Eliminating landmines and cluster munitions through the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions

Annual Report 2018
Contact

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Cover page:

ICBL-CMC at Mine Ban Treaty and

1 From 1 August 2019, our new mailing address will be: ICBL-CMC, Ecumenical Centre, 150 route de Ferney, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland
Introduction

In 2018, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC) encouraged the universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions, with a focus on three goals:

- No more use of landmines or cluster munitions
- A significant decrease in land contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions
- Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of mines and cluster munitions

This was done through advocacy activities and through the publication of the most comprehensive research data on landmines and cluster munitions in Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports.

The ICBL-CMC also provided national campaigns with small grants and technical support for building capacity during the year, and ensured the active participation of survivors and members of affected communities at international diplomatic meetings on landmines and cluster munitions.

This report details our achievements in 2018, and is complemented by a financial report.

Achievements and Impact

The goal of seeing no more use of landmines or cluster munitions is the ICBL-CMC’s main priority, as stated in our 2017-2021 Strategic Plan. In 2018 the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC) advocated for the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and for states that have not yet joined the convention to adhere to the norm against use of the weapon. It worked to ensure any instances of use were met by a strong condemnation from the international community and that all future use was stigmatized. The International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) worked to maintain the strong stigma on the use of antipersonnel mines, and supported campaign members promoting the universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty.

The ICBL and the CMC advocated for States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty and to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, respectively, to implement their commitments under the Maputo Action Plan and Dubrovnik Action Plan, especially on clearance and victim assistance. These activities are aligned with our 2017-2021 Strategy.

The ICBL continued to promote the aspirational 2025 target date embraced by states in the Maputo Action Plan, for completion of mine clearance obligations by all States Parties. This
target date can be met by using the right resources in the right manner, in order to acquire a realistic estimate of contamination and to develop and implement an adequate national plan.

The ICBL-CMC continued to empower landmine and cluster munition survivors and other persons with disabilities to participate effectively in decision-making forums, and advocated for the rights of survivors and persons with disabilities, particularly those living in remote and rural areas.

To complement the work of ICBL-CMC member engagement with decision-makers at the national level, small grants were awarded to members in 16 countries, supporting advocacy on universalization and/or implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Mine Ban Treaty.

Throughout 2018, the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor remained the most comprehensive source of information on landmines and cluster munitions, and a repository of data serving all stakeholders within the mine action community. The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor editorial team and editorial review board (the Monitoring and Research Committee) served as expert resources for all thematic areas covered by the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Research findings from the Monitor are the basis for ICBL-CMC advocacy and campaigning activities, and an important tool for disseminating public information around mine action challenges and accomplishments.
# Acknowledgments

The work carried out by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition is made possible by generous contributions from the following governments and organizations, as well as support from individuals. We express our gratitude and appreciation to:

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The contribution of donors is acknowledged on our websites and in Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports. Special events are organized at least twice a year to inform donors about our plans and views, and to get their feedback.
Goal 1 -- No more use of landmines or cluster munitions

The goal of seeing no more use of landmines or cluster munitions is the main priority of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines - Cluster Munition Coalition, as stated in our 2017-2021 Strategy². In 2018 the Cluster Munition Coalition advocated for the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and for states that have not yet joined the convention to adhere to the norm against use of the weapon. It worked to ensure any instances of use were met by a strong condemnation from the international community and that all future use be stigmatized. The International Campaign to Ban Landmines worked to maintain the strong stigma on the use of antipersonnel mines, and supported campaign members promoting the universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty.

1a) At least 130 States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions by 2020

In 2018, three countries ratified or acceded to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and several others advanced their processes of ratification or accession.³ The CMC had the following impact:

- Advanced universalization of the Convention through advocacy at the national level: CMC campaigners worked for universalization in some 10 non-signatory and signatory states⁴ through lobbying efforts in capital, including by marking the CCM entry into force anniversary, online communications, media work, and through bilateral meetings with national authorities.

- Promoted universalization of the Convention through advocacy at the international level: the CMC held bilateral meetings, including with Ambassadors, at the permanent missions of eight signatory states in Geneva.⁵ In addition, bilateral meetings were held with 23 non-signatory⁶ and 16 signatory states⁷ on the margins of the following events: Mine Ban Treaty Intersessional Meetings, 8th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, First Committee of the UN General Assembly, Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly, 17th Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, CCM briefing at the Organization of American States, and the regional meeting on the

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² Strategic goals and objectives for 2017-2021 are listed in Annex II.
⁴ Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Nepal, Pakistan, Turkey, Yemen, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea.
⁵ Central African Republic, Djibouti, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Uganda.
⁶ Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, China, Dominica, Ethiopia, Finland, South Korea, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu.
⁷ Angola, Central African Republic, Cyprus, DR Congo, Djibouti, the Gambia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, São Tomé e Príncipe, Uganda.
use of explosive weapons in populated areas, in Santiago, Chile, and the international symposium on humanitarian demining in the DMZ, held in Seoul, South Korea.

- To mark 10 years since the adoption of the Convention, the CMC held a global letter-sending action to a selected group of 10 signatories to urge them to ratify the Convention. As a result, some 250 letters were sent to those 10 states. Later that year Namibia, the Gambia, and the Philippines ratified the Convention.
- Facilitated Sri Lanka accession through numerous bilateral meetings with representatives in Geneva and in New York and through liaison by the CMC member organization in Colombo.
- Contributed to ratification by Namibia through years of direct liaison with the Permanent Mission in Geneva and the CMC global letter-sending action.
- Facilitated ratification by the Gambia through direct advocacy with the government and the Permanent Mission in Geneva and through technical and financial support to the CMC’s national campaign in Banjul, as well as the CMC global letter-sending action.
- Advanced the accession process in South Sudan as a result of direct advocacy with the government and the Permanent Mission in Geneva. In September, South Sudan reiterated that it would accede to the convention after a third and last reading in the National Assembly.
- Advanced the ratification process in the Philippines following numerous bilateral meetings with representatives in Geneva and in New York and through liaison by the CMC member organization in Manila, as well as by the CMC global letter-sending action. In early January 2019 the Philippines deposited its document of ratification.
- Contributed to the ratification process in Angola through regular advocacy meetings with representatives in Geneva. In November, a representative of Angola informed the CMC that they hoped that the CCM ratification would be approved by the National Assembly during the first four months of 2019.
- Contributed to the atmosphere in favor of universalization by publicizing ratifications and accessions to enhance the profile of new States Parties, including through the CMC’s websites and social media.

1b) Strengthened norm against cluster munitions and landmines

Since the Convention on Cluster Munitions opened for signature in 2008, there has been no evidence of use of cluster munitions by signatories or States Parties. In 2018, cluster munitions were used in state not party Syria. There were allegations of use of cluster munitions in Egypt and Yemen in 2018, but the allegations could not be confirmed by the end of 2018. The stigmatization of such use remains a central goal of the convention and a top

8 Cyprus, Djibouti, the Gambia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Namibia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Tanzania, and Uganda.
priority for the CMC. Important advancements in the effort to stigmatize cluster munitions and their use, included the following:

- The CMC contributed to strengthening the stigma against the use of cluster munitions by disseminating accurate data on the human impact of recent cluster munition use in Syria to the general public, media, and members of the Coordination Committee of the Convention, on the basis of the Cluster Munition Monitor and research by CMC member Human Rights Watch.

- The CMC alerted the French authorities that two Indian companies were advertising cluster munitions at one of the largest defense and security international exhibitions in Europe (Eurosatory, hosted in Paris). One company was expelled and the other was requested to amend its advertisement.

- At the UN General Assembly, through their vote in favor of the Resolution on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, 106 states condemned the use of cluster munitions in Syria,\(^9\) while 144 states expressed strong concern about the use of cluster munitions in different parts of the world through their vote in favor of the Resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.\(^10\) The ICBL-CMC contributed in a decisive way to such success through the ongoing action of campaigners around the world, and through advocacy outreach in New York and Geneva.

- The UN Human Rights Council adopted three resolutions condemning the Syrian authorities’ use of cluster munitions, as a result of civil society and international community efforts to stigmatize cluster munitions and their use.\(^11\)

- The Israeli arms company Elbit Systems announced that its recently acquired subsidiary IMI Systems will no longer produce cluster munitions. This positive development followed the 2018 global campaign Stop Explosive Investments conducted by the CMC and its member organization PAX from the Netherlands.

- The Russian Federation changed its vote on the UNGA Resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.\(^12\) An important driver of this positive change was the intense advocacy efforts by the CMC throughout 2018, which maintained communication with Russian diplomatic authorities in Geneva, through letters, telephone communication, and through an advocacy meeting at the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation in Geneva, conducted by a CMC member.

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\(^9\) A/RES/73/182, adopted on 31 October 2018. The resolution “Deplores and condemns in the strongest terms the continued widespread and systematic gross violations and abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms and all violations of international humanitarian law... including attacks on schools, hospitals and places of worship, with heavy weapons, aerial bombardments, cluster munitions...”

\(^10\) A/RES/73/54, adopted on 5 December 2018.


\(^12\) The Russian Federation voted no to the resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munition in 2016 and 2017, but abstained in 2018.
delegation, including CMC Ambassador and cluster munition survivor, Mr. Branislav Kapetanovic.

Ongoing research efforts by the Cluster Munition Monitor served as a foundation for such stigmatization efforts by the broader cluster munition ban community. The CMC used Monitor findings to conduct the following:

- Disseminate accurate data on all known instances of cluster munition use by states not party and on the human impact of such use to the general public, media, States Parties, and members of the Coordination Committee of the convention. Using this data as a basis, the Eighth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions condemned any use of cluster munitions by any actor.
- Ensure coverage of the issues, including condemnations, in prominent international media outlets such as the BBC, EFE, and Voice of America.
- Issue condemnations of all instances of use.
- Call on States Parties to condemn use, including through personalized emails, by mobilizing Coordination Committee members and supporting national CMC campaigns’ outreach to decision-makers in capitals.
- Reach out to individual user states, requesting public reaction, investigation and prosecutions.
- Communicate the work of the ban community, highlighting states’ and other partners’ condemnations of use on the CMC’s website, newsletter and social media.

The norm against the use of antipersonnel mines is strong, at least in part as a direct result of the ongoing research efforts by Landmine Monitor to identify instances of use. In 2018, the ICBL used Monitor findings to:

- Disseminate accurate data on instances of use to States Parties, the general public, the media, and offer in-person briefings to the Mine Ban Treaty’s Committee on Cooperative Compliance. Using this data as a basis, the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty condemned the use of landmines by any actor.
- Inform states’ debates on improvised mines used by non-state armed groups, providing clarity on definitions and highlighting the casualties caused by these devices.
- Provide data to inform public debates on antipersonnel landmines used in Myanmar in the context of the fleeing of Rohingya people, and to advocate for Myanmar to immediately cease the use of landmines, through an expert meeting with the Ministry of Defense of Myanmar, in capital. It was only the second time ever that a meeting was granted to the ICBL by Defense Ministry, which shows the benefit of long-term engagement with difficult states.
• Provide a private briefing and notes on Mine Ban Treaty universalization targets at the request of the President of the 17th Meeting of States Parties.
• Inform the Special Envoy of the Mine Ban Treaty’s high-level visit to Myanmar by providing insight and expert input.

In addition, the ICBL supported the work of its members promoting Mine Ban Treaty universalization with governmental authorities, through sharing expertise and advice, and offering campaign materials and small grants (Investing in Action). Advocacy activities for accession to the treaty were conducted in at least eight states not party\(^{13}\) through lobby efforts in capitals by national ICBL campaigners, including liaising with government officials, online communications, and media work. In addition, bilateral meetings were held with 10 states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty\(^ {14}\) in the margins of the Intersessional meetings and the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, and the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. The ICBL had the following impact:

• The ICBL made sure that Oman did not repeat last year’s voting mistake on the UNGA Resolution on the Implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty by meeting Oman on the margins of the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.
• Lebanon and Nepal remained under pressure to accede through lobbying efforts by ICBL members in Beirut and Kathmandu, with technical and financial assistance provided by the ICBL.

**Disinvestment from cluster munitions production**

In 2018, the CMC and its member organization PAX from the Netherlands provided information and advice to national campaigns, held a side event during the Eighth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and engaged with the media around the launch of the report “Worldwide investments in cluster munitions: a shared responsibility.”

2018 milestones included:

• A dramatic decrease in the number of financial institutions which were found to invest in cluster munition producers in 2018, from 166 to 88 - a 42% decrease from 2017.
• An increase in the number of financial institutions which were identified as explicitly excluding investments in cluster munitions, from 84 in 2017 to 110 in 2018.
• Articulation by eight additional states, of the view that investments in cluster munitions producers are prohibited under the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

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\(^{13}\) Azerbaijan, India, South Korea, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, United States of America.

\(^{14}\) Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, India, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Singapore, United States of America.
• Public statements by several financial institutions, including Aviva and HSBC, that they would not invest in Elbit Systems, a defense company that recently acquired cluster munition producer IMI Systems.

• Launching of the 2018 report on 3 December as part of the activities to celebrate the anniversary of the signing of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
Goal 2 -- A significant decrease in land contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions

2a) States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions complete clearance as soon as possible/within their respective Article 4 deadlines

In 2018 the CMC advocated for states to have a plan to complete clearance by their deadline, and to acquire a realistic estimate of their remaining contamination through the use of the most efficient land release methods. To achieve this end, the CMC:

- Maintained scrutiny of programs and advocated to improve cluster munition clearance efficiency through bilateral meetings with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lao PDR, Germany, and Serbia.
- Published high-quality comparative data on land release (survey and clearance) in each affected state, and progress towards the implementation of the Dubrovnik Action Plan to inform the work of States Parties, donors, UN agencies and other key actors.
- Maintained pressure on decision-makers and scrutiny of programs through bilateral meetings, and through the work of national CMC campaigns in four States Parties.\(^{15}\)
- Ensured that Chile, the only State Party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions that had not yet taken any step on clearance, would commit at the Eighth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to a starting date for technical survey.

2b) States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty complete clearance as soon as possible, by their respective Article 5 deadlines or by 2025 at the latest

The ICBL promoted the aspirational 2025 target date to complete clearance in all States Parties, embraced by states in the Maputo Action Plan. In 2018, the ICBL continued to work towards this deadline by encouraging all stakeholders to use the right resources in the right manner, in order to acquire a realistic estimate of contamination and to develop and implement an adequate national plan. Based on findings and analysis from the Landmine Monitor, the ICBL:

- Urged States Parties to hold Ukraine accountable to Mine Ban Treaty Article 5 obligations, asking that it submit an extension request.
- Provided States Parties and the Mine Ban Treaty’s Committee on Article 5 with data and analysis on deadline extension requests submitted in 2018 by Bosnia and

\(^{15}\) Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Iraq, Lebanon.
Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Serbia, Sudan, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

- Actively promoted efficient landmine clearance through technical and financial support to national campaigns in 10 states whose advocacy efforts targeted decision-makers directly.\textsuperscript{16}

- Advocated for completion of mine clearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Senegal, through expert presentations delivered during national stakeholder dialogues on mine clearance in Senegal and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Maintained scrutiny of programs and pressure to improve landmine clearance efficiency through bilateral meetings with Bosnia and Herzegovina, DR Congo, Serbia, Sudan, the United Kingdom, and advocacy missions to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Lebanon and Senegal.

2c) Sufficient national & international funding for landmine & cluster munition clearance

In 2018, the ICBL and the CMC promoted a better understanding of funding issues by:

- Publishing the world’s most comprehensive set of data and analysis on international and national funding for mine action through the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, including disaggregated data on recipients.

- Publishing an overview of disaggregated data on national funding for mine action, thus highlighting national efforts, and encouraging better reporting and sustained national funding.

- Taking the floor to provide concrete recommendations at Individualized Approach meetings.

\textsuperscript{16} Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, South Korea, Lebanon, Senegal, Turkey.
Goal 3 -- Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of mines and cluster munitions

In 2018, the ICBL and the CMC advocated for concrete government actions to increase access to services for all landmine and cluster munition victims – and other persons with similar needs in their communities – and for greater participation in all areas of governmental decision-making that affected the lives of victims. Support from the ICBL-CMC empowered survivors to promote sustainable change in their countries, working as experts and leaders with government authorities at the community and national levels.

3a) States Parties act to address the needs of victims and other people with similar needs as a matter of national priority

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

- Elaborated on evidence-based methods for integrating victim assistance into broader sectors, and on including services provided by survivors’ own organizations in such frameworks, and fostered an increased understanding of the resources required to make victim assistance sustainable. This was done through the Landmine Monitor and Cluster Munition Monitor chapters on this theme, side events at the Meetings of States Parties to both treaties, and the facilitation of sessions and expert presentations on the following occasions: national stakeholder dialogues on victim assistance in Iraq and in Uganda;\(^{17}\) Meeting of Experts of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War; meeting on Implementing the Safe Schools Declaration: Issues in data collection and for victim assistance; Victim Assistance Experts Meeting during the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty; and Sri Lanka’s First National Victim Assistance Coordination Meeting.

- Expanded the normative influence of victim assistance as a non-discriminatory approach to advance the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, by providing input on good practices and challenges to the implementation of the Maputo Action Plan and Dubrovnik Action Plan.

- Maintained scrutiny of programs and provided recommendations to government officials through advocacy missions to Iraq, Sri Lanka, and Uganda.

\(^{17}\) Decision (CFSP) 2017/1428 of the European Union in support of the implementation of the Convention seeks to promote the universalization of the Convention and its norms, and support efforts on the part of the States Parties to implement the victim assistance, mine clearance, and stockpile destruction aspects of the Maputo Action Plan, thus demonstrating the ongoing commitment of the EU and its Member States.
• Held bilateral meetings with 16 states with victim assistance obligations or responsibilities at the UN Mine Action Programme Directors Meeting, the Intersessional meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty, the Eighth Meeting of States Parties of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.  

• Provided information on resources made available by states and others in support of victim assistance activities, and encouraged donors and affected states during the Intersessional meetings and the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty to allocate sufficient funding to victim assistance.

3b) Increase in the meaningful and sustained participation of victims in decision-making at the international and national levels

National campaigns received general support from the ICBL-CMC and technical information from ICBL-CMC staff. As a result of this support, we had the following achievements:

• Empowered landmine and cluster munition survivors and other people with disabilities to participate effectively in decision-making forums, and advocated for the rights of survivors and persons with disabilities, particularly those living in remote and rural areas, in 10 countries. In many of these campaigns and others that have received capacity-building through the ICBL-CMC in previous years, survivors from remote and rural areas continued to represent themselves and other persons with disabilities locally in 2018.

• Ensured the meaningful participation of five survivors from five countries at international meetings of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty. Survivors acted as spokespersons, as experts on plenary panels and in side events, and as representatives of the ICBL-CMC leading bilateral meetings with government representatives.

• Maintained scrutiny of programs and provided recommendations to government officials through advocacy missions to Iraq, Sri Lanka, and Uganda.

• Provided technical advice and/or financial support to increase survivor participation in public events and stakeholders’ meetings marking the entry into force of both treaties, the International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, in five countries.

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18 Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Chad, China, Croatia, Ethiopia, Libya, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda, Yemen.

19 Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, Yemen.

20 Examples include survivors groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Nepal, Uganda, Vietnam, or Western Sahara.

21 Algeria, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Serbia, Uganda.

22 Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Turkey, Yemen.
3c) Sufficient funding to meet treaty commitments and obligations towards landmine and cluster munition victims

In 2018, the Landmine Monitor published the world’s most comprehensive data set on funding for victim assistance. This served as a basis for advocacy, including highlighting how funding cuts (or, in some cases, newly acquired funding) impacts the provision of services for victims, through:

- Individual country profiles for some 40 states, published online.
- A presentation on the decreasing levels of funding for victim assistance during the Landmine Monitor Briefing at the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.
- A statement on victim assistance delivered by the ICBL during the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, which largely focused on the need for increased victim assistance funding.
- The ICBL raised the issue of victim assistance funding through expert presentations at the National Stakeholder Dialogue: Towards a Mine-Free Senegal, in Dakar, Senegal.
- The ICBL raised the issue of victim assistance funding through expert presentations at the European Union’s event on Mine Action Donor Strategies, during the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.
Throughout 2018, the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor remained the most comprehensive source of information on landmines and cluster munitions, and a repository of data serving all stakeholders within the mine action community. Its editorial team and editorial review board served as experts on all thematic areas covered by the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Research findings from the Monitor are the basis for ICBL-CMC advocacy and campaigning activities, and a tool for disseminating public information around mine action challenges and accomplishments. A full description of 2018 publications from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor is available in Annex III.

Media coverage of the Cluster Munition Monitor 2018 report included major global and regional wire services and outlets such as the BBC, EFE, Voice of America, as well as video and radio broadcasts. The release of the report was covered by more than 40 media outlets, in 17 countries and 10 languages. The report was launched in Geneva with additional press conferences and regional/national launches held in Azerbaijan, Cambodia, the Gambia, and Iraq, which generated further national and local media coverage.

The Monitor website features archived and newly published issues of reports and country profiles, static maps, infographics, and dynamic features such as interactive maps and a timeline of cluster munition use.

Media coverage of Landmine Monitor 2018 findings included international wire services such as AP, EFE, Lusa, Xinhua and major outlets such as the Economist and Die Zeit. The report was covered by more than 80 media outlets, in at least 17 different languages. In addition to a global release of the report, press conferences and regional/national launches were held in Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, and Yemen, which generated further national and local media
coverage. As has been the case now for a number of years, a national launch in Myanmar drew around 48 reporters.\(^\text{23}\)

In 2018, Monitor findings included information on cases of confirmed and suspected use of treaty-banned weapons, the exceptionally high number of casualties for the third year in a row, and the increase in funding for mine action in 2017.

ICBL-CMC member Norwegian People’s Aid carried out mine action research in 2018 and provided the results of its research to a Monitor consultant for analysis and use in Monitor publications.

Financial and Technical Support to ICBL-CMC Members

Small grants for ICBL-CMC Members

Sixteen national campaign members received small grants (average amount of US$3,200) through the “Investing in Action” program, supporting advocacy on the universalization and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty. Small grants multiplied the capacity of these mostly volunteer-led organizations to be agents for change while increasing their sustainability to promote both treaties and ensure a civil society voice on a range of disarmament, human rights and foreign policy issues. In line with the ICBL-CMC’s 2017-2021 Strategy\(^ {24}\), the 16 campaigns benefited from the small grants to primarily advance the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and to promote the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty in their countries.

In Azerbaijan, Ethiopia, Nepal and Turkey the small grants supported regular liaising with relevant national authorities to advance adhesion to or implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and/or the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Campaigners in Cambodia used the ASEAN Mine Action meeting to call all countries in the region to join the MBT and the CCM. The ICBL-CMC campaign member from Nepal organized a number of meetings with government ministries and conducted extensive work with the parliament, cooperating with the Parliamentary Committee on Law, Justice and Human Rights and educating individual MPs on the Mine Ban Treaty and the 2018 Landmine Monitor findings.

National campaigns in Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Turkey engaged the media on the issue. Both the Azeri and Turkish campaigns did effective work on educating the journalists on the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

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\(^{24}\) See Annex II.
Munitions, the problems of contaminated areas and the need for Mine Risk Education, reflected in the extensive media coverage received.

The Cambodian campaign in a national TV event, reached out to more than a million people urging completion of clearance work and support for survivors.

In the Gambia, the ICBL-CMC campaign members organized a meeting of the Convention on Cluster Munitions Joint Task Force, engaging national institutions and civil society representatives, leading to successful ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

The Indian campaign, in addition to liaising with the government and the defense sector, established cooperation with the Gandhian scholar network, creating useful links between the values of the two disarmament treaties, and the Gandhian principles of peace and non-violence.

Campaigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Senegal and Yemen focused on advocating for the rights of survivors.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, campaigners organized three coordination meetings with municipal and local survivor’s groups in order to stimulate survivors’ participation and input to the national Mine Action stakeholders’ meeting and the establishment of the National Coordination Body for Victim Assistance. Additionally, a pilot project of a network of women with disabilities was established as part of the campaign’s initiative to make new technologies available and useful in the dissemination of information on rights of persons with disabilities and peer support.

In Pakistan, the national ICBL-CMC member continued to maintain a unique nation-wide landmine casualty database with disaggregated data, which feeds into global Landmine Monitor data and is used for evidence-based advocacy. In Senegal, a victim assistance seminar was held with participation of Senegalese and Guinea Bissau authorities, to reassess the needs of survivors and further cross-border cooperation, also aiming to connect victim assistance to wider development goals. In Yemen, landmine survivors issued an appeal for increased assistance during a press conference attended by journalists and officials and marked the occasion by engaging communities in mine risk education sessions.

ICBL-CMC’s campaign members in Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Yemen also used the grant to launch the 2018 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports through press conferences and regional/national launches.

A regional media launch of the 2018 Landmine Monitor in Bangkok was used as an opportunity to increase exposure and event impact by bringing campaigners and experts from Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia and the Philippines together with representatives of the Bangkok diplomatic community.
Technical Support

ICBL-CMC staff provided campaign tools, guidance and orientation to members upon request during the year. Through bilateral discussions and global calls, campaigners were encouraged to take advantage of key events such as entry into force anniversaries of the treaties, the International Day for Mine Awareness and Support to Mine Action, and international diplomatic meetings on the treaties, to reach out to their governments to advocate for progress. To foster evidence-based advocacy, research findings were made available to members via two virtual briefings on the Cluster Munition Monitor 2018 and Landmine Monitor 2018 reports. Tailored information and one-on-one guidance, in person, via email or through skype calls, were provided to ICBL-CMC members on victim assistance, survivor participation and empowerment, disinvestment in cluster munition production, and universalization efforts for both treaties.
Annex I – Organizational Profile

The ICBL-CMC works for a world without antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions, where the suffering caused by these weapons has ended, and where the rights of victims are upheld. Our advocacy is informed by data from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.

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

Governance Board in 2018

Article 36 (UK)
Asociaion para politicas publicas (Argentina)
Ban Landmines Campaign Nepal
Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions
Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas
DanChurchAid
Humanity and Inclusion (HI)
Human Rights Watch
ICBL Georgian Committee
Mines Action Canada
Norwegian People’s Aid
Protection (Egypt)
Survivors Recovery and Rehabilitation Organization (Ethiopia)
Sylvie Brigot-Vilain, at-large member

Committees of the Governance Board
1. Advisory; 2. Human Resources
3. Finances, Audit and Legal; 4. Membership
Three to nine members serve on each committee.

Staff in 2018
Héctor Guerra, Director (from 23 July)
Jeff Abramson, Program Manager, Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor
Firoz Alizada, Campaigns and Communications Manager (until 12 January)
Éléa Boureux, Operations and Administration Coordinator and researcher on victim assistance and casualty recording.
Patrick Teil, Finance Director

Amélie Chayer, Acting Director (until 22 July), Government Liaison and Policy Manager and mine action editor (from 23 July)

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

Editorial Team. The 14-member strong team comprises Monitoring and Research Committee member organizations, ICBL-CMC staff and consultants. It conducts research, coordinates in-country researchers, undertakes field missions, writes publications and disseminates research findings on a proactive and responsive basis.

Monitoring and Research Committee
Danish Demining Group (Richard MacCormac)
Humanity and Inclusion (HI) (Alma Taslidžan Al-Osta)
Human Rights Watch (Steve Goose)
Mines Action Canada (Paul Hannon)
Loren Persi Vicentic, Casualty and Victim Assistance Team Coordinator
Amélie Chayer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager, ICBL-CMC
Jeff Abramson, Program Manager
Héctor Guerra, Director, ICBL-CMC, ex officio member

Research Network. The network is composed of researchers drawn from ICBL-CMC member organizations, other civil society organizations, freelance journalists, and research and academic institutions. For the most part, researchers are based in the country they are responsible for monitoring. To the extent possible, the same researchers are contracted each year to maximize the return on investments in training and coordination.
Annex II – Strategic Priorities 2017-2021, Monitoring and Evaluating Means in 2018

Strategic Priorities 2017-2021

Goal 1 – No more use of cluster munitions or antipersonnel landmines
- At least 130 States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions by 2020
- Strengthened norm against cluster munitions and landmines

Goal 2 – Decrease in land contaminated by cluster munitions or landmines
- Convention on Cluster Munitions States Parties complete clearance as soon as possible, by their respective Article 4 deadlines.
- Mine Ban Treaty States Parties complete clearance as soon as possible, by their respective Article 5 deadlines or by 2025 at the latest.
- Sufficient national and international funding for landmine and cluster munition clearance.

Goal 3 — Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of landmines and cluster munitions
- States Parties act to address the needs of victims and other people with similar needs as a matter of national priority.
- Increase in the meaningful and sustained participation of victims in decision-making at the international and national levels.
- Sufficient funding to meet treaty commitments and obligations towards landmine and cluster munition victims.

Monitoring and Evaluation in 2018

- The Governance Board met twice in person and once virtually to plan and review activities, and to ensure financial oversight.
- Performance feedback was collected from donors and stakeholders through in-person meetings and in writing.
- The impact of Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor report launches was assessed through media scans.
- Reports were collected on bilateral meetings carried out by the ICBL-CMC with government representatives during international and regional treaty-related events listed in this annual report.
- The annual independent financial audit of the ICBL-CMC and Monitor took place successfully in spring 2018. The ICBL-CMC has a full-time senior staff member in charge of financial management. A detailed written financial procedure laying down procurement and payment responsibilities is in place along with a policy on conflict of interest.
National campaigns funded through the small grant scheme “Investing in Action” are required to document and report on the use of funds and achievements.
Annex III – Publications of the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor in 2018

Cluster Munition Monitor 2018 – A 100-page report with aggregated data, assessing the international response to the problem posed by cluster munitions, including through the universalization and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Published on 30 August 2018 to inform the work of the 8th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The report comprises data and analysis on the use of cluster munitions, production of the weapon, stockpiles and stockpile destruction, contamination and clearance of cluster munition remnants, casualties, assistance to victims, and more.

Landmine Monitor 2018 – A 100-page report with aggregated data, assessing the international response to the problem posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war, including through the universalization and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty. Published on 20 November 2018 to inform the work of the 17th Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. The report comprises data and analysis on the use of antipersonnel mines including improvised mines, production of the weapon, stockpiles and stockpile destruction, contamination and clearance of mined areas, casualties, assistance to victims, funding for mine action, and more.

Country profiles – The Monitor maintained online profiles providing nationally disaggregated data on some 200 countries and other areas, updating as merited information on antipersonnel mine ban policy, cluster munition ban policy, mine action, casualties and victim assistance, as well as funding for mine action.

Infographics, factsheets and maps – The Monitor published seven infographics, three factsheets and nine maps providing global representations of status and progress on topics such as the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty, international and national funding for mine action, funding for victim assistance, 10-year review of progress within the framework of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, scale of national contamination by cluster munition remnants and landmines, the impact of landmines on children, casualties disaggregated by age / gender / type of weapon including improvised mines, and frameworks for victim assistance.

Media materials – Press releases and major findings for both the Cluster Munition Monitor report and the Landmine Monitor report were published in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish.
Annex IV – Gender and Diversity

The ICBL-CMC promotes and ensures gender and diversity mainstreaming in its activities and advocacy messages. In 2018, the most significant actions and achievements were:

**International Meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions**

- Forty percent of ICBL-CMC sponsored participants were women activists from the global south. Survivors represented 40 percent of all sponsored participants. Fifty percent of statements at international treaty-related meetings were delivered by women. Survivors delivered statements at all of those meetings.

**Campaigns and research network**

- Three out of five ICBL and CMC Ambassadors are women, and four are survivors. They are highly visible in outreach to governments and media at the national level and during international treaty-related meetings.

- Forty percent of the small grants of the “Investing in Action” scheme were allocated to female-run organizations in 2018.

- Women make up more than 40 percent of the Monitor’s research network, and women play decision-making roles on the Monitoring and Research Committee that oversees publication and in the Editorial Team that leads research and writing.

**Leadership and Governance**

- Forty percent of staff in 2018 were women. Fifty percent of Governance Board members are women. There is broad regional representation on the Board, with members from the Caucasus, Europe, Latin America, North America, Middle East, South Asia, and South East Asia.
Annex V - Safeguarding

The ICBL-CMC does not tolerate harassment, sexual abuse, or exploitation. In 2017 we adopted a comprehensive Child Protection Policy. Our Code of Conduct for participation in international meetings was adopted in 2009 and is reviewed regularly. Our Whistleblower policy adopted in 2012 covers any unethical behavior by staff, Governance Board and members of the campaign.