

November 2007 ICBL NEWS

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The Mine Ban Treaty
1997 **10** years
2007
A success in progress

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"Success in Progress" Toward a Mine Free World

When we take a moment to consider the Ottawa Process which led to the signature of the Mine Ban Treaty in 1997, we are humbled by having kick-started an unprecedented diplomatic process, which required courage and vision and the political will to put human lives first when dealing with a conventional weapon used by many fighting forces around the world for decades.



Ottawa, 3-4 December 1997— Signing of the Mine Ban Treaty. Photo: Canadian MFA.

In ten years, we have come a long way. Eighty percent of the world's states are on board, there is virtually no trade, users and producers are down to just a handful, millions of antipersonnel mines have been destroyed and taken out of use forever. Mine action is ongoing in over 60 countries, and states are working to educate communities at risk and provide assistance to the victims.

However, many challenges remain for the next ten years, the biggest of which are meeting the treaty obligation of mine clearance, and harder still, meeting the needs of landmine survivors.



Jody Williams speaking at an event to mark the 10th anniversary of the Mine Ban Treaty's negotiation in Oslo. Photo: T. Gabelnick

The international community has been much more willing to contribute to mine action than to survivor assistance, perhaps because when a landmine is destroyed it is an immediate and lasting "success." Survivors, on the other hand, need more than a wheelchair or a prosthetic device. Their needs are complex and life-long. "Success" in this area is not clear-cut like destroying a landmine. Programs for survivors are inadequate in the vast majority of countries where casualties continue to occur. While resources must be devoted to the survivors, at the same time global mine action funding will need to increase if states are to complete mine clearance within the deadlines prescribed by the treaty.

We must also keep up the pressure on the 40 states that remain outside the treaty. These include major stockpilers, producers or users such as Burma, China, India, Pakistan, Russia and the United States. Even though many of them have *de facto* followed the obligations of the treaty, being part of it is the best insurance of achieving a mine-free world. Two of the original signatories, the Marshall Islands and Poland, have not ratified the treaty yet.

Efforts to engage armed non-state actors have been fruitful, but they must be broadened and deepened to ensure that these groups give up landmines too.

While the ban movement and the treaty continue to inspire the world, we cannot afford to rest yet. Sustained political leadership, financial and technical cooperation and assistance, and full and timely compliance with the treaty are crucial to ensure that the Mine Ban Treaty can truly make a difference in the lives of all individuals and communities affected by mines.

- Jody Williams, 1997 Nobel Laureate for Peace, ICBL Ambassador

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CAMPAIGN
LANDMINES

Focus on the Middle East and North Africa

Looking at the map of Mine Ban Treaty membership 10 years after its signature, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) still appears sadly empty. The region has only seven States Parties, while it accounts for more than one quarter of the 40 states still outside the treaty (11). However, the upcoming 8th Meeting of States Parties in Jordan – the first ever to be hosted in this part of the world – has brought renewed focus on the region and fostered numerous activities to promote universalization.

Over the summer, we saw some of the fruits of years of efforts in the region, with Kuwait and Iraq joining the treaty in less than one month. These two accessions are particularly significant, and not only because they happened in the region with the lowest rates of adherence to the treaty. Iraq is one of the most heavily mine-affected countries on earth and the treaty will provide a framework for the enormous task of addressing the consequences of years of conflict and mine use. Kuwait's accession will hopefully set an example for other countries in the Gulf area – especially Gulf Cooperation Council members Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. These countries have no real reasons not to join the treaty, which on the other hand offers them the opportunity to play a leadership role regionally and internationally.



Members of the Bahraini Council of Representatives and Kuwaiti MP Dr Waleed AlTabtoba'ay attend an ICBL workshop. Photo: B. Srour

As I write this article I am returning from an advocacy mission to Oman and Bahrain which has left me optimistic that, with a little international support and encouragement, these countries will soon be joining the treaty.

In Bahrain, the Parliament is taking a very proactive role, urging the government to submit a draft accession law as soon as possible and to establish a trust fund to provide humanitarian assistance, including to mine-affected countries.

Small advances can also be seen elsewhere in the region. Despite the country's political difficulties, the Lebanese council of ministers has recently discussed the issue of accession. Morocco submitted a voluntary transparency report for the first time in 2006 and has been voting in favour of the annual UNGA resolution on universalization of the treaty. Unfortunately, progress remains slow in many countries in the area, for which accession is closely connected to intricate geo-political issues or historical animosity and unresolved controversies with neighbors. We were recently worried by a vehement attack on the treaty by Libyan leader Muhammad Ghaddafi, who defended the right of "weak countries" to use antipersonnel mines for defence, and called on States Parties to withdraw from the treaty.



Left to right: Mohammed Al-Sharif, UNDP Assistant Resident Representative in Bahrain, Hon. Ghanim Fadhul Al Buainain, First Vice Speaker of Bahrain's Council of Representatives, and Ayman Sorour, ICBL. Photo: B.

This however remains an isolated voice while more countries move – albeit at different paces – towards the treaty and *de facto* respect its provisions. Even states that have not joined yet – and therefore would not need to justify themselves – feel the need to strongly deny claims that they use landmines. This was the case when Israel faced accusations of laying new landmines during the summer 2006 conflict in Lebanon. To me, this is just yet another demonstration of the strength of the moral stigma created by the treaty around the use of these weapons.

Having waited 10 years, MENA states are already very late in doing the right thing and joining the treaty. Time is ticking by and it is crucial that, to stop forever the use of these indiscriminate weapons and to address the suffering which they have already caused in the region, they take the courageous step of acceding without delay. Before it is too late.

-Ayman Sorour, Protection / ICBL

Speaking Out Against Cluster Munitions

In October 2007 I met two amazing women who explained to me what a cluster dud is and what it is like to find yourself under a cluster munitions strike: “The *thing* looks like a ball. I thought it was a toy”. “It is like finding yourself under the Niagara falls. Except that it is not water”. I believe that, beyond all technical definitions, the words of Rasha from Lebanon and Snezana from Serbia, in their harrowing simplicity, are the best argument to answer those who still ask why cluster munitions should be banned.

Experience gathered by Handicap International while producing its two reports on the human impact of cluster munitions (*Fatal Footprint* and *Circle of Impact*) suggests that women and men from affected communities are those who know better than anyone else what cluster munitions are, why their use must be prohibited and stockpiles destroyed, and how the victims should be helped. Therefore we decided that it was time to leave the floor to the very people in whose name the Oslo Process was created.



The Ban Advocates Team in Belgrade. Photo: HI

For the first time, during the Belgrade Conference of Affected States in October 2007, a group of women and men from Lebanon, Serbia, Tajikistan and Albania gathered to discuss their own experiences and to organize themselves as a team to influence the Oslo Process in a way that responds to their real needs. They have soon become the ‘*Ban Advocates Team*’. They aim at participating in the forthcoming international meetings of the Oslo Process and discuss with decision-makers in order to achieve – by the end of 2008 – a treaty that can radically improve their lives and those of their communities.

Rasha’s story



Rasha Zayoun attending the Belgrade Conference of States Affected by Cluster Munitions.

Rasha was born in 1990 in South Lebanon. She comes from a small village close to Tyrc. Her parents do not work and the only source of income is the financial support they receive from the brother of her father.

During the Israeli strikes against Lebanon in July-August 2006, Rasha’s house was destroyed. When she came back she saw that there was no furniture left. Instead, there were cluster munitions all around. In January 2007 she found one toy, it looked like a ball. **The ball was a cluster munition** that exploded and took away Rasha’s left leg. By now she has been operated on more than 10 times. Today Rasha has a prosthesis. She thinks that cluster munitions incidents are normal. She knows lots of kids that were injured after the 2006 war. Rasha participated in the Belgrade Conference of Affected States in October 2007 as a Ban Advocate. When she grows older she wants to help NGOs that fight against cluster munitions.

(Excerpt of an interview given to Handicap International in Belgrade, 2 October 2007)

What my colleagues Stan, Loren, Firoz, Jelena and I learnt in Belgrade taught us a lot and went straight to our hearts. Having experienced violence, exclusion and poverty, victims of cluster munitions (survivors, their families and communities) are now determined to advocate for the respect and implementation of their fundamental human rights.

We will hear their voices in Vienna, and read about their stories and their engagement in the battle to fight cluster munitions on www.banadvocates.org next December.

- Patrizia Pompili, Handicap International

Read more on the Belgrade Conference on page 8

Kashmir Insurgency Bans Use of Antipersonnel Landmines



ICBL mission member, Khurram Parvez of JKCCS, receives a copy of United Jihad Council pledge from UJC Chairman Syeid Sallahudin. Photo: Y Moser - Puangsuwan.

On 16 October 2007, the United Jihad Council (UJC), which includes 13 armed Kashmiri groups (five other non-Kashmiri groups have 'observer' status, and UJC directives are binding upon them) publicly declared a total ban on antipersonnel mines. The UJC simultaneously pledged to respect the prohibitions of the four Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocol I.

This public declaration by the combined leadership of militant organizations in Kashmir was the result of a year-long series of activities carried out by the ICBL in partnership with the Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS), a Srinagar-based ICBL member.

Welcoming the UJC's pledge as "yet another sign of the growing acceptance of the norm which prohibits antipersonnel mines because of their indiscriminate nature", ICBL Executive Director Sylvie Brigot encouraged both India and Pakistan to consider a moratorium on new mine use and to launch comprehensive mine clearance programs.

Landmine Monitor reports for both India and Pakistan indicate a serious mine problem along the Line of Control between the Pakistani and Indian administered sections of Kashmir. The full extent of mine pollution in this area remains unknown, with no official public statistics for mined areas or mine casualties. Available information suggests that hundreds of mine victims exist on both sides of the Line of Control.

Activities leading to support for the ban by political parties and to the final declaration by the UJC started with an ICBL mission to Indian administered Kashmir in November 2006. When visiting a mine affected village in Kupwara District, the mission discovered that the mine threat in Indian administered Kashmir extended at least as far as 70 kilometers from the Line of Control. The ICBL was disturbed by the

amount of anecdotal reports of mine use in a large number of districts of Indian administered Kashmir, even within the Srinagar valley. When the mission met with some political parties in the Kashmir valley, they were found to be sympathetic to a global ban on landmines.



Warsun village, nestled under mined slopes. Photo: Y. Moser-Puangsuwan/LM.

Due to widespread resentment for civilian casualties caused by explosive attacks, civil society in the Kashmir valley, and some political opinion makers, lobbied the insurgency in 2005 to halt attacks which resulted in civilian casualties. This led to a self-imposed code of conduct by the UJC, banning 'mine' (here referring to improvised explosive devices, often referred to as mines in the media) and grenade attacks in public areas. The success of this previous activity served as the basis on which to build momentum to persuade the insurgency to ban antipersonnel mine use.

The UJC stated that use of antipersonnel mines is equivalent to blind terror and that it is prohibited under Islam. UJC members are thought to have made only limited use of antipersonnel mines in the past. In recent years, most non-state armed groups, particularly Hizbul Mujahideen and Laskar-e-Toiba, have used command-detonated improvised explosive devices (IEDs), some of which have caused civilian deaths and injuries.

The UJC said it may continue to use command-detonated IEDs against military targets, but banned use, production or trade of victim-activated mines as prohibited under the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty.

" Unless a total ban is imposed on the production, trade, stock-piling and use of land-mines, tragedy will continue, not only in Jammu & Kashmir, but also in the whole world."

UCJ statement

-Yeshua Moser-Puangsuwan, Landmine Monitor

**Reports from the two ICBL missions to Kashmir and the full text of the UJC's pledge are available on www.icbl.org **

Too Many States Not on Course to Meet Mine Clearance Deadlines *Landmine Monitor Report 2007 Released on 12 November*

Although increased funding and fewer casualties were reported in 2006, many countries are not on course to meet their Mine Ban Treaty clearance obligations.

Landmine Monitor Report 2007 warns that 14 of 29 countries with treaty mandated clearance deadlines in 2009 or 2010 do not appear on track to meet them, despite a treaty provision allowing for 10 years to complete mine clearance. Of the 14, France, Niger, the United Kingdom and Venezuela have failed to even start formal clearance operations.

“Some countries that should have met their clearance deadlines will probably not be able to do so. Both donors and mine-affected countries must work harder to ensure that countries live up to their obligations under international law,” said Mr. Stuart Casey-Maslen of Norwegian People’s Aid, *Landmine Monitor’s* Mine Action Editor.

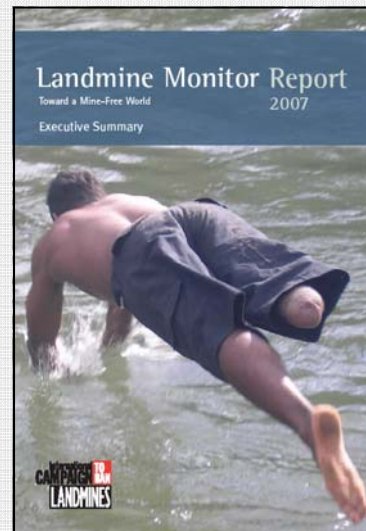
In 2006, 217,000 antipersonnel mines, 18,000 anti-vehicle mines and 2.15 million explosive remnants of war were cleared.

Government use of antipersonnel mines declined further in 2006, with only two countries continuing to lay new mines. Myanmar/Burma and Russia have been persistent exceptions to the global downward trend in landmine use, with Myanmar accounting for the most extensive mine use in 2006. Non-state armed groups in at least eight countries also used antipersonnel mines or antipersonnel mine-like improvised explosive devices.

Mine casualties fell by 16%, to 5,751 in 2006, although countries including Myanmar/Burma and Lebanon recorded increased casualty rates due to conflict. Lebanon noted an approximately tenfold casualty increase from the previous year. Forty-one percent of all recorded casualties were in three countries: Afghanistan, Cambodia and Colombia. Three-quarters of all recorded casualties were civilians, and 34% of civilian casualties were children. Colombia continued to register the highest number of reported casualties, with 1,106 in 2006, averaging three casualties per day.

“The long-running conflict and the use of mines create a volatile situation in Colombia. There are now thousands of Colombian survivors who have life-long needs as a result of their injuries,” said Katleen Maes of Handicap International, *Landmine Monitor’s* Victim Assistance Editor.

Landmine Monitor identified at least 473,000 landmine survivors globally as of August 2007, many of whom will require life-long care as a result of their injuries. Millions more continue to live in mine-affected areas.



Cover photo © Camilo Solano, 5 December 2006. Fransiney Chaux Grisalez coordinates the Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM) in the department of Caquetá. On 24 February 2002, he stepped on a mine planted on a road. Fransiney educates landmine survivors about their rights, helps them apply for government assistance, and conducts mine risk education workshops.

Of the 20 largest mine action donors, 15 provided more funding in 2006 than 2005, including the European Commission and the United States. International funding for mine action totaled US\$475 million in 2006, an increase of some \$100 million from 2005, and the highest level ever recorded by *Landmine Monitor*.

One hundred and fifty-five nations have joined the Mine Ban Treaty, including Iraq, which acceded in August 2007.

- Jackie Hansen, *Landmine Monitor*

This is the ninth annual *Landmine Monitor* report and it is available online at www.icbl.org/lm/2007

News in Brief

Five Days of Film Screenings and Public Discussions on Landmines and Cluster Bombs in Monaco and Paris

Antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions were the focus of the first edition of the *Cinéma Vérité - Rencontres Internationales du Cinéma Engagé* film festival, held in Monaco and Paris (France) from 10 to 14 October. The festival paid tribute to Jody Williams and the ICBL, on the tenth anniversary of the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize, and to other

Branislav Kapetanovic and Sharon Stone. Photo: NPA



personalities such as Carla Del Ponte whose commitment and actions have contributed to making the world a better place. Actress Sharon Stone and film director Yamina Benguigui hosted the official ceremonies.

Through documentary and movie screenings as well as public discussions, *Cinéma Vérité* offered an opportunity for filmmakers, artists and leading figures



Debate on cluster munitions. Among the panelists: Austrian Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch and Handicap International Co-Founder and Executive Director Jean-Baptiste Richardier. French journalist Anne Gintzburger, facilitator. Photo: S. Brigot

to express their concerns and promote concrete action on social issues. A public debate on cluster munitions, organised by Handicap International France and the ICBL, brought together key actors from civil society and the diplomatic community engaged in the international effort to ban cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians.



Debate on cluster munitions. Cluster munitions survivor and explosives expert Branislav Kapetanovic, from the Cluster Munition Coalition, addresses the audience. Photo: S. Brigot

While in Paris Jody Williams met with French Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernard Kouchner, and called on France to forcefully support the Oslo Process and to demonstrate its willingness to address the devastating consequences of the use of cluster munitions, by adopting a national moratorium on the use, production and export of these weapons and by starting stockpile destruction. She also pressed for stronger action on Iran, Burma and Darfur.

- Amélie Chayer, ICBL

10th Anniversary of the Mine Ban Treaty's Negotiation Celebrated in Oslo, 17-18 September

On 17 and 18 September, the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Mine Ban Treaty was celebrated in Oslo. Events included an all-day civil society forum to discuss how the close civil society-government partnership that worked so well on landmines could be repeated in other areas, and a panel discussion hosted by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As one of the key actors in the creation of the Mine Ban Treaty, the ICBL had a central role during the events. Jody Williams, ICBL ambassador and Nobel co-laureate, urged states to be more proactive on human security instead of creating and selling increasingly powerful weapons. ICBL ambassadors and landmine survivors Margaret Arach Orech (Uganda), Tun Channareth and Song Kosal (Cambodia), stressed that much more needs to be done to implement the treaty, especially with regard to victim assistance. ICBL Executive Director Sylvie Brigot's reminder that "it was not time to rest" was highlighted by several other speakers, as was the ICBL's description of the treaty as "a success in progress." Song Kosal also called on states to "stop the misery caused when cluster munitions drop their deadly little bomblets," hoping to "come back in 2008 and say: you were brave and clever and good enough to gain a cluster bomb ban."



Long time campaigners Tun Channareth and John Rodsted return to Oslo 10 years after the treaty's successful negotiation. Photo: T. Gabelnick

While the focus was mostly on future challenges, there was also much reminiscing about the 1997 Oslo negotiations. In private conversations and public speeches, participants recalled how difficult the final days were, and how the treaty was saved by the strength and determination of those that would not accept "loopholes, reservations or exceptions."

- Tamar Gabelnick, ICBL

News in Brief

8MSP UPDATE !

The 8th Meeting of the States Parties (8MSP) will take place by the shores of the Dead Sea, in Jordan, from 18 to 22 November 2007. Among the 700 participants expected to attend this important meeting, more than 250 are part of the ICBL delegation.

In addition to the 8MSP official meetings, the ICBL has planned several interesting side events, including the ICBL Orientation Session on Saturday 17th, the Landmine Monitor Report 2007 briefing on Sunday 18th, ICBL Morning Briefings throughout the week, the ICBL "Success in Progress" Campaign Meeting and the ICBL 10th Anniversary Celebration on Friday 23rd. We encourage all ICBL members to also attend the many side events which will take place at the Dead Sea. We look forward to seeing you all at the 8MSP!



The ICBL Team

The Indian Campaign to Ban Landmines and guests celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the Mine Ban Treaty in New Delhi. Photo: Mine Action Canada.

ICBL Executive Director Sylvie Brigot, Justice JS Verma, Former Chief Justice of India and Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission, the Canadian High Commissioner, representatives from the Indian government, UN agencies and the ICRC, as well as landmine survivors. Other activities included a photo exhibition, a talk at the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, and official meetings with the Ministries of External Affairs and Defense. India is not a State Party to the treaty but the participation of senior government representatives in the anniversary events, presenting their views on the mine ban for the first time in a public forum in India, reflects increasing openness and flexibility on this issue and should hopefully result in a freer and more forthcoming dialogue. In Nepal, ICBL delegates received assurances from both government representatives and the Maoists that they were willing to ban antipersonnel landmines and collaborate to ensure the success of humanitarian mine clearance which is about to start in the country following the peace agreement. During the three-day mission, the delegation met with the Hon. Speaker of the Parliament, leaders of various political parties, including CPN/ Maoists, senior officers of the Nepal Army as well as members of the National Mine Action Steering and Technical Committees – all of whom expressed a strong commitment to ban antipersonnel landmines and join the Mine Ban Treaty. On 3 October, a National Conference on 'Human Security and Landmines – Problems & Challenges', organized by the Nepal CBL was inaugurated by Hon. Ram Chandra Yadav, State Minister for General Administration, and was attended by diplomats, members of international organizations, government and army officials, scholars, civil society as well as landmine survivors.

ROME: PARLIAMENTARY ACTION FOR A BAN ON CLUSTER BOMBS

On 29 October - 10th Anniversary of the adoption of the national mine ban legislation - the Italian Campaign to Ban Landmines organized a press conference in the House of Representatives to support a bill aiming to include cluster munitions in the existing mine ban.



Press conference organized by the Italian Campaign on 29 October 2007. Photo: Italian CBL

Panelists included the Deputy Speaker of the House, Carlo Leoni, and MP Sabrina Siniscalchi as well as Rae Mc Grath, spokesperson on cluster munitions for Handicap International. This was followed on 30 October by a special hearing with the House of Representative's Human Rights Committee. Rae Mc Grath and Italian Campaign Director Giuseppe Schiavello briefed committee members on the indiscriminate effects of cluster munitions and stressed the urgency of passing national legislation to ban their use, production and trade.

ICBL DELEGATION TO INDIA AND NEPAL

On 27 September the Indian CBL organized a conference to mark 10 years of the Mine Ban Treaty, with the participation of



Panelists speaking at the 10th Anniversary Conference in New Delhi. Photo: Mine Action Canada.

News in Brief

ICBL DELEGATION TO THE GULF

An ICBL delegation visited the Gulf states of **Oman and Bahrain** from 28 October to 2 November. In Oman delegates met with the director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' International Affairs Department and received assurances that Oman shares the humanitarian goals of the Mine Ban Treaty and will seriously consider accession as a sign of international solidarity and responsibility. In Bahrain the ICBL held a seminar on the Mine Ban Treaty for members of Parliament on 1 November. This resulted in MPs pledging to urge the government to submit a draft accession law and to support mine-affected countries.

FORUM ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS IN GENEVA

On 9 October, the Geneva Forum and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines co-organized a forum in Geneva, Switzerland entitled **"Addressing the Humanitarian Impact of Cluster Munitions."** The event sought to inform states that were outside of, or new to, the Oslo Process on cluster munitions about the extent of the cluster munitions problem, and about ongoing efforts to address it. After background sessions (including the original military purposes these weapons were designed for, how they have been used in past conflicts, and the potential threat from states' stockpiles around the world) and testimony from affected states (Lebanon, Serbia and Uganda), the briefing covered how to prevent further harm to civilians through an effective and rapid international response.

In addition to noting the strengths of the Oslo Process and the drawbacks of working through the CCW, several speakers pointed out that the Oslo Process should in no way be seen as going "outside the UN." The briefing ended with strong calls from Cluster Munition Coalition coordinator Thomas Nash and Steffen Kongstad of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for states to join the Oslo Process as the best way to address the existing humanitarian impact of cluster munitions and to prevent the future indiscriminate use of these weapons.

STATES AFFECTED BY CLUSTER BOMBS MEET IN BELGRADE



Cluster Munition Coalition members during the Civil Society Forum which preceded the Belgrade conference. Photo: S. Beltrami

On 3-4 October, 22 countries affected by cluster munitions met in Belgrade, Serbia to ensure that the rights, needs and expectations of those affected are central to the new international efforts to ban these weapons. The conference was convened by the Serbian government

and attended by Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Kuwait, Iraq, Laos, Lebanon, Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, Vietnam and Yemen. During the conference, Albania announced it would not produce or trade in cluster bombs, pending the negotiations of a new treaty. Uganda and Montenegro announced they will destroy their stockpiles. Serbia declared it is considering a moratorium.

A large contingent of survivors and activists from affected countries also attended the meeting, lobbying for an effective treaty to ban the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of all cluster bombs. "I want a strong treaty that not only bans cluster munitions but also protects the victims. **We the survivors are not only here to advocate for our own rights, but also to safeguard the lives of countless people who are not yet injured,**" said landmine survivor Firoz Ali Alizada of Handicap International Afghanistan.

PHOTO EXHIBITION IN KABUL

On 18 October 2007 Handicap International organized the opening ceremony of a photo exhibition on the social conditions and ability of people with disabilities under the slogan **"No Difference between You and Me"** in a public park in the city center of Kabul. During the opening day, the exhibition was visited by hundreds of people and it remained open until 26 October. The exhibition will also be moved to other parts of Kabul and sections of it will be shown in Herat and Kandahar provinces in November and December.

SHOE PYRAMID IN BARCELONA

On 24 September, ICBL member Moviment per la Pau organized a day of awareness activities in Barcelona. Activities - which included, for the first time in Barcelona, a shoe pyramid - aimed to mark the 10th anniversary of the Mine Ban Treaty and remind people of the need to keep working for its universalization and for the prevention of future humanitarian crises including through a ban on cluster bombs.

Moviment per la Pau also runs a peace education project in schools focusing on the landmine issue and asking students to campaign actively to ask all countries to join the treaty. In 2006 the target country for the project, which is run in partnership with the Italian Campaign to Ban Landmines, was Lebanon.



The pyramid grows... Photo: Moviment per la Pau