

Report to Donors

on the work of the

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO BAN LANDMINES

January to December 2010

A 2010 OVERVIEW

B OUTCOMES BY MAIN ACTIVITY AREA

B.1 Advocacy

- B.1.a Mine Ban Treaty Implementation
- B.1.b Mine Ban Treaty Universalization
- B.1.c Convention on Cluster Munitions
- B.1.d 10th Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty

B.2 Research and Monitoring

- B.2.a Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

B.3 Building Capacity

- B.3.a ICBL-CMC Merger Process
- B.3.b Ensuring a Strong and Effective Civil Society Voice

C OTHER ISSUES

C.1 Gender

C.2 Communication and Outreach

A 2010 OVERVIEW

The year 2010 was a pivotal period in several respects for the ICBL as we positioned the campaign for the next five years leading up to the Third Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty in 2014, and for the entry into force and start of the implementation phase of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). The most significant step taken during the year to help meet these two long-term work commitments was the merger of the ICBL and its sister campaign, the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC). The Transition Team overseeing this process achieved agreement on core issues of governance, management and staff structures, and laid out an implementation plan to see the merger take effect in early 2011.

In the meantime, the ICBL's Landmine Monitor program, which had already begun providing research and monitoring for the CMC, became Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor in 2010. This reconfigured program developed a new set of research products to be able to continue to meet the information needs of stakeholders for both campaigns in a timely and cost-efficient manner.

Another highlight for the year was the ICBL's contribution to the successful participation of civil society in the 10th Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, as well as the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

In addition to specific Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) implementation activities described in *Section B.1.a* of the report, the ICBL's plan for 2010 included a number of crosscutting issues focused on the implementation and universalization of the MBT and on what is needed to achieve success in our collective efforts to realize a mine-free world. This includes *inter alia* activities to promote the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan adopted at the treaty's Second Review Conference in 2009; to outline key issues to be discussed at Standing Committee meetings and meetings of State Parties; to develop policies on topics of concern to States Parties and the ICBL; and to ensure that sufficient resources linked to MBT implementation are distributed and used in the most efficient manner.

The work accomplished throughout the reporting period enabled the ICBL to reach the objectives it set forth in the proposal, and helped us to get one step closer to the goal of a world free of landmines and cluster munitions, where survivors can lead fulfilling lives. The ICBL is committed to continue working towards this goal in partnership with like-minded states, the United Nations, international organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

B OUTCOMES BY MAIN ACTIVITY AREA

B.1 ADVOCACY

B.1.a Mine Ban Treaty Implementation

i Victim Assistance

Objectives for this area focused on implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan (CAP), with its focus on a comprehensive approach to survivors that emphasizes their inclusion, accessibility to quality services, developing national systems to ensure sufficient social and economic support and resources for victim assistance, and working on synergies with the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

The ICBL continued to work on the development and strengthening of a network of victim assistance campaigners, known as the Victim Assistance Focal Points (VAFP). The ICBL-CMC's work on victim assistance has been greatly enhanced by the activities of these 31 VAFP in countries with high numbers of survivors.

Outputs for 2010 are summarized in the chart below.

CAP implementation	General advocacy work	Country-specific advocacy work
VAFPs in Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Senegal, Serbia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, and Yemen advocated for and assisted their government counterparts in implementing the CAP throughout 2010.	Contributed to the official parallel program on victim assistance on the margins of the intersessional Standing Committee meetings and of the Tenth Meeting of States Parties, including contributing to developing the agenda and facilitating two sessions. Specific sessions on survivor inclusion, survivor capacity-building and peer support were included in both programs.	Three advocacy missions were carried out in Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Croatia to promote accessibility, planning and coordination. VAFPs advocated and assisted their government counterparts in implementing victim assistance in states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty, in Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, and Vietnam.
Provided detailed input for the section of the Vientiane Action Plan ¹ addressing victim assistance, to ensure its practicality and coherence with the CAP.	Participated in an international cooperation and assistance workshop conducted by the Ninth Meeting of States Parties President and provided recommendations on how to increase resources for victim assistance.	Assisted VAFPs and other campaigners in organizing advocacy workshops and other events in Afghanistan, Croatia, DRC, Georgia, Tajikistan, Senegal, Serbia, Yemen, and Vietnam through technical advice and small grants.
ICBL staff and VAFPs conducted bilateral meetings with the representatives of the countries with significant numbers of survivors to promote the effective implementation of the CAP.	Highlighted victim assistance throughout 2010 by making statements and interventions at national, regional and international MBT and CCM-related meetings. Met with Standing Committee Co-Chairs and the Implementation Support Unit about 2010 priorities such as survivor inclusion and accessibility.	
Capacity-building	CCM/CRPD synergy	
Coordinated the development of the “Survivors’ Declaration” calling on States Parties to the CCM to enhance victim assistance.	Organized two international workshops for VAFPs and other campaigners in Chile (June) and Lao PDR (November) to enhance their advocacy capacity on the issues of synergy between the MBT, CCM and CRPD as well as inclusive development.	
Assisted Handicap International France in organizing two regional workshops for governmental experts in the Middle-East and in Central and East Africa, with the full participation of VAFPs.	Organized a webinar on the implementation synergies between the MBT, CCM and CRPD for 18 VAFPs.	
Worked with all VAFPs to ensure their annual advocacy action plans were developed and implemented in line with the CAP and the victim assistance obligations of the CCM.		

¹ The Vientiane Action Plan adopted at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions outlines concrete actions to implement convention obligations.

Outcomes

Following ICBL country missions:

- ✓ Afghanistan designated a committee to promote physical accessibility.
- ✓ Croatia revitalized its coordination committee and appointed a governmental focal point in charge of victim assistance.

[See as well *Section B.3.b* below on ensuring a strong and effective civil society.]

ii Clearance

Given the initial 10-year deadline for mine clearance was 2009, objectives for this area focused on ensuring states submitted high-quality requests for deadline extensions and followed up on submitted plans in subsequent years, promoting national ownership, and seeing greater efficiency in international cooperation.

Outputs

Country-specific advocacy included:

- A mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina in May, and to Thailand in November, to advocate for greater national ownership and commitment to demining, including financial contributions, improving productivity, and the need to update their mine action plans and make them known to other States Parties;
- Comments on extension requests from Chad, Colombia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and Zimbabwe to the Analyzing Group, and presentation of critiques of the requests at the intersessional Standing Committee meetings and the Tenth Meeting of States Parties; and
- Recommendations to improve the Colombian request were made to Colombian government representatives, several of which led to changes in a subsequent version of the request and were reflected in States Parties' analysis of the request.

General engagement included:

- Ongoing communications with campaigners, researchers and government representatives, via email or at Geneva missions, as well as during official treaty meetings (intersessional Standing Committee meetings and Tenth Meeting of States Parties);
- Providing detailed comments and questions to all mine-affected States Parties on mine action progress during the intersessional Standing Committee meetings;
- ICBL representative participated in the Francophone conference on mine action in September;
- Regular communications with clearance operators to assess specific country situations and general trends to develop/deliver appropriate advocacy messages; and
- Raising concerns publicly and in bilateral meetings about the efficiency of some international funding mechanisms, noting some specific incidents that were impeding states' ability to implement Article 5. As some of our comments involved the UN Voluntary Trust Fund, this led to a series of meetings between the ICBL and its operator members and UNMAT on how to improve efficiency as well as our own collaboration. Such messages were also delivered by ICBL staff and members to the UN Inspection Unit, which was conducting an evaluation of UNMAS.

Outcomes

- ✓ Extension requests analyses and decisions developed by the Analyzing Group included many points raised in ICBL critiques and encouraged extension recipients to expedite clearance through various specific means.
- ✓ The UN is reviewing its partnership with mine action NGOs, and a series of actions have been undertaken by UNMAS to evaluate and improve their funding mechanisms.

- ✓ ICBL criticisms about the inefficiencies of some funding mechanisms and their impact on treaty implementation led to greater awareness about the issue in general and in at least one case led to the beneficiary finally receiving long-delayed funding.

iii Ban

Objectives for this area included work on alleged use or transfer of antipersonnel mines, clearance of mines laid along border areas and around security installations, Article 3 (mines retained), Article 7 (transparency reporting), and Article 9 (national implementation measures) of the MBT.

Outputs

Country-specific advocacy included:

- Advocating with Greece and Bulgaria following delays in shipment and destruction of Greece's stockpiles, as well as allegations of diversion of mines during stockpile destruction;
- Following allegations of mine use by members of the Turkish Armed Forces, advocating directly with Turkey, as well as with the President of the Second Review Conference and other treaty leaders to encourage them to speak with Turkey about use allegations;
- Speaking out about delays in clearance in Venezuela, including to the President of the Second Review Conference and states from the region to encourage them to work with Venezuela; and
- Visiting the Thai foreign ministry to discuss collaboration with Cambodia on clearing a contested border area.

General engagement included:

- Writing to relevant states about retained mines under Article 3 in reminders about submitting a complete, on-time transparency report (Article 7), and to countries with key implementation concerns before the 10MSP; and
- Making statements on compliance, retained mines, national implementation measures and transparency during official treaty meetings, intersessional Standing Committee meetings and Tenth Meeting of States Parties.

Outcomes

- ✓ Turkey made a statement about the alleged use at the Intersessional Standing Committee meetings and reported on steps taken to inquire.
- ✓ Venezuela has begun clearance.
- ✓ Several states reported reduction in the number of mines retained and/or provided more information on past and planned use.

iv Stockpile Destruction

Objectives for this area focused on States Parties that have missed their 2008 or 2010 deadlines.

Outputs

Country-specific advocacy included:

- Meeting with the representatives of Greece throughout the year (at the mission in Geneva, Intersessional Standing Committee meetings and Tenth Meeting of States Parties) about the status of their stockpile destruction;
- Following up with the European Commission and Belarus on the status of the tender for stockpile destruction, urging flexibility and rapid progress; and
- Meeting with representatives of Ukraine government to learn about stockpile destruction progress.

General engagement included:

- Working with MBT leaders to encourage engagement with late states on their particular challenges; and
- Statements at Intersessional Standing Committee meetings and Tenth Meeting of States Parties expressing concern about violations and the need for faster destruction, which were echoed by several States Parties.

Outcomes

- ✓ Greece has demonstrated increased transparency on the status of stockpile destruction, including admission of missing mines and sharing of destruction certificates of all others.
- ✓ The contractor to undertake stockpile destruction in Belarus has been chosen.
- ✓ Turkey finished all but a small amount of their stockpile destruction.

B.1.b Mine Ban Treaty Universalization

For purposes of advocacy work, the ICBL has grouped the countries outside of the MBT into four priority areas:

- states (6) that could accede by the end of 2011, are directly concerned by landmines, have shown an interest in the MBT, and where the ICBL has the capacity to engage and can make a difference;
- states (10) that could become a party by the Third Review Conference in 2014;
- states (8) that have shown interest in the past and could join if internal/regional issues are resolved; and
- states (15) that have not shown much interest or intent, and are unlikely to join the treaty.

During 2010 ICBL members continued to advocate vis-à-vis states not party in all four priority areas, investing resources and energy proportionally to level of priority, through direct engagement and outreach (e.g., prior to MBT meetings), joint work with States Parties, and providing support to national campaigns.

The only planned activities that did not take place during the year were three advocacy missions to Bahrain, Nepal and Sri Lanka. A mission to Bahrain was carried out by the Special Envoy on Universalization, making the ICBL's trip redundant. Sri Lanka was not willing to engage, neither with the ICBL nor with the Special Envoy, so a mission turned out to be impossible to arrange. The ICBL mission to Nepal was postponed because of ongoing political instability in that county, which also resulted in cancellation of the mission planned by the Special Envoy.

Sample Outputs: ICBL engagement regarding the US

A global action on the US was held in March aimed at providing civil society input into the ongoing landmine policy review, and urging the US to conduct the review in a transparent and inclusive way and to join the treaty. Campaigners in 60 countries and territories took action by contacting US embassies; this resulted in close to 40 meetings, which then triggered multiple reports back to Washington, DC. The actions were accompanied by two press releases focused on the US which resulted in significant media attention. Following the global action, the US Department of State launched a formal consultation with civil society and with other states. An additional ICBL press statement was issued in May, and again in November, in support of media initiatives by the US Campaign to Ban Landmines.

Outcomes

- ✓ Finland, Mongolia, Nepal, Poland and the US (from priority areas 1 and 2) are taking significant steps to join the treaty or to review their position towards it, including: Finland's accession process being at advance stage and to be completed early 2012; Poland working towards ratification in 2012; and the US policy review conducted in a transparent and thorough manner.

- ✓ Twenty-three states not party voted in favor of the annual UN General Assembly resolution on the MBT, which is the best voting record so far and considered a significant interim step in support of the treaty.
- ✓ Russia made a statement for the first time ever at the 10MSP, recognizing the humanitarian impact of landmines and stating it did not exclude joining the treaty.

B.1.c Convention on Cluster Munitions

There were two milestones in 2010 regarding the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) that shaped ICBL's planning for the year: the entry into force of the CCM on 1 August, thereby becoming binding international law; and the First Meeting of States Parties (1MSP) held in Lao PDR in November. The ICBL worked closely with its sister campaign, the CMC, lending its experience of over 10 years work on the Mine Ban Treaty to support civil society work on the new convention as it moved into the implementation phase.

Section B.3.a below reviews the process regarding the merger of the ICBL and the CMC, while this part of the report will look at ICBL work in support of advocacy efforts around cluster munitions. ICBL objectives in this respect were two-fold: the staff team would provide direct support to the CMC on policy development, advocacy on victim assistance, media work, conference preparations (especially the 1MSP), and campaigning; and more generally, advocacy on the new convention would be built into ICBL's ongoing work, both through campaigners and the ICBL staff team.

Outputs included:

- The ICBL Executive Director was an active member of the CMC Steering Committee, contributing to advocacy activities throughout this critical year.

The table below summarizes other ICBL staff members' input in support of the CMC's work.

ICBL team contributions: The following outputs involved the ICBL’s Treaty Implementation Director, Treaty Implementation Officer, Advocacy & Campaigning Officer, and Communication Officer.

Policy development	Conference work	Media work	Victim assistance	Campaign support
Coordinated development of CMC policy papers.	Coordinated the presentation and drafting of all CMC statements at the Santiago Universal Conference on the CCM and 1MSP in Lao PDR.	Developed a media guide, jointly with the CMC, which was presented to campaigners during three training sessions at the Campaigners’ Forum in Chile in June.	Contributed to development of the CMC’s policy paper on victim assistance.	As part of the CCM universalization team, contributed to developing and carrying out global campaign actions, as well as helped with mobilizing the network in advance of such actions (e.g., around 1 August entry into force and the countdown to the 1MSP).
Engaged with Friends of the President in development of thematic papers in preparation for the Santiago Universal Conference on the CCM, as well as their input to the Vientiane Action Plan and draft reporting formats.	Part of the planning and logistical team for the Campaigners’ Forum organized after the Santiago Universal Conference on the CCM, contributing to developing the training program and event logistics.	Member of media team at the 1MSP.	Organized two workshops for VAFPs at CCM meetings in Chile and Lao PDR.	Member of the review team of the CMC grant scheme and contributed to developing the scheme, reviewing and following up on campaigners’ project proposals.
Helped develop CMC input on draft CCM 2011 work plan and treaty architecture.	Followed up with the missions in Geneva to ensure that states were aware of CCM meetings and had all relevant information to prepare and participate.		Developed and presented the CMC’s statements on victim assistance at the Santiago Universal Conference on the CCM and at the 1MSP.	Facilitated training sessions during the Campaigners’ Forum in Chile, based on capacity-building needs expressed by campaigners themselves.
Coordinated CMC input on the Vientiane Action Plan (with most suggestions taken up), and contributed to CMC input on the draft reporting formats (most suggestions taken up).			Coordinated survivors’ participation at the 1MSP, including development and presentation of the Survivors’ Declaration.	Contributed to the Lobbying Guide for campaigners distributed at the 1MSP.

The media guide mentioned in the table above included practical tips and examples, and was intended as a tool to help campaigners unfamiliar with media engagement to start working with their national media on both the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions. It was made available in three languages.

Outcomes

- ✓ The amount of joint ICBL-CMC staff work throughout 2010 demonstrated the potential for long-term effective engagement around the two treaties, and provided practical feedback to facilitate the merger process.
- ✓ A strong Vientiane Action Plan was developed, including many of our suggestions for concrete steps for states to take on universalization and implementation.
- ✓ States began early implementation and reported on progress at the 1MSP.
- ✓ A solid 2011 work plan and draft treaty architecture were agreed to at the 1MSP.

[See as well *Section B.3.b* below on ensuring strong and effective civil society.]

B.1.d Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty

The general goal at the Tenth Meeting of States Parties (10MSP) was to engage with government delegations to follow up on specific issues of implementation and universalization of the treaty, and to discuss the progress made since the Second Review Conference and next actions to ensure the full implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan.

One hundred States Parties, one signatory state and 17 states not party participated in the 10MSP in Geneva. A total of 107 campaigners from 40 countries participated as part of the ICBL delegation. ICBL members brought a field perspective to the meeting, engaged with delegations, delivered statements, and organized side meetings related to issues/countries of interest or concern for the treaty. ICBL members also used this opportunity to exchange with other ICBL colleagues and to plan for the year ahead. In preparation for the meeting, national campaigns were invited to take action to ensure their government came prepared, and to raise awareness about the treaty and mine action at the national level.

The ICBL sponsored 32 campaign members and staff for the meeting, including six members of the ICBL's governance bodies. Sponsored campaigners came from priority countries for the convention including Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Thailand, Turkey and Uganda.

Outputs

- The ICBL delivered 14 statements on all main issues related to the treaty. They can be found at <http://www.icbl.org /10MSP>. ICBL statements were delivered by a variety of speakers to reflect the diversity of the campaign.
- ICBL's slogan this year was "10 MSP: Keep Up the Energy!" This was a call on all states to keep up the energy to get rid of landmines once and for all, and to ensure survivors can lead fulfilling lives. The slogan was used by many governments and even integrated in their statements.
- ICBL delegation members held close to 40 lobbying meetings with target states parties and states not party throughout the week, to address and make progress on country specific and crosscutting issues of concern.
- The ICBL participated in the opening and closing press conferences, and issued 6 press releases, which are also available online.
- The release of *Landmine Monitor 2010* generated media coverage in at least 36 countries, as well as by regional media in the Middle East, Latin America and Anglophone Africa, and various international media outlets. Published or broadcast stories included Agence France-Presse, Al

Arabiya, All Africa, Associated Press, The Bangkok Post, BBC, CBS News, Deutsche Welle, EFE, Forbes, Fox News, IRIN, The Jerusalem Post, Notimex, Radio France Internationale, Reuters and The Washington Post.

- ICBL members organized eight side events over the five days to shed a different light to 10MSP participants on some of the main issues related to implementation, as well as challenges linked to universalization.
- Where appropriate, ICBL and CMC representatives held joint lobbying meetings with relevant governments to discuss issues related to both conventions.

Outcome

- ✓ The delegation met the ICBL's target regarding activities at the 10MSP, engaging with governments present (both States Parties and states not party) on all issues pertaining to the treaty.

B.2 RESEARCH AND MONITORING

B.2.a Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

The ICBL's research and monitoring program, Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor (the Monitor), is widely recognized as producing the most comprehensive and reliable annual, independent and impartial source of information on all aspects of landmine, cluster munitions and ERW problems, and global implementation of and compliance with the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

2010 was a transition year with several key challenges facing the Monitor: research and reporting comprehensively on two separate treaties; and maintaining the traditional quality of ICBL reporting with a significant reduction in overall budget (down about 20% over 2009). The basic approach remained the same; a network of over 80 researchers from 70 countries and other areas gathered information for a 20-member Editorial Team.

The outputs factored in the need to meet — in a timely and cost-effective manner — the information needs of key target audiences (government, NGO, international organizations, media, academics and the general public) following the two treaty processes. The Monitor created a new set of research products in response to these considerations:

- Country Profiles website covering every country in the world with data focused on developments in calendar year 2009 and the first half of 2010;
- 286-page *Cluster Munition Monitor 2010* — the first such report — covering ban policy and contamination for every country in the world, in addition to a global overview covering developments in ban policy, mine action, casualties and victim assistance, and support for mine action, for the same period as above;
- 65-page *Landmine Monitor 2010* global overview covering developments in ban policy, mine action, casualties and victim assistance, and support for mine action, for the same period as above; and
- 13 fact sheets produced and posted online in advance of key treaty-related meetings.

As well, an updated website (www.the-monitor.org) included all 2010 report content, and for the first time — in addition to HTML and PDF format — the two Monitor reports and translations were produced in ebook format to increase user accessibility.

Cluster Munition Monitor 2010 was released during a press conference in the Asia regional media hub, Bangkok, on 1 November, as a lead-up to the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, held from 9-12 November in Lao PDR. In spite of competing with the pending release from

house arrest in Burma of Nobel Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, the press conference received global news coverage by major news outlets including Al-Jazeera and the BBC. A briefing on the report's major findings was held on 9 November during the 1MSP and participants were provided with copies of the report. Media outreach helped to communicate the report's key findings on the global cluster munitions situation to a broad public audience, while the briefing in Vientiane ensured that policymakers and mine action practitioners had a comprehensive information tool to use in their work.

The global release of *Landmine Monitor 2010* took place at a press conference at the United Nations in Geneva on 22 November. Widespread global media coverage was provided through wire services, including the Associated Press and Reuters. Copies of the report were distributed in Geneva to participants at the annual Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Conventional Weapons, and the following week at the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. A briefing on the report's major findings was held for participants at the 10MSP on 29 November. Having this key resource in hand for the two Meetings of States Parties facilitated the lobbying and advocacy efforts of the campaigners participating on behalf of the ICBL at these meetings.

Outcomes

- ✓ All proposed research products produced by the Monitor in 2010 were released on time, on budget, and were well received by the international community, including media.
- ✓ Print resources were shorter than in past years and more cost-effective to produce.
- ✓ Enhanced use of the website increased distribution potential in a way that was efficient and cost-effective.
- ✓ Producing Country Profiles online facilitated timely updates.

B.3 BUILDING CAPACITY

B.3.a ICBL-CMC merger process

Both the ICBL and Cluster Munition Coalition recognized that effective civil society work on both international conventions would be better served through a combined structure. A Transition Team, consisting of ICBL and CMC governance body members, plus the ICBL Executive Director and the CMC Coordinator, worked throughout the year on a formal merger of the two organizations. A transition plan was developed, which involved significant staff and member input using a highly participatory, transparent and consultative approach. New staff, management and governance structures were developed and approved.

Outcome

- ✓ The transition process was successfully completed with both coalitions agreeing to a formal merger, which took effect as of January 2011.

B.3.b Ensuring a Strong and Effective Civil Society Voice

Objectives for this area addressed planning capacity, direct financial and organizational support to campaigners (with a particular focus on the VAFP network), participation of campaigners at international meetings and in the ICBL-CMC transition process, and participation of youth in campaigning activities.

Outputs

General:

- ICBL country campaigns active in more than 80 countries;
- Partnership with ICBL and other organizations was outlined as a key feature of the work on the Mine Ban Treaty in the Geneva Progress Report and in the 10MSP President's press statements; and
- The ICBL provided small grants (ranging from US\$500-6350) to 15 VAFPs/campaigners in 13 countries: Afghanistan (2), Cambodia, DR Congo, Ethiopia (2), El Salvador, Georgia, Iraq, Tajikistan, Senegal, Serbia, Uganda, Vietnam and Yemen. The grants were recommended based on demands. Various types of advocacy activities (workshops, conferences, trainings, capacity-building, etc.) have been covered by the grants. In addition, the ICBL supported the USCBL with a substantial grant and continued to support the ICBL Ambassador in Uganda.

Related to VAFPs:

- more than half of the VAFPs integrated implementation and universalization of the CCM in their advocacy action plan and activities;
- 22 VAFPs [*see B.1.a Victim Assistance*] advocated and assisted their government counterparts in implementing the Cartagena Action Plan and the CCM (where possible) throughout 2010;
- VAFPs in Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, DR Congo, Iraq, Vietnam, and Yemen organized workshops and conferences to promote victim assistance, including survivors' inclusion and participation; and
- Survivors were fully included in one international conference held by Austria, and three regional workshops on victim assistance held in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Jordan and Kenya.

Related to direct ICBL support:

- There has been regular engagement with campaigners in 60 countries (e.g., Global Action on US in *B.1.b*);
- The Communications Officer offered case-by-case advice on media work to campaigners from 13 countries and one region;
- The Treaty Implementation Officer provided case-by-case advice on victim assistance and disabilities to VAFPs from over 15 countries; and
- Four ICBL staff members facilitated training sessions on campaigning skills at the Youth Leaders' Forum organized at the 1MSP in Lao PDR.

Outcomes

- ✓ All VAFPs started to promote the CCM in their advocacy activities as appropriate.
- ✓ The Youth Leaders' Forum, working with the Youth Action Plan developed in Cartagena, identified and voted on 12 clear actions for youth engagement.

C OTHER ISSUES

C.1 Gender

The ICBL works at many levels to promote a balanced gender approach, but in particular to promote the expertise of women, and to contribute to enhancing the consideration given to the views of women and girls in mine action policies. Some examples follow:

- All newsletters, press releases, and website stories feature a balanced representation of women and men;
- Four out of five ICBL Ambassadors are women; these ambassadors are highly visible in our outreach to governments, media and the general public;

- 39% of the ICBL delegation to the 10MSP was female; 8 of the 14 people who spoke on behalf of the ICBL during the MSP were women (57%);
- 19 of the 42 youth selected from 33 countries to be delegates at the Youth Leaders' Forum in Lao PDR were female (45%); and
- ICBL representatives available for interviews include women and men from all regions, and press conferences panelists include women whenever feasible.

C.2 Communication and Outreach

There is a communications component to all aspects of ICBL's advocacy, research and monitoring, and capacity-building work. The main events on which the ICBL attracted media attention during the reporting period were the launch of *Cluster Munition Monitor 2010* in November, the launch of *Landmine Monitor 2010* in November and the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty (November-December). During the reporting period, the ICBL also worked to improve our network's communication capacity through skills development of campaigners such as VAFPs and youth campaigners, and our information tools such as the Monitor. The results of these activities are described in more detail in earlier sections of this report, specifically in: B.1.c (CCM); B.1.d (10MSP); B.2.a (The Monitor); and B.3.b (Ensuring Civil Society's Voice).

In order to maintain awareness of the landmine issue and the Mine Ban Treaty, and to support the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the CMC, the ICBL disseminated press releases and media materials to international, regional and national media, and participated in press conferences. Interview opportunities were offered to a variety of print, broadcast and electronic media in multiple languages. Other communication and outreach tools included the ICBL's quarterly newsletter, website, social media tools and a biannual messages booklet with detailed advocacy messages. Some examples of outputs include:

- A package of advocacy tools was developed for the 1 March global action on the United States (template letters, talking points, template press release, etc.);
- To mark the end of a busy year on the disarmament front, and record-breaking progress made on the landmine issue in 2009-2010, the ICBL chose the slogan "Keep Up the Energy" for the 10MSP, and distributed energy drinks on the first day of the meeting; and
- During the 10MSP, a press release in Chinese with a focus on China was issued for the first time by the ICBL.

More information is available at www.icbl.org/mediaroom.

Donor acknowledgement

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- Government of Austria
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- Government of New Zealand
- Government of Norway
- Government of Sweden
- Government of Switzerland
- UNICEF

The contribution of donors to the ICBL is acknowledged on our website, as well as during side events organized on the margins of conferences, and in the front of each Monitor report. Special events are organized with our donors twice a year to specifically inform them about our plans and views, and most importantly to get their feedback.