

## Cartagena Summit Regional Factsheet



### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

#### States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty

Algeria	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Qatar
Tunisia	Yemen			

#### States Not Party to the Mine Ban Treaty

Bahrain	Egypt	Iran	Israel	Lebanon
Libya	Morocco	Oman	Saudi Arabia	Syria
United Arab Emirates				

#### Mine-Affected States and Other Areas

Algeria; Egypt; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Lebanon; Libya; Morocco; Oman; Syria; Yemen; *Palestine* ; *Western Sahara*. Kuwait is affected by cluster munition remnants.

#### Highlights

The Middle-East and North Africa is the region with the lowest adherence rate to the Mine Ban Treaty. Only 39% of the countries in the region have joined the treaty.

Iraq has one of the highest numbers of casualties caused by mines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices (5,182 casualties recorded between 1999 and 2008), and was the third largest mine action funding recipient in 2008, with US\$35.9 million received.

Tunisia reported completion of its mine clearance obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty in 2009. It is now considered to be mine-free.

#### Interview Opportunity

**Moaffak Al-Khafaji** - A mine survivor himself, Al-Khafaji is the head of the Iraqi Handicapped Society and has engaged extensively with the Iraqi government to promote adhesion to the Mine Ban Treaty and enhanced support for the rights of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities. *Languages: Arabic*

**Ayman Sorour** - Sorour is the director of Protection, the only NGO working directly on the mines and UXO problem in Egypt. Sorour is the Landmine Monitor researcher for Egypt, and other countries of the Middle East. *Languages: Arabic, English, French.*

Other campaigners, mine action experts and landmine survivors are available for interviews in many languages.