

10th Edition



July 2011

TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

*Documenting 10 years of the United States' Commitment
to Conventional Weapons Destruction*

United States Department of State | Bureau of Political-Military Affairs



Organization Profiles ▼ Country Programs ▼ U.S. Contributions



Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

A Message from Assistant Secretary Andrew J. Shapiro

Welcome to the 10th edition of *To Walk The Earth In Safety*. Our annual report details the United States' Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program, a collaborative effort by the Department of State, Department of Defense, United States Agency for International Development, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the Department of Health and Human Services. These agencies strive to help countries recover from conflict and create safe, secure environments to rebuild infrastructure, return displaced citizens to their homes and livelihoods, and establish situations conducive to stability, nonviolence, and democracy.



Assistant Secretary Shapiro (center) talking with community leaders in Now Zad, Afghanistan.
Photo courtesy of U.S. Department of State, Embassy Kabul.

From its initial focus on landmines dating back to 1993, the CWD program has expanded to encompass remediation of all explosive remnants of war, as well as the destruction of excess, loosely secured, or otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and munitions. These programs leverage our long-standing involvement and experience in humanitarian mine action to provide additional assistance to countries recovering from conflict, as well as those struggling to control unstable and unsecured munitions that could spark a new humanitarian crisis, or in the case of MANPADS, can endanger global aviation if these potent weapons fall into the wrong hands.

The United States is proud of its leadership in this area. We continue to be the world's leading donor to CWD, including humanitarian mine action. In Fiscal Year 2010, the Department of State provided \$161.5 million in CWD assistance to 43 countries, which contributed to the extraordinary plummet in annual landmine casualties. Since the inception of the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program, we have contributed more than \$1.9 billion in CWD assistance to 81 countries, helping several of them become free from the humanitarian impact of landmines in the process. We are proud to have played a part in Central America's 2010 declaration that it has become mine-impact free, the first region in the world to do so. Our Quick Reaction Force also assisted with clearing abandoned and unexploded munitions left over from World War II in Tokina, Papua New Guinea, thereby returning the land to Tokina residents in 2010.

This work is not done in a vacuum. Extensive efforts to partner with other donor nations, international organizations, and affected states are a hallmark of our CWD Program. The United States also engages in multilateral fora to enact stricter controls on conventional SA/LW, MANPADS, and munitions. This year, the United States has joined with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom to form a new initiative aimed at countering the illicit proliferation of MANPADS. In addition to diplomatic engagements, the Department of State reaches out to civil society, both at home and abroad, to raise the profile of these important issues and encourage grassroots involvement in hastening an end to these challenges. Our strong Public-Private Partnership Program enables us to extend our reach and enables dedicated individuals to play a role in improving the lives of their fellow global citizens.

Thanks to support from the U.S. Congress and American taxpayers, we are sustaining American leadership and values in forging ahead with diplomacy and development to help everyone walk the Earth in safety.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew J. Shapiro'.

Andrew J. Shapiro,
Assistant Secretary
U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

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ON THE COVER



Arhuaco children play with a ball in the village of Yeurua in the Sierra Nevada mountains, 465 miles from Bogotá. About 20,000 Indians, descending from the Tairona culture, currently live in the Arhuaco native reservation in the Sierra Nevada mountains, where anti-personnel landmines have been found. The United States supports activities to eliminate landmines and explosive remnants of war worldwide, including in Colombia. Photo © AP/William Fernando Martinez.



The satellite images on the back cover and divider pages were provided by National Geophysical Data Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



To help save natural resources and protect our environment, this edition of *To Walk The Earth In Safety* was printed on 10-percent post-consumer-waste recycled paper, using vegetable-based inks.

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THE UNITED STATES CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

Explosive remnants of war (ERW), at-risk small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), and unsecure or unstable conventional munitions pose both a national security threat and a humanitarian threat. The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) addresses these hazards comprehensively through its Conventional Weapons Destruction Program.



Man-portable air-defense systems in Montenegro.
Photo courtesy of Dave Diaz, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

Threats

Unexploded landmines, ERW, weapons caches, and makeshift stockpiles of weapons and ammunition litter post-conflict battlefields and communities around the world. Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are easily created from stockpiles and used by insurgents against national government and coalition forces in active war zones such as Iraq and Afghanistan. As innocent civilians return to post-conflict zones to live and work, these items pose a grave threat. Population growth and urban expansion in the developing world place civilians closer to weapons-storage facilities that were once far outside of city limits. Disasters result from accidents in these situations—more than 100 people were killed and more than 600 were injured as a result of depot explosions in Gërdec, Albania and Maputo, Mozambique. Funding, training, and

flexibility are vital for national governments, agencies, and domestic and international organizations to mitigate these threats.

While PM/WRA has traditionally addressed all of these issues, we realize that the lines between ERW, IEDs, at-risk weapons, and munitions have become blurred over time. For this reason, our programs and funding merged into a more comprehensive approach called Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD). CWD groups the funding of programs for the clearance of landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and ERW, the destruction and demilitarization efforts for SA/LW, MANPADS, and conventional munitions, as well as efforts to increase physical security and stockpile management (PSSM). This combined CWD approach ensures that all of these items will be handled at the same time to reduce the humanitarian and national security risks. By consolidating these separate programs into one, we offer ease and flexibility of funding and allow program implementers to address multiple threats simultaneously.

History of Funding

Formally established in 1993, the inter-agency U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program is the largest and one of the world's longest standing such programs. PM/WRA, acting on behalf of the Department of State, partners in this effort with the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Through this interagency effort, the United States remains the world's top donor to HMA, contributing tens of millions of dollars annually to destroy landmines, the majority of which have been manufactured and employed by other countries and foreign combatants. The HMA program operates worldwide to clear landmines and ERW, further develop mine-clearance technology, train deminers in affected countries, provide mine-risk education, and support survivors' assistance.

Pillars of Support

The three major pillars of the HMA program are (1) mine detection and clearance, (2) mine-risk education, and (3) survivor assistance. Mine detection and clearance includes the systematic process of identifying hazardous areas through Landmine Impact Survey (a community-based national survey that measures the impact of the landmine problem), reducing those areas through Technical Survey (a detailed study that confirms the extent of the ERW problem), and then clearing the known contamination. Mine- and ERW-risk education teaches local citizens how to recognize landmines and ERW; and instructs them to contact demining authorities with the presence of hazards in order to reduce casualties. Survivor assistance provides medical and rehabilitative services, as well as reintegration and support services, for both the victims and their families.

U.S. Agency Support

According to international law, during conflict the location and type of landmines laid must be recorded for the removal at the conflict's end. The humanitarian demining partnership between the Department of State and DOD bridges an important gap caused by U.S. law prohibiting U.S. forces from clearing mines except as part of military operations. DOD is able to train host-nation forces to build capacity and carry out demining operations in a sustainable and cost-effective manner through the Humanitarian Demining Training Center. The scope and efficiency of clearance operations are increased due to new technologies provided by DOD's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program.

USAID, through the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, works to improve the mobility, health, and social integration of the disabled, including landmine survivors. The CDC's International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch provides technical

' COMMITMENT TO PONS DESTRUCTION



and financial support to nongovernmental organizations and United Nations agencies for public-health projects and activities related to surveillance for ERW-related injuries, mine-risk education, and survivor assistance.

Dealing with Threats

The United States is also the global leader in fighting the illicit trafficking of SA/LW and conventional munitions. Many countries have stockpiles of aging, often unstable, weapons and munitions dating back to the Cold War (or even earlier) that are no longer needed for their national security. Not only do these stockpiles and weapons pose a major public-safety hazard in populated areas, but they also create an environmental threat. In addition, since they are also often poorly secured, these weapons and munitions are easy targets for terrorists, criminals, and insurgent groups. PM/WRA helps develop and implement U.S. policies regarding these threats and executes programs to destroy excess and surplus weapons and munitions as well as to secure those items identified as required for national security.

Small Arms and Light Weapons. The U.S. works to enhance global and national mechanisms for controlling weapons by assisting states in improving their export-control practices, providing physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) for at-risk arms and munitions depots, and destroying excess weapons around the world. These efforts include supporting initiatives of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations to address illicit transnational arms transfers through the marking and tracing of SA/LW and strengthening controls on arms brokers. If a nation requests assistance, PM/WRA and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) work closely with the host nation to offer technical assistance on PSSM issues, develop and execute cost-effective projects that meet the needs of the requesting government, and promote regional security. These efforts have resulted in the destruction of more than 1.3 million at-risk weapons and 50,000 tons of unstable and unsecure ammunition.

Man-portable Air-defense Systems. MANPADS (also referred to as shoulder-fired, surface-to-air missiles) are weapons that are small, light, and easy to transport and conceal. Assessments of total global MANPADS production to date exceed one million, with thousands believed to be outside of government control. The Department of State estimates that since the 1970s, MANPADS were employed against more than 40 civilian aircraft, resulting in at least 28 crashes and more than 800 deaths worldwide. After the November 2002 attempted shoot-down of a civilian airliner in Kenya with MANPADS, the United States intensified its already considerable efforts to keep these weapons from falling into the wrong hands.

Countering the proliferation of MANPADS is an overriding U.S. national security priority. At the direction of the White House, a MANPADS

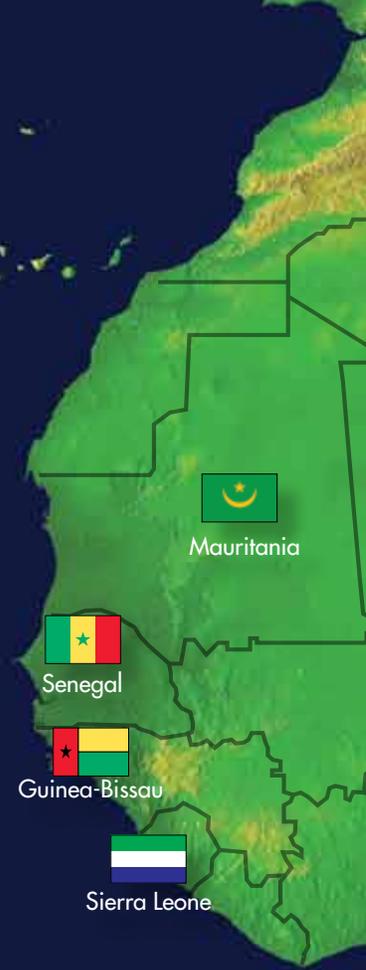
interagency task force was created in 2007 that coordinates the efforts of the Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, and other federal agencies and organizations. Within the Department of State, PM/WRA and the Bureau for International Security and Nonproliferation collaborate to reduce the threat of illicit expansion of MANPADS. The DOD provides expertise to other countries on the proper management and control of MANPADS through DTRA, and enforces stringent physical security and accountability for MANPADS in U.S. possession. This concerted, interagency approach has resulted in the destruction of more than 32,000 MANPADS worldwide since 2003.

The United States has provided mine-action assistance to more than 80 countries since 1993, and it continues to provide the most financial support for landmine removal, CWD and PSSM projects in the world—\$1.8 billion since the United States Government (USG)HMA Program began. Often, even after a country has met its “end state” and has been rendered free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and UXO, the USG continues to provide limited funds and technical assistance. Because of the impossibility of clearing every landmine in every affected country or region, the United States believes that humanitarian mine action should focus on making the world “mine-impact free,” or free from the humanitarian impact of landmines, and the USG continues to work toward a goal to allow everyone “to walk the Earth in safety.”



Zlatko Gegic, the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action's (FSD) program manager in southern Sudan, points to an unexploded cluster submunitions and other explosive remnants of war at a former military base in Juba, Sudan.
Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

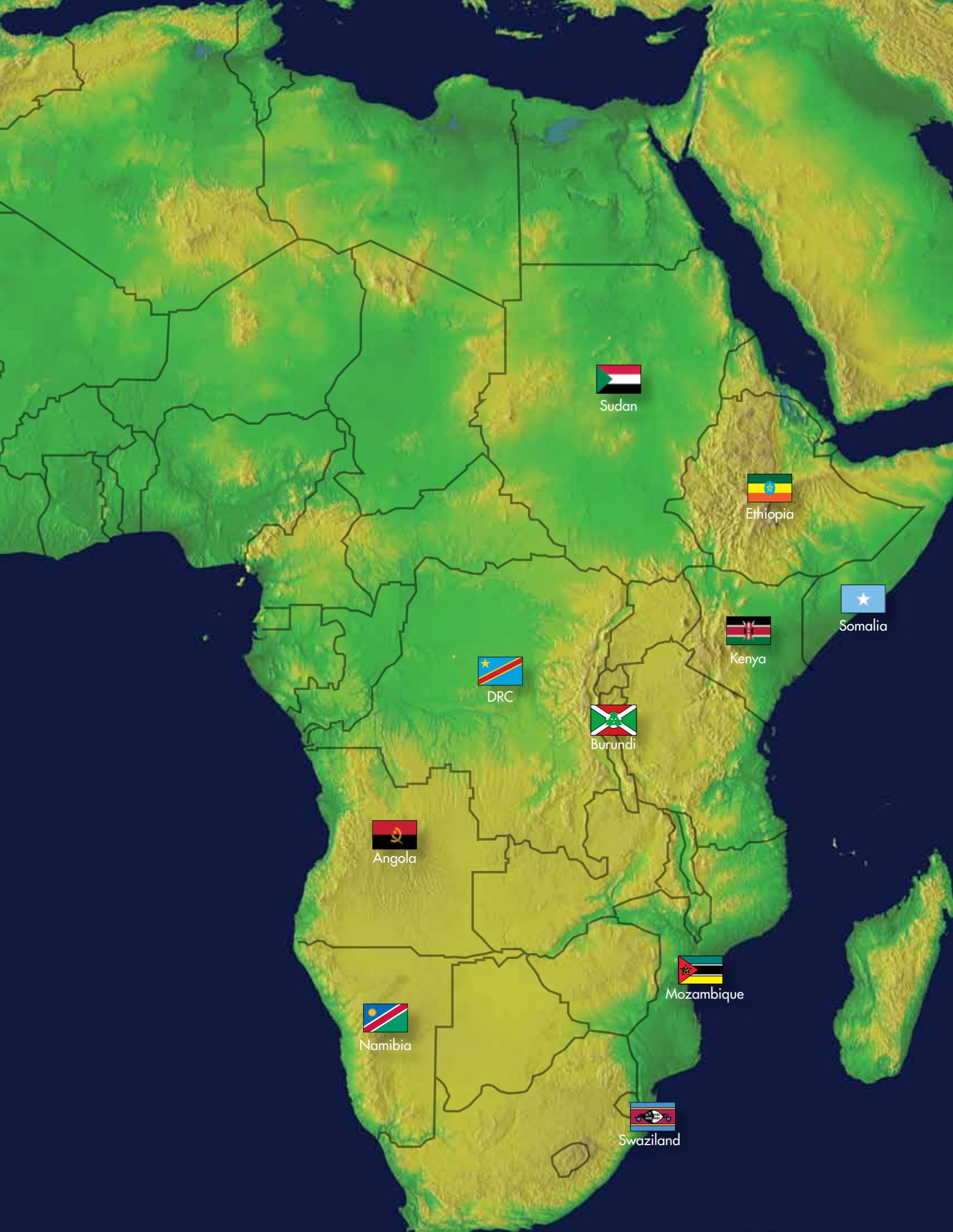
AFRICA



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A continent as diverse as it is tumultuous, Africa houses 15 percent of the world's population and is the location of some of the deadliest wars of the last century. From the jungles of the Congo to the vast deserts in Northern Africa, the continent covers 11.7 million square miles. Most of Africa is at peace and has abundant natural resources, but past conflicts, slowly improving economies, and lack of livelihoods and accountable government have resulted in the impoverishment of many. Millions of citizens have been displaced by conflict, and thousands every year are injured by persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war.

Mozambican villagers, whose farmland is being cleared of landmines by The HALO Trust with funding from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), come out to greet the deminers and an American visitor from PM/WRA. Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.



Sudan



Ethiopia



Somalia



Kenya



DRC



Burundi



Angola



Mozambique



Namibia



Swaziland



Angola

Beginning with a war for independence from Portugal in the 1960s that was immediately followed by a 27-year civil war, Angola's four decades of near-continuous conflict have left the country contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in all 18 provinces. A Landmine Impact Survey completed in May 2007 confirmed blocked access to agricultural resources, roads, and drinking water, and identified mine and ERW contamination that affects 2.4 million people in 1,968 localities. Consequently, 410,000 returning refugees have faced trouble resettling, humanitarian assistance has been limited, and the country's overall economic recovery has been substantially slowed. Additionally, Angola has hundreds of thousands of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in civilian hands and even more in unsecured government stockpiles.

From FY1995–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$79,651,647 in humanitarian mine-action and SA/LW support and destruction.

In FY2010, PM/WRA spent a total of \$10 million on humanitarian demining programs and SA/LW efforts to clear 1.7 million square meters of land and 250 kilometers of road as follows:

- The HALO Trust (HALO)—\$3 million to return 943,944 square meters of land to productive use, reduce the threat on

141 kilometers of roads, and re-survey 98 suspected hazard areas across four provinces. This resulted in the destruction of 5,155 landmines and 1,670 pieces of unexploded ordnance (UXO).

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group)—\$1.7 million to fund 943 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot-clearance tasks and clear, verify, and return 346,575 square meters of land to productive use. MAG's clearance activities directly benefitted close to 5,000 people.
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)—\$1.8 million to fund the return of 948,809 square meters of land to productive use, reduce or cancel 163 suspected hazardous areas, and complete 82 EOD spot tasks. This resulted in the destruction of 216 landmines and 1,511 pieces of UXO.
- HALO—\$1 million for three weapons and ammunition destruction teams that destroyed 18,000 weapons and 46 tons of ammunition.
- HALO, MAG, and NPA—a total of \$2.5 million to replace worn-out mechanical demining assets, vehicles, detectors and other durable demining equipment, which will allow each implementer to maintain current clearance levels for the next few years despite substantial annual increases in operating costs.

Also in FY2010, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program in partnership with HALO, continued a technology evaluation of the Rotary



An Angolan woman walks through a HALO-cleared minefield carrying water and her belongings. On both sides of the path, white-tipped sticks mark where HALO found and destroyed anti-tank mines.

Photo courtesy of The HALO Trust.

Mine Comb (RMC). The RMC's intermeshing tines gently extricate large buried objects, including anti-tank mines, from the soil and push them to the side of the host vehicle's path. HALO has reported positive clearance results with the RMC in sandy soil, clearing 29 kilometers of road since 2008. With total assistance in Angola valued at \$850,000, the HD R&D Program also continued the evaluation of a JCB Loadall, a versatile tractor with a telescopic boom. To learn more about HD R&D, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.



Burundi

In 2005, Burundi signed a peace agreement that put an official end to three decades of civil war and transitioned the country into a newly-established democracy. Despite this progress, however, explosive remnants of war, poor weapons stockpile management, and widespread small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) distribution among the civilian population leave Burundi's security conditions extremely fragile.

From FY2006–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$1,793,925 for mine-risk education and SA/LW support, including explosive ordnance disposal training, weapons stockpile security, and the destruction of man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS). As of 2008, these funds contributed to the destruction of 2,199 weapons, 4.48 tons of ammunition and 312 MANPADS. In



In Mbanda near Macamba, south of Burundi, a member of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy–Forces for the Defense of Democracy surrenders his weapons to the U.N. registration desk. Photo courtesy of U.N./Martine Perret.

2009 and 2010, PM/WRA supported the construction of 26 Burundian Police micro-armories. These micro-armories allow the police to have a police post from which to operate, safely and securely store their weapons, and contribute to the overall security in Burundi's capital city of Bujumbura.



Democratic Republic of the Congo



Mwanga Site in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where a young woman was injured by a landmine and lost part of her legs and her six-month-old child in 2006.

Photo courtesy of U.N./Martine Perret.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) went through several overlapping armed conflicts between 1996 and 2003, causing an estimated three million deaths and contaminating the country with large amounts of landmines and small arms and light weapons. Though treaties and weapons-collection programs have placed most of these weapons in government stockpiles, the stockpiles are often unsafe and poorly secured. Consequently, the local populations are at continual risk of injuries and deaths from these weapons.

From FY2006–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$5,082,687 in the implementation of a weapons survey, weapons destruction, and

the development of *Stockpile: A Documentary Survey of Mines and Weapons Stores in Democratic Republic of Congo*. Between October 2006 and January 2011 alone, this investment led to the destruction of 110,829 weapons, 745 tons of ammunition, 293 cluster munitions, 12 man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), 245 anti-tank mines, and 2,007 anti-personnel mines.

In FY2010, PM/WRA granted \$841,000 to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) for the continuation of a multi-year conventional weapons-destruction project including the improvement of proper storage security and management, the development of safe conventional weapons-destruction techniques, and the destruction of more than 10,000 weapons and 100 tons of ammunition.

Additionally, in September 2009, DRC requested U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) to provide assistance for re-establishing a mine-action company in Kisangani. Two AFRICOM missions were conducted in 2009 to establish a baseline and evaluate ability and knowledge, and in 2010, six additional missions were completed. AFRICOM also provided equipment valued at \$125,000 over two years to establish the start-up of FARDC Engineer Company, providing the company with training aids and tools for a demining, explosive ordnance disposal, and explosive remnants of war course.



Ethiopia

Internal and international armed conflicts dating as far back as 1935 resulted in Ethiopia being contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). It is also affected by the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in the region.

In FY2010, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund provided \$2 million for program implementation to the International Committee of the Red Cross to support 28 rehabilitation centers working with victims of landmines and ERW and other persons with disabilities in 15 countries.



Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau's legacy of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination is the result of three distinct armed conflicts stemming back to 1963. Though significant demining has already been completed, Though significant demining has already been completed, the *Landmine Monitor Report* stated that as of the end of April 2010, there were nine known mined areas remaining with an estimated total size of 1.266 square kilometers. Consequently, lack of access to conflict-affected communities has left much of the local population at risk. It has also impeded rehabilitation projects, prevented subsistence farming, and reduced cash-crop harvesting.

From FY1999–FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$3,526,616 for mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance, survey, and destruction of government stockpiles, including the clearance of more than one million square meters of land, the removal of all mines from the capital city of Bissau, and the clearance of multiple rural, contaminated areas. PM/WRA also provided explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and demining training to the nongovernmental organization HUMAID. Additionally, the United States' Department of Defense donated \$1,374,000 in FY2006 and FY2007 for the training of HUMAID EOD operators

and field testing of the MAXX demining system. In 2008 alone, this training helped HUMAID clear more than 500,000 square meters, destroy 5,759 pieces of UXO, 325 anti-personnel mines, and 53 anti-tank mines.

In FY2010, PM/WRA granted \$1million as follows:

- Cleared Ground—\$318,000 for the continued destruction of military stockpiles and a roving EOD team to clear ERW around the country. In addition, Cleared Ground operates a UXO hotline, which allows Cleared Ground to respond to individuals reporting mine, UXO, and ERW threats in their community.
- HUMAID—\$682,000 for the continued mine/UXO clearance of affected communities in Guinea-Bissau, including the clearance of approximately 700,000 square meters of land.



Kenya

Kenya is severely affected by the widespread availability of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), exacerbating attempts at addressing regional conflict. To help support Kenya and its neighboring countries, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) funds the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) in the Great Lakes Region



This French FAMAS assault rifle is one of many excess and deteriorating small arms, light weapons, and munitions that Cleared Ground Demining is helping Guinea-Bissau's military destroy with the PM/WRA support. All of the items in the background are slated for destruction as well, and the metal will be recycled.
Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

and the Horn of Africa and has provided a total of \$1,810,787 to RESCA since FY2006. This money has allowed for SA/LW destruction activities and workshops on man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), arms brokering, stockpile security, and capacity building. In addition, PM/WRA has funded the purchase of 26 SA/LW marking machines.

In FY2010, PM/WRA granted \$269,000 to RECSA for the delivery of marking machine components and safety equipment and associated training on SA/LW marking, fact-finding missions to identify SA/LW stockpiles ready for destruction, and institutional strengthening and staff capacity building.

Also in FY2010, U.S. African Command (AFRICOM) continued an engagement with the Humanitarian Peace Support School in Nairobi, Kenya (formerly the International Mine Action Training Centre) to provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)/explosive remnants of war (ERW) instructors and EOD/ERW capacity building activities, a value of \$45,000.



Mauritania

Mauritania's landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination stems from conflict over the disputed territory within Western Sahara in the late 1970s. In particular, the northern regions of Adrar, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, and Tiris Zemmour cover an area of 310,000 square kilometers. Additionally, there are 65 suspected hazardous areas affecting 60 communities containing anti-vehicle mines, ERW, and cluster munitions remnants. Contamination throughout Mauritania is slowing or preventing social and economic growth in many areas, blocking access to pastures, community resources, and occasionally killing livestock.

In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) partnered with the NATO Partnership for Peace/Mediterranean Dialogue Trust Fund Project in Mauritania.

U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) was founded in October 2003 to develop, implement, and monitor efforts that contribute to post-conflict recovery by eliminating humanitarian risks from conventional weapons. PM/WRA works within a local, regional, and international context to promote peace, stability, and prosperity by mitigating the negative effects created by the proliferation of conventional weapons of war. Furthermore, PM/WRA works to remove and destroy weapons that continue to pose hazards in post-conflict environments.

There are three pillars of PM/WRA's mission: curb the illicit trafficking and indiscriminate use of conventional weapons of war that contribute to internal instability; pursue such weapons and help the clean-up efforts that occur in post-conflict settings; and engage civil society to expand support for U.S. efforts abroad. Landmines, unexploded ordnance, man-portable air-defense systems (also known as MANPADS), and other small arms and light weapons and conventional munitions are some of the hazards PM/WRA addresses, with the goal of limiting their humanitarian impact and availability to criminal and terrorist groups.

The office also provides grants for many humanitarian and research projects. Half of PM/WRA's humanitarian assistance is provided through grants to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), which carry out numerous initiatives and programs around the world. In addition, through public-private partnerships, PM/WRA works with close to 60 NGOs, civic groups, educational institutions, and philanthropic foundations to help make the world safe from the threat of illicit weapons. Organizations such as the Danish Deming Group, The HALO Trust, MAG (Mines Advisory Group), and the United Nations Mine Action Team collaborate with PM/WRA to create a multilateral approach to mine action and weapons mitigation.

Point of Contact:

Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement
(PM/WRA)
U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
SA-3, Suite 6100
2121 Virginia Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20522
USA

telephone: +1 202 663 0100

fax: +1 202 663 0090

website: www.state.gov/t/pm/wra



Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State



A remote Mauritanian Army munitions-storage point, somewhere in the Sahara. In conjunction with Italy and NATO's Maintenance and Supply Agency, PM/WRA is helping Mauritania to safeguard its arms and munitions.
Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

This project helped contribute to the safety and security of the Mauritanian people, enhance the operational efficiency of the Mauritanian National Army (MNA) with respect to its at-risk stockpiled arms and munitions, and assisted in the productive social reintegration of MNA military personnel to civilian life through vocational training. Altogether, PM/WRA spent \$1 million for the following:

- The construction of two reference ammunition depots for the MNA that meet NATO standards
- Enhanced ammunition depot management through training and education
- Support for the destruction of the MNA's obsolete and unserviceable stockpiled arms and munitions



Mozambique

Mozambique's extensive landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem dates back to the 1960s during the Mozambican War of Independence and continued following the Mozambican Civil War. By 1992, when all conflict had stopped, Mozambique emerged as one of the most severely landmine-affected countries in the world. After more than 13 years of assistance in clearance operations, however, the number of hazardous areas has been greatly reduced, and all four Northern provinces have been cleared.

From FY1997–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$29,585,335 in training and equipment, capacity building activities by the *Forças Armadas de Defesa de Moçambique* (Mozambique Armed Defense Force or FADM), and support of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in clearing landmines and UXO in more than 50 percent of the country, including RONCO Consulting Corporation's clearance of a major rail line and The HALO Trust's (HALO) clearance of Maputo province. In addition, PM/WRA provided \$600,000 to refurbish FADM demining facilities, the U.S. Department of Defense provided \$11,449,000 for a train-the-trainer demining program with FADM, USAID provided

\$5,533,000 to HALO for resettlement of displaced persons and development of a Mozambican NGO for prosthetics and orthotics, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provided \$2.1 million for landmine survivor programs.

In FY2010, the U.S. continued support to Mozambique through PM/WRA's grant of \$2 million to HALO. The investment was used to clear 4,581 mines from 527,738 square meters of mine contamination from major sources of water and infrastructure and return land to local populations for housing and agricultural use. Mozambique is working toward becoming mine-impact free by 2014.



Namibia

Namibia was contaminated with explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of its war of independence (1966–1989) and from ammunition storage facilities located in the north that exploded in the 1990s. Consequently, clearance continues on an as-needed basis.

In FY2010, U.S. Africa Command sent three explosive ordnance disposal instructors to conduct an ERW train-the-trainer mission for 20 Namibian National Police (NAMPOL) Explosive Control Unit (ECU) instructors. The training, valued at \$77,826 including \$47,000 in donated equipment, entailed 81 hours of classroom instruction, included 46 live demolition detonations, established a baseline for future engagement, and provided NAMPOL ECU with greater capacity and improved equipment.



Senegal

Most of Senegal's landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination stems from conflicts between the Senegalese Armed Forces and the separatist *Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance* (MFDC or Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance), which have continued to occur sporadically since 1982. Though the two groups signed a peace agreement in 2005, some wings of the MFDC continue fighting to this day, increasing



Handicap International staff demonstrating full excavation demining in the Casamance region of Senegal.

Photo courtesy of Emma Smith Atkinson, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

the risk of additional contamination. While the MFDC has claimed they are not using landmines, they have not ruled out the possibility of future use.

In 2005, the United Nations Development Programme and Handicap International-France (HI) began a Landmine Impact Survey of Casamance, revealing 149 suspected hazardous areas in 93 communities. In 2006, reports further indicated that mines and ERW affected 90,702 people and contaminated 95 kilometers of paths, tracks, and roads.

From FY2004–FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$1,913,000 in funding toward mine/ERW clearance, mine-risk education, capacity building, and eliminating small arms and light weapons stockpiles.

In FY2010, PM/WRA provided \$500,000 to HI-France to further help Senegal's Casamance region reach mine-impact free status.



Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone lacks any known mined areas; however, it does have residual unexploded ordnance (UXO) as the result of civil conflicts. In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) collaborated with the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces through DynCorp International to destroy obsolete and surplus ordnance. Altogether, PM/WRA spent \$147,000 to fund the destruction of 2,567 weapons, 44,782 small arms munitions, and 37,357 items of UXO weighing in at 98.52 net tons.



Somalia

Somalia has been adversely affected by landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and conventional munitions as a result of conflicts since 1964. In addition, governments, non-state actors, and private investors have frequently trafficked conventional weapons

U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program

The Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) program focuses on developing technologies to improve the efficiency and safety of removing post-conflict landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It designs, builds, demonstrates, and evaluates prototype mine- and UXO-clearing technologies for indigenous, host nation-conducted demining operations supported by the United States Department of Defense. HD R&D adapts commercial off-the-shelf equipment, integrates mature technologies, and leverages current developments from the U.S. Army's counter-mine mission area. The program aims to improve existing technologies for mine/UXO detection, Technical Survey/area reduction, mechanical mine/UXO and vegetation clearance, mine neutralization, individual deminer protection, marking and mapping of mines/minefields, and post-clearance quality assurance.

New technology requirements are identified and validated at a biennial requirements workshop conducted by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations, Low Intensity Conflict. All prototypes undergo extensive testing in the U.S. before they are deployed to support operational field evaluations (OFEs), an integral aspect of the HD R&D program. During OFEs, equipment capabilities are assessed by host-nation demining partners (foreign military, nongovernmental organizations and mine-action centers) in actual demining conditions. The evaluations allow host countries to operate and test the equipment in active minefields. The evaluations provide feedback to initiate future R&D improvements.

Since 1995, the program has fielded technologies in support of 120 evaluations in 34 countries, including Iraq and Afghanistan. In FY2010 the HD R&D Program performed OFEs in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chile, Ecuador, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Thailand. Some of the more than 40 technologies being evaluated include the Multi-Tooled Excavator, Explosive Harvesting System, Rotary Mine Comb, Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS), and the Mini MineWolf.

Point of Contact:

Sean Burke, Program Manager
US Army RDECOM CERDEC NVESD
ATTN: RDER-NVC-HD
10221 Burbeck Road
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060
USA

telephone: +1 703 704 1047
fax: +1 703 704 3001
e-mail: sean.p.burke@us.army.mil
website: www.humanitarian-demining.org





Mine-risk education being conducted in Somalia.
Photo courtesy of Peter Müller.

and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) across the border with Kenya. Multiple abandoned stockpiles are located within civilian residential areas, and high levels of contamination exist along both the southern border with Kenya and the Ethiopian border.

From FY1998–FY2008, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$7,352,000 to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including The HALO Trust (HALO), CARE International, and MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to assist in humanitarian demining, SA/LW and conventional weapons destruction, and mobile explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team operations.

In FY2010, PM/WRA provided grants totaling \$2 million as follows:

- MAG—\$800,000 for continued EOD operation support, capacity development, and delivery of mine-risk education (MRE).
- HALO—\$800,000 for mechanical and manual demining activities in Somaliland. This project will return approximately 105.8 acres of priority mine- and ERW-suspected hazardous areas to productive use.
- Danish Demining Group—\$400,000 will fund the operations of two EOD teams to address critical spots that are brought to their attention by people in affected households and communities. Community liaison visits and MRE team sessions create awareness of the EOD teams and risks in the community.

Sudan

Sudan has been adversely affected by landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and multiple other conventional weapons as a result of the 21-year bitter civil conflict between the North and South. When the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in January 2005, the civil war officially came to an end, allowing the arrival of United Nations’ missions and humanitarian assistance. The United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO) estimates that 19 of Sudan’s 25 states are affected by landmines and ERW, with most of the contamination located in the southern and central parts of the country.

Since FY2003, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) has provided \$24,392,000 in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) assistance to Sudan. This assistance has provided operational support and mine/ERW clearance in southcentral Sudan, as well as management capacity development and training through the United Nations Development Programme and Cranfield University. PM/WRA’s funding has fielded clearance teams, explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD), and mine-risk education (MRE) teams in the Nuba Mountains and southern Sudan. Its CWD funding has resulted in the destruction of more than 50 metric tons of arms and mu-

nitions including 25 man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) so far.

In FY2010, PM/WRA spent \$5.35 million to fund survey, MRE, and weapons clearance and destruction as follows:

- Norwegian People's Aid—\$1,050,000 for the continuation of EOD, battle-area clearance (BAC), and survey teams in Equatoria and Upper Nile and intervention into Jonglei to conduct route survey and complete spot EOD/BAC tasks
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group)—\$800,000 to provide an 11-person EOD/SA/LW team for 12 months to cover at least 240 spot tasks in Greater Equatoria and support the South Sudan Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SSDDRC)
- MAG—\$600,000 for survey and BAC teams to support program expansion into North Sudan, including the provinces of Blue Nile, Upper Nile, and Jonglei

- MAG—\$400,000 for MRE and community liaison/data collection reporting of at least 240 danger areas in Eastern Equatoria
- *Fondation Suisse de Déminage* (FSD or Swiss Foundation for Mine Action)—\$750,000 for continuation of FSD technical and operational support to the Sudanese Integrated Mine Action Service to build its capacity for EOD and manual/mechanical demining training activities



Swaziland

The Kingdom of Swaziland faces challenges from excess unstable and obsolete munitions that were at risk of exploding and causing damage to neighboring communities. Additionally, the physical security of the Swaziland Defense Force's weapons depots were not up to international best-practice standards and were at an

increased risk of proliferation. Finally, the Swaziland Royal Police did not have a facility large enough to safely and securely store its weapons and ammunition.

In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) spent \$229,000 for physical security upgrades to all of the Swaziland Defense Force's weapons and munitions depots, and physical security upgrades, including lockable gun racks, to the Swaziland Royal Police's national armory. In addition, this program provided weapons-cutting machines and training to Swaziland military and police personnel that led to the destruction of 1,729 weapons and created a national weapons destruction capability. Finally, based on U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency technical experts' recommendations, and in order to receive munitions depot upgrades, the Swaziland Defense Force safely destroyed more than 28 tons of obsolete and unstable munitions.

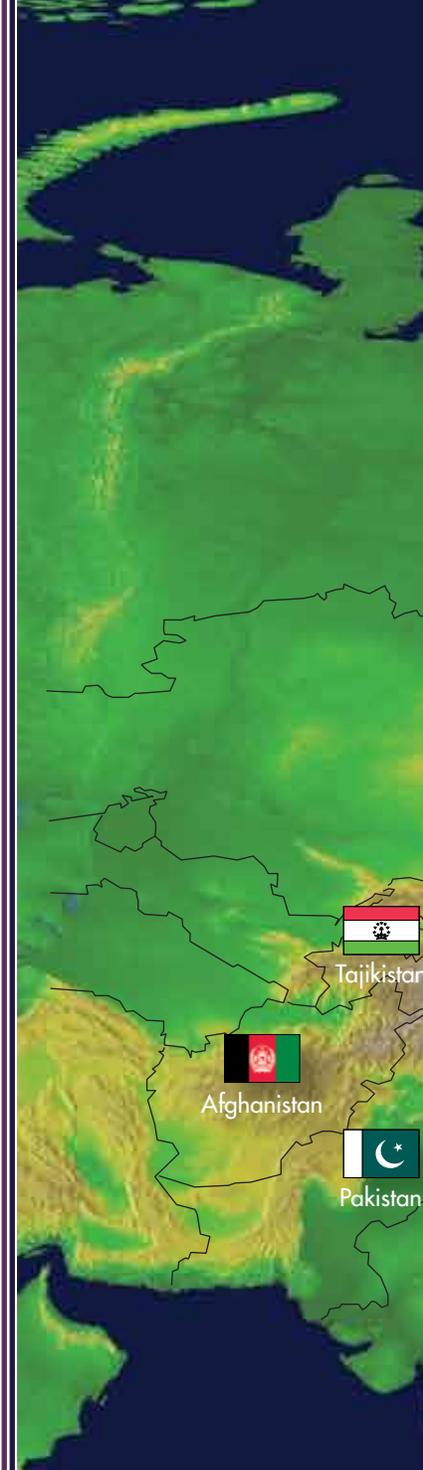


DCA Operations Manager Craig McDiarmid (left) and U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan Scott Gratton during Mr. Gratton's visit to Kadugli, Sudan.
Photo courtesy of Rune Bech Persson.

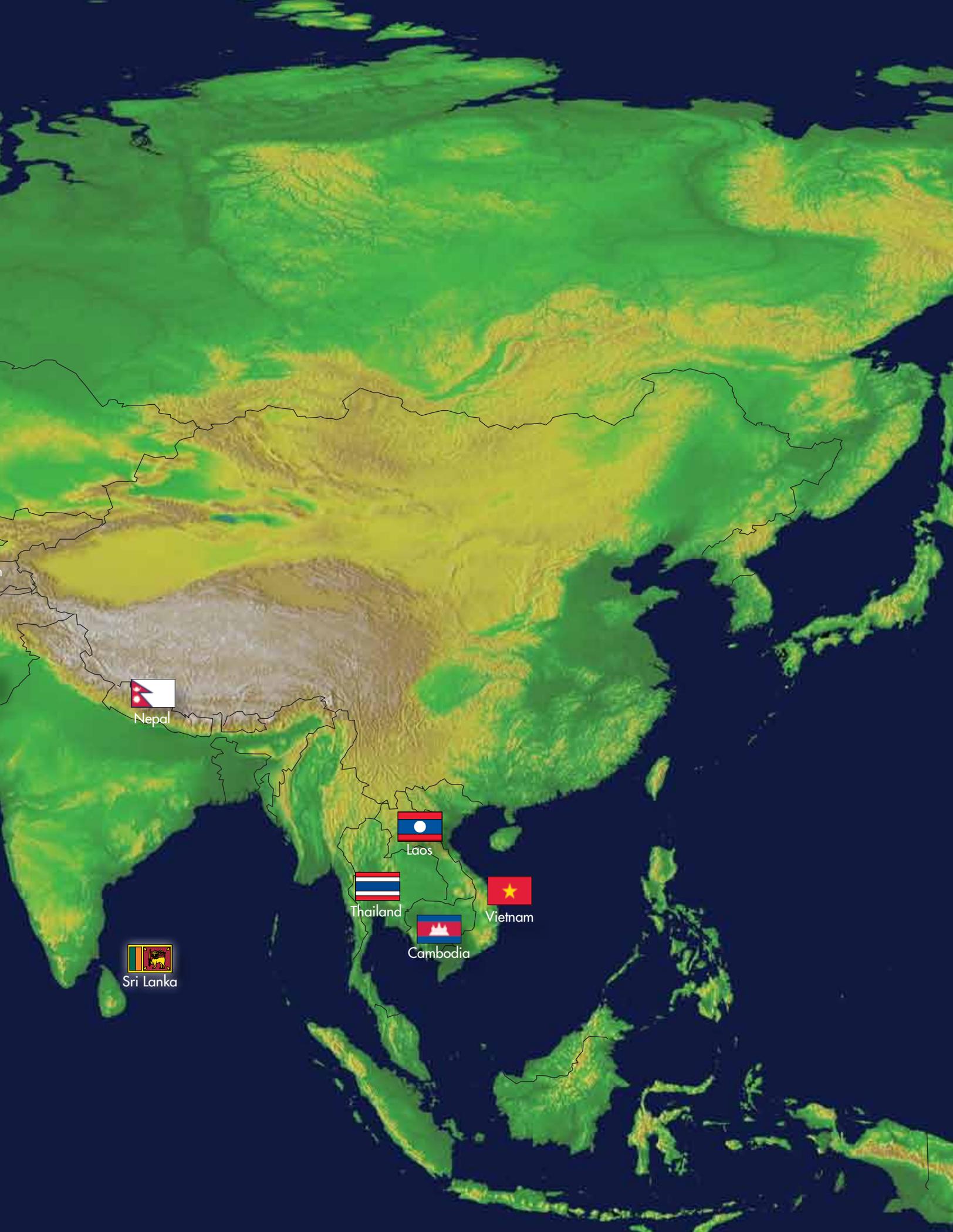


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The largest and most populous continent, Asia is home to more than 60 percent of the world's population and makes up 30 percent of the entire world's landmass. Southeast Asia was the site of several civil wars, rebellions, and international conflicts in the 30 years following World War II, and millions of civilians died in those conflicts. Hundreds more continue to be killed or injured each year by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. A large population of survivors, especially in Cambodia and Vietnam, require substantial socioeconomic support.



Nepalese children in the capital, Kathmandu.
 Photo © David Gough/IRIN.




Nepal


Sri Lanka


Thailand


Laos


Cambodia


Vietnam

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is severely affected by landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and poorly secured conventional weapons and munitions after more than three decades of violent conflict. Afghanistan is the most heavily mined country in the world, and to this day insurgents use landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as improvised explosive devices to attack civilian and military targets, as well as noncombatants. Although the Mine Action Program in Afghanistan has successfully cleared more than half of all suspected hazardous areas, deteriorating infrastructure, difficult terrain, and ongoing conflict leave the remaining contaminated land inaccessible.

Since FY1997, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has provided more than \$184 million in humanitarian mine-action and conventional weapons destruction (CWD) assistance to Afghanistan. During this period of time, PM/WRA assisted five Afghan nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to sustain clearance operations, provide vocational training, and develop community-based demining activities. PM/WRA's partnership with DynCorp International has created eight CWD teams and advisors, and supported security, medical, and logistics infrastructure for PM/WRA's Afghan program. In addition, PM/WRA funding to The HALO Trust (HALO) and Danish Demining Group (DDG) helped destroy more than 430 tons of conventional weapons, explosive ordnance, and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) ammunition.

In FY2010, PM/WRA provided approximately \$45.8 million to continue mine action and SA/LW ammunition destruction in Afghanistan as follows:

- DynCorp International—\$8 million to continue operating eight Afghan CWD teams, provide technical assistance to five local NGOs, and further develop national capacity
- Afghan Technical Consultants—\$4 million for continuing community-based demining in the east, as well as manual and mechanical clearance, mine-detection dog (MDD) operations, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) activities, and battle-area clearance (BAC) operations
- Demining Agency for Afghanistan—More than \$6.8 million for continuing community-based demining in the south, as well as manual, mechanical, MDD, EOD, and BAC operations
- Mine Clearance Planning Agency—More than \$6.4 million to continue mine-action operations, surveys, area reductions, and community-based demining in the east and south
- Mine Detection Center—\$3.5 million to continue manual and MDD clearance
- Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR)—More than \$6.1 million for continued community-based demining in the east, as well as manual, mechanical, MDD, EOD, BAC, and mine-risk education operations with OMAR's television affiliate, Shamshad Television Studio of Kabul
- HALO—More than \$4.8 million to continue operations in the northern and central provinces of Afghanistan

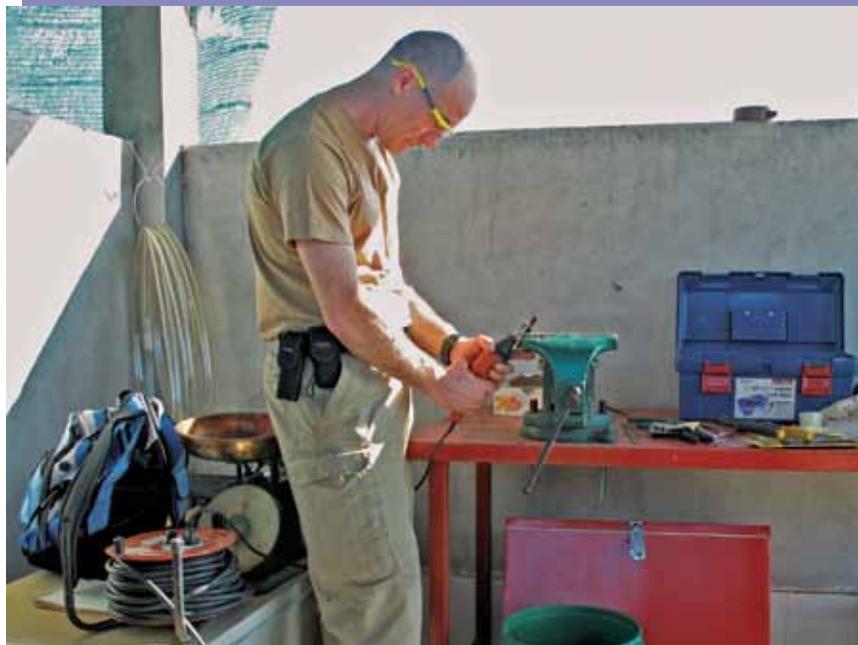


The Halo Trust facilitates mine-risk education in Afghanistan.
Photo courtesy of The Halo Trust.

- HALO—\$800,000 to continue weapons and ammunition disposal operations in central and western Afghanistan
- Danish Demining Group—More than \$1.5 million for surveys and clearance operations in the Panjshir province
- Information Management Mine Action Program—\$400,000 for the deployment of the geospatial and information management tool “OASIS”
- Clear Path International—More than \$3 million for Victim Assistance projects in the central and eastern provinces of Afghanistan, including physical rehabilitation services, peer-support teams for people with disabilities, and economic reintegration through agriculture, sports, and home-based micro-enterprises
- Marshall Legacy Institute—Almost \$300,000 for the expansion of the Mine Detection Dog Partnership and Children Against Mines Program

Also in FY2010, the U.S. Department of Defense’s (DOD) Humanitarian Demining Training Center deployed a team to Ottawa, Canada, to conduct a train-the-trainer course for seven Canadian soldiers. The Canadian Coalition Forces were deployed to Afghanistan as part of the Bagram Mine Action Center Information Management cell.

Additionally, DOD’s Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with HALO, continued evaluating equipment valued at \$520,000. This included the Orbit Screen, which sifts mine-contaminated soil, the Mantis, an armored area-preparation and mine-clearance tractor, and several sifting excavator attachments. Combined, these systems have cleared more than 700,000 square meters of land, sifted more than 126,000 cubic meters of soil, and cleared or destroyed more than 21,000 mines and pieces of UXO. The systems continue to perform Technical Surveys and clear mines in villages and agricultural areas throughout Afghanistan. The Raptor, an armored tractor fitted with area-preparation and mine-clearance attachments,



Colin King performs field analysis on aging landmine components in Cambodia.
Photo courtesy of Daniele Ressler/CISR.

valued at \$476,000, is scheduled to begin operations in FY2011. To learn more about the Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.

Cambodia

Cambodia’s severe landmine and explosive remnants of war contamination is a direct result of nearly 30 years of armed conflicts involving the Khmer Rouge, the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, Vietnamese government forces, and the Thai Army. Landmines are a particular problem in the western part of the country, where the immense K-5 Mine Belt spans the border separating Cambodia and Thailand. Toward the eastern part of the country, Cambodia is largely affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) from conflicts with Vietnam and from U.S. air and artillery strikes during the Vietnam War. Due to limited government resources, international donors finance more than 90 percent of the mine and UXO clearance activities.

From FY1993–FY2009, the U.S. Government provided more than \$61.8 million, including \$44.2 million from the the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Politi-

cal-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), to fund the operations of DynCorp International, The HALO Trust (HALO), MAG (Mines Advisory Group), Clear Path International and other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) for capacity-building exercises, clearance of K-5 minefields along the western border with Thailand, clearance of UXO in the central and eastern areas of the country, and financial support to the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC). In addition, the U.S. has also provided mine-risk education and rehabilitation assistance for landmine-accident victims.

In FY2010, PM/WRA invested \$5.05 million in Cambodian humanitarian mine/UXO action as follows:

- DynCorp International—\$2.49 million for operational support of two CMAC Demining Units, including training in mobile mine and UXO clearance, and deploying UXO clearance teams. DynCorp also provided technical and managerial advice to CMAC.
- MAG—\$1.05 million for battlefield area clearance of mines and UXO in several provinces.
- HALO—\$950,000 for clearance of mines and UXO in several provinces.
- Golden West Humanitarian Founda-



Heavy flooding in Laos has made UXO removal even more difficult.
 Photo courtesy of Stephen Pritchard, NPA.

tion (Golden West)—\$274,000 for training of CMAC personnel in advanced explosive ordnance disposal techniques, and for funding CMAC’s Explosive Harvesting Program.

- Clear Path International—\$128,000 for several victim-assistance projects.
- Landmine Relief Fund—\$100,000 for support of the clearance operations of Cambodian Self-Help Demining, a local NGO operating in northcentral Cambodia.
- Spirit of Soccer—\$50,000 for sports-based risk education.

The U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program has worked for many years with CMAC, HALO, MAG, and Golden West in Cambodia, providing technologies valued at more than \$3 million for operational field evaluations (OFEs). Since 2006, HALO, MAG, and CMAC have integrated the dual-sensor Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) in their manual, anti-personnel (AP) mine-clearance operations of densely cluttered minefields. In total, the HSTAMIDS operations have cleared 2.7 million square meters of minefields and detected 16,600 AP mines.

In FY2010, the HD R&D Program continued the OFE of long-handled tools to augment the speed of the HSTAMIDS preparatory and clutter investigation processes. HD R&D also initiated the evaluation of Badger (an area-preparation and mine-clearance excavator), continued OFEs of the Storm (an area-preparation and mine-clearance excavator capable of operating on steep slopes), the Tempest (a vegetation-cutting flail with excavator soil-sifting attachments), the

MAXX+ (a remote-controlled mini-excavator), and the innovative Explosive Harvesting System. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.

Also in FY2010, the U.S. Agency for International Development’s Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) provided \$500,000 in ongoing funding to The International Center to support three prosthetics and orthotics workshops in Cambodia—Kieng Klang, Kratie, and Prey Veng. In FY2011, in addition to ongoing support for rehabilitation efforts, the program will explore options such as public/private partnerships and fee for services, which will sustain services over the long-term.



Laos

During the Vietnam War, a U.S. extensive bombing campaign left Laos the most heavily bombed country in the world per capita, a tragic title it retains to this day. Landmines and cluster munitions continue to threaten the Lao people, and because of the high value of scrap metal derived from unexploded ordnance (UXO) in this impoverished country, human contact with explosive remnants of war (ERW) is increasing. The demand for UXO-contaminated land has increased due to the country’s large population growth in rural areas.

During FY1993–FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided assistance totaling \$25,472,000 for clearance of UXO/minefields, capacity building

for a national program, UXO/mine-risk education (MRE) in public schools, and victim assistance (VA) activities.

For FY2010, Congress directed that the Department of State spend no less than \$5 million for humanitarian mine and UXO action in Laos. PM/WRA provided \$5.1 million for mine/UXO clearance and MRE/VA activities as follows:

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group)—\$1.7 million for clearance operations in several provinces. These projects typically are coordinated with other developmental activities conducted by the Lao government and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) so as to focus clearance efforts on land that will be put to immediate use. MAG also used a portion of this funding to revise and improve clearance equipment and procedures.
- UXO Lao—\$1.25 million for its nationwide clearance work, channeled subcontracted to Armor Group (\$747,500) and MAG (\$500,000). Armor Group's support included technical advice to UXO Lao and the National Regulatory Authority.
- World Education—\$950,000 for 12 months of support for the UXO Education and Awareness program along the Laos-Vietnam border and for victims' assistance in heavily-affected areas.
- Norwegian People's Aid—\$700,000 for clearance in Sekong province.
- Catholic Relief Services—\$230,000 for a two-year VA project.
- Spirit of Soccer—\$220,000 for a two-year, sports-based risk-education project.
- Clear Path International—\$52,000 for VA.

In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) provided \$1 million to a program, implemented by Cooperative Orthotic Prosthetic Enterprise, to support prosthetic and orthotic activities in collaboration with the Lao National Rehabilitation Center.



Nepal

A decade of armed conflict (1996–2006) in Nepal left the country contaminated by anti-personnel landmines as well as explosive remnants of war. As of December 2010, the Nepal Army has cleared 23 of the 53 minefields. Thousands of casualties have occurred over the years, including 70 in 2009.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund provided \$500,000 to Handicap International to implement a program that works with war victims and others through eight prosthetic, orthotic, and community-based rehabilitation providers to improve the quality of rehabilitation treatment services.



Families cook their meal inside a tent camp in Quetta, Balochistan Province, Pakistan, where thousands have been displaced following massive floods that began in July 2010.

Photo courtesy of U.N./WFP/Amjad Jamal.



Pakistan

Pakistan is contaminated with large amounts of landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), improvised explosive devices, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of conflicts with India and ongoing military operations against insurgents in the tribal areas of Pakistan. Since 2009, military operations in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas have caused the displacement of more than three million people, creating a significant risk of increased casualties for individuals who return to former battle areas. At the time of this report, an estimated one million people from the western border areas remained displaced by violence. Pakistan is one of a few countries still producing anti-personnel mines.

Continued from FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) awarded Response International (RI) with a singular grant of \$516,407 for an 18-month period of performance through May 2011. RI educates internally displaced persons (IDPs) on the threat of landmines, UXO, and ERW to significantly alleviate the community threat once the IDPs are able to return to their homes. To help raise awareness of this issue among more than 250,000 IDPs, PM/WRA is prepared to extend this grant through September 2011 without additional cost.



Sri Lanka

Nearly three decades of armed conflict between government forces and the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam have contaminated Sri Lanka with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). While some of this land was originally cleared, between 2006 and 2009, a breakdown in cease-fire agreements and the ensuing escalation of war led to a military victory by the Sri Lankan Army (SLA), as well as an additional level of mine/ERW pollution that has yet to be surveyed. Much of the suspected hazardous area falls within agricultural land needed for the planting of seasonal crops. It is estimated that nearly 300,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) resided in camps in the heavily affected districts of Vayuniya, Mannar, Jaffna, and Trincomalee at the conclusion of fighting. The widespread threat of landmines and ERW have hampered and delayed the full repatriation of many IDPs and present further challenges to Sri Lanka's already difficult economic reconstruction.

From FY2002–FY2010 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) spent \$22,416,882 in Sri Lanka to address landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in affected areas, build operational capacity within the SLA, deliver mine-risk education, and expedite the



SLA deminer utilizes the rake method for demining in Sri Lanka.
Photo courtesy of the Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation.

resettlement of IDPs. In addition, during FY2002–FY2010, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Leahy War Victims Fund provided \$4,350,000 for orthotics, prosthetics, and victim assistance to help Sri Lankan victims of war. The U.S. Department of Defense also provided training and equipment support.

In FY2010, PM/WRA spent \$4.4 million to sustain clearance operations as follows:

- The HALO Trust (HALO)—\$1,350,000 to deploy manual and mechanical demining teams
- Danish Deming Group—\$700,000 to deploy manual demining teams
- *Fondation Suisse de Déminage* (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action)—\$1,017,000 to deploy manual teams and one mechanical support team
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group)—\$850,000 for the deployment of manual and mechanical demining teams
- SLA—\$500,000 to purchase equipment to support host-nation capacity

USAID also provided \$300,000 to support a program to increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. The program conducts information and awareness sessions for potential employers and identifies people with disabilities, including war victims, who want jobs.

In addition, in FY2010, the U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, in partnership with HALO, began an operational field evaluation of

rollers on a HALO-owned front-loader. The equipment, which is valued at \$60,000, will be used in conjunction with mechanically excavated breach lanes for hazardous areas to be resettled by IDPs. Additional technology valued at \$220,000, including an improved backhoe with area preparation and reduction and clearance attachments, will be put in use in 2011. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.



Tajikistan

Tajikistan is contaminated in four main regions: the northwest border with Uzbekistan, the southeast border with Afghanistan, the Garm Central Valley Region, and the eastern border with China. Since Tajikistan is 93 percent mountainous territory, the agricultural threat caused by landmines and explosive remnants of war is a serious threat to the country’s social and economic development.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) initiated a program in Tajikistan in 2010. In FY2010, PM/WRA provided more than \$2 million in grants to support mine-action programs in Tajikistan through its implementing partner *Fondation Suisse de Déminage* (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD).

These programs include the following:

- FSD—\$867,733 to conduct weapons and ammunition disposal, which included the training, equipment, and deployment of two teams able to destroy and/or relocate explosive ordnance and light weapons to secure sites.
- FSD—\$1,610,657 to conduct a cross-border mine-action project between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. This program provided new equipment and medical supplies for the establishment of a clinic, the employment of more than 20 locals, and the clearance of more than 30,000 square meters in border minefields.

Also in FY2010, the U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitar-



This area in Shuroobod district, Tajikistan, is perfect for mechanical demining machines and very difficult for manual clearance.
Photo courtesy of Parviz Mavlonkulov.

ian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with the Tajik Ministry of Defense, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, began an evaluation of the Mini MineWolf, a remote-controlled earth-tilling system capable of clearing anti-personnel and anti-tank landmines. The assistance, valued at \$1.2 million, included support to operate and maintain the system. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.



Thailand

Thailand is contaminated by anti-personnel landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), unexploded ordnance, and victim-activated improvised explosive devices, particularly near its borders with Burma, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Malaysia. For example, the 700-kilometer Thai-Cambodia border is heavily contaminated with unexploded artillery, mortar shells, and caches of grenades and other assorted ammunition left behind by Cambodian non-state actors in the 1980s and 1990s. Though the exact amount of mined areas is unknown, in 2001, a Landmine Impact Survey estimated the mine/ERW contamination at 2,557 square kilometers and affecting more than 500,000 people in 530 communities in 27 provinces.

In 2009, Thailand claimed 500 square kilometers still remained to be cleared, but revised estimates in 2010 suggested an increased amount of suspect land remains.

In FY2010, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program partnered with the Thailand Mine Action Centre to continue operational field evaluations of several mechanical technologies in Thailand. The technologies include the small remote-controlled Peco, Beaver, and Tempest, and the large-class Survivable Demining Tractor and Uni-Disk Excavator. Valued at \$1.5 million, these technologies are used for vegetation clearance and area preparation. Since 2001, the

U.S. Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is a combat-support agency for the United States Department of Defense. First established in October 1998, DTRA aims to reduce the global threat of weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives). DTRA accomplishes this by mitigating these weapons' effects and by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate, and counter the threat. To effectively carry out its mission, DTRA is comprised of several offices and enterprises, each with its own specific objectives and responsibilities.

DTRA became involved with the physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in 2001. The SA/LW Branch of DTRA aims to reduce proliferation by aiding foreign governments with security improvements and the management of state-controlled stockpiles of man-portable air-defense systems (also known as MANPADS), SA/LW, and conventional ammunition.

The SA/LW Branch accomplishes these objectives by employing teams of SA/LW experts that provide foreign governments with assessments and technical advice, while also orienting them with the best practices for PSSM. As a result, the efforts of the SA/LW Branch have decreased the availability of weapons to terrorists and insurgents, reduced cross-border weapons transfers that threaten regional stability, and lowered the risk of ammunition accidents. Since 2001, the SA/LW Branch has provided assistance to 58 countries.

Point of Contact:

Defense Threat Reduction Agency
DTRA Public Affairs
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Stop 6201
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-6201
USA

telephone: 800-701-5096
e-mail: salw@dtra.mil
website: www.dtra.mil





MAG deminer clears vegetation with the rear boom of a backhoe to open areas for follow-on detection in Vietnam.
 Photo courtesy of Charles Chichester/HD R&D Program.

machines have collectively cleared vegetation from more than 6.3 million square meters of suspected hazardous land. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.



Vietnam

A series of conflicts involving France, Japan, and the United States from World War II through the early 1970s resulted in heavy explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Vietnam. Conflicts with Cambodia and China in the late 1970s also resulted in the placement of landmines. The areas of Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, and Quang Tri are the most ERW-affected provinces. ERW also affects Vietnam's border region with Laos, an area the U.S. intensively bombed during the Vietnam War in an effort to interdict North Vietnamese troops and supplies.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has encouraged mine-action organizations to use the findings of the PM/WRA-funded Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in Vietnam by mandating that its grantees in Vietnam seek survey results before commencing projects. The final report of the six-province LIS was

released in July 2009 and provides Vietnam and the donor community with vital information regarding the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) upon communities. Vietnam's Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs released a report in 2000 stating that UXO and landmines were responsible for killing 38,849 people and injuring 65,852 between 1975 and 2000. International observers have reported more than 1,600 casualties since 1999. In 2009 there were 32 new landmine/ERW casualties reported in Vietnam.

In FY2010, PM/WRA provided \$3.78 million in funding for humanitarian mine and UXO action as follows:

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group)—\$1.7 million to support ongoing mobile ERW clearance in Quang Binh province
- PeaceTrees Vietnam—\$499,000 for several clearance projects, including mobile explosive ordnance disposal team operations in Quang Tri province
- Golden West Humanitarian Foundation—\$400,000 to provide training and equipment in advanced explosive ordnance disposal techniques to the Centre for Bomb and Mine Disposal Technology (BOMICEN) and the Vietnam Bomb and Mine Action Centre (VBMAC)
- Clear Path International—\$350,000 for victims' assistance

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)—\$250,000 for victims' assistance
- Norwegian People's Aid—\$248,000 for data-management training for the VBMAC
- Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation/International Center—\$207,000 for managerial and technical advice and assistance to BOMICEN and VBMAC
- Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund (VVMF/Project RENEW)—\$129,000 for clearance operations

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund provided \$750,000 each in FY2010 to two programs in Vietnam: CRS and Vietnam Assistance for the Handicapped. CRS introduced a comprehensive model of education and vocational training for children and youth with disabilities as well as advanced information technology technical training for Vietnamese with disabilities in two colleges in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Vietnam Assistance for the Handicapped implemented a program to develop national laws and policies benefitting persons with disabilities (PWD), enforce existing laws and policies, support PWD's organizations, and test an integrated service delivery approach to inclusive vocational training and employment.

Also in FY2010, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with MAG, continued an operational field evaluation of vegetation cutters. Norwegian People's Aid, in partnership with the VVMF's Project RENEW, evaluated an armored excavator in area preparation and clearance roles. Total assistance to Vietnam from HD R&D is valued at \$275,000. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.

U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund

First established in 1989 by Senator Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vermont), USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) aims to respond to the needs of civilian victims in war-affected countries. The LWVF aids persons with disabilities, particularly those who have sustained mobility-related injuries from explosive remnants of war or anti-personnel landmines. In addition, the LWVF provides assistance for other direct and indirect causes of disability, such as preventable diseases that may arise from interrupted immunization campaigns during or following a war.

The LWVF is housed within the Democracy and Governance office of USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. The LWVF team works closely with stakeholders to manage the implementation of funds for programs to help victims with physical disabilities as a result of civil strife and warfare. The majority of the funds appropriated for the LWVF are allotted for affordable prosthetics and orthotic services, in addition to essential medical, rehabilitation, and vocational assistance for landmine victims and others with mobility-related disabilities. Since its establishment, the LWVF has disbursed more than \$165 million to 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Central America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

Over the years, the LWVF has expanded its scope beyond caring for only those who need immediate rehabilitation assistance. It also designs and implements development programs that address the changing needs of the populations while establishing the foundations for sustainable services in developing countries. The LWVF strives to strengthen the quality of care for survivors, ensuring that the treatment and equipment provided are used effectively to increase the mobility of disabled persons in conflict-affected countries.

Currently, the LWVF is working regionally and globally with partner organizations such as CURE International, the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics, Motivation Charitable Trust, and the World Health Organization. It also supports country programs in Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam.

Point of Contact:

Rob Horvath, Manager
 Leahy War Victims Fund
 U.S. Agency for International Development
 Washington, D.C. 20523
 USA

telephone: +1 202 712 5239

e-mail: rhorvath@usaid.gov

website: www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/



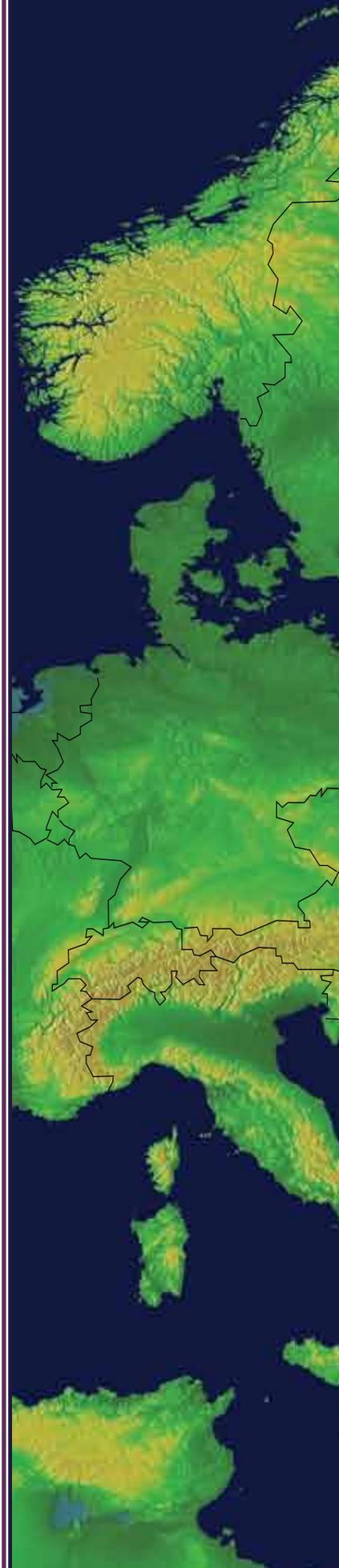
EUROPE



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Europe covers approximately 3.94 million square miles and is home to 11 percent of the world's population. Poorly stored and deteriorating munitions and explosive remnants of war pose a serious threat to civilian safety in many European countries, especially in the southeast where several countries experienced conflict following the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the break-up of Yugoslavia. Military depots housing dangerous and unstable munitions in the region increasingly pose a serious threat to civilians due to residential encroachment. However, the threat posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war has been dramatically reduced due to the efforts of the United States, other donor nations, nongovernmental organizations, and the affected countries themselves to clear the landmine and other explosive hazards remaining from regional conflicts and from the two World Wars. Many formerly mine-affected European countries have been rendered free from the humanitarian impact of landmines ("impact free").

Clearance staff in Azerbaijan are faced with the challenges of digging and manual excavation.
Photo courtesy of Pervis I. Gidayev.






Estonia


Lithuania


Ukraine


Croatia


Bosnia-Herzegovina


Serbia


Montenegro


Kosovo


Albania


Macedonia

Black Sea


Georgia


Azerbaijan



Albania

Albania's stockpiles of deteriorating munitions and its landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) stem from nearly five decades of rule by Enver Hoxha. During his regime, Hoxha accumulated massive stockpiles of foreign munitions. In the late 1990s, during a governmental transition, widespread looting of military depots led to the scattering of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and abandoned ordnance throughout Albania. In addition, during the conflict between Kosovo and Yugoslavia, landmines, ERW, and unexploded ordnance (UXO) were generated along the country's northeastern border, further threatening the local population and regional development.



Manual demining in Albania is arduous work.
Photo courtesy of Gregor Sančanin.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided almost \$2.4 million through the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) and the Slovenian-based International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF). These funds were used for demining, the destruction of excess SA/LW, including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), physical security and stockpile management, and the clean-up of the Gërdec ammunition depot, which exploded in 2008 causing severe and lingering effects on the local civilian population.

At the end of the 2009 demining season, Albania declared that it had achieved mine-free status and successful completion of its *Convention on the Prohibition, Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction* Article 5 obligations in Cartagena, Colombia at the Convention's Second Review Conference. This achievement was made possible in large part by the strong funding support provided by the United States to the Albanian Humanitarian Mine Action Program since its inception in 2001.

In FY2010, PM/WRA provided \$6.9 million to Albania for conventional weapons destruction activities, and \$167,704 for landmine and ERW survivors programs as follows:

- ArmorGroup North America—\$2.9 million (which in turn was subcontracted to Sterling International) to destroy excess and deteriorating munitions
- ITF—\$2 million (subcontracted to Sterling International) to continue clean-up activities at the Gërdec depot
- NAMSA—\$2 million to conduct munitions demilitarization in Mijekes
- ITF—\$167,704 for a landmine and ERW survivors program

Also in FY2010, U.S. European Command Humanitarian Mine Action (USEUCOM HMA) conducted a train-the-trainer Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Level 1 course for 33 Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) EOD Technicians. An EOD Level 2 course is slated to start in the summer of 2011. In addition, USEUCOM conducted two missions to train 33 AAF EOD technicians in self first aid, buddy aid, first responder, and casualty evacuation procedures, and to train 15 AAF medics, nurses, and doctors in tactical combat casualty care, casualty evacuation emergent patient care, and casualty evacuation planning and infrastructure development.



Azerbaijan

The Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) reports that landmines have caused 1,400 casualties since the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict began in 1988. Additionally, abandoned Soviet munitions stockpiles and unexploded ordnance (UXO) pose a significant threat to local populations. According to a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), 18 out of 65 districts in Azerbaijan are affected by landmines and UXO. Over half of these affected communities are located in the Fizuli region in the western region of Azerbaijan near Nagorno-Karabakh and in Agstafa in the northwest near a former Soviet army base. From FY2000–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided more than \$20 million for clearance, training, and capacity building for ANAMA. This funding also allowed for the expansion of manual, mechanical, and mine-detection dog (MDD) clearance teams.

In FY2010, PM/WRA invested \$893,000 to support continued clearance activities as follows:

- ANAMA—\$365,000 to support a seven-man team that was responsible for implementation of humanitarian demining operations with an emphasis on safe environmental conditions for local populations in and around water sources such as rivers, springs, wells, and irrigation canals that are currently unusable due to the existing threat
- ANAMA—\$388,000 to support the procurement of new

equipment which will be used to implement humanitarian demining operations and provide safe environmental conditions for local populations

- International Eurasia Press Fund (IEPF)—\$80,000 to construct additional training facilities for its Vocational Training Center in order to benefit and train more people who have been victims of conflict
- IEPF—\$60,000 to develop a two-hectare parcel of land donated by the local Terter authorities to IEPF for an agricultural nursery to train farmers in good agricultural practices and promote advancement of agriculture

Bosnia and Herzegovina

As a result of the breakup of the Republic of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is the most landmine- and explosive remnants of war (ERW)-affected country in the Balkans.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided almost \$16 million to Southeast European countries for humanitarian mine action and the destruction of excess and deteriorating small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and munitions. As a result of this funding, the Southeast Europe Mine Detection Dog Center in BiH has become self-supporting, and 5,964 MANPADS have been destroyed since 2003 in BiH alone.

In FY2010, PM/WRA contributed in excess of \$5 million to the Slovenia-based International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF), with more than \$3.8 million being used to continue humanitarian mine-action and Landmine Technical Survey. In addition, ITF subcontracted \$1.15 million to Sterling International to destroy excess and deteriorating munitions. Also in FY2010, PM/WRA provided



Steaming the explosives out of rocket-propelled grenades and mortar shells at the Unis Pretis facility on the outskirts of Sarajevo, one of the plants where Bosnia and Herzegovina is demilitarizing its deteriorating and excess munitions. Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

\$75,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo to support the deployment of a National Guard unit from the state of Vermont to verify the complete destruction of 30,000 aged M-16 assault rifles that were excess to BiH's needs. This weapons-destruction project was also generously supported by the United Nations Development Programme.

Croatia

Croatia sets aside more of its annual national budget for domestic humanitarian mine-action activities than any other landmine-affected country worldwide. It remains

the second-most mine-affected country in Southeast Europe despite having the strongest national mine-action program.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided almost \$16 million to Southeast European countries for mine action, and the safe destruction of excess and deteriorating stocks of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and munitions. In Croatia, this led to the destruction of 929 MANPADS that were excess to the country's security needs.

EUROPE

In FY2010, PM/WRA, using the Slovenia-based International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) as its regional implementing partner, invested more than \$2.13 million in the Croatian Mine Action Centre's humanitarian mine-action and Technical Survey projects to once again enable safe farming and the resettlement of lands cleared of landmines. In addition, PM/WRA provided the ITF \$1.69 million for various regional initiatives in Southeast Europe, including cross-border demining projects between Croatia and its neighbor, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Estonia

During World War I and World War II, sea mines and water-borne unexploded ordnance (UXO) were extensively placed throughout the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland. Consequently, any growth in maritime commerce or recreation runs the risk of increased accidents, especially around the Juminda, Pakri, and Tahkuna Peninsulas, the Prangli Islands, and the Strait of Irbe. Additionally, caches of ordnance buried under WWII Soviet and German battle lines threaten the stability and security of local populations, especially during construction projects. Overall, the Estonia National Demining Center estimates there are a total of 50 square kilometers affected by ordnance.

From FY1999–FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$1,474,000 in humanitarian demining activities in Estonia.

In FY2010, PM/WRA spent \$1,021,574 to purchase seven explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) robots and provide International Mine Action Standards EOD training to technicians to support humanitarian demining in Estonia. In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense's European Command invested \$175,000 in a U.S. Army EOD train-the-trainer program to train 18 Estonia Rescue Board EOD instructors on battle-area clearance using Vallon ferrous locators and sophisticated computer-plotting software.



Classroom training at the Western Estonian Bomb Group.
Photo courtesy of Estonian EOD Center.



Georgia



PM/WRA Country Program Manager Katherine Baker and Nicole O'Brien (U.S. Embassy, Tbilisi) visit Gali Canal minefield, Georgia, in spring 2010.
Photo courtesy of The HALO Trust.

Georgia is contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) as a result of inter-ethnic and intra-national conflicts in South Ossetia from 1988–1993. While most of the remaining explosive remnants of war (ERW) are in the former separatist region of Abkhazia, where much of the fighting occurred during those conflicts, there are also minefields along Georgia's international borders, in the Pankisi and Kodori Gorge, and around former Soviet military bases. The separatist conflicts in Georgia's regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia remain unresolved. Periodic flare-ups in tension and violence culminated in a 5-day war in August 2008 between Georgia and Russia. Though the conflict resulted in additional ERW contamination, the war's brevity contained this contamination to a relatively small part of the Shida Kartli region between the cities of Gori and Tskhinvali, and the land in undisputed Georgia has been returned to productive use. South Ossetia remains inaccessible. Additionally, 10 confirmed former Soviet Union-mined areas remain within undisputed Georgia. Like other former Soviet Union states, Georgia has a large stockpile of old and out-of-date weaponry.

With funding from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), The HALO Trust has cleared 97 percent of the minefields in Abkhazia, undertook ERW clearance in Shida Kartli, and has begun to clear the minefields in undisputed Georgia. Additionally, PM/WRA has provided assistance to DELTA for the

destruction of Georgia's aging and excess munitions. In FY2010, PM/WRA provided \$2,845,000 in funding as follows:

- Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)—\$300,000 to facilitate turning over the capabilities, equipment, and information of the iMMAP-managed Explosive Remnants of War Coordination Center to the Government of Georgia
- HALO—\$1.7 million to support the clearance and Technical Survey of Georgia's highest priority Soviet "legacy minefields"
- HALO—\$845,000 to complete the survey and clearance of landmines and ERW, including abandoned munitions in the former separatist region of Abkhazia



Kosovo

During the breakup of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, conflicts between Yugoslavia Security Forces and the Kosovo Liberation Army, along with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's airstrikes, led to a significant accumulation of landmines, booby traps, and explosive remnants of war (ERW) throughout much of Kosovo. After the end of the conflict in 1999, as part of its global mission to reduce the humanitarian threat of landmines and ERW, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$15.5 million in aid to Kosovo through the Slovenia-based International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF).

As a result of international humanitarian mine-action assistance efforts, to which the U.S. was a major contributor, in 2001 the United Nations declared that landmines and ERW in Kosovo were eliminated for the most part. Some landmines and ERW in rural areas and remote locations continue to pose a threat. With considerable U.S. support, an indigenous demining force was created within the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) to further reduce the remaining residual explosive

Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction

Humanitarian disasters resulting from the illicit proliferation of weapons or accidental explosions of stockpiles filled with aged, deteriorating munitions have the capacity to destabilize individual countries or entire regions. The Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) is a coordinated and comprehensive effort to eliminate threats posed by aging, excess, dangerously stored or poorly secured, unstable, or otherwise hazardous stockpiles of conventional weapons and munitions in Southeast Europe. To this end, RASR has developed relationships with numerous partner organizations including the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency, U.S. Defense Ammunition Center, International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency, U.S. European Command, U.S. Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Centre for Security Cooperation, South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Small Arms Survey, the Swiss Implementation and Verification Unit, and the United Nations Development Programme.

On 5–7 May 2009, RASR held its inaugural workshop in Zagreb, Croatia. As a result of this workshop, RASR identified the following five priority issues related to stockpile reduction:

1. National and regional policy
2. Infrastructure
3. Training, education, and capacity building
4. Sharing of best practices and other information
5. The standardization of munitions classifications, surveillance systems, and points of contact

The inaugural workshop was followed by a second workshop on 3–5 November 2009 in Budva, Montenegro, and a third on 2–4 November 2010 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Both of the subsequent workshops focused on developing practical, effective steps toward progressing in the five identified areas. Representatives from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States have participated in one or more of the workshops, as have representatives from all of the aforementioned organizations. More RASR workshops are planned.

Point of Contact:

Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction

e-mail: info@rasrinitiative.org

website: www.rasrinitiative.org



RASR

The Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction



Three humanitarian deminers with what is now the Kosovo Security Force pose with brand new personal protective equipment and Schonstedt Instrument Company magnetic locators that were provided to them by PM/WRA in October 2009. The Schonstedt magnetic locators are ideal for finding explosive remnants of war such as unexploded cluster munitions.

Photo courtesy of Gregor Sančani.

threat to the civilian population. Following Kosovo's independence in 2008, the KPC shut down, and the indigenous demining force became part of the Kosovo Security Force (KSF).

In FY2010, PM/WRA provided nearly \$1.1 million through the ITF to support a broad array of clearance-related operations in Kosovo. These activities included training the KSF in the integration of mine-detection dog (MDD) teams into manual clearance operations and funding support for residual clearance operations by two international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)—Mine Action and Training (MAT) Mondial and The HALO Trust. This sponsorship also included MDD support of clearance operations by the KSF and MAT Mondial, as well as quality assurance/quality control measures conducted by the Kosovo Mine Action Center, and mine-risk education and survivors assistance projects provided by the local NGO, Center for Promotion of Education.

Lithuania

The Republic of Lithuania remains affected by some scattered landmines and unexploded ordnance left from combat operations between German and Soviet forces during World War II. Though there are no known minefields at present, explosive remnants of war are still occasionally found. Lithuania possesses some stocks of arms and munitions that it considers excess to its national security needs.

In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) allocated \$500,000 in assistance to the Lithuanian Ministry of National Defense for a 2011 project to begin the process of destroying their excess conventional weapons and munitions.



Macedonia

During World Wars I and II, Macedonia was affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), particularly along its southern border with Greece. Additionally, during clashes between government security forces and ethnic Albanian insurgents in 2001, Macedonia was contaminated with mines and ERW along its borders with Kosovo and Albania. While Macedonia achieved landmine impact-free status in September 2006, thanks in part to United States' assistance, some contamination from unexploded ordnance (UXO) remains underwater in Lake Ohrid and in Lake Dojran.

In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$127,841 in Macedonia. The Republic of Macedonia Protection and Rescue Directorate received \$13,869 of this funding for technical diving equipment to help remove underwater UXO. The remaining \$113,972 was used to clear UXO in



Underwater UXO clearance of Lake Ohrid supported by the United States through the ITF continued in spring 2011, implemented by underwater demining and EOD specialists from the Republic of Macedonia's Protection and Rescue Directorate and supervised by P.E.D. Sava d.o.o. During the most recent phase of the project, 17,670 square meters of the lake's bottom were successfully cleared, safely removing 871 UXO weighing a total of more than 8.6 tons, which were destroyed in Kichevo, Macedonia.

Photo courtesy of ITF.

Lake Ohrid, provide diver training and conduct monitoring oversight. Altogether, U.S. assistance contributed to the safe removal and destruction of 3,300 pieces of UXO weighing a total of 7.2 tons.



Montenegro

After years of United States support to Montenegro for clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) dating back to World War I, underwater mines from World War II, large amounts of jettisoned artillery shells, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and NATO airstrikes in the 1990s, the country is largely free of mines and UXO. However, large stocks of excess and deteriorating small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions needing disposal remain.

In FY2007 and FY2008, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided nearly \$2.5 million for SA/LW and ammunition destruction, including the destruction of 1,500 man-portable air defense systems in FY2008. In FY2009, PM/WRA provided \$784,000 for SA/LW and sea mine destruction, as well as torpedo demilitarization and national stockpile security upgrades.

In FY2010, PM/WRA provided \$1,036,216 in assistance through a contract to ArmorGroup North America, which subcontracted with Sterling International, to continue conventional weapons and munitions destruction programs. Also in FY2010, PM/WRA provided more than \$2 million to NATO's Maintenance and Supply Agency to conduct munitions destruction in Montenegro. In addition, PM/WRA granted \$150,000 to the Slovenia-based International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance for equipment support to Montenegro's Regional Center for Underwater Demining (RCUD). This contribution enabled the RCUD to execute the clearance of some underwater UXO on the Macedonian side of Lake Ohrid as part of a separate PM/WRA humanitarian initiative.



A team from Sterling International with local Montenegrin partners, working under a subcontract to ArmorGroup North America with funding from PM/WRA, pose with the last declared surplus MANPADS in Montenegrin Government stocks that were destroyed on July 30, 2010. Montenegro's cooperation in this regard has contributed to the safety of global aviation.

Photo courtesy of Sterling International, LLC.



Serbia

Serbia suffered contamination from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) during the violent dissolution of the Republic of Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Most of the mined areas were on Serbia's border with Croatia. In 1999, NATO aircraft struck selected targets in Serbia in order to stop the ethnic cleansing within Kosovo. As a result, more ERW contamination, including unexploded cluster munitions, affected those targeted areas in Serbia.

Serbia and Montenegro dissolved their state union in June 2006. In 2007, as part of its global mission to reduce the humanitarian impact of landmines and ERW, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) began to use the Slovenia-based International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) as an implementing partner for ERW clearance and conventional weapons

destruction (CWD) projects throughout Southeast Europe, including Serbia. The regional CWD projects have comprised the destruction of excess and aging small arms and light weapons, including in some cases excess man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), and excess and dangerously deteriorating munitions, as well as arms depot security upgrades, in order to increase accountability and security for those arms and munitions that are still deemed necessary for the host nations' security.

In FY2010, PM/WRA contributed more than \$1.48 million to the ITF for battle-area clearance, particularly the safe clearance of unexploded cluster munitions in Serbia, as well as ERW-risk awareness. In addition, \$6,500 of the ITF contribution was used to provide diver training to enable the Serbs to safely identify and clear underwater UXO in Serbia. That training was conducted by the Regional Center for Underwater Demining that is based in Montenegro.



After a successful completion of demining activities in Serbia, ITF continues with cluster-munitions clearance. Thus, in the second half of year 2010, 813.050 square meters of land were additionally cleared and returned to local population through ITF, with U.S. donations. These areas are located in municipalities Vladimirici (Jalovnik), Kraljevo (Bapsko Polje), Brus (Ravnište) and Sopot (Bobije).

Photo courtesy of ITF.

Ukraine

Ukraine is working to destroy excess stockpiles of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions under a U.S.-led NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) project. Seventeen donor countries (in addition to the United States) and the European Union have made financial contributions to the project. The countries include: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

This is one of the largest weapons and munitions destruction projects in history, and it represents the largest PfP project undertaken by NATO. The project is in response to Ukraine's request for help in eliminating 133,000 tons of munitions and 1.5 million SA/LW. The stockpiles, mainly dating from the Soviet era, pose a potential proliferation risk and are a threat to public safety and the environment. The original proposal envisioned a four-phase project lasting a projected 12 years and costing approximately \$27 million in donor contributions, with Ukraine providing most of the operational and in-kind demilitarization costs. Phase I will cost donors a total of \$14.5 million, of which the United States contributed \$9.032 million through 2010. Phase I includes plans to destroy 15,000 tons of

munitions, 400,000 SA/LW, and 1,000 man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS). This ongoing project is executed by the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency on behalf of donor states.

Ammunition destruction began in late 2009 and SA/LW destruction restarted in December 2009. In FY2010, the Office of Weapons

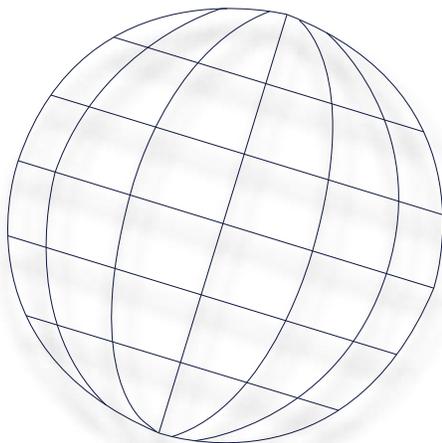


After a fire at an ammunition depot in May 2004 in Novobogdanivka, the government of Ukraine asked the OSCE for help with rehabilitating the large area of land contaminated by unexploded ordnance. Photo taken September 27, 2005.

Photo courtesy of OSCE.

Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) contributed \$2.59 million toward SA/LW destruction in Ukraine, resulting in 7,250 tons of ammunition and 113,900 SA/LW being destroyed. A total of 11,750 tons of ammunition and 256,293 weapons have been destroyed under this project as of December 31, 2010. Phase I was completed in spring 2011. Consultations for Phase II began in 2010.

Also in FY2010, U.S. European Command Humanitarian Mine Action (USEUCOM HMA) deployed a U.S. Army explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) train-the-trainer team to Sebastopol, Crimea to train 17 Ukraine Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) EOD instructors in battle-area clearance. USEUCOM HMA also purchased Vallon ferrous locators and modernized personal protective equipment, a value of \$155,000, which were given to MoES. Training and equipment provided by USEUCOM HMA allowed for the removal of approximately 3,000 metric tons of ERW buried in the collapsed Inkerman Adits caves.



U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center

The United States Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) is located at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and is the training and information center for the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program. Established in 1996, HDTC trains and prepares U.S. forces for overseas deployment in support of the U.S. Government (USG) HMA strategy to render landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW)-affected countries mine and ERW safe, "So That Others May Walk the Earth in Safety."

HDTC collects, analyzes, and disseminates HMA-related information to USG and international organizations to support program and instructional course development, which is performed in accordance with USG policy, International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), and other open-source documentation.

Training at HDTC develops the ability of U.S. forces participating in HMA missions to conduct HMA training support development and provides instructional methods to execute train-the-trainer sessions in landmine clearance and other ERW mitigation. Training focuses on the operational procedures and practices of the host-nation HMA program. Upon completion of the two-week Conventional Weapons Clearance Course, students are required to demonstrate proficiency in subjects ranging from U.S. code and USG policy governing the U.S. HMA program to deminer training tasks in minefield clearance lanes. HDTC curriculum also includes comprehensive strategies and methods to conduct battle-area clearance, provide host nations with Explosive Ordnance Disposal Level 1 training per IMAS and teach basic and advanced combat lifesaver skills.

HDTC receives Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funding appropriated through congressional mandate and public law. U.S. forces attending HDTC use OHDACA funding to attend HMA resident courses, conduct requirements and pre-deployment surveys, and conduct HMA training operations. In 2010, HDTC conducted Program Development Visits to Colombia, Jordan, and Laos; held workshops and other training initiatives in Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Italy, Spain, and the United States; and participated in HMA-related academic conferences and program management events in the United States and overseas.

Point of Contact:

Jonathan D. Green, Director
U.S. Department of Defense
Defense Security Cooperation Agency
Humanitarian Demining Training Center
ATTN: DSCA-PGM-HD
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473
USA

telephone: +1 573 563 6199
e-mail: leon.dscapgmhd@conus.army.mil
website: www.wood.army.mil/hdtk

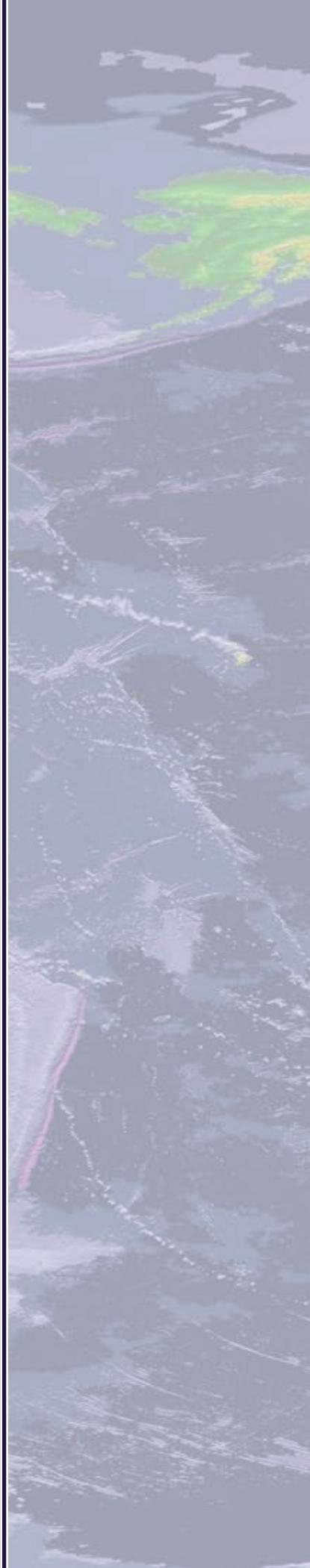




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Struck with civil wars and battling transnational organized crime, Latin America has seen increasing violence in the past half-century. Central America was declared mine safe at the end of 2010, and it is the first worldwide geographical zone to reach this distinction. The government of Peru has pledged to be mine-free by 2017. Colombia, with its more violent past and current drug turmoil, will need more than 10 years to become mine-impact free.

A Wayuu woman with a child in the village of Pessuapa, Colombia. Colombia is one of the most ERW-contaminated countries in the world.
Photo courtesy of U.N./Gill Fickling.






Guatemala


Colombia


Ecuador


Peru


Chile


Uruguay



Chile

Chile's challenges with landmines date back to the former ruler Augusto Pinochet's order to emplace for defensive reasons along borders with Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru.

In FY2010, the United States Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) provided basic humanitarian mine action, Technical Survey and first responder train-the-trainer instruction to 24 members of the Chilean Army. In addition, SOUTHCOM provided demining equipment valued at \$49,000 to Chile.

To assist in clearing mined areas, in cooperation with the Chilean National Demining Commission, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program continued the evaluation of one Multi-Tooled Excavator and five Air Spade® demining digging tools in FY2010. These technologies represent a \$450,000 investment to augment Chilean mine-clearance activities. The excavator cleared 65 anti-tank and anti-personnel mines from 2,348 cubic meters of sediment in a challenging riverbed. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.



Colombia

Colombia's frequent battles with illegal armed groups, including in particular the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (FARC or Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), a U.S. Government-designated terrorist organization, have left the country littered with landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Explosive remnants of war are especially prevalent in areas around government camps and roads, and are also around schools, civilian roads, water sources, bridges, and



A farmer in San Jacinto, Colombia showing his produce that was grown on recovered land with the support of a microgrant.
Photo courtesy of Carl Case/OAS.

housing areas. As a result of this contamination, in 2005 and 2006, Colombia had the highest number of new mine, IED, and UXO victims in the world—a staggering 1,100 per year. While these numbers have since declined somewhat, they still remain among the highest worldwide. Additionally, Colombia has one of the largest populations of internally displaced persons (IDPs) anywhere. More than three million IDPs are unable to resettle due to the continuing mine and UXO threat in 31 of Colombia's 32 departments, as well as for other reasons, such as violence caused by criminal gangs, narcotics traffickers, and illegal armed groups.

From FY2006–FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$3.9 million in Colombian humanitarian mine action (HMA), mine-risk education (MRE), and victim assistance (VA).

In FY2010, PM/WRA spent \$2 million as follows:

- *Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia* (CIREC or Integral Center of Rehabilitation of Colombia) “Seeds of Hope” program—\$525,000 for CIREC victim assistance for medical brigades in Sucre and near demining sites cleared by emergency response teams (ERTs), providing rehabilitation services, medical services, psychosocial support, education, and financial assistance to those harmed by armed conflict
- *The Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas* (Colombia Campaign to Ban Landmines)—\$200,000 to fund MRE projects with the Antioquia province, expand MRE into the heaviest affected areas of Colombia, and bring MRE programs to 13 additional municipalities
- CIREC Wheel Chair Capacity Building—\$100,000 to continue a 2009 grant along with U.S.-based Invacare to create new employment for people with disabilities and to evaluate the production and distribution of wheelchairs
- Organization of American States (OAS)—\$1,175,000 to continue supporting three ERTs

Also, in FY2010, U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) provided \$526,000 for HMA, Technical Survey, and first-responder missions. SOUTHCOM also provided training aids, trauma kits, demining tools, and metal detectors, and trained 44 people in mine clearance. In addition, the Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) deployed one subject matter expert in direct support of the SOUTHCOM HMA program. The purpose of the deployment was to conduct a program development visit assessment to analyze and plan HMA engagement strategies. HDTC also conducted a train-the-trainer course covering basic humanitarian demining techniques for four U.S. soldiers and 30 Colombian combat engineers.

During FY2010, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund further provided \$1.5 million to three programs:

- The International Organization for Migration/Arcangeles to support the Sports Power program and the Paralympic movement to improve living conditions for people with disabilities
- CIREC to strengthen the Seeds of Hope program and increase the technical capacity of CIREC staff
- Mercy Corps to train 30 new rehabilitation technicians at the prosthetics school in Bogotá and support rehabilitation centers in San Juan de Pasto and Florencia



Ecuador

Ecuador's landmine problems stem from its border dispute with Peru in 1995, when it mined six provinces in the Condor Mountain Range. Additionally, Ecuador is modernizing its weapons systems, working to eliminate excess small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), ammunition, and man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS).

In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted DynCorp \$174,000 to complete a SA/LW destruction and training project in Ecuador. DynCorp destroyed roughly 200 tons of ammunition and 44 MANPADS. It also trained a 25-man explosive-ordnance-disposal team. In addition, PM/WRA is sponsoring training of Ecuadorians at the Peruvian demining facility in Chiclayo, Peru, to increase cross-border collaboration. In FY2010, Ecuadorian medics received training at the Peruvian facility, and it is expected that more Ecuadorian medical personnel and Ecuadorian deminers will receive training at the Chiclayo facility in 2011.

U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) provided \$183,000 in FY2010 to Ecuador to expand military capacity and train 30 individuals in basic humanitarian mine action (HMA), Technical Survey, and first-responder skills. The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center deployed one

U.S. Quick Reaction Force

In September 2008, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) awarded a five-year contract to DynCorp International, a global government services provider based in Falls Church, Virginia. The goal of this contract was to create a Quick Reaction Force (QRF) capable of providing humanitarian assistance in the removal or mitigation of conventional weapons, landmines and other unexploded ordnance (UXO) around the globe within three days. In November 2008, the QRF Team was sent on its first deployment to Bulgaria in response to the Chelopechene depot explosion, where they provided technical assistance for UXO clearance and disposal. Between November 2008 and March 2009, clearance operations conducted by the government of Bulgaria, and supported by the QRF, led to the clearance of 38,539 square meters and the recovery of 110,416 pieces of UXO without accident or injury.

QRF teams have since been deployed to Cyprus, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts, Tanzania, Uruguay and Vietnam. After a QRF Assessment Team enters these areas to assess the situation, it develops tentative disposal plans and identifies and coordinates logistics for the QRF Operational Element, which follows up and conducts necessary disposal operations. In addition to these operations, the QRF empowers local authorities by supplying the necessary equipment and training to safely and effectively handle, store and dispose of explosive hazards on their own.

Point of Contact:

Col. Nick Spignesi, Deputy Director
 Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA)
 U.S. Department of State
 Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
 SA-3, Suite 6100
 2121 Virginia Avenue, NW
 Washington, D.C. 20522
 USA

telephone: +1 202 663 0100
 fax: +1 202 663 0090
 website: www.state.gov/t/pm/wra





DynCorp activity at demolition site in San Antonio, Ecuador.
Photo courtesy of Mark Tobias, DynCorp International.

subject matter expert, who provided services valued at \$7,633 in direct support of this SOUTHCOM training program. SOUTHCOM also provided equipment to the Ecuador military, including trauma kits, demining tools, metal detectors, stretchers, personal protective equipment, and training aids such as stakes, paint, mine tape, and classroom supplies.

Also in FY2010, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, in cooperation with the National Demining Center of Ecuador, the Ecuadorian Army Demining Command, and the Organization of American States, continued evaluating the use of long-handled tools (valued at \$7,000) along the Ecuador/Peru border. These hand-held power tools provide deminers with a sustainable and efficient method of clearing access lanes in dense jungles. Additional technology—including a \$235,000 orbital sifter and crusher that were provided to Ecuador in 2010—will begin operations in FY2011 to clear mines from a riverbed. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.

Guatemala

Guatemala's security challenges from unexploded ordnance, anti-personnel mines, and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) are the result of a civil war that spanned more than three decades. Though Guatemala currently has no known mined or battle areas, ERW continue to be found. In addition, armed violence and weapons stockpile explosions are threats to stability.

In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

(PM/WRA) provided a \$250,000 grant to the Organization of American States (OAS) for destruction of SA/LW and ammunition in Guatemala. OAS is working with the Guatemalan Ministry of Defense and subcontractor Golden West Humanitarian Foundation to implement this program. The primary goals of this grant are to destroy more than 50 tons or 12,000 Guatemalan SA/LW and approximately 250 tons of expired or unstable ammunition, thereby reducing the risk of transfer to unauthorized persons or groups and to diminish the possibility of accidental explosions at military facilities.

Peru

Landmines remain buried in five departments (Tumbes, Piura, Cajamarca, Amazonas, and Loreto) as a result of a border conflict with Ecuador in 1995. In particular, Peruvian minefield records show that the most heavily mined section, the *Cordillera del Condor*, has 31,405 mines located in the Santiago, Cenepa, and Achui-me sectors. From FY2000–FY2005, the U.S. Government (USG) provided \$5 million in humanitarian mine-action (HMA) funding to support coastal and utility tower demining as a consequence of its 1980–2000 internal conflict. In FY2005, the USG discontinued the program, but in August 2007, Peru again requested USG HMA program funding, and in 2008, the program was reinstated.

In FY2008 and FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2,820,200 for mine clearance and to enhance Peru's national capacity, bringing the total for FY2000–FY2009 to \$7,820,200.

In FY2010, PM/WRA provided \$2 million in support to Peru as follows:

- RONCO Consulting Corporation (RONCO)—\$1.13 million to fund training, equipment, a major building renovation for the Chiclayo training facility, mechanized demining equipment for the national police at Peruvian prisons, and military medevac support at the Peru-Ecuador border jungle site. RONCO also supported the national police in demining at Peruvian prisons.
- RONCO—\$500,000 to begin a mine-detection dog program to enhance productivity and quality assurance in demining zones.
- Polus Center for Social & Economic Development—\$370,000 to conduct a comprehensive victim-assistance survey, assist in training mine victims, and develop capacity for the *Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación*.



Uruguay

Over the last 20 years, Uruguay's military has gone through significant reductions in size, rendering much of its small arms and light weapons inventory useless. While this military arsenal is relatively small, it is still a persistent threat. In addition, with an estimated 1.1 million firearms in civilian hands as of 2009, civilian gun ownership is the highest in South America per capita. Consequently, gun crime rates, including homicide and suicide, are on the rise.

In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) deployed a member from the Quick Response Force to perform a capability assessment and commence safe and efficient ammunition disposal operations training to the Government of Uruguay's armed forces.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: International Emergency Refugee Health Branch

The International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch (IERHB) of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides public-health assistance and interventions in the context of humanitarian emergencies such as civil strife, disaster, displacement, drought, famine, genocide, and war.

To date, the IERHB has developed key partnerships with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, and numerous nongovernmental organizations. Developing partnerships is only one of the goals of IERHB's public-health mission, which also focuses on investigations, planning, training, and the development of public-health guidelines. To meet these goals, IERHB works through two technical teams, the Complex Humanitarian Emergency Team, which focuses on the challenging health issues that arise from the formation of displaced populations, such as refugees, and the War-related Injury Team, which focuses on the impact of armed conflict on public health.

Since 2004, the IERHB has worked in 40 countries, helping to improve the lives and livelihood of individuals and communities in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, among others.

Point of Contact:

Michael Gerber
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
4770 Buford Highway
Atlanta, Georgia 30341
USA

telephone: +1 770 488 0695
e-mail: mcg9@cdc.gov
website: www.cdc.gov

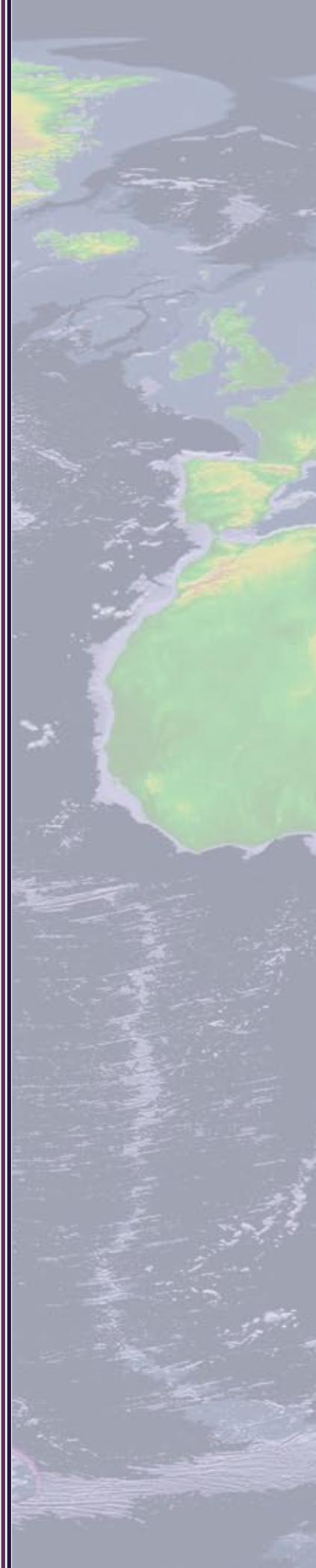


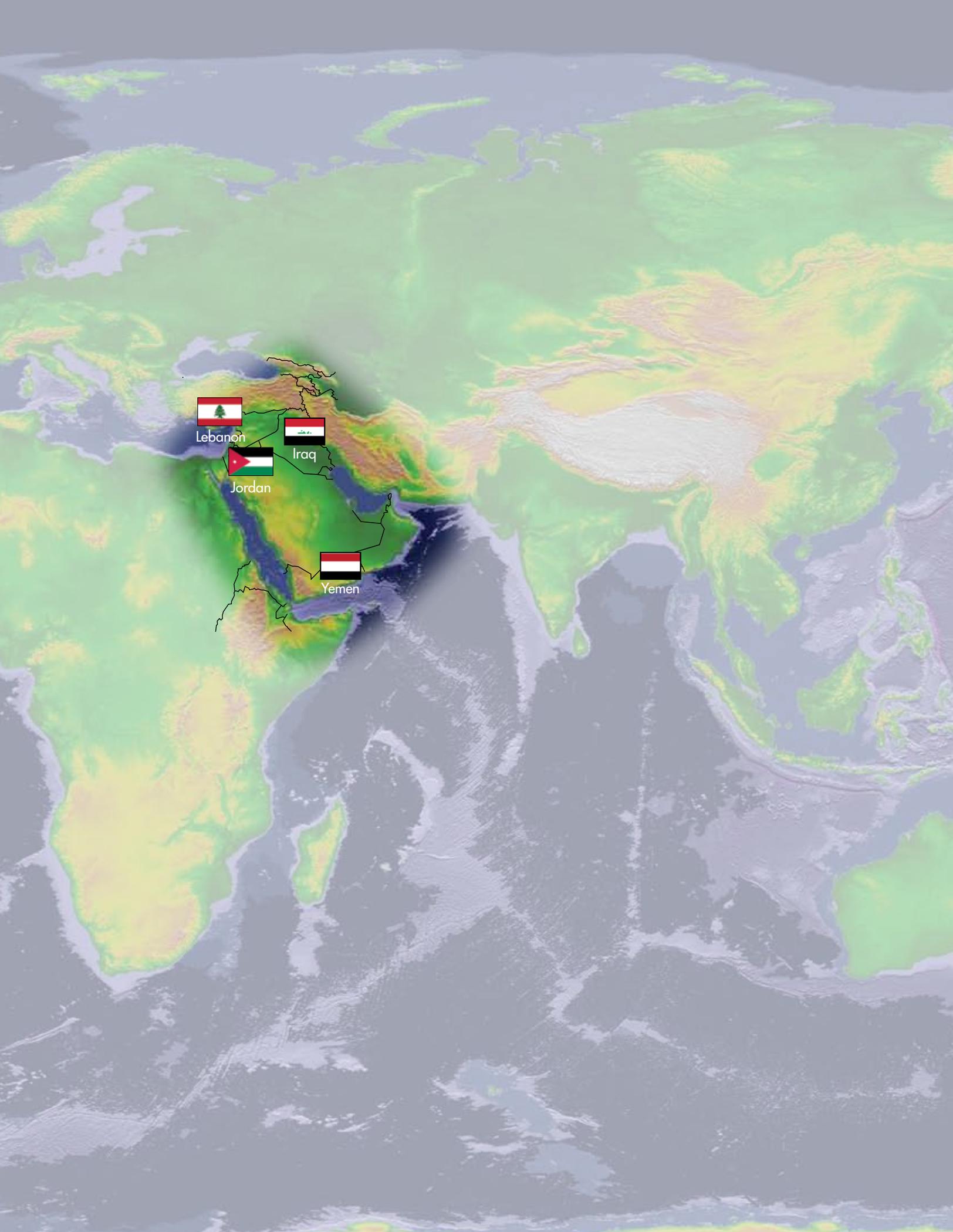


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The Middle East, with a population of almost 300 million people, continues to be plagued by legacy landmines, explosive remnants of war, and for some, improvised explosive devices or cluster munitions. Many Middle Eastern countries depend on agriculture and light manufacturing for their populations' livelihoods. The people in resource-poor countries, such as Yemen, and conflict-riddled countries like Iraq, struggle to make a living, while oil-rich or agriculture-rich countries like Iran, Jordan and Saudi Arabia offer more financial opportunities for their citizens.

A displaced Iraqi family stands near a tent in a camp erected in an orchard in Diyala province, about 90 kilometers east of Baghdad.
Photo © IRIN.





Lebanon



Iraq



Jordan



Yemen



Children receiving mine-risk education in the Badra area (Wasit Governorate) of Iraq.
Photo courtesy of IMCO.



Iraq

Iraq is severely affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from previous and ongoing conflicts, including the 1980–88 Iraq-Iran War, the 1991 Persian Gulf War, and the recent Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003–10). According to the Directorate for Mine Action (DMA), UXO-contaminated land spans 851 square kilometers and landmines cover an area of 727 square kilometers. It is further suspected that cached and abandoned ordnance sites are pervasive throughout the country, thereby posing both a humanitarian risk and a ready source of weaponry for terrorist and insurgent groups.

From FY2003–FY2010, U.S. Government assistance totaled more than \$175 million, with the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) investing approximately \$79,177,000. Ultimately, the combined efforts of PM/WRA and the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad allowed for the establishment of a successful mine-action program, thereby helping to restore land and develop host-nation capacity, in addition to providing humanitarian mine action, UXO cleanup, and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) destruction.

In FY2010, PM/WRA provided \$24,914,000 as follows:

- RONCO Consulting Corporation—\$9.2 million to develop management and operational capability of the Iraq Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) as it expands operations and to provide advisory support to IMCO as they introduce mechanical equipment into their demining operations
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group)—\$4.8 million to conduct a combination of mine/UXO risk education (MRE), minefield and battle-area clearance operations, explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD), and small arms and light weapons destruction all over the country

- Information Management and Mine Action Programs—\$1.1 million to provide prosthetic training and equipment to northern Iraq, as well as information technology support to the government of Iraq to build its own conventional weapons destruction capabilities
- Spirit of Soccer—\$325,000 to expand MRE programs for at-risk children through soccer coaching and sports-related activities
- Marshall Legacy Institute—\$1 million to continue to train and field mine-detection dogs while expanding operations to southern Iraq and to launch a new Children Against Mines Program
- United Nations Development Programme—\$1.2 million to strengthen the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to develop a sustainable DMA and develop a strategic plan for conventional weapons destruction

The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with MAG (Mines Advisory Group)—continued evaluations of several excavator-sifting attachments, a new stand-alone orbital sifter, and a commercial front-loader attachment. The assistance, valued at \$300,000, included support to repair and improve a vehicle-mounted portable-sifting system. To date, this equipment has sifted more than 75,000 cubic meters of contaminated soil and uncovered or destroyed more than 1,500 mines and pieces of unexploded ordnance. MAG continues to utilize the equipment in clearing villages and agricultural areas that have been mine-affected for more than 20 years. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitarian-demining.org.



Jordan

Jordan's landmine contamination is the direct result of major conflicts over the past 50 years. This contamination is most concentrated along the northern border with Syria, the western border with Israel, and Jordan's eastern border with Iraq. At one point, military records indicated as many as 305,000 mines covered 60 million square meters, but today, it is estimated to be 200,000 mines mostly along the borders with Israel, Syria, and the West Bank. Ordnance caches left over from the 1970 conflict with the Palestine Liberation Organization are also a major concern.

From FY1996–FY2009, the U.S. Government invested more than \$14.1 million in humanitarian mine-action funding, including \$8,415,000 from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA).

In FY2010, PM/WRA spent \$2,906,000 for the following:

- National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR)—\$500,000 to support the Jordan Valley Verification and Sampling project



Empty base-bleed units from cargo projectiles were a clear indication of submunition strikes in Lebanon.
Photo courtesy of Colin King.

- North American Treaty Organization Maintenance and Supply Agency—\$800,000 to provide support to improve ammunition stockpile management
- Norwegian People's Aid in partnership with NCDR—\$1,000,000 to support mine clearance along the Syrian border
- Polus Center—\$606,000 to implement a sustainable victims assistance program



Lebanon

Lebanon faces significant challenges from landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), cluster munitions, and other unexploded ordnance (UXO) largely as a result of the 1975 civil war that concluded in 2000. In 2003, a Landmine Impact Survey found that Lebanon had 306 mine-impacted communities affected by 933 mine- and UXO-contaminated sites over 137 square kilometers of land. Additionally, the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah in the summer of 2006 exacerbated the situation, resulting in large levels of new cluster munitions and other UXO contamination.

Since FY1998, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) invested more than \$33,593,000 in assistance to Lebanon, \$10 million of which was emergency assistance provided in response to the 2006 conflict. U.S. financial assistance has led to the integration of mine-detection dog teams, mechanical flails, and manual deminers in clearance activities by the Lebanese armed forces.

In FY2010, PM/WRA invested \$2 million in Lebanon as follows:

- DynCorp International—\$1 million for host-nation capacity building efforts and implementation of conventional weapons destruction
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group)—\$1 million to deploy five battle-area clearance teams to clear cluster munitions and other conventional weapons

Also in FY2010, USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) provided \$750,000 to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and World Rehabilitation Fund for two programs. CRS works with a local organization, *Arc en Ciel*, to raise awareness of business-sector employment issues for people with disabilities and to encourage people with disabilities to seek job opportunities. World Rehabilitation Fund's program establishes viable business opportunities for victims of war.



Yemen

Yemen's landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) are the result of several conflicts, including the 1962–1975 war between republicans and royalists, the 1963–67 war of independence, the 1970–83 war against left-wing guerrillas, and the 1994 civil war. In July 2000, a national Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) revealed that a total of 592 villages in 19 of the country's 20 governorates were mine/UXO-affected. The LIS also identified 1,078 mined areas covering over 923 square kilometers. Ultimately, contamination affects approximately 828,000 Yemenis.

In addition, small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) are readily found in the homes of Yemeni citizens. A small-arms survey, completed in 2003, estimated there to be 6–9 million SA/LW in the hands of the population.

From FY1997–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested more than \$10 million in humanitarian mine action and SA/LW destruction. In December 2010, clear-

ance had been completed in all 14 Yemen communities highly affected by mines/UXO, except for three minefields subject to permanent marking. Clearance has also been completed in 81 of the 86 medium-impacted communities, and as of December 2010, a total of 89,201 anti-personnel mines, 716 anti-tank mines, and 190,564 items of UXO were cleared from 782.8 million square kilometers of land.

In FY2010, PM/WRA invested \$1.065 million to purchase vehicles, demining equipment, and support SA/LW efforts as follows:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—\$500,000 to support the existing mine-action efforts in Yemen, replace necessary equipment, and provide medical care and reintegration support and facilities for landmine/UXO survivors
- UNDP—\$500,000 to assist the government of Yemen achieve more cost-effective mine-action field operations, reduce landmine/UXO victim rates, clear and mark suspected hazardous areas, provide medical care, and modify existing mine-action structure
- Marshall Legacy Institute—\$65,000 to support a project in partnership with the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center and the Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors to implement a program that will provide vocational training for unemployed landmine survivors and other selected disabled war victims in Yemen



Students at the al-Hamza Girls School in Amran Governorate, Yemen, are taught about the risks of landmines and unexploded ordnance.

Photo © Annasofie Flamand/IRIN.

U.S. HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2010)

Country	Sources	FY93-99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Total	
Afghanistan	DOS NADR-HD	5,815	3,000	2,800	4,000	8,300	12,519	13,700	14,317	14,071	17,119	23,400	25,000	144,041	
	DOS NADR-SALW ¹	0	0	0	0	0	10	3,000	2,835	1,750	4,470	6,853	20,800	39,718	
	DOS ERF	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	
	DOS FMF	3,000	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	
	DOS IO	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	
	DOS PRM	7,000	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,500	
	CDC	0	0	0	600	700	400	0	0	50	50	0	0	1,800	
	DoD	0	0	0	4,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	996	5,780
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	700	397	350	0	0	0	0	3,447
	USAID	5,200	0	0	0	13,925	28,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,000
Country Total	22,015	3,000	2,800	12,864	28,925	42,804	17,400	17,549	16,221	21,639	30,773	46,796	262,786		
Albania	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	
	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	684	326	1,417	1,750	1,000	1,000	480	1,933	2,300	1,000	11,890	
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	625	450	350	0	0	300	1,000	5,140	95	4,909	12,869	
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	
	USAID SEED	0	1,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,049	
	Country Total	0	1,049	1,309	776	1,767	2,090	1,000	1,300	1,480	7,091	2,406	5,909	26,177	
Angola	DOS NADR-HD	3,400	3,096	2,844	2,800	3,500	5,300	6,172	5,673	4,500	5,880	6,800	9,000	58,965	
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	70	500	0	115	447	750	1,682	500	1,000	5,064	
	DOS FMF	3,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,170	
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	0	150	
	DoD	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	850	850	5,714	
	USAID Leahy	4,000	0	1,000	900	0	800	651	1,000	0	0	0	0	8,351	
	Country Total	14,570	3,096	3,844	3,770	4,000	6,100	6,938	7,120	5,339	7,637	8,150	10,850	81,414	
Argentina	DoD	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	579	
	Country Total	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	579	
Armenia	DOS NADR-HD	0	300	850	1,200	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600	
	DOS FSA	0	0	0	1,800	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	
	DoD	0	1,110	0	1,441	0	67	0	0	0	200	0	0	2,818	
	USAID Leahy	1,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,148	
	Country Total	1,148	1,410	850	4,441	250	1,267	0	0	0	200	0	0	9,566	
Azerbaijan	DOS NADR-HD	0	500	1,100	1,380	1,600	2,468	3,500	3,064	2,487	1,280	2,199	752	20,330	
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	400	
	DOS FSA	0	0	0	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	
	DoD	140	1,110	0	1,690	1,600	304	483	425	723	200	0	300	6,975	
	Country Total	140	1,610	1,100	4,170	3,200	2,772	4,383	3,489	3,210	1,480	2,199	1,052	28,805	
Bahrain	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	
Benin	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DOS NADR-HD	2,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,605	
	DOS NADR-ITF	6,175	5,500	5,161	5,150	2,960	3,000	3,373	3,300	3,000	4,650	4,103	4,000	50,372	
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	535	0	0	390	0	0	1,425	2,350	
	DOS PKO	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	
	CDC	0	0	300	500	500	500	500	500	205	205	0	0	3,210	
	DoD	4,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,263	
	USAID SEED	20,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,500	
Country Total	34,543	5,500	5,461	5,650	3,460	4,035	3,873	3,800	3,595	4,855	4,103	5,425	84,300		

(Dollars in thousands)

U.S. HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2010)

Country	Sources	FY93-99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Total
Bulgaria	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	964	980	400	500	0	400	0	300	0	0	3,544
	Country Total	0	0	964	980	400	500	0	400	0	300	0	0	3,544
Burundi	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	300	0	400
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	200	138	400	1,019
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	74
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	200	512	400
Cambodia	DOS NADR-HD	4,500	2,580	2,468	2,290	2,765	3,466	3,920	4,900	4,142	4,054	5,152	5,040	45,277
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	250	29	0	0	0	0	0	279
	DOS FMF	3,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,050
	DOS PKO	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
	DOS PRM	1,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,643
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	100
	DoD	3,989	90	207	319	158	86	180	94	7	0	2,500	3,000	10,630
	USAID Leahy	2,827	390	1,904	1,600	1,187	865	2,825	950	0	0	0	500	13,048
	Country Total	16,259	3,060	4,579	4,209	4,110	4,667	6,954	5,944	4,199	4,104	7,652	8,540	74,277
Central African Republic	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
Chad	DOS NADR-HD	1,132	622	300	350	500	950	1,000	1,780	200	0	65	0	6,899
	DoD	2,500	17	0	0	161	244	169	596	0	0	0	0	3,687
	Country Total	3,632	639	300	350	661	1,194	1,169	2,376	200	0	65	0	10,586
Chile	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	973	0	0	454	450	2,612
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	973	0	0	454	450	2,612
Colombia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	791	1,486	1,523	2,000	6,100
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	0	0	395
	CDC	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	200	50	50	0	0	450
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	0	10	575	1,525
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	2,000	0	1,600	1,500	5,600
	Country Total	0	0	50	50	50	0	500	500	3,781	1,931	3,133	4,075	14,070
Congo, Democratic Republic of	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	841	841
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,185	2,000	119	937	0	4,241
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	1,300
	Country Total	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	1,685	2,000	119	937	906	6,447
Congo, Republic of	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	675	200	0	1,320
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	675	200	0	1,320
Croatia	DOS NADR-HD	600	0	600										
	DOS NADR-ITF ²	0	2,975	2,658	4,570	1,779	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009	2,111	2,000	2,000	26,202
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
	Country Total	600	2,975	2,658	4,570	1,779	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009	3,111	2,000	2,000	27,802
Cyprus	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Czech Republic	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	600
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	600
Djibouti	DOS NADR-HD	0	746	400	404	350	0	1,900						
	DoD	0	227	723	0	150	67	0	0	0	0	5	0	1,172
	Country Total	0	973	1,123	404	500	67	0	0	0	0	5	0	3,072
Ecuador	DOS NADR-HD	1,000	1,000	963	360	0	3,323							
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	1,002
	DoD	0	412	700	650	0	0	507	313	0	0	258	433	3,273
	Country Total	1,000	1,412	1,663	1,010	0	0	507	313	0	0	258	1,435	7,598

(Dollars in thousands)

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Total
Egypt	DoD	0	10	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
	Country Total	0	10	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
El Salvador	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	CDC	0	150	300	300	450	450	400	400	195	195	0	0	2,840
	USAID Leahy	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
	Country Total	1,500	150	300	300	500	450	400	400	195	195	0	0	4,390
Eritrea	DOS NADR-HD	1,419	500	1,050	1,602	2,400	1,452	2,800	400	0	0	0	0	11,623
	DOS FMF	1,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273
	DOS PKO	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287
	CDC	0	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	4,480	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,485
	Country Total	7,459	650	1,205	1,752	2,400	1,452	2,800	400	0	0	0	0	18,118
Estonia	DOS NADR-HD	335	300	0	200	235	0	0	0	157	250	699	323	2,499
	DoD	0	698	853	0	0	0	0	55	0	100	0	0	1,706
	Country Total	335	998	853	200	235	0	0	55	157	350	699	323	4,205
Ethiopia	DOS NADR-HD	1,720	250	0	1,275	300	0	3,545						
	DOS FMF	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	PKO	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	CDC	0	200	350	350	400	400	400	400	173	173	0	0	2,846
	DoD	3,979	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,984
	USAID Leahy	730	0	0	500	0	0	0	25	0	0	300	2,000	3,555
	Country Total	7,929	450	355	2,125	700	400	400	425	173	173	300	2,000	15,430
Georgia	DOS NADR-HD	39	27	1,000	1,100	1,050	1,500	3,000	2,123	1,750	700	1,837	2,845	16,971
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	0	0	5,565	777	0	6,744
	DOS-1207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,644	0	2,644
	DoD	0	1,110	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,114
	Country Total	39	1,137	1,000	1,100	1,050	1,504	3,402	2,123	1,750	6,265	5,258	2,845	27,473
Guatemala	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	250
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	250
Guinea	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
	Country Total	0	0	0	103	0	103							
Guinea-Bissau	DOS NADR-HD	0	99	489	0	225	0	0	400	677	200	1,000	1,000	4,090
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	609	0	0	877
	DoD0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	1,212	70	0	0	1,444
	Country Total	0	99	489	0	225	0	0	562	2,157	879	1,000	1,000	6,411
Haiti	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Honduras	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	0	0	0	316
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	0	0	0	316
Iraq	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	2,950	0	2,840	0	12,099	12,900	19,417	21,772	71,978
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,050	4,180	0	3,141	10,371
	DOS NADR/ATA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	0	0	992
	CDC	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	450
	DoD	0	0	0	0	12,268	61,000	9,000	13,200	5,150	2,881	120	318	103,937
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	15,568	61,000	11,840	13,200	20,349	21,003	19,537	25,231	187,728
Jordan	DOS NADR-HD	2,800	1,511	947	850	893	950	0	0	0	514	1,820	2,106	12,391
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	800	1,680
	DOS FMF	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
	CDC	0	200	300	300	400	400	400	400	284	284	0	0	2,968
	DoD	859	1,555	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,418
	Country Total	3,959	3,266	1,251	1,150	1,293	1,350	400	400	284	798	2,700	2,906	19,757

U.S. HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2010)

Country	Sources	FY93-99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Total
Kazakhstan	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	295
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	295
Kenya	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	458	500	269	1,407
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	25	81
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
	Country Total	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	180	458	556	294	1,888
Kosovo	DOS NADR-HD	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	DOS NADR-ITF	0	899	1,945	1,681	0	0	0	110	205	150	150	1,000	6,140
	DoD	500	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,300
	USAID	9,038	1,062	1,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,208
	USAID SEED	1,636	4,628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,264
	Country Total	11,674	10,389	3,053	1,681	0	0	0	110	205	150	150	1,000	28,412
Kyrgyzstan	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Laos	DOS NADR-HD	4,500	1,486	993	1,328	1,200	1,412	2,500	3,300	2,692	3,050	3,350	5,100	30,911
	DOS FMF	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	PKO	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
	DoD	6,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	6,867
	USAID Leahy	4,350	0	0	500	500	500	0	1,500	350	0	600	1,000	9,300
	Country Total	16,456	1,486	993	1,828	1,700	1,912	2,500	4,800	3,047	3,050	3,950	6,106	47,828
Lebanon ⁵	DOS NADR-HD	821	1,282	1,000	1,200	1,475	900	2,300	1,420	1,556	3,359	4,791	1,997	22,101
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,825	0	0	1,825
	DOS IO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
	DoD	0	15	0	0	489	1,155	1,470	5,007	0	0	5	289	8,430
	USAID Leahy	800	0	600	0	600	700	700	0	1,400	1,500	800	750	7,850
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200
	Country Total	1,621	1,297	1,600	1,200	2,564	2,755	4,470	9,627	2,956	6,684	5,596	3,036	43,406
Lesotho	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Country Total	0	0	15	0	15								
Liberia	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	200	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	0	150
	USAID Leahy	2,840	0	0	0	416	173	500	0	0	500	0	0	4,429
	Country Total	2,840	0	0	0	616	333	500	0	75	575	0	0	4,939
Lithuania	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
Macedonia	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	1,000	505	97	0	0	50	50	50	50	150	1,952
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
	Country Total	0	0	1,000	505	97	0	0	50	96	50	50	150	1,998
Mauritania	DOS NADR-HD	534	461	400	0	1,395								
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
	DoD	450	1,123	1,123	661	595	0	0	0	458	0	0	0	4,410
	Country Total	984	1,584	1,523	661	595	0	0	0	458	0	0	1,000	6,805
Moldova	DoD	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
	Country Total	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Montenegro (FY 07 to present)	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	20	20	0	90
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	477	784	1,048	4,309
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050	497	804	1,048	4,399

(Dollars in thousands)

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Total
Mozambique	DOS NADR-HD	3,100	3,840	2,180	2,110	2,632	1,492	2,336	2,344	440	0	2,124	2,000	24,598
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
	DOS FMF	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
	DOS PRM	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	CDC	0	200	300	300	400	50	400	400	25	25	0	0	2,100
	DoD	11,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	3	11,501
	USAID Leahy	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,533
	Country Total	20,682	4,040	2,480	2,559	3,032	1,542	2,736	2,744	465	25	2,173	2,003	44,481
Namibia	DOS NADR-HD	2,161	485	40	65	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,351
	DOS FMF	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670
	DoD	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	4,478
	Country Total	7,231	485	40	65	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	8,499
Nepal	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	1,000
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	1,000
Nicaragua	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,740	1,400	250	350	0	3,740
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	300	32	9	0	0	0	0	341
	DoD	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	200	300	32	1,749	1,400	250	350	0	4,281
Nigeria	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
	Country Total	0	0	0	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
Oman	DOS NADR-HD	0	1,017	273	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,785
	DoD	4	179	870	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,553
	Country Total	4	1,196	1,143	495	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,338
Pakistan	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	300	332
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	500	300	832
Palau	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
Paraguay	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200
Peru	DOS NADR-HD	1,000	1,000	861	225	0	0	0	0	0	200	2,620	2,000	7,906
	DoD	0	411	750	650	422	9,669	0	0	0	0	42	0	11,944
	Country Total	1,000	1,411	1,611	875	422	9,669	0	0	0	200	2,662	2,000	19,850
Philippines	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	95	155	0	0	150	0	270	0	250	920
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	800	0	0	1,550
	Country Total	0	0	0	95	155	750	0	150	0	1,070	0	250	2,470
Romania	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	1,062	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,369
	Country Total	0	0	0	1,062	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,369
Rwanda	DOS NADR-HD	1,875	285	400	350	375	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	3,761
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	500	700
	DOS FMF	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
	DoD	7,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,790
	Country Total	10,365	285	400	350	375	0	0	476	0	0	200	500	12,951
Sao Tome/ Principe	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Senegal	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	421	655	725	500	2,413
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	0	0	0	252
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	92	500	112	0	0	673	655	725	500	3,257

U.S. HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2010)

Country	Sources	FY93-99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Total
Serbia (FY07 to present)	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	800	1,000	1,400	3,900
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,333	0	0	7,333
	Country Total	0	700	8,133	1,000	1,400	11,233							
Serbia & Montenegro (FY93-96)	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	833	1,021	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	3,854
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	396	0	988	0	408	0	0	0	0	0	1,792
	Country Total	0	0	396	0	1,821	1,021	1,408	1,000	0	0	0	0	5,646
Sierra Leone	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	147
	USAID Leahy	0	61	32	1,000	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,593
	Country Total	0	61	32	1,000	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	147	1,740
Somalia	DOS NADR-HD	1,493	1,400	1,400	1,200	450	0	0	0	0	0	760	0	6,703
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	754	763	2,000	3,517
	Country Total	1,493	1,400	1,400	1,200	450	0	0	0	0	754	1,523	2,000	10,220
Sri Lanka	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	2,400	1,775	2,700	1,108	400	1,479	600	900	11,362
	DOS NADR-SALW ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	3,500	9,500
	DOS ESF	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
	CDC	0	0	50	50	0	25	0	0	25	25	0	0	175
	DoD	183	0	0	40	24	0	0	0	0	0	98	280	625
	USAID Leahy	1,000	400	400	400	400	900	0	350	0	500	750	300	5,400
	Country Total	1,183	400	450	612	2,824	2,700	2,700	1,458	425	2,004	7,448	4,980	27,184
Sudan	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	896	2,858	2,500	2,420	2,725	3,643	4,000	4,850	23,892
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	600	600	1,000	600	500	3,860
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	896	2,858	3,060	3,020	3,325	4,643	4,600	5,350	27,752
Suriname	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	290	0	0	0	390
	Country Total	0	100	290	0	0	0	390						
Swaziland	DOS NADR-HD	210	0	210										
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	229
	DoD	828	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
	Country Total	1,038	8	0	229	1,275								
Tajikistan	DOS NADR-HD	0	1,028	1,028										
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	300	0	180	0	1,166	1,846
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	25	1,200	1,232
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	7	200	300	0	180	25	3,394	4,106
Tanzania	USAID Leahy	300	0	300	600	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
	Country Total	300	0	300	600	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
Thailand	DOS NADR-HD	1,050	1,220	1,270	650	0	4,190							
	DoD	1,850	932	229	68	0	8	8	8	86	0	1,400	1,500	6,089
	Country Total	2,900	2,152	1,499	718	0	8	8	8	86	0	1,400	1,500	10,279
Togo	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
	Country Total	0	32	0	0	0	0	32						
Tunisia	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	214	0	0	0	217
	Country Total	0	3	214	0	0	0	217						
Uganda	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	40
	USAID Leahy	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	Country Total	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	1,040
Ukraine	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	642	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,000	0	2,590	9,032
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	177
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	642	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,000	0	2,767	9,209
Uruguay	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200
	Country Total	0	200	200										

(Dollars in thousands)

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Total
Uzbekistan	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	69	99
	Country Total	0	30	69	99									
Vietnam	DOS NADR-HD	1,235	1,000	1,650	1,500	2,427	2,714	2,850	3,300	2,859	2,575	2,120	3,750	27,980
	CDC	0	0	0	100	400	400	400	400	74	74	0	0	1,848
	DoD	0	454	96	118	93	0	0	0	2	0	0	275	1,038
	USAID Leahy	10,730	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,000	500	3,264	0	1,500	605	1,500	24,899
	Country Total	11,965	2,954	3,246	3,218	4,220	4,114	3,750	6,964	2,935	4,149	2,725	5,525	55,765
Western Hemisphere ⁴	DOS NADR-HD	4,142	1,903	1,350	1,695	1,511	2,611	1,776	0	300	0	0	0	15,288
	DOS FMF	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450
	DoD	4,310	460	1,170	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,490
	USAID Leahy	500	0	0	100	478	1,000	1,200	0	226	250	0	0	3,754
	USAID "MITCH"	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
	Country Total	10,402	4,363	2,520	2,345	1,989	3,611	2,976	0	526	250	0	0	28,982
Yemen	DOS NADR-HD	1,732	1,236	1,023	750	750	773	750	700	375	500	609	1,000	10,198
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	1,422	0	0	525	0	0	0	1,947
	DoD	3,916	710	5	0	0	54	4	0	0	0	157	0	4,846
	Country Total	5,648	1,946	1,028	750	750	2,249	754	700	900	500	766	1,000	16,991
Zambia	DOS NADR-HD	0	12	772	816	450	0	2,050						
	DoD	0	0	0	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	437
	Country Total	0	12	772	1,240	450	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	2,487
Zimbabwe	DOS NADR-HD	1,423	1,140	523	0	3,086								
	DoD	2,500	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,265
	Country Total	3,923	1,905	523	0	6,351								
Global or Multilateral	DOS NADR-HD	8,874	7,702	10,561	8,178	8,516	5,394	4,380	6,151	2,009	5,734	6,278	5,418	79,195
	DOS NADR-ITF	0	768	1,236	1,768	2,914	2,670	2,247	2,140	2,153	3,177	2,877	2,650	24,600
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	449	192	6,527	5,139	1,104	13,441
	CDC	0	0	2,500	2,400	1,250	1,500	1,625	1,200	2,569	2,569	3,040	0	18,653
	DoD	77,700	26,271	16,169	21,059	12,895	13,653	14,874	1,576	2,820	1,949	5,462	49	194,477
	USAID Leahy	6,325	7,649	4,264	700	6,519	3,902	6,324	3,614	5,674	8,800	7,845	14,950	76,566
	USAID - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
	Global Total	92,899	42,390	34,730	34,105	32,094	27,149	29,450	15,130	15,417	28,756	30,641	29,171	411,932

U.S. HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (TOTALS BY SOURCE)

Source	FY93-99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Total
DOS NADR-HD	60,015	39,999	39,907	39,822	49,000	48,646	59,024	55,916	56,188	65,846	93,124	99,222	706,709
DOS NADR-ITF	6,175	10,141	12,684	14,000	10,000	9,941	9,920	9,900	8,647	12,891	12,500	12,200	128,999
DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	2,000	3,000	2,950	3,932	6,941	8,663	16,168	44,359	24,376	50,030	162,419
DoS - Other	28,643	0	0	6,022	6,000	1,200	0	2,000	0	992	2,644	0	47,501
CDC	0	900	4,300	5,100	4,900	4,125	4,125	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,040	0	38,190
DoD ^{5,6}	147,017	41,467	23,617	32,484	29,055	87,818	27,430	22,441	11,897	5,400	12,156	10,937	451,719
USAID Leahy	42,583	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,900	11,930	14,900	11,600	10,000	13,850	13,000	24,000	183,763
USAID - Other	36,374	8,739	1,108	0	13,925	28,875	0	1,200	0	0	0	5,000	95,221
Grand Total	320,807	111,246	93,616	110,429	127,730	196,467	122,340	115,620	106,800	147,238	160,840	201,389	1,814,521

1. FY09 amount includes \$1,100,000 spent on demining.
2. FY08 amount includes \$110,000 SEED funds apportioned as NADR.
3. FY09 amount was spent on demining.
4. Includes OAS and PAHO regional funding. Prior to 2007, most funding for Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua was also included in this line; since then, it has been attributed to individual countries as appropriate.
5. All CENTCOM demining-centric activities for FY10 were conducted with Theater Security Cooperation funding pending new guidance from the Central Command Directorate for Strategic Plans and Policy, not OHDACA funding.
6. DoD funds include OHDACA, RDT&E, HAP/EP, and IRRF.

Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC), established in 1989, was the first humanitarian mine-clearance organization in Afghanistan to be endorsed by the United Nations. ATC works to reduce civilian casualties and enable land release through detection, clearance, and mine-risk education activities. For more information: www.atcafghanistan.org.

The Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) was created in 1998 to oversee the management of all landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO)-related issues in Azerbaijan. ANAMA's mission is to make the people of Azerbaijan safe from landmines and other UXO through activities including survey, detection, clearance, mapping, arms marking and monitoring, mine-risk education, survivor and victim assistance, and training. For more information: www.anama.gov.az.

The Bridgeway Group has been involved in Burundi for more than 12 years and has a strong partnership with the Ikibiri Coalition, a Burundian nongovernmental organization, which does community development work and focuses on integrating civil society and local government, as well as community policing and weapons storage/security. For more information: www.ikibiricoalition.org and www.bridgewaygroup.org.



March 19, 2007, Al Salam Internally Displaced Person's (IDPs) camp in Omdurman, Khartoum. During an United Nations Missions in Sudan Public Information Office Mine Awareness Day, organized in cooperation with U.N. agencies, national and international NGOs, an NGO staff is explaining to children the meaning of landmines warning boards.

Photo courtesy of U.N./Fred Noy.

The Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas, or the **Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines**, was created in 1997. Its mission is to reduce the social, economic, and cultural effects of landmines and unexploded ordnance in Colombia through advocacy, diplomacy, and humanitarian work. For more information: www.colombiasinminas.org.

In 1943 the Catholic Bishops of the United States created **Catholic Relief Services** in response to the need for World War II survivor assistance in Europe. Since then, CRS has worked in more than 100 countries across five continents to carry out its mission to assist poor and disadvantaged overseas communities by promoting the sacredness of human life and the right to human dignity. For more information: <http://crs.org>.

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), formerly the Mine Action Information Center (MAIC), is a public policy center at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia. CISR helps communities affected by conflict and trauma through innovative and reliable research, training, information exchange, and direct services relevant to humanitarian mine clearance, victim assistance, mine-risk reduction and other explosive remnants of war. For more information: <http://cistr.jmu.edu>.

Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC) or the **Integral Center of Rehabilitation of Colombia**, founded in 1976, is a private nonprofit rehabilitation center based in Bogotá. CIREC provides medical services, physical and occupational therapy, and psychological and social support. It also manufactures prosthetics and orthotics with an integrated approach to the recovery of survivors of landmine accidents. For more information: contactenos@cirec.org.

Cleared Ground, headquartered in London, U.K., is an independent not-for-profit nongovernmental organization that works around the globe to reduce the threats posed to local communities by landmines and unexploded ordnance. For more information: www.clearedground.org.

Clear Path International (CPI), headquartered in Seattle, Washington, is devoted to bringing hope, help, and opportunity to landmine survivors and others disabled by war. CPI identifies, collaborates, and helps build sustainable local partners that empower conflict survivors to overcome physical, psychological, social, and economic challenges, promote equality and accessibility, and provide innovative, integrated, and sustainable programs to support conflict survivors. For more information: www.cpi.org.

Cranfield Mine Action (CMA), has been providing mine-action consultancy services since 1999. CMA is part of Cranfield University (U.K.), which is a not-for-profit educational institution incorporated by Royal Charter. The focus of CMA is on the development of resilient national mine-action capabilities and the provision of applied research, analysis, and assistance projects to humanitarian and commercial organizations, national authorities, and donors within the mine-action sector. For more information: www.cranfield.ac.uk/cds/resiliencecentre/mineaction.html.

DanChurchAid (DCA) is an independent ecumenical humanitarian organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark that strives to provide humanitarian assistance and advocate for oppressed, neglected, and marginalized groups in poor countries, strengthening their possibilities for a life with dignity. DCA's humanitarian mine-action programs combine mine-risk education, mine clearance, and strong community development activities. For more information: www.dca.dk.

Danish Demining Group (DDG) is a nongovernmental organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark operating under the auspices of the Danish Refugee Council. It assists individuals and populations hampered by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. In doing so, DDG also strives to procure supplies from local communities and to train a local staff in order to create national ownership opportunities as soon as possible. For more information: www.Danishdemininggroup.dk.

State Military Scientific-Technical Centre “DELTA” is a Georgian organization that processes and demilitarizes outdated, obsolete and unused ammunition at Georgian military bases. For more information: int@stcdelta.com

The Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA) is an Afghan humanitarian mine-clearance organization formed in June 1990. DAFA’s mission is to clear all hazardous and mine-contaminated areas in Afghanistan by committing resources to humanitarian demining, demining for road reconstruction, local government rehabilitation plans, and the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration campaign. For more information: sattar_dafa@yahoo.ca or dafafinance@yahoo.com.

Fondation Suisse de Déminage (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD), an international nongovernmental organization based in Geneva, Switzerland that was created in 1997, has implemented mine-clearance projects in 18 countries since its inception. FSD focuses on locating and destroying landmines and unexploded ordnance on the ground and underwater, but it also engages in projects related to the reduction of physical and chemical pollution, as well as the collection and destruction of many types of arms and ammunition. For more information: www.fsd.ch.

Freedom Fields USA, based in Carmel, California, is a nonprofit organization of concerned citizens focused on the humanitarian demining of war-torn countries and returning them to a path of economic development and hope. Freedom Fields’ current initiative is to help demine and restore valuable land in the notorious K5 Mine Belt in the border region between Cambodia and Thailand. For more information: www.ffusa.org.

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) is a nonprofit organization established in 1998 by Switzerland and several other countries. Through applied research, capacity development, and standards development, GICHD’s mission is to eliminate the threat of landmines, unexploded ordnance, and explosive remnants of war around the world. For more information: www.gichd.org.

The Golden West Humanitarian Foundation is a U.S.-based nonprofit charitable organization. It conducts surveys and assessments, and develops mine-risk education materials and landmine/unexploded ordnance disposal technologies. For more information: www.goldenwesthf.org.

The HALO Trust, an American and British nonprofit charity, specializes in the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance from post-conflict zones. Since pioneering the concept of humanitarian landmine clearance in Afghanistan in 1988, it has destroyed more than 12 million explosive items. For more information: www.haloua.org.

Handicap International (HI) is an independent and impartial international aid organization working in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster. HI currently implements mine-action programs in 17 countries—working to clear landmines and other unexploded ordnance from civilian areas, providing risk-education programs aimed at civilians living or traveling through affected regions, and providing assistance to those unfortunate enough to have been injured. For more information: www.handicap-international.us.



A female U.S. Marine talks to children that have arrived at the only public medical center in Garmsir, Helmand Province, Afghanistan on the March 29, 2010. The U.S. State Department and U.K. Stabilization Unit have been working closely with U.S. Marines to bring political and economic development to the region to encourage stability and quell local support for Taliban insurgents. Photo courtesy of Kate Holt/IRIN.

Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), a Guinean nongovernmental organization registered in both Guinea-Bissau and the United States, was founded in 1999. Since 2000, HUMAID has worked in the capitol city of Bissau; the regions of Casamance, Illonde, Prabis; and around the village of Buruntum, providing services related to survey, detection, clearance, and mine-risk education. For more information: jdblacken@yahoo.com.

The Humpty Dumpty Institute (HDI), founded in 1998, forges innovative public-private partnerships to find creative solutions to difficult humanitarian problems. Currently, HDI’s mandate is to foster dialogue between the United Nations and the United States Congress, to support mine-action programs around the world, and to help alleviate both domestic and international hunger. For more information: www.thehdi.org.

Information Management & Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) is a not-for-profit nongovernmental organization that coordinates, supports, and implements humanitarian information-management activities and landmine and unexploded ordnance surveys during and after complex emergencies and in developing countries around the world. iMMAP aims to alleviate the suffering of victims of natural disasters and armed conflict by providing decision-support services to humanitarian agencies through the management of reliable, timely and appropriate strategic and geographic information. For more information: www.immap.org.

The International Center (IC), founded in 1977, is a nonprofit organization based in Washington, D.C. that was created to foster mutual aid between the United States and the developing world. In 2009, the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAFF) began working under the IC in the areas of mental health, education, and landmine/unexploded ordnance clearance. VVAFF has been addressing the harsh consequences of war, especially the war in Vietnam, since 1978. For more information: www.theintlcenter.org.

International Eurasia Press Fund (IEPF) was established in 1992 in Azerbaijan as an independent, nonprofit nongovernmental organization. From 2000–06, the IEPF worked on a number of humanitarian mine-action projects in Azerbaijan. In 2006

IEPF established the first Mine Victims Association in Terter District, and it continues its clearance activity there. For more information: office@iepf-ngo.org.

The Iraq Mine and UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) is an Iraqi nongovernmental demining organization established in 2003. IMCO is fully trained and equipped to international humanitarian mine-action standards to perform manual and mine-detection dog-supported demining operations, battle-area clearance, reconnaissance of suspected hazardous areas, and unexploded ordnance/landmine survey and technical site survey missions. For more information: zahimmutar@yahoo.com.



Budva, Montenegro seafront and site of second RASR workshop, funded by PM/VVRA.

Photo courtesy of Dave Diaz, U.S. Dept. of State, PM/VVRA.

The International Trust Fund (ITF) was created in March 1998 by the Government of Slovenia with the goal of supporting humanitarian mine action in Southeast Europe through management, services, and fundraising. Recently, ITF has broadened its focus to a wider range of post-conflict challenges including security sector reform, disarmament, and small arms and light weapons control. For more information: www.itf-fund.si.

The Julia Burke Foundation was established in 1998 to support causes of interest to Julia, who was killed at the age of 16 in an automobile accident. Her extensive debate research fostered an abiding interest in international policy and in the well-being of those left behind by their economic and political systems. In that spirit, the Foundation sponsors conventional weapons destruction projects and assists survivors of landmine accidents around the world. For more information: www.JuliaBurkeFoundation.com.

The Landmine Relief Fund was founded in 2004 to support the work of an all-Cambodian demining nongovernmental organization, Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD). CSHD was founded by a former child soldier named Aki Ra, who has spent nearly 15 years clearing explosive remnants of war wherever he finds it. He works with other ex-child soldiers, primarily in “low priority” villages throughout Cambodia. For more information: www.landmine-relief-fund.com.

MAG (Mines Advisory Group), working in association with its U.S. partner MAG America, is a humanitarian organization working in conflict-affected countries to clear landmines and other unexploded ordnance (UXO), remove/destroy small arms

and light weapons, provide mine-risk education, and offer capacity-building support to these countries. Since it began operations in Afghanistan in 1989 clearing landmines and UXO, MAG has worked on a variety of conflict-recovery projects in about 35 countries around the world. For more information: www.maginternational.org.

The Marshall Legacy Institute is a nonprofit organization founded to help restore hope, alleviate suffering, and nurture stability in war-torn countries. Major projects include the Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program, the Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS), CHAMPS International, and Survivors’ Assistance Programs. For more information: www.marshall-legacy.org.

The M.I.N.D. Lab at Michigan State University is part of a networked consortium of labs located in seven countries spanning universities in the United States, Europe, and Asia. The labs conduct research into the use of media technology for training and communication, human-computer interaction, and virtual environment design. In the domain of mine-risk education, the M.I.N.D. Lab at Michigan State University recently completed a mobile training game to teach Cambodian children to spot and avoid environmental indicators of unexploded ordnance. The game plays on the “\$100 laptop” and is tailored to Cambodian terrain, with audio narration in Khmer. Future versions of the game will be tailored for other locales and will play on a wider range of mobile devices. For more information: www.mindlab.org.

Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA), an Afghanistan-based nongovernmental organization, was founded in 1990. MCPA specializes in humanitarian mine action including general, impact, and post-clearance surveys, technical and battle-area surveys, mine-detection dogs, manual and mechanical mine clearance, explosive-ordnance disposal, mine-risk education, and mine-clearance training. In addition, MCPA focuses on the development and maintenance of information-management systems for mine action. For more information: hajiattiqullah@hotmail.com.

The Mine Detection Center (MDC) was established in 1989 with the goal to make Afghanistan mine and explosive remnants of war impact-free so individuals and communities can have a safe environment conducive to national development. From 1994 to 2006, MDC cleared over 169 million square meters of minefields. MDC, which now has about 1,500 qualified technical field personnel and support staff, 270 dogs, and six demining machines, also helped establish mine-detection dog capacities in Yemen and Tajikistan. For more information: mdcafghan@hotmail.com or mdcafghan@yahoo.com.

The NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA), founded in 1958, is a logistics support agency that assists NATO nations in maintaining their weapons systems through supply, maintenance, procurement, contract management, engineering, and technical support. NAMSA has been involved in a number of demilitarization projects focused on the destruction of landmines, conventional weapons, and small arms and light weapons. For more information: www.namsa.nato.int.

The National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) is Jordan’s national authority on all landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW)-related projects. Founded in 2000, NCDR conducts ERW removal, mine-risk education,

survivor and victim assistance, and international relations to create safe, strong, and prosperous communities for the people of Jordan. For more information: www.ncdr.org.jo.

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), founded in 1939 on the principles of solidarity, dignity, peace, and freedom, is one of Norway's biggest nongovernmental organizations. NPA works in the field of mine action in 18 mine- and unexploded ordnance-affected countries, performing clearance operations, engaging in political advocacy, and developing and implementing treaties against landmines and cluster munitions. For more information: www.npaid.org.

The Organization of American States (OAS) was established in 1948 with the goal of encouraging sustainable peace, justice, solidarity, collaboration, integrity, and independence among the nations of the Americas. OAS achieves this goal through activities revolving around democracy, human rights, security, and development. For more information: www.oas.org.

The Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) was established in 1990 to teach Afghan refugees and internally displaced Afghans about the dangers of landmines and unexploded ordnance left behind by the Soviet and Afghan Communist Armies, and by Afghan insurgents. In 1992, OMAR started a demining program, hiring and training more than 1,500 deminers in manual and mechanical demining, battle-area clearance, and explosive-ordnance disposal, as well as teaching them to work with mine-detection dogs. OMAR has also developed demining Emergency Response Teams. For more information: www.omar.org.af.

PeaceTrees Vietnam was founded in 1995 as a grassroots effort to bring peace, friendship, and renewal to the people of Quang Tri province, one of the most war-torn provinces of Vietnam. PeaceTrees' vision of establishing a safe and healthy future for the children of Quang Tri includes: landmine and unexploded-ordnance clearance, landmine-awareness programs, citizen diplomacy, community service, tree-planting programs, survivor/victim assistance, economic support, scholarships to landmine survivors and their families, social development projects, and community restoration and relocation projects. For more information: <http://www.peacetreesvietnam.org>.

People to People International (PTPI) was founded in 1956 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to enhance international understanding and friendship through educational, cultural, and humanitarian activities involving the exchange of ideas and experiences directly among people of different countries and diverse cultures. Through a network of community, university, and student chapters around the globe, PTPI is committed to educating people about the threat of landmines, supporting efforts to eradicate their existence, and assisting survivors. For more information: www.ptpi.org.

The Polus Center for Social & Economic Development, established in 1979, is a Massachusetts-based, nonprofit human-services organization that supports a number of community-based rehabilitative initiatives in Central America and Africa. Its work benefits a wide range of persons with mobility disabilities, including those who have experienced limb loss as a result of landmines. For more information: www.poluscenter.org.

Arising from the 2000 Nairobi Declaration, the **Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA)** provides a comprehensive institutional disarmament framework to combat the availability of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions of Africa. RECSA cooperates with national focal points in its member states by developing governmental, civil, and donor partnerships; raising public awareness; building police and law enforcement capacities; and coordinating interagency action to combat SA/LW proliferation and enhance the prospects of sustainable regional development. For more information: www.recsasec.org.

Refugees International was created in 1979 as a citizen-propelled movement to protect Indochinese refugees. Since then, Refugees International has become an influential international advocacy organization, conducting 20-plus field missions each year to provide services that meet the basic needs of refugees around the globe. For more information: www.refugeesinternational.org.

The Small Arms Survey is an independent research project of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. Since its inception in 1999, the Small Arms Survey has worked internationally to produce detailed, annual, country/region specific reviews that include figures on the production, stockpiling, and transfer of small arms and light weapons, among other information. For more information: www.smallarmssurvey.org.



Volunteers work to improve the lives of children in El Salvador. In 2010, Central America was the first region in the world to declare itself mine-free. Photo courtesy of U.N.

Spirit of Soccer uses soccer/football skills clinics to educate children about the dangers posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war in post-conflict regions of the world. Since 1996 more than 75,000 children have received mine-risk education through soccer-based activities. For more information: www.spiritofsoccer.net.

The Sudan Integrated Mine Action Service (SIMAS) is a mine-action organization founded in 1999 in South Sudan to protect returning internally displaced people and refugees from the threat of landmines. SIMAS continues to work in South Sudan through mine-risk education, mine clearance, project management, Technical Survey, battle-area clearance, and explosive-ordnance disposal. For more information: www.simas-sudan.org.

The Survey Action Center (SAC) seeks to improve the planning and resource allocation processes within the international mine-

action community by providing timely, accurate and complete mine-impact survey information to key decision-makers. SAC's vision is best advanced through creative partnerships with national authorities, nongovernmental organizations, commercial firms, U.N. agencies, and donors. For more information: www.sac-na.org.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), founded in 1965, is the global development network of the U.N. Following the U.N.'s Millennium Development Goals, UNDP gives international assistance to 166 countries in areas including democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, HIV/AIDS, and environment and energy issues. For more information: www.undp.org.

The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) was established in 1982 following the U.N.'s second special assembly on disarmament, but it did not become known as UNODA until 2007. It works internationally to foster disarmament measures and support nonproliferation in the areas of conventional, nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. For more information: www.un.org/disarmament/index.shtml.

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Foundation is the nonprofit organization authorized by the United States Congress to build the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, which was dedicated in 1982 and is the most visited monument in Washington, D.C. Through a series of outreach programs, the organization works to preserve the legacy of "The Wall," promote healing, and educate about the impact of the Vietnam War. Among its many programs is Project RENEW,TM a landmine removal and public awareness program in Vietnam. For more information: www.vvmf.org.

World Education is dedicated to improving the lives of the poor through economic and social development programs. World Education is well known for its work around the globe in environmental education, community development, maternal and child health, school governance, integrated literacy, small-enterprise development, HIV/AIDS education and prevention and care, and refugee training. For more information: www.worlded.org.



Shepherd Abdul Rahim Bsharat, 59, holds his two youngest daughters, Samoud, three (left) and Assia, five. The Middle East has experienced relentless unrest, making life unpredictable for people like the Bsharat family. Photo © Phoebe Greenwood/IRIN.

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

AFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
AP	Anti-Personnel
BAC	Battle-area Clearance
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Centre
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DoD	Department of Defense
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
HALO	The HALO Trust
HD R&D	Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program
HMA	Humanitarian Mine Action
HSTAMIDS	Handheld Standoff Mine-detection System
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
LWVF	Leahy War Victims Fund
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MANPADS	Man-portable air-defense systems
MDD	Mine-detection Dog
MRE	Mine-risk Education
NGOs	Nongovernmental Organizations
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
OMAR	Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation
PM/WRA	The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms
RMC	Rotary Mine Comb
SA/LW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance

OFFICE OF WEAPONS REMOVAL AND ABATEMENT BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SA-3, Suite 6100 | 2121 Virginia Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20522 | United States of America
telephone: +1 202 663 0100 | fax: +1 202 663 0090
www.state.gov/t/pm/wra



DIRECTOR: James F. Lawrence
LawrenceJF@state.gov

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, POLICY: Steve R. Costner
CostnerSR@state.gov

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PROGRAMS: Col. Nick Spignesi, USMC
SpignesiNA@state.gov

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: Susan Douglas
DouglasSD@state.gov

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT: Kristin Dowley
DowleyKA@state.gov



Association of Volunteers in International Service ▼ Center for International Rehabilitation ▼ Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR/JMU) ▼ Center for Teaching International Relations ▼ *Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia* (CIREC) ▼ Children of Armenia Fund ▼ Children's Surgical Centre ▼ C King Associates, Ltd. ▼ Clear Path International ▼ Coalition Against Landmines (CALM) ▼ Cranfield Mine Action ▼ DanChurchAid ▼ Danish Demining Group ▼ Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA) ▼ Freedom Fields USA ▼ Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) ▼ Global Care Unlimited ▼ Golden West Humanitarian Foundation ▼ Grapes for Humanity ▼ The HALO Trust ▼ Handicap International ▼ Health Volunteers Overseas ▼ Help Handicapped International ▼ Humpty Dumpty Institute ▼ Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) ▼ International Eurasia Press Fund (IEPF) ▼ International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) ▼ Iraqi Mine & UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) ▼ The Julia Burke Foundation ▼ Landmine Relief Fund ▼ Landmines Blow! ▼ Legacies of War ▼ Lipscomb University ▼ MAG (Mines Advisory Group) ▼ Mine Clearance Planning Agency – Afghanistan ▼ Mine Detection Center – Afghanistan ▼ Marshall Legacy Institute ▼ Medical Care Development International ▼ Messiah College Landmine Action Project ▼ M.I.N.D. Labs (Michigan State University) ▼ One Sri Lanka Foundation ▼ Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) ▼ PeaceTrees Vietnam ▼ People to People International ▼ The Polus Center for Social Economic Development ▼ Positive Play ▼ Prestige Health Care Technologies ▼ Project RENEW ▼ Prosthetics Outreach Foundation ▼ Roots of Peace ▼ Rotarians for Mine Action ▼ Save the Children ▼ Schonstedt Instrument Company ▼ Southpac Consulting Ltd. ▼ Spirit of Soccer ▼ Survey Action Center ▼ Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) ▼ Torrens Resilience Group ▼ United for Colombia ▼ World Education ▼ World Rehabilitation Fund ▼

International Organization Partners

Organization of American States (OAS) ▼ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) ▼ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ▼ United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) ▼

The **Public-Private Partnership Program** of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) was launched in October 1997 to enlist civil society support for clearing persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war, teaching mine-risk education, and rendering assistance to survivors of landmine- and unexploded-ordnance accidents around the world. The Public-Private Partnerships logo, created by CISR, was originally used to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Public-Private Partnership Program, which continues to this day to encourage private-sector involvement.



The United States' Commitment
to Conventional Weapons Destruction

To WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY



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