

Ensuring implementation and promoting universalization of treaties banning cluster munitions and landmines to stop casualties, and assist victims

## Annual Report 2016



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The contribution of donors is acknowledged on our websites and in Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports. Special events are organized at least twice a year to inform donors about our plans and views, and to get their feedback.

**Cover page:** Members of the ICBL-CMC at work during international meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2016. ©ICBL-CMC

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Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor @MineMonitor

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2016, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC) played a vital role in universalizing and promoting the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Progress was achieved through systematic and clear articulation of state-by-state challenges and advocacy at the national and international levels, and through regular support to campaigns members by staff.

With a strong focus on reinforcing the stigma associated with the use of antipersonnel landmines or cluster munitions, the ICBL-CMC tracked the use of these weapons, providing the evidence needed to support an international outcry against instances of use. Based on the evidence collected by ICBL-CMC members, success was achieved in restricting the types of cluster munitions used by the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen – first through the suspension of cluster munitions transfers from the United States and later through pressure by the UK government on Saudi Arabia to prevent the use of UK-made cluster bombs. This work also contributed to the decision by Textron, the world’s largest cluster munition producer, to stop producing this weapon, thus ending all cluster munition production in the United States.

The CMC also contributed to the further universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, playing an instrumental role in adding two new States Parties -- Cuba and Palau -- and in advancing the ratification or accession process in several other countries.

Through ongoing clearance, stockpile destruction and programs to address the needs of landmine and cluster munition victims, steady progress was made in 2016 in eliminating the impact of these weapons. However, this progress occurred despite a challenging global context of armed conflict and insecurity. Comprehensive monitoring and reporting carried out by the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor alerted the international community to the increased use of improvised landmines by non-state armed groups and the rise in annual casualties from landmines and explosive remnants of war, largely stemming from protracted and acute conflict, and helped to sustain and rally international support to tackle these challenges with a renewed focus.

## GOAL 1 -- NO MORE USE OF LANDMINES OR CLUSTER MUNITIONS

The goal of seeing no more use of landmines or cluster munitions is the ICBL-CMC's main priority, as stated in our 2012-2016 Strategic Plan. In 2016 the CMC advocated for the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and for states that have not yet joined the convention to adhere to the norm against use of the weapon. It worked to ensure any instances of use were met by a strong condemnation from the international community and that all future use was stigmatized. The ICBL worked to maintain the already strong stigma on the use of antipersonnel mines, and supported campaign members with opportunities to promote the universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty.

### 1a) Increased number of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

In 2016, the number of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions reached 100 while the number of states legally bound by its provisions went to 119.<sup>1</sup> Two countries ratified or acceded to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and several other States advanced their processes of ratification or accession. The CMC had the following impact:

- Contributed to Cuba's accession through direct advocacy with the government of Cuba and its Permanent Missions in Geneva and New York
- Ensured Palau's ratification through direct advocacy with the Ambassador of Palau to the United Nations in New York
- Pressed D.R. Congo to complete its ratification process, through support to the national CMC campaign and through a global action that included appeals by two Nobel Peace Laureates
- Contributed to Namibia's ratification process through persistent advocacy efforts including bilateral meetings and follow-up by regional campaigners
- Maintained pressure on Angola to advance its ratification process through direct advocacy with the government including a mission to Luanda
- Promoted Madagascar's ratification process through regular contact with the mission in Geneva
- Seventeen African countries, including ten states not party to the convention, condemned all use of cluster munitions and recommitted to efforts to promote the Convention on Cluster Munitions by endorsing a strong "Addis Ababa Commitment Paper on Universalization and Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions" during the Africa Regional Workshop on the Universalization of the Convention, to which CMC and four of its national campaigns from the region significantly contributed
- Advanced universalization through bilateral meetings with:
  - 10 states not party at the Africa Regional Workshop on the Universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

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<sup>1</sup> As of 31 December 2016, there were 19 signatories to the convention. The following countries ratified or acceded in 2016: Cuba, Palau.

- four states not party during the intersessional meetings and the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty
- 13 states not party during the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- five states not party during the Second Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty
- 26 states not party during the UN First Committee
- Advanced universalization through expert presentations at:
  - the Africa Regional Workshop on the Universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, hosted by the convention’s Coordinator on National Implementation Measures and Coordinators on Universalization
  - the ICRC Conference “Use of Weapons in Modern Conflicts: Humanitarian Aspects” for parliamentarians from the Commonwealth of Independent States
- Advanced universalization in over 30 states not party through lobby efforts in capitals by national CMC campaigners, including through bilateral meetings with decision-makers and by marking the 1 August anniversary of the convention’s entry into force, online communications, and media work
- Through bilateral advocacy at the UNGA First Committee, increased the number of votes in favor of the UNGA Resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions to 141, two more than in 2015
- Contributed to the atmosphere in favor of universalization by publicizing all ratifications and accessions to enhance the profile of new States Parties, including through the CMC’s websites and social media

**1b) No new use of cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines, and any new use is condemned**

Since the Convention on Cluster Munitions opened for signature in 2008, there has been no evidence of use of cluster munitions by signatories or States Parties. In 2016, cluster munitions were used in two states not party: Syria and Yemen. The stigmatization of such use remains a central goal of the convention and thus a top priority for the CMC. Important advancements in the effort to stigmatize cluster munitions and their use, included:

- The United States suspended transfers of cluster munitions to Saudi Arabia after the CMC and its members made public the harm caused to civilians and civilian infrastructure by the recent use in Yemen, and called for a cease in future transfers
- Textron, the last cluster munition producer in the United States and the biggest producer in the world, announced plans to stop production of the only type of cluster munitions it produced -- sensor fuzed weapons. Collective campaign actions contributed to this decision. Textron noted challenges in securing sufficient financing for its operations, along with a shrinking market, as factors in its decision.

- Ecuador, a State Party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, removed cluster munitions that were advertised for sale in a 2016 weapons catalogue from state-owned company Santa Barbara, after being alerted and questioned by the CMC
- After initially denying this use, Saudi Arabia announced that it would no longer use UK-made cluster munitions in Yemen. This came after the United Kingdom and the United States put pressure on Saudi Arabia to stop using cluster munitions in Yemen, following intense lobbying by the CMC and its members
- Through their vote in favor of the UNGA Resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 141 states expressed strong concern about the use of cluster munitions in different parts of the world.
- The Political Declaration of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions condemned any use of cluster munitions by any actor
- The UN Human Rights Council adopted three resolutions condemning the Syrian authorities' use of cluster munitions<sup>2</sup>

The foundation for such stigmatization efforts by the broader cluster munition ban community was the ongoing research efforts of the Cluster Munition Monitor. Drawing from the investigative efforts of CMC members, including Human Rights Watch and local groups in Syria and Yemen, along with local media, the Monitor collected substantial evidence confirming use of cluster munitions in 2016. The CMC used Monitor findings to do the following:

- Disseminate accurate data on all known instances of cluster munition use by states not party or non-state armed groups and on the human impact of such use to the general public, media, States Parties, and members of the Coordination Committee of the convention. Using this data as a basis, the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions condemned any use of cluster munitions by any actors
- Strengthen the resolve of States Parties to condemn use, by presenting comprehensive evidence and by bringing direct witnesses of such use at a side event on the margins of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties
- Ensure coverage of the issues, including condemnations, in prominent international media outlets such as The New York Times, The Guardian, Al Jazeera, Reuters, RT and EFE
- Issue condemnations of all instances of use
- Call on States Parties to condemn use, including through personalized emails, by mobilizing Coordination Committee members and supporting national CMC campaigns' outreach to decision-makers in capitals
- Reach out to each user state, requesting public reaction, investigation and prosecutions
- Communicate the work of the ban community, highlighting states' and other partners' condemnations of use on the CMC's website, newsletter and social media

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<sup>2</sup> A/HRC/RES/31/17, A/HRC/RES/32/25, A/HRC/RES/33/23, all adopted in 2016

The norm against the use of antipersonnel mines is strong, at least in part as a direct result of the ongoing research efforts by Landmine Monitor to identify instances of use. In 2016, the ICBL used Monitor findings to:

- Disseminate accurate data on instances of use to States Parties, the general public, the media, and offer in-person briefings to the Mine Ban Treaty's Committee on Cooperative Compliance
- Initiate a dialogue between representative of Myanmar and States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty to encourage action against mine use and accession to the treaty, through a side event presenting comprehensive information on the use and impact of landmines in that country. This was the first time a Myanmar government representative participated as a panelist in a Mine Ban Treaty side event, signaling openness for further engagement.

In addition, the ICBL supported the work of its members promoting treaty universalization with governmental authorities in seven states not party, through sharing expertise and advice, and offering campaign materials and small grants. At the Intersessional meetings and the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, ICBL delegates met with the representatives of ten states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty. The ICBL had the following impact:

- Contributed to the accession process in Sri Lanka through technical and financial support to the ICBL's national campaign in Colombo, direct advocacy with the Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka in Geneva, and by keeping the Presidency of the Mine Ban Treaty informed of opportunities and challenges to the accession process
- Myanmar remained sensitized and under pressure to accede to the Mine Ban Treaty and to begin clearing landmines and increase assistance to landmine victims through continuous advocacy efforts by the national campaign in Myanmar with capacity building, financial and material support provided by the ICBL
- Nepal remained under pressure to accede to the treaty through lobbying efforts by ICBL members in Kathmandu, with technical and financial assistance provided by the ICBL

### **Disinvestment from cluster munitions production**

In 2016, the CMC and its member organization PAX from the Netherlands provided information and advice to national campaigns, held a side event during the convention meeting and engaged with financial institutions, cluster munitions producers and States Parties as part of the global campaign "Stop Explosive Investments."



Milestones of 2016 include:

- Textron announced plans to end its production of cluster munitions, citing its inability to secure investments as a contributing factor in its decision
- Afghanistan reinitiated the process of adopting legislation on the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, including a prohibition of investments
- National campaigns in 14 countries continued to advocate for their governments and financial institutions to stop explosive investments
- In New Zealand, a petition supported by 16,000 concerned citizens was presented to Parliament; it calls on the Prime Minister and Commerce Minister to tighten up the law around investments in landmines, cluster munitions and nuclear weapons

## **GOAL 2 -- A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN LAND CONTAMINATED BY LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS**

**2a) All affected States Parties to both conventions have, and are implementing, a plan to complete clearance by or before their deadline**

**2b) All affected States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions have a realistic estimate of their remaining contamination**

In 2016 the CMC advocated for states to have a plan to complete clearance by their deadline, and to acquire a realistic estimate of their remaining contamination through the use of the most efficient land release methods. To achieve this end, the CMC:

- Published high quality comparative data on land release (survey and clearance) in each affected state and progress towards the implementation of the Dubrovnik Action Plan to inform the work of States Parties, donors, UN agencies and other key actors
- Maintained pressure on decision-makers and scrutiny of programs through bilateral meetings and the work of national CMC campaigns in at least in five States Parties
- Ensured the inclusion of cluster munition clearance on the agenda of the Consultative Meeting convened by the African Union, held in Addis in December; CMC members shared best practice to promote effective clearance in the region

The ICBL promoted the aspirational 2025 target date to complete clearance in all States Parties, embraced by states in the Maputo Action Plan. This target date can be met by using the right resources in the right manner, in order to acquire a realistic estimate of contamination and to develop and implement an adequate national plan. Based on findings and analysis from the Landmine Monitor, the ICBL:

- Provided States Parties and the Mine Ban Treaty's Committee on Article 5 with data and analysis on deadline extension requests submitted in 2016 (Ecuador, Niger, Peru).

- Contributed to the modification of Peru’s extension request, through which Peru reduced by one year the amount of time sought to complete clearance and rearranged the order of clearance priorities based on ICBL recommendations.
- Provided data and strategized with the Committee on Article 5 in regards to additional states facing difficulties implementing clearance obligations.
- Rallied States Parties to ensure many would publicly call upon Ukraine to uphold the integrity of the Mine Ban Treaty by submitting an extension request. As a result of joint efforts, 25% of the States Parties participating in the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties spoke up spontaneously on this issue in the plenary.
- Provided technical and financial support through small grants to national campaigns in countries with massive levels of mine contamination; in Afghanistan and Cambodia to advocate for efficient mine clearance, and the national campaign in Myanmar to urge the government of Myanmar to start clearing mines.
- Maintained pressure on decision-makers and scrutiny of programs through bilateral meetings and the work of ICBL national campaigns in at least 16 States Parties and six States not party.
- Celebrated the completion of mine clearance in Algeria, following sustained engagement by the ICBL over the years with Algerian authorities promoting its efforts to finish the job.

## **GOAL 3 -- MEASURABLE PROGRESS IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR VICTIMS OF MINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS**

In 2016, the ICBL and the CMC advocated for concrete government actions to increase access to services for all landmine and cluster munition victims -- and other persons with similar needs in their communities -- and for greater participation in all areas of governmental decision-making that affected the lives of victims. Support from the ICBL-CMC empowered survivors to promote sustainable change in their countries, working as experts and leaders with government authorities at the community and national levels.

### **3a) Demonstrated progress on implementation of commitments under Maputo Action Plan and/or Dubrovnik Action Plan, with an emphasis on access to services in all places where victims live**

Based on findings and analysis from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, the ICBL and the CMC:

- Clarified methods for integrating victim assistance into broader sectors, including through expert presentations.
- Provided all contacts for government focal points for the research into integrated victim assistance by the Convention on Cluster Munition Victim Assistance coordinators and gave

examples of good practices to fill gaps in reporting for the final Integrated Approach report by states for states.

- Expanded the empowering and normative influence of victim assistance as a non-discriminatory approach to advance the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable and marginalized populations in relevant sectors by providing input on evidence-based good practices and challenges to implement the Maputo Action Plan and/or Dubrovnik Action Plan, for example to: inform the Human Rights Council (at the invitation of Thailand), contribute to the development of recommendations on victim assistance the context of explosive weapons in populated areas, and increase awareness of the most vulnerable countries with survivors in order to better address assistance needs in fragile states.
- Held bilateral meetings with 13 states with victim assistance obligations or responsibilities at the UN Mine Action Programme Directors Meeting, the intersessional meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty, the Sixth Meeting of States Parties of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, and during associated workshops and events.
- Provided information on resources available to victim assistance and encouraged donors and affected states during the First Pledging Conference, Intersessional meetings and the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty to allocate sufficient funding to victim assistance.

**3b) Increased victims' participation in decision-making that affect their lives, and their voices are heard in other forums at the national, regional, and international level.**

National campaigns received general support from the ICBL-CMC and technical information from ICBL-CMC staff. As a result of this support, national campaigns, together with the ICBL-CMC achieved the following:

- Empowered landmine and cluster munition survivors and other people with disabilities to participate more effectively in decision-making forums, and advocated for the rights and needs of survivors/persons with disabilities, particularly those living in remote and rural areas, at the national and community levels
- In the lead up to and on the margins of the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, Chilean survivors gained skills and expertise in advocacy and international legal instruments (Mine Ban Treaty, Convention on Cluster Munitions and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) to promote their rights; conducted targeted advocacy meetings with a range of government representatives and increased the visibility of the national platform for survivor rights
- Raised the profile of survivor participation prior to each international and national meeting to which ICBL-CMC was invited, by proposing that the organizers and/or affected states support greater survivor participation, including by contacting States Parties with significant

numbers of states in need to recall their commitments to victim participation under the respective convention action plans.

- Increased survivor participation in “other forums” including in: the Colombian ongoing peace process and transitional justice mechanisms, advocating with ministries on inclusion and accessibility in Afghanistan, and the monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, through ongoing community-based data collection in Cambodia, and promoted the rights of persons with disabilities through a Peoples’ Caravan activity in Nepal and through cooperative commerce in Western Sahara.

## LANDMINE AND CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR

Throughout 2016, the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor remained the most comprehensive source of information on landmines and cluster munitions and a repository of data serving all stakeholders within the mine action community. The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor editorial team and editorial review board (the Monitoring and Research Committee) continued to serve as experts on all thematic areas covered by the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Research findings from the Monitor are the basis for all ICBL-CMC advocacy and campaigning activities, and an important hook for generating media attention.

Media coverage of the **Cluster Munition Monitor 2016** report was extensive, including in print *via* major global and regional wire services and publications such as AFP, BBC, Deutsche Welle, EFE (Spanish), Reuters, Aljazeera, New York Times, Voice of America, as well as numerous video and radio broadcasts. The release of the report was covered by more than 100 media outlets, in 45 countries and sixteen different languages. A Middle East regional launch of the report, held in Kuwait, generated further Arabic-language reporting.

The Monitor website continued to feature archived and newly published issues of reports and country profiles. The interactive timeline of cluster munition use ([link](#)) and dynamic maps were updated in early September.

Media coverage of the **Landmine Monitor 2016** report was also extensive, including for example in print by AFP, BBC, CBC, EFE (Spanish), Le Monde (French), New York Times, and other video and radio broadcasts. In addition to a global release of the report, additional press conferences and regional/national launches were held around the world, including for example in Afghanistan, Canada, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Japan, Kuwait, and Pakistan. As has been the case now for a number of years, the national launch in Myanmar drew dozens of reporters.

In 2016, Monitor findings included information on numerous cases of confirmed and suspected use of treaty-banned weapons, a dramatic increase in casualties in 2015, and continued pattern of decreased support for mine action. The Monitor’s ban team lead organization, Human Rights Watch, released a number of updates on landmine or cluster munition use in Syria and Yemen.

As was the case in 2015, ICBL-CMC member Norwegian People's Aid carried out mine action research in 2016 and provided the results of its research to a Monitor consultant for use in Monitor publications.

## **CAMPAIGN ENGAGEMENT, SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

### **Small Grants Scheme "Investing in Action"**

Sixteen national campaign members in 15 countries received small grants (US\$1,000 to \$5,000) through the "Investing in Action" program, supporting advocacy on the universalization and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty.

Organizations receiving support have been working on the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty for years. Small grants multiplied the capacity of these mostly volunteer-led organizations to be agents for change while increasing their sustainability to promote both treaties and ensure a civil society voice on a range of other disarmament, human rights and foreign policy issues.

In line with the global priority of the campaign, the 16 campaign members used the small grants to primarily advance accession to or ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and to follow up and promote the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty in their countries. In Cambodia, the grant was used to mobilize support for accession to the Convention on Cluster Munitions through public events, organizing a media visit to villages affected by landmines and cluster munitions, and engaging mine action authorities. The grant helped campaigners in Indonesia to re-establish contacts with the Ministry of Defense and to engage the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. In Bangladesh, D.R. Congo and the Philippines, the grants were used to engage parliamentarians and influential media on the ratification of the convention.

The ICBL-CMC member in Sri Lanka delivered a petition to the President of Sri Lanka, encouraging accession to the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. In Myanmar, national campaign members focused on mobilizing support among parliamentarians, military elites, and the media with the aim of halting landmine use, paving the way for mine clearance to begin and for the eventual accession to the Mine Ban Treaty.

Campaigners in Afghanistan, Canada, Colombia and Somalia focused on the implementation of the two conventions as well as the Maputo and Dubrovnik action plans. Activities included efforts to advance the process of adoption of national implementation legislation, and to enhance survivors' participation in Afghanistan, to encourage the Canadian government to increase cooperation and assistance, and to promote completion of mine clearance and assistance to victims in Colombia and in Somalia. The Indian, Nepali and Pakistani campaigns took action to keep politicians and government authorities engaged in discussions on the need to ban landmines and cluster bombs through advocacy activities such as seminars, bilateral meetings, briefings, public rallies, and media work.

ICBL-CMC's campaign member in Egypt used the grant to launch the 2016 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports at two press conferences, in September and November, in Kuwait city. The launch in September focused on the ongoing use of cluster munitions in the region, in particular in Yemen by the Saudi-led coalition and in Syria by Syrian-Russian joint operations. In November, the launch focused on the use of landmines in Yemen and other countries in the Middle East. Key findings of the report were made available in Arabic and generated wide coverage by media in the Middle East region.

### **Technical Support**

ICBL-CMC staff provided campaign tools, guidance and orientation to members upon request. Campaigners were encouraged to take advantage of key events such as entry into force anniversaries of the treaties, the International Day for Mine Awareness and Support to Mine Action, the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties and intersessional meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty, to reach out to their governments to push for progress. Tailored information and guidance were provided to campaigners focusing on thematic areas such as victim assistance, survivor participation and empowerment, and disinvestment in cluster munition production. Technical support was provided to the ICBL-CMC member in Taiwan, enabling it to successfully conduct a workshop for campaigners in Myanmar to promote victim assistance and the rights of persons with disabilities.

Monitor research findings were made available to members via two virtual briefings on the 2016 Landmine Monitor report and Cluster Munition Monitor report. National media contacts were compiled and provided to members in target countries prior to the launch.

## ANNEX I -- ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

The ICBL-CMC works for a world without antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions, where the suffering they cause has ended, and where the rights of victims are upheld and realized. Following the merger of the ICBL and the CMC in 2011, the ICBL-CMC works as a unified organization with two distinct campaigns. Our advocacy is informed by the research and monitoring of the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.

ICBL-CMC member organizations, based in some 100 countries, provide direct services to affected populations and reach out to decision-makers to advance the goals of the ICBL-CMC. Members work in their home countries, advocating for their government to join and fully implement the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. They condemn the use of antipersonnel mines and cluster munitions anywhere, by anyone. Members ensure sustained public attention to the issue of landmines and cluster munitions as relevant in their communities. They use a range of advocacy tools including: bilateral meetings with decision-makers, lobby letters, public actions, media work, expert events, and participation in international treaty meetings.

The ICBL-CMC and its activities are supported and guided by a Governance Board of 13 organizations and one at-large member, Sylvie Brigot-Vilain. We are grateful for the contribution of Action on Armed Violence which, after many years of service, stepped down from the Governance Board in September 2016. We welcome Article 36, a member of both campaigns since its founding, which joined the Board in 2016.

As of December 2016, the Governance Board comprises:



### **Committees of the Governance Board**

Advisory

Human Resources

Finances, Audit and Legal

Membership

*Three to nine members serve on each committee.*

### **Staff**

Megan Burke, Director

Jeff Abramson, Program Manager, Landmine and Cluster Muniton Monitor

Firoz Alizada, Campaigns and Communications Manager

Éléa Boureux, Operations and Administration Coordinator

Amélie Chayer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager

Patrick Teil, Finance Director

### **Editorial Team, Landmine and Cluster Muniton Monitor**

The 15-member strong team comprises Monitoring and Research Committee member organizations, ICBL-CMC staff and consultants. It conducts research, coordinates in-country researchers, undertakes field missions, writes publications and disseminates research findings on a proactive and responsive basis.

### **Monitoring and Research Committee, Landmine and Cluster Muniton Monitor**

DanChurchAid (Richard MacCormac)

Handicap International (Alma Taslidžan Al-Osta)

Human Rights Watch (Steve Goose)

Mines Action Canada (Paul Hannon)

Loren Persi Vicentic, Casualty and Victim Assistance Team

Coordinator, Landmine and Cluster Muniton Monitor

Amélie Chayer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager, ICBL-CMC

Jeff Abramson, Program Manager, Landmine and Cluster Muniton Monitor

Megan Burke, ICBL-CMC Director, *ex-officio* member

### **Research Network, Landmine and Cluster Muniton Monitor**

The network is composed of researchers drawn from ICBL-CMC member organizations, other civil society organizations, freelance journalists, and research and academic institutions. For the most part, researchers are based in the country they are responsible for monitoring. To the extent possible, the same researchers are contracted each year to maximize the return on investments in training and coordination.

## **ANNEX II -- MONITORING AND EVALUATION: STRATEGIC PLAN**

2016 marked the last year of the ICBL-CMC's 2012-2016 Strategic Plan. During the year, ICBL-CMC members, led by its Governance Board, assessed the impact of the work carried under this Strategic Plan and developed a new strategy for 2017-2021, available at <http://bit.ly/2l3ouXI>.

### **STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2012-2016**

#### ***Goal 1 -- No more use of landmines or cluster munitions***

- Increased number of State Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- No new use of cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines, and any new use is condemned

#### ***Goal 2 -- A significant decrease in land contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions***

- All affected States Parties to both conventions have, and are implementing, a plan to complete clearance by or before their deadline
- All affected States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions have a realistic estimate of their remaining contamination

#### ***Goal 3 -- Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of mines and cluster munitions***

- Demonstrated progress on implementation of commitments under Maputo Action Plan and/or Dubrovnik Action Plan, with an emphasis on access to services in all places where victims live
- Increased victims' participation in decision-making that affect their lives, and their voices are heard in other forums at the national, regional, and international level.



## Monitoring and Evaluation in 2016

- The Governance Board met once in person and twice virtually during the year to plan and review activities, and to assess the effectiveness of the organization.
- Performance feedback was collected from donors and other stakeholders through in-person meetings and in writing.
- The impact of our media outreach was assessed through regular media scans.
- Reports were collected on lobbying meetings carried out by the ICBL-CMC with government representatives during international events (intersessional meetings, Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, First Committee of the UN General Assembly, African Regional Workshop on Universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, African Union’s Consultative Meeting on Enhancing Assistance and Coordination in the Implementation of Article 5 of the APMBC and Article 4 of the CCM, Second Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty, and Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly).
- The annual independent financial audit of the ICBL-CMC and Monitor took place successfully in spring 2016. The ICBL-CMC has a full-time senior staff member in charge of financial management. A detailed written financial procedure laying down procurement and payment responsibilities is in place along with a policy on conflict of interest.
- Campaign members funded through the small grant scheme “Investing in Action” are required to document and report on the use of funds and achievements.

## ANNEX III -- LANDMINE AND CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR PUBLICATIONS IN 2016

### Factsheets to inform the work of the intersessional meetings

- Fragile situations, conflict and victim assistance
- Destruction of stockpiled antipersonnel landmines
- 2015-2016 Mine Ban Treaty victim assistance - infographic
- Convention on Cluster Munitions transparency reporting (Article 7)
- Mine Ban Treaty transparency reporting (Article 7)

### Publications to inform the work of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

- *Cluster Munition Monitor 2016* ([link](#)): Published on 1 September, focused on calendar year 2015 with some information updated through July 2016 where possible
- Series of cluster munition-related maps ([link](#)) – global representations of progress on convention norms, contamination, and casualties

- Status of 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions
- Cluster munition stockpiles and destruction
- Cluster munition contamination
- Cluster munition casualties
- Production of cluster munitions

### **Publications to inform the work of the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty**

- *Landmine Monitor 2016* ([link](#)): released 22 November, focused on calendar year 2015, with information included up to November 2016 where possible
- Factsheet: The impact of mines/ERW on children
- Factsheet: Extraordinary pledges to support mine action in 2016
- Series of landmine-related maps ([link](#)) – global representations of progress on treaty norms, contamination, recent casualties, and survivors
  - 1997 Mine Ban Treaty: Status in 2016
  - Landmine contamination as of November 2016
  - Landmine, explosive remnants of war, and cluster submunition casualties in 2015
  - Support to mine action in 2015

### **Factsheet to inform the First International Pledging Conference**

- Global support for mine action

### **Country profiles**

- The Monitor maintained online profiles of approximately 200 countries and other areas, updating as merited information on mine ban policy, cluster munition ban policy, mine action, casualties and victim assistance, as well as support for mine action.

## **ANNEX IV -- GENDER AND DIVERSITY**

The ICBL-CMC promotes and ensures gender and diversity mainstreaming in its activities and advocacy messages. It actively implements a large number of commitments from the International Geneva Gender Champions initiative.<sup>3</sup>

In 2016, the most significant actions and achievements were:

### **Conferences and meetings**

- In 2016, the ICBL-CMC contributed to gender and other diversity at international treaty-related meetings with representation from all regions of the world and by ensuring that women activists

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<sup>3</sup> Created by the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United States' Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, the initiative brings together leaders to champion gender equality and diversity. While the ICBL-CMC is not formally part of the project, it actively implements 11 of the commitments listed at [www.genevagenderchampions/commitments](http://www.genevagenderchampions/commitments). Leaders taking part in the project undertake to implement at least three commitments.

from the global south made up at least one of every four sponsored participants. Survivors represented 40 percent of all sponsored participants.

- Forty-five percent of statements at international treaty-related meetings were delivered by women; survivors delivered statements at all of those meetings.
- ICBL-CMC provided advice to conference organizers for physical accessibility at official venues, ensured that hotels were accessible according to survivors' needs, and organized accessible transportation.

### **Media and communications**

- We ensured a gender and diversity balance in the images, stories, and quotes in communications tools throughout the year: newsletter, website, social media, press releases, media interviews, press conferences and publications.

### **Campaigns and research network**

- Three out of five ICBL and CMC Ambassadors are women, and four are survivors. They are highly visible in outreach to governments and media at the national level and during international treaty-related meetings.
- A third of the small grants of the "Investing in Action" scheme were allocated to female-run organizations in 2016. Applicants were asked to outline and report on how gender and diversity issues are taken into account in their activities.
- The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports on age- and gender-sensitive assistance for survivors to the extent that such information is available. It actively encourages states and other actors to improve reporting on, and assistance to, diverse or underrepresented groups among victims.
- Women make up more than 40 percent of the Monitor's research network, and women play decision-making roles on the Monitoring and Research Committee that oversees publication and the Editorial Team that leads research and writing.

Fifty percent of the ICBL-CMC staff in 2016 were women, including the director. One staff member is a landmine survivor. Fifty percent of Governance Board members are women. There is broad regional representation on the Governance Board, with members from the Caucasus, Europe, Latin America, Middle East & North Africa, North America, South Asia, South East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

## ANNEX V -- ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The ICBL-CMC is committed to limiting its environmental footprint. Air travel is avoided when possible, and in-person meetings are scheduled to coincide with other events that members of the staff, Governance Board, Monitor Editorial Team, and/or Monitor research network would be attending in other capacities. The ICBL-CMC books most flights with the agency Diversity Travel (ISO 9001 & 14001), which provides charity fares and is committed to environmental best practices. All travel is exclusively in economy class. Our travel policy stipulates that public transport should be used where possible.

Effort is made to reduce waste at ICBL-CMC events and offices through recycling and reuse of materials. We reduce printouts through the use of electronic documents. The Monitor publication format has evolved to be primarily online as of 2012, in an effort to reduce costs and reduce the amount of paper and carbon needed for printing and shipment.