January–December 2019 | 19th Edition

TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

DOCUMENTING THE UNITED STATES' COMMITMENT TO CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION

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

ON THE COVERS

A deminer in Afghanistan conducts manual clearance.
Photo courtesy of the Danish Demining Group (DDG).

Items of UXO found at the former munitions depot in Sinanaj-Tepelenë, Albania.
Photo courtesy of ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF).

To Walk the Earth in Safety is a publication of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). PM/WRA's mission is to reduce the harmful worldwide effects of at-risk, illicitly-proliferated, and indiscriminately-used conventional weapons of war.

Co-written, edited, designed, and produced by PM/WRA and the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) at James Madison University (http://.jmu.edu/cisr)

Printed by McClung Companies
Waynesboro, VA / USA on 30-percent post-consumer-waste recycled paper, using vegetable-based inks.

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

AXO	Abandoned Unexploded Ordnance
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FY	Fiscal Year
HDTC	Humanitarian Demining Training Center
HD R&D	Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program
HMA	Humanitarian Mine Action
HSTAMIDS	Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
MANPADS	Man-portable Air Defense System
MASG	Mine Action Support Group
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NTS	Non-technical Survey
PM/WRA	Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
QRF	Quick Reaction Force
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SA/LW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
TS	Technical Survey
UEMS	Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VEO	Violent Extremist Organization
WAD	Weapons and Ammunition Destruction

A deminer in Sri Lanka conducts manual demining.
Photo courtesy of The HALO Trust (HALO).

A MESSAGE FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE R. CLARKE COOPER

What does it mean to you "To Walk the Earth in Safety"? As Eagle Scouts, my brother and I explored the great American outdoors without once having to worry about placing a foot on a landmine or disturbing a deadly explosive. All youth should be able to spend their days with this same freedom to roam and play. Yet today many children in post-conflict areas cannot enjoy the open exploring my brother and I did during our years in the Boy Scouts. Instead, they must worry about landmines or improvised explosive devices (IEDs) or other explosive hazards—threats that may be from a recent conflict or one that ended decades ago. This is why the United States is steadfastly committed to conventional weapons destruction (CWD). Our CWD assistance programs provide the United States with a powerful and flexible tool to help partner countries protect their populations through better management of stockpiles of munitions, destruction of excess small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and clearance of explosive hazards such as landmines, IEDs, and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Our assistance also helps countries reduce threats to civilian aviation and public safety from illicit or poorly-secured man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS).

The United States is at a crossroads for American partnerships, not just on CWD, but across the spectrum of security cooperation. Many nations look at partnering with the United States on matters of defense and security not as an imperative, but as one of several options. Through the essential work carried out by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), the United States proves time and again it can be relied upon to improve the lives and livelihoods of people around the world. Our CWD assistance is an integral part of our friendships, which are an integral part of U.S. security, and helps to make the case the United States is and should remain the global security partner of choice.

My previous security cooperation experiences, be it active duty military or diplomatic service, continuously reinforced the importance of securing weapons so they do not fall into the hands of nefarious actors. Stockpiles of excess, poorly-secured, or otherwise at-risk conventional arms and ammunition remain a serious challenge to peace and prosperity in many countries. Poorly-secured munitions are easily diverted to terrorists and other destabilizing actors. Explosive hazards continue to kill and maim civilians long after conflicts end, preventing the safe return of displaced people and suppressing economic opportunities crucial to prosperity and political stability. While these dangers persist, it is difficult for communities to recover from conflict.

U.S. CWD programs help pave the way for post-conflict stabilization assistance and lay a solid foundation for long-term sustainable economic development. In June 2019, on one of my first overseas trips as Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, I saw firsthand how the government of Sri Lanka successfully manages its post-war remediation efforts as they work towards their goal of becoming landmine free by 2025. Programs like these are helping to improve the livelihoods of local peoples.

The United States is a strong and historic partner for affected states and a leader in donor assistance. Since 1993, the United States has provided more than $3.7 billion in CWD assistance to over 100 countries. These programs are implemented by commercial contractors, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and international organizations. In 2019, the United States had active CWD programs in 58 countries, spanning Africa, the Middle East, South and Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. This 19th edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety* catalogs the U.S. government's achievements in CWD in each country and highlights the important partnerships building the foundation of a more secure world, in which children have the freedom to explore.

The Trump Administration's CWD programs support key U.S. foreign policy priorities and play a direct role in keeping U.S. citizens and our allies safe, while also clearing the way for a stable, secure, and prosperous future in countries that are central to U.S. security interests. Thanks to the bipartisan support of the U.S. Congress and the generosity of the American people, we continue to work toward a future in which all may walk the earth in safety.

R. CLARKE COOPER
Assistant Secretary
Political-Military Affairs

Assistant Secretary R. Clarke Cooper speaks with a MAG (Mines Advisory Group) deminer at a clearance site in Sri Lanka.
Photo courtesy of the U.S. Department of State.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REGIONAL PROFILES

AFRICA 8
Angola 11
Burkina Faso 11
Central African Republic 11
Chad 11
Democratic Republic of the Congo 12
Guinea 12
Guinea-Bissau 12
Malawi 13
Mali 13
Mauritania 13
Niger 13
Senegal 14
Somalia 14
South Sudan 15
Zimbabwe 15
Regional Programs 16
Other U.S. Support 16

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC 18
Cambodia 21
Laos 22
Marshall Islands 24
Palau 25
Solomon Islands 25
Vietnam 25
Regional Programs 27
Other U.S. Support 27

EUROPE 28
Albania 31
Bosnia and Herzegovina 31
Croatia 32
Georgia 33
Kosovo 33
Montenegro 33
Serbia 34
Ukraine 34
Other U.S. Support 36

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 38
Iraq 41
Jordan 42
Lebanon 42
Libya 42
Syria 43
Yemen 43
Other U.S. Support 44

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA 46
Afghanistan 49
Kyrgyzstan 50
Sri Lanka 50
Tajikistan 51
Other U.S. Support 51

WESTERN HEMISPHERE 52
Colombia 55
El Salvador 55
Guatemala 55
Honduras 55
Mexico 56
Peru 56
Other U.S. Support 56

GENERAL INFORMATION

Commonly Used Acronyms 2
A Message from Assistant Secretary R. Clarke Cooper 3
The United States' Commitment to CWD 5
Global Overview of the U.S. CWD Program 6
Implementing Partners 59
U.S. CWD Funding 1993–2019 64

U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERAGENCY PARTNERS

U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund 17
U.S. Department of Defense:
Humanitarian Demining Training Center 23
Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program 35

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS & FORA

Mine Action Support Group 37
Mine Detection Dogs: Humanity's Best Friend Detects Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War 45
Senior Managers' Course in CWD 57
U.S. Department of State Quick Reaction Force 58
The Interagency MANPADS Task Force 62

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH U.S. CWD PROGRAMS

AFRICA: A Woman's Triumph in the Congo: From Landmine Victim to Landmine Survivor ... and More 10
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC: MAG Defuses 750 Pound Bomb in Populated Area of Vietnam's Quang Binh Province 20
EUROPE: Reclaiming Ukraine's Grafske Nature Reserve, Timber Industry, and Forestry Education Resources 30
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA: Al-Hamdaniya Water Project: Freedom and Clean Water Restoration Triumph Over Terrorists and Improvised Explosive Devices 40
SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA: Confronting Afghanistan's Landmines: "We No Longer Live in Fear" 48
WESTERN HEMISPHERE: Clearing Landmines Fosters Eco-Tourism in a Colombian Paradise 54

THE UNITED STATES' COMMITMENT TO Conventional Weapons Destruction

Stockpiles of excess, poorly-secured, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons continue to challenge peace and prosperity worldwide. In the wrong hands, SA/LW fuel political instability and violence, while more advanced conventional weapons, such as MANPADS, threaten international security. Aging ammunition stockpiles may also explode without warning, devastating nearby population centers. Meanwhile, landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including cluster munition remnants, artillery shells, and mortars, kill and maim people even after conflicts end. Clearing land paves the way for stabilization assistance to move forward, allowing displaced persons to return home, economic revitalization to begin, and political stability to take root.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

The United States is committed to reducing these threats worldwide and is the leading financial supporter of CWD, providing more than $3.7 billion in assistance to more than 100 countries since 1993. This makes the United States the world's single largest financial supporter of CWD. The Department of State, Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) work together with foreign governments, private companies, international organizations, and NGOs to reduce excess SA/LW and conventional munitions stockpiles (including MANPADS), implement best practices for physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) at conventional weapons storage sites, and carry out humanitarian mine action (HMA) programs.

In 2019, PM/WRA managed global overseas programs with $198.5 million* in CWD assistance. It also led the U.S. Interagency MANPADS Task Force, which coordinates counter-MANPADS efforts by the Departments of State, Defense, Homeland Security, and other relevant stakeholders, and helps partner nations eliminate or better secure their MANPADS. The Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) trains deminers, ammunition handlers, and stockpile managers from partner countries. The Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) improves CWD technologies, enhancing the efficiency and safety of humanitarian demining operations around the world. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assists mine and UXO survivors, providing medical and rehabilitative care through its Leahy War Victims Fund.

An Iraqi deminer prepares to search for ERW close to critical fuel infrastructure near Mosul, Iraq. ***Photo courtesy of Tetra Tech.***

DEPARTMENT OF STATE SUPPORT FOR CWD

Through PM/WRA, the Department of State has managed 72 percent (over $2.7 billion) of the United States' contribution to CWD since 1993, with a three-fold objective:

- **Enhance U.S. and international security by destroying and securing SA/LW, including MANPADS, at risk of proliferation to terrorists, insurgents, and other violent non-state actors.**
- **Improve stability and prosperity by clearing ERW and returning land to productive use.**
- **Build trust and deepen relationships with key partners to accelerate achievement of broader U.S. foreign policy objectives.**

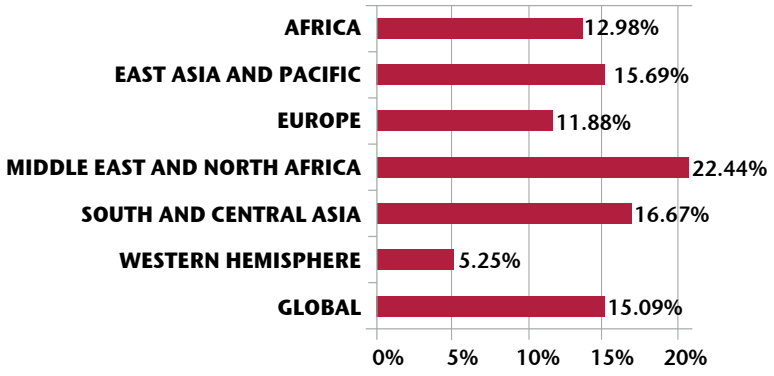
PM/WRA partners with NGOs, international organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector to implement its programs. Robust project performance standards, enhanced monitoring and evaluation strategies, and a comprehensive program planning process guide PM/WRA's decisions and hold implementing partners accountable.

The measurable, tangible results that flow from the U.S. government's commitment to CWD programs strongly support U.S. foreign policy priorities. In addition, these programs help protect the lives and livelihoods of civilians so they can more safely remain in their own countries.

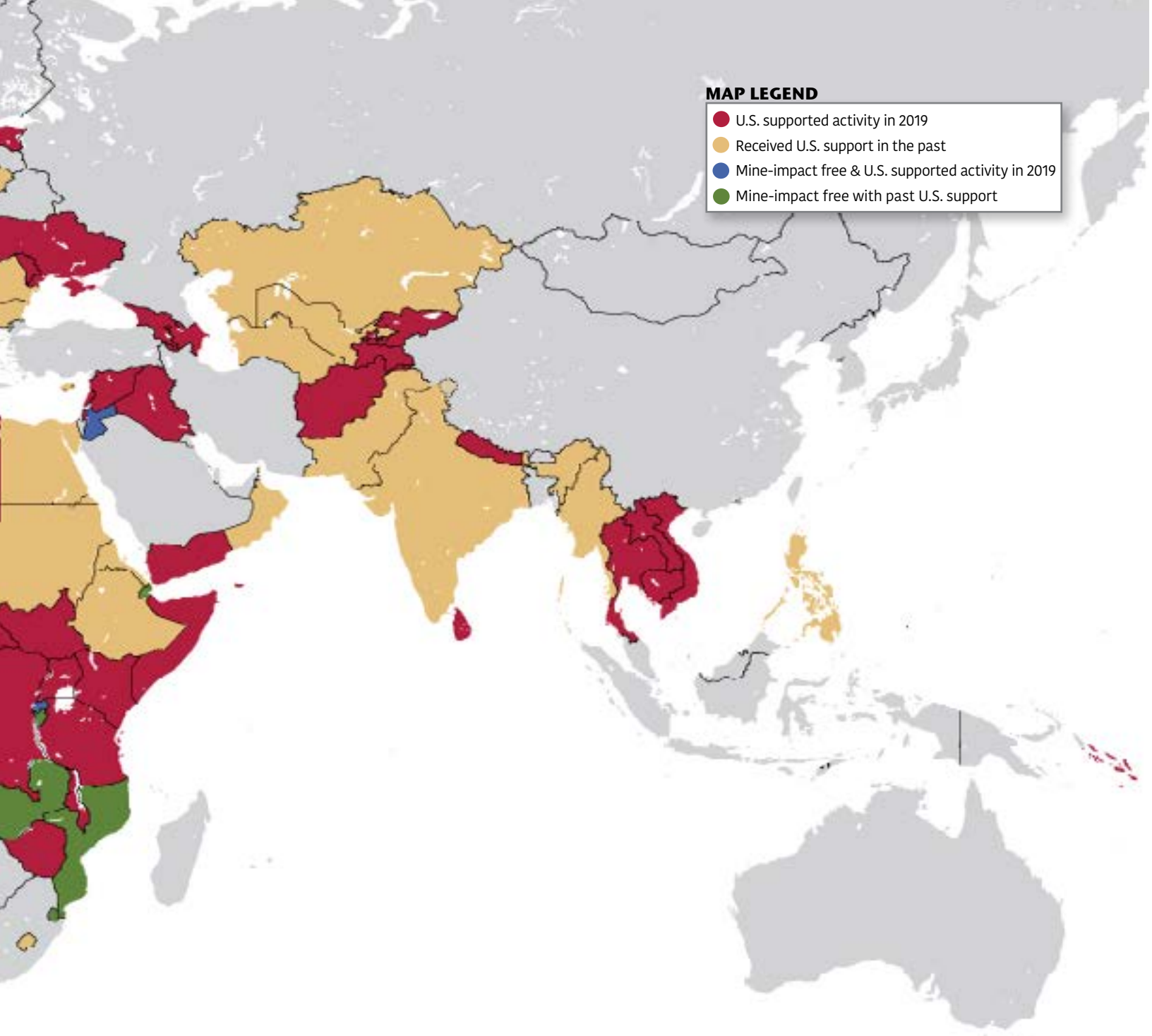
**Initial planned allocations*

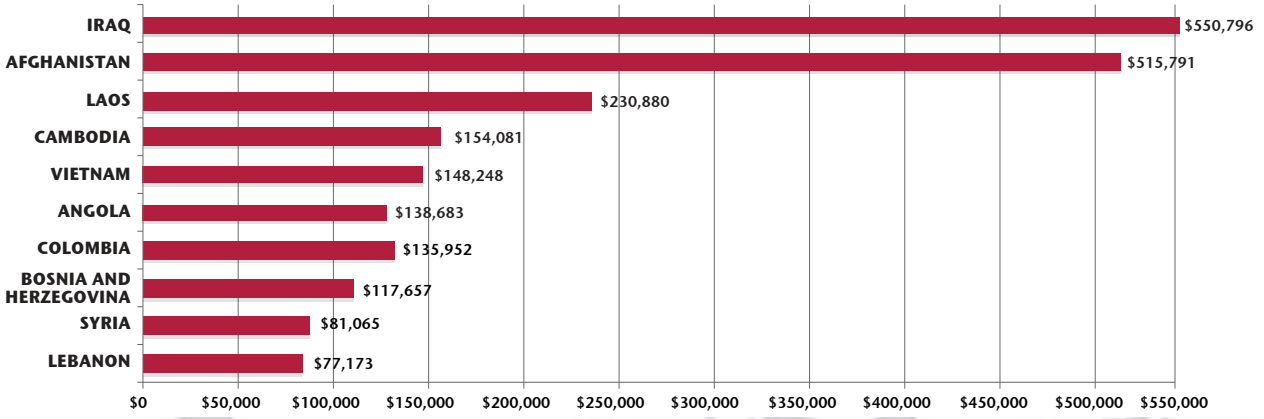
1993–2019 Global Overview of the

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM



PERCENT OF TOTAL U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING BY REGION 1993–2019





TOP 10 COUNTRIES FUNDED 1993–2019 (AGGREGATE)

(Dollars in thousands)

AFRICA

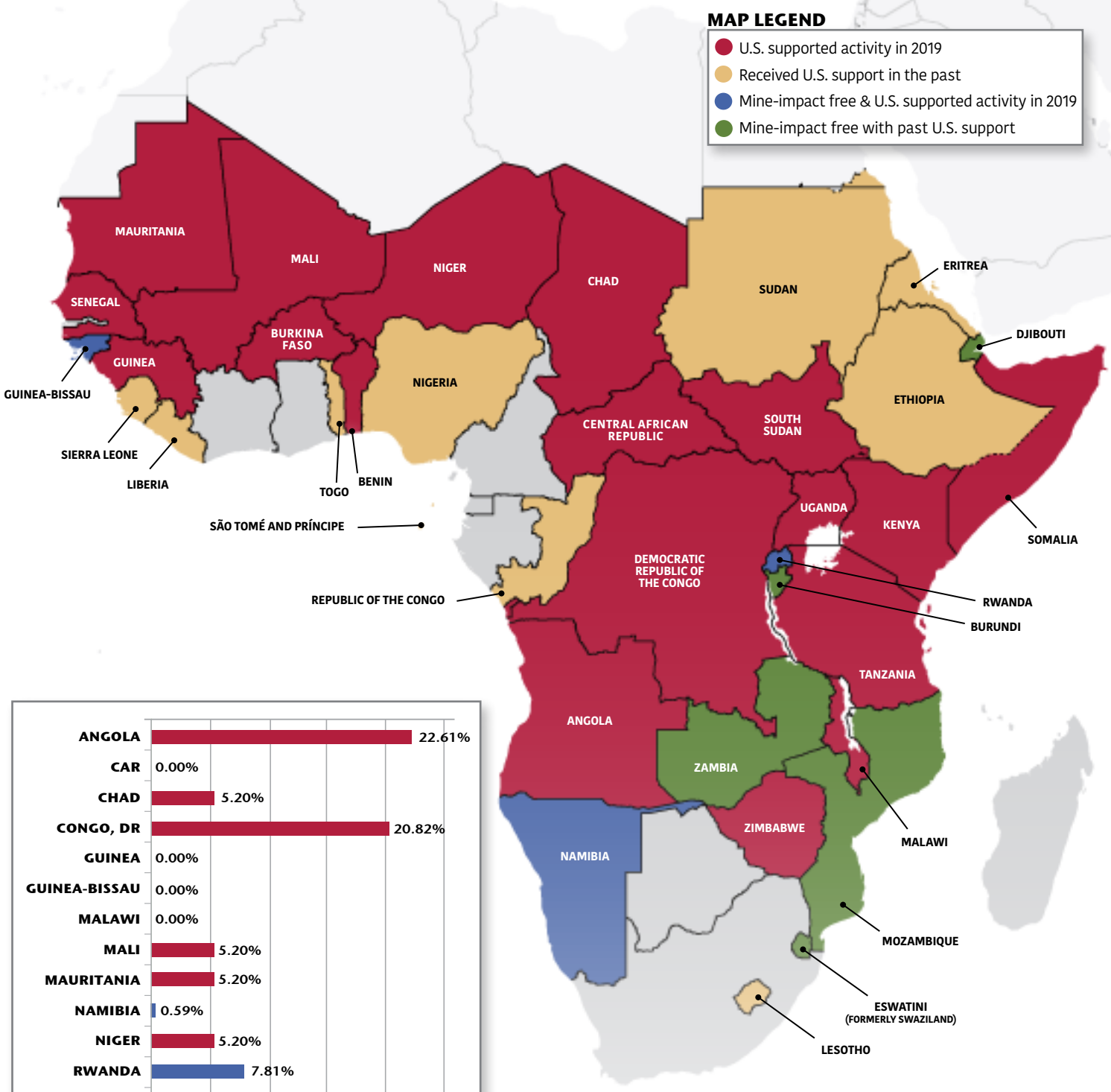
TOTAL U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING IN AFRICA FROM ALL U.S. AGENCIES, 1993–2019: **MORE THAN $488 MILLION**

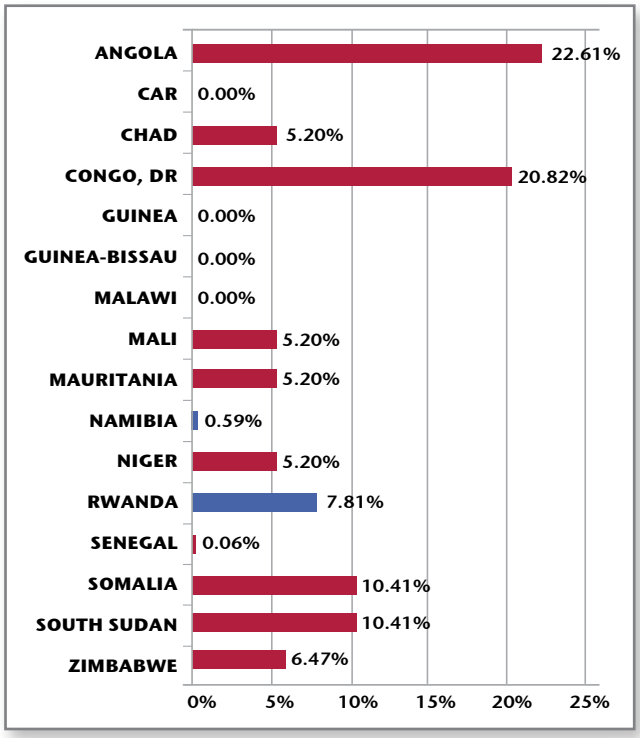
CWD programs in Africa help create conditions for lasting security and economic growth by reducing the availability of SA/LW and IED components used by terrorists and extremist groups. CWD implementers build or rehabilitate armories and depots to improve the security of sites most vulnerable to attacks. Weapons marking programs and training in stockpile management enhance accountability in order to prevent munitions from being lost or stolen.

Since 1993, U.S. CWD programs have provided more than $488 million of assistance to 36 African countries, to promote peacebuilding and set the stage for economic growth and opportunity.

ANGOLA 11
BURKINA FASO 11
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 11
CHAD 11
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 12
GUINEA 12
GUINEA-BISSAU 12
MALAWI 13
MALI 13
MAURITANIA 13
NIGER 13
SENEGAL 14
SOMALIA 14
SOUTH SUDAN 15
ZIMBABWE 15
REGIONAL PROGRAMS 16
OTHER U.S. SUPPORT 16

(Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia are included in the Middle East/North Africa region beginning on page 38.)





PERCENT OF THE $18.2 MILLION IN U.S. CWD FUNDING ALLOCATED TO AFRICA IN FY2019 BY COUNTRY WITH ACTIVE PROGRAMS

This chart illustrates funding directly designated to a specific country. It does not include regional funding, which is included in the Global/Multi-country funding line found on page 70.

Dave Evans teaching PayPay and other technicians.

A WOMAN'S TRIUMPH IN THE CONGO:
FROM LANDMINE VICTIM TO LANDMINE SURVIVOR
... AND MORE

Julienne PayPay is a single mother in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) who lost her leg in a landmine accident while working in the coffee fields of DRC's eastern Lake Kivu region. Besides overcoming the initial pain and trauma, she discovered that in impoverished societies it is often difficult to be seen as having value if one cannot contribute to their family's income. Disabled by the loss of a leg, Julienne's limited mobility made finding work difficult and caring for her daughter almost impossible. But thanks to the Massachusetts-based Polus Center for Social & Economic Development (Polus), Julienne received a prosthetic leg that not only helped her regain her mobility but enabled her to learn a new profession as a prosthetic technician. Polus is an NGO that provides custom-fitted prosthetics to mine survivors in DRC and other conflict-impacted countries through grants from PM/WRA.

Julienne's path back to dignity, mobility, and employment began in October 2017 when she was fitted for a prosthetic leg by the Polus clinic in DRC. Her positive attitude, intimate understanding of the challenges faced by landmine survivors, and keen interest in Polus's work led to her being trained as a prosthetic technician at the clinic.

"Julienne works hard and is determined to continue her studies as a technician," reports Dave Evans, a certified prosthetist with the Polus Center. "She sees the impact her work has, not just on her family, but on the patients at the Polus Center's clinic, and she feels valued as a person."

Person-centered care is at the core of Polus's work with disabled persons in the United States and with injured conflict survivors in Colombia, DRC, Jordan, and Tajikistan. Julienne developed empathy and perspective through her own ordeal followed by her training. Julienne's work in the Polus clinic in DRC has made a huge difference in the quality of treatment for female clients. They feel more at ease with her in the clinic and the treatment areas, and respond well to the confidence and sense of empowerment she brings to their experience. Julienne is no longer a victim: she is a survivor and a valuable asset to her family, fellow disabled persons, and her country.

Photo courtesy of Polus.

ANGOLA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY95–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	4,000	7,000	4,100	117,604
DOS Other	0	0	0	3,170
CDC	0	0	0	150
DoD	193	179	245	9,408
USAID	0	0	0	8,351
COUNTRY TOTAL	**4,193**	**7,179**	**4,345**	**138,683**

Dollars in thousands

Angola is still recovering from over 40 years of conflict that ended in 2002. It is one of the world's most landmine and UXO-affected countries, with over 92 million square meters (22,734 acres) of contaminated land remaining.

From 1995 to 2019, the United States invested more than $138 million for CWD in Angola. This assistance returned over 395 million square meters (97,607 acres) to productive use and destroyed 26,626 landmines and 47,382 items of UXO directly benefitting more than 1.4 million Angolans. CWD assistance also destroyed 103,710 excess SA/LW and 575.15 tons of ammunition from government stockpiles, reducing the risk of explosions and illicit diversions.

In 2019, CWD programs focused on upgrading police armories and destroying excess weapons and abandoned ammunition left from the civil war.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- HALO built an armory for the police and began constructing another four armories. HALO also destroyed 1,909 excess weapons and three tons of stockpiled ammunition, and cleared 43,484 items of UXO, abandoned unexploded ordnance (AXO), and small arms ammunition (SAA).
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group) conducted humanitarian demining in Moxico Province, including manual and mechanical clearance, technical survey (TS), explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks, and mine risk education (MRE). The Department of State supported MAG's administrative costs. The Japanese government supported MAG's operational costs.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D technologies were used to clear 1.7 million square meters (420 acres) of land, and 1,282 mines and pieces of UXO since 2006. HD R&D, in partnership with MAG, continued to evaluate the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) and Rex, a versatile, light-weight armored excavator.

BURKINA FASO

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY15–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	900	0	2,441
COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**900**	**0**	**2,441**

Dollars in thousands

Violent extremist organizations (VEO) continued to increase operations in Burkina Faso in 2019 using illicitly-trafficked SA/LW and ammunition. In December 2019, jihadists attacked a town in northern Burkina Faso, killing 35 civilians, most of them women, and sparking clashes with security forces that left 80 jihadists dead. Isolated police, gendarmerie, and army outposts are particularly vulnerable to such attacks.

From 2015 to 2019, the United States invested more than $2.4 million in Burkina Faso to improve PSSM.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- MAG upgraded or constructed 18 weapons storage facilities for the gendarmerie, police, and military, and provided stockpile management training. MAG also provided a train-the-trainer course for six gendarmes and helped the police mark 605 of their weapons.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY07–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	785	0	1,009
COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**785**	**0**	**1,009**

Dollars in thousands

The Central African Republic (CAR) has faced security challenges since its independence from France in 1960. The proliferation of weapons in CAR and throughout the region exacerbates the humanitarian situation and complicates efforts to implement the peace agreement that the government and 14 armed groups signed in February 2019.

From 2007 to 2019, the United States provided more than $1 million for CWD activities in CAR.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) prepared to provide capacity building assistance to the Central African Armed Forces to destroy obsolete weapons and ammunition collected under the national disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program.

CHAD

FUNDING*	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY98–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,000	1,250	1,000	12,556
DoD	54	86	0	5,190
COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,054**	**1,336**	**1,000**	**17,746**

Dollars in thousands

Chad is a transit point for illicit weapons flowing to and from Libya, and is a destination for such weapons flowing from Sudan into eastern Chad. CWD programs help ensure Chadian government conventional weapon stockpiles remain secure and serviceable as it continues to make substantial efforts, with U.S. support, to counter the threats from VEOs.

From 1998 to 2019, the United States invested more than $17 million in Chad to destroy excess SA/LW and ammunition, improve PSSM, and clear landmines.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners (with prior year funds):

- MAG built 14 storage facilities for the military, gendarmerie, and the National and Nomadic Guard. MAG also provided training in stockpile management and destroyed 8.34 tons of excess ammunition and 688 excess SA/LW.
- The Chadian military continued to patrol remote border areas to interdict illicitly-trafficked arms and ammunition. The Department of State supplied fuel and food to enable the patrols.

A new munitions storage building is handed over to Chad's Nomadic Guard.

Photo courtesy of MAG.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY02–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	3,000	4,000	3,000	24,334
DoD	0	0	0	1,083
USAID	1,275	0	0	7,597
COUNTRY TOTAL	**4,275**	**4,000**	**3,000**	**33,014**

Dollars in thousands

The Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) eastern provinces continue to suffer from intense fighting between non-state actors and government forces. Illicit proliferation of SA/LW and ammunition fuels the fighting, resulting in population displacement, ERW contamination, and a lack of economic development. It also exacerbates public health crises when health workers cannot safely access conflict areas.

From 2002 to 2019, the United States invested more than $34 million in funding for CWD efforts in DRC, destroying 178,355 SA/LW and 1,599 metric tons of ammunition; as well as upgrading weapons storage facilities and training security force personnel in PSSM. CWD support for HMA returned 638,638 square meters (157.8 acres) of land to productive use and provided MRE to 129,503 people.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- MAG destroyed 125 metric tons of surplus ammunition in North and South Kivu Provinces.
- Regional Center on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA) trained weapons marking teams and supported their fuel expenses. The teams marked 35,102 government SA/LW in North and South Kivu Provinces.
- DanChurchAid (DCA) returned 98,309 square meters (24.2 acres) of land to productive use through HMA in Tshopo and Maniema Provinces and conducted explosive ordnance disposal EOD spot tasks. DCA also provided MRE to 12,034 civilians.
- Polus provided prosthetics to 15 conflict survivors, continued to develop a victim assistance association, and worked with the University of Buffalo to design a coffee tasting lab that will create jobs for survivors. Private sector donors plan to fund its construction in 2020 as part of the Department of State's Private-Public Partnership initiative.

GUINEA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY02–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	500	0	0	1,103
COUNTRY TOTAL	**500**	**0**	**0**	**1,103**

Dollars in thousands

The presence of multiple terrorist groups and widespread proliferation of SA/LW in West Africa and the Sahel have left Guinea vulnerable to possible attacks. In 2019, U.S. CWD efforts focused on identifying high-impact opportunities to secure its government's munitions stockpiles and build PSSM capacity.

From 2002 to 2019, the United States invested more than $1.1 million in CWD efforts in Guinea.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners (with prior year funds):

- MAG provided explosive ordnance reconnaissance training to the police and destroyed 35.2 metric tons of surplus ammunition held by the military.
- The Danish Demining Group (DDG) assessed SA/LW storage facilities and designed an EOD training for the military.

GUINEA-BISSAU

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY00–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	500	700	0	8,037
DoD	0	0	0	1,444
COUNTRY TOTAL	**500**	**700**	**0**	**9,481**

Dollars in thousands

Guinea-Bissau declared itself free from all known landmine contamination in 2012 due to CWD assistance from the United States. However, the condition and security of its government munition stockpiles remain a concern.

In 2019, the United States continued to improve Guinea-Bissau's security and increase its ability to counter transnational threats by preventing the illicit diversion of its munitions.

From 2000 to 2019, the United States invested more than $9.4 million in CWD and PSSM efforts for Guinea-Bissau.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- HALO finished construction of a central ammunition storage facility for the military and prepared for the destruction of excess ammunition in 2020. This program builds off an African Union-sponsored assessment under its Ammunition Management Safety Initiative.

MALAWI

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	130	0	130
COUNTRY TOTAL	0	130	0	130

Dollars in thousands

The African Union sponsored an assessment of Malawian stockpiles in 2018 under its Ammunition Management Safety Initiative, identifying gaps in security measures, and degraded ammunition that pose a high risk of accidental explosion.

Based on that assessment in 2019, the United States destroyed excess ammunition and provided physical infrastructure upgrades to prevent diversions and depot explosions.

From 2018 to 2019, the United States invested $130,000 in CWD and PSSM efforts for Malawi.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- HALO provided EOD training to the military and supported the destruction of 14.3 metric tons of ordnance, including 2,000 white phosphorous rounds. HALO also refurbished eight storage areas in Zomba (completed in January 2020) and provided stockpile management training to 28 military and police personnel.

MALI

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY15–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,000	1,250	1,000	4,950
DoD	182	110	0	462
COUNTRY TOTAL	1,182	1,360	1,000	5,412

Dollars in thousands

The U.S. CWD program helps Malian security forces protect their weapons from bad actors while strengthening their capacity to manage the stockpiles effectively. In 2019, VEOs desperate for arms and ammunition launched at least eight attacks that targeted vulnerable Malian stockpiles

From 2015 to 2019, the United States invested more than $5.4 million in Mali to improve PSSM of its munitions.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner:

- MAG constructed five armories and explosive storehouses for the military and one armory for the gendarmerie, provided stockpile management training, convened a PSSM workshop for mid-level officers, and destroyed 129.33 metric tons of ammunition.

MAURITANIA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY99–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	1,000	4,195
DoD	0	0	0	4,410
COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	1,000	8,605

Dollars in thousands

Most of Mauritania is located in the Sahara Desert, which offers a safe haven for terrorists and the illicit trafficking of SA/LW. CWD programs strengthen the ability of Mauritanian security forces to properly manage weapons and ammunition in secure facilities to prevent diversions to extremists and arms traffickers. These efforts help maintain Mauritania's stability and assist its security efforts in the Sahel.

A deminer in DRC clears a lane.

Photo courtesy of DCA.

From 1999 to 2019, the United States invested more than $8.6 million in Mauritania. These projects destroyed 3,107 metric tons of ammunition and 300 MANPADS, trained 74 personnel in stockpile management, and built or refurbished 13 storage facilities.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- The NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) concluded its ammunition management project by providing PSSM toolkits, including forklifts and pallets, to two military ammunition storage areas.
- MAG concluded its PSSM project by building or refurbishing 11 storage facilities for the police and gendarmerie, providing PSSM training to the police, gendarmerie, and national guard, and convening workshops to raise awareness regarding PSSM and weapons marking.

NIGER

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY15–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,250	1,250	1,000	4,693
DOD	3	325	0	328
COUNTRY TOTAL	1,253	1,575	1,000	5,021

Dollars in thousands

Niger is a key partner in regional and international counter-terrorism efforts, including the G5 Sahel, Multi-National Joint Task Force, and UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in neighboring Mali.

From 2015 to 2019, the United States invested more than $5 million in CWD funding to build PSSM capacity and destroy excess

A Nigerien soldier destroys a surplus heavy machine gun.

Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

munitions. This support constructed or rehabilitated 30 storage facilities, trained personnel in PSSM, and destroyed 11.9 metric tons of excess ordnance and 4,182 SA/LW. These efforts included training in SA/LW destruction, which enabled Nigerien security forces to destroy a further 3,500 SA/LW from 2015 to 2016.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- Humanity and Inclusion (HI) built four storage facilities for the national guard and gendarmerie, trained 21 personnel in PSSM, destroyed 1,900 excess SA/LW, and provided training on SA/LW marking and disposal. HI also worked with Niger's National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons (CNCCAI) to improve its project development and management capacity and to develop operational procedures for marking and registering SA/LW and destroying excess SA/LW.
- Small Arms Survey (SAS) worked with the CNCCAI and HI to develop and validate a SA/LW national action plan that will help the government of Niger prioritize its efforts to stem the illicit proliferation of SA/LW.

SENEGAL

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY02–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	450	0	0	3,755
DOS Other	0	0	0	260
DoD	10	90	12	1,978
USAID	0	0	0	500
COUNTRY TOTAL	**460**	**90**	**12**	**6,493**

Dollars in thousands

More than 30 years of internal conflict between the government of Senegal and the separatist Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance left parts of the country's Casamance region impacted by landmines and UXO. The United States began assistance for projects in the Casamance region in 2008. Landmine clearance continues to facilitate the Casamance peace process and the return of internally displaced persons (IDP).

From 2002 to 2019, the United States invested more than $6.4 million in CWD funding for mine and UXO clearance, MRE, TS, and non-technical surveys (NTS) of suspected hazard areas (SHA), and capacity building.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- HI returned 22,138 square meters (5.4 acres) to productive use through TS in Sédhiou region and conducted a reconnaissance mission to six villages in eastern Sédhiou to help plan future clearance activities in early 2020.

With funding from the Department of Defense, U.S. Africa Corps (USAFRICA) with U.S. Marine Corps Forces Africa, the Vermont Air National Guard, and the Austrian Verification Unit conducted three missions to Senegal. The primary focus of the missions was development of cadres to teach basic PSSM.

SOMALIA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY98–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,740	2,165	2,000	31,050
COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,740**	**2,165**	**2,000**	**31,050**

Dollars in thousands

Al-Shabaab continues to pose a significant threat to Somalia's security, stability, and prosperity. The group controls territory throughout south and central Somalia. From January 15 to 16, 2019, Al-Shabaab attacked the DusitD2 hotel and business complex in Nairobi, Kenya, killing 21 civilians. The *Daily Nation*, a Kenyan newspaper, reported that

three of the five weapons used in the attack allegedly originated from the Federal Government of Somalia's stockpiles, underscoring the need for improved security and accountability of government-controlled munitions. The widespread trafficking of SA/LW and ammunition, including from Yemen, enables Al-Shabaab and other non-state actors to carry out attacks and continue destabilizing the Horn of Africa. Additionally, Al-Shabaab harvests explosives from unsecured and abandoned munitions caches to create IEDs.

CWD efforts focus on capacity building within the Federal Government of Somalia security forces to properly manage their conventional weapons stockpiles, particularly in south-central Somalia, where the risk of illicit diversion to non-state actors is highest. Since 2016, the United States has also supported mobile weapons and ammunition disposal (WAD) teams to destroy over 3,100 abandoned munitions.

From 1998 to 2019, the United States has invested more than $31 million in CWD programs in Somalia for PSSM, munitions destruction, MANPADS stockpile reduction, HMA, and other programs to promote stability.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner:

- HALO constructed 15 armories for the military and police, trained 41 personnel in stockpile management, and deployed WAD teams to south-central Somalia that destroyed 1,078 unsecured munitions (4.08 metric tons).

SOUTH SUDAN

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY11–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	300	1,000	2,000	14,135
DoD	0	0	0	826
COUNTRY TOTAL	300	1,000	2,000	14,961

Dollars in thousands

The majority of landmine and ERW contamination in South Sudan is found in the former Central, Eastern, and Western Equatoria States. ERW contamination inhibits delivery of humanitarian assistance, impedes development, and poses a physical threat to civilians. In addition, loose SA/LW continue to threaten communities throughout the country and compromise security throughout the region.

In late 2019, CWD programs expanded beyond EOD spot tasks and MRE to include full survey and clearance activities by MAG in former Central and Eastern Equatoria States. The restart of systematic clearance reflects a more permissive operating environment in MAG's specific area of operations, despite continued security and access issues elsewhere in the country.

From 2003 to 2010, the United States provided more than $27.7 million in CWD funding to Sudan prior to southern Sudan's secession, directing much of it to southern provinces.

Following South Sudan's independence, from 2011 to 2019 the United States invested more than $14.9 million directly for mine and UXO removal, survivor assistance, and enhanced SA/LW stockpile security.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- MAG prepared to train, accredit, and deploy a team for survey, clearance, and EOD call-outs in former Central and Eastern Equatoria States. MAG also prepared to deliver MRE to host communities, IDPs, and returnees.
- DCA concluded its HMA project in former Central and Eastern Equatoria States by conducting 87 EOD spot tasks that destroyed 793 items of UXO, AXO, and SAA. DCA also provided MRE to 7,762 people and trained 81 community members to continue providing MRE.

HI conducts MRE in Senegal.

Photo courtesy of HI.

ZIMBABWE

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY98–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,000	3,598	1,000	17,184
DoD	153	337	243	4,249
COUNTRY TOTAL	2,153	3,935	1,243	21,433

Dollars in thousands

Zimbabwe has dense anti-personnel minefields along its Mozambican and Zambian borders that kill and injure civilians and constrain economic development, particularly by killing livestock and preventing agricultural activities. In late 2017, the Zimbabwe Mine Action Center (ZIMAC) reported 62 million square meters (15,320 acres) of land were contaminated.

From 1998 to 2019, the United States invested more than $21.4 million for CWD in Zimbabwe. This assistance returned 7.66 million square meters (1,893 acres) of contaminated land to productive use and destroyed 36,125 landmines benefiting 55,426 Zimbabweans.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- HALO continued demining in Mashonaland Central Province. HALO returned 753,065 square meters (186 acres) to productive use, conducted EOD call-outs, destroyed 3,966 landmines, and provided MRE to 429 people.
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) continued demining operations in Manicaland Province. It returned 1.8 million square meters (445 acres) to productive use, destroyed 4,132 landmines, and provided MRE to 1,575 people.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D, in partnership with HALO, continued to evaluate a soil-sifting excavator attachment and the dual-sensor HSTAMIDS. HD R&D technologies were used to clear 8,459 mines from 603,968 square meters (149acres) of land since 2014.

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda contain vast stretches of porous, unguarded borders in which SA/LW proliferation routes are rampant. In addition, poorly-secured munitions stockpiles in remote areas, such as near Kenya's border with Somalia, are attractive targets for exploitation by non-state actors.

To reduce illicit SA/LW proliferation, governments of the Great Lakes region established the Nairobi Protocol in 2004 and subsequently created RECSA to implement the protocol. From 2006 to 2019, the United States provided more than $6.8 million in support of RECSA's initiatives, including $500,000 in FY18.

In 2019, CWD funding supported these initiatives to strengthen stockpile security, increase accountability, and reduce the threat of proliferation (with prior year funds):

- **Kenya**: RECSA trained 27 police officers in PSSM and provided 92 steel lockers to secure police SA/LW.
- **Rwanda**: RECSA provided 105 steel lockers and 40 gun racks to secure police SA/LW.
- **Tanzania**: RECSA constructed four armories and provided 90 steel lockers and 70 gun racks to secure police SA/LW.
- **Uganda**: RECSA helped police destroy 11 tons of expired commercial explosives and provided 80 steel lockers to secure military SA/LW.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

With funding from the Department of Defense,

- **Namibia**: USAFRICOM with U.S. Naval Forces Africa conducted one EOD Level 1 awareness training mission. Additionally, USAFRICOM staff conducted a feasibility study to expand EOD Level 1 and Level 2 training into the National Police Force.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund supported the International Committee of Red Cross Move Ability Foundation in **sub-Saharan Africa** to work on developing low-cost and sustainable prosthetic and orthotic technology and physical rehabilitation centers in developing countries. They also supported Transforming Household Reslience in Vulnerable Environments (THRIVE) in **Rwanda** to increase sustainable access to quality rehabilitation services.

Risk education programs in Zimbabwe are provided to these children who pass daily through minefields on their way to and from their school located across the border in Mozambique.

Photo courtesy of NPA.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund

The Leahy War Victims Fund, established in 1989 and managed by USAID, is an important source of U.S. assistance to civilian victims of conflict in developing countries. The Leahy War Victims Fund is a dedicated provider of financial and technical support for people with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from landmines, UXO, and other maladies resulting from conflict. To date, the Leahy War Victims Fund has provided approximately $389 million in assistance to more than 50 countries, including Burma, Colombia, Georgia, Haiti, Laos, Tajikistan, and Ukraine.

The Leahy War Victims Fund was originally tasked with delivering immediate care to civilians impacted by landmines and UXO, including the provision of prosthetics, orthotics, and rehabilitation services. Its scope has widened to accommodate the changing needs of vulnerable populations and to promote quality sustainable rehabilitation services in conflict-affected countries. The Leahy War Victims Fund also supports the development of international rehabilitation standards, and training on those standards to ensure rehabilitation practitioners and institutions have sufficient capacity to provide high-quality services.

In Nepal, Leahy War Victims Fund supported the five-year, $4.8 million Strengthening the Rehabilitation in District Environs (STRIDE) activity implemented by Humanity and Inclusion (HI). HI partnered with five physical rehabilitation centers, the Ministry of Health (MoH), and local disabled persons organizations to strengthen the sustainability of physical rehabilitation services and foster integration of disabled persons into their communities. Program activities included:

- Physical rehabilitation services for 48,615 individuals
- Psychosocial support for 9,449 individuals and the development of livelihood activities for 4,318 individuals
- 274 mobile assessment camps in 53 remote districts
- Training over 60 rehabilitation professionals

The STRIDE activity worked with the MoH to strengthen the rehabilitation sector; develop a Nepal-specific Priority Assistive Product List; implement the Rehabilitation Management System to assess the quality of rehabilitation services; and lead research to strengthen evidence-based, best-practice interventions. Spending approximately $12 million in 2019, in addition to ongoing programs in 18 countries, the Leahy War Victims Fund launched two new activities in 2019. As a result of STRIDE's achievement in Nepal, HI is implementing physical rehabilitation activity to establish a sustainable, integrated, public-private rehabilitation system to improve the mobility and functional independence of victims of conflict and individuals in need of rehabilitation services. Results for Development is implementing the Health System Strengthening Accelerator activity to connect locally-driven health system innovation with global knowledge to improve the institutional architecture for evidence-based and sustainable rehabilitation services in health systems in conflict-affected countries.

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Photo caption: Nishan, 14, from Nepal, lost his leg at the age of five. Now he can walk again with support from STRIDE.
Photo courtesy of HI.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

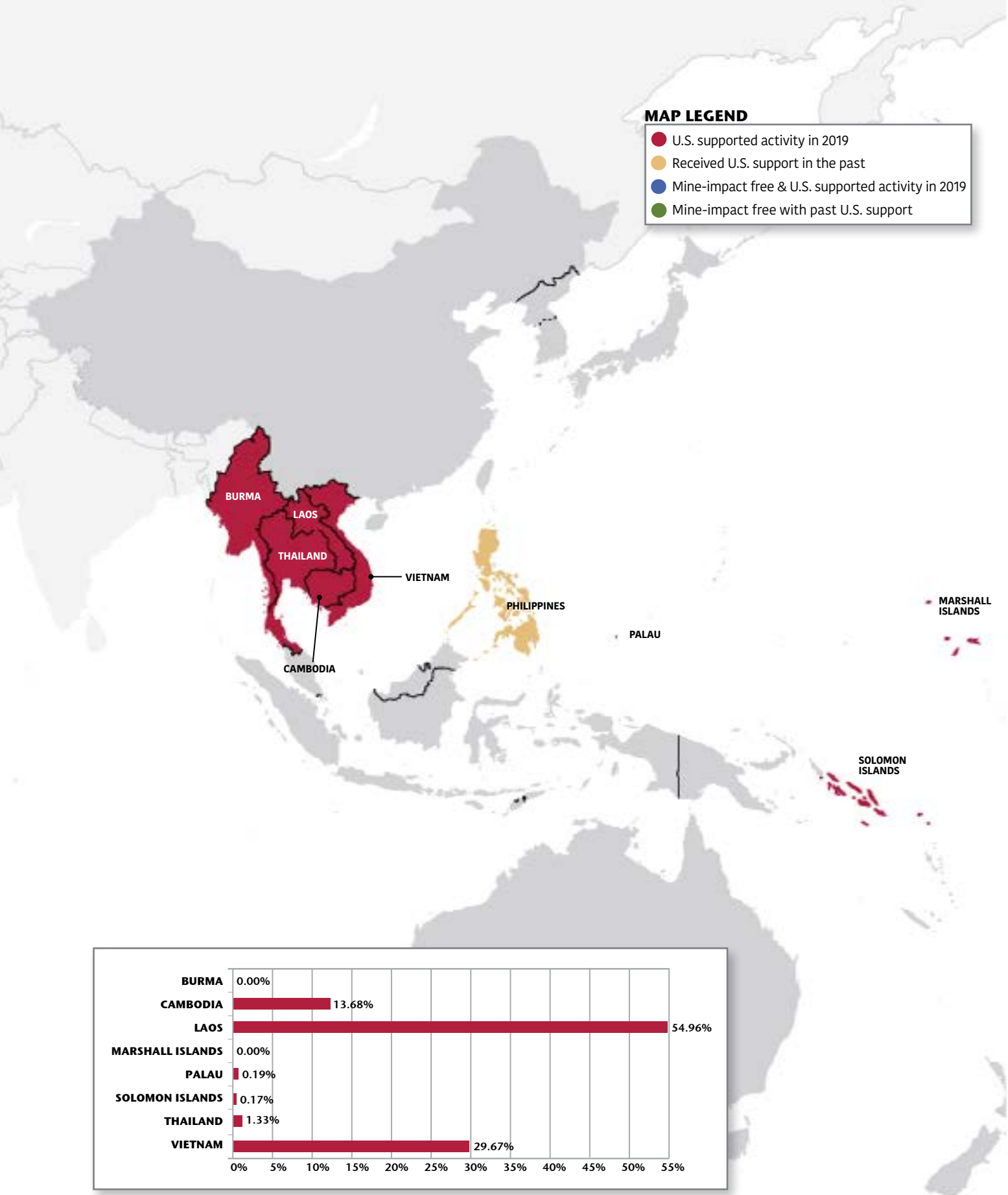
TOTAL U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING IN EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC FROM ALL U.S. AGENCIES, 1993–2019: **MORE THAN $590 MILLION**

Landmines and UXO have remained a persistent threat in several countries in the East Asia and Pacific region since World War II. During the Second World War, the Pacific Islands endured aerial and naval bombardment, and fierce land battles between Japanese and Allied forces. During the Vietnam War, southern Vietnam and parts of Cambodia and Laos experienced significant ground combat and massive U.S. aerial bombing campaigns. The impact from these wars did not end when the fighting stopped. Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands still suffer from the deadly dangers of explosive hazards today.

HMA has been a lynchpin in building lasting relationships with countries in East Asia and the Pacific, allowing us to move beyond the divisions and legacies of the past to focus on a brighter, shared future. Working closely with regional governments, the United States is not only clearing mines and UXO, but continues to bolster local capacity to manage these challenges, independent of U.S. assistance over the long term.

Since 1993, the U.S. CWD program has provided more than $590 million in the East Asia and Pacific region for local capacity building, explosive ordnance clearance, MRE, survivor assistance, and improving munitions stockpile security.

CAMBODIA 21
LAOS 22
MARSHALL ISLANDS 24
PALAU 25
SOLOMON ISLANDS 25
VIETNAM 25
REGIONAL SUPPORT 27
OTHER U.S. SUPPORT 27



PERCENT OF THE $58.6 MILLION IN U.S. CWD FUNDING ALLOCATED TO EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC IN FY2019 BY COUNTRY WITH ACTIVE PROGRAMS

This chart illustrates funding directly designated to a specific country. It does not include regional funding, which is included in the Global/Multi-country funding line found on page 70.

MAG technicians prepare to move the unexploded bomb.

MAG DEFUSES 750 POUND BOMB IN POPULATED AREA OF VIETNAM'S QUANG BINH PROVINCE

On the morning of March 12, 2019, MAG's Quang Binh UXO hotline telephone rang. A huge bomb had been uncovered in a busy residential area. MAG rapidly dispatched a community liaison team to the site, where construction for a house foundation was in progress. The nose of a massive bomb stuck out from the foundation trench and work had stopped. A warning sign had been placed nearby that read "Keep away! Danger – Bomb!" It was clear the local residents were fearful.

The deadly item from the Vietnam War was located in Quan Hau Town, Quang Binh Province, just 50 meters (164 feet) from a busy highway. A bank, market, offices, and other community facilities were close by. The unexploded bomb was found during construction of a house for Ms. Vo Thi Mai. "While an excavator dug the foundation for my new house, its bucket hit a hard object. The operator stopped work to check. He was terrified when he saw the nose of a huge bomb. The 10 workers were told to stop work immediately and move away from the bomb site," said Mai, who informed the local authority, which alerted the U.S.-funded MAG community liaison team in Quang Binh.

A mine action team (MAT) funded by PM/WRA was then deployed to the site. Under the close supervision of MAG's technical field managers, Guy Lankin and Jack Campbell, the team carefully excavated the entire bomb. Mr. Hoang Minh Duc, a MAT team leader recalled: "The bomb was upright underground. In order to move it to a horizontal position above ground, we dug 1.5 meters (nearly five feet) from the item and down to 1.3 meters (over four feet) below the surface. The soil was so hard we had to pour water to loosen it and use a pickaxe and crowbar. After three hours of hard work, the bomb was unearthed and carefully placed flat above ground."

The bomb's fuze was intact. Its potential destruction radius was over 1,500 meters (nearly 5,000 feet). Since the bomb was classified as too dangerous to move intact, the technical field managers decided that it had to be defuzed prior to being hauled away. The MAG team covered the bomb with 150 sandbags to limit its potential blast radius and then cleared rust from it to make it easier to disarm. The MAG team successfully defuzed the bomb, which was then removed to a safe location for destruction. Result: another legacy of war was cleared successfully, and work resumed on Ms. Mai's new house.

Photo courtesy of MAG.

CAMBODIA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY93–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	6,352	9,320	5,000	105,817
DOS Other	0	0	0	4,943
CDC	0	0	0	100
DoD	1,969	1,601	2,473	28,137
USAID	0	0	0	15,084
COUNTRY TOTAL	**8,321**	**10,921**	**7,473**	**154,081**

Dollars in thousands

Over three decades of armed conflict has left Cambodia seriously affected by landmines and UXO, and kept poor communities impoverished by limiting their access to farmland. The Khmer Rouge, Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), Vietnamese, and Thai militaries laid extensive minefields during the Indochina Wars, Vietnamese occupation, and factional fighting that ended in 1999.

The 2019 *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reports that clearance of Cambodia's anti-personnel mines has been challenged by "un-demarcated border areas, inaccessible areas, [and] competing development priorities and demands," among other factors.

Additionally, U.S. air and artillery strikes during the Vietnam War left behind heavy concentrations of UXO in the eastern and northeastern areas of the country along Cambodia's border with Vietnam. The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority has worked with international partners to develop the National Mine Action Strategy 2018–2025 with the goal of ensuring that "Cambodia is mine free and the threat of explosive remnants of war is minimized, and human and socioeconomic development takes place safely." Cambodia continues to have the right technical tools in place to meet this goal, but declining international contributions could jeopardize it. Furthermore, despite assistance from the United States and other donors, Cambodia announced on January 28, 2020 that casualties from landmines and UXO actually increased by 35 percent from 2018 to 2019.

From 1993 to 2019, the U.S. government invested more than $154 million for CWD programs in Cambodia to clear mines and UXO, provide MRE, and assist the RCAF with destruction and PSSM of SA/LW and ammunition.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West), in partnership with the RCAF, supported an explosive harvesting system. Golden West also continued a global engineering initiative to develop cutting-edge demining tools in partnership with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (United States) and Singapore University.
- HALO deployed 10 clearance teams in some of the densest anti-personnel and anti-tank minefields in the K-5 mine belt in northwestern Cambodia.
- Landmine Relief Fund continued to support two Cambodia Self Help Demining EOD teams and one MRE team conducting clearance of small villages in northwestern Cambodia. Funding supported two clearance teams to demine 650,000 square meters (160 acres) and conduct 150 MRE classes.
- MAG continued to provide survey and clearance assets in western Cambodia and cluster munition clearance assets in eastern Cambodia. Under these projects, MAG deployed 27 teams across the country that released over 4.7 million square meters (1,161 acres) of land. MAG also continued its partnership with the HD R&D to perform technology testing through survey and clearance in Ratanakiri Province.
- NPA continued its work with the Cambodian Mine Action Center on survey and clearance in eastern Cambodia and in Ratanakiri Province on Cluster Munitions Remnants Survey (CMRS) work. Under these projects, 35 teams cleared over 16.8 million square meters (4,151 acres) of contaminated land.
- Spirit of Soccer (SOS) delivered MRE to primary school children by training of youth soccer coaches, distributing MRE materials, and holding soccer tournaments to engage local populations. During this project, which will end in March 2020, over 4,800 children will receive MRE, and 80 teachers will graduate from SOS's MRE/soccer training program.

With funding from the Department of Defense,

- HD R&D technologies were used to clear 33.7 million square meters (8,332 acres) of land and 44,289 mines and UXO to date. Evaluation of 20 technologies continued. HALO, MAG, and Golden West continued evaluating the Armored

A mine detection dog and his handler work in Cambodia.

Photo courtesy of NPA.

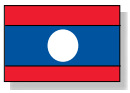
Remote-Control Chase Vehicle, Badger tracked excavator, Bearcat vegetation clearance system, HSTAMIDS, Mini MineWolf tilling system, Nemesis and Rex tools, Piranha minefield area reduction and TS skid steer, Rambo demining team support vehicles, Scorpion UXO detection systems, Traxx remote area preparation platforms, VMX10 UXO detector, and wet soil sifting excavator attachments.

- U.S. Marine Corp Forces Pacific (USMARFORPAC) in partnership with the Cambodian Mine Action Center conducted three iterations of EOD train-the-trainer missions. The three iterations consisted of two EOD Level 1 courses and one EOD Level 2 course.

LAOS

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY95–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	30,000	30,000	30,000	204,364
DOS Other	0	0	0	750
DoD	10	0	24	7,045
USAID	3,005	1,750	0	18,721
COUNTRY TOTAL	**33,015**	**31,750**	**30,024**	**230,880**

Dollars in thousands



Contamination from the Indochina Wars of the 1960s and 1970s left Laos with the world's highest level of unexploded submunitions, according to the 2018 *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*. Cluster munitions account for the bulk of UXO contamination in Laos; however, landmines and other ERW also contributed to contamination during the wars. Most of the country's 17 provinces are contaminated with UXO, a majority of which is of U.S. origin. Population growth in rural areas and other socioeconomic factors have increased pressure to return UXO-contaminated land to productive use, which leads to greater risk of death and injury. In September 2016, the United States committed to invest $90 million over a three-year period. This commitment was met in 2019 after the third tranche was delivered and will be far surpassed in the coming year. Additional funds will continue to support the first-ever comprehensive national UXO contamination survey focused on identifying cluster munition strike footprints. Ongoing clearance, MRE, and survivor assistance efforts continue at sustained historic levels. From 1995 to 2019, the United States invested more than $230 million in CWD programs in Laos that supported survey and clearance activities, risk education, survivor assistance, and capacity development.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- HALO continued to support large-scale survey in Savannakhet Province through the deployment of 20 teams throughout the province.
- Health Leadership International continued to provide portable ultrasounds, trauma care, post-traumatic stress disorder medical training, and suicide-prevention training for

Children in Laos perform a puppet show they learned during an MRE class.

Photo courtesy of World Education.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Humanitarian Demining Training Center

https://home.army.mil/lee/index.php/units-tenants/humanitarian-demining-training-center

The Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC), at Fort Lee, Virginia, is a component of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DCSA). HDTC trains and prepares U.S. military forces, other U.S. government stakeholders, and international partners to build partner-nation capacity in land-based and underwater UXO disposal and PSSM of conventional stockpiled munitions. In addition, the center provides program management support for the mine action programs administered by the U.S. military's geographic combatant commands: African Command, Central Command, European Command, Indo-Pacific Command, and Southern Command. HDTC's responsibilities include validating HMA project plans and budgets, and monitoring and evaluating global Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA)-funded HMA activities.

HDTC curricula include courses on demining and stockpiled conventional munitions assistance (SCMA). Demining subjects cover landmine and battle area clearance (BAC), EOD, and underwater UXO disposal, and SCMA subjects include PSSM of conventional stockpiled munitions. Training is conducted in accordance with U.S. law and policy, and international guidelines governing mine action and PSSM and UXO disposal. The center uses a three-phase approach to provide program management support to the geographic combatant commands. When a partner nation is accepted into the Department of Defense mine action program, HDTC deploys program analysts to assess the state of a partner nation's capability to conduct demining and SCMA. The assessment provides a viable plan with established objectives and outcomes and is a tool used by combatant commands to request OHDACA-funded resources to execute mine action projects. DSCA in consultation with the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Special Operations Low Intensity Conflict, Stability and Humanitarian Affairs, and PM/WRA approve mine action projects.

HDTC also conducts capacity-building training or technical assistance activities in support of combatant command mine action projects. HDTC personnel provide a suite of tools and expertise to perform PSSM, landmine clearance and EOD, and underwater UXO disposal in partnership with other public organizations or private industry. The beneficiaries of capacity building are junior military officers, non-commissioned officers, or civil servants tasked with conducting mine action operations. In order to sustain the capabilities of partner nation HMA programs, HDTC, in coordination with PM/WRA, executes mine action projects to enhance the skills of mine action managers and ministerial or executive level personnel. These projects include seminars and workshops on legal, policy, and programmatic topics at the operational and strategic level. In FY19, HDTC spent $3.2 million dollars to execute its global mission.

Photo caption: HDTC personnel give a demonstration to CISR's 2019 Senior Managers' Course at Ft. Lee, VA.
Photo courtesy of CISR.

Lift straps are secured around a World War II Japanese torpedo found close to a resort and harbor in Palau.

Photo courtesy of Golden West.

healthcare providers. This medical education and training improved diagnostic capabilities and elevated the overall competency of district-level medical personnel in UXO-affected districts.

- Janus Global Operations and Tetra Tech partnered with UXO Laos on UXO survey and clearance efforts, and provided managerial and technical support to the National Regulatory Authority, which oversees all UXO-related activity in Laos.
- MAG continued to deploy 20 teams to support survey and clearance teams in Xieng Khouang Province that completed TS of 482 million square meters (119,105 acres) and cleared over 5.6 million square meters (1,384 acres).
- NPA continued its CMRS work in Champasak, Sekong, Salavan, and Attapeu Provinces through the deployment of 24 teams expected to complete CMRS in 270 villages and clear more than 2.4 million square meters (593 acres) of land.
- SOS continued to provide risk education for schoolchildren through soccer activities in the Xieng Khouang and Salavan Provinces. During this project, which will end in April 2020, 24,000 at-risk children will receive MRE, and 50 teachers will graduate from SOS's MRE/coaching workshop.
- World Education, Inc. continued to support integrating risk education into the primary-school curriculum and development of a comprehensive case management system for UXO survivors in Xieng Khouang Province.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund continued to support World Education to improve and sustain the ability of people with disabilities to live and function independently. This assistance has benefitted UXO survivors, survivors of war, and people with disabilities who have mobility limitations.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY13–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	460	341	0	2,009
COUNTRY TOTAL	**460**	**341**	**0**	**2,009**

Dollars in thousands

More than 70 years after the end of World War II, UXO from both U.S. and Japanese forces continue to pose a threat in the Marshall Islands. Despite massive clearance efforts in the 1950s, UXO contamination still affects some of the Marshall Islands' atolls.

From 2013 to 2019, the United States invested more than $2 million in CWD in the Marshall Islands.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following

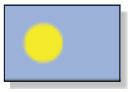
implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- Golden West conducted survey, ERW/UXO recovery, and destruction on Arno and Jaluit Atolls. Golden West conducted a TS of three islands in the Wotje Atoll and recovered, relocated, and destroyed known ERW/UXO munitions on Wotje Island in Wotje Atoll (both land and shallow water items). Finally, Golden West conducted a five-day course on identifying munitions and helped to create a database of known ERW/UXO munition locations.

PALAU

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY09–10 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	600	655	0	3,580
DOD	0	0	106	106
COUNTRY TOTAL	**600**	**655**	**106**	**3,686**

Dollars in thousands



Many of Palau's islands are contaminated with UXO remaining from World War II.

From 2009 to 2019, the United States invested more than $3.6 million in CWD in Palau.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners (with prior year funds):

- NPA continued to work with the government of Palau to create a sustainable UXO program and respond to current UXO challenges. This included creating a national UXO survey plan, conducting UXO surveys, and building the national capacity of the Palau government to manage UXO issues.
- U.S. Department of State Quick Reaction Force (QRF), along with NPA and Palauan authorities, cleared two Japanese World War II Type 93 torpedoes located in close proximity to a resort and harbor area.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D, through its implementing partner Golden West, continued an evaluation of the Mobile Bomb Cutter. So far it has destroyed 658 items of WWII era UXO.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY11–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	567	715	0	4,078
DoD	200	234	92	2,190
COUNTRY TOTAL	**767**	**949**	**92**	**6,268**

Dollars in thousands

The Solomon Islands faces serious impacts from World War II-era UXO. From 2011 to 2019, the United States invested more than $6.2 million in CWD in the Solomon Islands. Support for the remediation of UXO is a joint capacity-building effort funded by the United States and Australia.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners (with prior year funds):

- Golden West concluded its training of members of the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) to EOD Level 2 and limited EOD Level 3 activities to support public safety UXO clearance tasks. Following the successful execution of this project, the United States transitioned maintenance of this established capacity to the Solomon Islands government and the Australian government.
- NPA began a project designed to assist the Solomon Islands government in developing a platform to record and understand the extent of contamination from UXO. This project will include activities to establish the national database and train technicians to conclude NTS.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D, through its implementing partner Golden West, completed an evaluation of the Badger armored excavator on the island of Guadalcanal. In total, the Badger cleared 1.5 million square meters (370 acres) and found 6,151 items of UXO and AXO.

VIETNAM

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY93–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	12,621	12,500	15,000	113,980
CDC	0	0	0	1,848
DoD	1,168	115	1,211	5,621
USAID	0	0	0	26,799
COUNTRY TOTAL	**13,789**	**12,615**	**16,211**	**148,248**

Dollars in thousands

Thirty years of conflict from World War II through the Vietnam War left much of Vietnam contaminated with UXO. The majority of this UXO is concentrated along the former Demilitarized Zone, including Quang Tri, Quang Binh, Ha Tinh, and Quang Nam Provinces. Parts of southern Vietnam and the country's northern border with China also remain contaminated with UXO and some landmines.

U.S. support for the Vietnam National Mine Action Center (VNMAC), the host government's lead for issues related to UXO and landmines, continued in 2019 with the provision of a technical advisor, support for the information management unit within VNMAC headquarters, and a TS survey pilot project in Hue Province. Supporting VNMAC's development will ensure Vietnam maintains the capacity to deal with residual UXO and landmine threats independent of U.S. assistance. PM/WRA continued to fund large-scale survey and clearance work in Quang Tri in support of the provincial government's goal to become UXO-impact free by 2025.

From 1993 to 2019, the United States invested more than $148 million for CWD programs in Vietnam that cleared mines and UXO, provided MRE and survivor assistance, and supported national capacity development. While UXO remains a threat, no more landmines have been found in those areas where the United States has supported clearance since at least 2012.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) continued to focus on MRE in primary and secondary schools, MRE in teacher training colleges, integrating MRE in the official curriculum in four targeted provinces, and scaling education messaging through a play-based educational computer application. In 2019 alone, the project educated 554,693 students in 1,160 primary and secondary schools in four provinces, provided teacher training on MRE to 580 students in three teacher training colleges/universities, and piloted the app in 26 primary schools across three central provinces. The launch of the app is a particularly promising approach with a total of 6,457 downloads

A battle area clearance team in Quang Tri Province, Vietnam.

Photo courtesy of PeaceTrees Vietnam.

and over 40,000 games played, and is an innovative approach to spreading MRE messaging with a wide-reaching impact.

- Golden West continued expanding the capacity of the Quang Binh and Quang Tri provincial demining units, to ensure that they were certified to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and equipped to deal with UXO contamination in their respective provinces. Five training sessions as well as mentorship were provided.
- The International Center-Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation continued to help develop the capacity of VNMAC and the executive office of the National Mine Action Program to plan, coordinate, and manage the program in Vietnam.
- NPA continued to provide the survey component for a comprehensive survey and clearance project aimed at making Quang Tri safe from known UXO hazards through the deployment of 39 teams. In 2019, these teams surveyed 78 million square meters (19,274 acres) of land.
- NPA continued to support capacity development of VNMAC through provision of a technical advisor and establishment of an information management unit. Additionally, NPA supported VNMAC's development of technical skills through the adoption of evidenced-based survey procedures through a field pilot in Hue Province. Under this support, NPA trained 30 individuals and NTS was completed in six communes.
- MAG also continued to provide the survey clearance component for the comprehensive survey and clearance project aimed at making Quang Tri safe from known UXO hazards. They did this by deploying 32 teams who released over 19.6 million square meters (4,843 acres) of land. Additionally, funding enabled MAG to deploy 11 teams in Quang Binh Province who surveyed over 8.7 million square meters (2,150 acres) and released over 3 million square meters (741 acres).
- PeaceTrees Vietnam continued to field EOD response teams and fund clearance operations along the heavily-contaminated Quang Tri provincial border with Laos.

With funding from the Department of Defense,

- HD R&D technologies have been used in the clearance of 5,545 mines and UXO from 912,565 square meters (226 acres) of land to date. Five technologies, including a new Scorpion UXO detection system and a new Bearcat vegetation clearance system, were evaluated in partnership with NPA and MAG.
- U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) and the government of Vietnam conducted the 4th phase of an underwater HMA plan in September 2019. U.S. EOD Mobile Unit Five personnel and Golden West trainers conducted IMAS Level 1 certification for 13 participants from the government of Vietnam. USPACOM also conducted one IMAS Level 2 training for 12 VNMAC personnel, one Blast Injury training for 15 Vietnamese military medics, and one Certification Mentorship where 10 students received the IMAS Level I certification.

REGIONAL SUPPORT

With funding from the Department of State,

- The Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) provided long-term risk-management capacity building in **Cambodia**, **Laos**, and **Vietnam**. The main objective is to develop the concept of residual contamination globally, incorporating it into national strategic planning processes and supporting the development of related national policies in target countries listed previously.
- NPA implemented the second CMRS workshop in **Vietnam**. Following the successful first CMRS workshop hosted in Washington D.C. in 2017, it was agreed that the next workshop would follow up on the 2017 outcomes with a focus on CMRS field implementation. The 2019 workshop, held in Quang Tri Province, was attended by national authorities from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, as well as NGOs, and donor representatives.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

With funding from the Department of Defense, **Thailand** received the following support:

- HD R&D, in partnership with Thailand Mine Action Center, evaluated the Mini MineWolf and Medium MineWolf, earth tilling systems capable of clearing anti-personnel and anti-tank landmines, as well as an Armored Remote Control Chase Vehicle.
- In 2019, USMARFORPAC executed three HMA training iterations that consisted of one EOD Level 1, one EOD Level 2, and one Deminer TS/NTS training.

With FY18 funding, USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund supported Development Alternatives International in **Burma** in assisting communities in areas affected by or prone to conflict to access essential services, including rehabilitation assistance.

A non-technical survey is conducted in Quang Tri Province, Vietnam.

Photo courtesy of NPA.

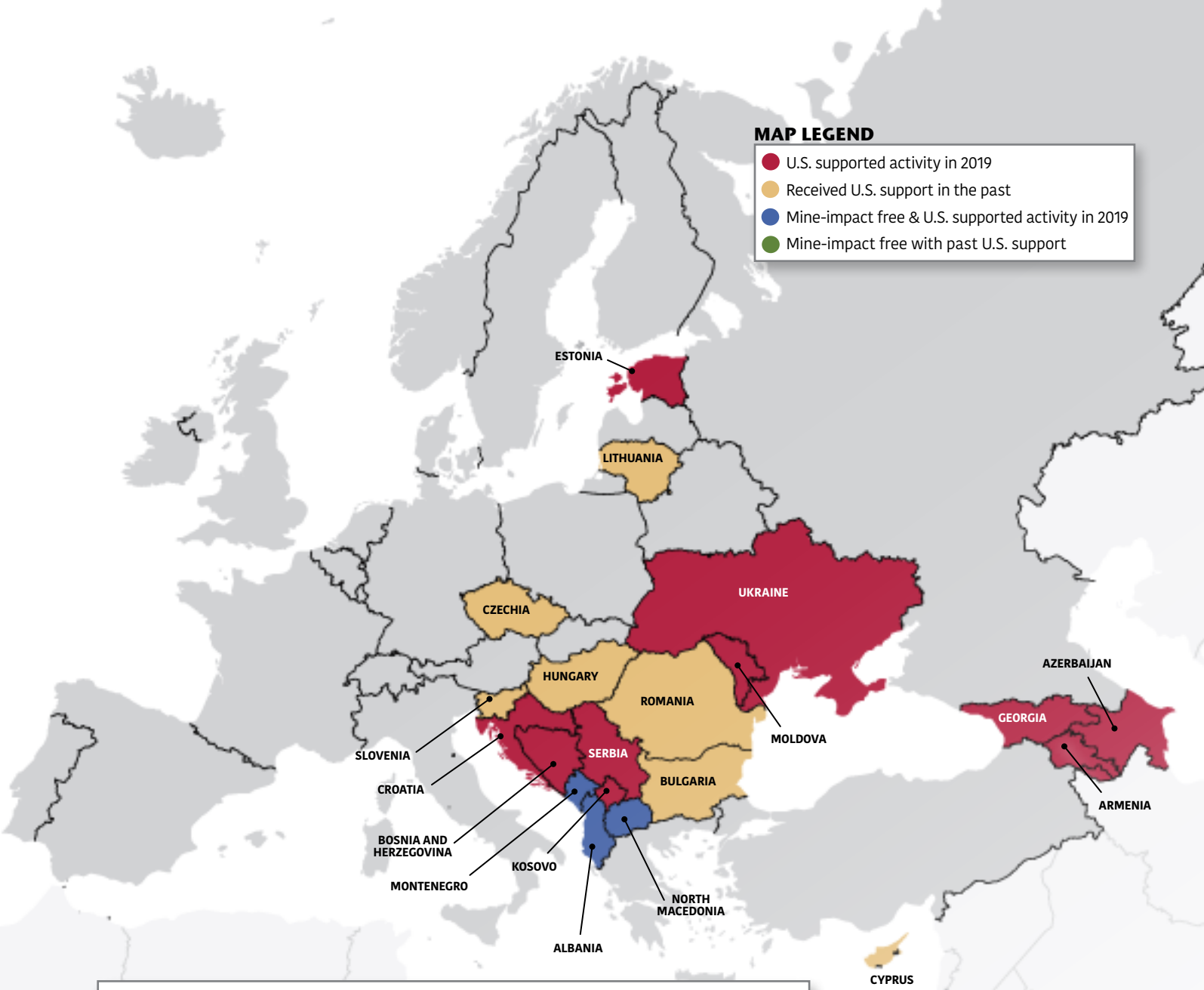
EUROPE

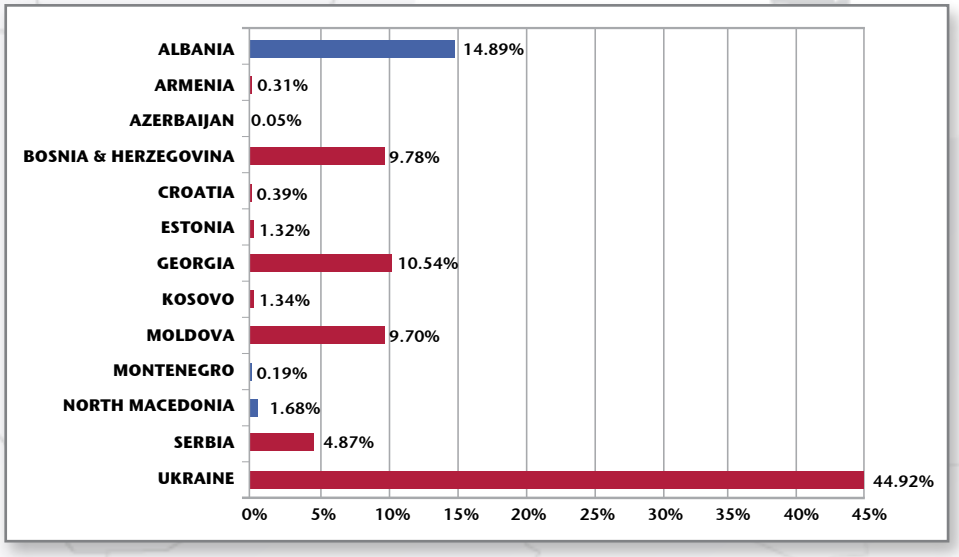
TOTAL U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING IN EUROPE FROM ALL U.S. AGENCIES, 1993–2019: **MORE THAN $447 MILLION**

The United States' enduring CWD priorities for Europe are to prevent illicit transfers of SA/LW and unplanned explosions at munitions sites (UEMS) through PSSM programs, and to clear landmines and UXO left from the Yugoslav Wars and from ongoing Russian aggression in eastern Ukraine. The United States continues to support regional security and build national capacity through a military stockpile reduction initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, clear cluster munitions from the Kosovo War, reduce excess munitions stockpiles in Serbia, clear UXO hotspots in Albania, and perform PSSM and BAC in Ukraine. These programs also help return cleared land to productive use.

Since 1993, the United States has supported extensive efforts to rid Eastern Europe of the vestiges of past conflicts, providing more than $447 million in CWD support. Funding and clearance efforts by the United States and other donors have already freed much of Southeast Europe from the impact of landmines and UXO.

ALBANIA 31
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 31
CROATIA 32
GEORGIA 33
KOSOVO 33
MONTENEGRO 33
SERBIA 34
UKRAINE 34
OTHER U.S. SUPPORT 36





PERCENT OF THE $20.5 MILLION IN U.S. CWD FUNDING ALLOCATED TO EUROPE IN FY2019 BY COUNTRY WITH ACTIVE PROGRAMS

This chart illustrates funding directly designated to a specific country. It does not include regional funding, which is included in the Global/Multi-country funding line found on page 70.

Battle area clearance lanes in a nature preserve.

RECLAIMING UKRAINE'S GRAFSKE NATURE RESERVE, TIMBER INDUSTRY, AND FORESTRY EDUCATION RESOURCES

In November 2018, with funds from PM/WRA, HALO began BAC in a section of pristine forest near Grafske Village in Ukraine's southern Donetsk region. This area was contaminated with ERW including Russian cluster munitions left from shelling at the height of the conflict in eastern Ukraine. The forest is part of the Greater Anadol Nature Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary, spanning 25.4 million square meters (over 6,276 acres), home to a wide biodiversity and ecosystem of trees and plants. Grafske Village lies in the middle of the nature reserve, and its inhabitants depend on the forest for their livelihoods. Before the war, the Greater Anadol Forestry College used the woods for educational activities; forestry workers and lumberyards used it for raising and harvesting trees. Villagers gathered mushrooms, nuts, and berries, which are an essential part of the local diet. After the area was contaminated by ERW it was largely avoided by local residents.

In June 2019, HALO cleared ERW from two sections restoring 157,470 square meters (nearly 39 acres) for productive use. Normally, HALO clears former battle areas by having its deminers walk in a marked straight line, checking the surface both visually and with mine detectors, and clearing all trees and vegetation. In Grafske, such an approach would have been both impractical and devastating for the nature reserve. HALO therefore adapted its global standards to minimize the environmental and economic impact by marking clearance lanes with tape between and around the trees. This achieved the same level of surface clearance without damaging the forest.

This work benefits 383 people directly, and most significantly the students and faculty of the Forestry College, one of the oldest forestry institutions in Ukraine. The College has played a major role in advancing research and afforestation in the formerly barren steppes of the Donetsk region. Clearing the ERW means the teachers and students can again use it for educational purposes. Forestry employees can also resume crucial maintenance of the forest. Although the area was released only recently, and other mines and ERW hazards remain in the area, the opening up of this large piece of forest is already contributing to a general feeling of security.

Clearance also frees up the land for sustainable timber production by the local lumberyard. Mykyta Oleksandrovych Ivanchenko, a lumberyard employee, said they would use the site for walnut collection while they grow more saplings. Work in these areas previously posed a mortal danger. "We found a projectile during mowing once. Basically, we hit it with a scythe. It didn't explode, thankfully," Mykyta said.

Commenting on the work that has been funded to date by the United States, "There are other areas which require clearance nearby. Projectiles are lying on the ground there …. We will accept any help you can provide. We have a lot more work to do here."

Photo courtesy of HALO.

ALBANIA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY00–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,200	1,000	1,000	43,247
DoD	33	80	2,059	2,636
USAID	0	0	0	1,389
COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,233**	**1,080**	**3,059**	**47,272**

Dollars in thousands

Albania declared itself mine free in 2009 but continues to face UXO contamination from UEMS. UXO at former military impact ranges and depot explosion sites, known in Albania as UXO hotspots, remain a threat.

From 2000 to 2019, the United States provided more than $47.2 million to Albania for CWD efforts that included hotspot clearance, PSSM, and SA/LW projects.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) and NPA cleared and released 166,828 square meters (41 acres) of land, and found and destroyed 4,798 UXO and 16,159 SAA at Sinanaj-Tepelenë, a former munitions depot site, completing all existing work at the site. ITF and NPA also continued TS and clearance of contaminated hotspots in Jube Sukth, returning 16,789 square meters (4 acres) of land to the local community and removing over 231 pieces of UXO.

Items found by NPA while clearing UXO at Sinanaj, Albania.

Photo courtesy of ITF.

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) completed security upgrades for the Ministry of Interior facility in Mullet to international standards, allowing safer and more secure weapons storage by the Albanian State Police (ASP). UNDP/SEESAC also conducted capacity building training to 20 ASP participants in stockpile management.
- UNDP/SEESAC continued physical security and safety upgrades at the Ministry of Defense's (MOD) Mirake and Zall-Herr facilities.
- ITF and UNDP/SEESAC, with U.S. funding, continued support to the Albanian Mine and Munitions Coordination Office.

With funding from the Department of Defense, the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) utilized the New Jersey National Guard through the State Partnership Program (SPP), and U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) to conduct EOD Level 2 train-the-trainer events with the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) and Kosovo Security Forces (KSF). EUCOM funded an EOD training range upgrade. And, USEUCOM, the New Jersey National Guard, HDTC, Joint Munitions Command, and Golden West completed an International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) Risk Reduction Process (RRPL) Assessment of two strategic depots and one unit level depot.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY96–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,750	2,445	2,000	87,826
DOS Other	0	0	0	1,000
CDC	0	0	0	3,210
DoD	249	126	8	5,121
USAID	0	0	0	20,500
COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,999**	**2,571**	**2,008**	**117,657**

Dollars in thousands

Over 20 years after the breakup of Yugoslavia and subsequent regional conflicts, Bosnia and Herzegovina remains heavily contaminated with landmines and UXO. Most remaining minefields exist around formerly strategic areas along the separation line between Bosnia and Herzegovina's two political entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. As of late 2019, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center (BHMAC) estimated that 992 million square meters (245,129 acres) of its territory remained either SHAs or confirmed hazardous areas (CHA).

From 1996 to 2019, the United States provided more than $117 million in CWD assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina, including landmine clearance, MRE, survivor assistance, and munitions stockpile destruction.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- In coordination with the Bosnia and Herzegovina MOD and U.S. Embassy Sarajevo, Tetra Tech destroyed 537.82 U.S. tons (613,659 items) of excess, obsolete arms and ammunition, respectively.
- ITF returned 777,966 square meters (192 acres) of land to productive use through manual demining or TS throughout the

Mine detection dog (MDD) "Bittersweet" with her handler in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Photos courtesy of MLI.

country by utilizing local, private operators working in close coordination with U.S. Embassy Sarajevo and BHMAC.

- ITF, in partnership with the Mine Detection Dog Center of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC) and the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) initiated the Sarajevo Free of Mines project in 2019. This project aims to make Sarajevo and five surrounding municipalities mine-impact free. In 2019, this project enabled the safe return of 1.3 million square meters (321 acres) of land back to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina utilizing land release methodology.
- MAG continued land release projects, returning 666,070 square meters (165 acres) to local communities.
- MLI also continued its Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS). Through CHAMPS, MLI provided MRE to over 10,662 individuals, provided 14 landmine survivors with prosthetics and rehabilitative care, and connected schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina with schools in the United States to learn about MRE.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D, in partnership with MAG, continued to evaluate the RAMBO demining team support vehicle and the Target Reacquisition and Positioning System to facilitate project planning, supervision, and mapping.

CROATIA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY99–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	1,000	0	39,728
DoD	28	55	80	876
COUNTRY TOTAL	**28**	**1,055**	**80**	**40,604**

Dollars in thousands

Croatia is still affected by extensive legacy landmines and UXO contamination from the Yugoslav Wars and maintains a robust commercial demining sector. The Croatian government funds most demining projects, in addition to research and development for demining-related technologies. Croatia possesses a sizeable stockpile of conventional arms and ammunition inherited from the Yugoslav national military that exceeds its national defense requirements. Much of this materiel is beyond its shelf life and requires destruction or demilitarization.

From 1999 to 2019, the United States provided more than $40.6 million for CWD in Croatia.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- ITF completed safety and security upgrades to two munitions storage facilities for the MOD near Split and Ploče.
- ITF also worked closely with the MOD to demilitarize or destroy 158.9 U.S. tons (4,705 items) of excess or aging munitions.

With funding from the Department of Defense, USEUCOM and

U.S. Naval Forces Europe completed an EOD Level 1 train-the-trainer event with the Croatian Navy Dive unit.

GEORGIA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY98–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	500	0	0	29,105
DOS Other	0	0	0	2,644
DoD	55	55	1,165	2,785
USAID	1,998	1,000	1,000	3,998
COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,553**	**1,055**	**2,165**	**38,532**

Dollars in thousands

In addition to inheriting large stockpiles of old and deteriorating Soviet munitions, Georgia is contaminated with landmines and UXO from the conflicts in the South Ossetia (1988–1992) and Abkhazia (1992–1993) regions of Georgia, and the 2008 conflict with Russia. This contamination is concentrated along the boundary lines between these regions and around former Soviet military bases. In November 2011, all 336 known minefields in the Abkhazia region were declared by HALO to be mine free.

From 1998 to 2019, the United States provided more than $38.5 million in CWD programs in Georgia aimed at training, clearance, safe disposal of mines and UXO, and destruction of excess and aging conventional military weapons and ammunition.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- HALO completed U.S.-funded operations cleaning up the Primorsky UEMS site, clearing 143,673 square meters (36 acres) of land and destroying 23,407 UXO. HALO's operations will continue in 2020 with other donor funding.

With funding from the Department of Defense, USEUCOM and the Georgia National Guard through the SPP continued partnering with the Republic of Georgia to provide EOD and BAC train-the-trainer engagements. USEUCOM completed an initial EOD Level 2 event with the Republic of Georgia MOD. USEUCOM, the Georgia National Guard, and HDTC completed an IATG RRPL Assessment of Virski Munitions depot. USEUCOM and the USEUCOM Joint Munitions Command Liaison conducted a country specific Ammunition Depot/Arsenal Leaders Course. USEUCOM and the Georgia National Guard conducted an Explosive Limit Licensing and Site Planning Course.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund continued to support Emory University to strengthen the capacity of Georgian physical rehabilitation professionals and expand access to rehabilitation care, including access to appropriate assistive technology.

KOSOVO

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY96–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,250	5,000	0	14,725
DoD	71	86	276	5,222
USAID	0	0	0	17,472
COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,321**	**5,086**	**276**	**37,419**

Dollars in thousands

UXO contamination in Kosovo resulted primarily from the conflict between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and the Kosovo Liberation Army in the late 1990s, and later between the FRY and NATO forces in 1999.

From 1996 to 2019, the United States provided more than $37.4 million in CWD in Kosovo to support TS, NTS, and BAC.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners (with prior year funds):

- HALO returned 617,015 square meters (152 acres) of land to local populations by conducting survey and BAC.
- NPA returned 1.1 million square meters (272 acres) of land to local communities by performing survey and BAC activities.

With funding from the Department of Defense,

- HD R&D, in partnership with HALO, cleared 398,760 square meters (99 acres) of land and removed 40 mines since 2016 using HSTAMIDS dual-head mine detectors loaned by HD R&D.
- USEUCOM utilized the Iowa National Guard through the SPP and USAFE to conduct EOD Level 2 train-the-trainer events with the KSF and AAF.

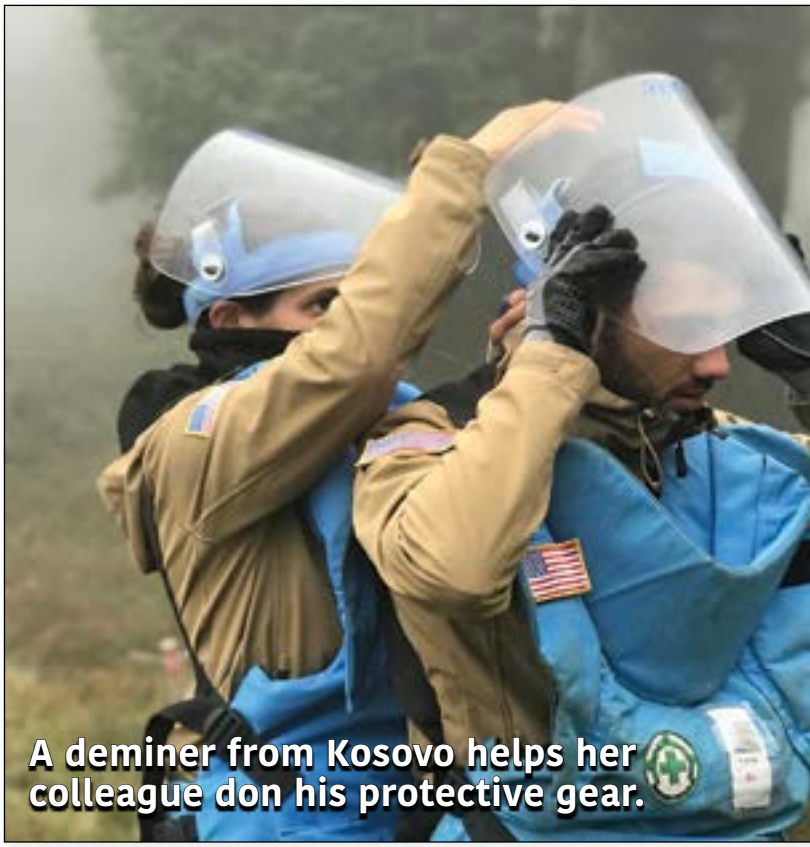
MONTENEGRO

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY07–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	9,199
DoD	30	141	39	1,927
COUNTRY TOTAL	**30**	**141**	**39**	**11,126**

Dollars in thousands

Montenegro's UXO contamination stems from the conflicts during the breakup of the former FRY in the 1990s, including U.S. and NATO air strikes between March and June 1999.

From 2007 to 2019, the United States invested more than $11.1 million in CWD efforts in Montenegro to support SA/LW and



A deminer from Kosovo helps her colleague don his protective gear.

Photo courtesy of NPA.

Landmines are marked on a forest path in Serbia.

Photo courtesy of ITF.

PSSM activities in addition to mine and UXO clearance programs.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- ITF continued a PSSM project to reduce national stocks of excess and obsolete small arms and ammunition and improve munitions storage facilities. In 2019, 43 U.S. tons of munitions were demilitarized.

With funding from the Department of Defense, USEUCOM funded the repair of two boats used for underwater UXO surveying and mapping and UXO disposal.

SERBIA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY07–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,250	1,000	1,000	22,230
DoD	107	0	0	310
COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,357**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**22,540**

Dollars in thousands

Serbia's landmine and UXO contamination is the result of the Yugoslav Wars in the 1990s and U.S. and NATO air strikes targeting military sites during the 1999 Kosovo conflict. In addition to UXO, landmine contamination persists along Serbia's shared borders with Kosovo. As of December 2019, 1.2 million square meters (297 acres) of land remain as CHAs or SHAs with landmines in the municipality of Bujanovac. Cluster munition contamination remains confirmed or suspected in five municipalities for a total area of 2.4 million square meters (593 acres). Serbia also faces additional risks of illicit proliferation and UEMS of the large stockpiles of aging ammunition it inherited from the former Yugoslav National Army.

From 2007 to 2019, the United States invested more than $22.5 million in CWD efforts in Serbia supporting SA/LW and ammunition destruction programs and reducing mine and UXO contamination.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- ITF cleared and released 119,344 square meters (30 acres) of former cluster munitions-contaminated land in Niš.
- ITF, in partnership with the United States and the government of Japan, enabled the safe restoration of 389,200 square meters (96 acres) of land to productive use in Bujanovac Municipality through manual clearance and TS.
- NSPA completed infrastructure improvements to the Tehnicki Remontni Zavod Kraguevac (TRZK) demilitarization facility to more safely demilitarize and destroy munitions under the NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund (PfPTF). U.S. funding also procured melt-out equipment to enhance the capacity and capability of TRZK.
- UNDP/SEESAC initiated plans to enhance the safety and security of the Ministry of Interior's Duvanište storage site.

UKRAINE

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY07–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	6,000	6,000	8,500	48,567
DoD	656	656	726	2,626
USAID	1,048	958	0	3,957
COUNTRY TOTAL	**7,704**	**7,614**	**9,226**	**55,150**

Dollars in thousands

Ukraine continues to address the legacy of the massive quantities of conventional arms and ammunition it inherited after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In 2005, NSPA estimated Ukraine held as many as seven million SA/LW and stored as much as two million metric tons of ammunition in more than 80 depots. Much of these munitions are excess, aging, potentially unstable, and no longer suitable for use. They represent a significant security and proliferation threat to the country and the region as a whole. In September 2019, a fire set off six UEMS in the Vinnytsya region southwest of Kyiv. No causalities occurred. In October 2018, major explosions at the Ichnya ammunition depot in Chernihiv Oblast resulted in mass evacuations and power outages.

The now six-year long ongoing conflict with Russia-led forces in eastern Ukraine has resulted in a line of contact between the Ukrainian government and the anti-government forces that Russia arms, trains, leads, and fights alongside. The line of contact running through the Donetsk and Luhansk regions suffers from extensive landmine and UXO contamination. These explosive hazards pose a major threat to thousands of Ukrainians living in the conflict area. In 2019, there were 11 civilian and 15 military ERW-related deaths, and 48 civilian and 13 military ERW-related injuries in eastern Ukraine.

From 2004 to 2019, the United States provided more than $55.1 million for SA/LW and ammunition destruction, as well as BAC in Ukraine.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program

The U.S. Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program was established by the U.S. Department of Defense in 1994. It focuses on the rapid development, testing, demonstration, and validation of technologies that increase the efficiency and enhance the safety of humanitarian demining operations. In this mission, HD R&D may adapt commercial off-the-shelf technologies, use mature technologies, or leverage existing military countermine technologies.

HD R&D partners with humanitarian demining organizations to conduct operational field evaluations in their own demining operations and provide assessment and feedback on new technologies. Field evaluations are one of the most important aspects of the HD R&D Program because the equipment undergoes testing in actual minefields. These evaluations allow the host country to operate the equipment and determine whether it is useful, cost-effective, and cost-efficient.

HD R&D's current technology development areas include hazardous area confirmation, vegetation/obstacle clearance, mine and UXO detection, mechanical-mine and UXO clearance, mechanical-mine neutralization, post-clearance quality control, and information management. Technology development plans are based on feedback from field evaluations and biennial requirements workshops with implementing partners and country programs.

In 2019, HD R&D performed testing and operational field evaluations in Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Palau, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, the West Bank, and Zimbabwe. Since 1995, HD R&D technologies have cleared 68 million square meters (16,803 acres) and removed or destroyed approximately 209,000 mines and UXO. The program has fielded technologies in support of 234 operational field evaluations in 43 countries.

The program receives funding and strategic oversight from the Department of Defense Deputy Assistant Secretary for Stability and Humanitarian Affairs and coordinates with the U.S. DoD Geographical Combatant Commands' Humanitarian Mine Action officers and the U.S. Department of State's PM/WRA.

http://humanitarian-demining.org

Photo caption: Field testing of the Mini MineWolf in Thailand.
Photo courtesy of HD R&D.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- HALO cleared and returned 338,775 square meters (84 acres) of land to local communities. HALO also conducted 94 MRE sessions in eastern Ukraine.
- DDG continued to enhance the capacity of State Emergency Services (SES) personnel with IMAS-compliant standard operating procedures. Using DDG, the United States also provided the following to SES demining units: five vehicles, 60 personal protective equipment (PPE), 10 F3 detectors, four large loop detectors, 4,334 supply items for manual demining toolkits, 12 radios, 18 NTS toolkits, two remote firing device controllers, six remote firing device receivers, and 1,332 medical equipment supplies.
- The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Project Coordinator Unit continued advising the government of Ukraine on establishing a national authority in HMA and coordinating relevant mine action stakeholders.
- The United States funded the destruction or demilitarization of 816.9 U.S. tons of munitions via the PfPTF, with NSPA as its implementing partner. Additionally, through the PfPTF with NSPA as the implementer, the United States and Germany funded an e-management system for ammunition and SA/LW, which will enhance and modernize the management of the MOD's strategic weapons and ammunition stockpiles. The United States also funded the modernization of testing laboratories to enhance the lifecycle maintenance of ammunition, as well as procuring box-making machines for storage facilities to implement NATO-standard hazard classification organization and munitions storage. The United States is the lead nation for the PfPTF, which demilitarizes and destroys excess munitions to lower the risk of UEMS and reduce the security threat they pose.
- To help Ukraine more safely and securely store their munitions stockpiles to international standards, HALO continued infrastructure upgrades at MOD facilities.

With funding from the Department of Defense,

Excess Soviet-era heavy artillery shells that Ukraine is demilitarizing with U.S. assistance.

Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

- HD R&D, in partnership with HALO, began an evaluation of the Traxx remote vegetation clearance system. It has cleared 71,363 square meters (17.6 acres) of land to date.
- USEUCOM completed a standard EOD Level 2 train-the-trainer event with Ukrainian SES, Special Transport Service, and MOD Forces. USEUCOM and the USEUCOM Joint Munitions Command Liaison conducted the first of its kind Ammunition Depot/Arsenal Leaders Course. This event is designed to ensure compliance with international guidelines and best practices. USEUCOM and the USEUCOM Joint Munitions Command Liaison conducted a United Nations Safer Guard (SG3) training event with the Ukrainian MOD Training Academy in Odessa, Ukraine. This event instructs the base level of curriculum needed to become familiar with IATG requirements and structure.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund continued to support UCP/Wheels for Humanity to provide training for rehabilitation service personnel and economic empowerment, assistive technology delivery, and medical and physical rehabilitation for people with disabilities.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

With funding from the Department of Defense, the United States provided support for CWD in other European countries.

- **Armenia:** USEUCOM and military EOD personnel completed equipment purchasing and site assessments for a possible future train-the-trainer engagement in UXO remediation.
- **Azerbaijan:** USEUCOM and military EOD personnel conducted training events with the Azerbaijan National Agency on Mine Action (ANAMA) on UXO technical survey, marking, and mapping.
- **Estonia**: A U.S. Navy Experimental Dive Unit and HDTC conducted a scuba diver and equipment maintenance train-the trainer event with the Estonian Rescue Board.
- **Moldova**: USEUCOM and the North Carolina National Guard through the SPP executed an EOD Level 1 train-the-trainer even with the Moldovan MOD Engineer Battalion, and completed the first phase of a munitions depot upgrade at Floresti. USEUCOM also partnered closely with PM/WRA, OSCE, the Austrian Verification Unit, International Committee of the Red Cross, and German MOD to provide other supplies, equipment and upgrades required for the site.
- **North Macedonia:** USEUCOM and military EOD personnel conducted infrastructure development for North Macedonian mine action agencies and assessed the following capabilities: ERW disposal, survey/marking/mapping of ERW contaminated areas, landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal, quality assurance/control, first responder medical for blast trauma injuries, and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the ERW disposal program.

MINE ACTION SUPPORT GROUP
GROUPE DE SOUTIEN À L'ACTION CONTRES LES MINES

THE MINE ACTION SUPPORT GROUP

The Mine Action Support Group (MASG), established in 1998, endeavors to coordinate HMA programs funded by the world's major donor states, harmonize the prioritization of their respective mine action programs, and increase donor support for mine action where it is most needed. Chairmanship of the MASG rotates biennially; the United States held the position from 2018–2019.

The MASG is composed of over 30 donor states and a few observer organizations, which include members of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action, GICHD, Organization of American States (OAS), ITF-Enhancing Human Security, and the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at James Madison University (CISR/JMU).

The MASG serves as an independent forum for the exchange of information and coordination of financial support and resources. PM/WRA funds a small secretariat that collects information, provides reports, organizes meetings, and facilitates visits to certain mine-affected countries as agreed to by the MASG members. The MASG meets twice a year and adheres to Chatham House Rule.

PM/WRA Director and recent MASG Chair, Stanley L. Brown created a living document for MASG members to discuss their current programs aimed at eliminating landmines and ERW. This enabled MASG members to connect with like-minded programmatic members in the hopes of assisting designated states to achieve their mine free status. The MASG also addressed timely topics such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen IED threat mitigation, IED disposal standards, and how to assist targeted states to meet their *Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention* Article 5 obligations.

"One of the reasons the United States wanted to chair the MASG is that the global need for HMA programs continues to outstrip available resources," Brown said. "Therefore, our effort over the past two years has been to deepen understanding of each other's priorities and better identify funding sources in an effort to maximize their impact."

The UN Mine Action Gateway website posts MASG notices, minutes, and presentations at https://www.mineaction.org/en/mine-action-support-group-masg.

Photo caption: The October 2019 MASG meeting was held in New York City.
Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

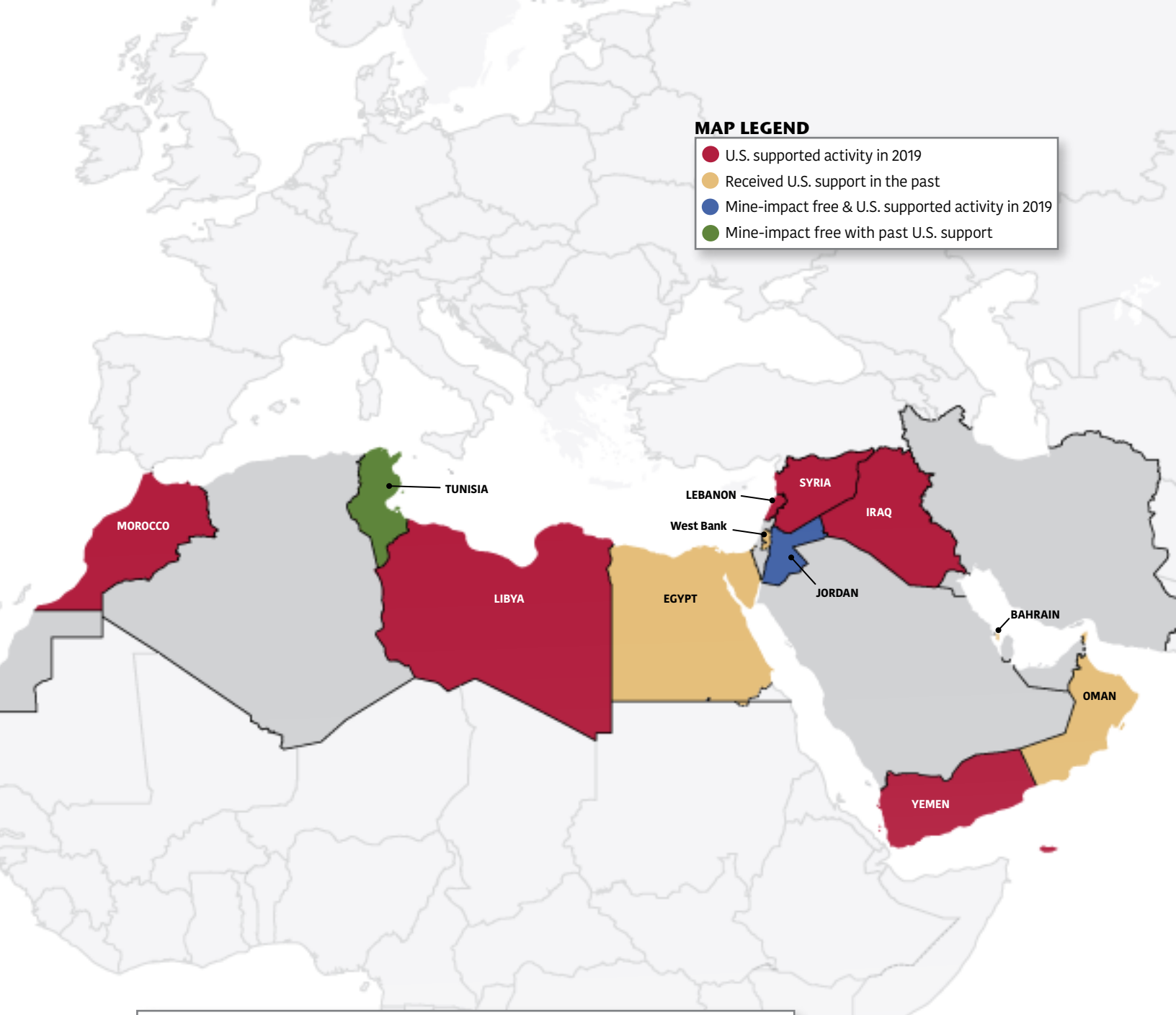
TOTAL U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA FROM ALL U.S. AGENCIES, 1993–2019: MORE THAN $845 MILLION

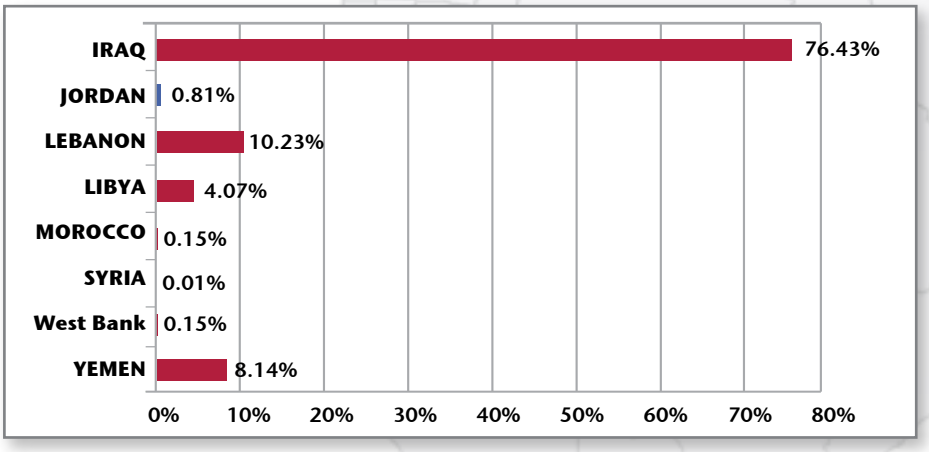
United States CWD programs are designed to enhance stability and improve human security in the Middle East and North Africa. In Iraq, Libya, Lebanon, and Syria, ISIS-emplaced IEDs and landmines still terrorize returning communities and impede stabilization. In Libya, illicit trafficking of SA/LW fuels both domestic and regional violence, imperiling U.S. national security interests and continuing to fuel displacement. In Yemen, significant quantities of ERW and the widespread use of landmines continue to kill civilians and block the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Of the 10 countries worldwide with the highest number of casualties from landmines and ERW in 2018, three—Syria, Yemen, and Iraq—are in the Middle East, according to the 2019 *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*. This was due in large part to the recent and ongoing conflicts in these countries.

Since 1993, the United States has invested more than $845 million in CWD to support regional stability in the Middle East and North Africa. U.S.-funded survey, marking, and clearance operations enable the safe return of displaced families to their communities, economic development, and the restoration of basic services as well as development of strong and capable host country CWD capacities. MRE reduces deaths and injuries, and survivor assistance projects provide rehabilitation and reintegration support. All of these programs help lay the groundwork for stability and prosperity across the region.

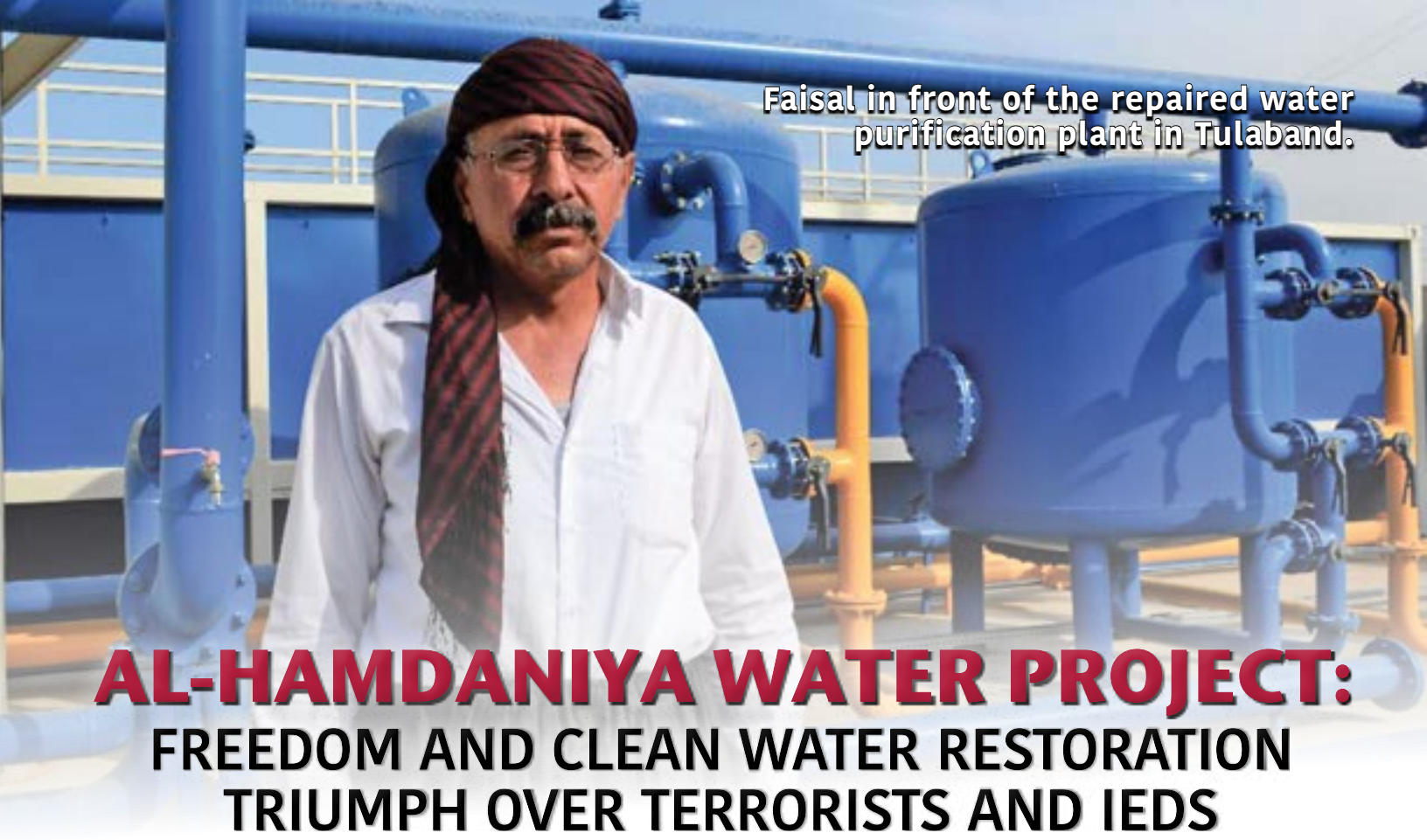
IRAQ 41
JORDAN 42
LEBANON 42
LIBYA 42
SYRIA 43
YEMEN 43
OTHER U.S. SUPPORT 44





PERCENT OF THE $49.1 MILLION IN U.S. CWD FUNDING ALLOCATED TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA IN FY2019 BY COUNTRY WITH ACTIVE PROGRAMS

This chart illustrates funding directly designated to a specific country. It does not include regional funding, which is included in the Global/Multi-country funding line found on page 70.



Faisal in front of the repaired water purification plant in Tulaband.

AL-HAMDANIYA WATER PROJECT:

FREEDOM AND CLEAN WATER RESTORATION TRIUMPH OVER TERRORISTS AND IEDS

Water is essential to all life and is one of the most basic human needs. The 650 families of Tulaband Village in northern Iraq's Al-Hamdaniyah District depend on a single water purification plant that provides clean water. ISIS seized control of the village in 2014 and the inhabitants fled for their lives. After ISIS was driven away three years later, they returned to a shattered village whose water plant was in disrepair and seeded with IEDs, forcing them to use unsafe well water.

"I fled to Iraq's Kurdistan region when ISIS invaded this area. I returned to the village and the first thing I did was check the water purification plant," says Faisal, a local water plant employee.

Despite the terrible hardships they endured, Adam and Hamdiya appreciate their good fortune in being able to return to their village. Thanks to U.S. funding and MAG's clearance, they can both rebuild their house and enjoy clean water again without fear of landmines, ERW, or IEDs.
Photos courtesy of MAG.

"I walked through the broken main gate to see if there were any explosive remnants but didn't find any at first. Then I went carefully to the river side where the water comes from and checked the pumps. That's when I saw an explosive device and turned around and left the plant." Not having the expertise to clear IEDs, he had no choice but to leave without beginning repairs on the plant.

In 2016, with funding from PM/WRA, MAG started clearing landmines, ERW, and IEDs in Al-Hamdaniyah District. While U.S.-funded efforts have made significant progress, there is still much work to be done to make it possible for all civilians displaced by ISIS to return safely to their villages and homes in this district.

"When MAG teams came to the village and started their clearance work, they not only demined the roads and homes for people to return, they made it possible for other humanitarian organizations to come and work here, including especially on the water plant," says Faisal.

One of those families is Adam's. "I was born and raised in this village and was devastated when I had to flee when ISIS came. I remember it was a chaotic night... We immediately left with only the clothes that we wore."

Adam and his family returned to Tulaband in December 2017 to find that only 20 other families had returned. They found their house destroyed and the village was without safe water or electricity. But they have managed to rebuild their life again.

Hamdiya, Adam's wife, explains how it was before and after the water plant started to work again in 2019: "I couldn't use the well water for cooking before. I used to struggle a lot to filter it and make it somehow useful for cooking. Now I use the water from the plant for cooking and drinking and we have no problem at all."

IRAQ

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY03–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	106,350	55,000	37,500	443,961
DOS Other	0	0	0	992
CDC	0	0	0	450
DoD	209	85	71	105,393
COUNTRY TOTAL	**106,559**	**55,085**	**37,571**	**550,796**

Dollars in thousands

ISIS seeded large swaths of Iraq with an unprecedented level of mass-produced, technologically sophisticated IEDs and other explosive hazards with the intent of harming civilians, discouraging the return of IDPs, and hindering stabilization efforts. Significant progress clearing ISIS IEDs has been made since 2015, but much work remains to be done. The United States remains dedicated to supporting the survey and clearance of these explosive hazards from areas that remain heavily impacted as well as delivering risk education to those communities, including the ancestral homelands of Iraq's minority communities in Ninewa. Clearance of liberated areas remains a U.S. priority, with support for the survey and clearance of legacy contamination in northern and southern Iraq along with assistance to build up the capacity of the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) and the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Authority.

From 2003 to 2019, the United States invested more than $550 million to support the operations of more than 100 survey, clearance, and risk education teams across Iraq, as well as weapons munitions destruction, and remains the largest international supporter of HMA activities there.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- DDG cleared more than 10,400 explosive hazards in southern Iraq, including U.S.-origin ERW. They assisted in developing the program capacity of the Regional Mine Action Center-South (RMAC-S) in coordination with DMA and delivered MRE to more than 15,000 men, women, and children in southern Iraq.
- Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) cleared over 7,200 IEDs and ERW in towns liberated from ISIS between Mosul and Erbil, including areas historically inhabited by Christian, Yezidi, Shabak, Kaka'i, and Turkmen minority communities, thereby increasing civilian security, facilitating the return of IDPs, and enabling the safe resumption of farming and animal husbandry.
- Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) continued to provide operational information management assistance and strategic planning capacity building support to Iraqi national mine action authorities. They also helped coordinate demining efforts between Iraqi authorities and organizations conducting demining operations in support of broader stabilization efforts, and served as third-party monitors for U.S.-funded demining projects.
- MAG cleared more than 6,000 explosive hazards in Iraqi Kurdistan and areas liberated from ISIS in the Ninewa Plains and Sinjar, increasing human security and allowing IDPs, including those from predominantly Christian, Shabak, and Yezidi villages, to safely return home and begin rebuilding their lives. MAG also provided MRE to increase the safety of civilians living in areas impacted by ISIS and legacy contamination.
- NPA cleared over 8,600 explosive hazards in southern Iraq and provided technical advisors to strengthen the ability of Iraq's RMAC-S in its role as the regulatory body for coordinating and monitoring mine action activities in southern Iraq.
- SoS held soccer workshops across Iraq that provided more than 64,000 children education and outreach about ERW risks, trauma resilience training for those affected by ISIS-related violence, and a meaningful alternative to joining extremist groups and participating in at-risk behavior.

Manual clearance in Al Anbar, Iraq.

Photo courtesy of NPA.

- In coordination with Iraqi officials at the local, governorate, and national level, UN agencies, and other stakeholders, Tetra Tech surveyed, marked, and cleared over 788 explosive hazards from Ninewa and over 1,401 explosive hazards across Anbar, while delivering a combined total of over 522 MRE sessions.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D, in partnership with MAG, has cleared over 2,200 mines and UXO from over 284,000 cubic meters (371,458 cubic yards) of soil to date, using the Rebel contaminated soil processing plant, several excavator sifting attachments, a stand-alone orbital sifter, and multiple commercial front-loader attachments.

JORDAN

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY96–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	400	400	400	23,236
DOS Other	0	0	0	300
CDC	0	0	0	2,968
DoD	0	0	0	2,418
COUNTRY TOTAL	**400**	**400**	**400**	**28,922**

Dollars in thousands

Jordan remains a key strategic U.S. partner in the region. Although Jordan has declared itself mine free and made significant progress in reducing the threat of landmines and ERW from the 1948 conflict following the partition of Palestine, the 1967–1969 Arab-Israeli conflict, and the 1970 civil war, residual contamination remains along its northern border and in the Jordan River Valley.

From 1996 to 2019, the United States invested more than $28.9 million in CWD programs in Jordan, to include clearance of mines and ERW, delivery of MRE, rehabilitation and reintegration support for survivors of mine and UXO accidents, and destruction of unserviceable and obsolete munitions.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner:

- Polus continued to provide rehabilitative care, vocational training, and prosthetics support to Jordanians and Syrian refugees that are survivors of mine and UXO accidents.

LEBANON

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY98–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	4,000	5,000	5,000	55,999
DOS Other	0	0	0	2,000
DoD	39	22	30	9,324
USAID	0	0	0	9,850
COUNTRY TOTAL	**4,039**	**5,022**	**5,030**	**77,173**

Dollars in thousands

Lebanon remains contaminated with mines and ERW from the 1975–1991 civil war, the laying of minefields on the Blue Line between 1984–2000, the Israel-Hizballah conflict of 2006, and recent activity by ISIS and other extremist groups in northeastern Lebanon. As of 2019, approximately 40.8 million square meters (10,082 acres) of contaminated land remained according to the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC). In 2019, mines and ERW killed two people and injured 11.

From 1998 to 2019, the United States invested more than $77.1 million to support landmine and ERW survey and clearance, MDD procurement and training, MRE, capacity building for the LMAC, and medical assistance and vocational training for landmine survivors, making the U.S. the largest international donor there. U.S. assistance has also strengthened the Lebanese Armed Force's (LAF) PSSM capacity.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- HI conducted ERW survey and clearance in northern Lebanon, clearing more than 45 landmines and other explosive hazards from the 1975–1991 civil war in and around Lebanon's famed Cedar Forests. This life-saving work will allow local communities to use this land as well as enable visitors from Lebanon and beyond to visit surrounding recreational areas safely.
- MAG and sub-awardee NPA conducted ERW survey and clearance in South Lebanon, Nabatiyah, and Arsal, clearing more than 3,800 landmines, IEDs, and pieces of UXO. Operations in Nabatiyah and South Lebanon facilitated access to fertile land that local communities can now use for raising livestock and agricultural development. In Arsal, where ISIS and other extremist groups seeded fertile land with landmines and IEDs, MAG's survey and clearance operations allowed local communities to safely plant and harvest cherry trees. MAG also implemented a PSSM capacity building engagement with the LAF.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D, in partnership with MAG, continued to evaluate several soil excavation, sifting, and grinding attachments on their own armored excavators and to evaluate HD R&D's Terrapin small remote excavator. Since 2011, HD R&D technologies have been used to clear 7,775 mines and UXO from 323,404 square meters (57 acres) of land.

LIBYA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY11–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	16,000	3,000	2,000	29,000
DOS OTHER	0	0	0	19,575
COUNTRY TOTAL	**16,000**	**3,000**	**2,000**	**48,575**

Dollars in thousands

The full extent of landmine and ERW contamination in Libya is unknown due to the 2011 revolution and new fighting. In addition to ERW contamination, illicit SA/LW proliferation fuels conflict in Libya and its neighbors. The U.S. government is working with allies, international organizations, and implementing partners to mitigate the CWD threat that prevents development, prohibits delivery of humanitarian assistance, and threatens the security of returning IDPs. Additionally, renewed fighting in western Libya, which began in April 2019, likely has resulted in significant new contamination in and around Tripoli, although surveys have not been conducted. Libya is also contaminated with IEDs in areas previously occupied by ISIS, particularly Sirte.

From 2011 to 2019, the United States invested more than $48.5 million working with partners and allies to coordinate a CWD response with a focus on MANPADS destruction and ERW clearance.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

In Lebanon a deminer trims low vegetation in the process of clearing a lane.

Photo courtesy of Tetra Tech.

- DCA conducted BAC, EOD spot tasks, and MRE in Sirte following its liberation from the Islamic State. In 2019, DCA cleared 465 UXO items and 39 anti-tank landmines and responded to 166 EOD spot tasks.
- ITF continued to sustain the Libya Mine Action Center (LibMAC), supporting staff and facilities maintenance and the development of standard operating procedures and national standards while building ERW destruction capacity. With ITF support, the LibMAC-accredited NGO demining and risk education teams issued 84 task orders and conducted over 52 quality assurance visits.

SYRIA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY13–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	63,000	0	0	81,060
DoD	0	0	5	5
COUNTRY TOTAL	**63,000**	**0**	**0**	**81,065**

Dollars in thousands

The Syrian civil war (2011–present) and rise of ISIS led to massive contamination from ERW, IEDs, landmines, and booby-traps across the country. It is unclear how much of the country is affected. Establishing security and humanitarian access in areas liberated from ISIS is critical to enable stabilization assistance, such as the restoration of water, electricity, healthcare, education, and bakeries. Clearing explosive contamination is a fundamental first step to facilitate such access and assistance, making the need for HMA urgent and a top priority for the State Department. With no domestic Syrian HMA capacity, the United States and other donors must rely on foreign companies and NGOs to survey, mark, and clear explosive hazards and train Syrians to start building local capacity.

In addition to United States, Denmark, Germany, Kosovo, Latvia, Norway, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates also contributed generously through the United States' mechanism in support of CWD.

From 2013 to 2019, the Department of State contributed over $81 million to HMA efforts in northeast Syria, and through a variety of experienced mine action implementing partners cleared over 30,000 explosive hazards across 4.5 million square meters (1,112 acres). In Raqqa City alone, over 350 critical infrastructure sites were cleared or released through survey, enabling over 300,000 residents to return and reducing casualties from over 40 per week to less than four per week from 2016 to 2019.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D, in partnership with HALO, began an evaluation of IP (internet protocol) camera systems on their own armored demining platforms.

YEMEN

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY97–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	9,000	2,000	4,000	39,555
DoD	0	0	0	4,846
COUNTRY TOTAL	**9,000**	**2,000**	**4,000**	**44,401**

Dollars in thousands

Landmines, UXO, and IEDs stemming from the conflict between the Republic of Yemen government and Iranian-backed Houthis are killing and maiming Yemenis across the country while simultaneously blocking access to critical infrastructure needed to deliver basic services and obstructing the delivery of desperately needed humanitarian assistance. Yemeni officials estimate that Houthi forces have laid over one million landmines, making Yemen one of the most heavily mined countries in the world.

The United States is the largest donor to UNDP ongoing

A drone is used to survey infrastructure in Raqqa, Syria.

demining engagement with the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) and provided more than $20 million between FY15 and FY19 to support ERW survey and clearance, capacity development engagements with the YEMAC, risk education, and survivor assistance implemented by UNDP and other partners.

From 1997 to 2019, the United States invested more than $44.4 million in CWD programs in Yemen.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- UNDP's engagement with the YEMAC enabled the clearance of over 2.7 million square meters (667 acres) of contaminated land and the removal of approximately 66,700 explosive hazards. More than 715,000 Yemenis benefited from UNDP's ERW risk education efforts.

HALO tests HD R&D's Rotary Sifter in the West Bank.

Photo courtesy of HD R&D.

- MLI continued to conduct its Survivor's Assistance programs in partnership with the Yemeni Association of Landmine Survivors and YEMAC to provide MRE, medical assistance, rehabilitative care, vocational training, and micro-grants to more than 150 mine survivors.
- HALO provided capacity building training for the YEMAC in Aden that strengthened the Yemeni government's capacity to address a wide range of explosive hazards across Yemen.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

With funding from the Department of Defense,

- HD R&D, in partnership with HALO, continued to evaluate two soil-sifting excavator attachments, Ferex 4.034 and Magnex magnetometer systems, and a Target Reacquisition and Positioning System—a low-cost differential global positioning system—that can map humanitarian demining tasks. HD R&D technologies have cleared 182,214 square meters (45 acres) of land in the **West Bank** since 2018.
- USAFRICOM and the U.S. Marine Corps Forces Africa (USMARFORAF) with the Utah National Guard conducted one mission in **Morocco** with primary focus being basic ERW clearance and EOD Level 1 Validation and Basic Instructors course.

HUMANITY'S BEST FRIEND
DETECTS LANDMINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

Service dogs are renowned for excelling at tasks. Some serve as seeing eye dogs. Others sniff for illicit drugs. Some are trained to provide emotional support. But the use of trained mine detecting dogs (MDD) to locate landmines and ERW is less known. Our most faithful companion's role in sniffing out these threats deserves equal attention.

"Since World War I, trained war dogs have carried messages across battlefields, guided medics to wounded soldiers, and located hidden tunnels," explains Perry F. Baltimore III, Executive Director of the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI), a U.S. NGO that enlists public support to donate MDDs for use in post-conflict demining and ERW clearance. "In the past two decades or so, methodologies to train dogs to sniff out the explosive odors found in landmines has also led to the use of MDDs—canine heroes who have a critical role in humanitarian demining. Their part in saving lives and helping restore war-torn land to productive use is beyond measure."

Each MDD is paired with a trained human handler who maintains constant visual contact and leash control as the dog searches for mines or ERW. The MDD's focus and calm reaction to suspected devices is extremely important, and results from training that begins after it is 12 months old. When the MDD's sensitive nose detects the scent of explosives or other chemicals leaking from a landmine or ERW, it immediately stops and sits before the suspect object. That signals the deminer, who uses a metal detector or other means to verify if a mine or ERW has been located.

Due to their intelligence, physique, and temperament, Belgian Malinois are the breed used most often as MDDs. Generally, their professional life span averages from six to eight years.

"Belgian Malinois are the service dogs we normally select and train for humanitarian demining and other specialized tasks too," comments Nermin Hadžimujagić, Director of the Mine Detection Dog Center (MDDC), an NGO located in Bosnia and Herzegovina. "There are occasions where extreme climate or harsh terrain rule out the use of any breed of MDDs. But MDDs can operate in most places human deminers work, and help safely speed the rate at which landmines and ERW are found."

"It can be difficult for handlers to maintain non-stop visual contact with MDDs especially in undergrowth, jungles, and urban environments," observes Per Håkon Breivik, NPA's Director of Humanitarian Disarmament. "Such is the case in Iraq, Lebanon, and Cambodia, for instance, where NPA's landmine and BAC programs are funded by PM/WRA. To overcome those obstacles, NPA is conducting tests with GPS and small video cameras mounted to an MDD so the handler can monitor the dog's movements and signals even when it's temporarily out of sight. Our tests are promising and may result in less time expended on clearing access lanes and more effort devoted to actual detection and clearance."

Retired MDDs are often adopted by their handlers, with whom they have a special bond. If the handler is unable to adopt the MDD, others willing to offer a safe, loving home with proper care can also provide a pleasant retirement.

The next time you observe a seeing eye dog at work or have your luggage sniffed by a customs enforcement dog at an airport, remember that these service animals have counterparts who are seeking landmines on former battlefields. They are the *dogs of peace.*

An MDD and handler work together in Kosovo.
Photo courtesy of MDDC.

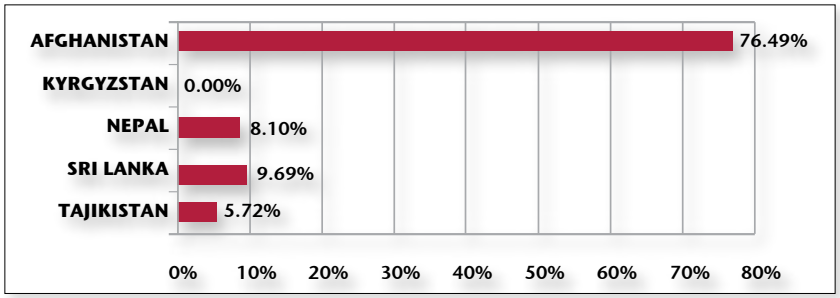
SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

TOTAL U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA FROM ALL U.S. AGENCIES, 1993–2019: **MORE THAN $627 MILLION**

U.S. assistance to South and Central Asian countries advances U.S. regional and global security priorities. This support enables those countries to assume national ownership of CWD projects and secure their own weapons and ammunition, promote peace and stability, and strengthen economic ties.

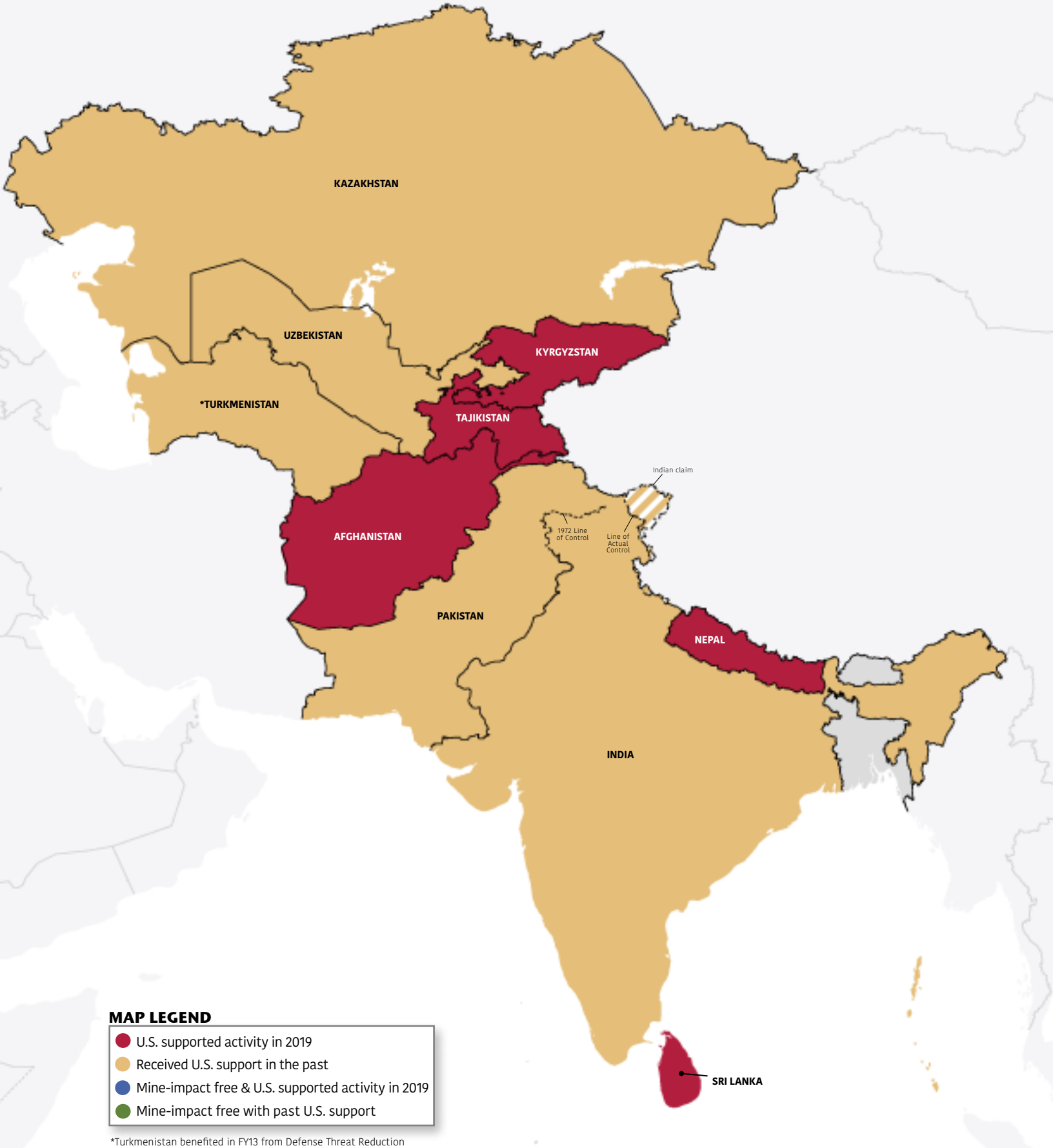
Since 1993, the United States invested more than $627 million in CWD funding in South and Central Asia, with Afghanistan receiving the majority. Despite continuing security volatility, Afghanistan has one of the most well-developed mine action programs in the world with significant capacity and experience. Kyrgyzstan faces substantial risk from unsecured, deteriorating weapons and ammunition stockpiles, which threaten nearby population centers. In Sri Lanka, landmines and UXO threaten civilian security and impede the resettlement of communities, while Tajikistan continues to be a regional leader for mine action and CWD work.

AFGHANISTAN 49
KYRGYZSTAN 50
SRI LANKA 50
TAJIKISTAN 51
OTHER U.S. SUPPORT 51



PERCENT OF THE $26.6 MILLION IN U.S. CWD FUNDING ALLOCATED TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA IN FY2019 BY COUNTRY WITH ACTIVE PROGRAMS

This chart illustrates funding directly designated to a specific country. It does not include regional funding, which is included in the Global/Multi-country funding line found on page 70.



MAP LEGEND

- U.S. supported activity in 2019
- Received U.S. support in the past
- Mine-impact free & U.S. supported activity in 2019
- Mine-impact free with past U.S. support

*Turkmenistan benefited in FY13 from Defense Threat Reduction Agency programs. The funding does not appear in the chart on page 46 or on the funding charts beginning on page 64 because the Defense Threat Reduction Agency does not assign dollar amounts to countries.

Mr. Gull and members of his family.

CONFRONTING AFGHANISTAN'S LANDMINES: "WE NO LONGER LIVE IN FEAR"

Sahar Gull lives with his wife and children in a village in Logar Province, Afghanistan, where landmines once posed a terrible threat to their lives and livelihoods. Two of his sons are married and they all live together in the family house. Mr. Gull and his sons support their families by growing crops and raising livestock.

Their village held strategic importance during the war with Soviet forces beginning in 1979. The village (and valley) became a battleground. In 1985, the Mujahideen laid anti-tank mines around the village on all the roads to defend against Soviet forces. The Gull family moved to Pakistan when the war started but returned 11 years later.

After the war, villagers used the mine-contaminated land even after several accidents occurred. "The people in our village had no choice. We had to enter contaminated areas to work near mines where natural resources are extracted, and to collect firewood and material to build our homes. Once in our village, a woman and her two children were riding on a donkey when it stepped on an anti-tank mine. The explosion killed all of them. My own son, Qudratullah, lost three of his fingers when he handled a piece of abandoned ammunition while collecting herbs in the same area. Many other people were killed and injured, especially those who returned to Afghanistan after the war and did not know their village had been mined in their absence. Many nomadic Kuchis also became mine victims as they traveled through this area and grazed their animals. I think around 40 people have been injured or killed here," Mr. Gull says.

"Since HALO began its State Department funded operations here, we have been very satisfied with their work. They also hired our young people to work as deminers, which is a great support to us in addition to getting rid of the mines. They respect the villager's requests. Mine clearance was conducted by well-educated people and using modern machinery. We are sure that we will no longer have problems with mines or feel unsafe in our village. We now use the cleared land to collect firewood to keep our homes warm in the winter. We collect stones, which we sell in the market, graze our animals, and hunt birds. We also have access to cleared roads. Clearing landmines improved our living conditions. *We no longer live in fear."*

Photo courtesy of HALO.

AFGHANISTAN

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY93–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	20,500	20,000	20,000	433,285
DOS Other	0	0	0	20,000
CDC	0	0	0	1,800
DoD	134	225	408	9,259
USAID	0	0	0	51,447
COUNTRY TOTAL	**20,634**	**20,225**	**20,408**	**515,791**

Dollars in thousands

To strengthen Afghanistan's capabilities as a partner and improve the lives of the Afghan people, the United States provides CWD funding and support to help it clear legacy landmine and UXO contamination left by the 1979 Soviet invasion and internal armed conflict from 1992 to 2001. According to the Mine Action Program of Afghanistan (MAPA), from January to December 2019, 1,519 civilian casualties occurred due to landmines, abandoned improvised mines, and ERW. Children comprised 51 percent of those casualties. ERW and improvised mines/IEDs caused 99 percent of these incidents, while 1 percent of civilian casualties were attributed to legacy mines.

As of December 2019, the Directorate for Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) reported over 1.5 billion square meters (370,657 acres) of contamination (suspected and confirmed minefields, battlefields, and high-explosive training ranges), which directly impact 1,484 communities.

From 1993 to 2019, the United States provided more than $515 million for CWD and demining assistance to Afghanistan. As of December 2019, PM/WRA implementing partners cleared over 27.5 million square meters (6,797 acres) of land and removed or destroyed over 8.3 million mines, UXO, stockpiled munitions, and homemade explosives since 1997.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- NPA assisted PM/WRA in monitoring and evaluating more than 200 mine clearance projects, seven Afghan NGOs, and three international NGOs.
- Afghan Technical Consultants continued clearance operations in Kandahar, Laghman, and Baghlan Provinces on high-priority tasks selected by DMAC in coordination with NPA.
- The Demining Agency for Afghanistan concluded clearance of cluster munition hazard sites and began clearance operations in Paktia and Kapisa Provinces on high-priority tasks in May 2019.
- DDG concluded clearance operations in Panjsher and Nangarhar Provinces on high-priority tasks selected by DMAC in coordination with NPA.
- FSD continued clearance operations in northern Badakhshan Province on high-priority tasks selected by DMAC in coordination with NPA.
- GICHD held its final Afghanistan Donor and Implementing Partner Workshop to support DMAC. This four-day workshop allowed Afghan nationals and international representatives to discuss program management and donor mobilization.
- HALO continued WAD operations and assessments throughout central, western, and northern Afghanistan. HALO also deployed eight CWD teams that responded to emergency call-outs to identify, secure, and destroy SA/LW, ammunition, and explosives. In addition, HALO managed demining projects in Kabul, Laghman, Baghlan, and Panjsher Provinces, conducting clearance operations on high-priority tasks selected by DMAC in coordination with NPA.
- ITF continued to support DMAC with an emphasis on developing host-nation capacity through enhanced Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) training and program management skills development. ITF also concluded support of a medical clinic at the Mine Detection Center in Kabul, a collaborative project between the United States and the government of Slovenia.
- The Mine Clearance Planning Agency continued NTS in 168 impacted communities within 20 UXO-contaminated districts throughout Afghanistan.
- The Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) concluded clearance operations in Kabul and Nangarhar Provinces on high-priority tasks selected by DMAC in coordination with NPA. OMAR also provided explosive risk education to school children in Kabul Province.
- DMAC increased oversight of its regional offices by recruiting six regional managers. This will improve DMAC's quality management, coordination, and oversight of the mine action activities at the regional level.
- Afghan Amputee Bicyclists for Rehabilitation and Recreation (AABRAR) provided support to physical rehabilitation centers in Farah and Paktia Provinces in order to offer physiotherapy, orthotics, and prosthetics services in Farah, Nimroz, Ghor, Paktia, Khost, and Ghazni Provinces. AABRAR also referred beneficiaries to other services such as health, social inclusion, and economic reintegration through DMAC and the wider victim assistance network. Additionally, AABRAR provided disability awareness, advocacy, and community mobilization to persons with disabilities and their families.
- Accessibility Organization for Afghan Disabled provided vocational skills, development training, and implemented physical accessibility measures for landmine survivors and their immediate family members living with disabilities to join the workforce.
- Development and Ability Organization (DAO) provided physiotherapy, prosthetics, disability awareness, health education, and orthotic services to persons with disabilities in Afghanistan. Additionally, DAO provided rehabilitation services, administered assistive devices, and referred mine/UXO survivors to appropriate medical, vocational, and educational services in both Kunar and Uruzgan Provinces.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D, in partnership with HALO, evaluated 11 technologies including the new Minehound Lite mine detectors and the new Scorpion UXO detection system along with the Storm Steep Slope Excavator; Minehound, a hand-held detector for minimum-metal anti-tank mines; Orbit Screen, which sifts mine-contaminated soil; a suite of mine action attachments for excavators and loaders; and three

A deminer works in Kabul Province, Afghanistan.

Photo courtesy of DDG.

Raptor armored tractors with the Rotary Mine Comb anti-tank mine clearance attachment. HD R&D technologies have been used in the clearance of 21.6 million square meters (5,333 acres) of land and 22,800 mines and UXO to date.

KYRGYZSTAN

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY09–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	750	750	0	2,985
DoD	0	0	0	7
COUNTRY TOTAL	**750**	**750**	**0**	**2,992**

Dollars in thousands

Kyrgyzstan faces substantial risk from unsecured, deteriorating munitions and ammunition storage sites that threaten civilians' safety due to the sites' close proximity to populated areas.

From 2009 to 2019, the United States invested more than $2.9 million to help Kyrgyzstan rehabilitate existing explosives storage facilities and segregate, secure, and destroy excess and unserviceable conventional munitions. Such activities develop host nation capacity to prevent spontaneous explosions and injuries to civilian populations living near storage depots, and reduce the risk of illicit proliferation of munitions from national stockpiles.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner (with prior year funds):

- ITF, in coordination with the Kyrgyz MOD, continued the disposal of expired artillery ammunition, renovated artillery ammunition storehouses, and continued national capacity training and development through deployment of a Slovenian MOD expert. Due to these efforts, the Kyrgyz MOD completed demilitarization of more than 45,000 pieces of large-caliber ammunition and destruction of 508 metric tons of other munitions. These outcomes enhance the CWD program capacity in Kyrgyzstan and reduce the risk of unplanned explosive events at military depots.

SRI LANKA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY95–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	5,000	9,500	2,500	59,841
DOS Other	0	0	0	122
CDC	0	0	0	175
DoD	697	310	84	4,323
USAID	0	0	0	7,900
COUNTRY TOTAL	**5,697**	**9,810**	**2,584**	**72,361**

Dollars in thousands

Landmines and UXO still contaminate Sri Lanka over a decade after the end of a 26-year armed conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. Contamination remains a critical impediment to the resettlement of displaced families and to other development initiatives. This is particularly true as the government returns land previously controlled by the military. The widespread presence of mines and UXO pose an ongoing threat to returnees in those areas. According to the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*, as of July 2018, approximately 25 million square meters (6,375 acres) of CHA remain.

From 1995 to 2019, the United States invested more than $72.3 million in CWD funding for mine clearance, survey, risk education, PSSM, and capacity building.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- HALO deployed 58 mechanical demining teams, 267 manual demining teams, and two survey/EOD teams to aid the government of Sri Lanka's efforts to return displaced families to their homes in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, and Mullaitivu Districts by

conducting survey, clearance, and risk education.

- MAG continued to conduct surveys of newly accessible areas and clear mines and other explosive hazards, restoring access to land for resettlement and livelihood development in Mannar, Trincomalee, and Vavuniya Districts.
- Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony, Sri Lanka's first demining NGO, deployed five manual demining teams to clear mines and UXO to help resettle displaced families in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, and Mullaitivu Districts.
- MAG began a new project to assist the Sri Lankan Armed Forces Engineer Brigade to better secure and account for their stocks of firearms and conventional ammunition by increasing physical security of SA/LW through the construction and rehabilitation of storage facilities. Additionally, MAG is providing armory storekeeper and armory manager training to increase safe handling, management, and storage of national stockpiles.

With funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D continued to support existing technology, including evaluations of the Rex light-weight armored excavator; the Improved Backhoe system and rake attachments; the Light Soil Sifter; a soil-sifting excavator attachment; and HSTAMIDS detectors. The equipment provided area preparation, area reduction, and mine-clearance capabilities to clear villages and agricultural land. HD R&D technologies were used to clear 20,633 mines and UXO from 2 million square meters of land (494 acres) to date.

TAJIKISTAN

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY95–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,450	1,500	1,500	20,483
DoD	0	98	25	2,870
USAID	440	406	0	2,880
COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,890**	**2,004**	**1,525**	**26,233**

Dollars in thousands

Tajikistan inherited an enormous stockpile of aging ammunition, including large-caliber ordnance and other explosives, following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Due to Tajikistan's porous borders with Afghanistan, massive quantities of poorly-secured SA/LW and ammunition present a real threat to national and regional security. Tajikistan also has extensive landmine contamination along its southern, western, and northern borders that stems from both its civil war in the 1990s and earlier Soviet attempts to prevent border crossings by Afghan militants and narcotics traffickers. During the civil war (1992–1997), Tajikistan's Central Rasht Valley region was heavily contaminated with landmines and UXO that continue to impede socioeconomic development of this fertile region. Explosive hazards limit access to valuable agricultural land and adversely impact border crossings, farming, wood-gathering, and grazing.

From 2005 to 2019, the United States invested more than $26.2 million in Tajikistan to support mine and UXO clearance operations, destruction of excess and aging munitions, PSSM of SA/LW, survivor assistance, and national capacity building of the Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC).

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- FSD continued to facilitate the destruction of SA/LW, large-caliber ammunition, and MANPADS, and conducted NTS and clearance of UXO through the deployment of a WAD team.
- NPA continued deployment of two mixed-gender clearance teams in Central Asia along the southern Tajik-Afghan border and supported capacity-development activities in coordination with TNMAC.
- OSCE transitioned operational control of two national humanitarian demining units to TNMAC. It also completed Phase II of the Integrated Cooperation on Explosive Hazards program with an emphasis on sharing regional lessons learned, and inaugurated a center of excellence for explosive hazards mitigation training, establishing a regional response capability to mitigate and counter explosive hazards.
- TNMAC assumed operational control and management of two multi-task, humanitarian demining teams, and three NTS teams that have deployed throughout the Tajik-Afghan border region. TNMAC continued to develop the capacity and capability of its mine action program with emphasis on information analysis, strategic planning, demining training, project development, and program management.
- UNDP concluded its support of TNMAC by facilitating national ownership and development of capacity and operational management skills within TNMAC with an emphasis on organizational management.

With funding from the Department of Defense, the U.S. Army Central Command (USCENTCOM) and the U.S. Embassy Dushanbe continue to build humanitarian demining capability by strengthening the Tajik MOD National Mine Action Authority's Regional Explosive Hazards Training Center, a facility established in earlier HMA projects. USCENTCOM and U.S. Army Central Command (USARCENT) partnered with the OSCE and PM/WRA to establish the Regional Explosive Hazards Training Center. The focus was to establish a trained cadre. USARCENT conducted four train-the-trainer missions, training 60 Tajik personnel to National Mine Action Standards.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund supported the World Health Organization to improve Tajiks' access to quality rehabilitation care and assistive devices; and supported Wheels for Humanity to develop and increase access to rehabilitation services—including assistive technology—for conflict survivors and others requiring such services.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

Nepal: USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund supported HI to improve the quality of and increase access to rehabilitation services while strengthening the sustainability of provincial rehabilitation centers.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

TOTAL U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE FROM ALL U.S. AGENCIES, 1993–2019: **MORE THAN $197 MILLION**

Since 1993, the United States has contributed more than $197 million to support CWD in Latin America. CWD priorities in the Western Hemisphere include landmine and ERW clearance, strengthening munitions depot management and security, and curbing the pilferage and illicit trafficking of SA/LW. Recent efforts have emphasized SA/LW threat reduction and PSSM to strengthen U.S. national security, improve civilian safety, and promote stability and prosperity in the Western Hemisphere.

Criminal gangs and drug traffickers, often armed with illicitly-obtained weapons, are responsible for rampant violence that endangers communities across Latin America and drives migration flows toward the United States' southern border. CWD programs make it harder for narcotraffickers and gangs to obtain guns and ammunition, a key first step to reducing violence, improving regional stability, and securing the United States. Our PSSM assistance, SA/LW destruction, and related training is prioritized for source countries in South America and Central America with known SA/LW trafficking routes. El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have interconnected black markets and porous borders which further exacerbate regional proliferation by fostering the illicit transfer of SA/LW.

The 2016 peace accord between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) enabled significant expansions in demining operations as previously non-permissive locations became accessible. Colombia remains the most heavily landmine contaminated country in the hemisphere but a robust mine action sector, support from the United States and other donors, and a significant domestic clearance capacity continue to facilitate progress in returning large swathes of land to safe use.

COLOMBIA 55
EL SALVADOR 55
GUATEMALA 55
HONDURAS 55
MEXICO 56
PERU 56
OTHER U.S. SUPPORT 56

PERCENT OF THE $25.5 MILLION IN U.S. CWD FUNDING ALLOCATED TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN FY2019 BY COUNTRY WITH ACTIVE PROGRAMS

This chart illustrates funding directly designated to a specific country. It does not include regional funding, which is included in the Global/Multi-country funding line found on page 70.

ASETURIN members stand in the center of Maracaibo on the exact spot where they are building a new tourism office.

CLEARING LANDMINES FOSTERS ECO-TOURISM IN A COLOMBIAN PARADISE

Living in the village of Maracaibo as a child, Solanyi Guillermo could see cascading waterfalls in the Macarena mountains to the west. But she could never visit them. "We were always afraid to go out," she recalls. Solanyi and her neighbors survived under a strict code of rules: Never stray off the path to school. Rarely leave the house. Never travel without first getting permission from the local armed group. To deviate risked death. Why? Because of landmines.

This beautiful, bio-diverse region of Vista Hermosa, Meta was the site of fierce fighting during Colombia's decades-long civil conflict, characterized by wide use of improvised landmines that injured or killed 11,789 people. The fighting resulted in 220,000 deaths overall and displaced millions of Colombians. Solanyi's family fled to Bogota.

The 2016 peace deal between the Colombian government and the FARC enabled an increase in humanitarian demining. HI deminers, many of whom had experienced the conflict as children in neighboring villages and towns, began demining the area in 2017 thanks to support from the U.S. State Department, and have since released 62,115 square meters (15.3 acres) of land to the Meta community, including Maracaibo village. They came to know one area of Maracaibo by its local nickname, "Puerta Peligro," or "Danger Door." Here alone, deminers cleared 4,207 square meters (1 acre) of land, working amid native butterflies, parrots, sloths, snakes, and monkeys.

With each improvised mine cleared—including one made from a shoe polish can, next to the main road—they enabled a dream that Solanyi had long harbored: to transform Maracaibo into a gateway for eco-tourism.

"Thanks to demining, life is returning," Solanyi says. Together with 48 families, she launched ASETURIN, an association to welcome tourists in a sustainable way to her village. ASETURIN secured development funds from HI and Pastoral Social to add a tourism office, plant trees, improve roads, create two small hotels, and set out clear signs to guide tourists between the town, mountains, and waterfalls.

The townspeople are benefiting as Colombian, German, French, and Japanese tourists begin to visit. One local beneficiary of this U.S.-funded demining, Judith Molano, has a small farm on the banks of the nearby river. "We offer a day in the life of farming—and tourists pay for this," she notes. "Next, we'll add an area for camping, with a beautiful view." Local teens are also enjoying the gains. "On weekends, they work as guides."

"Demining is beautiful," adds Yolima Ramirez, chairwoman of Community Action Board Vereda Maracaibo. "Before, you couldn't put a foot down without fear. We have thermal waters, armadillos, tigrillos, and so many attractive, beautiful things. Thanks to HI, now we can experience all of it safely."

Photo courtesy of HI.

COLOMBIA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY01–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	21,000	21,000	21,000	101,599
CDC	0	0	0	450
DoD	3,338	3,285	3,492	12,536
USAID	808	2,874	0	21,367
COUNTRY TOTAL	**25,146**	**27,159**	**24,492**	**135,952**

Dollars in thousands

More than 50 years of conflict between the government of Colombia and leftist guerilla movements resulted in widespread improvised landmine contamination. In 2019, the Colombian government transferred Descontamina Colombia, the national demining authority, to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP). The OACP reports that Colombia has suffered almost 11,800 mine incidents since 1990, the highest number of recorded casualties in the Western Hemisphere. The most heavily affected Departments are Antioquia, Caquetá, Cauca, Meta, Nariño, and Norte de Santander.

From 2001 to 2019, the United States invested more than $135 million to support CWD in Colombia. CWD enables the survey of priority municipalities and clearance of high-impact minefields, capacity development initiatives for the Colombian national authority, and the quality management program. The United States has prioritized projects that overlap with development and stabilization projects.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- Colombian Campaign Against Landmines (CCCM), Colombia's first national demining NGO, is conducting a survey and clearance project in Putumayo Department. CCCM also provided MRE to local communities, directly benefitting 3,395 people.
- DDG continued to conduct survey in San Jose del Fragua, a municipality within Caquetá Department, and received additional funding from the State Department to start clearance operations. Additionally, DDG provided risk education to 491 people.
- FSD continues to strengthen the OACP's capacity by embedding technical advisors within the institution to support operations, draft national mine action standards, and share knowledge.
- HALO continued to conduct survey, clearance, and MRE in Antioquia, Cauca, and Meta Departments. HALO cleared over 130,000 square meters (32 acres) and provided risk education to 1,567 people. HALO also began two new U.S.-funded projects: a survey and clearance project in Norte de Santander and a post-clearance impact assessment in Antioquia.
- HI continued to implement survey and clearance in Caqueta, Cauca, and Meta Departments, and started a new U.S.-funded project in northern Cauca. HI cleared over 51,000 square meters (12 acres) of land and provided risk education to over 1,200 Colombians.
- The OAS continued to implement the country-wide quality management program, including accreditation and quality assurance/quality control of civilian and military humanitarian demining organizations and personnel. OAS also provided technical expertise and advice to the OACP. Additionally, the OAS provided equipment and support to the Colombian Marines humanitarian demining units conducting survey and clearance in Sucre Department.
- Polus successfully implemented its survivor assistance project by providing prostheses and vocational assistance to 76 mine survivors and connected those survivors with appropriate Colombian health services.
- SOS organized community sporting events to provide MRE in locations where security considerations currently preclude humanitarian demining. In 2019, SOS delivered risk education to more than 16,542 men, women, and children living in or near suspected mine and ERW contamination.

With previous year's funding, USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund supported Arcangeles in increasing access to quality rehabilitation services and promoting social inclusion and reconciliation through sporting activities for victims of the armed conflict and other persons with disabilities. They also supported the International Organization for Migration efforts to strengthen physical rehabilitation services and improve provider networks for victims of conflict and other persons with disabilities.

EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS

The region's porous borders and illegally armed groups facilitate and sustain SA/LW proliferation that threatens citizen safety and host nation security forces. Additionally, the significant number of confiscated weapons being stored as evidence pending court approval for their destruction remains a significant concern. These stored weapons are highly vulnerable to theft and use by criminals and terrorist groups. Many of the weapons confiscated from criminal organizations are military-grade weapons.

Since 2016, the United States has invested more than $1.9 million to support CWD in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Specifically, the CWD projects aimed to better secure vulnerable depots through PSSM enhancements, and specialized PSSM and EOD training helped to develop national capacity within both the military and national police forces. With host nation approval, confiscated firearms and obsolete ammunition and ordnance were also destroyed.

In 2019, CWD funding supported initiatives in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to strengthen their military and police capacities and reduce the easy accessibility of weapons (with prior year funds).

EL SALVADOR

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY94–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	300	0	0	1,688
CDC	0	0	0	2,840
USAID	0	0	0	2,300
COUNTRY TOTAL	**300**	**0**	**0**	**6,828**

Dollars in thousands

HALO destroyed almost 2,000 confiscated firearms, 127,000 rounds of SAA, and six tons of explosive hazards in coordination with the Salvadoran Army. Additionally, 23 members of the army benefitted from PSSM training that HALO provided.

MAG personnel and the Peruvian Army prepare the demo pit before destruction.

Photo courtesy of MAG.

GUATEMALA

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY10–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	300	0	0	900
COUNTRY TOTAL	**300**	**0**	**0**	**900**

Dollars in thousands

HALO supported the destruction of almost 2,500 weapons and 35 tons of ammunition. Additionally, HALO implemented physical security enhancements to priority Guatemalan depots and provided PSSM training to 35 members of the Guatemalan military.

HONDURAS

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY06–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	348	0	0	1,464
COUNTRY TOTAL	**348**	**0**	**0**	**1,464**

Dollars in thousands

HALO assessed Honduran military and police stockpiles and provided security upgrade recommendations to better protect state-held weapons.

MEXICO

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	275	0	0	275
COUNTRY TOTAL	**275**	**0**	**0**	**275**

Dollars in thousands

Violence in Mexico hit an all-time high with 34,583 murders recorded in 2019, according to official figures—a 2.5 percent increase over the previous year. People used firearms in the majority of murders. The U.S. CWD program is designed to assist the Mexican government in more efficiently destroying confiscated weapons—many of which originate outside of Mexico—and better protecting their excess stockpiles.

From 2017 to 2019, the United States contributed $275,000 to support CWD efforts in Mexico to procure and provide specialized weapons destruction equipment to support Mexico's Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA). This equipment and training will strengthen SEDENA's capacity to manage their stockpiles of confiscated weapons. The project's first iteration prioritized four SEDENA depots along the U.S.–Mexico border. The second phase will expand the project to include other priority facilities.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner:

- MAG provided hydraulic shears and SAA burn tanks to four SEDENA depots located near the U.S.–Mexico border. Additionally, MAG provided training to SEDENA personnel on the equipment's safe use and destruction best practices.

PERU

FUNDING	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY99–19 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	500	2,000	0	16,006
DoD	0	0	17	11,961
USAID	0	0	0	1,000
COUNTRY TOTAL	**500**	**2,000**	**17**	**28,967**

Dollars in thousands

Peruvian military stockpiles contain a significant amount of excess and obsolete weapons and ammunition stemming from the country's border dispute with Ecuador during the 1990s. Many stockpiles are located either near major cities or in remote and relatively isolated facilities located near the Ecuadorian border or deep in Peru's jungles. Ensuring that these aging munitions are properly maintained and appropriately secured reduces the risk of illicit proliferation and unplanned depot explosions.

From 1999 to 2019, the United States contributed more than $28.9 million to support SA/LW threat reduction in EOD training, and HMA activities. Previous assistance with Peru's mine action sector strengthened the national mine action authority and ensured the country was sufficiently equipped to reduce its landmine contamination.

In 2019, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- MAG supported the army's destruction of excess and obsolete weapons and ammunition at priority depots and facilitated the destruction of over 427 tons of obsolete items, including almost 400,000 rounds of ammunition.
- NPA helped the Peruvian Air Force dispose of obsolete weapons at their major depot in the Pucusana District. In addition, NPA provided specialized PSSM and EOD training to the Peruvian Air Force.

With funding from the Department of Defense, USSOUTHCOM and HDTC, with the assistance of the SCO-Peru/Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) and MAG, conducted a Requirements Determination Site Survey (RDSS) of the Peruvian Army ammunition capability to identify infrastructure upgrades, equipment, and training, to increase the safety and security of the ammunition, personnel, and surrounding community in accordance with IATG and IMAS, and recommend to SCO-Peru and USSOUTHCOM possible HMA and PSSM projects to execute an effective HMA assistance to the Peruvian Army.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

With prior year funding from the Department of Defense, HD R&D, in partnership with the **Chilean** National Demining Commission and Chilean Army, continued to evaluate a Mine Clearing Loader and a Multi-Tooled Excavator. HD R&D technologies have been used to clear 16,252 mines from 400,216 square meters (99 acres) in northern Chile since 2008.

SENIOR MANAGERS' COURSE IN

Conventional Weapons Destruction

The Senior Managers' Course (SMC), organized by the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) at James Madison University (JMU) and funded by PM/WRA, brings together senior-level managers from HMA and CWD programs from countries contaminated with explosive hazards for an intensive management training course. The SMC integrates the latest knowledge in the field of business management with the practical experience required of ERW and HMA managers. During three weeks of classroom instruction and field visits, participants refine their management and strategic planning skills; share expertise and best practices in CWD; and develop a professional network for collaboration with colleagues, international experts, JMU faculty, CISR staff, and donor representatives. Experienced faculty partners from JMU's College of Business, subject-matter experts from the field of CWD, and CISR's resident experts provide specialized instruction for the course. Graduates of the SMC bring back strategic insight to their organizations, enabling them to lead their programs more effectively and efficiently to clear landmines and ERW contamination in their respective countries.

From the first course held in 2004 through to the 2019 course, CISR has trained 311 senior managers representing 49 countries. Prior to 2010, the SMC was sponsored by the United Nations Development Program. Beginning in 2010, PM/WRA has sponsored the SMC, including global courses held on the JMU campus, and a series of regionally-focused SMCs hosted with the help of local implementing partners in Tajikistan, Vietnam, and Croatia.

In 2019, CISR hosted a Global SMC at JMU in Harrisonburg, Virginia, to bring together 19 senior managers working in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Iraq, Laos, Libya, Solomon Islands, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Vietnam, and one participant representing several Western African countries. In addition to course instruction, participants visited the HDTC at Fort Lee, Virginia. Additional subject-matter expertise was delivered by Fenix-Insight LLC, PM/WRA, the U.S. Department of Defense's HD R&D Program, and a number of NGOs.

JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY.
CISR
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery
http://www.jmu.edu/cisr

Photo caption: Participants in the 2019 Global SMC in Conventional Weapons Destruction engage in a classroom discussion.
Photo courtesy of CISR.

QRF works with Sierra Leonean armed forces to safely dispose of unstable munitions.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE Quick Reaction Force: PROVIDING RAPID RESPONSE TO CWD EMERGENCIES

The Quick Reaction Force (QRF) is a team of civilian EOD technical experts that serve as PM/WRA's first responders to unexpected CWD-related emergencies across the globe, including munitions depot explosions, ammunition depots at risk of imminent explosion, and ERW that pose significant threats to civilians. These situations require immediate action to secure or dispose of poorly-secured or unstable munitions, prevent loss of life, protect critical infrastructure, and conduct needs assessments for further CWD activities. The QRF can begin to respond to these threats worldwide in as few as 48 hours.

QRF

Since 2001, the QRF and its precursor, the Quick Reaction Demining Force, have deployed to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Federated States of Micronesia, Guatemala, Iraq, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Liberia, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Philippines, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uruguay, and Vietnam.

"Some contents of these foreign depots are akin to time bombs," observes Stanley L. Brown, Director of PM/WRA. "We can't ignore the terrible threat posed by decrepit ammunition whose stability is compromised by age, heat, rough handling, and overall poor storage. When we get a call for help after a depot accident or when a foreign government needs an urgent depot assessment, we must respond immediately. In these cases, time is not our friend."

The Golden West, implementing partner for the QRF, is a U.S. NGO specializing in demining, BAC, and PSSM.

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

Photo courtesy of Golden West.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS HEADQUARTERED IN THE UNITED STATES

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), established in 1943, is the official overseas relief and development agency of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. For more than a decade, CRS has worked to reduce the risk of injury or death from landmines and UXO in Vietnam and trained children, teachers, parents, and community members in MRE. http://crs.org

Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West) is a California-based nonprofit charitable organization dedicated to the development of innovative technologies to overcome the operational limitations encountered in HMA efforts. It conducts surveys and assessments, and develops MRE materials, as well as mine and UXO disposal technologies. http://goldenwesthf.org

Health Leadership International (HLI) is a Seattle-based nonprofit organization that provides sustainable medical training to rural health-care providers in Laos. Partnering with the Laotian Ministry of Health, HLI has provided medical training for the past nine years in emergency clinical medicine, ultrasound imaging, medical leadership, and medical English to hundreds of Laotian health care workers. http://healthleadershipinternational.org

The International Center is a Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit organization that focuses on issues between the United States and the developing world. Its Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation program, which has been active in Vietnam since 1994, addresses the consequences of war through its mine and UXO impact survey and by strengthening the national capacity of Vietnamese mine action agencies. http://ic-vvaf.org

The Landmine Relief Fund, a California-based nonprofit, was created in 2004 to support the work of an all-Cambodian demining NGO, Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD). http://landmine-relief-fund.com

Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) is a Virginia-based nonprofit organization founded to help restore hope, alleviate suffering, and nurture stability in war-torn countries. MLI has established indigenous programs in 15 mine-affected countries that help rid them of landmines and their lasting impact. http://marshall-legacy.org

PeaceTrees Vietnam is a Seattle-based NGO founded in 1995 as a grassroots effort to bring peace, friendship, and renewal to the people of Quang Tri, one of the most war-torn provinces of Vietnam. PeaceTrees' work includes mine and UXO clearance, landmine awareness programs, survivor assistance, scholarships to landmine survivors and their families, and community restoration projects. http://peacetrees-vietnam.org

The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development (Polus), established in 1979, is a Massachusetts-based nonprofit NGO. The organization partners with public and private foundations to address the impact of mines and UXO on communities around the world. http://poluscenter.org

RAND Corporation is an American nonprofit global policy think tank created in 1948 to offer research and analysis to the United States Armed Forces. It is financed by the U.S. government and private endowment, corporations, universities, and private individuals. https://www.rand.org/

World Education, Inc., a Massachusetts-based nonprofit organization, was founded in 1951 to meet the needs of the educationally disadvantaged and provides training and technical assistance in nonformal education across a wide array of sectors. World Education has worked to support survivor assistance and MRE. http://worlded.org

INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Accessibility Organization for Afghan Disabled (AOAD) is a nongovernmental, nonprofit, and nonpolitical organization working for persons with disabilities along with their immediate family members as a peer-supporter advocate organization founded in 2007 in Kabul, Afghanistan. https://aoad-af.page.tl/Home.htm

Afghan Amputee Bicyclists for Rehabilitation and Recreation (AABRAR) is an Afghan NGO that is concerned with the rehabilitation and socioeconomic integration of disabled people and other vulnerable groups into the community. In its inception in 1992, AABRAR began a bicycle-training program for amputees to improve mobility and increase their independence, enabling them to travel to and from work, and save on transportations costs. Since then, AABRAR has expanded its activities.

Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC), established in 1989, was the first humanitarian demining NGO in Afghanistan endorsed by the United Nations. ATC works to reduce civilian casualties and enable land release through detection, clearance, and MRE activities. http://atc-wlfhdngo.org.af

Colombian Campaign Against Landmines (CCCM) monitors fulfillment of the Ottawa Convention on behalf of the Colombian government, compiles reports each year for the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*, and supports survivor assistance and MRE. http://colomniasinminas.org

DanChurchAid (DCA) is an independent ecumenical humanitarian organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark, that provides humanitarian assistance and mine action programs combining MRE, mine clearance, and community-development activities. http://dca.dk

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is a nonprofit organization that works worldwide to help and protect refugees and internally displaced and other conflict-affected persons. http://drc.ngo

Danish Demining Group (DDG) is a HMA unit in the Danish Refugee Council, which assists individuals and populations hampered by mines, UXO, and SA/LW. https://drc.ngo

Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH) is a Sri Lankan humanitarian demining organization founded in 2010. DASH's goal is to increase the safety and security of people living in mine-affected areas through the removal and destruction of mines and UXO. To support sustainable post-conflict recovery, DASH strives to employ displaced persons, especially widows and female heads of households. http://slnmac.gov.lk/dash

Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA), formed in 1990, is an Afghan humanitarian mine clearance organization. DAFA's mission is to clear all hazardous and mine-contaminated areas in Afghanistan by committing resources to humanitarian demining, clearance for road reconstruction, local government-sponsored construction plans, and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. sattar_dafa@yahoo.ca or dafafinance@yahoo.com

Development and Ability Organization (DAO) works in Afghanistan for a more inclusive society by raising public and governmental awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities while building capacity of the civil society organizations and disabled persons organizations through physical rehabilitation, civic education, mentoring, community dialogue, vocational training, and income generation programs. http://www.daoafghanistan.org/about.html

Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) is a directorate of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). ANDMA is the secretariat and the operational arm of the National Disaster Management Commission. http://dmac.gov.af/

The HALO Trust (HALO) is an American and British nonprofit charity specializing in the removal of mines and UXO from post-conflict zones. Since pioneering the concept of humanitarian landmine clearance in Afghanistan in 1988, HALO has been clearing ERW and helping millions of families return home. http://halotrust.org

Humanity and Inclusion (HI), formerly Handicap International, works with persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations in situations of conflict, natural disaster, exclusion, and extreme poverty. HI implements mine action programs, working to clear mines and UXO from civilian areas, providing risk education programs, and rendering assistance to those who have been injured. https://www.hi-us.org/

Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) is an international nonprofit NGO that provides targeted information management support to partners responding to complex humanitarian and development challenges. iMMAP's expertise in data collection, analysis, and presentation supports the decision-making process for its diverse, multi-sector partners. http://immap.org

International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) is a coalition of NGOs whose stated objective is a world free of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, where mine and cluster munitions survivors see their rights respected and can lead fulfilling lives. http://www.icbl.org/en-gb/home.aspx

ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian nonprofit organization established by the Republic of Slovenia government in March 1998. Since then, ITF has continued to expand its scope of activities and the geographic area of its implementation in order to reduce threats from mines, UXO, and at-risk weapons and ammunition. http://itf-fund.si

MAG (Mines Advisory Group) began operations in Afghanistan in 1989 clearing mines and UXO. In association with its U.S. partner MAG America, UK-based MAG is a humanitarian organization working in countries affected by conflict and insecurity to clear mines and UXO, implement conventional weapons stockpile management and destruction programs, provide MRE, and offer capacity-building support. http://maginternational.org

The Mine Action Support Group (MASG), established in 1998, is comprised of the world's major HMA donor states. It endeavors to coordinate and prioritize their respective programs and increase donor support for mine action where it is most needed. The MASG serves as a forum for the exchange of information as well as the coordination of financial support and resources. http://www.mineaction.org/funding/masg

The Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA) is an Afghan NGO founded in 1990 specializing in landmine impact and post-clearance surveys, technical and battle area surveys, polygon surveys, and mine- and UXO-impact free community surveys. MCPA provides manual, mechanical, and MDD clearance, EOD, MRE, mine action training, and management information systems for mine action programs. hajiattqullah@gmail.com

The Mine Detection Center (MDC) was established in 1989 with the goal to free Afghanistan from the impacts of mines and UXO so that individuals and communities can live in a safe environment conducive to national development. MDC clears contaminated land and safely destroys mines and UXO using a variety of assets and techniques. http://mdc-afghan.org

The Mine Detection Dog Center (MDDC) in Bosnia and Herzegovina trains dogs for landmine, explosives, narcotic detection, and search and rescue. It also trains dog handlers. More than 300 dogs for various purposes were trained at MDDC so far and deployed in dozens of countries. http://mddc.ba/new

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), founded in 1939 on the principles of solidarity, dignity, peace, and freedom, is one of Norway's primary NGOs. For more than 20 years, NPA has implemented mine action programs in more than 40 states and territories. http://npaid.org

The Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) was established in 1990 to teach Afghan refugees and internally displaced Afghans about the dangers of mines and UXO. In 1992, OMAR expanded its operations to mine clearance, hiring and training more than 1,500 deminers in manual and mechanical demining, BAC, EOD, and working with MDDs. http://www.landmineclearance.org/

Spirit of Soccer (SOS), founded in 1996, is a UK- and U.S.-registered nonprofit that uses soccer/football skills clinics and tournaments to educate children about the dangers posed by mines and UXO in conflict and post-conflict regions. SOS has created risk education courses in more than 10 current or post-conflict countries including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Laos, and Moldova. http://spiritofsoccer.org

Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), established in 1997, is an international NGO based in Geneva that has implemented mine clearance projects in 29 countries. FSD focuses on locating and destroying mines and UXO on the ground and underwater. It also engages in collecting and destroying arms and ammunition and managing stockpiles. http://fsd.ch

GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA), NATO's integrated logistics and services provider agency, implements the NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund in Ukraine. NSPA has worked on PSSM and CWD programs in several countries including Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Mauritania, and Serbia. http://www.nspa.nato.int

The Organization of American States (OAS) was established in 1948 with the goal of encouraging sustainable peace, justice, solidarity, collaboration, integrity, and independence among the nations of the Americas. The OAS supports a regional approach to demining programs in the Western Hemisphere and executes CWD programs. http://oas.org

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest regional security organization with 57 participating states from Europe, Central Asia, and North America. The OSCE offers a forum for political dialogue and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. http://osce.org

Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) established in June 2005, helps build the capacity of its 15 African member countries, and coordinates and monitors the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol signed in April 2004. Its mission is to coordinate action against SA/LW proliferation in the Great Lakes region, Horn of Africa, and bordering states. RECSA's vision is a safe and secure sub-region in a peaceful continent, free from arms proliferation. http://recsasec.org

Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC) is a state institution under the government of the Republic of Tajikistan established in January 2014 to coordinate all mine action-related projects. muhabbat.ibrohimzoda@tnmac.gov.tj

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience, and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP supports the host country's own solutions to development challenges by developing national and local capacities. http://undp.org

United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), established in 1997 by the General Assembly, is located in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions and is the coordinator for the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action, which brings together working-level representatives of 11 UN organizations involved in mine action to develop or revise policies and strategies, set priorities among UN players, and share information. UNMAS sets up and manages mine action coordination centers in countries and territories as part of peacekeeping operations. http://www.mineaction.org/unmas

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), established in 1996 at James Madison University (JMU), provides programs and information to post-conflict communities and practitioners in the CWD field. CISR works around the world to promote post-conflict recovery, rebuilding, and resilience. It also publishes *The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*. http://jmu.edu/cisr

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), formed in 1998, supports the ongoing improvement of mine action performance. The center enables national authorities, mine action organizations, and other partners to do their jobs better by furthering knowledge, promoting norms and standards, and developing capacity. http://gichd.org

Small Arms Survey (SAS), based at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, serves as the principal international source of public information on all aspects of small arms and armed violence, providing a valuable resource for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and civil society. http://smallarmssurvey.org

CONTRACTORS

Janus Global Operations (Janus) is an employee-owned munitions management and demining company supporting government, military, and commercial organizations operating in war-affected countries. Janus provides risk management, logistics, construction, and maintenance services in support of countries emerging from conflict. http://www.janusgo.com

Tetra Tech EC, Inc. (TtEC) is a California-based company providing consulting, engineering, remediation, and construction services worldwide. TtEC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tetra Tech Inc., a publicly traded company. The company supports government and commercial clients by providing innovative solutions focused on water, environment, infrastructure, resource management, energy, and international development. http://www.tteci.com

THE INTERAGENCY MANPADS TASK FORCE:

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS TO PROTECT GLOBAL AVIATION

https://www.state.gov/about-us-office-of-weapons-removal-and-abatement

THREAT. Since 1970, terrorists and other non-state actors have hit over 60 civilian airliners with Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), usually referred to as shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles. The illicit diversion of MANPADS to terrorists, criminal organizations, and insurgents, is a global concern. Thirty-one non-state actors currently possess MANPADS and another 26 are suspected to have acquired them.

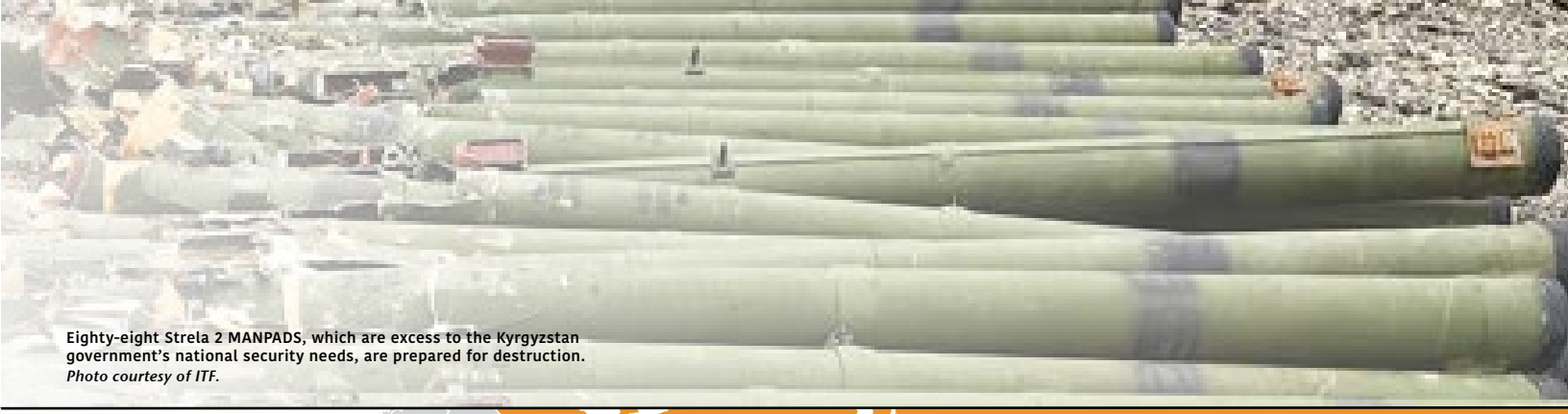
RESPONSE. In 2006, National Security Presidential Directive 47 (NSPD-47) established a comprehensive strategy for aviation security to guide the U.S. government in dealing with evolving threats to aviation. NSPD-47 includes the International MANPADS Threat Reduction Plan, which established the Interagency MANPADS Task Force (MTF). The MTF coordinates a comprehensive approach to counter illicit MANPADS proliferation and reduce the threat of those held by terrorist groups and other violent non-state actors. The MTF consists of representatives from several U.S. government agencies and is chaired by the Department of State.

CONTEXT. MANPADS were first developed in the 1960s to help legitimate armed forces defend against air attacks. A single individual or crew can carry and fire MANPADS. Their small size makes them easy to transport and conceal. The most commonly produced types can fit into an automobile trunk. In the hands of terrorists, criminals, or other non-state actors, MANPADS pose a serious threat to commercial and military aircraft around the world.

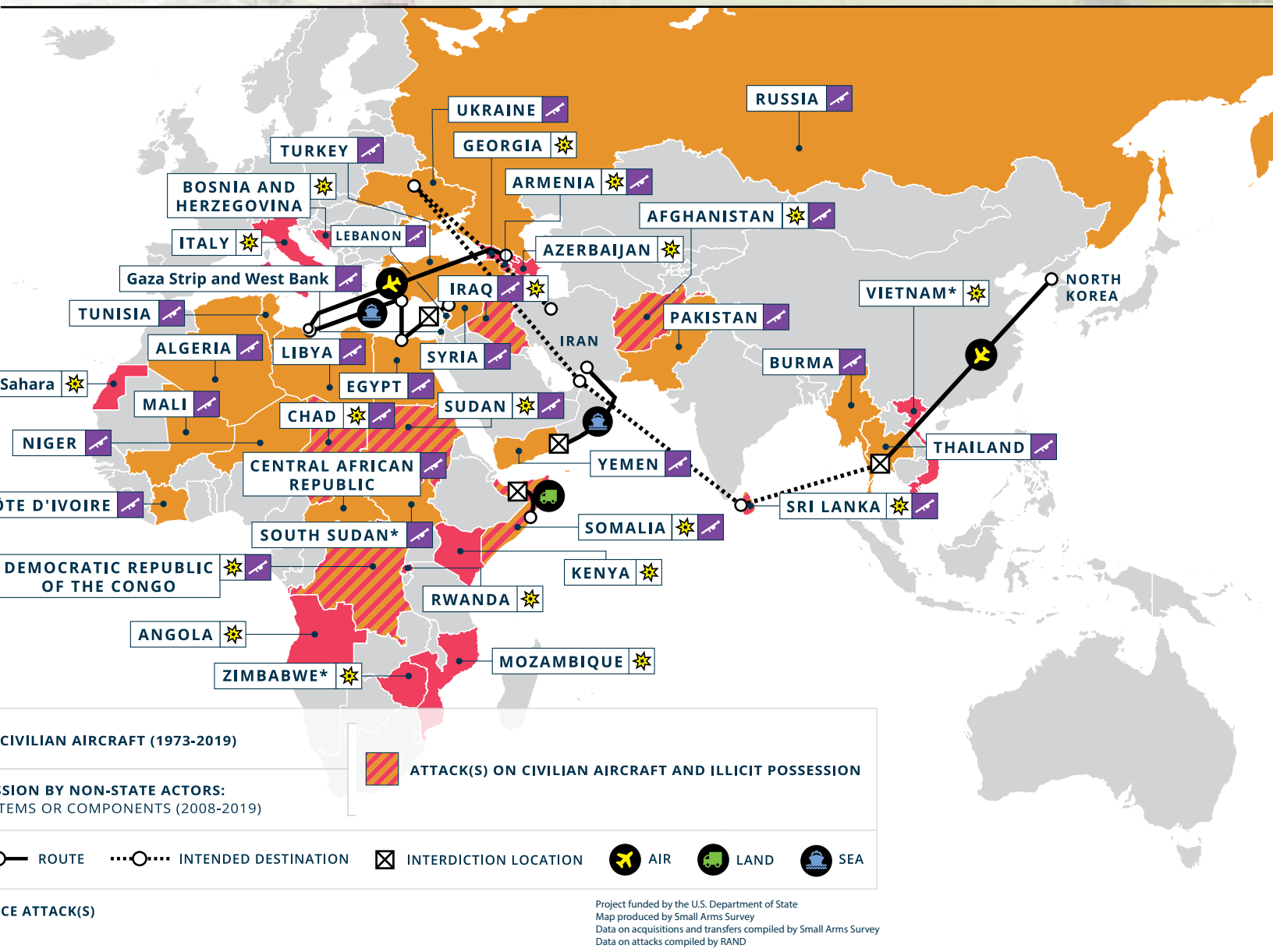
Arms traffickers and violent extremists have looted MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons from unsecured state stockpiles in Libya, Syria, and Yemen, making efforts to reduce the threat to aviation even more crucial. PM/WRA's stockpile security management and CWD programs have reduced over 41,000 at-risk MANPADS worldwide and remain critical to preventing further illicit proliferation of these dangerous arms.

Most MANPADS consist of a missile enclosed in a tube, a reusable trigger mechanism ("gripstock"), and a battery or battery cooling unit. The tube, which protects the missile until it is fired, is disposable. The battery powers the missile's systems for a short period prior to launch. MANPADS are usually 1.2 to 2 meters (4 feet to 6.5 feet) long, about 76 millimeters (3 inches) in diameter, and weigh about 13 to 25 kilograms (28.6 to 55.1 pounds). They can travel at twice the speed of sound and hit aircraft flying as high as 6 kilometers (about 20,000 feet) out to a horizontal range of up to 5 kilometers (3.1 miles).

ENGAGEMENT. The MTF partners with other countries to advance cooperation on MANPADS threat mitigation and counter-proliferation initiatives. These partners have a vital role in raising international awareness, curbing illicit proliferation, and mitigating local and regional MANPADS threats.



Eighty-eight Strela 2 MANPADS, which are excess to the Kyrgyzstan government's national security needs, are prepared for destruction.
Photo courtesy of ITF.



The MTF also helps countries incorporate MANPADS recognition training into their border and security training programs. This teaches their essential personnel to recognize and seize MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons if discovered. In 2019, over 630 individuals from 29 countries received the training.

Finally, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Transportation Security Administration has conducted approximately 75 MANPADS Assist Visits (MAV) and basic training programs at airports around the world. MAV and related training programs help build the capacity of foreign countries to identify and mitigate potential MANPADS threats at international airports.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING

From 1993 through 2019, the United States contributed more than $3.7 billion for CWD programs in more than 100 countries. The following charts provide a consolidated view of the United States' funding for CWD globally. Budget figures for fiscal year 2018 (October 1, 2017–September 30, 2018) in this edition reflect actual allocations, while budget figures for fiscal year 2019 (October 1, 2018–September 30, 2019) reflect, with a few exceptions, initial planned allocations. The 20th edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety* will include updated figures for fiscal year 2019 that reflect the final allocations.

Legend for charts on pages 65–71

●	U.S. supported activity in 2019
●	Received U.S. support in the past
●	Mine-impact free & U.S. supported activity in 2019
●	Mine-impact free with past U.S. support

DOS NADR-CWD	Department of State - Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
DOS Other	Department of State - Other funding
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DoD	Department of Defense
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

	COUNTRY	SOURCES	FY93-11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	*FY19	TOTAL
●	AFGHANISTAN	DOS NADR - CWD	224,234	40,550	30,785	22,450	22,700	32,066	20,500	20,000	20,000	433,285
		DOS Other	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
		CDC	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800
		DoD	5,780	1,000	355	162	744	451	134	225	408	9,259
		USAID	51,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,447
		COUNTRY TOTAL	**303,261**	**41,550**	**31,140**	**22,612**	**23,444**	**32,517**	**20,634**	**20,225**	**20,408**	**515,791**
●	ALBANIA	DOS NADR - CWD	28,277	4,034	2,324	2,135	1,777	1,500	1,200	1,000	1,000	43,247
		DoD	22	0	10	185	147	100	33	80	2,059	2,636
		USAID	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389
		COUNTRY TOTAL	**29,688**	**4,034**	**2,334**	**2,320**	**1,924**	**1,600**	**1,233**	**1,080**	**3,059**	**47,272**
●	ANGOLA	DOS NADR - CWD	71,529	8,675	6,000	6,000	5,600	4,700	4,000	7,000	4,100	117,604
		DOS Other	3,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,170
		CDC	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
		DoD	5,714	850	1,345	179	152	551	193	179	245	9,408
		USAID	8,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,351
		COUNTRY TOTAL	**88,914**	**9,525**	**7,345**	**6,179**	**5,752**	**5,251**	**4,193**	**7,179**	**4,345**	**138,683**
●	ARGENTINA	DoD	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
		COUNTRY TOTAL	**579**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**579**
●	ARMENIA	DOS NADR - CWD	2,600	391	700	301	300	0	0	0	0	4,292
		DOS Other	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
		DoD	2,826	9	169	187	40	10	226	237	64	3,768
		USAID	2,148	0	0	0	997	0	0	0	0	3,145
		COUNTRY TOTAL	**10,574**	**400**	**869**	**488**	**1,337**	**10**	**226**	**237**	**64**	**14,205**
●	AZERBAIJAN	DOS NADR - CWD	21,095	365	325	325	532	0	0	0	0	22,642
		DOS Other	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
		DoD	6,975	0	0	0	0	140	41	62	11	7,229
		COUNTRY TOTAL	**29,170**	**365**	**325**	**325**	**532**	**140**	**41**	**62**	**11**	**30,971**
●	BAHRAIN	DoD	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		COUNTRY TOTAL	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
●	BELIZE	DOS NADR - CWD	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
		COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**300**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**300**
●	BENIN	DoD	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
		COUNTRY TOTAL	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY

(Dollars in thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCES	FY93-11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	*FY19	TOTAL
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	DOS NADR - CWD	59,012	4,300	4,445	4,400	3,974	4,500	2,750	2,445	2,000	87,826
	DOS Other	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	CDC	3,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,210
	DoD	4,263	0	241	156	0	78	249	126	8	5,121
	USAID	20,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**87,985**	**4,300**	**4,686**	**4,556**	**3,974**	**4,578**	**2,999**	**2,571**	**2,008**	**117,657**
BULGARIA	DOS NADR - CWD	6,644	1,585	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,479
	DoD	0	0	0	31	0	0	8	12	0	51
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**6,644**	**1,585**	**2,250**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**12**	**0**	**10,530**
BURKINA FASO	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	941	600	0	900	0	2,441
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**941**	**600**	**0**	**900**	**0**	**2,441**
BURMA (MYANMAR)	DOS NADR - CWD	6	829	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,835
	DOS-OTHER	0	0	0	850	0	0	0	0	0	850
	USAID	0	0	1,350	1,500	0	500	500	500	0	4,350
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**6**	**829**	**1,350**	**2,350**	**2,000**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**0**	**8,035**
BURUNDI	DOS NADR - CWD	1,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,935
	DoD	229	201	322	566	118	0	0	0	0	1,436
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,164**	**201**	**322**	**566**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,371**
CAMBODIA	DOS NADR - CWD	50,806	5,494	5,800	6,216	8,307	8,522	6,352	9,320	5,000	105,817
	DOS Other	4,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	4,943
	CDC	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	DoD	10,630	4,235	1,411	1,722	2,379	1,717	1,969	1,601	2,473	28,137
	USAID	13,048	0	600	633	500	303	0	0	0	15,084
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**79,527**	**9,729**	**7,811**	**8,571**	**11,186**	**10,542**	**8,321**	**10,921**	**7,473**	**154,081**
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	DOS NADR - CWD	37	0	0	187	0	0	0	785	0	1,009
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**37**	**0**	**0**	**187**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**785**	**0**	**1,009**
CHAD	DOS NADR - CWD	6,899	0	0	0	1,657	750	1,000	1,250	1,000	12,556
	DoD	3,877	414	384	325	0	50	54	86	0	5,190
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**10,776**	**414**	**384**	**325**	**1,657**	**800**	**1,054**	**1,336**	**1,000**	**17,746**
CHILE	DoD	2,612	450	0	385	3	0	0	0	0	3,450
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,612**	**450**	**0**	**385**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,450**
COLOMBIA	DOS NADR - CWD	6,495	3,500	4,100	6,465	7,039	8,500	21,000	21,000	21,000	101,599
	CDC	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	1,525	154	0	0	0	742	3,338	3,285	3,492	12,536
	USAID	5,600	600	1,900	1,300	2,000	3,085	808	2,874	0	21,367
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**14,070**	**4,254**	**6,000**	**7,765**	**9,039**	**12,327**	**25,146**	**27,159**	**24,492**	**135,952**
CONGO, DR	DOS NADR - CWD	6,098	750	1,265	2,500	500	3,221	3,000	4,000	4,000	25,334
	DoD	370	233	0	373	107	0	0	0	0	1,083
	USAID	1,300	0	0	1,300	2,000	1,722	1,275	0	0	7,597
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**7,768**	**983**	**1,265**	**4,173**	**2,607**	**4,943**	**4,275**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**34,014**
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE	DOS NADR - CWD	1,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,320
	DoD	0	267	371	690	191	0	0	0	0	1,519
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,320**	**267**	**371**	**690**	**191**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,839**
CROATIA[1]	DOS NADR - CWD	32,839	1,100	999	900	850	2,040	0	1,000	0	39,728
	DoD	0	0	713	0	0	0	28	55	80	876
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**32,839**	**1,100**	**1,712**	**900**	**850**	**2,040**	**28**	**1,055**	**80**	**40,604**
CYPRUS	DOS NADR - CWD	10	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	260
	DoD	0	0	76	19	18	20	196	32	0	361
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**10**	**0**	**76**	**19**	**268**	**20**	**196**	**32**	**0**	**621**
CZECHIA	DOS NADR - CWD	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**600**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**600**

*Initial planned allocations
**Activity funded via FY19 Global/Multi-Country funding

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY

COUNTRY	SOURCES	FY93-11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	*FY19	TOTAL
DJIBOUTI	DOS NADR - CWD	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900
	DoD	1,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**3,072**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,072**
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	USAID	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**500**
ECUADOR	DOS NADR - CWD	4,825	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,025
	DoD	3,273	518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,791
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**8,098**	**518**	**200**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,816**
EGYPT	DoD	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**718**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**718**
EL SALVADOR	DOS NADR - CWD	50	988	0	0	0	350	300	0	0	1,688
	CDC	2,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,840
	USAID	1,500	500	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**4,390**	**1,488**	**300**	**0**	**0**	**350**	**300**	**0**	**0**	**6,828**
ERITREA	DOS NADR - CWD	11,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,623
	DOS Other	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,560
	CDC	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	4,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,485
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**18,118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18,118**
ESTONIA	DOS NADR - CWD	2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,499
	DoD	1,866	0	195	87	54	0	7	236	272	2,717
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**4,365**	**0**	**195**	**87**	**54**	**0**	**7**	**236**	**272**	**5,216**
ESWATINI (formerly Swaziland)	DOS NADR - CWD	439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439
	DoD	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,275**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,275**
ETHIOPIA	DOS NADR - CWD	3,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,545
	DOS Other	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
	CDC	2,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,846
	DoD	3,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,984
	USAID	3,882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,882
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**15,757**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15,757**
GEORGIA	DOS NADR - CWD	24,873	1,232	1,500	500	500	0	500	0	0	29,105
	DOS Other	2,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,644
	DoD	1,114	0	0	167	209	20	55	55	1,165	2,785
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,998	1,000	1,000	3,998
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**28,631**	**1,232**	**1,500**	**667**	**709**	**20**	**2,553**	**1,055**	**2,165**	**38,532**
GUATEMALA[2]	DOS NADR - CWD	250	0	0	0	0	350	300	0	0	900
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**250**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**350**	**300**	**0**	**0**	**900**
GUINEA	DOS NADR - CWD	103	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	0	1,103
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**103**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0**	**1,103**
GUINEA-BISSAU	DOS NADR - CWD	6,037	0	0	0	0	0	500	700	0	8,037
	DoD	1,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,444
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**7,481**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**800**	**500**	**700**	**0**	**9,481**
HAITI	USAID	2,500	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,500**	**0**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,500**
HONDURAS	DOS NADR - CWD	316	0	500	0	0	300	348	0	0	1,464
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**316**	**0**	**500**	**0**	**0**	**300**	**348**	**0**	**0**	**1,464**
HUNGARY	DOS NADR - CWD	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**350**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**350**
INDIA	USAID	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**300**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**300**

(Dollars in thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCES	FY93-11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	*FY19	TOTAL
IRAQ	DOS NADR - CWD	104,349	25,000	23,805	23,177	37,835	30,945	106,350	55,000	37,500	443,961
	DOS Other	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992
	CDC	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	103,937	300	160	573	0	58	209	85	71	105,393
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**209,728**	**25,300**	**23,965**	**23,750**	**37,835**	**31,003**	**106,559**	**55,085**	**37,571**	**550,796**
JORDAN	DOS NADR - CWD	16,086	3,850	1,200	0	500	400	400	400	400	23,236
	DOS Other	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
	CDC	2,968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,968
	DoD	2,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,418
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**21,772**	**3,850**	**1,200**	**0**	**500**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**28,922**
KAZAKHSTAN	DOS NADR - CWD	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**295**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**295**
KENYA	DOS NADR - CWD	1,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,482
	DoD	256	236	70	162	151	280	0	0	0	1,155
	USAID	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,138**	**236**	**70**	**162**	**151**	**280**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,037**
KOSOVO	DOS NADR - CWD	7,090	260	100	0	550	475	1,250	5,000	0	14,725
	DoD	4,300	0	0	165	120	204	71	86	276	5,222
	USAID	17,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,472
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**28,862**	**260**	**100**	**165**	**670**	**679**	**1,321**	**5,086**	**276**	**37,419**
KYRGYZSTAN	DOS NADR - CWD	500	0	300	0	400	285	750	750	0	2,985
	DoD	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**507**	**0**	**300**	**0**	**400**	**285**	**750**	**750**	**0**	**2,992**
LAOS	DOS NADR - CWD	35,911	9,233	9,000	12,840	26,880	20,500	30,000	30,000	30,000	204,364
	DOS Other	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
	DoD	6,867	33	0	0	0	111	10	0	24	7,045
	USAID	9,300	0	0	500	2,000	2,166	3,005	1,750	0	18,721
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**52,828**	**9,266**	**9,000**	**13,340**	**28,880**	**22,777**	**33,015**	**31,750**	**30,024**	**230,880**
LEBANON	DOS NADR - CWD	26,151	2,524	3,000	2,500	3,324	4,500	4,000	5,000	5,000	55,999
	DOS Other	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
	DoD	8,430	590	80	50	44	39	39	22	30	9,324
	USAID	9,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,850
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**46,431**	**3,114**	**3,080**	**2,550**	**3,368**	**4,539**	**4,039**	**5,022**	**5,030**	**77,173**
LESOTHO	DOS NADR - CWD	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**
LIBERIA	DOS NADR - CWD	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
	CDC	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	USAID	4,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,429
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**4,939**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,939**
LIBYA	DOS NADR - CWD	3,000	0	0	1,000	1,500	2,500	16,000	3,000	2,000	29,000
	DOS Other	0	17,800	1,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,575
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**3,000**	**17,800**	**1,775**	**1,000**	**1,500**	**2,500**	**16,000**	**3,000**	**2,000**	**48,575**
LITHUANIA	DOS NADR - CWD	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**500**
MALAWI	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	130
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**130**	**0**	**130**
MALI	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	1,200	500	1,000	1,250	1,000	4,950
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	170	182	110	0	462
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,200**	**670**	**1,182**	**1,360**	**1,000**	**5,412**
MARSHALL ISLANDS	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	267	361	285	295	460	341	0	2,009
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**267**	**361**	**285**	**295**	**460**	**341**	**0**	**2,009**

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U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY

COUNTRY	SOURCES	FY93-11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	*FY19	TOTAL
MAURITANIA	DOS NADR - CWD	2,395	0	0	0	300	500	0	0	1,000	4,195
	DoD	4,410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,410
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**6,805**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**300**	**500**	**0**	**0**	**1,000**	**8,605**
MEXICO	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	0	0	275
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**275**	**0**	**0**	**275**
MOLDOVA	DoD	71	0	154	282	132	35	78	78	1,993	2,823
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**71**	**0**	**154**	**282**	**132**	**35**	**78**	**78**	**1,993**	**2,823**
MONTENEGRO[2]	DOS NADR - CWD	6,149	1,300	0	0	0	1,750	0	0	0	9,199
	DoD	0	11	294	422	428	562	30	141	39	1,927
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**6,149**	**1,311**	**294**	**422**	**428**	**2,312**	**30**	**141**	**39**	**11,126**
MOROCCO	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	368	73	531
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**90**	**0**	**368**	**73**	**531**
MOZAMBIQUE	DOS NADR - CWD	26,922	2,635	3,000	1,525	700	0	0	0	0	34,782
	DOS Other	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600
	CDC	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
	DoD	11,827	639	599	122	189	0	0	0	0	13,376
	USAID	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,533
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**46,982**	**3,274**	**3,599**	**1,647**	**889**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**56,391**
NAMIBIA	DOS NADR - CWD	3,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,351
	DOS Other	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670
	DoD	4,643	309	151	45	110	80	0	42	114	5,494
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**8,664**	**309**	**151**	**45**	**110**	**80**	**0**	**42**	**114**	**9,515**
NEPAL**	DOD	0	0	0	165	36	36	0	0	0	237
	USAID	1,000	1,000	0	0	131	1,580	420	406	2,162	6,699
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**165**	**167**	**1,616**	**420**	**406**	**2,162**	**6,936**
NICARAGUA	DOS NADR - CWD	4,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,081
	DoD	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**4,281**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,281**
NIGER	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	693	500	1,250	1,250	1,000	4,693
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	325	0	328
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**693**	**500**	**1,253**	**1,575**	**1,000**	**5,021**
NIGERIA	DOS NADR - CWD	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	315	321	55	0	691
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,449**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**315**	**321**	**55**	**0**	**2,140**
NORTH MACEDONIA	DOS NADR - CWD	1,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,998
	DoD		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	345
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,998**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**345**	**2,343**
OMAN	DOS NADR - CWD	1,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,785
	DoD	2,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,553
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**4,338**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,338**
PAKISTAN	DOS NADR - CWD	832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	832
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**832**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**832**
PALAU	DOS NADR - CWD	85	150	390	690	505	505	600	655	0	3,580
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	106
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**85**	**150**	**390**	**690**	**505**	**505**	**600**	**655**	**106**	**3,686**
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES (West Bank)	DOS NADR - CWD	209	782	917	1,180	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	6,088
	DoD	0	0	0	0	20	0	44	85	76	225
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**209**	**782**	**917**	**1,180**	**1,020**	**1,000**	**1,044**	**85**	**76**	**6,313**
PARAGUAY	DOS NADR - CWD	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**200**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**200**
PERU	DOS NADR - CWD	9,906	1,000	0	0	0	2,600	500	2,000	0	16,006
	DoD	11,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	11,961
	USAID	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**21,850**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**2,600**	**500**	**2,000**	**17**	**28,967**

(Dollars in thousands)

COUNTRY	SOURCES	FY93-11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	*FY19	TOTAL
PHILIPPINES	DOS NADR - CWD	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	920
	DoD	0	0	0	0	173	45	335	0	0	553
	USAID	1,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,550
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,470**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**173**	**45**	**335**	**0**	**0**	**3,023**
ROMANIA	DOS NADR - CWD	2,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,369
	DoD	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,519**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,519**
RWANDA**	DOS NADR - CWD	4,203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,203
	DOS Other	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
	DoD	7,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,790
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**12,693**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,500**	**14,193**
SÃO TOMÉ/ PRÍNCIPE	DOS NADR - CWD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**50**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**
SENEGAL	DOS NADR - CWD	2,505	0	0	0	400	400	450	0	0	3,755
	DOS Other	0	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	260
	DoD	252	0	0	367	1,147	100	10	90	12	1,978
	USAID	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**3,257**	**0**	**260**	**367**	**1,547**	**500**	**460**	**90**	**12**	**6,493**
SERBIA[2]	DOS NADR - CWD	12,785	1,000	2,000	900	195	2,100	1,250	1,000	1,000	22,230
	DoD	0	0	0	0	3	200	107	0	0	310
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**12,785**	**1,000**	**2,000**	**900**	**198**	**2,300**	**1,357**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**22,540**
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO[2]	DOS NADR - CWD	5,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,656
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**5,646**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,656**
SIERRA LEONE	DOS NADR - CWD	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
	USAID	1,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,593
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,740**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,740**
SLOVENIA	DoD	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**270**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**270**
SOLOMON ISLANDS	DOS NADR - CWD	400	567	560	473	446	350	567	715	0	4,078
	DoD	0	325	35	429	306	569	200	234	92	2,190
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**400**	**892**	**595**	**902**	**752**	**919**	**767**	**949**	**92**	**6,268**
SOMALIA	DOS NADR - CWD	12,545	2,500	3,300	2,000	1,800	2,000	2,740	2,165	2,000	31,050
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**12,545**	**2,500**	**3,300**	**2,000**	**1,800**	**2,000**	**2,740**	**2,165**	**2,000**	**31,050**
SOUTH SUDAN[3]	DOS NADR - CWD	1,100	2,800	2,500	2,135	2,000	300	300	1,000	2,000	14,135
	DoD	0	367	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	826
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,100**	**3,167**	**2,959**	**2,135**	**2,000**	**300**	**300**	**1,000**	**2,000**	**14,961**
SRI LANKA	DOS NADR - CWD	23,362	4,804	3,300	4,625	4,250	2,500	5,000	9,500	2,500	59,841
	DOS Other	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
	CDC	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
	DoD	625	262	522	715	507	601	697	310	84	4,323
	USAID	7,400	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,900
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**31,684**	**5,066**	**4,322**	**5,340**	**4,757**	**3,101**	**5,697**	**9,810**	**2,584**	**72,361**
SUDAN[3]	DOS NADR - CWD	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,800**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,800**
SUDAN and SOUTH SUDAN[3]	DOS NADR - CWD	24,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,427
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**24,427**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24,427**
SURINAME	DOS NADR - CWD	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**390**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**390**
SYRIA	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	550	0	8,000	9,510	63,000	0	0	81,060
	DoD	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**550**	**0**	**8,000**	**9,510**	**63,000**	**0**	**5**	**81,065**

*Initial planned allocations
**Activity funded via FY19 Global/Multi-Country funding

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY

COUNTRY	SOURCES	FY93-11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	*FY19	TOTAL
TAJIKISTAN	DOS NADR - CWD	3,874	1,691	2,028	3,190	2,275	1,975	2,450	1,500	1,500	20,483
	DoD	1,232	1,200	0	101	67	147	0	98	25	2,870
	USAID	0	1,500	0	0	0	534	440	406	0	2,880
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**5,106**	**4,391**	**2,028**	**3,291**	**2,342**	**2,656**	**2,890**	**2,004**	**1,525**	**26,233**
TANZANIA	DOS NADR - CWD	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	DoD	185	244	274	44	123	50	0	0	0	920
	USAID	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,901**	**244**	**274**	**44**	**123**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,636**
THAILAND	DOS NADR - CWD	4,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,190
	DoD	6,089	1,500	1,200	1,805	561	1,762	518	608	724	14,767
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**10,729**	**1,500**	**1,200**	**1,805**	**561**	**1,762**	**518**	**608**	**724**	**18,957**
TOGO	DOS NADR - CWD	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**32**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32**
TUNISIA	DoD	217	0	0	0	536	630	0	0	0	1,383
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**217**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**536**	**630**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,383**
UGANDA**	DOS NADR - CWD	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
	DoD	-	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	0	207
	USAID	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**1,056**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**207**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,263**
UKRAINE	DOS NADR - CWD	13,532	1,500	2,000	7,095	1,940	2,000	6,000	6,000	8,500	48,567
	DoD	177	0	0	0	303	108	656	656	726	2,626
	USAID	-	0	0	0	1,031	920	1,048	958	0	3,957
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**13,709**	**1,500**	**2,000**	**7,095**	**3,274**	**3,028**	**7,704**	**7,614**	**9,226**	**55,150**
URUGUAY	DOS NADR - CWD	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**200**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**200**
UZBEKISTAN	DoD	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**99**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**99**
VIETNAM	DOS NADR - CWD	31,564	4,032	4,500	10,506	12,548	10,709	12,621	12,500	15,000	113,980
	CDC	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,848
	DoD	1,038	300	471	256	340	722	1,168	115	1,211	5,621
	USAID	26,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,799
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**61,249**	**4,332**	**4,971**	**10,762**	**12,888**	**11,431**	**13,789**	**12,615**	**16,211**	**148,248**
YEMEN	DOS NADR - CWD	13,220	3,135	2,000	700	2,000	3,500	9,000	2,000	4,000	39,555
	DoD	4,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,846
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**18,066**	**3,135**	**2,000**	**700**	**2,000**	**3,500**	**9,000**	**2,000**	**4,000**	**44,401**
ZAMBIA	DOS NADR - CWD	2,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050
	DoD	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**2,487**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,487**
ZIMBABWE	DOS NADR - CWD	3,086	250	500	2,750	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,598	1,000	17,184
	DoD	3,265	0	0	0	173	78	153	337	243	4,249
	COUNTRY TOTAL	**6,351**	**250**	**500**	**2,750**	**3,173**	**1,078**	**2,153**	**3,935**	**1,243**	**21,433**
GLOBAL/ MULTI-COUNTRY	DOS NADR - CWD	136,985	5,999	16,007	20,662	6,326	8,234	10,037	18,560	21,000	223,500
	DOS Other	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450
	CDC	18,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,653
	DoD	201,649	1,106	0	0	1,313	861	576	42	3,043	207,972
	USAID	95,093	3,300	4,850	7,000	2,841	687	3,502	2,262	7,757	116,386
	Global Total	**453,830**	**10,405**	**20,857**	**27,662**	**10,480**	**9,782**	**14,115**	**22,864**	**22,675**	**568,411**
GRAND TOTAL		**1,978,533**	**189,858**	**165,283**	**175,708**	**200,223**	**203,968**	**366,434**	**255,028**	**230,525**	**3,765,559**

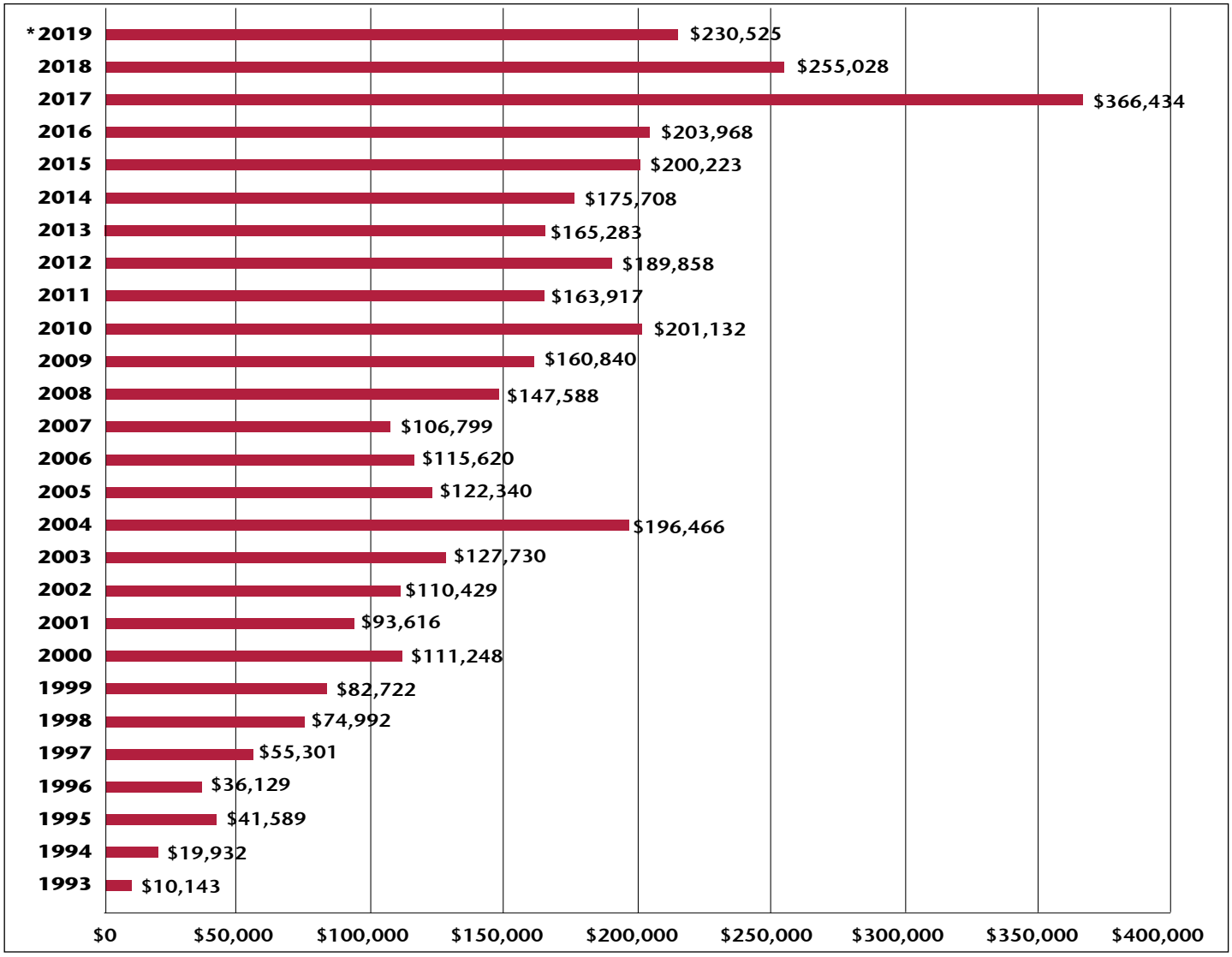
*Initial planned allocations
**Activity funded via FY19 Global/Multi-Country funding

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY BY SOURCE

SOURCES	FY93-11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	*FY19	TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,140,626	149,105	142,417	150,688	177,779	180,532	341,500	232,714	198,500	2,713,861
DOS OTHER[4]	47,501	17,800	2,035	850	0	0	0	0	0	68,186
CDC	38,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,190
DoD[5]	454,232	15,753	10,331	10,937	10,944	11,939	11,938	10,158	19,606	555,838
USAID[6]	279,984	7,200	10,500	13,233	11,500	11,497	12,996	12,156	12,419	389,485
GRAND TOTAL	**1,978,533**	**189,858**	**165,283**	**175,708**	**200,223**	**203,968**	**366,434**	**255,028**	**230,525**	**3,765,559**

(Dollars in thousands)
*Initial planned allocations

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY TOTAL BY YEAR



*Initial planned allocations

Footnotes for charts on pages 65-71:

1. FY08 amount includes $110,000 from the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) fund, which was apportioned as NADR.
2. Serbia and Montenegro split into two countries in 2007.
3. South Sudan and Sudan split into two countries in 2011.
4. DOS - Other includes a variety of DOS funding sources.
5. DoD funds include OHDACA, the Research Development Test and Evaluation fund, the Humanitarian Assistance - Excess Property Program and the Iraq Relief and Construction fund. All U.S. Central Command demining-centric activities for FY10 were conducted with Theater Security Cooperation funding, not funding from U.S. OHDACA.
6. USAID includes historical funding in addition to USAID Leahy War Victims funding.

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JANUARY–DECEMBER 2019 | 19TH EDITION

TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

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