9TH EDITION • JULY 2010 • UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE • BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

To Walk The Earth in Safety

The United States' Commitment to Conventional Weapons Destruction

ON THE COVER

AFGHANISTAN: As a result of a mine-risk education class, these girls from Samangan province now know to avoid explosive remnants of war and to report them to the proper authorities to prevent injuries. October 2008. ©Heather Fassio

BACK COVER

View from atop the moutains in ALBANIA between the towns of Elbasan and Tirana as storm clouds approach. ©istockphoto.com/Dave Long

PRINTED WITH SOY INK™

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.

Edited and Produced by the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (http://cisr.jmu.edu).

Graphic Design by The Hatchery Design Company (www.thehatchery.cc).

Printed by Branner Printing, Timberville, Va., USA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Message from Assistant Secretary Andrew J. Shapiro 1

SPECIAL REPORT

The United States' Conventional Weapons Destruction Program 2

AFRICA 8

Angola 10
Burundi 10
Democratic Republic of the Congo 11
Ethiopia 12
The Gambia 12
Guinea-Bissau 12
Kenya 12
Mozambique 13
Republic of the Congo 13
Somalia 13
Sudan 14

ASIA 16

Afghanistan 18
Cambodia 19
Laos 21
Philippines 21
Sri Lanka 22
Tajikistan 22
Thailand 24
Vietnam 24

EUROPE 26

Albania 28
Azerbaijan 29
Bosnia and Herzegovina 30
Bulgaria 30
Croatia 31
Estonia 32
Georgia 32
Kosovo 33
Macedonia 34
Montenegro 34
Serbia 35
Ukraine 35

LATIN AMERICA 36

Chile 38
Colombia 38
Ecuador 38
Peru 39

THE MIDDLE EAST 40

Iraq 42
Jordan 43
Lebanon 44
Yemen 44

REACHING END STATES IN THE U.S. HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAM 45

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program Funding History Chart (FY 1993–2009) 46

MINE ACTION PROGRAMS (SIDEBARS)

Center for International Stabilization and Recovery 43
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's International Emergency Refugee Health Branch 19
International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance 29
Mine Detection Dog Center for South East Europe 31
Organization of American States 39
Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons 11
U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund 15
U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency 33
U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program 23
U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center 25
U.S. Department of State Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement 7

A Message from Assistant Secretary Andrew J. Shapiro

In 2009, the Department of State continued to lead the international donor community in providing assistance for the clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, as well as the destruction of at-risk and unsecured weapons and munitions, by providing $130 million in aid to 32 countries. Although significant progress has been made over the last decade, including several countries which have been declared mine impact-free, there still remains much to do to make the world a safer place for everyone.

This ninth edition of our annual report, *To Walk The Earth In Safety,* describes the programs and achievements of our conventional weapons destruction efforts. Where this document once referenced only our work in what we call humanitarian mine action, the report has now been expanded to include coverage of our efforts to destroy excess, loosely secured, or otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons and related munitions, as well as partnership with a number of countries aimed at improving security at weapons and munitions storage sites around the world.

None of this is done alone. The Department of State works closely with the Department of Defense, the United States Agency for International Development and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the Department of Health and Human Services. The United States Government also works with other governments and international organizations to coordinate efforts, enact stricter controls on weapons, and provide assistance to victims of landmines and unexploded ordnance. We also engage civil society in a Public-Private Partnership program to raise awareness and expand resources for humanitarian mine action. Our shared commitment to the cause is reflected in the passion of these individuals and organizations, and together, we augment the work of other donor nations and international organizations, and help raise awareness of these issues.

The United States is proud to be the world's single largest financial supporter of efforts to address these threats, as well as the positive contributions of these programs to help countries promote stability and set the stage for post-conflict reconstruction and development. Since 1993, the United States Government has led all international donors in providing a total of nearly $1.8 billion to clear landmines and unexploded ordnance and treat accident victims. This total investment will grow as we continue to address the problem of surplus weapons and munitions. I invite you to read this report to learn about the United States' programs and what is being done to allow everyone "to walk the Earth in safety."

Andrew J. Shapiro
Assistant Secretary
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

© Lucian Read/Small Arms Survey

Newest product of the illicit weapons industry. Danao, PHILIPPINES.

The United States' Conventional Weapons Destruction Program

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

Around the world, post-conflict battlefields are littered with more than unexploded landmines and other ERW. Caches and makeshift stockpiles of weapons and ammunition also remain. In active war zones such as Iraq and Afghanistan, items in these stockpiles can be transformed into improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that insurgents can use against National Government and Coalition Forces. These items pose a grave threat to the innocent civilians who must return to live and work in these areas. In the developing world, weapons storage facilities that were once well outside of the confines of a city in relatively isolated areas are now encroached upon by population growth and urban expansion. Depot explosions that occurred in Gerdec, Albania and Maputo, Mozambique killing more than 100 and injuring more than 600, are stark examples of what can happen when such accidents occur. National governments, agencies and domestic and international organizations must have the funding, training, and flexibility to mitigate these threats.

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

Formally established in 1993, the interagency U.S. **Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program** is the largest and one of the world's longest standing such programs. PM/WRA, acting on behalf of the Department of State, partners in this effort with the Department of Defense (DOD), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Through this interagency effort, the United States remains the world's top contributor to HMA, contributing tens of millions of dollars

Erik Tollefson

A team of military engineers exiting a minefield in CHILE.

MAG Burundi

A physical security team improves the security of a police armory's window in BURUNDI.

Ken Underwood, EOD Solutions

MANPADS (SA-7s) being prepared for destruction in MONTENEGRO.

United Nations Photo/Martine Perret

A U.N. peacekeeper from the U.N. Mission in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO examines AK-47 magazines stored in a warehouse in Beni in North Kivu.

annually to rid the world of landmines, the majority of which have been manufactured and employed by other countries and foreign combatants. The HMA program operates worldwide to clear landmines and ERW, further develop mine-clearance technology, train deminers in affected countries, provide mine-risk education, and provide survivors' assistance.

The program focuses on three major "pillars:" (1) mine detection and clearance, (2) mine-risk education, and (3) survivor assistance. **Mine detection and clearance** includes the systematic process of identifying hazardous areas through Landmine Impact Survey (a community-based national survey that measures the impact of the landmine problem), reducing those areas through Technical Survey (a detailed study that confirms the extent of the ERW problem), and then clearing the known contamination. **Mine- and ERW-risk education** involves teaching local citizens how to recognize landmines and explosive remnants of war and instructing them to inform demining authorities of the presence of such hazards in order to reduce casualties. **Survivor assistance** takes the form of medical and rehabilitative services, as well as reintegration and support services, for both the victims and their families.

International law states that those who lay mines identify the types of landmines emplaced, and map their locations for removal at the end of hostilities. While U.S. law prohibits U.S. Forces from clearing other countries' mines, the humanitarian demining partnership between the Department of State and DOD is critical. Through the Humanitarian Demining Training Center, DOD trains host-nation forces to build capacity and carry out demining operations in a sustainable and cost-effective manner. DOD's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program provides new technologies to increase the level and efficiency of clearance operations.

USAID, through the Leahy War Victims Fund and Bureau of Humanitarian Response, works to improve the mobility, health, and social integration of the disabled, including landmine survivors. The CDC's International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch provides technical and financial support to nongovernmental organizations and United Nations agencies for public-health projects and activities related to surveillance for ERW-related injuries, mine-risk education, and **survivor assistance**.

A deminer in CAMBODIA dons the necessary protective equipment before beginning her work.

© Sean Sutton/MAG

Obsolete munitions ready for destruction in NICARAGUA.

OAS Mine Action Program

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

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

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. Assessments of total global MANPADS production to date exceed one million, with thousands believed to be outside of government control. The Department of State estimates that since the 1970s, MANPADS were employed against more than 40 civilian aircraft, resulting in at least 28 crashes and more than 800 deaths worldwide. After the November 2002 attempted shoot-down of a civilian airliner in Kenya with MANPADS, the United States intensified its already considerable efforts to keep these weapons from falling into the wrong hands.

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

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

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

Office of Weapons Removal & Abatement
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

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

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

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

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

PM/WRA

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

telephone:
+1 202 663 0100
facsimile:
+1 202 663 0090
web site:
www.state.gov/t/pm/wra

Many countries in Africa are plagued by landmines and explosive remnants of war. Children in ZAMBIA, a mine-impact free country, can travel to school safely, but those in SUDAN like this little girl are not as lucky.

©iStockphoto.com/Randy Plett Photographs

The African continent covers about 30.2 million square kilometers (11.7 million square miles). It is home to around 15 percent of the world's population. Although AFRICA has abundant natural resources, it is the poorest continent in the world. There are many reasons for this, including the numerous tribal and military wars that have injured, killed or displaced millions of civilians as a result of landmines and explosive remnants of war.

Angola 10

Burundi..... 10

Democratic Republic of the Congo 11

Ethiopia 12

The Gambia..... 12

Guinea-Bissau 12

Kenya 12

Mozambique 13

Republic of the Congo 13

Somalia..... 13

Sudan 14

Angola

Angola's landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem is a product of four decades of continuous conflict, beginning with a war of independence in the 1960s and followed by a 30-year civil war, rendering the country extremely hazardous. Landmines and UXO prevent the normalization of daily life by creating an obstacle to humanitarian assistance and slowing the country's economic recovery. Across all 18 provinces, the socioeconomic impact on Angolan communities was assessed during a Landmine Impact Survey; results confirmed that mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) affect more than 2 million people in 1,968 villages. Moreover, Angola has an estimated 2 million at-risk, military-type small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in civilian hands and many more in unsecured government stockpiles.

Since 2002, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has spent more than $3 million to help Angola destroy surplus weapons and ammunition, and provided a total of $69,651,647 in humanitarian mine-action and SA/LW support through FY2009.

In FY2009, PM/WRA contributed $6.23 million in humanitarian mine-action support to Angola, resulting in the clearance of 900 kilometers of road and more than 1.2 million square meters of land. This figure includes the following activities:

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group): $1,373,773 to clear 460,000 square meters of land and conduct 400 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) emergency response missions
- Norwegian People's Aid: $1,426,721 to clear 700,000 square meters, reduce 80 suspected hazardous areas, and complete 120 EOD emergency response missions
- The HALO Trust (HALO): $3,430,000 to clear 36 hectares and another 504,000 square meters of land, 400 kilometers of road, and survey/re-survey 200 sites
- HALO: $1,083,000 for three Weapons and Ammunition Destruction (WAD) teams to destroy up to 60,000 weapons and 180 tons of munitions

In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with HALO, continued a technology evaluation of the Rotary Mine Comb (RMC) in Angola. Intermeshing tines on the RMC's 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 clearance results with the RMC in sandy soil, clearing 20 kilometers of road since 2008.

Land in use by local beneficiaries following clearance by The HALO Trust in Huambo province, ANGOLA. The HALO Trust

With total assistance valued at $850,000, the HD R&D Program also provided HALO with funding for evaluations of a heavy detonation trailer and a JCB Loadall.

Burundi

Despite an end to its decades-long civil war and transition to democracy in 2005, the vast quantity of poorly secured small arms circulating throughout Burundi has left the country with a soaring crime rate and stunted economy. The United States has assisted the government of Burundi with the destruction of excess man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), as well as with a project to improve the security of military stockpiles.

Since FY2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has provided $1,278,438 in assistance to Burundi. U.S. Government assistance has supported mine-risk education and the destruction of 312 MANPADS, thousands of small arms, and tons of munitions.

In FY2009, PM/WRA granted $419,515 to the nongovernmental organization Bridgeway Group to install 20 police armories in the communes of Kinama, Cibitoke, and Kamenge. The project provides secure weapons storage facilities at police posts, in addition to training for weapons custodians in the two most violent communes in Bujumbura.

Also in FY2009, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and medical personnel from the U.S. Department of Defense's United States Africa Command conducted a two-week training mission that trained 35 humanitarian mine-action instructors and 26 medical instructors from the Burundian Defense Force (BDF) and provided the following:

- $34,135 in reconnaissance/demolition training equipment
- $24,000 for inert ordnance training aids
- $15,514 in medical equipment for the BDF training

In January 2009, a representative from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) SA/LW Team and the PM/WRA Program Manager took a tour of a potential police armory construction site, a military logistics base, and several police armories. The military wanted to continue engagement with PM/WRA and DTRA, and requested additional physical security and stockpile management upgrades and training at outlying facilities. This was followed in April 2009 by a DTRA policy visit and assessment of several arms and ammunition storage sites in Burundi. The DTRA team made several recommendations and a senior military official subsequently requested technical seminars for his people so they could recognize and properly implement recommended changes.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The ongoing landmine and explosive remnants of war problem in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is in large part due to a 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, resulting in increased crime throughout the country.

Since FY2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has contributed $4.24 million to SA/LW destruction and awareness, of which $4.12 million went to MAG (Mines Advisory Group). These grants for the removal and destruction of unsecured and abandoned SA/LW by MAG, including an additional $937,400 for FY2009, will continue through April 2010. As of January 2010, MAG had destroyed over 102,000 weapons and nearly 315 tons of excess and unstable munitions in the DRC.

Also in FY2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War

Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Located in Nairobi, Kenya, the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) aims to coordinate action against small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) proliferation in Africa's Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions, and the bordering states. The organization's mission is to achieve a peaceful, safe, and secure African subregion free of arms proliferation. RECSA's core activities involve preventing, combating, and eradicating stockpiling and illicit trafficking of SA/LW. Arising from the 2000 Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, RECSA provides a comprehensive institutional disarmament framework to combat the availability of SA/LW that cooperates with national focal points in its member states of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

RECSA's goals are guided by the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration. Objectives for fulfilling the Declaration include developing governmental, civil, and donor partnerships, raising public awareness, building police and law enforcement capacities, and coordinating inter-agency action to combat SA/LW proliferation and enhance the prospects of sustainable regional development.

In July 2009, RECSA held a regional seminar on SA/LW brokering in Rwanda with U.S. sponsorship to initiate dialogue and open channels of cooperation between member states to further enhance SA/LW brokering control measures. RECSA also hosted the 5th Regional Civil Society Forum in Tanzania, held in September 2009, to provide a seminar for interaction and exchange of information between civil society and national focal points on current activities to address regional proliferation of illicit SA/LW.

RECSA

Point of Contact:
Angela Baiya-Wadeyua
Communication Officer
RECSA
PO Box 7039-00200
Nairobi
Kenya
web site:
www.recsasec.org

telephone:
+ 254 020 3877456
+ 254 020 3876023
facsimile:
+ 254 020 3877397
e-mail:
info@recsasec.org

Victims Fund's implementing partner, International Polio Victims Response Committee, finished its final year of a three-year grant. This grant provided treatment opportunities and access to mobility and orthopedic services and equipment for people with disabilities in Kinshasa and Bunia.

Ethiopia

In FY2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund provided $2 million to Ethiopia as follows:

- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)/Special Fund: $1 million for physical rehabilitation of survivors in two centers: Bahir Dar and Dessie
- ICRC/Ethiopia: $1 million for physical rehabilitation of survivors in 31 rehabilitation centers in 28 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Gambia

While The Gambia has not formally noted a problem with landmines and unexploded ordnance, unrest in the neighboring Casamance region of Senegal has reportedly resulted in some landmine contamination. Between 1999 and 2008, there were three landmine casualties reported, and an influx of refugees from Senegal in 2007 prompted the government to provide landmine-risk education to Gambian border communities.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) included $20,520 as part of a grant to Handicap International, operating in Senegal's Casamance region, for the Nova Scotia Gambia Association (NGSA), a nongovernmental organization, to provide mine-risk education (MRE) and raise awareness in 43 Gambian border communities and 25 border schools as well as youth groups, other communities, and female-only schools. The intent is to reduce the potential threat of mine accidents, particularly among children. NSGA has been using a trained drama troupe, Gambian Armed Forces, and community cinema, as well as schools and youth groups to provide these MRE messages.

Mine-risk education being conducted in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO. Arne Hodelic

Guinea-Bissau

The War of Liberation in 1963–74, followed by internal conflict in 1998–99, 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). Between FY2000 and FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) and the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research & Development (HD R&D) office together provided more than $4.7 million dollars in humanitarian mine action and battle area clearance assistance.

These efforts supported the return of over 240 acres of land for safe use, the conduct of a national Landmine Impact Survey, and improved skills of demining and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel working for the indigenous nongovernmental organization HUMAID. PM/WRA also reduced the threat posed to local communities by unstable stockpiles by supporting the destruction of nearly 106 tons of that country's excess military munitions.

In FY2009, PM/WRA provided a total of $1 million in assistance as follows:

- HUMAID: $682,000 to continue humanitarian demining and clearance of ERW
- Cleared Ground Demining: $318,000 to support a roving EOD and military stockpile destruction team

Kenya

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 Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) supports Kenya and its regional neighbors by funding the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA), which is located in Nairobi, Kenya. Since 2006, PM/WRA has provided $717,850 to RECSA as follows:

- From 2006–08, $499,500 to RECSA to combat the illicit proliferation and trafficking of SA/LW in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions
- $218,350 in 2009, which allowed Angola, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) and Zambia to obtain SA/LW-marking machines

The 2009 grant to RECSA enabled more African states to mark their arms stockpiles. This grant established more effective weapons-inventory practices and facilitated the tracing of weapons in support of the implementation of national obligations under the United Nations International Tracing Instrument and various regional protocols on SA/LW. FY2009 funding to RECSA also supported fact-finding missions examining surplus stockpiles of SA/LW and munitions, as well as in-country seminars on controlling brokering and man-portable air-defense systems. In addition, PM/WRA, in partnership with RECSA, other regional and subregional organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the United Nations, sponsored a workshop in Kigali, Rwanda, July 6–7, 2009, to examine illicit small-arms brokering in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region. Consequently, Member State delegates committed themselves to establishing brokering controls in their home countries.

In September 2009, at the request of the United Kingdom's Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS), the United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) Small Arms and Light Weapons Branch conducted a seminar in Kenya to Kenyan Wildlife Service and Kenyan Police instructors on updates to the 2008 Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) executive seminar materials. This follow-up session was designed to train HPSS staff to present DTRA-produced PSSM seminar modules at future Eastern African states' PSSM seminars at the HPSS facility.

Also in FY2009, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel from the U.S. Department of Defense's United States Africa Command conducted a 14-day training mission that trained 16 Kenyan Humanitarian Mine Action instructors at the HPSS, and provided the following:

- $32,000 in demining reconnaissance/demolition training equipment
- $24,156 in inert ordnance training aids
- $32,620 in EOD reconnaissance and demolition tools
- $11,860 in medical equipment

Mozambique

Prior to the early 1990s, Mozambique endured 30 years of conflict, leaving the country littered with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Thanks in part to the United States and other donor nations, great progress has been made toward helping Mozambique become free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and ERW ("impact free"). Progress made in Mozambique is evidenced by the fact that in 2008, according to the 2009 edition of the *Landmine Monitor Report* (LMR), the Mozambican National Demining Institute recorded nine mine/ERW casualties, down from 47 reported casualties in 2007. The 2009 LMR, however, also stated that over 12,164,041 square meters of land were still contaminated as of December 2008. U.S. humanitarian mine-action assistance has continued in the meantime. In 2008, the four northern provinces were declared free from the humanitarian impact of landmines. Demining in the remaining six provinces continues.

Since the 1990s, the United States has invested over $40 million to help Mozambique become impact free. In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided $2.1 million to help Mozambique complete the development of its national demining capacity and assess the remaining landmine/ERW threat. PM/WRA's assistance was as follows:

- $2,000,000 to The HALO Trust (HALO) to conduct humanitarian mine clearance in the provinces of Maputo, Manica, and Tete
- $124,000 to HALO to survey the extensive barrier minefields on the Mozambique/Zimbabwe border

Also in FY2009, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and medical personnel from the U.S. Department of Defense's United States Africa Command conducted a 14-day training mission to Mozambique which trained 17 EOD instructors and 6 medical personnel from the *Forcas Amadas da Defesa De Mocambique* (FADM) and provided the following training equipment:

Republic of the Congo

Between 1993 and 1999, three major conflicts 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. Successfully recovered weapons and munitions were later stored in unsecured government depots in populated areas, posing a significant security threat. These ammunition stores would create a serious public safety and health hazard if they were to catch on fire or spontaneously detonate. Given the gravity of the situation in the RoC, it is projected that continued funding will be required to support additional weapons destruction and assist in creating safe storage at the weapons depots.

Since FY2007, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has provided $1.32 million to the nongovernmental organization MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to complete Technical Surveys of contaminated ammunition depots in Brazzaville and Dolisie-Kimongo and to destroy ammunition stockpiles.

In FY2008 and FY2009, PM/WRA provided MAG with an additional $884,000 to continue the destruction of excess/obsolete weapons and ammunition. Between September 2008 and September 2009, MAG destroyed more than 75 tons of munitions and 159,000 ordnance pieces. This project has not only facilitated the destruction of excess and hazardous military stockpiles but has also contributed to the development of the national armed forces' capacity to carry out conventional weapons destruction and stockpile management.

Somalia

As a result of major ongoing conflicts since 1964, landmines, explosive remnants

Preparing for stockpile destruction in SUDAN. Åsa Wessel

of war (ERW), and other hazardous conventional munitions adversely affect many parts of Somalia. Illicit conventional weapons and small arms/light weapons trafficking is widespread; many weapons travel through the ill-defined border with Kenya. Significant levels of contamination along the Ethiopian border and southern clan areas still exist, and abandoned stockpiles are routinely found in the vicinity of civilian populations. The United Nations and leading nongovernmental organizations operating in Somalia have concluded that unexploded ordnance and abandoned stockpiles constitute a greater threat than minefields.

In FY2009 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided more than $1.4 million in funding to implement the following:

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group): $762,600 grant for conventional weapons clearance and destruction in conflict-affected regions of Somalia
- The HALO Trust: $700,000 grant for humanitarian mine clearance in Somaliland
- Julia Burke Foundation: $59,962 grant for ammunition survey of Somaliland

Sudan

Landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), and other hazardous conventional munitions adversely affect many parts of Sudan as a result of a 21-year civil conflict between the North and South. The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on January 9, 2005 brought an end to the widespread civil war, facilitating the arrival of a United Nations mission and large-scale humanitarian assistance. At the request of the United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO) in Sudan, a Landmine Impact Survey was conducted; it concluded last year that 18 of 25 Sudanese states are affected by mines and ERW.

Since FY2003, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has provided $19,541,964 in conventional weapons destruction assistance to Sudan. These funds have enabled operational support and clearance in south-central Sudan as well as management capacity development and training through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Cranfield University. Humanitarian mine-action support has included fielding clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and mine-risk education (MRE) teams in the Nuba Mountains and southern Sudan. SA/LW funding has concentrated on weapons-cache eradication, resulting in the destruction of more than 50 metric tons of SA/LW munitions and ordnance items, including 25 man-portable air-defense systems.

In FY2009 PM/WRA funding to Sudan totaled $4.6 million as follows:

- Cranfield University: $300,000 to provide senior and middle management training to employees of Sudanese national authorities, National Mine Action Center (NMAC) and South Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA). Funding also supports the development of national mine-action performance indicators and measures to track progress in achieving full national ownership.
- DanChurchAid: $499,964 to support EOD/battle-area clearance/manual demining/survey activities for an expanded multi-task team in the Nuba Mountains to reach a minimum of 50,000 beneficiaries, and to coordinate an MRE- and community-liaison (CL) team that delivers approximately 250 MRE/CL sessions, reaching an estimated 40,000 Sudanese.
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group): $1 million to provide an 11-person EOD/SA/LW team to cover at least 240 spot tasks in Greater Equatoria and to support the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission as required. MAG also received $500,000 to provide MRE and CL to an estimated 24,000 returnees and internally displaced persons in South Sudan, and for the weapons collection/reporting of approximately 120 danger areas. In addition, MAG received $600,000 for threat reduction and survey in Blue Nile state and Kassala through the summer of 2010.

- UNDP: $500,000 to provide comprehensive management, technical support, and training to NMAC and SSDA authorities to design, strengthen, and consolidate institutional and management capacities, develop national standards, and implement the Mine Action Transition Plan with technical assistance from UNDP and UNMAO.
- Norwegian People's Aid: $1 million to continue EOD, BAC, and survey teams in Equatoria and Upper Nile, and to conduct route survey and complete spot EOD/BAC tasks as necessary in Jonglei.
- Sudanese Integrated Mine Action Service (SIMAS): $200,000 to Sudan's only national nongovernmental organization fully accredited to international standards for the development of a civil-society humanitarian demining capacity at a functional level. Since first receiving PM/WRA funding in FY2008, SIMAS has matured considerably, and in addition to conducting manual-demining activities, it is now also certified to conduct mobile EOD activities, including BAC and the removal of hazardous abandoned ordnance caches.
- In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) assessment as well as a PSSM Technical Seminar in September 2009 for approximately 50 participants from the Sudan People's Liberation Army, reaching a wide audience that was grateful for the orientation and expressed interest in continuing a relationship with DTRA.

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

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

During 2009, the LWVF provided $13 million for programs to help those victims with physical disabilities as a result of civil strife and warfare. The majority of the funds collected by the LWVF are allotted for affordable prosthetics and orthotic services, in addition to essential medical, rehabilitation, and vocational assistance for landmine victims.

The LWVF is comprised of dedicated individuals who work closely with Congress to manage the funding implementation. Since its establishment, the LWVF has disbursed over $165 million to 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Central America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

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

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID LWVF

Point of Contact:
Lloyd Feinberg, Manager
Leahy War Victims Fund
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523
USA

telephone:
+1 202 712 5725
e-mail:
lfeinberg@usaid.gov
web site:
www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/

THAILAND's borders are all contaminated with landmines as a result of previous conflicts. Forests along the borders pose the greatest dangers, but croplands, pastures and water sources are also affected.

©iStockphoto.com/chictype

ASIA is the largest continent and home to 60 percent of the world's population. Each war-affected country has a slightly different story about how it came to be contaminated by landmines and other explosive remnants of war, but the results are the same—people continue to be injured or killed long after the conflict ends, leaving a large population of survivors who require substantial support and assistance.

Afghanistan..... 18

Cambodia 19

Laos 21

Philippines..... 21

Sri Lanka..... 22

Tajikistan 22

Thailand..... 24

Vietnam 24

Women teachers participate in an awareness training session in Kabul, AFGHANISTAN. UNICEF, Shehzad Noorani

Afghanistan

Afghanistan has endured conflict since 1979 and remains severely affected by landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and other loosely secured or illicit conventional weapons and munitions. The widespread, indiscriminate use of mines during more than 30 years of conflict has turned Afghanistan into one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. Insurgent elements in the South continue to use landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as improvised devices to target civilians and shape battlefield movements. The threats remain: An average of 50 civilian casualties occurs each month and mine-action implementing partners are often attacked by insurgents in the South, West, and East. Although the Mine Action Program in Afghanistan has cleared almost two-thirds of all suspected hazardous areas to date, vast amounts of land remain contaminated due to lack of capacity, ongoing conflict, and inaccessibility due to difficult terrain and deteriorating infrastructure.

Despite the challenges, a positive development in U.S. assistance to Afghanistan has been the creation of community-based demining initiatives. Unlike most mine-action projects in Afghanistan where trained deminers come from elsewhere to remove landmines and UXO, community-based demining utilizes a local workforce that is recruited, trained, and employed by Afghan nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), in close partnership with community leaders, to survey and clear explosives. These projects can last for several months, providing income and economic opportunity to hundreds of families. When this community-based demining project ends, follow-on agricultural and vocational training, as well as immediate development projects, can commence, allowing locals to capitalize on their cleared land and an available labor force with new job skills. Since these demining projects are planned, coordinated, and run in conjunction with local tribal leadership from the beginning, community priorities are taken into account before a project is initiated.

In FY2009, funding to Afghanistan by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) totaled nearly $27.85 million. This funding supported the following:

- $15.45 million to five Afghan NGOs—Afghan Technical Consultants, Mine Clearance Planning Agency, Demining Agency for Afghanistan, Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation, and the Mine Detection Center—to conduct sustained clearance operations, develop host-nation management and technical capacity, provide vocational training, and develop new community-based demining initiatives that partner with village elders and employ local staff in some of the most difficult and dangerous environments in Afghanistan.
- Nearly $7.2 million to DynCorp International to assist with the operation of seven Afghan Conventional Weapons Destruction teams, technical assistance, and host-nation management and technical capacity development.
- $3.89 million to international NGOs, including The HALO Trust (HALO), NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency, the Information Management Mine Action Program, and the Marshall Legacy Institute, to continue their work in Afghanistan.
- $1.31 million to Clear Path International (CPI) to implement a victim-assistance (VA) and community-based physical and socioeconomic rehabilitation program for ERW accident survivors and persons with disabilities. CPI partners with more than six Afghan NGOs that work in the disability and VA sectors.

In FY2009, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, in partnership with HALO, continued evaluations of equipment valued at $520,000. The equipment includes the Orbit Screen, which sifts mine-contaminated soil, several sifting excavator attachments, and the Mantis, an armored

area-preparation and mine-clearance tractor. The Mantis system includes a suite of tools for breaking up soil, reducing metal clutter, sifting soil, and rolling suspect areas. More than 20,000 mines have been recovered or destroyed in operations supported by the Mantis. The sifting technologies continue to clear mines in high-priority tasks in villages and agricultural areas throughout Afghanistan.

Cambodia

As a result of nearly three decades of conflict, Cambodia continues to be one of the most severely landmine- and explosive-remnants-of-war (ERW) affected countries in the world. Heavy mine contamination began during the 1960s when civil war broke out between the government and the Khmer Rouge, and continued until the latter's victory in 1975. During the Vietnam War, American forces added to the contamination during the course of extensive air and ground combat operations in the eastern regions of Cambodia. In 1978, Vietnam invaded Cambodia and drove the Khmer Rouge forces back to the Thai-Cambodian border, and in an effort to prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian government created the K-5 mine belt, a densely mined barrier along the Thai border. Despite those efforts, Khmer Rouge guerrilla groups continued operations in Cambodia until their surrender in 1997, adding their own unmapped minefields for short-term defensive purposes.

As a consequence of the mine and ERW contamination, Cambodia has seen high civilian casualty rates despite the cessation of conflict. Casualty rates have come down sharply in recent years as a result of the gradual deterioration of some types of mines, as well as the intense clearance operations funded by the United States and other donors in Cambodia.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S.

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

The International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch (IERHB), part of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, provides public-health assistance and interventions in the context of war and other humanitarian emergencies. Some of that work has focused on the prevention of injuries that result from armed conflict.

Since 2002, personnel from IERHB have worked in a variety of conflict and post-conflict settings, assisting with the development of injury surveillance systems, the implementation of health assessments and cross-sectional surveys, and the provision of assistance to victims of war-related injury. These settings have included countries such as Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

During the last fiscal year, IERHB has provided over $3 million to a number of international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and universities to implement programs or conduct research on topics related to injury and armed conflict. For instance, IERHB provided funds to UNICEF for the development of a training program and materials for mine-risk educators to improve their analytic skills and ability to effectively evaluate the impact of their programs. IERHB has worked closely with UNICEF and the World Health Organization in developing systems to monitor injury trends in conflict and post-conflict settings. In addition, Harvard University is using funds provided by IERHB to assess the psychological and economic impact of demining on communities in Lebanon and Angola.

CDC

Point of Contact:
Michael Gerber
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
4770 Buford Highway
Atlanta, GA 30341
USA

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

LEFT: This is the prototype mold that will be used to see if molding explosives can be a viable option to create explosive charges. The mold cuts down on production costs and time as it preforms the end product into its exact size and weight required by the deminers, instead of the current method which involves pouring the explosives into a pan and cutting them into "brownies." RIGHT: This is the first test run of the new explosive molding system using inert resin as a casting agent instead of live explosives. Initial tests showed good results as the charges were released from the mold easily and still retained a lot of the detail within the mold and its engravings.

Golden West Humanitarian Foundation

Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) supported a range of mine-action and ERW projects, including:

- DynCorp International: a $2,180,160 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 unexploded ordnance (UXO) authorities.
- The HALO Trust (HALO): $1,100,000 in grants for support and provision of advanced Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) detectors to 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.
- HALO: $45,000 grant to match contributions from Rotary International for the fielding and equipping of an additional demining team.
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group): $1,088,000 grant to support clearance operations conducted by manual deminers, mechanical vegetation cutters, Bozena and Tempest flails, community liaison teams, and mobile EOD teams.
- MAG: a $500,000 grant to obtain HSTAMIDS detectors.
- Landmine Relief Fund: $100,000 in an initial grant to support the clearance operations of an indigenous nongovernmental organization, Cambodian Self-Help Demining.
- Golden West Humanitarian Foundation: $300,000 in continued funding for its Explosive Harvesting Program, in which explosives are removed from locally-obtained munitions and packaged into charges for use by demining and UXO operators.
- Spirit of Soccer: $80,000 grant to continue its youth MRE program, linking awareness education with soccer skills and sports role models.
- Michigan State University: $77,788 grant to develop an MRE game.
- Clear Path International: $50,000 victims' assistance grant to operate a survivors' co-op rice mill.

Also in FY2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) continued to support Veterans International's efforts to manage three previously established, full-service rehabilitation clinics and community follow-up work generated by these clinics.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program has worked for many years in Cambodia, providing technologies valued at more than $2.5 million for operational field evaluations with the CMAC, HALO, MAG, and the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation.

- Since 2006, HALO, MAG, and beginning in FY2009, CMAC, have integrated the dual-sensor HSTAMIDS in their manual, anti-personnel (AP) mine-clearance operations of densely cluttered minefields. In total, the HSTAMIDS operations have cleared 1.6 million square meters of minefields and recovered 12,400 AP mines.
- In FY2009, the HD R&D Program provided hand-held, power tools to augment the speed of the HSTAMIDS preparatory and clutter investigation processes.

Also during FY2009, the HD R&D Program initiated the evaluation of STORM, an area-preparation and mine-clearance excavator capable of operating on steep slopes and rough terrain. The HD R&D Program continued operational field evaluations of the Tempest vegetation cutting flail, excavator soil-sifting attachments, the MAXX+, a remote-controlled mini-excavator, and the innovative Explosive Harvesting System.

Laos

The majority of Laos' extensive explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination and its smaller landmine presence stems from the Vietnam War era. During the prolonged U.S. air campaign against the North Vietnamese forces operating in Laos, the U.S. military dropped over two million tons of bombs; up to 30 percent of some types of these aerial munitions failed to detonate on impact. Large land battles were also fought inside Laos, adding artillery, grenade, and other types of weaponry to the complex mix of ERW contamination. Additional contamination also occurred during Laos' civil war from 1962 to 1975.

Human presence is increasing in ERW-contaminated areas due to post-war population growth and other socioeconomic factors. Besides posing a threat to the Laotian people in the affected areas, ERW 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, the government created the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) as the policy-level body for all aspects of that 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 FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) supported a wide range of clearance, mine-risk education, and victims' assistance projects in Laos, including:

- ArmorGroup North America: $253,815 in funding 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 (Mines Advisory Group): $850,000 in grants in support of its operations, which included training and managing teams to conduct unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance, technical survey, and community liaison.
- *Fondation Suisse de Deminage* (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD): $348,900 grant to establish improved quality assurance capabilities for the Lao national mine/UXO action sector, and to provide advanced explosive ordnance disposal training to technicians from UXO Lao.
- Norwegian People's Aid: $400,000 grant to conduct UXO survey and clearance operations in Sekong province.
- World Education, Inc.: two grants totaling $400,000 to support an extensive risk-education program, and provide for survivors' medical, economic, and technical assistance. The latter program is designed to improve the living situation of ERW survivors and their families, as well as provide training for health, agricultural, and vocational training officials to enable them to better serve the needs of ERW survivors.

Also in FY2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) continued to support Catholic Relief Services in Laos as part of a three-year grant which began in 2006. The project was designed to work in three districts in Laos to improve and expand education and community support systems to assist in providing educational opportunities for disabled children. LWVF also awarded another $280,000 three-year grant in January 2009 to Handicap International to improve the quality of life of people with disabilities, their families, and communities, and continued to support the efforts of World Education to train medical personnel to address the legacy of war injuries in Chamassak and Suvanakhet provinces.

Philippines

In FY2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War

A CAMBODIAN landmine survivor's feet next to an inert landmine. Wendell Phillips/CIDA

Victims Fund continued to support a two-year grant to Handicap International in the Philippines that began in 2008. The grant was designed to support the integration of persons with disabilities into the socioeconomic life of their communities by improving their mobility and providing them with access to development opportunities.

Sri Lanka

Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) extensively contaminate Sri Lanka as a result of more than two decades of armed conflict between the government of Sri Lanka (GSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), an organization which has sought a separate homeland in the north and east. Due to a collapse of the 2002 cease-fire agreement in mid-2006, conflict intensified, resulting in additional and unsurveyed mine/ERW contamination by the time the war ended in 2009, with the northern Jaffna region most severely affected. Today, this contamination continues to pose a challenge for economic reconstruction and the resettlement of people displaced by the conflict.

In 2009, the LTTE was defeated by the GSL following a major military campaign. As of March 12, 2010, it is estimated that nearly 94,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) still reside in camps located in the Vavuniya and Jaffna districts. There remains an urgent need to resettle thousands of IDPs and release agricultural land for planting seasonal crops. These and other humanitarian and stabilization activities are hindered by the presence of ERW.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided grants to four organizations to conduct surveys and clearance operations in order to support the quick and safe resettlement of IDPs as follows:

- $1.6 million to *Fondation Suisse de Déminage* (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD)
- $1.3 million to Danish Demining Group
- $2.5 million to The HALO Trust
- $1.2 million to MAG (Mines Advisory Group)

In addition, explosive ordnance disposal personnel from the U.S. Department of Defense's (DOD) United States Pacific Command conducted a 10-day humanitarian mine action management and instructor refresher course for 26 officers of the Sri Lankan Army. DOD also provided demining equipment valued at more than $90,000.

This young boy found a cluster bomb in the ground close to his village in TAJIKISTAN while playing with his friends.

Tajikistan Mine Action Centre/Shahrinisso Davlyatova

Tajikistan

Ninety-three percent of Tajikistan is mountainous terrain with only seven percent viable for agriculture production. The mine threat in Tajikistan is not only a threat to human life but further limits already scarce agricultural land, thus negatively affecting the social and economic development of the country. According to the United Nations website, mines and ERW continue to threaten the lives and livelihoods of local populations; to date, there have been 793 mine accidents, including 352 fatalities. The affected areas can be categorized into four regions: north and west along the Tajik-Uzbek border; south and east along the Tajik-Afghan border; the Garm Central Valley Region; and the Tajik-Chinese border in some locations.

In FY2009 no direct funding was provided to Tajikistan. However, in coordination with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) office in Tajikistan, the Tajikistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted a regional conference, the Facilitation of Central Asian Regional Cooperation in Mine Action conference, in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The OSCE Office in Tajikistan and the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance supported and organized the conference as part of an initiative to facilitate regional cooperation in mine action in Central Asia. The purpose of the conference was to elicit consultations with relevant OSCE participating states in Central Asia and Afghanistan to achieve consensus in supporting the establishment of a regional mine-action cooperative mechanism between the states. Representatives of Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan participated in the conference. Others attending the conference were the European Commission, France, Germany, Russia, Slovenia, and the United States.

The ability of the U.S. to support a much more robust and long-term demining program in Tajikistan changed significantly in FY2009 despite the lack of funding. First, Tajikistan requested use of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding to purchase a mechanical demining machine. Second, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) agreed to provide a mechanical demining machine in FY2010 to Tajikistan for field evaluations at almost no cost while the FMF purchase is coordinated. Additionally, Tajikistan requested assistance for mine-risk education, training and management of minefield operations. The U.S. Army Central Command (CENTCOM) is planning a four-phase HMA Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid project to support this request. Finally, Tajikistan's Ministry of Defense established humanitarian demining as a strategic goal during the 2009 Consultative Staff Talks, the joint U.S.-Tajik Security Cooperation Forum and Plan Development workshop.

Since December 2004, to actively support the U.S. CENTCOM security cooperation and nonproliferation objectives, the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW) branch conducted three assessments and three seminars in support of the OSCE's SA/LW and conventional ammunitions program in Tajikistan. In addition, as part of DTRA's ongoing support to Tajikistan and the OSCE, the DTRA SA/LW Branch led an international team to Dushanbe in 2009 to conduct a technical level physical stockpile and security management (PSSM) seminar. This seminar on the OSCE's Best Practices on munitions storage safety and security was provided to 24 junior officers and noncommissioned officers that handle and maintain arms and ammunition on a daily basis. DTRA expanded its long-established relationship supporting the OSCE by also inviting PSSM experts from the Austrian, Belgian, French, German, Spanish, and Swiss Arms Control offices.

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

The United States Department of Defense created the Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program in Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to focus on the development, testing, demonstration, and validation of various technologies that increase the safety and efficiency of humanitarian demining operations. These include areas such as mine detection, area reduction, vegetation clearance, mechanical mine clearance, and mine neutralization. The HD R&D Program fulfills its objectives through the adaptation of commercial, off-the-shelf technology, the application of mature technologies, and the leveraging of current developments from the U.S. Army's counter-mine mission area. The program's main goal is to field as many prototype systems as possible, so the demining community can use them to assist in the global landmine problem. Understanding the most serious problems facing deminers around the world and then developing applicable technology to help overcome these problems is the HD R&D Program's greatest challenge, which is addressed by executing and developing a plan that achieves the greatest results in the shortest possible time.

The program offers a humanitarian demining requirements workshop each year to representatives from global governmental mine-action centers and nongovernmental organizations, where country assessment and needs determine upcoming developmental efforts for prototype technology. All prototypes undergo extensive testing and field evaluations in actual minefields, which are integral aspects of the HD R&D Program. The evaluations allow host countries to operate the equipment and determine if it is useful, cost-effective, and efficient. The evaluations also provide feedback that could ultimately result in future R&D improvements.

The HD R&D Program is performing field evaluations of its equipment in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chile, Ecuador, Tajikistan, and Thailand. Some of the technologies being evaluated include the Multi-Tooled Excavator, Explosive Harvesting System, Rotary Mine Comb, HSTAMIDS Handheld Mine Detector, and the Mini MineWolf.

HD R&D

Point of Contact:
Sean Burke, Program Manager
Department of the Army
RDECOM NVEST
ATTN: AMSRD-CER-NV-CM-HD
10221 Burbeck Road
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060
USA

telephone:
+1 703 704 1047
facsimile:
+1 703 704 3001
e-mail:
sean.burke@ nvl.army.mil
web site:
www.humanitarian-demining.org

Children at a school near Khe Sanh in Central VIETNAM receive mine-risk education as part of PeaceTrees Vietnam's program designed to reach ethnic minorities.

Quang D. Le / PM/WRA

Thailand

In FY2009, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program partnered with the Thai authorities to continue operational field evaluations of several mechanical technologies in Thailand. The technologies include the small remote-controlled Peco, Beaver, and Tempest, and the large-class Severe Duty Tractor and Tools and Uni-Disk excavators. Valued at $1.5 million, the technologies are used for vegetation clearance and area preparation. Since 2001, the machines have collectively cleared vegetation from more than 6.1 million square meters of suspect land. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's HD R&D Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org.

Vietnam

A series of conflicts involving France, Japan, and the United States from World War II through the early 1970s led to Vietnam's heavy contamination by explosive remnants of war (ERW). Landmines were also laid, especially during periods of military struggle in 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 the U.S. intensively bombed in an effort to interdict North Vietnamese troops and supplies.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has encouraged mine-action organizations to use the findings of the PM/WRA-funded Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in Vietnam by mandating that its grantees in Vietnam seek survey results. The final report of the six-province LIS was released in July 2009 and provides Vietnam and the donor community with vital information regarding the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance upon communities.

On April 29, 2008, the Vietnamese government decided to establish the Vietnam Bomb and Mine Action Centre (VBMAC), which was launched on February 23, 2009, under direct responsibility of the Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs. VBMAC is the national coordinator for clearance operations, victim-assistance projects, and mine-risk education (MRE). VBMAC continues to develop its organizational and staffing structure; among its first priorities are the development of a strategic plan and the setting of national standard operating procedures (SOPs) in alignment with international mine-action standards. Both the strategic plan and SOPs will help prioritize clearance activities and coordinate funding streams to effectively address Vietnam's contamination problem.

In FY2009, PM/WRA contributed $2,120,000 for humanitarian mine action in Vietnam, including:

- Vietnam's Technology Centre for Bomb and Mine Disposal (BOMICEN): $253,815 through a contract with DynCorp for advanced diving equipment for ERW clearance of river and coastal waters as part of PM/WRA's program to help BOMICEN develop national capacity to clear the full range of the country's ERW contamination
- International Center/Veterans for America (still identified in Vietnam as the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation): $94,631 grant to provide technical assistance to BOMICEN explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in Nghe An province
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group): $1,100,000 grant for mine/UXO clearance to conduct EOD rapid-response and static-site clearance in Quang Binh province
- PeaceTrees Vietnam: $259,017 grant to field EOD response teams in Quang Tri province

PM/WRA also allocated $409,965 in FY2009 to several organizations for MRE and victim-assistance programs:

- The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund's Project

RENEW: $43,000 grant to provide integrated humanitarian mine-action assistance to several districts of Quang Tri province through support for Golden West Humanitarian Foundation

- Catholic Relief Services: $172,567 grant to deploy mobile Community Outreach Teams to provide MRE on both sides of the old Demilitarized Zone
- Clear Path International: $127,000 grant to provide emergency and ongoing medical and other assistance to ERW survivors and their families
- PeaceTrees Vietnam: $67,398 grant to conduct mobile MRE activities in Quang Tri province

Also in FY2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) and the USAID/Vietnam Mission continued to provide support to Vietnam through five multi-year, ongoing grants as follows:

- Viet-Nam Assistance for the Handicapped (2005–11): to work for the rights of people with disabilities
- Catholic Relief Services (2005–10): to develop a comprehensive model of education and vocational training for children and youth with disabilities, as well as support for information technology training for Vietnamese with disabilities at schools in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh
- East Meets West Foundation, Save the Children, and Viet-Nam Assistance for the Handicapped (2008-11): $300,000 to each organization ($900,000 in FY2009 funding) to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services and livelihood assistance to people with disabilities in Danang City

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

The United States Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) is located at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri and is the training and information center for the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program. Established in 1996, the mission of HDTC is to train and prepare U.S. Forces for overseas deployment supporting the U.S. Government (USG) HMA strategy. HDTC collects, analyzes, and disseminates HMA-related information to USG and international organizations in support of program and instructional course development, which is performed in accordance with USG policy, International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), and other open-source documentation.

Training at HDTC develops ability in HMA training support package development and instructional methods to execute train-the-trainer sessions in landmine clearance and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) mitigation. Training focuses on the deploying force mission, and the operational and organizational HMA procedures and practices of the host-nation HMA program. Students, upon completion of the two-week HMA or ERW course, are required to demonstrate proficiency in subjects ranging from U.S. code and USG policy governing the U.S. HMA Program, to deminer training tasks in minefield clearance lanes. Recently, HDTC expanded the curriculum to include battle area clearance for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Level 1 training, and basic and advanced combat lifesaver courses in partnership with the U. S. Center for Disaster and Humanitarian Assistance Medicine.

HDTC training is supported with Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funding appropriated through congressional mandate and public law. U.S. Forces attending HDTC use OHDACA funding to attend HMA resident courses, conduct requirements and pre-deployment surveys, and HMA training operations. HDTC equips U.S. Forces with a training methodology toolkit to conduct train-the-trainer HMA missions, with the vision to "render landmine and ERW-affected countries mine and ERW safe via holistic and comprehensive training," so that others may "walk the Earth in safety."

HDTC

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

telephone:
+1 573 563 6199
facsimile:
+1 573 563 5051
e-mail:
leon.dscapgmhd@conus.army.mil
web site:
www.wood.army.mil/

Fifteen years after the end of its last conflict, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S capital, Sarajevo, continues to be affected by explosive remnants of war.

©BigStockPhoto.com/Orhan Çam

EUROPE, covering approximately 10.2 million square kilometers (3.94 million square miles), is home to about 11 percent of the world's population. Many countries in Europe are littered with anti-personnel landmines, as areas such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Georgia have all been involved in recent conflict following the break-up of the former Yugoslavia. Poorly stored munitions in Southeastern Europe also present a serious threat to civilian safety and security because the weapons become unstable over time and the expansion of urban areas means homes are built dangerously close to the storage depots.

Albania 28

Azerbaijan 29

Bosnia and Herzegovina..... 30

Bulgaria 30

Croatia 31

Estonia 32

Georgia 32

Kosovo 33

Macedonia..... 34

Montenegro 34

Serbia 35

Ukraine..... 35

Albania

The primary sources of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Albania stem from the nearly 50-year dictatorship of Enver Hoxha, who built massive stockpiles of Soviet- and Chinese-made munitions. Social anarchy from 1997–99 led to widespread looting of military depots, which caused mines, ERW, and abandoned ordnance to be littered in the central regions of Albania. Yugoslavia's conflict with Kosovo from 1998–99 resulted in a lasting legacy of landmine, ERW, and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination along the country's northeastern borders.

An MDDC team working in ALBANIA. DanChurchAid

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has been the major contributor to humanitarian mine-action efforts in Albania since 2001. The U.S. program of demining assistance to Albania ended at the conclusion of the 2009 demining season, which coincided with Albania's announcement at the Cartegena (Colombia) Summit on a Mine Free World that it had achieved mine-free status. The combined results of this nearly decade-long effort saw the return to safe use of over 16 million square meters of land and the destruction of over 12,500 mines and nearly 5,000 items of unexploded ordnance. An indigenous demining force was developed to deal with residual explosive threats under the direction of the Albania Mine Action Executive.

In FY2009, PM/WRA contributed:

- Nearly $1 million through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance
- More than $550,000 to Handicap International and ALB-AID, an Albanian nongovernmental organization, for risk education and victim-assistance efforts.

The 2008 explosion of a military ammunition storage facility in the village of Gërdec had a tragic humanitarian impact, killing 26 and injuring hundreds, as well as destroying homes and scattering dangerous munitions throughout the surrounding countryside. Responding immediately to the disaster, PM/WRA provided more than $1.3 million for remediation activities in the village of Gërdec, clearing terrain and removing 37,000 unexploded projectiles as of February 2010. PM/WRA continues to support this technical and very dangerous work, providing funds through a grant to the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance. PM/WRA works closely with Albanian Ministry of Defense (MoD) officials to reduce the enormous stockpile of excess, unstable, and otherwise at-risk munitions and weapons that pose an ongoing threat to the people and security of Albania. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) experts funded by PM/WRA destroyed over 24,000 mortars in 2009 as part of this ongoing demilitarization project. In an effort to ensure Albania's Armed Forces retain the ability to address such challenges, this multi-year project includes infrastructure upgrades to Albanian facilities that will support future demilitarization operations. Going forward, PM/WRA expects to support related demilitarization activities that will be managed through grants to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Maintenance and Supply Agency, which plans to establish a multi-year partnership with the Albanian MoD in 2010.

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has also been an important partner in Albania, building the capacity of the Albanian Armed Forces to deal with the threat of dangerous munitions stockpiles. The DOD provided a U.S. Army EOD officer to assist the Albanian government with its national ammunition demilitarization plan. The U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency's (DTRA) five ammunition assessment missions to Albania bear witness to the challenges the government of Albania will continue to face. Through coordination with NATO's Headquarters in Tirana, DTRA conducted an executive level Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) seminar there in October 2008. This seminar provided munitions storage safety and security best practices and procedures to 20 officers from the Albanian MoD. Along with an expert from the Swiss Verification Agency, the DTRA team successfully engaged the Albanian participants and made additional strides toward improving PSSM procedures in Albania. In addition, the U.S. European Command Humanitarian Mine Action Program sent a U.S. Navy EOD Mobile Training Team to train 27 members

of the Albanian Armed Forces in UXO and abandoned EOD procedures and emergency medical response training for ordnance disposal operations.

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan's landmine problem is largely a result of the conflict with Armenia between 1988 and 1994. 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 (IEPF), 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, where a Soviet Army base was located. The LIS did not cover Nagorno-Karabakh, the Nakhchivan region, or small locations to which the military denied access. The Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) reports that 2,360 landmine and UXO casualties occurred between 1991 and 2008.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) issued nearly $2.2 million in grants to support mine-action and victim-assistance activities in Azerbaijan. These activities include the following:

- ANAMA received a $579,907 grant to support clearance activities in Gudzek.
- An additional $471,872 was provided to ANAMA's Humanitarian Demining Emergency Response Team. This 16-person team provides a quick response to urgent requests from mine- and UXO-affected communities.
- ANAMA received another contribution of $86,580 to help

International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance

The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) is a humanitarian, nonprofit organization devoted to the elimination of post-conflict threats, including landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and the illicit ownership and use of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), in Southeast Europe and other affected regions in the world.

Established by the government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998, the initial purpose of ITF was to help Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of the peace agreement and to provide assistance and support for post-conflict rehabilitation. Since its inception, ITF has augmented its activities to include the rectification of landmine problems and helping landmine survivors with physical and socioeconomic rehabilitation across the region of Southeast Europe. ITF was asked for assistance by affected countries/donors and has expanded operations to other affected regions and countries as well, e.g., Central Asia, Cyprus, Latin America, the Middle East, and the South Caucasus.

ITF operates on funds provided by both public and private donors to carry out its various duties throughout the world. The U.S. Department of State and ITF have an agreement that the United States will equally match all donations that are made to ITF by other donors up to the amount authorized by the U.S. Congress for this purpose.

As the impact from landmines and UXO in Southeast Europe becomes less severe, there is a growing need to support security-sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs, and to combat violence and terrorism from the illicit ownership and use of SA/LW. Such challenges pose a serious threat to human security. ITF is poised to address these challenges.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FUND

ITF

Point of Contact:
Dorijan Maršič, Director
Zabrv 12 / 1292 IG
Slovenia
EU

telephone:
+386 1 479 6585
facsimile:
+386 1 479 6590
e-mail:
ljubljana@itf-fund.si
web site:
www.itf-fund.si

Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) clearance of unexploded ordnance at a former military site in Gudzek, AZERBAIJAN.

Katherine Baker / PM/WRA

provide specialized treatment to 140 mine/UXO survivors.

- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) received an $880,000 grant to continue support of clearance of the contamination resulting from the explosion of the former Soviet ammunition warehouse located in Saloglu village. This will permit NAMSA, in conjunction with ANAMA, to complete planned clearance operations.
- IEPF was awarded $179,825 for survivors' assistance in Azerbaijan to establish a vocational training center for mine survivors and clearance retirees in the Terter region of Azerbaijan.

Additionally, the U.S. Department of Defense's United States European Command provided over $330,000 in support to ANAMA including:

- State-of-the-art media equipment and training materials for mine-risk education of both schoolchildren and adults
- Computer equipment to run the latest version of the United Nation's Information Management System for Mine Action

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina is the most mine- and explosive remnants of war- (ERW) affected country in the Balkans, stemming from the 1992–95 conflict associated with the breakup of the former Republic of Yugoslavia.

During FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) continued its strong support of Bosnian humanitarian mine-action operations. PM/WRA provided over $4.4 million to fund a combination of 44 clearance and 84 Technical Survey projects through the International Trust Fund For Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF), returning over two million square meters of land to safe use (313,485 square meters cleared and 1,938,467 square meters released through Technical Survey). Infrastructure rehabilitation accomplished by these operations included the removal of explosive threats from two power lines, three industrial zones and sections of five roads in rural areas affected by explosive threats. These operations were conducted in 34 of the 106 municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, directly benefitting approximately 7,700 inhabitants out of the combined population of nearly 700,000. A total of 276 mines and 94 pieces of unexploded ordnance (UXO) were destroyed in the process. Five local commercial demining companies (Detektor, UXB Balkans, N&N IVSA, Amphibia, and Tehnoelektro) and six local demining nongovernmental organizations (CIDC, STOP Mines, Pro Vita, BH Demining, Demira, and UEM) conducted these operations under ITF contracts.

PM/WRA also provided nearly $32,000 to support mine-risk education (MRE) and another $549,000 for victim-assistance efforts. One MRE project was conducted during 2009 by Positive Play, a local nongovernmental organization (NGO), which provided services to a total of 1,527 schoolchildren in eight towns and villages in high-risk areas.

A combination of five local and international organizations (Eco Sport Group, Miracles, OKI Fantomi, Landmine Survivors Network BiH, and the Institute for Rehabilitation of the Republic of Slovenia [IRRS]) provided medical and other rehabilitative services for mine/UXO survivors and their families. A total of 15 victims received medical treatment: 12 by the NGO Miracles at its facility in Mostar and three by the IRRS in Slovenia. Additionally, various types of psychosocial, rehabilitative and recreational services were provided by these five organizations to 263 victims/family members during the course of the year.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria was affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) following the 2008 explosion of a government ammunition depot at Chelopechene, near Sofia. This led to the UXO contamination of surrounding areas and has posed an ongoing humanitarian threat to civilian populations.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided approximately $698,000 for the destruction of excess small arms/light weapons and aged

conventional ordnance associated with the Chelopechene ammunition depot explosion. The PM/WRA Quick Reaction Force (QRF), created in 2008, was sent on its first deployment to Bulgaria in response to the Chelopechene blast, where the QRF provided technical assistance for UXO clearance and disposal. Between December 2008 and March 2009, clearance operations conducted by the government of Bulgaria, and supported by the QRF, led to the clearance of 38,539 square meters and the recovery of 110,416 pieces of UXO without accident or injury.

Croatia

Croatia is the second-most mine-affected country in the Balkans, but it has the strongest and most diversified indigenous demining capability. The Croatian government annually sets aside more of its national budget for demining-related activities than any other mine-affected country in the world.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) contributed $3.36 million through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) to fund humanitarian mine-action and battle area clearance activities in Croatia. These included contracts for 18 clearance and seven Technical Survey projects supporting

DTRA's Bill Johnson confers with the Croatian Chief M3 and the Croatian Senior Technical Advisor regarding ammunition safety and testing in CROATIA. February 2009.
MAJ Greg Phillips, U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Mine Detection Dog Center for South East Europe

Established in December 2002 by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, and endorsed by the South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council, the Mine Detection Dog Center for South East Europe (MDDC) is located in BiH at the former Territorial Defense Center in Borci village. The center was created in response to the growing need for improved demining methods and the need for well-trained, mine-detecting dog teams. For the center's first three years of operation, PM/WRA provided funds for its development, but it is now fully self-sustaining.

The center's trained staff teaches dogs to detect bombs, explosives, mines, and narcotic drugs. In addition to helping persons with disabilities, dogs are prepared for search-and-rescue operations for local BiH police forces and the Bosnian Border Service. MDDC also proposed a set of technical and safety guidelines for working with dogs in the region. Using its own mine-detection dog teams, MDDC provides services and support for demining operations in Albania, Azerbaijan, BiH, Croatia, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, and Serbia.

MDDC also engages in special seminars and workshops, and developed a mine-risk education program for rural children. Other activities include renting dog teams to organizations and offering support to mine victims.

MDDC mainly employs German shepherds, Belgian shepherds, and Labradors between 13 and 18 months of age. Training time lasts from six to eight months or shorter, depending on the dogs' work environment. Since its inception, the MDDC has trained more than 150 dogs. On 11 November 2009, MDCC completed a successful transfer of seven dog teams to the Armed Forces of BiH. PM/WRA provided the funds for the donation, as well as the dog equipment.

MDDC

Point of Contact:
Marija Trlin
Public and Donor Relations Officer
Mine Detection Dog Center for South East Europe
Borci b.b., 88400 Konjic
Bosnia and Herzegovina

telephone:
+387 36 739 860
e-mail:
marija.mddc@cob.net.ba
web site:
www.mddc.ba

agriculture and resettlement of lands cleared of mines.

As a result of these demining operations, 1,300,674 square meters of land was cleared of explosive threats and another 713,869 square meters was released for use through Technical Survey, directly benefitting some 450 people in 15 different municipalities where the operations took place. In all, a total of 124 anti-personnel mines and 329 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) were located and destroyed.

These operations were conducted by a combination of commercial demining companies and nongovernmental organizations, including MKA Demining, Enigma, Dok-ing, Diz-Eko, Deminka, Istrazivac, Rumital, REASeuro, and Tornado.

PM/WRA also provided nearly $100,000 for a mine-risk education project through the ITF. This project, conducted by the Center for Neohumanistic Studies, involved the printing and distribution of 15,300 copies of a storybook for schoolchildren in 12 towns and villages instructing them how to live safely in high-risk explosive-threat areas.

With support from PM/WRA, Croatia destroyed 929 man-portable air-defense systems, modernizing its defense infrastructure while taking an important step to reduce the risk of regional proliferation. In recognition of the advancements made by Croatia to reduce these and other stockpiles, Zagreb was chosen as the host city for the May 2009 workshop that launched the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative. The RASR effort will develop a dialogue among senior general staff and Ministry of Defense officials from the region so they can periodically share information, advice, and lessons learned, as well as coordinate efforts when and where appropriate.

Estonia

Estonia's remnants of war (ERW) problems date to World War II. In 2007, three 100-kg aviation bombs were unearthed from construction sites in the capital of Tallinn. Since then, the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense have provided various forms of ERW and landmine-clearance assistance.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided $675,000 to purchase seven explosive ordnance disposal robots, and improvised explosive device and unexploded ordnance (UXO)-related training and destruction equipment.

As of early December 2009, the Estonian Rescue Board's Explosive Ordnance Disposal Center had responded to 1,414 calls and cleared and destroyed over 3,670 pieces of UXO. Daily utilization of EOD equipment has tripled since early 2008. This overall increase in utilization has necessitated above-average field repairs and frequent equipment exchanges between bomb groups.

The U.S. Department of Defense's United States European Command provided more than $150,000 in support to advance Estonia's mine-risk education program by procuring state-of-the-art media equipment and training materials for the mine-risk education of both children and adults.

This MRE poster was used in GEORGIA following the August 2008 conflict which left a large area of ground littered with unexploded ordnance. It reads: "Dangerous! Dont touch! It kills!!!" The HALO Trust

Georgia

Georgia is affected by legacy landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of inter-ethnic and international conflicts in the separatist regions of South Ossetia (1988–92) and Abkhazia (1992–93). The vast majority of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) left from these civil conflicts are in Abkhazia. Substantial minefields also exist in the Pankisi and Kodori Gorges, as well as around former Soviet military installations. More recent contamination resulted from Georgia's conflict with Russia in August 2008.

The brief nature of the 2008 conflict confined the majority of new ERW contamination to a 20-square-kilometer high-intensity conflict zone between the cities of Gori in undisputed Georgia and Tskhinvali in South Ossetia. In 2008, a total of 16 villages were contaminated with cluster munitions and nine villages had a UXO problem in the Shida Kartli region. The United States and other donors supported the efforts of The HALO Trust (HALO), a nongovernmental organization, to clear this contamination. U.S. Ambassador to Georgia John Bass participated in a ceremony on December 10, 2009, with Georgian Deputy Defense Minister Nodar Kharshiladze, Shida Kartli Governor Lado Vardzelashvili, and HALO, which marked the completion of ERW clearance in the Mghvrekisi village, Gori district, and throughout much of Shida Kartli. This did not include South Ossetia, which was inaccessible. Through the clearance effort, 8,407 acres of land were returned to productive use.

Similar to elsewhere in the former Soviet Union, 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 FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) contributed $4.762 million to the following programs in Georgia:

- HALO: $3,046,785 grant to complete work in Shida Kartli and to continue clearance in Abkhazia
- NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency: $500,000 to support an Estonian-led NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund to train and equip the Georgian military to undertake ERW clearance
- Norwegian People's Aid: $168,362 to survey Poti harbor for ERW contamination
- State Military Scientific-Technical Center DELTA (National Georgian entity): $1,158,381 to assist with the destruction of Georgia's excess and aging conventional munitions, including the destruction of more than 1,600 tons of various munitions

Kosovo

Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia on 17 February 2008. In the 1990s, while still part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), hostilities between FRY security forces, the Kosovo Liberation Army, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) airstrikes led to the significant presence of landmines, booby traps, unexploded cluster munitions, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Kosovo. As a result of international assistance efforts, to which the U.S. was a major contributor, in 2001 the United

United States' Defense Threat Reduction Agency

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

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

The organization is able to do this by employing teams of SA/LW experts to provide foreign governments with assessments and technical advice, while also orienting them with the best practices for physical security and stockpile management. As a result of this, the efforts of the SA/LW branch have decreased the availability of weapons to terrorists and insurgents, reduced cross-border weapons transfers that threaten regional stability, and lowered the risk of ammunition accidents.

Since 2001, the need for the DTRA SA/LW branch has increased significantly due to the types and number of SA/LW missions that have developed. Today, the SA/LW branch provides assistance to over 50 countries.

DTRA
Defense Threat Reduction Agency

DTRA

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

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

Nations declared that Kosovo was free from the humanitarian impact of mines. However, not all the ERW were removed, and with considerable U.S. support, an indigenous demining force was created within the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) to further reduce the remaining residual explosive threat to the civilian population. In January 2009, the responsibility for demining operations passed to the Kosovo Security Force, which will commence full-scale demining operations in 2010 after completion of an extensive basic and refresher training program.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has continued to support clearance operations in Kosovo through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF). In 2009 PM/WRA provided $150,000 to fund six mine-detection dog teams from the Mine Detection Dog Center for South East Europe in Bosnia and Herzegovina to support clearance operations conducted by Mines Advisory Trust, a demining nongovernmental organization (NGO) operating under the direction of the Kosovo Mine Action Coordination Center. As a result of these efforts, 71,590 square meters of forest land were restored to safe use in the vicinity of the towns of Gjakove/Djakovica and Decan/Decani, with three anti-personnel mines and 21 UXO destroyed.

PM/WRA also provided more than $111,000 to fund a mine-risk education (MRE) project conducted jointly by two local organizations: the Center for Promotion of Education (QPEA, a Kosovo Albanian NGO) and Future (a Kosovo Serb NGO). During this multi-ethnic project, 120 teachers from 29 schools were trained in MRE subjects and techniques by the end of 2009. These teachers, in turn, will become "MRE force multipliers" to hundreds of students in the schools they serve, and to the larger segments of the Kosovo population (such as parents, other family members, and friends) associated with the schoolchildren.

Macedonia

Macedonia is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) mainly in the northwest and southern regions of the country. ERW remnants from World War I and II span the Macedonian border with Greece. Mine and ERW contamination in the northwest along Macedonia's borders with Kosovo and Albania remain from clashes between government security forces and ethnic Albanian insurgents in 2001.

Although Macedonia, for all intents and purposes, has reached mine-impact free status, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided funding in FY2008 for use in conducting a survey of 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.

In FY2009, the culmination of planning, capacity building, and $200,000 in assistance provided by PM/WRA resulted in the clearance of more than 700 pieces of abandoned ordnance.

Montenegro

As a result of periods of conflict dating back to World War I, Montenegro has suffered from persistent landmine and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination. Underwater mines were placed on Montenegro's maritime borders during WW II; retreating armies jettisoned large quantities of artillery shells and other types of explosive munitions in inland waterways and bays during both WW I and WW II; and during the hostilities of the 1990s, landmines were planted along the border with Kosovo while North Atlantic Treaty Organization airstrikes in 1999 contaminated several areas with aerial bombs and cluster munitions.

In 2002, the Regional Center for Underwater Demining (RCUD) was established at Bijela, Montenegro, with the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) providing funding through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF). The RCUD is the only non-military center in the world specializing in clearance to humanitarian standards, and it also serves as the *de facto* mine-action coordination authority for landmine and other ERW land-based clearance operations.

In FY2009, PM/WRA continued its longstanding support to both land and water clearance operations in Montenegro by providing $20,000 to purchase five complete sets of diving equipment for the RCUD to further its national and regional underwater training and clearance operations.

Additional PM/WRA funding through the ITF has supported the reduction of excess and outdated munitions held by the Montenegrin Armed Forces, which contributes to the modernization of the Armed Forces, decreases management costs for munitions stockpiles, and reduces the likelihood of accidental explosions that could threaten the civilian population.

In recognition of the advancements made by Montenegro to reduce these and other stockpiles, Budva was chosen to host the second workshop of the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction initiative in November 2009. This effort is developing a dialogue among senior general staff and Ministry of Defense officials from the region so they can periodically share information, advice, and lessons learned, as well as coordinate efforts when and where appropriate.

While some land- and water-based explosive contamination remains, Montenegro is largely free of mines and unexploded

ordnance. The country is entering the sustainment stage of collaborative efforts for mine- and other ERW-clearance operations and munitions demilitarization.

Serbia

Serbia's persistent landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination began during the dissolving of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in the 1990s. North Atlantic Treaty Organization air strikes during the campaign to halt ethnic cleansing in Kosovo caused further contamination. Landmines and ERW from previous eras of conflict continue to affect communities throughout Serbia as well.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided nearly $6.7 million to fund six mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance projects, a survey and land release project, and to support the demilitarization and destruction of munitions and improvements to the physical security and stockpile management of Serbian facilities. These funds were channeled through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance in close coordination with the Serbia Mine Action Center in Belgrade. These operations were completed by a combination of local, regional, and international demining organizations: Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) performed the survey and land release work while the clearance projects were completed by PMC Engineering, a Serbian company (two projects); Enigma, a Croatian company (one project); and UXB Balkans, a Bosnian company (three projects).

As a result of the clearance operations, all of which were conducted in Sid municipality, 1,162,848 square meters of land were returned to safe use, directly benefitting the 3,900 inhabitants of the villages of Morovic and Jamena where the operations took place. The explosive threats destroyed during the course of these operations totaled 129 pieces of UXO, 27 anti-tank mines, and 35 anti-personnel mines. Serbia also destroyed over 3,700 man-portable air-defense systems (SA-7) systems.

Dave Diaz (left) and MAJ Sulev Suvari (right) lead a brainstorming session on ways to promote regional cooperation on stockpile reduction at the first workshop on Regional Approaches to Stockpile Reduction in Southeast Europe held in CROATIA in May 2009.

Laurie Freeman/PM/WRA

Although initially tasked with surveying 10 square kilometers, NPA actually completed the survey of over 20 square kilometers (20,356,049 square meters) during 2009. As a result, it is estimated that over 6.6 square kilometers will be released for use as containing no explosive threats. Of the remaining 13.7 square kilometers identified as risk areas, it is estimated that 12 square kilometers will be targeted for further survey and land release processing during 2010.

Ukraine

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

This is one of the largest weapons and munitions destruction projects in history, and represents the largest PfP project undertaken by NATO. The project is in response to Ukraine's request for help in eliminating 133,000 tons of munitions and 1.5 million SA/LW. The stockpiles, mainly dating from the Soviet era, pose a potential proliferation risk and are a threat to public safety and the environment. The 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, of which the United States contributed $6.442 million, and includes plans for the destruction of 15,000 tons of munitions, 400,000 SA/LW, and 1,000 MANPADS.

Ammunition destruction began in late 2009 with just under 4,500 tons destroyed before the end of the year. SA/LW destruction restarted in December 2009 with 10,400 weapons destroyed before January 2010. A total of 142,393 weapons have been destroyed and the project will continue into 2010.

A child and a young llama travel in the mountains near Cuzco, PERU.

©iStockphoto.com/Brasil2

Several countries in LATIN AMERICA are now considered mine-safe—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Suriname—and Nicaragua is nearing completion. Ecuador and Peru plan to be free of the impact of mines by 2017, but Colombia, with its ongoing conflict and security problem, will likely need more than 10 years to become mine-impact free.

Chile. 38

Colombia 38

Ecuador 38

Peru 39

Chile

Chile was affected by landmines during the Pinochet regime in the 1970s. Landmines were laid on Chile's borders with Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru, as relations with its neighbors were strained at the time. In June 2009, United States Southern Command conducted a 12-day training event that resulted in 24 Chilean soldiers and one civilian medical doctor receiving quality instruction and orientation on applicable International Mine Action Standards with emphasis on one-man drills, medical support and Technical Surveys.

In cooperation with the Chilean National Demining Commission, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program continued an operational field evaluation of one Multi-Tooled Excavator and five Air-Spade® demining digging tools in FY2009. These technologies represent a $450,000 investment to augment Chilean mine-clearance activities. In FY2009 the excavator cleared 63 anti-tank and anti-personnel mines from 1,900 cubic meters of sediment in a challenging riverbed. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org.

Colombia

Colombia has faced internal conflict for the past 40 years, leading to vast landmine and ERW contamination. Conflict between non-state actors such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), paramilitary, and government forces have led to 31 of 32 departments in Colombia reporting incidents involving landmines or ERW. The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) continued its partnership with the Colombia Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM) for mine-risk education (MRE) in the department of Antioquia. In addition, PM/WRA continued its support of three emergency response teams (ERT) through the Organization of American States (OAS). 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, as well as human-rights training to survivors of landmine accidents.

Between 2005 and 2008 the United States Government contributed $4.5 million in humanitarian mine action (HMA) support for Colombia. In 2009, PM/WRA contributed an additional $1.68 million to the Colombia humanitarian mine-action program as follows:

- OAS: $840,799 for operational demining team support
- CIREC: $200,000 to the Seeds of Hope project
- CCCM: $200,000 for MRE in Antioquia
- CIREC: $145,000 for an Invacare Wheel Chair training and workshop project (first of two years)
- The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development: $111,090 for a victim-assistance project
- Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at James Madison University: $87,066 to plan, coordinate, and implement an international workshop and conference in Bogotá
- Information Management and Mine Action Programs: $96,602 for the Colombia Information Systems Project to implement an information technology development project to integrate multiple social and economic parameters to HMA

PERU-ECUADOR BORDER: A deminer works to remove persistent landmines on an overcast day under triple canopy.

OAS Mine Action Program

Also in FY2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) provided $1.6 million in funding to Colombia as follows:

- Arch Angeles: $150,000 for medical rehabilitation and social inclusion of conflict survivors
- CIREC: $300,000 for victim assistance
- Mercy Corps: $1 million to address the needs of victims of conflict and other people with disabilities in Colombia by supporting rehabilitation and socioeconomic activities and education and training for rehabilitation professionals

In addition, United States Southern Command trained 23 military deminers, focusing on the International Marking System, basic humanitarian demining, medical combat life support, and Technical Survey. They provided equipment worth $10,000.

Ecuador

As a result of a 1995 border conflict with Peru, six provinces in Ecuador were mined, namely in the Condor Mountain Range. In FY2009, the United States Department of Defense's (DOD) Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in cooperation with the National Demining Center of Ecuador, the Ecuadorian Army Demining Command, and the Organization of American States, continued technology evaluations along the Ecuador/Peru border with equipment valued at $250,000. The Tempest, a remote-controlled vegetation-clearance system, completed its two-year evaluation in FY2009, having assisted with the clearance of access lanes to seven suspect areas in the dense jungle. To reach the final suspect areas in the region, deminers began evaluating hand-held power tools, provided by HD R&D, as a logistically sustainable and efficient system to open access lanes. The HD R&D Program also approved

the provision of a mine-hardened Backhoe, a commercial Orbit Screener (soil sifter), and a commercial Komplet Rock Crusher for 2010 deployment in Ecuador's Rio Chira area. To learn more about the HD R&D Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org.

Peru

Peru was affected by landmines following conflict with nonstate-actor groups, including *Sendero Luminoso* (SL) and the *Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru* (MRTA), which ended in 1992, and conflict with Ecuador in 1995. Peru has mines in some areas of the country that were emplaced in the 1980s to protect high-tension electricity pylons against attacks from SL and MRTA. Mines were also planted around three maximum security prisons to prevent prisoners from escaping between 1993 and 1996, and around police anti-narcotics bases as a defensive measure. Due to armed conflict with Ecuador in 1995, parts of Peru's shared border and the Condor Mountain Range in the Amazon basin are affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), mainly unexploded ordnance. More recently, SL elements have used homemade, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in the drug-producing valley of the Apurimac and Ene rivers and in the Upper Huallaga Valley.

In 2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided around $2 million in contractor support to strengthen Peru's National Mine Action Authority and to conduct demining operations. PM/WRA also granted $150,000 to The Polus Center for Social & Economic Development, Inc. to conduct a victim-assistance training and coordination project in Peru. United States Southern Command provided to Peru equipment worth $34,000 and trained 30 military deminers in basic humanitarian demining, mine-risk education, and Technical Survey.

Organization of American States

The Organization of American States (OAS) officially formed with the signing of the Charter of the OAS in 1948. All 35 independent states of the Americas have ratified the OAS Charter, with another 63 permanent observer countries (including the European Union) contributing to OAS programs.

The goal of the OAS is to promote democracy, security, development, and human rights in the Western Hemisphere through the use of political dialogue and cooperation. The OAS is also involved in carrying out mandates established during the Summits of the Americas, multilateral meetings on issues such as corruption, terrorism, the drug trade, and poverty.

The OAS supports demining in Central and South America, where numerous member countries continue to suffer the negative effects of landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). To assist with the removal of hundreds of thousands of anti-personnel mines, the OAS established the Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines, or Acción Integral contra las Minas Antipersonal (AICMA) in 1991. Funded entirely by donors such as Belgium, Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the United States, AICMA supports humanitarian demining, victim assistance, mine-risk education, stockpile destruction, and promotion of the Ottawa Convention in the Americas. With the help of AICMA, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Suriname are now deemed mine safe. In addition, Nicaragua is nearing completion of its demining tasks. Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru are still undergoing demining, with Ecuador and Peru aiming to meet their Ottawa Convention obligations by 2017 and Colombia expected to request a 10-year extension to its March 2011 deadline.

OAS

Point of Contact:
Carl E. Case, Director
Office of Humanitarian Mine Action
Organization of American States
1889 F Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
USA

telephone:
+1 202 458 3631
e-mail:
ccase@oas.org
web site:
www.aicma.oas.org

Boy with his sister in Thula, YEMEN. November 2009.

Laurie Freeman / PM/WRA

Some countries in the MIDDLE EAST, such as Saudi Arabia, are oil-rich, while others, like Yemen, have few natural resources within their territory. Many Middle Eastern countries depend on agriculture and light manufacturing for their populations' livelihoods. Riddled with strife, the region has historically been a hotbed of civil, religious, and military wars, which have left the area strewn with landmines and explosive remnants of war.

Iraq..... 42

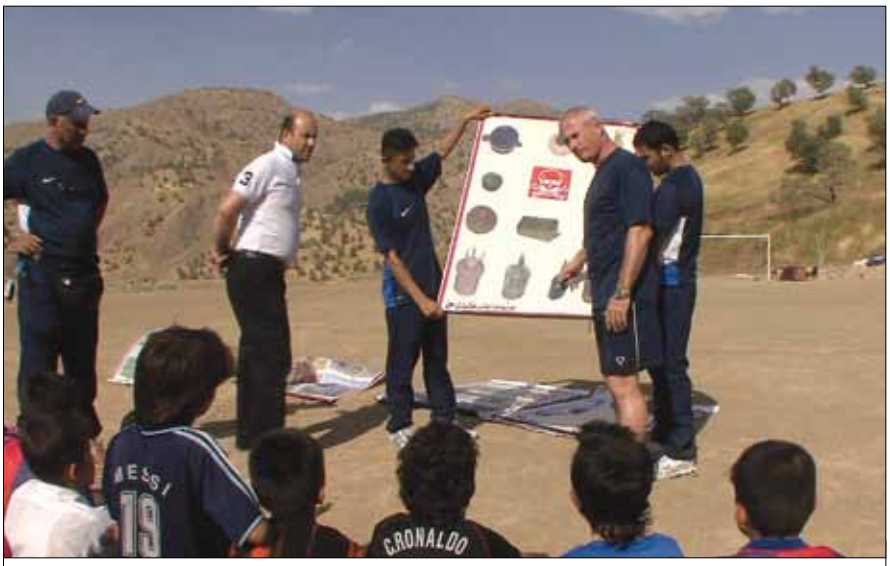
Jordan..... 43

Lebanon..... 44

Yemen..... 44

Iraq

Iraq is one of the most severely mine- and unexploded ordnance- (UXO) affected nations in the world. Iraq's landmine and UXO problems are a consequence of more than three decades of conflict: the 1980–88 Iraq-Iran War, the 1991 Persian Gulf War, and Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003–present). The Iraq Landmine Impact Survey estimates that landmines cover an area of 727 square kilometers and UXO-contaminated areas affect an estimated 851 square kilometers. In addition, 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.



Iraqi children participating in soccer skills, drills, and MRE in northern IRAQ.

Spirit of Soccer

The United States Embassy successfully engaged with the Iraqi government to allow humanitarian demining to continue in 2009. In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested more than $22 million in humanitarian mine-action and conventional weapons destruction (CWD) projects in Iraq as follows:

- RONCO Consulting Corporation: $9.5 million to continue to develop the management and operational capability of Iraq Mine and UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) as it has expanded its operations to the PM/WRA compound in southern Iraq and to provide technical advisory support to IMCO as it introduces mechanical equipment into its humanitarian demining operations.
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group): $3.8 million to fund a combination of minefield and battle-area clearance operations and explosive ordnance disposal/small arms/light weapons destruction missions in northern Iraq.
- IMCO: $4.3 million to continue direct funding of IMCO's CWD activities, as well as to establish a long-term base of operations for IMCO outside of the "International Zone." Between the end of September 2008 and January 2009 when the Iraqi government suspended operations, the team destroyed 37,939 weapons, ranging from pistols to 120mm mortars.
- Information Management and Mine Action Program: $1.2 million to explosive remnants of war (ERW)/mine survey and data-management operations, as well as a victim-assistance project in northern Iraq.
- Marshall Legacy Institute: $1.1 million to continue its indigenous mine-detection dog program in northern Iraq.
- Danish Demining Group: $850,000 to contribute to the national mine-action effort and to assist the Iraqi people in the disposal of ERW in southern Iraq, preventing casualties related to ERW in conflict-affected areas.
- United Nations Development Programme Mine Action Team: $685,000 to strengthen the Iraqi inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to develop a sustainable Directorate of Mine Action and Higher Council for Mine Action.
- Spirit of Soccer: $325,000 to expand its mine-risk education program for at-risk children through soccer coaching activities. This program is aimed at reducing the number of child fatalities and injuries caused by landmines and other ERW. Spirit of Soccer also received $150,000 to conduct a regional MRE Soccer Tournament to raise awareness and promote advocacy to children from Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and the West Bank.
- James Madison University's Center for International Stabilization and Recovery/Mine Action Information Center: $300,000 to increase self-confidence, emotional/physical health, and life direction for landmine survivors, and empower them to help other victims in the same way in their countries of origin through a "Pathways to Resiliency" program.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, in partnership

with MAG, continued evaluations of several excavator sifting attachments and a commercial front-loader attachment. The assistance, valued at $120,000, included support to repair and improve a vehicle-mounted portable sifting system. To date, this equipment has sifted more than 20,000 cubic meters of contaminated soil. More than 750 mines and hundreds of pieces of UXO have been uncovered and destroyed. MAG continues to utilize the equipment in clearing villages and agricultural areas that have been mine-affected for more than 20 years.

Jordan

In FY2009 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) contributed $2.7 million toward Jordan's mine-action initiatives:

- National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR): $320,000 grant to continue to conduct an intensive explosive remnants of war (ERW)/mine-risk education (MRE) program to cover all ERW- and mine-affected communities, focusing specifically on Jordan's northern regions
- NCDR: an additional $1.2-million grant to develop and present twice the Explosive Remnants of War International Senior Managers Training Course covering instruction on the design and management of national owned responses to the presence of landmines and ERW
- NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency: $880,000 to enhance ammunition stockpile management by constructing a new ammunition processing facility
- James Madison University's Center for International Stabilization and Recovery/Mine Action Information Center:

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery: Combining Knowledge with Action

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), and its subsidiary, the Mine Action Information Center (MAIC), are located at James Madison University. CISR focuses on six key services:

- Publications
- Training
- Field Programs
- Conferences
- Web Development
- Research

CISR publishes the longest continuous source of mine-action information in the world, The Journal of ERW and Mine Action, which is read in more than 160 countries.

In addition, CISR developed and manages the MAIC web site, which is the premier global resource for mine-action lessons learned, current landmine news, and information. The MAIC web site also hosts the Internet's largest free and unclassified database of ordnance in the world. The database provides information for the identification, recovery, transport, and disposal of more than 5,000 ordnance items in several categories.

CISR hosts and conducts Senior Mine Action Management training around the world. It has conducted six five-week courses for the United Nations Development Programme and the U.S. Department of State, training 125 participants from 36 countries. CISR is also conducting field programs on victim-assistance, especially focusing on peer-to-peer support programs. For more information, visit http://cisr.jmu.edu or http://maic.jmu.edu.

CISR
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery

MINE ACTION INFORMATION CENTER MAIC

CISR

Point of Contact:
Kenneth R. Rutherford, Ph.D., Director
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery
James Madison University
MSC 4902
800 South Main Street
Harrisonburg, Virginia 22807
USA

telephone:
+1 540 568 2756
facsimile:
+1 540 568 8176
e-mail:
rutherkr@jmu.edu
web site:
http://cisr.jmu.edu or
http://maic.jmu.edu

$300,000 to continue MRE projects, including performances of a theatrical play that provides intensive MRE to a total of 100,000 at-risk people in northern Jordan

Lebanon

Since the beginning of its civil war in 1975 through the 2006 Israel-Hezbollah conflict, landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) have contaminated much of Lebanon. In 2003, a Landmine Impact Survey estimated that 22 of 24 districts in Lebanon were affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines, spanning 150 square kilometers. In 2008, a National Level II Technical Survey was scheduled to obtain the most up-to-date picture of the landmine and ERW threat in Lebanon and provide the necessary data to remove it. However, the survey was delayed due to poor weather conditions.

In FY2009, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) contributed $4,791,672 to Lebanon as follows:

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group): $3.85 million to improve the livelihoods and physical security of 10 ERW-affected communities in South Lebanon. This was achieved through the continued deployment of 10 fully equipped and accredited battle-area clearance (BAC) teams for five months, working on 22 BAC tasks.
- DynCorp International: $1,591,672 awarded to continue development of the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) to integrate all aspects of humanitarian mine action (HMA) effectively, complete a Level II Technical Survey of all suspected minefields, mark all minefields found by the survey, and establish a quality assurance/quality control cell and a conventional weapons destruction team within LMAC.

Handler Ali Zayour works with Vinston, a mine-detection dog, in Akoura village, Mount Lebanon governorate.

Lebanon Mine Action Center

Also in FY2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund's provided $800,000 to the World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc. as part of a three-year grant which began in 2006. The project's purpose is to develop practices, policies, attitudes, and capacity to address the socioeconomic problems and social burden resulting from landmines and acts of war.

In addition, the United States Armed Forces, Central Command (USARCENT), hosted a Demining Seminar with 31 Lebanese officers and noncommissioned officers to share information on improvised-explosive-device employment, tactics, techniques, and procedures, as well as lessons learned from Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. The seminar participants observed Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) demining operations, the LAF Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Engineer Academy, the UXO and Fuze Museum, and two LAF humanitarian mine-action demining sites. USARCENT plans future HMA assistance through events and projects in support of the Lebanon Mine Action Center.

Yemen

Numerous conflicts between 1962 and 1994 have left inhabitants of the border areas between the former North and South Yemen susceptible to dangers posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Yemen's landmine/ERW problem worsened with the war in the northern governorate of Sa'ada (2004–early 2010). Landmines and ERW also hinder access to land for agriculture, which is the primary source of income for more than half of the population. A Landmine Impact Study, completed in 2000 and funded in part by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), reported that 592 villages in 19 of the 20 Yemen governorates are affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). The Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC) plans to achieve its vision of becoming self-sufficient and making Yemen free from the humanitarian impact of mines and UXO by 2014.

In FY2009, PM/WRA provided $600,000 to Yemen as follows:

- YEMAC: $400,000 to purchase numerous pieces of demining equipment and vehicles to replace old or worn-out equipment for Yemen's mine-action program
- United Nations Development Programme: $200,000 to continue the operational support of the rehabilitation and integration of landmine victims in their local communities through the YEMAC

Furthermore, the Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, in cooperation with YEMAC, completed 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. During a two-year period the Improved Backhoe assisted YEMAC in clearing four high-priority minefields that had been deeply buried by shifting sand dunes.

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.*

In fact, the United States has provided humanitarian mine-action assistance to more than 80 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"). 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 (FY2007)	Ecuador (FY2005)	Jordan (FY2004)	Rwanda (FY2003)
Armenia (FY2003)	Eritrea (FY2007)*	Macedonia(FY2003)	Swaziland (FY2000)
Azerbaijan(FY2008)	Estonia (FY2003)	Montenegro(FY2007)	Thailand (FY2002)
Djibouti (FY2003)	Guatemala(FY2001)	Namibia (FY2003)	Zambia (FY2003)
	Honduras (FY2004)	Oman (FY2002)	

*Suspended

LEGEND OF ACRONYMS (for the chart on pages 46-54)

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DOD Department of Defense
DOD ARCENT U.S. Army Forces, U.S. Central Command
DOD HAP/EP Humanitarian Assistance-Excess Property Program
DOD IRRF Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund
DODOHDACAOverseasHumanitarianDisasterAssistanceandCivicAid
DOS Department of State
DOS ERF Emergency Response Fund
DOS ESF Economic Support Fund
DOS FMF Foreign Military Financing
DOS FSA FREEDOM Support Act
DOS IO Bureau of International Organization Affairs
DOSNADRNonproliferation,Anti-terrorism,Demining,andRelatedPrograms
DOS NADR-ATA Anti-terrorism Assistance
DOS NADR-HD Humanitarian Demining Assistance
DOSNADR-ITFInternationalTrustFundforDeminingandMineVictimsAssistance
DOS NADR-SALW Small Arms/Light Weapons Assistance
DOS PKO Peacekeeping Operations
DOS PRM Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
OAS Organization of American States
PAHO Pan American Health Organization
USAID U.S. Agency for International Development
USAID "MITCH" Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Program
USAID Leahy Leahy War Victims Fund
USAID SEED Support for East European Democracy

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program Funding History (Fiscal Years 1993–2010)

(Dollars in Thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCE	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 [1]	TOTAL
Afghanistan	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,200	2,615	3,000	2,800	4,000	8,300	12,519	13,700	14,317	14,071	17,119	23,400	15,000	134,041
	DOS NADR-SALW[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3,000	2,835	1,750	4,470	6,853	20,000	38,918
	DOS ERF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
	DOS FMF	500	500	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500
	DOS IO	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
	DOS PRM	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,500
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	700	400	0	0	50	50	0	0	1,800
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	520	2,840
	DOD ARCENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,464
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	700	397	350	0	0	0	3,447
	USAID	0	3,400	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,925	28,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,000
	Country Total	3,000	5,400	3,800	2,000	3,000	2,200	2,615	3,000	2,800	12,864	28,925	42,804	17,400	17,549	16,221	21,639	30,773	35,520	251,510
Albania	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18
	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	326	1,417	1,750	1,000	1,000	480	1,933	2,300	0	10,890
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	625	450	350	0	0	300	1,000	5,140	95	2,000	9,960
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	340
	USAID SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,049
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,049	1,309	776	1,767	2,090	1,000	1,300	1,480	7,091	2,406	2,000	22,268
Angola	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,400	0	3,096	2,844	2,800	3,500	5,300	6,172	5,673	4,500	5,880	6,800	6,500	56,465
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	500	0	115	447	750	1,682	500	1,000	5,064
	DOS FMF	0	0	1,170	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,170
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	0	150
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	3,900	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	850	850	5,714
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	2,500	768	732	0	0	1,000	900	0	800	651	1,000	0	0	0	0	8,351
	Country Total	0	0	5,070	4,500	1,868	3,132	0	3,096	3,844	3,770	4,000	6,100	6,938	7,120	5,339	7,637	8,150	8,350	78,914
Argentina	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	579
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	579
Armenia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	850	1,200	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600
	DOS FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	0	1,441	0	67	0	0	0	200	0	0	2,818
	USAID Leahy	318	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,148
	Country Total	318	830	0	0	0	0	0	1,410	850	4,441	250	1,267	0	0	0	200	0	0	9,566
Azerbaijan	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1,100	1,380	1,600	2,468	3,500	3,064	2,487	1,280	2,199	365	19,943
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	400
	DOS FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	1,110	0	1,690	1,600	304	483	425	723	200	0	0	6,675
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	1,610	1,100	4,170	3,200	2,772	4,383	3,489	3,210	1,480	2,199	365	28,118

(Dollars in Thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCE	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 [1]	TOTAL
Bahrain	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Benin	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	300	2,305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,605
	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,175	5,500	5,161	5,150	2,960	3,000	3,373	3,300	3,000	4,650	4,103	0	46,372
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	535	0	0	390	0	0	500	1,425
	DOS PKO	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	500	500	500	500	500	205	205	0	0	3,210
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	1,238	375	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,713
	DOD HAP/EP	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550
	USAID SEED	0	0	0	8,500	5,000	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,500
	Country Total	0	0	0	11,288	5,375	9,400	8,480	5,500	5,461	5,650	3,460	4,035	3,873	3,800	3,595	4,855	4,103	500	79,375
Bulgaria	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	980	400	500	0	400	0	300	0	400	3,944
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	980	400	500	0	400	0	300	0	400	3,944
Burundi	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	300	0	400
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	200	138	0	619
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	74
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	200	512	0	1,093
Cambodia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,000	1,500	2,580	2,468	2,290	2,765	3,466	3,920	4,900	4,142	4,054	5,152	2,940	43,177
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	29	0	0	0	0	0	279
	DOS FMF	0	750	1,300	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,050
	DOS PKO	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
	DOS PRM	1,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,643
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	100
	DOD OHDACA	0	300	1,685	420	1,584	0	0	90	207	319	158	86	180	94	7	0	2,500	2,500	10,130
	USAID Leahy	202	575	0	0	0	750	1,300	390	1,904	1,600	1,187	865	2,825	950	0	0	0	0	12,548
	Country Total	1,845	1,625	2,985	1,670	2,584	2,750	2,800	3,060	4,579	4,209	4,110	4,667	6,954	5,944	4,199	4,104	7,652	5,440	71,177
Central African Republic	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
Chad	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	400	732	622	300	350	500	950	1,000	1,780	200	0	65	0	6,899
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,000	17	0	0	161	244	169	596	0	0	0	0	3,687
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	1,900	1,732	639	300	350	661	1,194	1,169	2,376	200	0	65	0	10,586
Chile	DOD OHDACA		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	973	0	0	454	450	2,612
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	973	0	0	454	450	2,612

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program Funding History (Fiscal Years 1993–2010)

(Dollars in Thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCE	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 [1]	TOTAL
Colombia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	791	1,486	1,523	2,000	6,100
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	0	0	395
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	200	50	50	0	0	450
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	0	10	0	950
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	2,000	0	1,600	0	4,100
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	500	500	3,781	1,931	3,133	2,000	11,995
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,185	2,000	119	937	1,000	5,241
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	1,300
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	1,685	2,000	119	937	1,000	6,541
Congo, Republicofthe	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	675	200	0	1,320
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	675	200	0	1,320
Croatia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
	DOS NADR-ITF[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,975	2,658	4,570	1,779	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009	2,111	2,000	0	24,202
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	2,975	2,658	4,570	1,779	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009	3,111	2,000	0	25,802
Cyprus	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Czech Republic	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0[6]
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	600
Djibouti	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	746	400	404	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	723	0	150	67	0	0	0	0	5	0	1,172
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	973	1,123	404	500	67	0	0	0	0	5	0	3,072
Ecuador	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	963	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,323
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	700	650	0	0	507	313	0	0	258	250	3,090
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,412	1,663	1,010	0	0	507	313	0	0	258	250	6,413
Egypt	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
El Salvador	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	300	300	450	450	400	400	195	195	0	0	2,840
	USAID Leahy	0	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
	Country Total	0	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	150	300	300	500	450	400	400	195	195	0	0	4,390
Eritrea	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	500	919	0	500	1,050	1,602	2,400	1,452	2,800	400	0	0	0	0	11,623
	DOS FMF	0	200	460	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273
	DOS PKO	0	0	0	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DOD OHDACA	0	400	2,790	537	218	525	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,485
	Country Total	0	600	3,250	1,437	718	1,444	10	650	1,205	1,752	2,400	1,452	2,800	400	0	0	0	0	18,118
Estonia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	300	0	200	235	0	0	0	157	250	699	0	2,176
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	853	0	0	0	0	55	0	100	0	0	1,706
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	998	853	200	235	0	0	55	157	350	699	0	3,882

(Dollars in Thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCE	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 [1]	TOTAL
Ethiopia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	500	1,220	0	250	0	1,275	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,545
	DOS FMF	0	300	300	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	DOS PKO	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	350	350	400	400	400	400	173	173	0	0	2,846
	DOD OHDACA	0	392	2,140	537	290	610	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,984
	USAID Leahy	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	25	0	0	300	0	1,555
	Country Total	730	692	2,440	1,437	790	1,830	10	450	355	2,125	700	400	400	425	173	173	300	0	13,430
Georgia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	27	1,000	1,100	1,050	1,500	3,000	2,123	1,750	700	1,837	0	14,126
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	0	0	5,565	777	600	7,344
	DOS-1207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,644	0	2,644
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,114
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	1,137	1,000	1,100	1,050	1,504	3,402	2,123	1,750	6,265	5,258	600	25,228
Guinea	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
Guinea-Bissau	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	489	0	225	0	0	400	677	200	1,000	0	3,090
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	609	0	0	877
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	1,212	70	0	0	1,444
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	489	0	225	0	0	562	2,157	879	1,000	0	5,411
Honduras	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	0	0	0	316
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	0	0	0	316
Iraq	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,950	0	2,840	0	12,099	12,900	19,417	18,000	68,206
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,050	4,180	0	2,000	9,230
	DOS NADR/ATA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	0	0	992
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	450
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	120	240
	DOD IRRF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,268	61,000	9,000	13,200	5,150	2,800	0	0	103,418
	DOD Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	81
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,568	61,000	11,840	13,200	20,349	21,003	19,537	20,120	182,617
Jordan	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	400	500	1,900	1,511	947	850	893	950	0	0	0	514	1,820	0	10,285
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	0	880
	DOS FMF	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	300	300	400	400	400	400	284	284	0	0	2,968
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	859	1,555	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,418
	Country Total	0	0	0	300	400	500	2,759	3,266	1,251	1,150	1,293	1,350	400	400	284	798	2,700	0	16,851
Kazakhstan	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	295
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	295
Kenya	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	458	500	500	1,638
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	56
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	180	458	556	500	2,094

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program Funding History (Fiscal Years 1993–2010)

(Dollars in Thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCE	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 [1]	TOTAL
Kosovo	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	899	1,945	1,681	0	0	0	110	205	150	150	0	5,140
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,300
	USAID	0	0	0	2,307	1,816	2,378	2,537	1,062	1,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,207
	USAID SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,636	4,628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,264
	Country Total	0	0	0	2,307	1,816	2,378	5,173	10,388	3,053	1,681	0	0	0	110	205	150	150	0	27,411
Kyrgyzstan	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Laos	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,700	1,800	1,486	993	1,328	1,200	1,412	2,500	3,300	2,692	3,050	3,350	1,900	27,711
	DOS FMF	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	DOS PKO	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	59	1,800	3,737	864	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6,861
	USAID Leahy	0	0	750	0	800	1,000	1,800	0	0	500	500	500	0	1,500	350	0	600	0	8,300
	Country Total	0	0	809	2,550	5,537	3,564	3,996	1,486	993	1,828	1,700	1,912	2,500	4,800	3,047	3,050	3,950	1,900	43,622
Lebanon	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	291	530	1,282	1,000	1,200	1,475	900	2,300	1,420	1,556	3,359	4,791	2,000	22,104
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,825	0	0	1,825
	DOS IO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	489	1,155	1,470	5,007	0	0	5	0	8,141
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	300	500	0	600	0	600	700	700	0	1,400	1,500	800	0	7,100
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	591	1,030	1,297	1,600	1,200	2,564	2,755	4,470	9,627	2,956	6,684	5,596	2,000	42,370
Lesotho	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Liberia	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	0	150
	USAID Leahy	0	1,115	0	225	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	416	173	500	0	0	500	0	0	4,429
	Country Total	0	1,115	0	225	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	616	333	500	0	75	575	0	0	4,939
Macedonia	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	505	97	0	0	50	50	50	50	0	1,802
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	505	97	0	0	50	96	50	50	0	1,848
Mauritania	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	461	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,395
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	1,123	1,123	661	595	0	0	0	458	0	0	0	4,410
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	984	1,584	1,523	661	595	0	0	0	458	0	0	0	5,805
Moldova	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Montenegro (FY2007to present)	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	20	20	0	90
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	477	784	0	3,261
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050	497	804	0	3,351

(Dollars in Thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCE	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 [1]	TOTAL
Mozambique	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	200	1,000	1,900	3,840	2,180	2,110	2,632	1,492	2,336	2,344	440	0	2,124	2,000	24,598
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
	DOS FMF	0	400	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
	DOS PRM	0	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	300	300	400	50	400	400	25	25	0	0	2,100
	DOD OHDACA	0	5,065	1,100	100	2,484	1,600	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	11,498
	USAID Leahy	1,000	0	1,900	0	633	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,533
	Country Total	1,000	5,965	3,500	300	3,317	3,600	3,000	4,040	2,480	2,559	3,032	1,542	2,736	2,744	465	25	2,173	2,000	44,478
Namibia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	400	708	1,053	485	40	65	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,351
	DOS FMF	0	0	270	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670
	DOD OHDACA	0	65	1,100	100	1,485	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,400
	Country Total	0	65	1,370	500	1,885	2,358	1,053	485	40	65	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,421
Nepal	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Nicaragua	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,740	1,400	250	350	850	4,590
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	32	9	0	0	0	0	341
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	300	32	1,749	1,400	250	350	850	5,131
Nigeria	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
Oman	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,017	273	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,785
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	179	870	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,553
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1,196	1,143	495	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,338
Pakistan	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	500	0	532
Palau	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
Paraguay	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200
Peru	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	861	225	0	0	0	0	0	200	2,620	2,000	7,906
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	750	650	422	9,669	0	0	0	0	42	0	11,944
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,411	1,611	875	422	9,669	0	0	0	200	2,662	2,000	19,850
Philippines	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	155	0	0	150	0	270	0	0	670
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	800	0	0	1,550
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	155	750	0	150	0	1,070	0	0	2,220
Romania	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,062	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,369
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,062	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,369

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program Funding History (Fiscal Years 1993–2010)

(Dollars in Thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCE	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 [1]	TOTAL
Rwanda	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	500	625	750	285	400	350	375	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	3,761
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
	DOS FMF	0	0	300	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	4,580	100	1,610	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,790
	Country Total	0	0	4,880	500	2,110	2,125	750	285	400	350	375	0	0	476	0	0	200	0	12,451
Sao Tome/ Principe	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Senegal	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	421	655	725	0	1,913
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	0	0	0	252
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	500	112	0	0	673	655	725	0	2,757
Serbia (FY2007to present)	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	800	1,000	0	2,500
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,333	0	350	7,683
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	8,133	1,000	350	10,183
Serbia & Montenegro (FY1993–2006)	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	1,021	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	3,854
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	0	988	0	408	0	0	0	0	0	1,792
	Country Total	0			0	0	0	0	0	396	0	1,821	1,021	1,408	1,000	0	0	0	0	5,646
Sierra Leone	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	32	1,000	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,593
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	32	1,000	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,593
Somalia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	343	1,150	1,400	1,400	1,200	450	0	0	0	0	0	760	0	6,703
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	754	763	2,000	3,517
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	343	1,150	1,400	1,400	1,200	450	0	0	0	0	754	1,523	2,000	10,220
Sri Lanka	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	1,775	2,700	1,108	400	1,479	600	0	10,462
	DOS NADR-SALW[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
	DOS ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	25	0	0	25	25	0	0	175
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	40	24	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	345
	USAID Leahy	0	0	100	200	200	200	300	400	400	400	400	900	0	350	0	500	750	0	5,100
	Country Total	0	0	100	200	200	383	300	400	450	612	2,824	2,700	2,700	1,458	425	2,004	7,448	0	22,204
Sudan	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	896	2,858	2,500	2,420	2,725	3,643	4,000	3,400	22,442
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	600	600	1,000	600	500	3,860
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	896	2,858	3,060	3,020	3,325	4,643	4,600	3,900	26,302
Suriname	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	290	0	0	0	390
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	290	0	0	0	390
Swaziland	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	828	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	210	828	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,046

(Dollars in Thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCE	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 [1]	TOTAL
Tajikistan	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	300	0	180	0	0	680
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	25	0	32
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	200	300	0	180	25	0	712
Tanzania	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	300	600	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	300	600	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
Thailand	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,050	1,220	1,270	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,190
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	77	1,773	932	229	68	0	8	8	8	86	0	1,400	1,400	5,989
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	77	2,823	2,152	1,499	718	0	8	8	8	86	0	1,400	1,400	10,179
Togo	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
Tunisia	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	214	0	0	0	217
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	214	0	0	0	217
Uganda	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	40
	USAID Leahy	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	Country Total	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	1,040
Ukraine	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	642	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,000	0	1,500	7,942
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	642	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,000	0	1,500	7,942
Uruguay	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200
Uzbekistan	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
Vietnam	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	139	1,096	1,000	1,650	1,500	2,427	2,714	2,850	3,300	2,859	2,575	2,120	1,320	25,550
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	400	400	400	400	74	74	0	0	1,848
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	96	118	93	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	763
	USAID Leahy	2,250	980	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,000	500	3,264	0	1,500	605	0	23,399
	Country Total	2,250	980	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,639	2,596	2,954	3,246	3,218	4,220	4,114	3,750	6,964	2,935	4,149	2,725	1,320	51,560
Western Hemisphere[5]	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	500	1,400	2,242	1,903	1,350	1,695	1,511	2,611	1,776	0	300	0	0	0	15,288
	DOS FMF	500	350	200	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450
	DOD OHDACA	0	10	300	200	1,480	1,720	600	460	1,170	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,490
	USAID Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	100	478	1,000	1,200	0	226	250	0	0	3,754
	USAID "MITCH"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
	Country Total	500	360	500	600	1,980	3,120	3,342	4,363	2,520	2,345	1,989	3,611	2,976	0	526	250	0	0	28,982
Yemen	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	270	1,462	1,236	1,023	750	750	773	750	700	375	500	609	500	9,698
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,422	0	0	525	0	0	500	2,447
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	78	3,622	216	710	5	0	0	54	4	0	0	0	157	0	4,846
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	78	3,892	1,678	1,946	1,028	750	750	2,249	754	700	900	500	766	1,000	16,991

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program Funding History (Fiscal Years 1993–2010)

(Dollars in Thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCE	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 [1]	TOTAL
Zambia	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	772	816	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	437
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	772	1,240	450	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	2,487
Zimbabwe	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	680	743	1,140	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,086
	DOD OHDACA	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,000	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,265
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	2,180	1,743	1,905	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,351
Global or Multilateral	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	0	865	8,009	7,702	10,561	8,178	8,516	5,394	4,380	6,151	2,009	5,734	6,278	14,800	88,577
	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	1,236	1,768	2,914	2,670	2,247	2,140	2,153	3,177	2,877	12,200	34,150
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	449	192	6,527	5,139	48,930	61,267
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,400	1,250	1,500	1,625	1,200	2,569	2,569	3,040	0	18,653
	DOD OHDACA	0	800	10,400	4,200	20,918	22,771	18,611	26,271	16,169	21,059	12,895	13,653	14,874	1,576	2,820	1,949	5,462	5,700	200,128
	USAID Leahy	0	500	485	115	925	1,200	3,100	7,649	4,264	700	6,519	3,902	6,324	3,614	5,674	8,800	7,845	0	61,616
	TOTAL	0	1,300	10,885	4,315	21,843	24,836	29,720	42,390	34,730	34,105	32,094	27,149	29,450	15,130	15,417	28,756	30,641	81,630	464,391
BY ACCOUNT																				
	DOS NADR-HD	0	0	0	0	7,000	18,210	34,805	39,999	39,907	39,822	49,000	48,646	59,024	55,916	56,188	65,846	93,124	73,575	681,063
	DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,175	10,141	12,684	14,000	10,000	9,941	9,920	9,900	8,647	12,891	12,500	12,200	128,999
	DOS NADR-SALW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	3,000	2,950	3,932	6,941	8,663	16,168	44,359	24,376	81,980	194,368
	DOS - Other	5,143	4,500	6,500	10,500	2,000	0	0	0	0	6,022	6,000	1,200	0	2,000	0	992	2,644	0	47,501
	CDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	4,300	5,100	4,900	4,125	4,125	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,040	0	38,190
	DOD OHDACA	0	7,032	28,054	9,232	34,359	40,222	27,568	41,467	23,617	30,020	16,787	26,818	18,430	9,241	6,747	2,519	12,156	11,790	346,059
	DOD - Other	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	0	0	2,464	12,268	61,000	9,000	13,200	5,150	2,881	0	0	106,513
	USAID Leahy	5,000	5,000	5,235	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	13,000	0	159,763
	USAID - Other	0	3,400	1,800	10,807	6,816	9,378	4,173	8,739	1,108	0	13,925	28,875	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	90,220
GRAND TOTAL (All Accounts) FY1993–2010		10,143	19,932	41,589	36,129	55,301	74,992	82,721	111,246	93,616	110,429	127,730	196,467	122,340	115,620	106,800	147,238	160,840	179,545	1,792,676

[1] Totals for FY2010 are estimates

[2] FY 2009 amount includes $1,100,000 spent on demining.

[3] FY 2008 amount includes $110,000 SEED funds apportioned as NADR.

[4] FY 2009 amount was spent on demining.

[5] Includes OAS and PAHO regional funding. Prior to 2007, most funding for Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua was also included in this line; since then it has been attributed to individual countries as appropriate.

This is a graphic used for a children's mine-risk education T-shirt in JORDAN. It says: "Being curious can get you into trouble."

Jordan National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation

Personal protection vest worn by a deminer in AFGHANISTAN. October 2008.

© Heather Fassio

Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

SA-3, Suite 6100
2121 Virginia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20522
United States of America

telephone: +1 202 663 0100
facsimile: +1 202 663 0090

www.state.gov/t/pm/wra

Points of Contact

James F. Lawrence
Acting Director
LawrenceJF@state.gov

Steve R. Costner
Deputy Director, Policy
CostnerSR@state.gov

LtCol Nick Spignesi, USMC
Deputy Director, Programs
SpignesiNA@state.gov

Susan Douglas
Resource Management
DouglasSD@state.gov

Stacy Bernard Davis
Public Affairs and Public Engagement
DavisSB@state.gov

APOPO ▼ Association of Volunteers in International Service, USA, Inc ▼ Austcare ▼ C King Associates, Ltd. ▼ Center for International Rehabilitation ▼ Center for International Stabilization and Recovery ▼ Center for Teaching International Relations ▼ Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia ▼ Children of Armenia Fund ▼ Children's Surgical Centre ▼ Clear Path International ▼ Coalition Against Landmines ▼ Cranfield University ▼ DanChurchAid ▼ Danish Demining Group ▼ Demining Agency for Afghanistan ▼ Freedom Fields USA ▼ Global Care Unlimited ▼ Golden West Humanitarian Foundation ▼ Grapes for Humanity ▼ The HALO Trust ▼ Handicap International-France ▼ Health Volunteers Overseas ▼ Help Handicapped International ▼ The Humpty Dumpty Institute ▼ Information Management and Mine Action Programs Inc. ▼ International Eurasia Press Fund ▼ Iraqi Mine & UXO Clearance Organization ▼ The Julia Burke Foundation ▼ Kids First Vietnam ▼ Landmine Relief Fund ▼ Landmines Blow! ▼ Legacies of War ▼ Lipscomb University ▼ MAG (Mines Advisory Group) ▼ Marshall Legacy Institute ▼ Medical Care Development International ▼ Messiah College Landmine Action Project ▼ Mine Clearance Planning Agency-Afghanistan ▼ Mine Detection Center-Afghanistan ▼ One Sri Lanka Foundation ▼ Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghanistan Rehabilitation ▼ PeaceTrees Vietnam ▼ People to People International ▼ The Polus Center for Social & Economic Development ▼ Positive Play ▼ Prestige Health Care Technologies ▼ Prosthetics Outreach Foundation ▼ Roots of Peace ▼ Save the Children ▼ Schonstedt Instrument Company ▼ South Florida Landmine Action Group ▼ Spirit of Soccer ▼ Students Partnership Worldwide ▼ Survey Action Center ▼ Survivor Corps ▼ Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) ▼ United for Colombia ▼ United Nations Foundation ▼ Veterans for America ▼ Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund ▼ World Education ▼ World Rehabilitation Fund

1997 - 2007 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
LANDMINE IMPACT FREE

The Public-Private Partnership Program of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) was launched in October 1997 to enlist civil society support for clearing persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war, teaching mine-risk education, and rendering assistance to survivors of landmine- and unexploded-ordnance accidents around the world.

TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

The United States' Commitment to Conventional Weapons Destruction

9TH EDITION • JULY 2010 • UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE • BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS