jan Gaborone, Botswana - LM researchers meeting 15-16 Feb Bamako, Mali – univ. meeting 16-18 March Cape Town, SA – Peace Jam, possible ‘side-trips’ to Angola, SADC headquarters, etc. July? OAU summit?	Stock destruction seminar, or follow up to Mali; DRC event; LM/ICBL meeting in Nairobi			

## AMERICAS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
<b>A. Universalization</b>					
1. ratification	ratifications by all of the remaining signatories: Chile, Guyana, Haiti, St Vincent/Grenadines Surinam, Uruguay by TMSP (Chile, St Vincent/Grenadines and Uruguay did)	Guyana, Haiti, Surinam			
2. accession		Mine ban policy review in US: action	Accession by Cuba, USA		
3. other government steps	declaration of production bans by Cuba and the U.S.; official moratorium on export by Cuba; voting for UNGA resolution				
<b>B. Implementation</b>					
1. Article 7 Reporting	Compliance for all SP: (Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, St Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela (all Caribbean Islands to submit at least 1 article 7 report)				
2. Stock destruction	complete destruction of all stocks (except Chile?) by Third Meeting of States Parties; decrease by at least half stocks retained for training in Brazil, Ecuador, Peru		Destruction by Chile		
3. National implementation legislation	all SP who have not yet done so to begin process drafting national legislation and submitting, some sign into law (Antigua& Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Kitts/Nevis, St Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela); distribution of kit early in 2001	Sign into law domestic implementing legislation of all SP who have not yet done so Same			

4. Compliance	Full participation in TMSP				
5. Joint operations	Nato policy; statements from all SP: won't participate in joint operations				
C. Mine Awareness	creation of appropriate comic character in each country – alternative to superman (Don Ramiro, superbarrio) followup to UNMAS assessment mission to Ecuador/Peru re: mine awareness				
D. Victim Assistance	Followup on PAHO program			mine-free Nicaragua; no new victims	mine-free Chile, Cuba, Colombia, Falklands/Malvinas
E. Mine Clearance	Mine-free Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, no new victims, did not happen	Promote and support mine affected countries in L Am for obtaining mine free status through increased international support where HMA programs priorities tasks with highest socio ec. impact for most mine affected communities.  Support the creation of the humanitarian mine action program in Chile  Promote the continuation and increase of funding		Mine-free Ecuador	Mine-free Nicaragua

		levels from HMA donor countries in the Americas			
F. Mine Survey		Colombia exploratory mission			Colombia assessment
G. NSA	Educate governments friendly to peace process in Colombia about mines/NSAs				
H. Campaigning Goals resources communication/facilitation	Web page: special pages on Cuba, USA: new Campaign kits in Spanish and Portuguese; VA guidelines in Port. Regional facilitator/email; Sub-Regional focal points? Spanish egroup? Brazil links with Lusophones Set up Spanish egroup, Lusophone egroup, Lusophone web page; have kits in Spanish.	Action re US ban policy review; follow up to Cuba trip. Web pages on Cuba, USA. Colombia. Youth initiatives. Actions by landmine survivors.			
CALENDAR OF EVENTS	6-10 March - ICBL GM/LM in Washington; meeting with OAS during that week April – OAS summit/Quebec City July – Costa Rica (Summit????) 18-21 Sept TMSP in Managua, Nicaragua	ICBL trip to Cuba? Happened in 2001. Follow up in 2002. Youth event with LM/ICBL meeting in November in Chile.	Follow up trip to Cuba? Americas Laureates?		

## ASIA-PACIFIC

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
<b>A. Universalization</b>					
1. Ratification	Brunei, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Vanuatu None in 2001.	Brunei, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Vanuatu,	Marshall Islands		
2. Accession	Palau, PNG, Tonga, Tuvalu None in 2001.	Bhutan, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal Palau, PNG, Tonga, Tuvalu  East Timor	Afghanistan Micronesia, Vietnam, Singapore Sri Lanka	South and North Korea	China, Burma, India, Pakistan
3. Other government steps	China: public declaration re: no export; Singapore: convert export moratorium into a permanent ban; Korea: production ban; China, India, Pakistan: transparency on stocks for all; Marshall Islands, Vietnam, Korea, Micronesia: support for next UNGA resolution (stop voting against)	Halt use India/Pakistan border Singapore: production ban.			
<b>B. Implementation</b>					
1. Article 7 reporting	Compliance for all SP: (Samoa, Solomon Islands, Philippines)				
2. Stock destruction	SP: initiation of plan if not yet (Bangladesh: transparency re stocks) Increase number of sister-cities in Japan/Thailand for stockpile destruction CCW SP to destroy non-detectable mines instead of making detectable	Stock destruction meeting in Malaysia??? In 2001. Follow up in 2002.	Removal of US mines from Japan		
3. Stocks retained for training	Australia, Japan to reduce number by at least half				
4. National implementation legislation	All SP who have not yet done so to implement (Bangladesh, Fiji, Malaysia, Niue, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands,				

	Thailand); Distribution of kit				
5. Compliance	See Africa				
C. Mine Awareness	Sri Lanka? Extend program?				
D. Victim Assistance					
E. Mine Clearance	VN: creation of focal point/unit in government? (like MAC but not necessarily)	Insure programs are in place for countries that have been surveyed (see below)			
F. Mine Survey	Afghanistan: advance survey mission in May 00 re feasibility of fitting existing data to survey format. To proceed in 01, complete in May 01? Cambodia: survey underway since June 00, completion in Dec 01? Thailand: survey pre-test and pilot survey implemented in September 00. Completion of survey Aug 01. Vietnam: advance survey mission in early 01; follow on pilot survey, start in March 01. Thailand impact survey completed	Vietnam: national mine/uxo impact survey, completion in Dec 2002 Cambodia impact survey finalized, Impact Survey initiated in Afghanistan, Exploratory missions planned for Laos, Sri Lanka	Impact survey in Afghanistan completed  5-7 new surveys started	Promote impact surveys or impact assessments of all mine affected countries in Asia Pacific 5 surveys completed, 5 new ones started	
G. NSA					
H. Campaigning Goals 1. resources 2. communication/facilitation	Web page: special pages such as India/Pakistan, China, Burma Regional focal point? List for a: ASEAN, ARF, Nam meeting in Bangkok Webpages made for India/Pakistan and Burma, Afghanistan.				

<p>CALENDAR/Actions</p>	<p>18-19 Jan. Bangkok, Thailand. SE Asia LM researchers meeting;  29-30 Jan. Kathmandu, Nepal. S Asia LM researchers meeting;  27-29 Mar. Sydney, Australia. US/Aus conf. on technology.  End Mar. Wellington, NZ. Regional UN Treaty conference.  30 Apr – Dharamsala, India. Peace Jam with HH Dalai Lama/JW. Followed by national workshop?  May. Vientiane, Laos. NGO Forum.  May. TBC. Thailand. SE Asia seminar.  Oct-Nov regional colloquium coordinated by Australia network.  Production of joint report JCBL/KCBL. general survey.  ICBL delegation to the Koreas in October  ICBL/LM meeting in Korea  SEA Regional Seminar on Victim Assistance - Nov 2001, Thailand.</p>	<p>Conference on status of landmines on Korean Peninsula.  World Cup in Korea and Japan.  Mongolia: lobbying via Japan government.  China: LM as a tool, release in Beijing.  Lobby through Japanese govt.;  Stock destruction meeting in Malaysia???  13-15 May:  Bangkok meeting of ASEAN countries;  Follow up to Mongolia meeting and Malaysia stocks meeting. Kabul conference - July</p>	<p>5MSP in Bangkok</p>		
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## EUROPE

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
<b>A. Universalization</b>					
<b>1. Ratification</b>	Malta Done in 2001.	Cyprus, Greece, Lithuania, Poland Greece/Cyprus said would ratify, not yet. For 2002. Poland.	Poland		
<b>2. Accession</b>		Estonia, Latvia, Turkey (Turkey said would accede in 2001, not yet, for 2002). Yugoslavia	Finland, Yugoslavia		
<b>B. Implementation</b>					
<b>1. Article 7 reports</b>	Compliance for all SP : Andorra, Iceland, Luxembourg, Monaco, San Marino				
<b>2. Stock destruction</b>	All SP to initiate plan: Portugal, Macedonia; stocks to be destroyed by end of year in Czech Republic; Albania plan finalized				
<b>3. Stocks retained for training</b>	Croatia to reduce by 2/3; Italy to reduce by ½				
<b>4. Foreign stockpiles</b>	US mines Out of Norway/Germany ?		US mines Out of Norway		
<b>5. Joint operations</b>	Nato policy; statements from all SP: won't participate in joint operations				
<b>6. National implementation legislation</b>	All SP to implement (Albania, Andorra, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Holy See, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia); ask EU to distribute kit;				
<b>7. Compliance</b>	'fix' weaknesses in national legislation (i.e., language re: 'assist') press governments to participate				

	meaningfully in ICRC seminar in March on AVMs/AHDs				
<b>C. Mine Awareness</b>	Advocate increased coordination in programs in Kosovo				
<b>D. Victim Assistance</b>	Double VA funding from some countries such as France, Italy, Belgium? Formulation by European campaigns of “Victims Rights” as guidelines for national government actions; campaign action re: legal issues vis-à-vis producer/user liability				
<b>E. Mine Clearance</b>	Double mine action funding from some (France? Italy? Belgium?) assessment of R&D funding determine if 1 December deadline for mine-free Kosovo is realistic/real (MAWG) obtain information re: mine action funding for Croatia/Bosnia /issues of mine action corruption generally as well – MAWG develop proposals for ICBL reaction to such corruption	Promote the continuation and increase of funding levels from HMA donor countries in Europe  Promote and support the formulation of national strategic plans for HMA in all mine affected countries in Europe	Support the increase of the linkage between post IIWW mine clearance units in (western) European countries and existing (new) MA programs in the Balkans		
<b>F. Mine Survey</b>	Kosovo: various data was brought together, final report was published 00 (Modified Level One Impact Survey) Bosnia: feasibility study completed 00.	Impact survey of Bosnia initiated	Impact survey of Bosnia finalized		
<b>G. NSA</b>					

<p><b>H. Campaigning Goals</b>  1. Resources  2. Communication/  facilitation</p>	<p>Web page: special pages such as Yugoslavia, Finland, Turkey, Greece;  Regional e-focal point?  Interaction with the EU was given a boost in 2000, with a release of the LM 2000 at the Parliament immediately following the SMSP; this needs consistent followup</p>	<p>Polnad/North Eastern Europe: regional trip; webpage on NE Europe with focus on Poland. Support campaigning work in Poland. Campaign work on Greece/Turkey/Cyprus: Webpage. Translation and dissemination of 3 LM country reports.</p>			
<p><b>CALENDAR/ACTIONS</b></p>	<p>1-2 Feb. Hungary, Budapest. PFM seminar  EU, OSCE, NATO events?  February – two weeks of talks re: Cyprus in Geneva  March – ICRC technical seminar  AVMs/AHDs  CCW prepcoms  May ISCs  May/June – G8 in Italy</p>	<p>ICBL trip to Cyprus, Greece, Turkey? In 2002  4MSP in Geneva</p>			

### Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
<b>A. Universalization</b>					
1. Ratification		Ukraine same			
2. Accession		Belarus, Georgia Same	Armenia, Azerbaijan same		Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Uzbekistan
3. Other government steps	Russia: export ban, production ban, destruction of PFMs Ukraine: export ban? Support for UNGA resolution by Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakstan				
<b>B. Implementation</b>					
1. Article 7 reports	Compliance for all SP: Turkmenistan, Tajikistan				
2. Stock destruction	Transparency/planning for destruction by Turkmenistan and Tajikistan	Start: Ukraine Start planning: Belarus			
3. National implementation legislation	SP to implement: Tajikistan, Turkmenistan Development of kit in Russian (ICRC)	Distribution of Russian kit			
4. Compliance	rapid response team	Tajikistan: follow up with them and SP			
<b>C. Mine Awareness</b>					
<b>D. Victim Assistance</b>					
<b>E. Mine Clearance</b>	Followup to surveys re: program planning Meet with OSCE re: their thinking on mine action	Keep developing committees and NGO input in MACs See ASIA - P	See ASIA - P	See ASIA - P	See ASIA - P
<b>F. Mine Survey</b>	Azerbaijan: first mission in Dec 00; begin in	Impact Survey of	See ASIA –	See ASIA - P	See ASIA - P

	01?	Azerbaijan	P Survey in Azerbaijan completed		
G. NSA					
H. Campaigning Goals 1. Resources 2. Communication/ facilitation	Web page: special pages such as Russia, one each year; new Campaign kits, in Russian; Regional focal point/facilitator? Russian egroup? Contact point in each Stan? Publish regional LM with executive summary and reports from whole region in Russian; Try to get regional campaigns to take action when mines are used Take advantage of EU meetings with FSU states New Campaign kits and fundraising kit done in Russian. Egroup created.	Need more active egroup. More information in Russian. Website.			
CALENDAR/ACTION	April. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Regional Meeting. Nov. Yerevan, Armenia. Regional LM meeting.	LM/ICBL meeting in November in Baku. Government meeting as well, OSCE, Canada, Armenia. TBC.	???Third ICBL General Meeting – Moscow???		

### Middle East/North Africa

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Post 2004
A. Universalization					
1. Ratification	Algeria				
2. Accession	Did in 2001	Bahrain, Oman, UAE Same and Afghanistan	Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia Same		Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Syria
3. Other government steps	Support for UNGA resolution (get to stop voting against) Morocco, Syria, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Libya				
B. Implementation					
1. Article 7 reports	Compliance by all SP: Qatar, Tunisia				
2. Stock destruction	Accelerate timetable: Jordan, Yemen?				
3. Foreign Stockpiles	Get US mines out of Qatar				
4. National implementation legislation	all SP to begin process drafting national legislation and submitting (Qatar, Tunisia; Jordan and Yemen cite existing as adequate); development of kit in Arabic (ICRC)	Sign into law national legislation; distribution of kit			
5. Compliance					
C. Mine Awareness	See calendar below. Ask UNICEF/UNHCR what their plans are for such programs				
D. Victim Assistance	Begin discussion with goal of setting up fund for gulf states to contribute to VA and mine action in the region	Set up fund Focal points in Algeria, Qatar, Tunisia			
E. Mine Clearance	Same as above.	Same as above.	See ASIA - P	See ASIA - P	See ASIA - P

F. Mine Survey	Lebanon: Advance survey mission teams sent 00, start of survey in 01. Western Sahara: exploratory mission done.	Impact survey in Lebanon	See ASIA – P Survey in Lebanon completed	See ASIA - P	See ASIA - P
G. NSA		Sudan, W Sahara, Morocco, Palestine, Israel,			
CALENDAR/ACTIONS	11-13 Jan. Beirut, Lebanon. LM MENA regional researchers meeting. 19-21 Aden, Yemen. Mine Awareness Material Workshop established VA focal point in Jordan (LSN) started Arabic web pages	Arab League Summit La Francophonie in Beirut (Sept) LM meeting Continue Arabic web pages		Stock destruction meeting? Jordan???	

## List of Acronyms:

AHD – anti-handling devices  
AVM – anti-vehicle mines  
CCW – Convention on Conventional Weapons  
CIS – Commonwealth of Independent States  
DID – Donor Investment Database  
EU – European Union  
ICBL – International Campaign to Ban Landmines  
ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross  
IMSMA - Information Management System for Mine Action  
LM – Landmine Monitor  
MENA – Middle East/North Africa  
MAWG – Mine Action Working Group (of ICBL)  
NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
NSA – Non-state Actors  
OAS – Organization of American States  
OAU – Organization of African Unity  
OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe  
PAHO – Pan American Health Organization  
RSD – Rehabilitation Services Database  
SADC – Southern African Development Community  
SC – Standing Committees (intersessional standing committees)  
SP – States Parties (to the Mine Ban Treaty)  
TMSP – Third Meeting of States Parties  
UN – United Nations  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme  
UNGA – United Nations General Assembly  
UNHCR – United Nations High Commission of Refugees  
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund  
UNMAS – United Nations Mine Action Service  
WGVA – Working Group on Victim Assistance (of ICBL)  
WHO – World Health Organization