



Programme/Project Title:

***Reducing the Threat and Socioeconomic Impact of landmines
in Asia and the Pacific through the Engagement of Armed Non-State Actors***

Project Duration:

3 years (April 2011 – March 2014)

Total Funds Requested
627'484 AUD

Summary

The engagement of armed non-State actors (NSAs) in the anti-personnel (AP) mine ban and humanitarian mine action has proven to be effective, bringing concrete, feasible results that benefit the local populations living in areas where NSAs are present. Geneva Call seeks funding to continue its NSA engagement work in the Asia-Pacific region. Through advocacy, building local capacity, and monitoring and conducting in-depth assessments, Geneva Call will further advance the AP mine ban and enable humanitarian mine action to reach affected communities in NSA areas. The ultimate objective of the project is to contribute to reducing the threat of landmines in the region where NSAs are present, thereby creating a safer environment that lessens the socioeconomic impact and promotes development and poverty reduction.

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1. Context

Today, Asia and the Pacific is one of the most conflict-affected regions of the world. Eight countries are currently experiencing internal armed conflict, with one or more armed non-State actors (NSAs) fighting against the State or among themselves. The potential for new conflicts in the region is also quite high with political and ethnic unrest in several countries. In nearly all cases, these conflicts are fuelled by ethnic or ideological tensions.

Anti-personnel (AP) landmines are used, in some cases extensively, by NSAs in the region. In the first four months of 2010 alone, reports suggest that NSAs in Afghanistan, Burma/Myanmar, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand used devices that may be categorized as AP mines. The majority of these have been victim-activated improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that are utilized in the same or a similar manner to manufactured AP mines, suggesting that these NSAs also have the capacity to produce such devices. Considering the reported links between NSAs within the region, the technology and know-how for producing AP mines is easily spread. Three of the countries where NSA mine use is currently reported as occurring are not party to the AP Mine Ban Convention, with one country, Burma/Myanmar, reported as one of two in the world still using AP mines. The other three countries are State Parties to the Convention, but the presence of NSAs which use AP mines has the potential to undermine the respective Governments' attempts to fully implement and comply with their treaty obligations.

AP mine use has increased the suffering of civilian populations in affected areas, in many instances compounding significant hardships faced as a result of ongoing conflicts. As in other areas of the world, affected populations are often the poorest and live in the more remote and inaccessible parts of the country. In many cases, there is very little local capacity to meet the mine action needs, and international assistance is restricted.

2. Justification

As of June 2010, 12 NSAs¹ have banned the use of AP mines in the region by signing Geneva Call's *Deed of Commitment* of which eight are still active.² Geneva Call currently has ongoing engagements with 17 additional NSAs in Burma/Myanmar, India and the Philippines. It has received a request by local organisations to launch a project in Pakistan (Balochistan, the Federally Administered Tribal Area and the Northwest Frontier Provinces) and is exploring opportunities to pursue further engagements in India (Naxalite areas) and open engagements in Afghanistan and Nepal's Terai region. Several of the NSAs in these areas use AP mines or operate in mine affected areas. Ensuring that populations living in all these areas benefit from humanitarian mine action would entail engaging the respective NSAs.

By and large, the NSAs that have signed the *Deed of Commitment* banning AP mines have respected their commitments. Only two have been alleged to use AP mines after signing; the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) of the Philippines and India's National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN). The first resulted in a verification mission in 2009 facilitated by both parties to the ongoing conflict. This in itself is noteworthy, and although the main findings showed that there had indeed been AP mine use, it was not possible to categorically attribute responsibility to the MILF. With regards to the second, Geneva Call sought a response from NSCN, which sent a delegation to Geneva in 2009 to discuss the allegations. NSCN categorically denied mine use, arguing that the explosive devices had been laid by their enemies, and that they did not plant mines around their camps. Without further information, including the possibilities of an informal field visit, it was not possible to determine whether there had been a breach of the *Deed of Commitment*. As the allegations related to only one incident and originated from one single source, it was not considered appropriate to request the parties to approve and facilitate a

¹ From Burma/Myanmar the Arakan Rohingya National Organisation, the National Unity Party of Arakan, the Chin National Front (CNF), the Palaung State Liberation Front (PSLF), the Pa'O Peoples Liberation Organisation, and the Lahu Democratic Front; from India the Kuki National Organisation (KNO), the National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN), and the Zomi Re-unification Organisation (ZRO); and from the Philippines the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), the Revolutionary Workers' Party of Mindanao (RPM-M), and the Revolutionary Workers' Party of the Philippines/Revolutionary Proletarian Army-Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPM-P/RPA-ABB).

² CNF, PSLF, KNO, NSCN, ZRO, MILF, RPM-M and RPM-P/RPA-ABB.

verification mission. Geneva Call continues to do what it can to monitor the situation closely through other means (the media, local NGOs, etc.).

Asian signatories to the *Deed of Commitment* banning AP mines have undertaken or facilitated stockpile destruction, land clearance, surveying and marking of dangerous areas, victim assistance, and mine risk education (MRE). The Chin National Front (CNF) of Burma/Myanmar destroyed their stockpiles of components and cleared areas where they laid mines without external assistance. They also conducted MRE and landmine victim surveys with the assistance of an INGO. The Palaung State Liberation Front (PSLF) engaged in dangerous area surveys, landmine victim surveys and MRE with the support of an INGO. The Zomi Re-unification Organisation (ZRO) destroyed its stocks prior to signing and then marked suspected dangerous areas without any assistance. The MILF supported MRE by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action and the Philippine Campaign to Ban Landmines in their area, as well as the proposal for launching an unexploded ordinance (UXO) project to be implemented in 2010. This shows that engaging NSAs on the landmine ban can and does further humanitarian mine action in areas where NSAs are present.

As noted, several of the armed NSAs have worked with international organizations, which provide technical expertise and support, and strive to ensure that the activities are undertaken to international mine action standards. Unfortunately, too much of this work has been undertaken without assistance, is done on an *ad hoc* or irregular basis, and hardly ever to international standards. These point to one of the major difficulties faced by NSAs that have adopted positions against AP landmines and that wish to implement their obligations: They are unlikely to get the help they need to implement their commitment in mine action. In all cases, with increased assistance, more could be done to address the landmine problem.

Sustained engagement of NSAs in the region through a progressive approach to mine action, has been shown to be effective, even when they remain reluctant to the total ban on the use of AP mines. This has specifically been the case in Burma/Myanmar where NSAs like the Karen National Union/Karen National Liberation Army and the Karenni National Progressive Party/Karenni Army have supported humanitarian mine action in their areas despite continuing to use AP mines. It is expected, that with time and mounting pressure from stakeholders, that these NSAs will eventually make an AP mine ban commitment. In the mean time, they are undertaking and supporting activities that help alleviate the burden that landmines have placed on local communities and are increasingly aware on the impact on civilians when they lay new mines.

Most of the Asian NSAs, especially in India and Burma/Myanmar, operate in isolated areas that are difficult to reach and where access is restricted, most especially to international organisations. The only recourse for improved monitoring and providing humanitarian mine action would be local NGOs or civil society organisations (CSOs), with the support of the NSAs. However, the current capacity of local organisations to undertake these activities is severely limited. This leaves many mine-affected areas in the region bereft of any form of assistance or monitoring capacity.

It is on this basis that it is important that Geneva Call can continue its work in the region to engage NSAs on the landmine ban, to ensure proper implementation and monitoring of their commitments, and to see that humanitarian mine action benefits the communities most affected.

3. Objective(s)

Overall objective:

The threat of landmines is reduced in countries in Asia and the Pacific where NSAs operate, creating a safer environment that lessens the socioeconomic impact and promotes development and poverty reduction.

Specific objectives:

- Increased universalization of the AP mine ban with local ownership for undertaking humanitarian mine action appropriate to community needs in areas where NSAs operate or are present

- Broader Geneva Call coverage and presence in the region, with a consolidated network of partners that allow a proactive response to emerging situations

4. Target group(s) and Beneficiaries

The main target of Geneva Call's advocacy work is the leaderships of armed NSAs. Workshops and dialogue are also held with lower rank commanders and the rank and file for dissemination of humanitarian norms with regards to AP mines. Geneva Call prioritises its engagement of NSAs on the mine issue with a focus on those which are independent from the Government, have clear political/quasi-political goals, have a clear leadership structure and chain of command, and which can be linked to the landmine issue in some way (i.e. they either are involved in the landmine problem directly or operate in mine-affected land).

The secondary target is local NGOs or CSOs. Developing local partnerships is key to the success of Geneva Call's work in the region. In part, these organisations work as Geneva Call's eyes and ears on the ground, as Geneva Call does not have any field offices. But, most importantly, these organisations are often drawn from the constituencies of the NSAs, and therefore often have influence over policies and decisions that the NSAs make. They are also the ones directly affected by the landmine problem, and therefore are well placed to identify community needs and able to address them, especially in remote areas where access is difficult for international humanitarian agencies. They also have intimate knowledge of the local culture, history and customs so as to advise on how best to address the issue.

The third target is governments. Geneva Call works in a transparent manner; this means that it informs the respective government, neighbouring countries as well as other influential countries, including donor governments, of its engagement work and advocates for support of the engagement process. Government cooperation is crucial to have access for dialogue, support for mine action to the benefit of the local communities in NSA areas, and monitoring of NSA obligations under the *Deed of Commitment*.

Lastly, Geneva Call targets other stakeholders, including where relevant, local authorities, INGOs, UN agencies, private foundations and others that have an interest in the outcomes. This is particularly important for ensuring adequate funding for humanitarian mine action activities, political support as well as monitoring support.

The ultimate beneficiaries of Geneva Call's work are the local communities living or wishing to return to their homes in NSA areas.

5. Description of Activities

- *Advocating for the AP mine ban by NSAs and support for humanitarian mine action in NSA areas*

The ideal scenario is that Geneva Call has access to NSA political and military leaders in order to engage in direct dialogue in one-on-one meetings. In other instances engagement is with a broader group of members (lower rank commanders and rank and file) and, in some cases, multiple NSAs. The dialogue typically covers international humanitarian law (IHL) as it relates to AP mines, the AP mine ban obligations, and humanitarian mine action. For those NSAs that are not yet ready to commit to an AP mine ban, Geneva Call encourages the taking of steps towards the ban through measures that decrease the impact of mine use on civilians, which often includes the facilitation of humanitarian mine action, in what is considered a progressive approach (see **methodology**).

In some places, Geneva Call does not have direct access to NSA leaders, at least not initially. In this case, the assistance of interlocutors is essential. Geneva Call has found that the best interlocutors are members of the NSAs constituency and often work with CSOs respected and trusted by the NSA in question. In some cases, they can also be independent experts or work with national organisations. Geneva Call collaborates with the interlocutors and provides them with the necessary tools and advice for the engagement process. The interlocutors initiate the dialogue with the NSAs and help facilitate subsequent meetings with Geneva Call, sometimes in another country. These meetings can sometimes take several months to obtain as it takes time to build the confidence of the NSAs to the point where they are willing to meet with Geneva Call. As the

NSAs who sign the *Deed of Commitment* are undertaking an agreement with Geneva Call, it is imperative that direct contact is established during the engagement process.

Yet, engagement can not take place in a vacuum. Support for the mine ban and mine action is needed from NSA constituencies as well as other stakeholders, be they concerned governments, local NGOs or international organisations. In some cases, stakeholders can help to create a favourable environment that encourages the NSAs to adopt the mine ban and engage in humanitarian mine action. Concerned States provide access for both monitoring and assisting with humanitarian mine action. Local and international organisations can aid in providing much needed humanitarian mine action to the benefit of communities living in NSA areas. Stakeholders also play a key role in aiding the monitoring of NSA commitments. It is for all the reasons noted above that Geneva Call not only works in transparency, but also mobilises these various actors to support the engagement process through one-on-one meetings, presentations, roundtable discussions, and workshops. These activities are undertaken directly or indirectly through interlocutors depending on the level of Geneva Call's access to the stakeholder.

- *Building the capacity of NSAs and local organisations to address the landmine problem in their communities*

Geneva Call's overall goal is to ensure that humanitarian mine action benefits the local population; that risks are reduced, IDPs can return safely to their homes and landmine victims' needs are addressed. In NSA areas, this requires the cooperation or facilitation of the NSA, and in most instances, the government. NSAs' awareness of the principles behind humanitarian mine action and the benefits of these activities for the population must be conveyed and their support obtained. In some cases, NSAs are the best placed to undertake and facilitate mine action in their areas, while in others local NGOs or CSOs may be better placed to address the needs of the communities, and a certain level of outreach is necessary to identify the most appropriate ones. Either way, Geneva Call has found that often the community needs far outweigh the current local capacity for addressing them. Geneva Call has found that building capacity may be as simple as holding a workshop that raises awareness on the different pillars of humanitarian mine action, helping organisations to create action plans to prioritise needs, or linking them with mine action agencies that can provide the financial and technical support necessary to launch activities. In some cases, where another service provider is not found, Geneva Call may provide small, limited financial and technical support for activities conducted by CSOs that correspond to the overall objectives of the project.

- *Monitoring and conducting in depth assessments of existing engagements and emerging conflict situations, and establishing and consolidating networks in these areas*

Understanding the background and current status of both the conflict situations and the NSAs is imperative to the engagement process. Conflicts are constantly evolving and their dynamics changing, as are the NSAs who are vulnerable to changes in leadership and factionalism. These can all have implications for the engagement and *Deed of Commitment* implementation process. It is for this reason that Geneva Call puts a heavy emphasis on research both prior to launching an engagement through desk assessments and profiling of NSAs, but also on continual desk and primary research during the engagement process. Conflict situation updates are undertaken on a regular basis and the NSA profiles are updated according to primary data gathered in meetings both with NSAs and other stakeholders. The analysis of this research feeds into the evolving engagement strategy. Of course, information is only as valuable as its source. For this reason, Geneva Call is constantly developing and strengthening its networks at the local and regional level to better inform its work, through attendance at conferences, correspondence and one-on-one meetings.

The *Deed of Commitment's* value is in its implementation on the ground to the benefit of the local population. Geneva Call constantly monitors media reports on the landmine issue with special attention to areas where signatory NSAs operate. It also makes inquiries with stakeholders on a regular basis, as well as requesting updates from NSAs on the implementation status either informally, or formally through a compliance report. While signatory NSAs have agreed in principle to monitoring by Geneva Call (Article 3), field verification also requires the cooperation of the concerned State, as in the recent verification mission conducted in the Philippines in November 2009. The State's cooperation is not always forthcoming and access may not be provided. In these cases, Geneva Call requests more stringent reporting from signatories, in the form of

photo documentation, as well as endeavours to establish other forms of independent monitoring through other actors.

6. Methodology

Geneva Call has found that many signatories to the *Deed of Commitment* were already engaged in humanitarian mine action prior to signing. Non-signatories demonstrate by their interest and participation in mine action activities that they are not indifferent to the issue and that there is room for movement towards the ban. Their step-by-step involvement may mirror their own internal debates and discussions. When they finally take the decision to ban AP mines after this process, they are arguably better prepared to adhere to their obligations than otherwise. A progressive approach to the AP mine ban through mine action has been shown to be useful. Geneva Call therefore employs this approach in its engagement in the region. In this way, the dialogue remains open with NSAs who are not yet ready for the AP mine ban while benefits can immediately reach the local populations.

Building a constituency of support among civil society, be they student/youth organisations, women's organisations, human rights organisations, refugees' organisations and teachers' organisations from different ethnic groups, ensures the engagement process is smoother. In Asia, the NSAs are often much more reactive to the demands of their constituencies. CSOs not only have access to the local communities, but also to the NSA leadership. As such, mobilising civil society to raise awareness about the long-term impact of AP mines and to obtain their involvement in mine action helps to change the perception that AP mines are a necessary evil and provide more fertile ground for a ban on AP mines by the NSAs.

7. Expected Results/Outputs

- NSAs are increasingly willing to forego mine use and/or implement humanitarian mine action
- The capacity of local actors to address the landmine problem in their respective areas is developed and strengthened
- Geneva Call is able to effectively prioritise engagements and respond quickly to rapidly emerging conflict situations

8. Constraints

Perhaps the main risk for the successful implementation of Geneva Call's work relates to access. If Geneva Call does not have direct access to the relevant actors, be they NSA leaders, government representatives or local civil society actors, it will hamper efforts. Lobbying the respective governments will be the first option for preventing this from affecting the work. Having the flexibility to meet in another country is a secondary option, though often more expensive. The last option would be to enlist the aid of an interlocutor who could assist with the lobbying or establishing the preliminary contact. In some cases, this has proven to be a very effective method. However, careful attention needs to be paid on identifying the interlocutor with the best capacity to undertake this task.

The second decisive factor is the conflict situation. As mentioned earlier, conflicts are constantly changing and evolving in the region. While Geneva Call will do its best to undertake all activities in the given time frame, the changing situation may delay or otherwise affect the implementation of activities. For example, if a site for a meeting venue suddenly becomes the centre of riots, Geneva Call would have to either delay or move the venue, possibly to another country. In all cases, the safety of Geneva Call's staff and interlocutors will be the primary decisive factor for choosing locations and times for activities.

Lastly, Geneva Call will most likely have to prioritise activities according to the resources on hand and the expected gain. In the past, the lack of resources has delayed the implementation of certain worthwhile projects, including Geneva Call's expansion in the region.

9. Sustainability

Geneva Call's work with both NSAs and CSOs centres on building local ownership in addressing the landmine problem. The *Deed of Commitment* is an instrument that conveys ownership to the NSAs and involves them in the AP mine ban and humanitarian mine action process. As much as possible from the outset, Geneva Call involves local civil society in the planning and implementing of activities, as well as building their capacity to undertake activities themselves. Most of the NSA areas in Asia affected by landmines are in remote areas, particularly difficult for international organisations to reach. If mine action is to reach these areas, it will generally be through local actors. Creating a sense of ownership is therefore key to ensure that communities receive the assistance they need.

10. About Geneva Call

Geneva Call is a neutral and impartial, international humanitarian organisation launched in March 2000 to engage NSAs in the compliance of international humanitarian norms, such as the ban on AP mines. It structured its methodology of engagement towards an inclusive approach, developing a unique mechanism whereby NSAs could commit to the mine ban norm through the signing of a *Deed of Commitment* that parallels obligations made by States under the AP Mine Ban Convention. The Government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva is the custodian of the signed *Deeds of Commitment*. With ten years of experience, 41 NSAs who have signed the *Deed of Commitment*, and nearly 40 additional NSAs that Geneva Call is in dialogue with regards to the mine ban, Geneva Call has now expanded its activities to include lobbying NSAs on the protection of women and the protection of children during armed conflict. By the end of 2010, a *Deed of Commitment* on the protection of children should be ready for signature, and it is envisioned that a *Deed of Commitment* on the protection of women will be well on its way.

Engaging NSAs is more than lobbying them to change their policies and actions to comply with international humanitarian norms. Geneva Call also monitors and supports implementation efforts. When an NSA signs the *Deed of Commitment*, plans for implementation are developed by the NSA in consultation with Geneva Call. Geneva Call in turn helps identify in what areas the NSA may need assistance to achieve its plan, and links those needs with the necessary resources, most often through education and technical assistance. Geneva Call regularly monitors compliance with the *Deed of Commitment* as well as progress towards implementation. This is done through regular contact with the NSAs, third parties and verification missions. In many cases, Geneva Call has supported and encouraged the participation of civil society organizations in the entire engagement process. Geneva Call also works in a transparent manner with the concerned State and other stakeholders, including inter-governmental organizations, UN agencies, and international NGOs.

11. Logical Framework

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievements	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective(s)	The threat of landmines is reduced in countries in Asia and the Pacific where NSAs operate, creating a safer environment that lessens the socioeconomic impact and promotes development and poverty reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian mine action activities in communities where NSAs operate Km2 of cleared land in countries where NSAs operate Number of landmine victims in countries where NSAs operate Number of actors still using landmines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National landmine data Landmine Monitor I/NGO and UN reports 	
Specific Objective(s)	1. Increased universalization of the AP mine ban with local ownership for undertaking humanitarian mine action appropriate to community needs in areas where NSAs operate or are present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of mine ban commitments Number of humanitarian mine action activities Number of local actors engaged in humanitarian mine action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed <i>Deeds of Commitment</i> NSA Codes of Conduct NSA Statements Humanitarian mine action assessments I/NGO and UN reports Government reports Donor reports Meeting notes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The respective governments support humanitarian mine action by providing access and space for activities There is the necessary support by stakeholders for humanitarian mine action, including the provision of funds
	2. Broader Geneva Call coverage and presence in the region, with a consolidated network of informants that allow a proactive response to emerging situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries where Geneva Call has engagements Number of NSAs Geneva Call is engaging Number of formal and informal partnerships Geneva Call has in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geneva Call annual reports Meeting notes 	
Expected Results/ Outputs	1.1 NSAs are increasingly willing to forego mine use and/or implement humanitarian mine action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSA mine ban commitments, e.g. additional signed <i>Deeds of Commitment</i> NSA cooperation in and facilitation of humanitarian mine action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed <i>Deeds of Commitment</i> NSA Codes of Conduct NSA Statements Meeting notes Mine action activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSAs are open to dialogue and recognise the impact of landmines on the civilian population
	1.2 The capacity of local actors to address the landmine problem in their respective areas is developed and strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trainings/workshops conducted Number of tools developed and utilised Number of partnerships with international mine action agencies Amount of funding procured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I/NGO reports Landmine Monitor Meeting notes Donor reports Geneva Call activity reports/annual report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings and workshops take place. Tools are developed that aid local actors in undertaking humanitarian mine action Links are established between local actors and service providers. Funds are procured to be able to conduct activities

	2.1 Geneva Call is able to effectively prioritise engagements and respond quickly to rapidly emerging conflict situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries where Geneva Call has engagements • Number of NSAs Geneva Call is engaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement prioritisation table • Geneva Call annual report • Meeting notes • Internal monitoring/evaluation reports 	
	Intervention Logic	Means/Inputs	Sources of Progress	Assumptions
Activities	1.1 Advocating for the AP mine ban by NSAs and support for humanitarian mine action in NSA areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct engagement with NSAs on the mine ban and mine action • Lobbying respective governments and other stakeholders to support humanitarian mine action in NSA areas through one-on-one meetings, presentations, roundtable discussions and workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting notes • Workshop reports • Presentations • Roundtable reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geneva Call has access to the NSA leadership, if not in the country of operations, then in another country. • Geneva Call has access to government representatives and other stakeholders
	1.2 Building the capacity of NSAs and local organisations to address the landmine problem in their communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach, education, bridging needs with service providers and training of local actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting notes • Workshop/training reports • Training materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geneva Call has access to the local actors in order to engage and train them • There is an interest among local actors to address the landmine problem • Local actors can travel to the training venues • Geneva Call has the necessary financial and human resources to conduct the trainings
	2.1 Monitoring and conducting in depth assessments of existing engagements and emerging conflict situations, and establishing and consolidating networks in these areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk and primary research into conflict situations • Monitoring of mine ban implementation • Developing/strengthening networks at the regional and local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment reports • NSA profiles • Meeting notes • Compliance reports • Media reviews • Correspondence • Conference/seminar participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geneva Call has the necessary financial and human resources to be able to constantly monitor and undertake the necessary research • Geneva Call is invited to relevant conferences and seminars

12. Risk Log

Intervention Logic/Activity	Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Probability	Priority	Risk Mitigation and Response Actions (Countermeasures)	Action Owner ("Custodian")
1.1 Advocating for the AP mine ban and support for humanitarian mine action in NSA areas	Geneva Call does not have access to the NSA leadership, in the country of operations, nor in another country.	High	Low	Medium	<i>Preventative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby the respective governments for access Identify interlocutors who can approach the NSAs to establish contact <i>Responsive:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist the support of other governments/stakeholders to help lobby the respective governments to grant access Build capacity of local actors to engage the NSAs in the mine ban 	Programme Director and Programme Officer
	Geneva Call does not have access to government representatives or other stakeholders	Medium	Medium	Medium	<i>Responsive:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist the support of other governments/stakeholders to help lobby the respective actors 	Programme Director and Programme Officer
1.2 Building the capacity of NSAs and local organisations to address the landmine problem in their communities	Geneva Call does not have access to the local actors in order to engage and train them	Medium	Medium	Medium	<i>Responsive:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist the support of other stakeholders in identifying and providing contact details for the relevant local actors Arrange to meet/train the local actors in another country 	Programme Director and Programme Officer
	Local actors are not interested in addressing the landmine problem	Medium	Low	Medium	<i>Responsive:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist the support of other stakeholders to help lobby the respective actors on the importance of the landmine issue 	Programme Director and Programme Officer
	Local actors can not travel to the training venues	Medium	Medium	Medium	<i>Responsive:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send experts to them to conduct the training Train other actors who can then pass the information onwards 	Programme Director and Programme Officer
	Geneva Call does not have the necessary financial and human resources to conduct the trainings	High	Medium	High	<i>Preventative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundraise for the various activities <i>Responsive:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise the most important activities according to available funds and human resources 	Programme Director and Programme Officer

Intervention Logic/Activity	Risk	Risk Impact	Risk Probability	Priority	Risk Mitigation and Response Actions (Countermeasures)	Action Owner ("Custodian")
2.1 Monitoring and conducting in depth assessments of existing engagements and emerging conflict situations, and establishing and consolidating networks in these areas	Geneva Call does not have the necessary financial and human resources to be able to constantly monitor and undertake the necessary research	Medium	Medium	Medium	<i>Preventative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundraise for the various activities <i>Responsive:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise the most important activities according to available funds and human resources Engage volunteers to conduct the research 	Programme Director and Programme Officer
	Geneva Call is not invited to relevant conferences and seminars	Low	Low	Low	<i>Preventative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise network to obtain invitations to the most relevant conferences and seminars 	Programme Director and Programme Officer

13. Budget

			in CHF	
	Unit cost	Year 1 # Units	Total	3 years Total
Human Resources				
Programme Director	458	112.5	51'480	154'440
Programme Officer (x3)	374	472.5	176'904	530'712
Head of Operations	525	25	13'125	39'375
President	667	8	5'333	15'999
			246'842	740'526
Travel to the field (2 persons, flights, per diem, accommodation, etc.)				
	8'000	18	144'000	432'000
Other travel (e.g. within Europe)				
	700	7	4'900	14'700
In country workshops (venue, participant travel, etc.)				
	3'000	13	39'000	117'000
Workshops, 2nd country (venue, participant travel, etc.)				
	50'000	2	100'000	300'000
Roundtable in the region				
	7'554	1	7'554	22'662
Advocacy tools/material production				
	13'608	3	40'823	122'468
Translations				
	960	6	5'760	17'280
Financial audit				
	900	1	900	2'700
Sub-total			589'779	1'769'336
Administration @ 10%			58'978	176'934
Total			648'757	1'946'270

Annex I:

DEED OF COMMITMENT UNDER GENEVA CALL FOR ADHERENCE TO A TOTAL BAN ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND FOR COOPERATION IN MINE ACTION

WE, the (NAME OF THE NON-STATE ACTOR), through our duly authorized representative(s),

Recognising the global scourge of anti-personnel mines which indiscriminately and inhumanely kill and maim combatants and civilians, mostly innocent and defenceless people, especially women and children, even after the armed conflict is over;

Realising that the limited military utility of anti-personnel mines is far outweighed by their appalling humanitarian, socio-economic and environmental consequences, including on post-conflict reconciliation and reconstruction;

Rejecting the notion that revolutionary ends or just causes justify inhumane means and methods of warfare of a nature to cause unnecessary suffering;

Accepting that international humanitarian law and human rights apply to and oblige all parties to armed conflicts;

Reaffirming our determination to protect the civilian population from the effects or dangers of military actions, and to respect their rights to life, to human dignity, and to development;

Resolved to play our role not only as actors in armed conflicts but also as participants in the practice and development of legal and normative standards for such conflicts, starting with a contribution to the overall humanitarian effort to solve the global landmine problem for the sake of its victims;

Acknowledging the norm of a total ban on anti-personnel mines established by the 1997 Ottawa Treaty, which is an important step toward the total eradication of landmines;

NOW, THEREFORE, hereby solemnly commit ourselves to the following terms:

1. TO ADHERE to a total ban on anti-personnel mines. By anti-personnel mines, we refer to those devices which effectively explode by the presence, proximity or contact of a person, including other victim-activated explosive devices and anti-vehicle mines with the same effect whether with or without anti-handling devices. By total ban, we refer to a complete prohibition on all use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, and transfer of such mines, under any circumstances. This includes an undertaking on the destruction of all such mines.
2. TO COOPERATE IN AND UNDERTAKE stockpile destruction, mine clearance, victim assistance, mine awareness, and various other forms of mine action, especially where these programs are being implemented by independent international and national organisations.
3. TO ALLOW AND COOPERATE in the monitoring and verification of our commitment to a total ban on anti-personnel mines by Geneva Call and other independent international and national organisations associated for this purpose with Geneva Call. Such monitoring and verification include visits and inspections in all areas where anti-personnel mines may be present, and the provision of the necessary information and reports, as may be required for such purposes in the spirit of transparency and accountability.
4. TO ISSUE the necessary orders and directives to our commanders and fighters for the implementation and enforcement of our commitment under the foregoing paragraphs, including measures for information dissemination and training, as well as disciplinary sanctions in case of non-compliance.

5. TO TREAT this commitment as one step or part of a broader commitment in principle to the ideal of humanitarian norms, particularly of international humanitarian law and human rights, and to contribute to their respect in field practice as well as to the further development of humanitarian norms for armed conflicts.
6. This Deed of Commitment shall not affect our legal status, pursuant to the relevant clause in common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.
7. We understand that Geneva Call may publicize our compliance or non-compliance with this Deed of Commitment.
8. We see the desirability of attracting the adherence of other armed groups to this Deed of Commitment and will do our part to promote it.
9. This Deed of Commitment complements or supercedes, as the case may be, any existing unilateral declaration of ours on anti-personnel mines.
10. This Deed of Commitment shall take effect immediately upon its signing and receipt by the Government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva which receives it as the custodian of such deeds and similar unilateral declarations.