

TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

The United States' Commitment to Humanitarian Mine Action and Conventional Weapons Destruction



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

SPECIAL REPORTS

- U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program
- Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction
- Physical Security and Stockpile Management
- The Menace of MANPADS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Message from Acting Assistant Secretary Greg T. Delawie 1

SPECIAL REPORTS

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program 2
 Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction 5
 Physical Security and Stockpile Management 6
 The Menace of MANPADS 7

AFRICA

Angola 9
 Burundi 10
 Chad 11
 The Democratic Republic of the Congo 11
 Ethiopia 12
 Guinea-Bissau 12
 Kenya 13
 Mozambique 14
 Republic of Congo 15
 Rwanda 15
 Somalia 15
 Sudan 16
 Uganda 17

ASIA

Afghanistan 19
 Cambodia 20
 Laos 21
 Philippines 21
 Sri Lanka 22
 Tajikistan 23
 Thailand 23
 Vietnam 24

EUROPE

Albania 27
 Armenia 27
 Azerbaijan 27
 Bosnia and Herzegovina 28
 Bulgaria 29
 Croatia 30
 Estonia 30
 Georgia 31
 Kosovo 31
 Macedonia 32
 Montenegro 32
 Serbia 33
 Ukraine 33

LATIN AMERICA

Chile 35
 Colombia 35
 Ecuador 36
 Nicaragua 37
 Peru 37
 THE MIDDLE EAST 38
 Iraq 39
 Jordan 40
 Lebanon 41
 Yemen 41

REACHING END STATES IN THE U.S. HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAM

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program Funding History Chart (FY 1993-2008) 43

MINE ACTION PROGRAMS (SIDEBARS)

Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement 10
 U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund 11
 Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons 13
 U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program 14
 U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center 17
 Center for International Stabilization and Recovery 22
 International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance 23
 U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency 25
 Mine Detection Dog Center for Southeast Europe 28
 Organization of American States 36
 Iraq Mine & UXO Clearance Organization 40

ON THE COVER



Angola is one of the world's most heavily mined countries. Although casualties have been reduced over the years, the number of people disabled by explosive remnants of war or landmines is estimated to be between 23,000 and 80,000 people, according to the *Landmine Monitor*.
 (AP Photo/Armando Franca)



In 2007, the U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement marked the 10th anniversary of its Public-Private Partnership program, which enlists civil society support for clearing persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war, teaching mine-risk education, and rendering assistance to survivors of landmine accidents around the world. Since its founding in October 1997, this Public-Private Partnership program has grown to include 63 nongovernmental organizations, civic associations, educational groups, and corporations.



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.

A Message from Acting Assistant Secretary Greg T. Delawie

Welcome to the 8th edition of *To Walk The Earth In Safety*. Although we have seen real progress in combating the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), conflicts persist, and the destabilizing effects of other weapons threaten peace and stability around the world.

The United States works with other nations to clean up the debris of war, combat trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and improve the security and management of munitions stockpiles. Catastrophic explosions at munitions storage facilities in populated areas have become a growing problem and have the potential to create more casualties than landmines and ERW. The United States is leading an international effort to address this “dangerous depots” problem.

Since 1993, the United States government has provided a total of more than \$1.4 billion to clear landmines and unexploded ordnance. In 2008, the Department of State provided \$123.1 million in assistance to 35 countries and continues to work bilaterally and multilaterally to cooperate and enact stricter controls. Also during 2008, the Special Envoy for MANPADS Threat Reduction engaged foreign governments to reduce the threat from excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise at-risk man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), raising the profile of this important issue worldwide.

Recognizing that governments and international organizations cannot do it all, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs’ Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State continues to expand its partnership program with the private sector to help over 60 partner organizations raise awareness and resources for mine action. These organizations educate civilians and assist ERW and landmine-accident survivors with rehabilitation and reintegration into society, as well as actually removing and destroying landmines, unexploded ordnance and conventional weapons.

I welcome your interest in the United States’ program and invite you to learn about our work with other donor nations, international and nongovernmental organizations, and concerned citizens, which underlines our commitment to implement destruction and mitigation programs and engage civil society in order to reduce the harmful worldwide effects generated by indiscriminately used, illicit and abandoned conventional weapons of war.



Greg T. Delawie
Acting Assistant Secretary
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program

Formally established in 1993, the interagency U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program is the largest and one of the world's oldest such programs. Consisting of various U.S. agencies, the program operates worldwide to clear landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), provide mine-risk education (MRE), provide survivor assistance, further develop mine-clearance technology, train deminers in affected countries, and support foreign health and rehabilitation/reintegration projects related to survivors assistance.

The United States remains the world's top contributor to humanitarian mine action (HMA), contributing tens of millions of dollars annually to rid the world of landmines, the majority of which have been manufactured and employed by other countries and foreign combatants. In fiscal year 2008, the United States spent \$123.1 million on these efforts.

Agencies Involved

The HMA Program involves the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Defense (DoD), and the Department of Health and Human Services through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The mission of PM/WRA is to develop policy options, implement arms destruction and mitigation programs, and engage civil society in a synergistic effort to reduce the negative effects generated by the indiscriminate use of persistent landmines and illicit/abandoned conventional weapons of war. Among its responsibilities, PM/WRA oversees day-to-day management of bilateral mine-action assistance programs and encourages the participation of civil society in mine action through its Public-Private Partnership program (www.state.gov/t/pm/wra/partners).

USAID promotes sustainable development by providing humanitarian services in post-conflict situations. Its Bureau of Humanitarian Response's Office of Transition Initiatives connects emergency assistance and long-term development

by supporting organizations and people in emergency transitional positions in conflict-prone countries. USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund improves the mobility, health and social integration of the disabled, including landmine survivors. Typically, USAID works through nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to develop a country's capacity for sustainable services for conflict survivors.

DoD manages a Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program that is improving the technologies and means to detect and clear landmines and explosive remnants of war. One of its recent projects has been the development and deployment of the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS), a combination ground-penetrating radar and metal-detecting machine.

DoD also manages the Humanitarian Demining Training Center, in which U.S. military forces train foreign deminers in humanitarian mine action to International Mine Action Standards. In some situations, DoD funds a mine-action program's start-up costs, with PM/WRA providing subsequent funds to procure the necessary equipment, provide training, and supply continued support until the program reaches the U.S. government's end state.

The CDC provides technical and financial support to several NGOs and United Nations agencies for public-health projects related to survivor assistance. These projects include direct support to survivors, as well as science-based assistance in identifying new survivors and assessing their health needs.

Peace, Safety and Stability

Attempts to eradicate persistent landmines, ERW, aging munitions, abandoned ordnance, and surplus conventional weapons support the U.S. goals to improve regional stability, enable development and promote global peace. These efforts aim to reverse the socioeconomic effects of such weapons, promote stability through the use of HMA, and build confidence among affected regions, which benefits society by reducing civilian casualties, allowing refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes, and enhancing political and economic stability. A typical U.S. humanitarian mine-action program consists of funding clearance operations, assisting an affected country in establishing a mine-action center or demining office, establishing a

mine-risk education and demining-training program, and securing funding for mine and ERW clearance. As the country solidifies its demining capabilities, the U.S. relinquishes its role to the host nation.

Due to 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. It is more practical, feasible, and cost-effective to clear mines that have a humanitarian impact, and available funds are devoted to clearing areas where landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) pose a grave threat to the civilian population.



Pascal Bonnard, Geneva Call

A woman and her son coming back from the market in Hudur town, the capital of the Bakool region in southern Somalia.

Pillars of Mine Action

The U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program focuses on three major “pillars:” mine detection and clearance, mine-risk education, and survivor assistance. Depending on the needs of a country, the United States may assist with financial support in one, two, or all three pillars.

Mine detection and clearance. Before clearance can begin in an affected country, a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) is conducted to determine the specific nature and extent of landmine contamination. The LIS identifies broad areas where mines exist and estimates the impact these mines have on local communities. Although mine clearance and mine-risk education must often begin before the survey is complete, the LIS provides mine-action authorities with an important tool for development planning.

Following the LIS, a technical survey is conducted to document specific details of the landmine contamination. Mined areas are demarcated, and the number and types of mines and ERW are recorded.

International law requires that those who lay mines identify the types of landmines emplaced, and map their locations for removal at the end of hostilities; however, insurgent groups and nations have ignored international law, emplacing mines without marking

or recording their use or location.

Natural events pose another obstacle, as mines tend to migrate from their original locations as a result of shifting desert sands or heavy rains in tropical areas that wash away topsoil.

U.S. law states: “As a matter of policy, U.S. Forces shall not engage in physically detecting, lifting, or destroying landmines, unless it does so for the concurrent purpose of supporting a U.S. military operation; or provides such assistance as part of a military operation that does not involve the armed forces.”

U.S. military personnel, therefore, use a “train-the-trainer” approach to assist affected countries. These U.S. forces, who have graduated from DoD’s Humanitarian Demining Training Center, educate an initial team of host-nation deminers in mine-clearance techniques and procedures; this team then trains others until enough of the country’s nationals are competent to mark and clear mines safely and effectively.

Mine-risk education. The majority of mine casualties are young men who encounter mines during daily activities such as farming or shepherding animals. Adult males are generally hurt trying to disarm mines and UXO to sell them as scrap metal; children are typically hurt by playing with mines and UXO or simply by running across an open space near their homes.

Women become casualties while gathering firewood or water, or while working in their gardens.

Various NGOs, often supported by the U.S. and other donors, provide MRE to at-risk populations. Teaching people how to recognize landmines and explosive remnants of war, and to inform demining authorities of the presence of such hazards, reduces casualties. U.S.-funded nongovernmental organizations and international organizations create MRE materials and tailor them to be sensitive to cultural mores. U.S. military personnel go through cultural training and learn native languages before MRE is deployed.

Survivor assistance. Survivor assistance requires a long-term commitment not only to landmine survivors but also to their families. Treating initial injuries is not enough because as the wounds heal, new prostheses to fit the growing or wilting limb are needed. Physical and educational training, such as relearning personal care and income-producing skills as well as psychological care involving overcoming feelings of inadequacy and worthlessness, are needed to regain a productive life. This is why mine-action programs encourage a holistic approach to providing assistance to landmine survivors.

Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction

The United States is a global leader in fighting the illicit trafficking of conventional weapons and munitions of all calibers. Many countries have stockpiles of conventional weapons and aging, often unstable, munitions dating back to the Cold War (or even earlier) that are no longer needed for their national security.

These stockpiles and weapons frequently pose a major public-safety hazard in populated areas as well as create an environmental threat. Since they are often poorly secured, these munitions and conventional weapons are easy targets for terrorists, criminals, and insurgent groups.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs helps develop and implement U.S. policies regarding conventional weapons and munitions. While acknowledging the legitimacy of the legal trade, manufacture, and ownership of arms, the U.S. works to improve global and national mechanisms for controlling conventional weapons by assisting states in improving their export control practices, providing physical security and stockpile management 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

PM/WRA SA/LW PROGRAM FUNDING	
FY2007	FY2008
\$16,167,000	\$44,359,000

address illicit transnational arms transfers through the marking and tracing of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and strengthening controls on arms brokers. PM/WRA also establishes U.S.-funded destruction operations within a host country, taking into account factors such as regional stability, counter-terrorism and force protection, and mitigation of the humanitarian impact of illicit SA/LW and abandoned ordnance.

PM/WRA and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) work closely with the host nation to offer technical assistance on physical security and stockpile management issues, develop and execute cost-effective projects that meet the needs of the requesting government, and promote regional security. Destruction programs have taken place bilaterally or through regional organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Regional Centre on Small Arms

(Nairobi, Kenya), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. Since the program's inception in 2001 through the end of 2008, more than 1.3 million weapons and approximately 50,000 tons of munitions have been destroyed. PM/WRA has implemented SA/LW destruction programs in the following countries with their cooperation: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Republic of the Congo, Romania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, and Ukraine.

This edition of *To Walk The Earth In Safety* includes current conventional weapons destruction projects funded wholly or in part by the United States through PM/WRA in fiscal year 2008. For more recent updates on all PM/WRA activities, visit www.state.gov/t/pm/wra.

Physical Security and Stockpile Management

Physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) is quickly becoming one of the most pressing threat-reduction issues that the United States and other countries must address. Aging stockpiles of conventional weapons and increasingly unstable munitions from the Cold War or earlier pose a serious threat in many countries that no longer need them for national security.

These stockpiles pose dual threats of illicit proliferation and accidental explosion. Poorly secured weapons and munitions stockpiles are often attractive targets for terrorists, criminals, and insurgent groups. The weapons may spread rapidly, destabilizing individual countries or the region as a whole. The munitions sometimes explode, causing humanitarian disasters that create a major public-safety hazard in populated areas as well as an environmental threat. The world has sadly watched stockpiles detonate, at times due to poor handling practices, causing large numbers of casualties and significant damage that displaces many civilians. In one recent example, 26 people were killed and many more injured and displaced when a stockpile exploded at an ammunition dismantling factory in Gërdec, Albania in March 2008.

To help prevent illicit proliferation and accidental explosion, governments must maintain high standards of security and management for state-controlled stockpiles of man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), other small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and related ammunition. Governments must see PSSM as an on-going effort that requires frequent monitoring, regular training of qualified experts, and long-term planning for factors like infrastructure and resources. Implementing such standards helps ensure security, enhance stability and enable prosperity.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs assists countries with essential pieces of the PSSM puzzle: safely reducing excess stockpiles of weapons and munitions, and improving security and safety infrastructure for retained stocks. Coordinating with the U.S. Embassy in the host country and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, PM/WRA works with governments to

assess needs and devise a comprehensive and efficient plan that addresses both destruction of excess stocks and projects to improve PSSM infrastructure.

While the U.S. is one of several countries that will provide assistance with stockpile reduction and security infrastructure, numerous multilateral organizations have established mechanisms to help governments implement these commitments. The United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe are among the organizations that have established venues where states can collaborate to improve PSSM procedures.



Stockpiled weapons.

The Menace of MANPADS

Man-portable air-defense systems, or MANPADS (also referred to as shoulder-fired, surface-to-air missiles), are small, light, and easy to transport and conceal. Estimates of total global MANPADS production to date exceed one million, with thousands believed to be outside government control. The U.S. Department of State estimates that since the 1970s, MANPADS were employed against more than 40 civilian aircraft, resulting in at least 28 crashes and over 800 deaths worldwide.

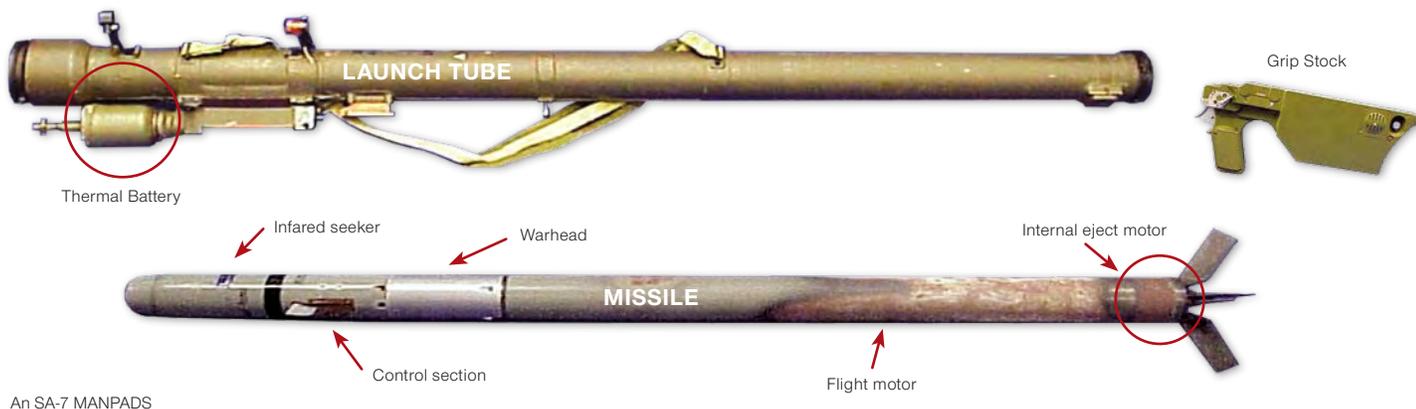
The U.S. Department of Defense provides expertise to other countries on the proper management and control of MANPADS through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and enforces stringent physical security and accountability for MANPADS in U.S. possession. In 2001, the Department of Defense established the Golden Sentry program to monitor end-use sales of MANPADS through foreign military

sales to ensure that they are not diverted for illicit use. The Defense Security and Cooperation Agency administers the Golden Sentry program, with support from U.S. military services and Security Cooperation Offices around the world.

After the November 2002 attempted shoot-down of a civilian airliner in Kenya with MANPADS, the United States redoubled 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 U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and other federal agencies and organizations. Within the Department of State, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) and the Bureau for International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)

have responsibility for the MANPADS security situation.

The international Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations, the G-8, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Organization of American States, and other international and regional organizations have recognized the MANPADS threat and have encouraged steps to reduce the number of these weapons available on the black market. ISN's Office of Conventional Arms Threat Reduction works to prevent transfers of MANPADS—and the technology to produce them—to undesirable end-users through bilateral and multilateral engagement, with an emphasis on responsible export controls. PM's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement has helped fund the destruction of over 27,000 excess, loosely secured, or otherwise at-risk MANPADS missiles in 27 countries since 2003.





AFRICA



Beginning with a war of independence in the 1960s and followed by 30 years of civil war, **Angola's** landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem is a

product of four decades of continuous conflict, rendering the country extremely hazardous. Landmines and UXO prevent the normalization of daily life, creating an obstacle to humanitarian assistance and slowing the economic recovery of the country. Across all 18 provinces, the Landmine Impact Survey researched the socioeconomic impact on communities in Angola, confirming that mines and explosive remnants of war affect more than 2.2 million people in 1,968 villages. Moreover, Angola has an estimated 2 million at-risk, military type small arms and light weapons in civilian hands and many more in unsecured government stockpiles. Between FY2002 and FY2007 the U.S. Department of State spent over \$1.8 million to help Angola destroy surplus weapons and ammunition.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State continued humanitarian mine action financial support to The HALO Trust (HALO), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) with \$5,124,085, resulting in the clearance of 900 kilometers of road and more than 1.2 million square meters of land. A grant for \$1,640,068 was provided to HALO for five Weapons and Ammunition Destruction (WAD) teams to destroy excess weapons and degraded ammunition. An additional \$42,500 in matching funds enabled The Julia Burke Foundation to provide two purpose-built weapons-cutting shears for use by HALO mobile WAD teams. With the elimination of more than 220 tons of excess and unstable munitions during 2008, the PM/WRA-funded WAD had another successful year.

The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D), in partnership with HALO, continued a technology evaluation of the Rotary Mine Comb in Angola. Intermeshing tines on two rotors 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 reports positive risk-reduction results with the Comb in sandy soil, clearing 17 kilometers of road in FY2008. With total assistance valued at \$600,000, HD R&D also provided HALO with funding for evaluations of a heavy detonation trailer and JCB Loadall.



Humanitarian Demining R&D

The Rotary Mine Comb (RMC) is designed to gently extricate buried objects from the soil and pushes them to the side of the vehicle's path. The machine is clearing the road between the Angolan towns of Mavinga and Cuito Cuanavale in the province of Cuando Cubango. The operation is being run by The HALO Trust. This 200 km road is part of the main route out of Cuando Cubango. The RMC is used to find and remove anti-tank mines still present in the road despite prior treatment with mine rollers.



Deborah Netland, PM/WRA

MAG operators prepare for demolition in Moxico province, Angola.



Deborah Netland, PM/WRA

Doreen Bailey (right) from the U.S. Embassy in Luanda, Angola gets a chance to blow up mines and UXO. With a MAG technical expert at hand, Bailey detonates the MAG-prepared demolition pit.

OFFICE OF WEAPONS REMOVAL AND ABATEMENT

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs creates local, regional, and international conditions conducive to peace, stability, and prosperity by curbing the illicit proliferation of conventional weapons of war, and removing and destroying others that remain and pose hazards after the cessation of armed conflict.

Founded in October 2003, PM/WRA develops, implements, and monitors policy programs and public-engagement efforts that contribute to the prevention and mitigation of conflict, as well as post-conflict social and economic recovery. The office's focus is three-fold: curb the illicit trafficking and indiscriminate use of conventional weapons of war that fuel regional and internal instability; pursue and help manage post-conflict cleanup of such weapons in areas needed for civilian use; and engage civil society to broaden support for U.S. efforts to enhance American influence abroad. In 2008, PM/WRA worked with a number of countries to improve the security of ammunition depots to prevent uncontrolled detonations and loss of life.

PM/WRA provides grants for many humanitarian and research projects. For instance, it recently provided a grant to the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery to research the effects of environment and age on landmines in Cambodia to better inform field clearance prioritization, mine-risk education techniques, and innovative R&D. Another grant helps Vietnamese farmers who have been injured by landmines to grow crops like mushrooms that will provide income while requiring much less physical labor.

PM/WRA's Public-Private Partnership program includes over 60 nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and corporations, and enlists civil-society support for humanitarian mine action and related conflict-prevention and peace-building efforts. Other U.S. agencies, NGOs, international organizations, and private enterprises also work closely with PM/WRA to help demonstrate the strong commitment of the United States to a set of values that respects human life.

U.S. Department of State

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U.S. Department of State



Crime has soared and the Burundian economy has suffered because of the insecurity caused by large numbers of arms circulating throughout the country. United States assistance to the government of **Burundi** has included the destruction of excess man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and a project to improve security of military stockpiles.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State provided \$200,000 to the nongovernmental organization Mines Advisory Group (MAG) to destroy the remaining excess MANPADS and other surplus weapons, and to carry out physical security upgrades to the Central Logistics Base in Bujumbura. The weapons-destruction tools provided to the United Nations Development Programme in FY2007 continue to facilitate additional SA/LW destruction and build Burundi's capacity for further weapons destruction. In addition, Burundi benefited from a grant awarded to the Regional Centre on Small Arms in Nairobi, Kenya, which provided a SA/LW-marking machine to the Burundi military.



104 SAM 7s being prepared for a controlled demolition in Burundi.



Sparks fly as Matthew Garrett from the U.S. Embassy in Bujumbura cuts a weapon at the Military Central Logistics Base.



As a result of 30 years of internal conflict and the 1973 Libyan invasion, **Chad's** landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) problem is extensive. Funded in part

by the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State, a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) conducted from 1999–2001 identified 249 mine-impacted communities spanning 1,000 square kilometers of land; however, the number of mine-impacted communities is likely higher because the LIS did not include the Tibesti region due to security concerns. Unexploded ordnance (UXO) was also scattered around N'Djamena in April 2006 during fighting between government and rebel forces as well as during similar attacks in February 2008. Ninety percent of identified mine- and ERW-affected areas are located in the Biltine, Borkou, Ennedi, Quaddai, and Tibesti regions. The Sudan–Darfur region along the Chad–Sudan border contains a number of mined areas as well as UXO contamination.

PM/WRA provided \$65,000 for rehabilitation support of mine/UXO victims to the Chadian nongovernmental organization Centre d'Appareillage et de Rééducation de Kabalye (CARK). CARK provides physical therapy and acquires, fabricates, and furnishes orthopedic appliances and wheelchairs, canes, and braces for victims of war, mines, and other accidents. From October 2007 through September 2008, the PM/WRA funds aided CARK in providing a variety of services to 1,659 people, which included fitting 121 persons with prosthetics and 116 persons with orthotic devices.



The ongoing landmine and explosive remnants of war problem in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (DRC) is in large part due to protracted conflict that began

as a full-scale, nationwide war in 1996 and continues on a much smaller scale in particular areas of the country. Additionally, excessive quantities of military small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) have become abundant through illegal arms trafficking and this has increased crime throughout the country.

In FY2007, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State contributed \$1,375,000 to the humanitarian organization Mines Advisory Group (MAG). This grant for the removal and destruction of unsecured and abandoned SA/LW by MAG continues through March 2009. By November 2008, MAG had destroyed over 21,630 weapons and nearly 245 tons of excess and unstable munitions.

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT'S LEAHY WAR VICTIMS FUND

Established by Senator Patrick J. Leahy (D–Vermont), USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) has dedicated 20 years to the advancement of civilian victims of conflict in war-affected developing countries around the world. Specifically, the LWVF aids those requiring assistance due to mobility-related injuries from unexploded ordnance (UXO) and anti-personnel landmines. The LWVF also provides aid for other direct and indirect causes of disability, such as preventable diseases that might result from interrupted immunization campaigns. The fund provides an average of \$12 million annually and works to expand access to affordable, appropriate prosthetics and orthotic services.

Barrier-free access to school, work, and recreation is part of the LWVF's mission to help civilian war victims and people with disabilities. For instance, through LWVF and Mercy Corps, Colombians with disabilities will have access to new rehabilitation centers in Narino and Caqueta, as well as new opportunities to attend school and enjoy meaningful employment. While LWVF funding is primarily used for prosthetics and orthotics, other activities including training, economic strengthening, policy and advocacy, and the provision of wheelchairs have been introduced.

Since 1989, the LWVF has provided more than \$140 million to 26 countries in Central America, sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development, the international disability and development charity Motivation, Handicap International, and the International Committee of the Red Cross are among the many nongovernmental organizations receiving support from the fund.

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USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund provided \$1 million in support to the

International Committee of the Red Cross' Special Fund for the Disabled. The program supports prosthetics and orthotics services for people with disabilities in 28 localities throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

In addition, **Ethiopia** benefited from a grant awarded to the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RESCA) in Nairobi, Kenya, which provided two SA/LW-marking machines to the Ethiopian military. RESCA has destroyed 12,600 firearms in Ethiopia since 2006.



Internal conflict in 1998–99, the War of Liberation in 1963–1974, and various periods of military activity along **Guinea-Bissau's**

borders have resulted in the country's contamination by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

With \$1,787,000 provided from FY2000 through FY2007, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State supported the return of over 240 acres of land for safe use, completed a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in Guinea-Bissau, and improved skills of demining and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel working for the indigenous nongovernmental organization HUMAID. The threat posed to local communities by unstable stockpiles has been reduced with the destruction of nearly 106 tons of excess military munitions.

In FY2008 PM/WRA provided \$608,995 for continued destruction of surplus military munitions by the nongovernmental organization Cleared Ground and landmine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance by HUMAID.

Between 2006 and 2008, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program invested approximately \$300,000 in operational field evaluations of the MAXX (a remote-controlled mini-excavator) with Guinea-Bissau's National Mine Action Coordination Centre. After successful vegetation clearance, the MAXX cleared munitions contaminating populated areas around a destroyed army arsenal in the capital city, Bissau.



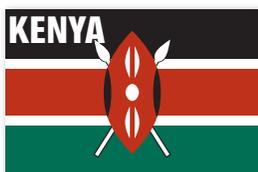
U.S. AFRICOM HMA Manager Joseph Severino examines Russian RBK cluster bomb units waiting destruction in Guinea-Bissau.



PM/WRA Program Manager Deborah Netland pushes the detonator, destroying various munitions, including cluster bombs in Guinea-Bissau.



The children of Buruntuma, Guinea-Bissau take a break from gathering firewood; the child on the left places her hand on a stake where a mine was removed.



The boundless availability of illicit military small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) undermines security in **Kenya** and impedes efforts to address regional conflict.

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State has contributed \$180,000 to the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) in Kenya since 2006. The funding has aided efforts to combat the illicit proliferation and trafficking of SA/LW in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions. PM/WRA further contributed \$319,500 toward the purchase of 26 arms-marking machines for the 12 RECSA member states. This additional grant will establish more effective weapons-inventory practices and facilitate the tracing of weapons in support of the implementation of Kenya's obligations under the United Nations International Tracing Instrument and the Nairobi Declaration.

In teaming with RECSA, other U.S. agencies and the United Kingdom, PM/WRA also contributed \$115,819 to host a regional man-portable air-defense system (MANPADS) seminar in Nairobi in July 2008. The U.S. Special Envoy for MANPADS Threat Reduction, Lincoln P. Bloomfield, addressed participants, highlighting the threat of these weapons to civil aviation, and urged them to enact strict stockpile-security practices and destroy surplus and obsolete systems. RECSA member states committed to adopt MANPADS-control guidelines similar to those adopted by other regional organizations such as the Organization of American States and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.



Arms destruction in Kenya.

REGIONAL CENTRE ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

The Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) is an institutional framework arising from the Nairobi Declaration to coordinate the joint effort by national focal points in member states to prevent, combat, and eradicate stockpiling and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, as well as bordering states. The Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons was signed on March 15, 2000 by representatives from Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The declaration and the Nairobi Protocol (a legally binding instrument) address the growing international concern that the easy availability of illicit small arms and light weapons escalates conflicts and undermines political stability, creating devastating impacts on human and state security.

RECSA aims at enhancing regional cooperation and coordination in the region. The overall goal for RECSA and member states is to make the region safe for its citizenry. This will create an environment that is conducive to development, which in turn will improve the welfare of the people. To fulfill its objectives, RECSA focuses on seven key areas for action: institutional framework; regional cooperation and coordination; legislative measures; operational and capacity building; control, seizures, forfeiture, distribution, collection and destruction; information exchange and record keeping; and public awareness.

RECSA nations have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to implement programs in four additional countries—Angola, Central African Republic, Zambia, and Republic of Congo. The Regional Centre on Small Arms enjoys the goodwill of various development partners that continue to provide financial resources for the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HUMANITARIAN DEMINEING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D), located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, develops technology to meet the challenges faced by deminers in mine detection, area reduction, vegetation clearance, mechanical mine clearance, and mine neutralization.

Executed by the U.S. Army's Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD), the HD R&D Program holds an annual requirements workshop for representatives from worldwide mine-action centers and nongovernmental demining organizations. This meeting highlights technology needs and reviews subsequent in-country site assessments to decide on the following year's development strategies. Demonstrations of NVESD technologies are also conducted throughout the workshop which leads to the HD R&D Program's most important project, Field Evaluations. These evaluations allow potential technologies to undergo operational testing in actual minefields in a host nation. On average, the program fields 25 technologies for operational field evaluations in 10 countries worldwide.

One of these technologies, the Mine Stalker, is a remote-controlled vehicle-mounted ground-penetrating radar (GPR) designed to detect low metallic anti-tank mines on roads. The GPR uses sophisticated algorithms to detect mines and distinguish these mines from clutter. It is mounted on a commercial, off-the-shelf Landtamer 6x6 all-terrain vehicle, and incorporates an automatic stop capability and a physical marking system. In 2008, the Mine Stalker system completed a successful evaluation on anti-tank mines in Cambodia. A modified version of the Mine Stalker system will undergo an operational field evaluation with The HALO Trust in Angola in 2009.

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Mozambique is littered with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) due to nearly 30 years of conflict that came to a close in the early 1990s. Landmines and

ERW are found throughout the entire country. The Inhambane province harbors the largest number of mined areas, and a total of 12,164,041 square meters of land in Mozambique are covered by suspected landmines according to the *Landmine Monitor Report* (2008).

The United States has invested over \$16 million to develop a sustainable national demining capability within the Mozambican Army Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) since the mid-1990s. Although no FY2008 funds were committed to Mozambique, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State allocated \$438,967 to help Mozambique complete the development of its national demining capacity, and assess the remaining landmine/ERW threat in Mozambique in FY2007. Through PM/WRA's closing contribution of \$259,849, the final phase of this effort was funded through its ArmorGroup contractor to complete the training and skills transfer necessary for the HDU staff to continue managing and executing mine-action activities in a safe and effective manner without further foreign technical oversight.

With half of the country now mine-impact free, PM/WRA contributed \$179,118 as part of a multi-donor funded project for The HALO Trust to conduct a technical review in the central and southern regions of the country. The report, released in October 2007, provided a more accurate picture of the remaining mine/ERW threat in the central and southern half of Mozambique. The findings confirmed 450 minefields remaining with large minefields in the Cahora Bassa Dam area.



A HALO Trust female deminer working in Maputo province, Mozambique.



Three major episodes of conflict between 1993 and 1999 displaced approximately 810,000 people and caused widespread killing and looting in the **Republic of the**

Congo (RoC). Arms obtained by the main militia groups were reportedly looted from police and military depots. It was estimated that 34,000 weapons remained in circulation in the RoC, despite strenuous efforts to recover these weapons through ad hoc disarmament and reintegration programs. Successfully recovered weapons and munitions were stored in unsecured government depots in populated areas, posing a significant security threat. If these ammunition stores were to catch on fire or spontaneously detonate, they would create a serious public safety and health hazard.

In FY2007, with \$445,000 in funding from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State, the nongovernmental organization Mines Advisory Group (MAG) completed technical surveys at two contaminated ammunition depots in Brazzaville and Dolisie-Kimongo. Findings revealed that over a decade after the explosion of ammunition stores, accidents continue to occur, with the last one reported in October 2007. Between September 2007 and April 2008, nearly 59 tons of munitions and 1,077 small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) components, were destroyed.

In FY2008, PM/WRA provided MAG with an additional \$675,000 to continue destruction of excess/obsolete weapons and ammunition. During 2008, two military stockpiles of weapons and ammunition were reorganized and inventoried, and registration of items authorized for destruction was completed. This project has not only facilitated the destruction of excess and hazardous military stockpiles but has also contributed to developing the national armed forces' capacity to carry out conventional weapons destruction and stockpile management.



Some of the 500 kg aircraft bombs lying haphazardly on the grounds of Brazzaville Central Armament Depot.



In FY2008, **Rwanda** benefited from a grant awarded by the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

in the U.S. Department of State to the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RESCA) in Nairobi, Kenya, which provided a SA/LW-marking machine to the Rwanda military. RESCA also used the U.S. funds to publicize arms destruction events in Rwanda in FY2007 and FY2008.



In FY2008 the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State launched a \$1.4 million

conventional weapons destruction program in **Somalia**, which will also include the clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war throughout heavily affected areas of northern Somalia.

This initiative is being carried out through grants to Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and The HALO Trust (HALO). MAG will destroy stockpiles of conventional weapons collected from three military camps in Puntland, a region with 2.4 million people located in northern Somalia. The grant will also fund the continued deployment of a MAG explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team tasked with identifying and destroying new stockpiles of munitions. Additionally, MAG will provide training to develop local EOD capacity.

The grant to HALO will reinforce landmine clearance operations in Somaliland. With over 440 local Somali staff, HALO is already the largest humanitarian-demining organization in that region. Specifically, the grant will support HALO manual-demining teams, which are equipped with state-of-the-art Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) mine detectors, developed by the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program.

Decades of conflict in Somalia continue to threaten political and economic stability in the Horn of Africa region. Weapons caches, landmines, and explosive remnants of war endanger the populace and provide a steady supply of arms to terrorists and insurgents. These grants will improve the situation by decreasing the impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war while enabling enhanced development and humanitarian-relief programs throughout the countryside.



The Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and the Sudanese government signed the Comprehensive

Peace Agreement in January 2005, which prohibits the use of landmines; however, landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) are estimated to affect 19 of Sudan's 25 states to this day. Contamination is primarily concentrated in the southern and central areas of the country where fighting between the SPLM/A and Sudanese government occurred. Unfortunately, the extent of the affected areas is still unknown because in-depth surveys have not been conducted. All of the country's borders, including those with Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya and Uganda, are reportedly mine-affected.

In FY2007, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) received a grant of \$1 million to establish and maintain two national mine-clearance and two national explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) teams. The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State contributed \$2,725,000 to mine action in Sudan and an additional \$600,000 to small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) destruction. PM/WRA granted Cranfield University \$400,000 to provide managerial training to Sudanese mine-action supervisors and \$1,539,000 to Mines Advisory Group (MAG) to sustain a mobile EOD capability in central and western Equatoria, support mine-risk education (MRE) in way stations and high-risk villages, and support a SA/LW destruction team in South Sudan. PM/WRA also provided Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) \$100,000 to help support the operations of two EOD teams and one battle-area clearance (BAC) team along primary roads in South Sudan to ensure the safe return and settlement of refugees and internally displaced persons. Finally,

DanChurchAid (DCA) received a PM/WRA grant of \$286,000 to fund an EOD team and MRE team in the Nuba Mountains.

In FY2008, Cranfield University received an additional \$400,000 grant to conduct upper- and middle-management training of indigenous Sudanese mine-action supervisors. PM/WRA provided UNDP with \$3,600,200 for mine action and \$1 million for SA/LW destruction, and also granted UNDP \$750,000 to provide comprehensive management, technical, and advisory support to Sudan's National Mine Action Authority, the National Mine Action Center, and the Southern Sudan Demining Commission. With two grants, PM/WRA further provided DCA with \$790,000 to continue the support of operations of one EOD/BAC team and the deployment of a Wide Area Detection System for area verification and release in the Nuba Mountains. MAG received a total of \$1,810,000: a \$375,000 grant to distribute MRE to people in way stations and villages of return, a \$435,000 grant for the deployment of a mobile EOD team for the destruction of UXO and other ERW, and a \$1 million grant for SA/LW stockpile destruction. To provide funding for EOD and BAC team operations in support of the Southern Sudan Demining Commission, NPA received a grant of \$650,000. FY2008 also marked the first time PM/WRA funded an indigenous Sudanese organization by approving a grant to the Sudanese Integrated Mine Action Service. The grant of \$200,200 was used to support mine/battle-area clearance operations and technical EOD skills training.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund provided a total of \$589,000 in rehabilitation assistance to survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in southern Sudan in 2008. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.



BAC lane in South Sudan.



Mine-risk education session in Yei, South Sudan.



An unexploded mortar discovered on the outskirts of Yei, South Sudan.

All Sudan photos by Anthony Morin, PM/WRA



Large parts of **Uganda** are contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) due to various wars, rebellions, and insurgencies such as those

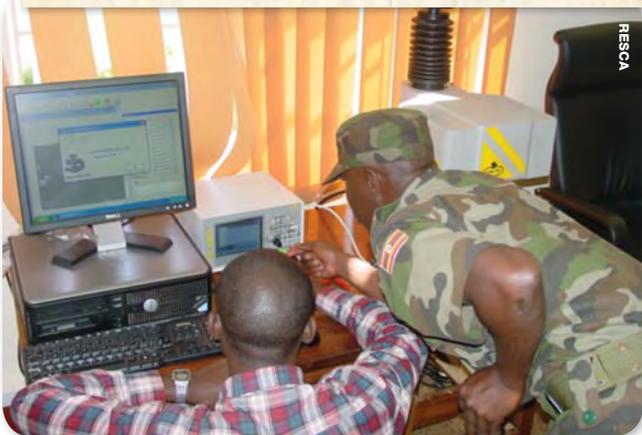
by the Lord's Resistance Army. Military-type small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) are also readily accessible to armed groups. The country's most affected areas include border regions with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, and the region referred to as the Luwero Triangle. Landmines and ERW also exist in the Western Rwenzori Mountains due to insurgencies in the late 1980s by the National Army of the Liberation of Uganda, and the late 1990s until 2001 by the Allied Democratic Forces. Units of the Uganda People's Defence Forces reportedly used mines and submunitions during cross-border fights with insurgents from the Congo and Sudan.

In 2008, as part of a grant to the Regional Centre on Small Arms in Nairobi, Kenya, Uganda received one marking machine and training for the military in order to better enable the record-keeping and tracing of military weapons.



Shawn Zimmerman

Landmines have been removed from most areas of Uganda and citizens are returning to previous livelihoods, including farming. A boy from Uganda displays recently harvested beans.



RECSA

RECSA-trained officer demonstrates to a Uganda army officer the use of a marking machine.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HUMANITARIAN DEMINING TRAINING CENTER

The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTTC) has operated since 1996 as a training and information center and as a fundamental element of the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program. Located at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, the HDTTC trains U.S. military personnel in all levels of mine action. The goal of the training is to help mine-affected countries develop an effective national HMA capacity.

Training conducted at the Center is groundbreaking and practical, and encompasses mine clearance, mine-risk education, mine-action management, and the Information Management System for Mine Action. The HDTTC is equipped with extensive, realistic training areas, a comprehensive assortment of inert landmines and explosive remnants of war, metal detectors, personal protection equipment, educational tools, and a computer classroom for software instruction.

A typical training session includes simulated hazard areas, real-time application, and surveying. The Center has taught practical demining skills to more than 1,600 U.S. military service people. It has also trained members of U.S. civilian and nongovernmental organizations in mine-risk education and mine-action awareness; these participants in turn provide comprehensive HMA training to foreign military deminers using a "train the trainer" approach.

The HDTTC operates around four key priorities: relieve the plight of civilian populations, enhance regional stability, promote U.S. policy interests, and improve economic developments. These priorities are all tied to upholding the organization's motto, "So that Others May Walk the Earth in Safety."

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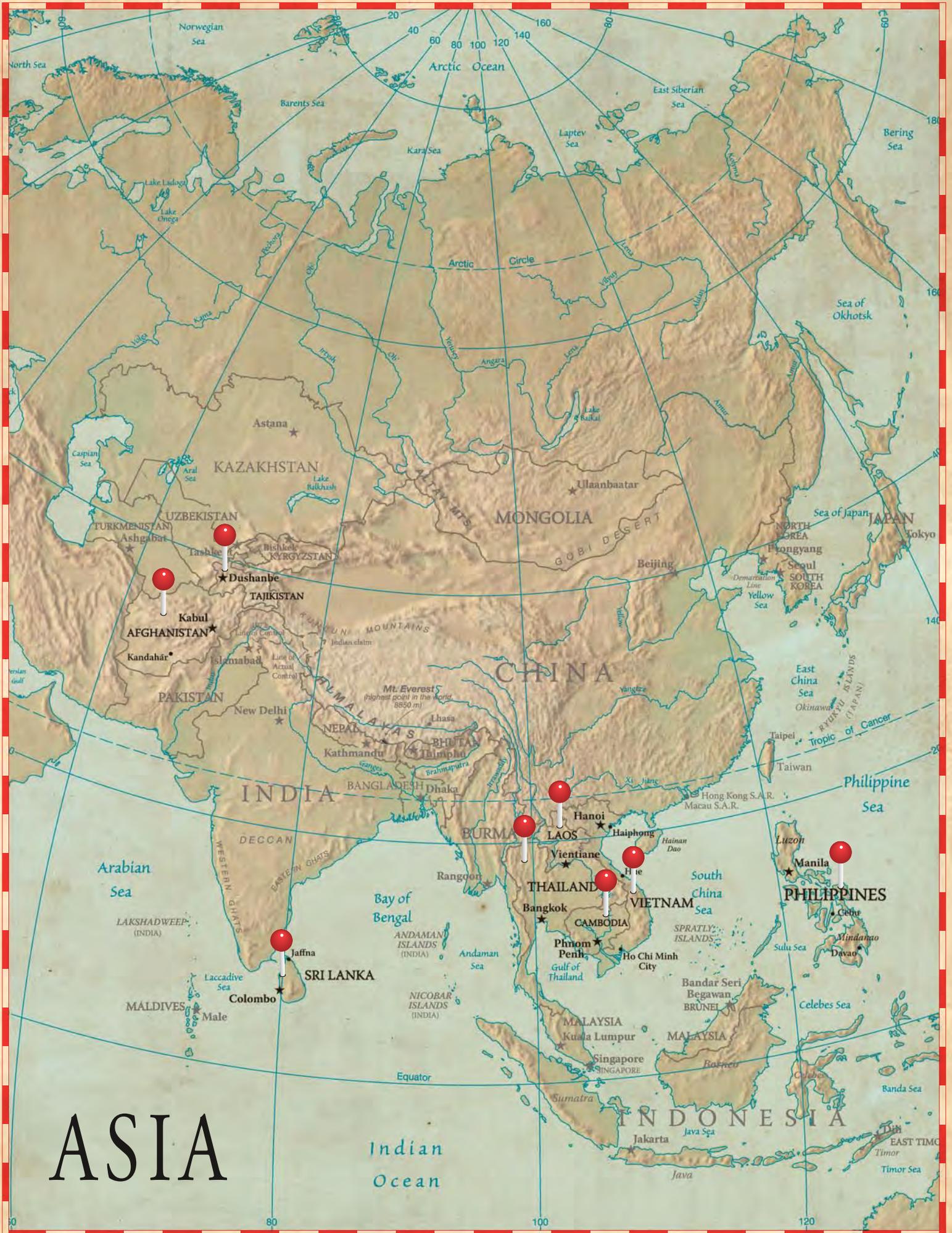
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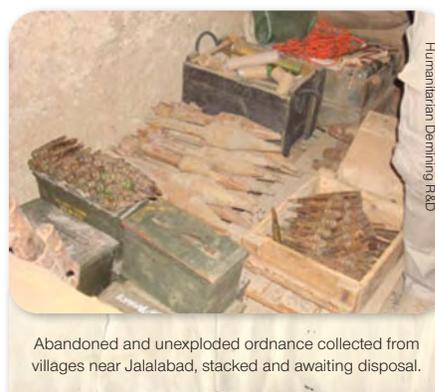


The widespread and indiscriminate use of mines, small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), ordnance and munitions since the Soviet invasion of 1979 has left **Afghanistan** heavily contaminated with explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other hazards. The Mine Action Program for Afghanistan (MAPA) estimates that 720 square kilometers of hazardous areas exist, with more than four million Afghans living in 2,229 ERW-contaminated communities. Mines and ERW killed or injured more than 445 Afghans in 2008, an average of 37 victims per month. Additional conventional weapons and munitions hazards are reported daily. Although MAPA has cleared almost two-thirds of all hazards discovered to date, vast areas remain contaminated due to ongoing conflict and inaccessibility because of difficult terrain and deteriorating infrastructure.

The majority of ERW-contaminated areas are agricultural fields, irrigation canals and grazing areas, as well as roads and residential and commercial areas. Security belts of landmines also exist around major cities, airports, government installations, and power stations. An equally significant problem is the existence of large amounts of unexploded ordnance. Mines, ERW, and loosely secured or illicit conventional weapons and munitions continue to restrict access to valuable resources and important infrastructure, effectively making social and economic reconstruction in Afghanistan extremely difficult.

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State provided more than \$18 million in FY2008 for the Conventional Weapons Destruction Program in Afghanistan. These funds enabled Afghan nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international NGOs, international organizations, and private-sector partners to clear ERW-contaminated areas, care for victims of conflict, and destroy or secure abandoned or otherwise at-risk munitions and explosive ordnance that might be used by insurgents to construct roadside bombs and other improvised explosive devices.

The PM/WRA Afghanistan Program, through a contract with DynCorp International, trains, equips, and funds seven Afghan explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams throughout Afghanistan. Since 2006, these PM/WRA-funded EOD teams have destroyed or secured more than 9,000 metric tons of unexploded, abandoned, or otherwise at-risk munitions and SA/LW, and provided explosive ordnance safety training to more than 65,000 Afghan nationals. Also under this DynCorp contract—in a unique partnership with the NGO Clear Path International—PM/WRA provided quick impact funds totaling more than \$500,000 to Afghan partners including the Kabul Orthopedic Organization, Afghan Landmine



Abandoned and unexploded ordnance collected from villages near Jalalabad, stacked and awaiting disposal.

Survivors Network, the Afghan Disabled and Vulnerable Society, and several other organizations engaged in victim-assistance projects in Afghanistan.

PM/WRA granted more than \$10.5 million to Afghan humanitarian mine-action NGOs that made advances in manual and mechanical clearance operations, victim assistance, community-based demining operations and mine-risk education. These Afghan NGO partners included Afghan Technical Consultants, Demining Agency for Afghanistan, Mine Clearance Planning Agency, Mine Detection Center, the Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation, and The HALO Trust (HALO). Contributing to the safe physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of Afghanistan's ammunition stockpiles, PM/WRA provided \$250,000 to the ongoing PSSM project led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Maintenance and Supply Agency. Also in FY2008, PM/WRA continued SA/LW and man-portable air-defense system mitigation and destruction activities.

In late FY2008, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) provided HALO with the Mantis, an armored tractor area-preparation and mine-clearance system worth \$367,000. The Mantis includes a suite of tools for breaking up soil, reducing metal clutter, sifting soil, and rolling suspect areas. In FY2008, HALO continued operations with an HD R&D-provided Orbit Screen and excavator-sifting attachments, a value of \$150,000.



Clear Path International partnered with Accessibility Organization for Afghan Disabled to build one of its first PM/WRA-funded ramps at Ariana, a school for girls in Kabul, Afghanistan. More than 80 girls with disabilities use wheelchairs and now have barrier-free access to the buildings thanks to the AOAD project. AOAD is an Afghan charity that builds wheelchair ramps and provides other advocacy services for persons with disabilities in Afghanistan.



As a result of nearly three decades of conflict, **Cambodia** continues to be one of the most severely landmine- and explosive-remnants-of-war-affected countries in the world. Heavy

mine contamination started during the 1960s when civil war broke out between the government and the Communist Khmer Rouge, which ended with the latter's victory in 1975. In 1978, Vietnam invaded Cambodia and drove Khmer Rouge forces back to the Thai-Cambodian border; however, the pollution of the land did not stop there. Following the invasion by Vietnam, the Cambodian government created the K-5 mine belt, a densely mined barrier along the Thai border, to prevent the Khmer Rouge's return. Despite these efforts, Khmer Rouge guerrilla groups continued to pervade Cambodia until their surrender in 1997, and in 1988, scattered unmapped minefields for short-term defensive purposes. Assistance from the United States and other donors has significantly reduced the annual casualty rate; however, the death toll remains high: 875 casualties were reported in 2005, while in 2007 there were 352 known victims.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State allotted a total of \$4,053,526 for humanitarian mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) action in Cambodia. DynCorp International acquired \$2,290,000 under a continuing contract to manage, disburse, and monitor U.S. financial support for the operations of Demining Unit No. 3 of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), as well as to administer training, equipment, and advice to the unit's

multiple teams. The contract also provides for developmental support and advisory services to the Cambodian demining and UXO authorities. The HALO Trust (HALO) received a grant of \$850,000 for support and provision of advanced Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) detectors to 13 manual demining teams, and support to additional explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), survey, mine-risk education (MRE), and mechanical teams for continued work along the K-5 mine belt. Additionally, HALO received a grant of \$45,000 to be used to match contributions from Rotary International for the fielding and equipping of an additional demining team. Mines Advisory Group (MAG) acquired a grant of \$515,000 to deploy manual deminers, mechanical vegetation cutters, Bozena and Tempest flails, community-liaison teams, and mobile EOD teams in six provinces.

Also in FY2008, the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation received \$160,000 for continuation of its Explosive Harvesting Program, in which explosives are removed from locally-obtained munitions and packaged into charges for use by demining and UXO operators. Norwegian People's Aid was given \$99,976 to provide support for development of the central database of CMAC. Spirit of Soccer received a grant of \$75,000 for its youth MRE program that links awareness education with soccer skills and sports role models. Finally, Freedom Fields was granted \$18,550 to produce a documentary film on landmine clearance in Cambodia.

The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) has worked for many years in Cambodia, providing technologies valued at more than \$2 million for operational field evaluations with the CMAC, HALO, MAG, and the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation. Beginning in June 2006, HALO integrated the multi-sensor HSTAMIDS in its manual, anti-personnel mine-clearance operations of densely cluttered minefields. The HSTAMIDS evaluation was expanded in FY2008 to include operations with MAG.

During FY2008, HD R&D continued operational field evaluations of the Tempest vegetation cutting flail, excavator soil sifting attachments, the MAXX+ remote-controlled mini-excavator, and the innovative Explosive Harvesting System, which recasts stockpiled explosives into demolition charges for mines and unexploded ordnance. In addition, HD R&D provided funds to develop a regional test and training site for HSTAMIDS mine-detection technologies at the CMAC training center in Siem Reap.



A female deminer from MAG uses HSTAMIDS in Cambodia to scan the ground for possible mines. The system allows deminers to discriminate between mines and clutter, which reduces the time spent manually excavating the ground.



The majority of **Laos'** extensive explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination and its smaller landmine presence stems from the Second Indochina War, also known as the American-Vietnam War, between 1964 and 1973.

Some contamination resulted from the country's own period of civil war (1962–1975). During its prolonged air campaign against the North Vietnamese forces operating in Laos, the U.S. military dropped over two million tons of bombs, and estimates indicate that up to 30 percent of these aerial munitions failed to detonate on impact. Large land battles were also fought inside Laos.

Post-war population growth and other socioeconomic factors have subsequently continued to increase the human presence in ERW-contaminated areas. Besides posing a threat to the Laotian people in the impacted areas, ERW also limits their access to agricultural land, disturbs traditional land-use patterns, and impedes other economic development. In 1996 the government established UXO Lao as the national organization to systematically address the ERW problem, and in 2006 created the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) as the policy-level body for all aspects of the effort. Since clearance operations began, at least 186 types of munitions from all former combatants have been located, highlighting the complexity of the operational challenges.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State allotted a total of \$2,953,000 for humanitarian ERW clearance and related work in Laos. This money was split between ArmorGroup North America, Fondation Suisse de Deminage (FSD), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), and World Education, Inc.

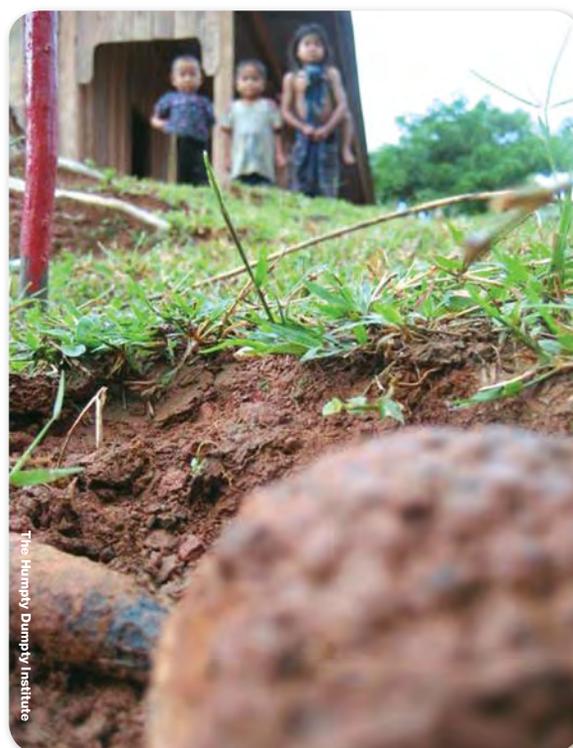
ArmorGroup North America received \$1,932,000 under a continuing contract to develop the capacity of the NRA through management and financial training, and to provide for the operating costs of UXO Lao in conducting clearance, technical survey, and community-awareness programs in several provinces.

MAG received a grant of \$500,000 in support of operations in Khammoune province, which includes training and managing a team to conduct UXO clearance, technical survey, and community liaison.

FSD was granted \$304,630 for continuation of unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance in support of the United Nations World Food Programme's Food-For-Work project in three districts of Savannakhet province, as well as support for limited clearance work in other provinces.

World Education, Inc. was granted a total of \$216,370 for ERW-risk education, and for survivors' medical, economic, and technical assistance. The latter program is designed to improve the living situation of ERW survivors and their families, and to provide training to health, agricultural, and vocational training officials to enable them to better serve the needs of ERW survivors. PM/WRA also granted World Education \$500,000 to strengthen district hospital capacity to address trauma of UXO and other injuries.

In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development gave Handicap International \$300,000 to support vocational rehabilitation for people with disabilities in Laos.



An unexploded bomb mere meters from a school house in Laos.



In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State spent \$270,000 with local contractor Alloy Engineering to destroy 36,930 firearms in the **Philippines** that were no longer needed by the military, or that had been seized by authorities from criminals and terrorists.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY

Located on the campus of James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia, the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), which includes the Mine Action Information Center (MAIC), is a public-policy center that serves organizations and individuals on the front lines of humanitarian crises and post-conflict environments by providing objective, reliable, and cost-effective research, training, communication, and outreach services.

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery expands on the 13-year commitment of the MAIC, focusing on activities to help victims of conflict and disasters return to stable and productive lives.

Clients hire CISR to develop and execute projects concerning mine-action and stabilization efforts around the world. One of the Center's products is the *Journal of ERW and Mine Action*, the premiere information resource for the mine-action community. CISR also maintains several Web sites, conducts workshops and conferences, develops and leads training courses, provides Web services, and engages in research on specific post-conflict topics.

Funded by a grant from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State, one of the Center's most recent projects, the *Landmine Casualty Data: Best Practices Guidebook*, is designed to assist people trying to create a mine/ERW victim information system or enhance an existing system. Working with Jordan's National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation and a local nongovernmental organization, CISR has also helped develop a mine-risk education play that is being presented in northern Jordan.

Thus far, the Center has conducted five sessions of the United Nations Development Programme's Senior Managers Course for mine-action professionals (2004-07), training 106 senior managers from 33 mine-affected countries around the world in an easily adaptable five-week, cross-cultural, and skills-based management training course.

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Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) affecting parts of Sri Lanka are a result of two decades of armed conflict

between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Sri Lankan government. Along with the mined areas in the high security zones that are maintained by the Sri Lankan Army, the Sri Lankan government estimates there are 98 to 150 square kilometers affected by landmines and ERW. Roughly half of the landmines emplaced in Sri Lanka are scattered in the northern Jaffna Peninsula, the most severely affected region in the country. In 2002, the government and LTTE made a cease-fire agreement, providing an opportunity for humanitarian mine action to begin. With support from the United States, the United Nations, and other donor nations and organizations, significant progress in clearing land was made so that internally displaced persons (IDPs) could return to their land and safely farm. Unfortunately, the cease-fire agreement collapsed in mid-2006 and the conflict intensified, resulting in additional and unsurveyed mine/ERW contamination. Mines and unexploded remnants of war pose an immediate threat to IDPs, as well as an obstacle for resettlement and a serious long-term challenge to economic reconstruction.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State provided \$1,479,322 for emergency clearance operations by international nongovernmental organizations to support the safe return of thousands of IDPs in the eastern areas between Batticaloa and Trincomalee, where the Army had recovered control from the LTTE. Danish Demining Group was granted \$534,000 to clear high-priority areas in Trincomalee that were critically needed for resettlement and agriculture. PM/WRA granted an additional \$449,268 to the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action to conduct emergency clearance for the resettlement of 693 families. Another \$496,054 grant went to Mines Advisory Group to conduct a technical survey, manual demining, and battle-area clearance, and by December 2008 more than 2 million square meters of land had been released in Batticaloa for safe use to an estimated 8,452 civilians.



Schoolchildren running on a road recently cleared of mines in Toppur village, Trincomalee district, Sri Lanka.



Tajikistan is affected by landmines emplaced along the country's borders by Russian and Uzbek forces, as well those laid during the 1992–97 civil war. The population is most affected by landmines that were laid by Uzbekistan's security services in 1999–2001 with the intent to prevent infiltration by the militant Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Tajikistan's landmine contamination is a threat to its people, causes losses to livestock, and prohibits access to already scarce pastures and agricultural land. Additionally, it is believed that the country possesses stockpiles of aging and inadequately stored conventional weapons.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State awarded a grant of \$180,000 to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. The grant will be used to destroy several thousand small arms and light weapons.



In FY2008, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) continued operational field evaluations of several mechanical

technologies in **Thailand**. Valued at \$1.4 million, these technologies are used for vegetation clearance and area preparation, including the remote-controlled Beaver and Tempest, and the large-class SDTT (Severe Duty Tractor and Tools) and Uni-Disk excavators. In FY2008, the Thailand Mine Action Center was provided Peco, a small remote-controlled vegetation clearance system, by HD R&D. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtc.



Beaver is a small, remote-controlled vegetation cutter that is undergoing operational field evaluations in Thailand by the Thailand Mine Action Center.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FUND FOR DEMINING AND MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE

The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance is a humanitarian, nonprofit organization committed to eradicating landmines located in South-Eastern Europe (SEE). Also known as ITF, the organization was originally established by the Slovenian government in 1998 to aid Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) with its landmine problem, and to assist in the physical and socioeconomic rehabilitation of landmine survivors. After considerable success in BiH, the ITF expanded operations to numerous other countries.

The ITF raises funds and administers the donations of public and private donors for different mine-action activities, including mine-clearance, survivor-assistance, mine-risk education, and training and capacity building. It is unique in that it doubles donors' grants through a dollar-for-dollar matching-fund mechanism, supported by the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State.

Working with mine-action centers and national governments to ensure the successful application and implementation of activities in local communities, the ITF has cleared over 92 million square meters of land and provided the means for rehabilitation of almost 1,000 individuals. Promoting regional cooperation is vital to the operations of ITF, allowing the countries of SEE to address concerns more efficiently and cost-effectively by helping each other succeed in their overall objective of mine-impact free land. In 2007, the ITF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) which defined the areas of mine-action activities in which UNMAS and ITF will be cooperating. The ITF envisions freeing SEE from the landmine and unexploded ordnance threat by 2015.

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A series of conflicts involving Japan, France, and the United States from World War II through the early 1970s caused **Vietnam** to be heavily contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW). Landmines are also problematic due to periods of military struggle during the 1970s with neighboring Cambodia and China. 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 that was intensively bombed by the United States in an effort to interdict North Vietnamese troops and supplies.

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State encourages 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 interim survey results. It now funds projects only in provinces that have completed the LIS. In 2008 PM/WRA continued this approach and intends to uphold LIS use in Vietnam henceforth.

On April 29, 2008, the government of Vietnam passed legislation to formally establish the Vietnam Bomb and Mine Action Centre (VBMAC). Under direct responsibility of the Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs, the VBMAC is assuming the role of national coordinator for clearance operations, victim-assistance projects, and mine-risk education (MRE). Work is underway to get its organizational and staffing structure functioning; however, some of its first priorities are to develop a strategic plan and set national standard operating procedures (SOPs) in alignment with international mine-action standards. Both the strategic plan and SOPs will help in the prioritization of clearance activities and coordination of funding streams to address Vietnam's contamination problem effectively. The government of Vietnam and the international nongovernmental organizations working in Vietnam's mine-action sector will assume direct responsibility for managing the VBMAC.

In FY2008, PM/WRA contributed over \$2.5 million for humanitarian mine action in Vietnam. Directly, Vietnam's Technology Centre for Bomb and Mine Disposal (BOMICEN) received over \$133,000 in demining equipment from PM/WRA to continue helping BOMICEN develop national capacity to clear ERW and persistent landmines. Indirectly to BOMICEN, PM/WRA granted \$100,000 to the Veterans for America (still identified in Vietnam as the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation)

to provide technical assistance to five explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) teams and \$150,000 to Golden West Humanitarian Foundation to provide technical detection assistance and ordnance-salvage training.

PM/WRA granted \$1,300,813 to Mines Advisory Group to conduct EOD rapid-response and static-site clearance in the Quang Binh province. Moreover, PM/WRA provided \$222,318 to PeaceTrees Vietnam to field two EOD response teams in the Quang Tri province.

PM/WRA also provided funding to three organizations for MRE and victim-assistance programs. Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund's Project RENEW received \$289,478 to provide integrated humanitarian mine-action assistance (clearance, risk education, survivors assistance) to several districts of the Quang Tri province. In conjunction with this, the office granted \$35,000 to Norwegian People's Aid for the purchase of an ambulance for use by its EOD team working with Project RENEW. Survivor Corps received \$64,018 to build the capacity and improve the quality of care given by local health entities in the Quang Binh province. Finally, PM/WRA granted \$107,766 to PeaceTrees Vietnam to conduct mobile MRE activities in the Quang Tri province.

In FY2008, the USAID Leahy War Victims Fund granted \$500,000 to support Catholic Relief Services' job creation and job placement programs for people with disabilities. Activities included mentoring through local enterprises and businesses as well as the establishment of an information-technology training institute in collaboration with Hanoi Technical College. It also provided \$1 million in support of Vietnam Assistance for the Handicapped for work with the Vietnamese government to create a comprehensive disability law as well as a public-private initiative with U.S. and Vietnamese companies to promote the hiring of people with disabilities.



The U.S. Department of State has donated millions of dollars worth of demining equipment to BOMICEN over the years. Decals like this one were affixed to the most recent batch of equipment that was donated by PM/WRA.

U.S. DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency's (DTRA) Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program aims to reduce proliferation by assisting foreign governments with improving security, safety, and management of state-controlled stockpiles of man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), other SA/LW, and conventional ammunition. Teams of DTRA experts provide foreign governments with assessments and technical advice as well as orientations to international best practices for the physical security and stockpile management of SA/LW.

By securing and managing these assets, DTRA's efforts decrease the availability of weapons and ammunition to terrorists and insurgents, reduce regional exposure to destabilizing cross-border weapons transfers, and reduce the risk of catastrophic ammunition accidents.

DTRA first became involved in SA/LW elimination in 2001, providing technical expertise to the Department of State at the request of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. Since then, DTRA has conducted MANPADS and SA/LW physical security and stockpile management assistance operations in over 40 countries in South and Central America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. DTRA has also facilitated the execution of U.S. bilateral and multilateral commitments by providing expert teams on international assessments and seminars of government-owned stockpiles of MANPADS and other weapons of concern.

DTRA safeguards America and its allies from weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high explosives) by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate, and counter the threat, and mitigate their effects.

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DTRA
 Defense Threat
 Reduction Agency



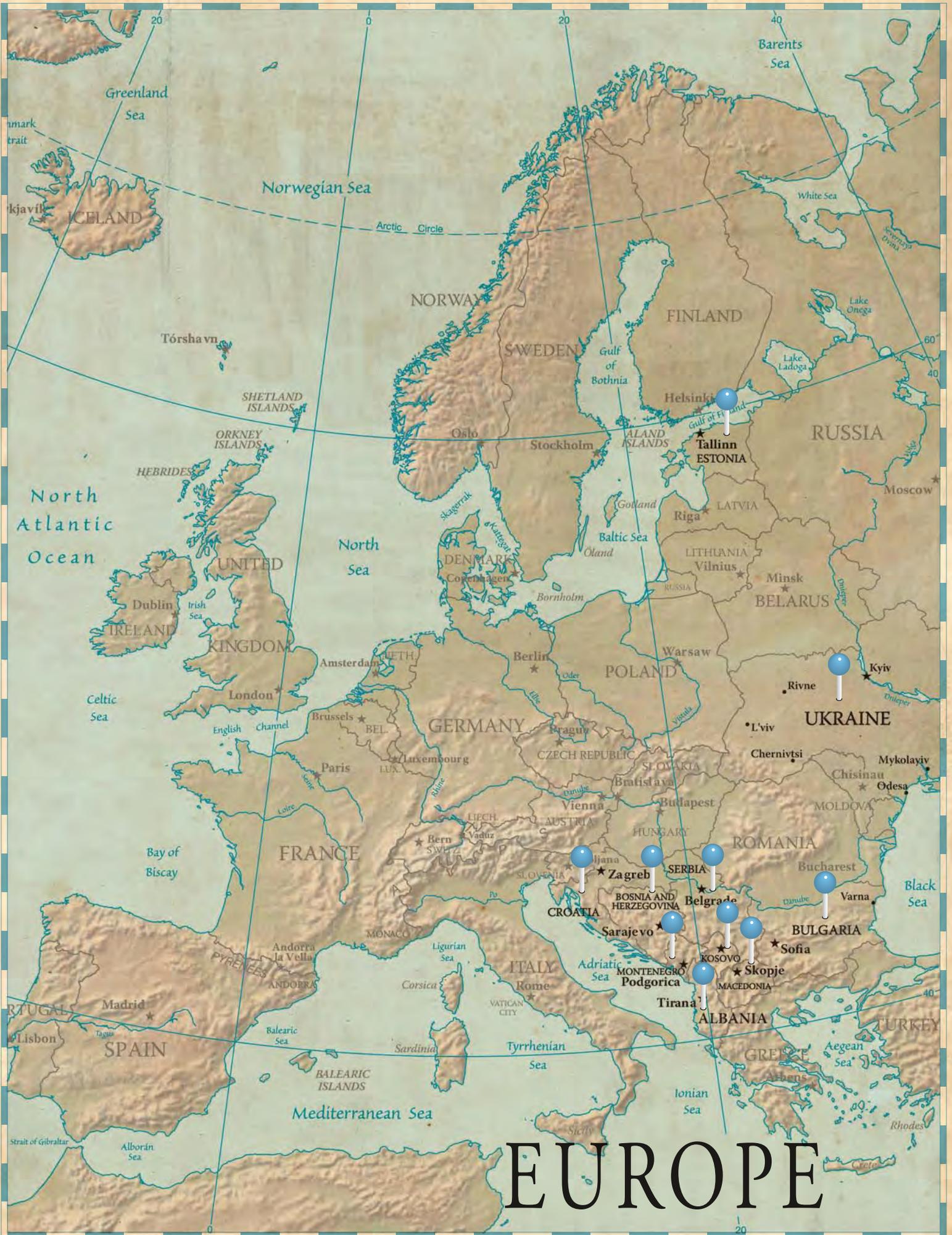
Sign at a PeaceTrees Vietnam bomb clearance site on the former Ho Chi Minh Trail in Quang Tri province. This clearance project was funded by PM/WRA.



Deminers from PeaceTrees Vietnam working in Quang Tri province pose with members of PM/WRA.



PM/WRA Program Manager Marcus Carpenter poses with ordnance cleared by MAG in Quan Binh province.



EUROPE



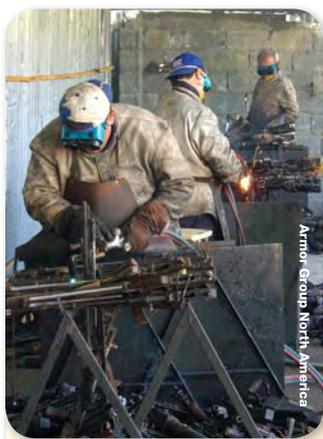
Over a span of three years, **Albania's** landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination increased due to internal and external strife. In 1997 the central regions of Albania

were emplaced with mines, ERW, and abandoned ordnance, and military depots were looted during a period of civil disorder. Landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) were also emplaced by Yugoslavia in the northeast during a conflict with neighboring Kosovo between 1998 and 1999.

In FY2008 the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State provided \$2,021,775 to fund continued clearance work by DanChurchAid. During these clearance and survey operations, one anti-tank mine and 264 anti-personnel mines were destroyed while 812,771 square meters of land were released for use. Similarly, \$529,000 was provided to the national nongovernmental organization Victims of Mines and Weapons Association–Kukes for mine-risk education and victim-assistance projects in the northeast districts bordering Kosovo.

In addition to its humanitarian mine-action activities, PM/WRA also responded quickly to the explosion that occurred in the ammunition facility in Gërdec village in March 2008. This catastrophic event destroyed over 400 homes, killed 26 people, wounded another 300, and simultaneously littered a large area of the surrounding countryside with dangerous munitions. In response to a request from the government of Albania, PM/WRA, acting through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, provided an additional \$2 million for the Gërdec munitions clean-up, and another \$137,800 for Gërdec-related ERW risk-education and victim assistance.

In spite of the extremely disruptive nature of the Gërdec explosion, the leadership of the Albania Mine Action Executive was able to keep the 2009–10 mine-action plan on track while at the



Weapons cutting in Albania.

same time providing valuable assistance to the Albanian Ministry of Defense. They also supported international explosive-ordnance disposal teams conducting the Gërdec clean-up operations, which continue to be funded by PM/WRA. It is expected that Albania will achieve mine impact-free status during the 2009 or early 2010 demining season.



The conflict between Azerbaijan and **Armenia** (1988–94) created the landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW)

problem in the country. A Landmine Impact Survey in 2005 identified 60 communities affected by a total of 102 suspected hazardous areas in five regions, all bordering Azerbaijan. It was estimated that 322 square kilometers were contaminated by mines and ERW.

In FY2008 the United States Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center deployed one instructor, a value of \$6,893, in direct support of the United States European Command Humanitarian Mine Action train-the-trainer program; 35 Armenian deminers were trained.



Azerbaijan's landmine problem is largely a result of the conflict with Armenia between 1988 and 1994, but abandoned Soviet-era

munitions dumps and unexploded ordnance (UXO) also pose a significant threat. A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) completed in 2003 by the Survey Action Center and International Eurasia Press Fund indicated that landmines and UXO contaminated 18 of 65 districts in Azerbaijan. More than half of the affected communities were in the Fizuli region, located in the western part of Azerbaijan near Nagorno-Karabakh, and in the region of Agstafa, in the northwest, where a Soviet Army base was located. The LIS did not cover Nagorno-Karabakh, the Nakhchivan region, or small locations to which access was denied by the military. The Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) reports that 2,338 landmine and UXO casualties occurred between 1991 and 2008.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State issued \$1,279,587 to Azerbaijan in support of mine action and victim assistance. A grant for \$848,000 enabled ANAMA to replace aging vehicles and field equipment, and assist with monthly costs of on-going clearance activities. An additional \$382,000 was provided to expand the ANAMA explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) capacity. The 20 additional EOD operators were trained, equipped, and deployed to clear surface and subsurface contamination resulting from the explosion of the former Soviet ammunition warehouse located in Saloglu village. Also in 2008, PM/WRA provided the Marshall Legacy Institute with \$49,587 in matching funds to integrate landmine survivors into society by providing them with vocational training and employment opportunities through the Ganja City Regional Resource Centre.

MINE DETECTION DOG CENTER FOR SOUTH EAST EUROPE

Funded by the United States Department of State and endorsed by the South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC), the Mine Detection Dog Center for South East Europe (MDDC) is located in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), at the former Territorial Defense Center in Borci village. Opening in October 2003, MDDC relied entirely on funding from the U.S. government for the first three years and is now fully self-sustaining.

The MDDC develops local capacity to train mine-detection dogs (MDDs) while also providing mine-risk education for children and supporting regional demining operations. Since the Center's founding, more than 100 MDDs and their handlers have been trained for a variety of organizations, including the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action, Lebanon Mine Action Center and the BiH nongovernmental organizations Stop Mines, Pro Vita, Eko Dem and BH Demining, as well as the governmental agencies for Civil Protection and BiH Armed Forces.

In addition to mine- and explosive-detection training, dogs and handlers have also been trained for narcotic searches, bomb/explosives detection, security, and search-and-rescue operations for local BiH police forces and the Bosnian Border Service. In 2006, MDDC supported demining operations with six MDD teams in Albania, BiH, Croatia, Kosovo, and Serbia. In 2007 and 2008, the MDDC continued its demining operations in the regions of southeast Europe and Iraq.

The MDDC has also developed a mine-risk education program for rural children ages nine to 13. The project's immediate goal is to prevent new youth mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) victims, create a safe environment for children attending schools near minefields, and motivate the children to become aware of mine dangers through MDD demonstrations.

In 2008, MDDC engaged in activities primarily aimed at training mine-detection dogs for demining programs in Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Lebanon, and supported demining efforts throughout the region and beyond. It is recognized as a Regional Center of Excellence by the South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

is contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), primarily stemming from the 1992–95 conflict related to the break-up of Yugoslavia. A 2002–03 Landmine Impact Survey recorded that minefields and ERW affected 1,366 of 2,935 municipalities to some degree.

In FY2008 the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State continued its strong support of the Bosnian humanitarian mine-action program by designating \$4,650,000 of its matching funds contributions to the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance for Bosnian mine action.

Over the last two years PM/WRA increased its emphasis on funding competitive tenders for Community Integrated Mine Action Plans and other large scale contracts for clearance and technical survey. This was done in order to achieve economies of scale by "batching" numbers of small- to medium-sized projects located in close proximity to each other into larger projects for competitive bidding by demining NGOs and commercial organizations. As a result, explosive threats were eliminated in dozens of small, isolated rural communities that had been struggling for years to exist on reduced access to farmlands and pastures, thereby improving the agricultural productivity and quality of life of the local farmers as well as enhancing opportunities for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons.

The results on the ground were impressive. A combined total of nearly 120 Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Center technical survey and clearance projects were executed, resulting in the return to safe use of nearly 2.7 million square meters of land and the marking of over 320,000 square meters of untreated threat areas.

The mine-victim assistance (MVA) and mine-risk education (MRE) programs were equally strong. MVA activities were oriented toward improving the quality of health care available to victims from both the governmental and private health care systems. Survivor Corps provided financial support to approximately 100 survivors to help them launch new businesses or careers; Hope '87 established Pain Management Therapy Departments at four major Clinical Centers; and the Center for International Rehabilitation provided distance learning training for prosthetic technicians. Two Bosnian NGOs, Fantomi and ECO Sport, provided significant recreational and reintegration opportunities for victims through sports competitions, as well as publicly highlighting their potential and capabilities. MRE activities were centered on a program established by the NGO Positive Play. This program was targeted at youth athletic clubs with a potential outreach of over 20,000 people in 65 municipalities.


BULGARIA

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State provided \$300,000 for the destruction of excess small arms/light weapons, aged conventional ordnance, and operational support after the July ammunition depot explosion at Chelopechene near Sofia. In November, shortly after PM/WRA awarded a contract to DynCorp International for the formation of a humanitarian Quick

Reaction Force (QRF) to respond globally to urgent and emergent humanitarian operations that require the removal or mitigation of explosive hazards to protect civilian populations, the first QRF Assessment Team deployed to Bulgaria. The QRF responded to the Bulgarian government's request for technical assistance with the clearance and disposal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) from the Chelopechene blast site. Between December and March of 2009, under adverse weather conditions, the QRF team safely cleared 38,539 square meters and recovered 110,416 pieces of UXO without accident or injury.



UXO and debris field at the Chelopechene blast site in Bulgaria.

Mark Tobias, DynCorp International



Removing UXO and debris from a crater at the blast site.

Mark Tobias, DynCorp International



QRF team members prepare UXO for demolition.

Mark Tobias, DynCorp International



Due to the war over the dissolution of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s, landmines and explosive remnants of war remain in **Croatia**.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State contributed \$2 million through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance for humanitarian mine action. Thirteen demining projects were funded at a total cost of \$1.57 million, resulting in the return of almost 727,000 square meters of land to safe usage. Another \$48,100 was expended on providing recreational rehabilitation for 40 victims of mines and other explosive remnants of war in collaboration with Bembo, a national nongovernmental organization.



A mine warning sign is posted along a local road in Bastica, Croatia.



Estonia has undergone a long-standing battle against explosive remnants of war (ERW) stemming from World War II, including a 100-kg aviation bomb that

was unearthed in the capital of Tallinn in October 2007. In response, the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense have provided various forms of ERW- and landmine-clearance assistance.

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State provided the Estonian Rescue Board (ERB) with new explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) equipment worth \$157,000 to assist in clearing underwater ERW in FY2007. The Estonian EOD/demining specialists received three heavy-bomb-disposal suits, diving equipment, a motor boat, and remote-detonation devices.

In FY2008, PM/WRA provided the ERB with replacement EOD equipment worth \$250,000, which allowed for continued clearance of underwater ERW and surface and sub-surface ordnance.



Stockpiled ordnance in Estonia.



Georgia is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of inter-ethnic and intranational conflicts in the separatist regions of South Ossetia

(1988–92) and Abkhazia (1992–93). The vast majority of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) left over from the civil conflicts are in Abkhazia. Substantial minefields also exist in the Pankisi and Kodori Gorges, as well as around former Soviet military installations.

Months of Russian provocations beginning in spring 2008, followed by intense artillery barrages in and around South Ossetia at the beginning of August, led to a Georgian decision to launch an attack on the South Ossetian capital of Tskhinvali on August 7. Russia invaded Georgia from several directions and quickly overwhelmed the Georgian military. A ceasefire was signed on August 12. The brief nature of this conflict has confined the majority of new ERW contamination to a 20 km-by-20 km high-intensity conflict zone between the cities of Gori in Georgia and Tskhinvali in South Ossetia. As of October 31, 2008, there are a total of 16 villages contaminated with cluster munitions and nine villages with a UXO problem in this area. Similar to other former Soviet states, Georgia possesses a large stockpile of aging and obsolete weapons and munitions. Conventional munitions destruction both bilaterally and through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) began in 2008 and is scheduled to continue through 2012.

In early FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State provided \$700,000 to The HALO Trust (HALO) to continue clearance in Abkhazia. After hostilities ended in August 2008, PM/WRA provided HALO with an Emergency Survey and Response Capacity grant worth an estimated \$3.7 million. PM/WRA also granted the nongovernmental organization Information Management and Mine Action Programs \$1.5 million to establish a conventional weapons destruction coordination capacity in Georgia. Finally, PM/WRA granted \$500,000 to the Georgian organization Delta to destroy excess and obsolete weapons and ammunition, as well as \$250,000 to the NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund, led by the Baltic states (Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia), to destroy excess conventional missiles.



Kosovo was a province of Serbia before declaring independence on February 17, 2008. The region had been significantly affected in the 1990s by explosive remnants of war

(ERW), including unexploded cluster bomblets from NATO air strikes, and by landmines, booby traps, and ERW from the conflict between Kosovo Liberation Army Forces and the former Yugoslavia. After federal forces withdrew from Kosovo, generous donor nations and groups, including the United States and the United Nations, contributed humanitarian mine-action assistance to Kosovo, and it was effectively rendered free from the humanitarian impact of mines and ERW ("impact free") in 2001. Thanks in part to the United States, Kosovo developed the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), which has been able to deal with the few mines and ERW that remain mostly in remote locations. In January 2009, the responsibility for training and recruiting was transferred from the KPC to the Kosovo Security Force (KSF). The KSF is a multi-ethnic institution focusing on civil-military affairs missions, including demining.

In FY2008 the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State granted \$150,000 for mine-detection dog team support for demining and battle-area clearance work by the KPC's mine-action teams. An additional \$111,524 was contributed for risk education for over 8,000 primary school children in 20 schools within the four most mine- and ERW-affected districts of the country. This was a combined effort between QPEA and Future, Kosovar Albanian and Serb NGOs respectively, with all major ethnic groups represented on the teaching staffs as well as the student bodies and communities served by the program.

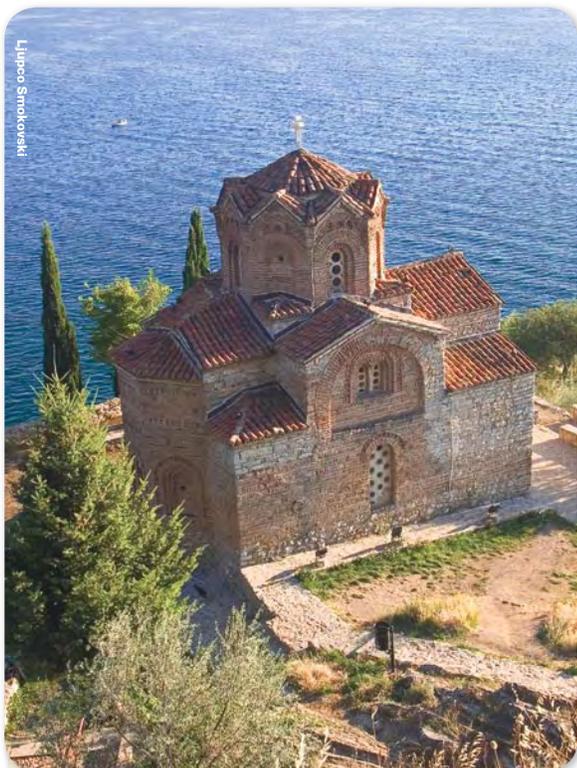


An ammunition store exploded in the Upper Kodori, Georgia, and spread unexploded ordnance across the grounds of the local school.



Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) mainly affect the northwest and southern regions of **Macedonia**. The border with Greece in the south, spanning from Gevgelija to Ohrid, is scattered with ERW left from World Wars I and II. Conflict between government forces and ethnic Albanian insurgents in 2001 led to mine and ERW contamination at the northwestern borders with Kosovo and Albania in the regions of Tetovo, Kumanovo, and Skopje.

Although Macedonia is for all intents and purposes mine-impact free, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State provided \$50,000 in FY2008 for use in conducting a survey for underwater explosive threats in Lake Ohrid, and providing additional training and equipment for Macedonia's Explosive Ordnance Demolition teams responsible for the removal and destruction of residual explosives threats on Macedonian territory.



An old orthodox church stands next to Ohrid lake, the site of a 2008 survey for underwater explosive threats.



Montenegro, which became independent in June 2006, suffered from considerable landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination due to periods of conflict throughout the 1990s. In addition to underwater mines along the Albanian land and maritime border dating from Yugoslav times, mines were planted in Kotor Bay and in the border areas with Croatia and Bosnia in 1991, as well as in Plav municipality (between Bogicevic and Lipovica mountains) and along the Kosovo border in 1998–99. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization airstrikes in 1999 also left unexploded cluster bomblets in several areas. Thanks in part to assistance from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State, over the past several years Montenegro has cleared almost all known mines from Montenegrin territory (Montenegrin authorities believe that mines and unexploded ordnance remain in two limited areas; there are also occasional findings of unexploded ordnance from WWII in the Podgorica area).

In FY2008, PM/WRA contributed \$20,000 through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance to replace worn out diving and other underwater demining-related equipment for Montenegro's Regional Center for Underwater Demining. This center, located in Bijela, Montenegro, was established in 2002 with funding assistance provided by PM/WRA. It is the only non-military center in the world specializing in the humanitarian clearance of underwater explosive hazards.



Yugoslav-made SA-7b man-portable air-defense systems, which were destroyed by Sterling International & EOD Solutions under a PM/WRA-funded stockpile-reduction contract in Montenegro.



Events during the 1990s are the main cause of the presence of persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in **Serbia**.

Conflict during the break up of Yugoslavia in the 1990s led to some of the contamination. Additionally, air strikes by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Air Forces during the campaign to halt ethnic cleansing in Kosovo caused contamination. Parts of Serbia are also affected by mines and ERW remaining from previous wars.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State provided \$800,000 through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) to continue funding demining and battle-area clearance (BAC) projects in Serbia. Most of these projects concentrated on clearance along Serbia's border with Croatia.

During FY2008, over \$1.2 million was also provided through PM/WRA's contributions to the ITF to fund additional BAC projects in Samaila and Blata townships and mine clearance in Neprecava, and to provide 44 Serbian deminers with humanitarian demining refresher training through a course sponsored by the ITF.

UKRAINE

The United States is the lead nation for Phase 1 of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Partnership for Peace Trust Fund project, with goals of helping **Ukraine** destroy its small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), and stockpiles of excess munitions. Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the European Union are other donors supporting the project.

This is one of the largest weapons and munitions destruction projects in history, and represents the largest Partnership Trust Fund 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. Mainly dating from the Soviet era, these stockpiles are a threat to public safety and the environment, and pose a potential proliferation risk. The proposed four-phase project will last a projected 12 years and will cost approximately \$27 million in donor contributions, with Ukraine providing most

of the operational and in-kind demilitarization costs. Phase 1 will cost donors \$8.5 million, and includes plans for the destruction of 15,000 tons of munitions, 400,000 SA/LW, and 1,000 MANPADS.

In FY2008 the United States contributed \$1 million, and has contributed \$6,442,000 to date from the SA/LW destruction fund managed by the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State.

In FY2008, SA/LW destruction slowed to a stop with only 23,993 weapons destroyed, compared to 108,000 destroyed in 2007, for a total of 131,993. As of late 2008, planning continued for munitions destruction, which is scheduled to begin when a new explosive waste incinerator is installed. The originally envisioned three-year first phase is being extended to address the outstanding targets.



Decanting of melted SA/LW into a mold to form an ingot, which can be sold as non-weapons scrap, by employees of Ukroboronleasing at the SA/LW demilitarization facility in Kamyanets-Podilskyy, Ukraine.



Using a barcode scanner, an employee of Ukroboronleasing at the SA/LW demilitarization facility in Kamyanets-Podilskyy, Ukraine, records the disassembly of AK 47s in a database.



LATIN AMERICA



In cooperation with the Chilean National Demining Commission, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program

(HD R&D) continued an operational evaluation of one Multi-Tooled Excavator and five Air-Spade® demining digging tools in FY2008. The technologies represent a \$300,000 investment to augment Chilean mine-clearance activities. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



HD R&D's excavator works in a minefield laid along the bed of the Cancosa River in the mountains of Chile near the Bolivian border outside the town of Cancosa. The excavator was used to excavate and sift the entire mined site to a depth of 1 meter to recover anti-personnel landmines lost through erosion. The excavator is on loan to the Ministry of National Defense of Chile.



The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State initiated a new partnership with

the Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines for mine-risk education in FY2008 focusing on youth awareness in 13 municipalities of Antioquia. PM/WRA continued its support of two Emergency Response Teams (ERT) through the Organization of American States. A third ERT team is planned for FY2009. PM/WRA continues to support Centro Integro de Rehabilitación de Colombia's (CIREC) Seeds of Hope program, which provides prosthetics, physical therapy, psychosocial support, educational and employment opportunities, plus human-rights training.

Also in FY2008, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) implemented a \$3.8 million multi-year program to expand

the scope and breadth of rehabilitation services available to survivors of landmines in Colombia. In partnership with the Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines, the program will strengthen services in 22 departments, with special emphasis in six priority departments: Antioquia, Caqueta, Cauca, Meta, Nariño, and Norte de Santander. In addition, the LWVF supported the government of Colombia's efforts to establish an internationally accredited school for prosthetic technicians. Working with CHF International and in partnership with a network of disabled people's organizations and service providers, LWVF contributed \$300,000 toward establishing a program to improve the socioeconomic situation and promote active participation of internally displaced people with disabilities and their families. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.

Moreover, in FY2008 the United States Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center deployed two instructors to Bogotá in direct support of the U.S. Southern Command humanitarian mine clearance train-the-trainer program, training 44 Colombian military and civilian personnel, a value of \$13,110. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



CIREC Medical Brigade visit with Sucre department governor and victims. Prosthetic devices and wheelchairs were filled and dispensed to victims in Sucre during the visit.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The Organization of American States (OAS) brings together the nations of the Western Hemisphere to strengthen cooperation on democratic values, defend common interests and debate the major issues facing the region and the world. As the region's principal multilateral forum for strengthening democracy, promoting human rights, and confronting shared problems such as poverty, terrorism, illegal drugs, and corruption, the OAS also plays a leading role in carrying out mandates established during the Summits of the Americas.

Since 1991, the OAS has coordinated a comprehensive mine-action program that has cleared over 60,000 anti-personnel landmines from areas affected by conflict, assisted the physical and psychological rehabilitation of more than 1,200 landmine survivors, provided mine-risk education to nearly 500,000 people living in mine-affected communities, and destroyed more than a million stockpiled mines. Program activities emphasize development of national demining capacity through multilateral and civil-military cooperation, as well as the provision of logistical support, equipment, and training to affected countries. The Inter-American Defense Board provides technical support to the OAS and ensures national compliance with international standards for demining. The OAS program is made possible by both financial and in-kind contributions from the international community.

With support from the United States, four member states—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Suriname—have completed their demining programs and are considered landmine-safe. Humanitarian demining operations continue with OAS support in Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Peru.

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In FY2008, the United States Southern Command's Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program sponsored a Leaders Seminar,

in cooperation with the Organization of American States' Comprehensive Action Against Anti-personnel Mines program, or AICMA. The seminar capitalized on the improving Peru-Ecuador relationship to encourage additional cooperation on HMA themes. The seminar also capitalized on the participation of other regional partners, like Nicaragua, academia, and international organizations that have knowledge and experience in humanitarian demining to help countries identify strengths and weaknesses leading to better development of National Demining Plans and operations.

In FY2008, the Department of Defense's (DoD) Humanitarian Demining Training Center deployed two instructors, valued at \$12,040, to Quito, Ecuador, in direct support of the U.S. Southern Command humanitarian mine-clearance train-the-trainer program for 25 Ecuadorian military personnel.

In FY2008, the DoD's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) continued its evaluation of the \$250,000 Tempest remote-controlled vegetation-clearance system in cooperation with the National Demining Center of Ecuador and the Organization of American States. The machine was originally on loan for one year, and was extended in June 2008 for a second year. The Tempest is assisting manual deminers by opening breach lanes in dense jungle. To learn more about the DoD's HD R&D, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



The Tempest is a small, remote-controlled vegetation cutting system that has been in operation with the Ecuadorian Army since July 2007 and is being used in the dense Amazon jungle.

NICARAGUA



Nicaragua is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) due to internal conflict from 1979–90. In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-

Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State released two victim-assistance grants for Nicaragua. The first, for \$140,000, was provided to the Organization of American States; the second was granted to The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development for \$259,000. These grants assist victims in rehabilitation and are used to develop training and small-business opportunities for those affected by landmines.

Nicaragua has received the bulk of U.S. government Central America humanitarian mine-action funds (more than \$30.5 million over the last 14 years) for operational support and victim-assistance projects.



Stephen Pategorsky/The Polus Center

Francisco Mayorga lost a leg from a landmine that exploded when he was working as a deminer near Jinotega in 1996. He is shown working on a wheelchair frame at the Polus Center workshop in León, Nicaragua.



Stephen Pategorsky/The Polus Center

Freddy Duarte, who lost his leg to a landmine in 1987, runs a bicycle repair business at his home in León, Nicaragua, with the assistance of a micro-loan.

PERU



Mines were emplaced in the 1980s to protect high-tension electricity pylons against attacks from Sendero Luminoso (SL) and the Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac

Amaru. During 1993–96, mines were also planted around three maximum security prisons to prevent prisoners from escaping, and around police anti-narcotics bases as a defensive measure. Parts of Peru's shared border with Ecuador and the Condor Mountain Range in the sparsely populated Amazon basin are affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war, mainly unexploded ordnance as a result of armed conflict with Ecuador in 1995. More recently, remnants of the SL are resorting to homemade improvised explosive devices and booby traps in the drug-producing Valley of the Apurimac and Ene rivers and in the Upper Huallaga Valley.

U.S. support for humanitarian mine action (HMA) in Peru was \$3.2 million through 2006. In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State restarted the Peru HMA program after conducting a policy assessment visit in January 2008. PM/WRA contributed \$200,000 for equipment and a preliminary contractor management review in 2008. The goal in 2009 and beyond is to concentrate on expanding the capability of the Peruvian Mine Action Coordination Center through contractor support.



Ed Trifunak, PM/WRA

Peruvian deminers preparing for demining training at Bagua training site in northern Peru (conducted by HDTC and SOUTHCOM).

EUROPE



THE MIDDLE EAST

IRAQ



Iraq is one of the most severely mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) afflicted nations in the world. Iraq's landmine and UXO problem is a consequence of over three decades of conflict: the 1980–88 Iraq-Iran War, the 1991 Persian Gulf War, and the current Operation Iraqi Freedom campaign. The Iraq Landmine Impact Survey estimates that landmines cover an area of 727 square kilometers and UXO-contaminated areas cover an estimated 851 square kilometers. In addition, it is suspected that hundreds of cached and abandoned ordnance sites exist throughout the country, sites that not only pose an immediate humanitarian risk but also serve as a ready source of explosives for terrorists and insurgents.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State invested over \$21 million in humanitarian mine action and conventional weapons-destruction projects in Iraq. These funds were awarded to RONCO Consulting Corporation to provide technical assistance to the Iraq Mine & UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) and Mines Advisory Group (MAG) to fund a combination of minefield and battle-area clearance operations and explosive ordnance disposal/small arms and light weapons destruction missions. In addition, PM/WRA supported the Information Management and Mine Action Program in ERW/mine survey and data management operations as well as a pilot victim-assistance project in northern Iraq.

Furthermore, funds were provided to the Montgomery Village (Maryland) chapter of Rotary International for the Basra, Iraq Prosthetics Project and to the United Nations Development Programme-Iraq for its institutional development support. Similarly, donations were provided to the Marshall Legacy Institute to re-establish an indigenous mine-detection dog program in northern Iraq and to Spirit of Soccer for a mine-risk education project in Baghdad. These programs contribute to post-battle operations, improve the humanitarian environment for returning populations (especially children), and increase prospects for donor and Iraqi budget-funded economic development by clearing land for agricultural and other economic use.

In FY 2008, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program provided MAG with excavator attachments and a front-loader attachment for operational field evaluations. The assistance, valued at \$120,000, included support to repair and improve a vehicle-mounted portable sifting system.



A MAG deminer attaches a charger to a Valmara 69 mine, found commonly in northern Iraq.



A MAG deminer uncovers a mine in northern Iraq.

IRAQ MINE & UXO CLEARANCE ORGANIZATION

The Iraq Mine & UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO), based in the Green Zone of Baghdad, Iraq, was established in September 2003 with funding and assistance from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State. IMCO is entirely staffed with native Iraqis and is the first indigenous nongovernmental (NGO) humanitarian-demining organization. Its staff is comprised of people from all ethnic, religious, and sectarian groups, and it works with local leaders and communities to educate and eliminate the landmine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem.

IMCO was funded as a subcontractor to RONCO Consulting Corporation under a grant from PM/WRA until August 2008. Through 2009, RONCO will continue to provide technical assistance to the relatively young NGO. IMCO continues with a full schedule of weapons-destruction projects along with development/reconstruction projects like the reparation of the al-Rumaila oilfields and the al-Zubair area. IMCO's Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW) Destruction Team destroyed its 10,000th weapon in November 2008. The SA/LW team, established in September 2008, works to ensure that weapons no longer needed are destroyed. Destruction techniques include using a mechanical shear machine, plasma cutting, and rotary metal cutting.

In FY2008, PM/WRA granted \$117,865 to IMCO to destroy stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, which are predominately stored in Baghdad. It is also working on three humanitarian projects in the governorates of al-Kut, al-Muthanna, and Babylon while continuing demining activities around the country.

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JORDAN

To provide mine-risk education (MRE) in **Jordan**, in FY2008 the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons

Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State granted \$250,430 to the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) to continue its MRE project, which began in 2006. The key output of this project is a theatrical play that provides intensive MRE to a total of 100,000 at-risk people in northern Jordan.



Performance of "We Love Life" in Al Baej, Al-Mafraq governorate, Jordan.



MRE-themed murals on walls of the Jaber Center for Social Development in Al Baej.



Local boys paint murals in Al Baej, Al-Mafraq governorate, Jordan.



Much of **Lebanon** has been contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) since the beginning of its civil war in 1975 through the 2006 Israeli–Hezbollah conflict. South Lebanon is the most ERW-affected region in the country due to the 2006 conflict. In 2003, a Landmine Impact Survey estimated that 22 of 24 districts in Lebanon were affected by unexploded ordnance and landmines, spanning 150 square kilometers. A National Level II Technical Survey was scheduled to resume in 2008, with the goal of acquiring the most up-to-date picture of the landmine and ERW threat in Lebanon, and to provide essential data needed to remove the threat, but the survey was delayed due to poor weather conditions.

In FY2008, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State granted \$3,137,262 to Mines Advisory Group (MAG) to improve the livelihoods and physical security of 10 communities in South Lebanon affected by ERW. This was achieved through the continued deployment of nine fully equipped and accredited battle-area clearance (BAC) teams for the first seven months, with 11 teams working on 30 BAC tasks for the final three months.

DynCorp International was awarded \$1,615,106 to continue to develop the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) to integrate all aspects of humanitarian mine action effectively, complete a Level II Technical Survey of all suspected minefields, mark all minefields found by the Level II Survey, and establish a quality assurance/quality control cell and a conventional weapons destruction team within the LMAC.

In addition, PM/WRA granted \$59,049 to the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) to provide six trained mine-detection dogs by spring 2009 to replace retiring mine-detection dogs working for the LMAC. MLI was granted an additional \$52,762 for its Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS) in Lebanon. The primary goal of the CHAMPS grant is to connect students in America with like-minded students in Lebanon to promote awareness of the landmine/UXO issue and to generate funding.

In FY2008, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) granted \$299,556 to Mercy Corps, in partnership with the Youth Association for the Blind in Lebanon and the Lebanese Physically Handicapped Union, to increase inclusion of persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, in Lebanon's social and economic development. Also in FY2008, USAID continued its support of Lebanon with an ongoing grant of \$1,500,000 to the World Rehabilitation Fund.



Inhabitants of the former border areas between North and South **Yemen** still face some degree of danger from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) stemming from

several conflicts between 1962 and 1994. Landmines and ERW also hinder access to land for agriculture, which is the primary source of income for more than 50 percent of the population. A Landmine Impact Study, completed in 2000 and funded in part by the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State, reported 592 villages in 19 of the 20 governorates in Yemen affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). The Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC) plans to achieve its vision to become self-sufficient and make Yemen free from the humanitarian impact of mines and UXO by 2010.

In FY2008, PM/WRA provided \$500,000 to YEMAC to purchase numerous pieces of demining equipment and vehicles to replace old or worn-out equipment for Yemen's mine-action program.

In FY2008, the Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D), in cooperation with YEMAC, continued an operational field evaluation of the Improved Backhoe, a value of \$157,000. The Improved Backhoe is a modified commercial backhoe with the capability of reducing vegetation and sifting through the soil of areas suspected of mine contamination.



Yemeni girl in the southern city of Aden selling homemade bracelets. Most of U.S. government demining efforts are concentrated in the Aden area.

Reaching End States in the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program

The U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program has provided a wide array of mine-action assistance—mine clearance; mine-risk education; mine survivors assistance; training of national program managers and deminers; training of medical personnel to render aid to injured deminers; personal protective equipment; robust 4x4 vehicles, specialized tractors and mine-resistant demining machines; mine-detecting dogs; metal detectors; ambulances for injured deminers and others harmed in a mine incident; aerial medevac capability; and much more—to a greater number of mine-affected countries around the world than those profiled in this edition of *To Walk The Earth In Safety*.

The United States has provided humanitarian mine-action assistance to nearly 50 countries since the inter-agency program’s formal inception in 1993. When a country reaches the U.S. government’s (USG) “end state,” it has sufficient indigenous mine-action capacity to handle any remaining landmine issues that arise or it has been rendered free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (“mine-impact free”). It is accepted that limited external funds and occasional technical assistance may still be required. The chart below shows the countries that have met the USG’s end state.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION END STATE COUNTRIES			
Albania (FY07)	Eritrea (FY07)*	Jordan (FY04)	Rwanda (FY03)
Armenia (FY03)	Estonia (FY03)	Macedonia (FY03)	Swaziland (FY00)
Azerbaijan (FY08)	Guatemala (FY01)	Montenegro (FY07)	Thailand (FY02)
Djibouti (FY03)	Guinea-Bissau (FY03)	Namibia (FY03)	Yemen (FY05)
Ecuador (FY05)	Honduras (FY04)	Oman (FY02)	Zambia (FY03)

* Suspended

Fiscal Years 1993–2009

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 est	TOTAL	
Afghanistan	DOS NADR			1,000	2,200	2,615	3,000	2,800	4,000	5,300	12,519	13,700	14,317	13,500	17,119	20,000	112,070	
	DoD OHDACA								1,800								1,800	
	USAID Leahy								1,000		1,000	700	397	350			3,447	
	DOS ERF								3,000	3,000							6,000	
	DOS FMF	2,000	1,000							500							3,500	
	DOS IO	1,000								1,000							2,000	
	DOS PRM	4,000	1,000	2,000							1,500							8,500
	DoD ARCENT									2,464								2,464
	USAID	5,200									13,925	28,875						48,000
	CDC									600	700	400			50	50		1,800
	Country Total		12,200	2,000	3,000	2,200	2,615	3,000	2,800	12,864	25,925	42,794	14,400	14,714	13,900	17,169	20,000	189,581
Albania	DOS NADR															18	18	
	DoD OHDACA															438	438	
	DOS NADR-ITF							684	326	1,417	1,750	1,000	1,000	480	1,933		8,590	
	USAID Leahy										340						340	
	USAID SEED						1,049										1,049	
	Country Total						1,049	684	326	1,417	2,090	1,000	1,000	480	1,951	438	10,435	
Angola	DOS NADR			1,000	2,400		3,096	2,844	2,800	3,500	5,300	6,172	5,673	4,500	5,880	5,800	48,965	
	DoD OHDACA	3,900		100										14		200	4,214	
	USAID Leahy		2,500	768	732			1,000	900		800	651	1,000				8,351	
	DOS FMF	1,170	2,000														3,170	
	CDC													75	75		150	
	Country Total	5,070	4,500	1,868	3,132		3,096	3,844	3,700	3,500	6,100	6,823	6,673	4,589	5,955	6,000	64,850	
Argentina	DoD OHDACA								550				29				579	
	Country Total								550				29				579	
Armenia	DOS NADR						300	850	1,200	250							2,600	
	DoD OHDACA						1,110		1,441		67				200	316	3,134	
	USAID Leahy	1,148															1,148	
	DOS FSA								1,800		1,200						3,000	
	Country Total	1,148					1,410	850	4,441	250	1,267				200	316	9,882	
Azerbaijan	DOS NADR						500	1,100	1,380	1,600	2,468	3,500	3,064	2,300	1,280		17,192	
	DoD OHDACA					140	1,110		1,690	1,600	304	483	425	723	200	285	6,960	
	DOS FSA								1,100								1,100	
	Country Total					140	1,610	1,100	4,170	3,200	2,772	3,983	3,489	3,023	1,480	285	25,252	
Benin	DoD OHDACA													14			14	
	Country Total													14			14	
Bosnia	DOS NADR				300	2,305											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		42,269	
	DoD OHDACA		1,238	375	2,100											188	3,901	
	DOS PKO		1,000														1,000	
	DoD HAP/EP		550														550	
	USAID SEED		8,500	5,000	7,000												20,500	
	CDC							300	500	500	500	500	500	205	205		3,210	
	Country Total		11,288	5,375	9,400	8,480	5,500	5,461	5,650	3,460	3,500	3,873	3,800	3,205	4,855	188	74,035	
Burundi	DOS NADR													100		300	400	
	Country Total													100		300	400	
Cambodia	DOS NADR			1,000	2,000	1,500	2,580	2,468	2,290	2,765	3,466	3,920	4,900	3,937	4,067	4,000	38,893	
	DoD OHDACA	1,985	420	1,584			90	207	319	158	86	180	94	7			5,130	
	USAID Leahy	777			750	1,300	390	1,904	1,600	1,187	865	2,825	950				12,548	
	DOS FMF	2,050	1,000														3,050	
	DOS PKO		250														250	
	DOS PRM	1,643															1,643	
	CDC														50	50	100	
	Country Total	6,455	1,670	2,584	2,750	2,800	3,060	4,579	4,209	4,110	4,417	6,925	5,944	3,994	4,117	4,000	61,614	
Central Africa Republic	DoD OHDACA															300	300	
	Country Total															300	300	

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Years 1993–2009

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 est	TOTAL
Chad	DOS NADR				400	732	622	300	350	500	950	1,000	1,780	200			6,834
	DoD OHDACA				1,500	1,000	17			161	244	169	596			100	3,787
	Country Total				1,900	1,732	639	300	350	661	1,194	1,169	2,376	200		100	10,621
Chile	DoD OHDACA											735	973				1,708
	Country Total											735	973				1,708
Croatia	DOS NADR					600											600
	DoD OHDACA															242	242
	DOS NADR-ITF						2,975	2,658	4,570	1,779	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009	2,101		22,192
	Country Total					600	2,975	2,658	4,570	1,779	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009	2,101	242	23,034
Colombia	DOS NADR												300	691	770	400	2,161
	DoD OHDACA													940		400	1,340
	USAID Leahy											500		2,000			2,500
	CDC							50	50	50			200	50	50		450
	Country Total							50	50	50		500	500	3,681	820	800	6,451
Djibouti	DOS NADR						746	400	404	350							1,900
	DoD OHDACA						227	723		150	67						1,167
	Country Total						973	1,123	404	500	67						3,067
Democratic Republic of the Congo	USAID Leahy								800				500				1,300
	Country Total								800				500				1,300
Ecuador	DOS NADR					1,000	1,000	963	360								3,323
	DoD OHDACA						412	700	650			507	313				2,582
	Country Total					1,000	1,412	1,663	1,010			507	313				5,905
Egypt	DoD OHDACA						10	708									718
	Country Total						10	708									718
El Salvador	USAID Leahy	1,000	500														1,500
	CDC						150	300	300	450	450	400	400	195	195		2,840
	Country Total	1,000	500				150	300	300	450	450	400	400	195	195		4,340
Eritrea	DOS NADR			500	919		500	1,050	1,602	2,400	1,452	2,800	400				11,623
	DoD OHDACA	3,190	537	218	525	10		5									4,485
	DOS FMF	660	613														1,273
	DOS PKO		287														287
	CDC						150	150	150								450
	Country Total	3,850	1,437	718	1,444	10	650	1,205	1,752	2,400	1,452	2,800	400				18,118
Estonia	DOS NADR					335	300		200	235				157	247		1,474
	DoD OHDACA						698	853				55		100			1,706
	Country Total					335	998	853	200	235		55		157	347		3,180
Ethiopia	DOS NADR			500	1,220		250		1,275	300							3,545
	DoD OHDACA	2,532	537	290	610	10		5									3,984
	USAID Leahy	730							500				25				1,255
	DOS FMF	600	400														1,000
	DOS PKO		500														500
	CDC						200	350	350	400	400	400	400	173	173		2,846
Country Total	3,862	1,437	790	1,830	10	450	355	2,125	700	400	400	425	173	173		13,130	
Georgia	DOS NADR				39		27	1,000	1,100	1,050	1,500	3,000	2,123	1,750	5,515	2,644	19,748
	DoD OHDACA						1,110				4					212	1,326
	Country Total				39		1,137	1,000	1,100	1,050	1,504	3,000	2,123	1,750	5,515	2,856	21,074
Guinea-Bissau	DOS NADR						99	489		225			400	577			1,790
	DoD OHDACA											162	1,212	70	400		1,844
	Country Total						99	489		225		562	1,789	70	400		3,634
Iraq	DOS NADR									2,950		2,840		12,000	15,973	20,500	54,263
	DOS IRRF									12,268	61,000	9,000	13,200				95,468
	CDC									350				50	50		450
	Country Total									15,568	61,000	11,840	13,200	12,050	16,023	20,500	150,181

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Years 1993–2009

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 est	TOTAL	
Jordan	DOS NADR			400	500	1,900	1,511	947	850	893	950				464		8,415	
	DoD OHDACA					859	1,555	4									2,418	
	DOS FMF		300														300	
	CDC						200	300	300	400	400	400	400	284	284		2,968	
	Country Total		300	400	500	2,759	3,266	1,251	1,150	1,293	1,350	400	400	284	748		14,101	
Kenya	USAID Leahy								400								400	
	Country Total								400								400	
Kosovo	DOS NADR					500											500	
	DOS NADR-ITF						899	1,945	1,681				110	205	150		4,990	
	DoD OHDACA					500	3,800									192	4,492	
	USAID		2,307	1,816	2,378	2,537	1,062	1,108									11,207	
	USAID SEED					1,636	4,628											6,264
	Country Total		2,307	1,816	2,378	5,173	10,388	3,053	1,681				110	205	150	192	27,453	
Laos	DOS NADR			1,000	1,700	1,800	1,486	993	1,328	1,200	1,412	2,500	3,300	2,550	3,050	1,900	24,219	
	DoD OHDACA	59	1,800	3,737	864	396								5			6,861	
	USAID Leahy	750		800	1,000	1,800			500	500	500		1,500	350			7,700	
	DOS FMF		500														500	
	DOS PKO		250														250	
	Country Total	809	2,550	5,537	3,564	3,996	1,486	993	1,828	1,700	1,912	2,500	4,800	2,905	3,050	1,900	39,530	
Latvia	DoD OHDACA															113	113	
	Country Total															113	113	
Lebanon	DOS NADR				291	530	1,282	1,000	1,200	1,475	900	2,300	1,420	1,500	3,559	500	15,957	
	DoD OHDACA						15			489	1,155	1,470	5,007				8,136	
	USAID Leahy				300	500		600		600	700	700		1,400	1,500		6,300	
	DOS IO												2,000				2,000	
	USAID												1,200				1,200	
	Country Total				591	1,030	1,297	1,600	1,200	2,564	2,755	4,470	9,627	2,900	5,059	500	33,593	
Liberia	USAID Leahy	1,115	225		500	1,000				416	173	500			500		4,429	
	CDC													75	75		150	
	Country Total	1,115	225		500	1,000				416	173	500		75	575		4,579	
Macedonia	DOS NADR-ITF							1,000	505	97			50	50	50		1,752	
	DoD OHDACA															212	212	
	Country Total							1,000	505	97			50	50	50	212	1,964	
Mauritania	DOS NADR					534	461	400									1,395	
	DoD OHDACA					450	1,123	1,123	661	595				458			4,410	
	Country Total					984	1,584	1,523	661	595				458			5,805	
Moldova	DoD OHDACA					71											71	
	Country Total					71											71	
Montenegro	DOS NADR-ITF														20		20	
	DoD OHDACA															88	88	
	Country Total														20	88	108	
Mozambique	DOS NADR			200	1,000	1,900	3,840	2,180	2,110	2,632	1,492	2,336	2,344	440			20,474	
	DoD OHDACA	6,165	100	2,484	1,600	1,100										300	11,749	
	USAID Leahy	2,900		633	1,000												4,533	
	DOS FMF	400	200														600	
	DOS PRM	1,000															1,000	
	CDC						200	300	300	400	50	400	400	25	25		2,100	
	Country Total	10,465	300	3,317	3,600	3,000	4,040	2,480	2,410	3,032	1,542	2,736	2,744	465	25	300	40,456	
Namibia	DOS NADR			400	708	1,053	485	40	65	600							3,351	
	DoD OHDACA	1,165	100	1,485	1,650											100	4,500	
	DOS FMF	270	400														670	
	Country Total	1,435	500	1,885	2,358	1,053	485	40	65	600						100	8,521	
Nigeria	DOS NADR								1,449								1,449	
	Country Total								1,449								1,449	

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Years 1993–2009

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 est	TOTAL
Oman	DOS NADR						1,017	273	495								1,785
	DoD OHDACA					4	179	870			1,500						2,553
	Country Total					4	1,196	1,143	495		1,500						4,338
Peru	DOS NADR					1,000	1,000	861	225						200		3,286
	DoD OHDACA						411	750	650	422	9,669						11,902
	Country Total					1,000	1,411	1,611	875	422	9,669				200		15,188
Philippines	USAID Leahy										750				800		1,550
	Country Total										750				800		1,550
Rwanda	DOS NADR			500	625	750	285	400	350	375			476				3,761
	DoD OHDACA	4,580	100	1,610	1,500												7,790
	DOS FMF	300	400														700
	Country Total	4,880	500	2,110	2,125	750	285	400	350	375			476				12,251
Senegal	DOS NADR										112			450			562
	DoD OHDACA													252			252
	USAID Leahy									500							500
	Country Total									500	112			702			1,314
Serbia & Montenegro (FY 93-06)	DOS NADR-ITF									833	1,021	1,000	1,000				3,854
	Country Total									833	1,021	1,000	1,000				3,854
Serbia	DOS NADR-ITF													750	800		1,550
	DoD OHDACA															242	242
	Country Total													750	800	242	1,792
Slovakia	DoD OHDACA															38	38
	Country Total															38	38
Slovenia	DoD OHDACA															38	38
	Country Total															38	38
Sierra Leone	USAID Leahy						61	32	1,000			500					1,593
	Country Total						61	32	1,000			500					1,593
Somalia	DOS NADR				343	1,150	1,400	1,400	1,200	450					655		6,598
	Country Total				343	1,150	1,400	1,400	1,200	450					655		6,598
Sri Lanka	DOS NADR									2,400	1,775	2,700	1,108	400	1,479		9,862
	DoD OHDACA				183				40	24							247
	USAID Leahy	100	200	200	200	300	400	400	400	400	900		350		500		4,350
	DOS ESF									122							122
	CDC							50	50		25			25	25		175
	Country Total	100	200	200	383	300	400	450	612	2,824	2,700	2,700	1,458	425	2,004		14,756
Sudan	DOS NADR									896	2,858	2,500	2,420	2,625	3,643	3,400	18,342
	Country Total									896	2,858	2,500	2,420	2,625	3,643	3,400	18,342
Swaziland	DOS NADR				210												210
	DoD OHDACA					828	8										836
	Country Total				210	828	8										1,046
Tajikistan	DoD OHDACA										7						7
	Country Total										7						7
Tanzania	USAID Leahy			300				300	600			500					1,700
	Country Total			300				300	600			500					1,700
Thailand	DOS NADR					1,050	1,220	1,270	650								4,190
	DoD OHDACA				77	1,773	932	229	68		8	8	8	86			3,189
	Country Total				77	2,823	2,152	1,499	718		8	8	8	86			7,379
Tunisia	DoD OHDACA												3	214		100	317
	Country Total												3	214		100	317
Uganda	USAID Leahy	1,000															1,000
	Country Total	1,000															1,000
Ukraine	DoD OHDACA															212	212
	Country Total															212	212

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Years 1993–2009

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 est	TOTAL
Vietnam	DOS NADR				139	1,096	1,000	1,650	1,500	2,427	2,714	2,850	3,300	2,575	2,575	1,320	23,146
	DoD OHDACA						454	96	118	93				2			763
	USAID Leahy	4,730	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,000	500	3,264		1,500		22,794
	CDC								100	400	400	400	400	74	74		1,848
	Country Total	4,730	1,500	1,500	1,639	2,596	2,954	3,246	3,218	4,220	4,114	3,750	6,964	2,651	4,149	1,320	48,551
Western Hemisphere (OAS, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, & Nicaragua)*	DOS NADR			500	1,400	2,242	1,903	1,350	1,695	1,511	2,611	1,776	1,740	1,700	1,130	350	19,908
	DoD OHDACA	310	200	1,480	1,720	600	460	1,170	550	200							6,690
	USAID Leahy					500			100	478	1,000						2,078
	DOS FMF	1,050	400														1,450
	USAID "MITCH"						2,000										2,000
	Country Total	1,360	600	1,980	3,120	3,342	4,363	2,520	2,345	2,189	3,611	1,776	1,740	1,700	1,130	350	32,126
Yemen	DOS NADR				270	1,462	1,236	1,023	750	750	773	750	700	375	500	400	8,989
	DoD OHDACA			78	3,622	216	710	5			54	4					4,689
	Country Total			78	3,892	1,678	1,946	1,028	750	750	827	754	700	375	500	400	13,678
Zambia	DOS NADR						12	772	816	450							2,050
	DoD OHDACA								424								424
	Country Total						12	772	1,240	450							2,474
Zimbabwe	DOS NADR				680	743	1,140	523									3,086
	DoD OHDACA				1,500	1,000	765										3,265
	Country Total				2,180	1,743	1,905	523									6,351
Global or Multilateral	DOS NADR				865	7,524	7,202	10,061	7,678	7,841	4,735	3,690	5,446	3,156	5,710	16,130	80,038
	DOS NADR-ITF						768	1,236	1,768	2,914	2,670	2,247	2,140	2,153	3,177	12,500	31,573
	DoD OHDACA	1,200	1,200	6,172	6,108	1,377	7,424	3,441	7,839	2	841	1,720	197	1,441	570	4,648	44,180
	USAID Leahy	985	115	925	1,200	3,100	7,649	4,264	700	6,519	3,902	7,524	3,614	5,900	9,050		55,447
	CDC							2,500	2,400	1,250	1,500	1,625	1,200	2,569	2,569		15,613
	Total	2,185	1,315	7,097	8,173	12,001	23,043	21,502	20,385	18,526	13,648	16,806	12,597	15,219	21,076	33,278	226,851
Sub-Total (Bilateral and Global)	61,664	33,129	40,555	58,328	65,002	91,899	78,387	93,709	108,212	179,064	101,555	104,873	83,398	105,605	99,508	1,304,888	
By Account																	
	DOS NADR*			7,000	18,210	34,320	39,499	39,407	39,322	45,325	47,987	58,334	55,211	55,483	73,834	77,644	591,576
	DOS NADR-ITF					6,175	10,141	12,684	14,000	10,000	9,941	9,920	9,900	8,647	12,881	12,500	116,789
	DoD OHDACA	25,086	6,232	19,613	23,559	10,334	22,620	10,889	16,800	3,894	14,006	5,276	7,862	5,368	1,140	9,364	182,043
	USAID Leahy	15,235	5,040	5,126	7,182	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,900	11,930	14,900	11,600	10,000	13,850		146,763
	All Other DOS	16,143	10,500	2,000					6,022	18,268	62,200	9,000	15,200				139,333
	All Other DoD		550						2,464								3,014
	DoD RDT & E**	10,000	3,000	14,746	16,663	17,234	18,847	12,728	13,220	12,893	12,812	13,154	1,379	1,379	1,379		149,434
	All Other USAID	5,200	10,807	6,816	9,378	4,173	8,739	1,108		13,925	28,875		1,200				90,220
	CDC						900	4,300	5,100	4,900	4,125	4,125	3,900	3,900	3,900		35,150
Sub-Total (No RDT & E)	61,664	33,129	40,555	58,328	65,002	91,899	78,387	93,709	108,212	179,064	101,555	104,873	83,398	105,605	99,508	1,304,888	
GRAND TOTAL (all accounts)	71,664	36,129	55,301	74,991	82,236	110,746	91,115	106,929	121,105	191,876	114,709	106,252	84,777	106,984	99,508	1,454,322	
FY 93 - FY 09																	

(Dollars in Thousands)

LEGEND OF ACRONYMS

- CDC:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- DoD ARCENT:** U.S. Army Forces, U.S. Central Command
- DoD IRRF:** Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund
- DoD OHDACA:** Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid
- DoS ESF:** Economic Support Fund
- DOS FMF:** Foreign Military Financing
- DOS FSA:** FREEDOM Support Act
- DOS IO:** Bureau of International Organization Affairs
- DOS NADR:** Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
- DOS PKO:** Peacekeeping Operations
- DOS PRM:** Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration
- ITF:** International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance
- RDT&E:** Research and Development Training and Equipment
- SEED:** Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States
- USAID/LWVF:** USAID Leahy War Victims Fund
- USAID "MITCH":** USAID's Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Program

* Does not include NADR Admin Funds.

** DoD RD & E is not reflected in specific bilateral or global numbers above.

A piece of unexploded ordnance (UXO) is marked and awaiting destruction just outside Yei, South Sudan. UXO in South Sudan hampers the safe return and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons. The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State provided grants in 2008 for DanChurchAid, Mines Advisory Group, and Norwegian People's Aid to clear the explosive ordnance.

Anthony Morin, PM/WRA



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TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

The United States' Commitment to Humanitarian Mine Action and Conventional Weapons Destruction



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