

Ensuring full implementation of the international treaties banning cluster munitions and landmines, to stop casualties and assist survivors



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Annual Report 2011

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Implementing organization: International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC) and the Monitor

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2011 Overview

On 1 January 2011 both campaigns, ICBL and CMC, started operating under one structure with a new Governance Board providing strategic, financial, and human resources oversight. The Governance Board of 17 organizations from 16 countries became legally responsible. Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor remains the research and monitoring arm of both the CMC and ICBL and continues to be managed by the current Editorial Board. The feedback received by the mine action community stakeholders, States Parties of both conventions and from our closest partners and donors indicated that at the end of 2011, the merger of ICBL and CMC into one organization leading both campaigns, as well as a monitoring and research project, was well received and understood. ICBL and CMC remained distinct campaigns working in their specific area and everyone appreciated that civil society would be the first to implement the synergies called for in the framework of both conventions. A Strategic Review for ICBL-CMC is currently taking place to better define and prioritize the work by 2015. The 2012-2015 ICBL-CMC Strategic Plan will be available in May 2012 and presented to partners and donors at the Mine Ban Treaty intersessionals. Throughout the year, campaigners in more than 60 countries remained actively engaged by reaching out to their government, attending one or more of the 9 ICBL-CMC training workshops or sessions, holding or participating in events and meetings and reporting on achievements and milestones around the global actions and activities coordinated by the ICBL-CMC in the run up to the Meetings of States Parties in 2011. In 2011, the Monitor network was composed of 68 researchers around the world ensuring the information is gathered and provided to the Monitor for all countries and areas. Victim Assistance Focal Points in nearly 30 affected countries remained engaged in advocating and supporting governments in enhancing victim assistance.

International Campaign to Ban Landmines: 2011 Achievements and Activities

The ICBL continued to work closely with States Parties to support and enhance their efforts to **fulfill their obligations** under the treaty, with a particular focus on states that present particular challenges, and with States not party to join or make positive steps towards joining. The ICBL also advocated for an **increased engagement and leadership by all States Parties** in the work of the Mine Ban Treaty and in particular on key challenges, including: growing number of **extensions for land clearance deadlines** and States Parties falling behind their plans; **newly discovered contaminated areas** after the treaty deadline passed; **victim assistance** still being one of the least measurable and tangible areas under the Treaty; **States Parties that missed their stockpile destruction deadlines** remaining in violation of the treaty; or instances of mine use that constitute violation of the treaty (by States Parties) or of the norm. The ICBL staff actively participated in all **Coordination Meetings** to provide key messages and recommendations and engaged throughout the year with delegates to the United Nations in Geneva and New York. The ICBL worked with its members and the Monitor to clarify, subsequently **condemn and publicize instances of new use** of antipersonnel mines in 2011 in Libya, Israel, and Syria and engaged with States Parties to urge them to do the same and to put pressure on the users. In 2011 ICBL contributed to the **growth of the mine ban community** to 159 members by early 2012 by proactive and ongoing engagement with South Sudan and Tuvalu that joined the treaty in 2011 and with Finland that acceded in January 2012. The ICBL members played a crucial role in securing pledge from the Libyan National Transitional Council to not use mines, destroy all stock and clear the land. Thanks to domestic efforts of the USCBL and global efforts of ICBL the **US policy review** remained active, inclusive and thorough. The ICBL addressed the **United Nations' First Committee** in October, and ICBL staff and members held lobbying meetings with UN delegates in New York from 18 States not party.

The ICBL mobilized its network of campaigners to support the participation of **some 100 governments** at the Intersessional Standing Committees (ISC) meetings and Eleventh Meeting of States Parties (11MSP). Alongside the States Parties, **15 states not party to the ban, including the United States and Myanmar**, participated in the 11MSP. **Action alerts and communication tools** were shared with campaign members to encourage coherent campaigning worldwide such as key messages and calls for action, a logo and slogan for the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties as well as template media tools. The ICBL actively participated in both meetings by **delivering 29 statements** on all aspects of the treaty and including strong messages on target countries, by providing feedback and **critiques on all extension requests** and **disseminating 10 advocacy or explanatory materials** such lobbying guides, leaflets, memo for governments, FAQ and policy papers. Some 100 campaigners from over 30 countries participated in the **Intersessional Standing Committees meetings in Geneva, Switzerland**. 21 participants from 20

target countries were sponsored to lobby official delegates and participated in all activities. The ICBL provided logistical support and coordination for a delegation of 284 civil society participants, including 135 women, from 61 countries and over 80 organizations at the **Eleventh Meeting of States Parties**. To ensure the ICBL's delegation was representative of the diversity of the campaign, the ICBL implemented a sponsorship program for 36 campaigners from 35 targeted countries in coordination with Handicap International (Ban Advocates initiative) that also supported another 11 survivors from the region. The delegation included 78 Cambodian participants and many survivors from Cambodia and abroad. In the margins of the meeting, Mine Action Canada's **Youth Leaders' Forum** took place for 42 youth campaigners with the theme "Take the Next Step for Survivors!" which focused on generating awareness, programming and actions in support of the needs of landmine and cluster bomb survivors and their communities. The ICBL members were engaged in over 50 lobbying meetings and hosted or co-hosted 15 out of 21 side events and four exhibitions. During the 11MSP, The ICBL contributed extensively to an **informal session** that took place to reflect on two decades of efforts to end the suffering and casualties caused by antipersonnel mines. ICBL members delivered seven speeches during this special session.

Cluster Munition Coalition: 2011 Achievements and Activities

The CMC continued its active work on **universalization** of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) to bring more states on board through further ratifications and accessions, in particular by significantly affected countries. **3 non-signatories acceded** and **15 signatories ratified** the CCM in 2011, bringing the total number of States Parties to 67 at the end of 2011. Although we are pleased to see the first round of accessions, the CMC would like to engage with partners to increase the pace of accessions and in particular among top target countries. The Cluster Munition Coalition continued to encourage states to prioritize ratification, and also worked on ensuring good legislation are introduced. An **universalization working group** suggested by the CMC and supported by States Parties and the ICRC was established in the Coordinating Committee after the 2MSP. The CMC reached out to **over 30 states through lobbying meetings** with delegates during the **United Nations' First Committee** in October in New York to promote the CCM and the CMC also engaged in the CCW discussions in the GGE and the Fourth Review Conference to ensure the Convention remains the standard on banning cluster munitions. The CMC worked with members in country to clarify and subsequently **condemn two instances of cluster munition use** in 2011 in Cambodia and Libya and engaged with States Parties to urge them to do the same. The CMC contributed to promote **early implementation** of the convention in 2011, the first year of formal implementation. This work was guided by the ambitious Vientiane Action Plan adopted by states participating in the First Meeting of States Parties (1MSP) in November 2010. The CMC **was included and participated in all Friends' Meetings** providing recommendations and contributing to discussions on the establishment of the Coordinating Committee and on the President's Discussion Paper on Implementation Architecture and Intersessional Work.

The first Convention on Cluster Munitions Intersessional Meeting took place in Geneva in advance of the Second Meeting of States Parties (2MSP) in Lebanon, the second most affected country in the world. The "Join the Team" event and actions to mark the one-year anniversary of the 1 August entry into force of the Convention took place in more than 50 countries encouraging states to attend and ensuring strong outcomes at the 2MSP. **The CMC mobilized** campaigners to push and support the participation **of 131 governments, in particular 38 signatories and 41 non-signatory states**, at the 2MSP in Lebanon. Some 80 governments met between 27 - 30 June 2011 **for the first four-day Intersessional Meeting on the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). Action alerts, media and communication tools** were shared with campaign members in advance of each meeting to encourage coherent campaigning worldwide and a detailed **lobbying guide** disseminated at the meetings. The CMC **actively contributed to both** meetings through the delivering of **27 statements** on all aspects of the treaty and the dissemination of **briefing and policy papers**, a FAQ on the 2MSP, a document on Lebanon facts and stats, badges, and flyers. Some 100 campaigners from over 30 countries participated in the **first intersessional meeting in Geneva, Switzerland**. 24 participants from 21 target countries were sponsored to lobby official delegates and participate in all activities, including a demonstration wheelchair basketball event. The CMC provided logistical support and coordination for a delegation of 283 participants, including 122 women, from 63 countries and representing over 80 organizations at the **Second Meeting of States Parties**. To ensure the CMC's delegation was representative of the diversity of the campaign, the CMC implemented a sponsorship program for 49 campaigners from 44 targeted countries. 117 Lebanese participants, including many survivors, participated in the

meeting and activities. The CMC members were engaged in over 100 lobbying meetings and hosted or co-hosted 15 out of the 16 side events and more than half of the exhibitions.

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor: 2011 Achievements and Activities

The major success of the research project in 2011 is continuing to serve as the *de facto* monitoring regime for the Mine Ban Treaty, and now becoming the *de facto* monitoring regime of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. This involved continuing to systematically monitor and assess the international community's response to the humanitarian problem caused by landmines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Important achievements in 2011 were the following:

- ❖ Four primary publications were produced: **Country Profiles, Cluster Munition Monitor, Landmine Monitor, and 15 fact sheets**. All report content, including translations, is available on the Monitor's website: www.the-monitor.org. **1,000 Cluster Munition Monitor reports and 1,000 Landmine Monitor reports** were produced in 2011 and distributed to stakeholders.
- ❖ Interviews carried out with partners in the mine action community, and donors in the framework of the strategic review ICBL-CMC is currently conducting, placed the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor as one of the **highest added value of civil society** and an essential element for the work on both conventions.
- ❖ The press conference for the **launch of the Landmine Monitor** received widespread global media coverage by wire services including the Agence France Presse, Alertnet, Associated Press, BBC World News, Deutsche Presse Agency, the Economist, IRIN, Reuters and Voice of America. The report launch was also widely distributed on social media contributing to a 107% increase of "liking" stories on the ICBL page.
- ❖ The press conference for the **launch of the Cluster Munition Monitor** received global news coverage by major news outlet including Agence France Presse, Associated Press, Inter Press Service and Reuters. The report release was circulated widely on social media with the CMC's Facebook page having a 600% increase in views from the previous month.

Governments were provided with the information they need to help make informed policy and funding decisions. **Mine action operators** received information about the situation on the ground in affected countries. **Civil society** was given information needed to hold their governments accountable for their actions under both treaties. Media and academics more broadly received information about landmines, cluster munitions and ERW and this information was made available in the public domain, helping to create broad public awareness of the landmine, cluster munitions, and ERW problems.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Overall, the transition was a success by ensuring that the activities planned were implemented and objectives generally met. A number of processes allowing further efficiencies and best allocation of resources towards the objectives will need to be implemented or strengthened in 2012. Budget cuts from a number of our donors in 2011 as well as late confirmation and timeframe imposed in spending the grant is a great challenge in the planning of our activities, as well as good management of our organization. To overcome this challenge, further multi-year agreements have been negotiated with a few donors for 2012 in addition to the ongoing search for potential new sources of funding and new donors.

For the **ICBL**, the greatest challenge in 2011 was new use of mines in Israel, Libya and Syria, as well as ongoing use by Myanmar/Burma and by non-state actors in four countries (Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar/Burma, and Pakistan). ICBL and its members investigated and then condemned strongly those use and brought the allegations of use to media and public attention. The use was also condemned by many stakeholders and covered by media which helped to raise awareness and strengthen the stigma on landmines. There has been also a number of ongoing or new challenges related to compliance with the treaty. These included: use allegations by Turkey; missed stockpile destruction deadlines; no or little progress in land clearing by many of States Parties that have been granted extension; very low submission of annual transparency reports with only 52% of States Parties by the end of 2011. One of the key challenge to effectively tackle these issues was little visible interest and

willingness from most States Parties to be vocal and raise these issues in public at MBT meetings or directly with concerned States Parties. It was mostly ICBL and ICRC, accompanied sometimes by a handful of individual States Parties, speaking up on these issues of concern. However, discussion took place with the ICBL in private and in some cases, states reported important findings at the 11MSP or showed commitments for the future. Greater engagement and follow-up is needed with more States Parties in the future to stay vocal and active on key issues.

For the **CMC**, time CMC staff spent responding to use of cluster munitions and engaging in the CCW work decreased time available to positively work on the universalization of the CCM, and the priority was therefore given to accessions over ratifications. Although CCW discussions consumed CMC resources, we considered it crucial to ensure the CCM remains the standard on banning cluster munitions. Several aspects affected the accession/ratification in countries targeted in 2011. Arab spring captured the attention of political decision-makers in 2011 which could otherwise have helped to promote the treaty. Arab states were less susceptible to engage in disarmament dialogue in 2011. Limited sponsorship was available for non-signatories but CMC provided input into priorities based on developments nationally to accede to the Convention. Use of cluster bombs in Libya and Cambodia as well as allegations of further use by Libya and Turkey consumed CMC and partner's time to confirm and react to this use. Cluster munitions were used by Gaddafi's forces and by Thailand. The stigma associated with the weapons was demonstrated by it becoming headline news when Libya used cluster munitions and by an initial denial by Thailand that it had used cluster munitions, as well as a statement by Cambodia that Thailand had used cluster munitions even though Cambodia, neither Libya nor Thailand have yet joined the CCM.

The greatest challenge **the Monitor** faces each year is to release reports on time and on budget. The Program Manager, in communication with the Editorial Board, carefully tracks funds raised and expenses to ensure that fundraising targets are met and that expenditures remain within budgeted amounts. The research, editing and production schedule was adhered to, but procuring the funds at an early stage of the process to carry out the project remains challenging. The decision was taken in recognition of the ongoing needs to cut costs, as well as, to respond to donors and other stakeholder feedback to make the Monitor products more accessible through an increased online presence and digital versions of our publications. This decision had the further benefit of reducing the environmental footprint of the Monitor.

2012 Expected Results and Activities

Expected Results

As was the impetus of the campaigns, the work of the ICBL-CMC is ultimately focused on reducing the suffering to civilians caused by landmines and cluster munitions. Towards this end, the expected intermediate result is that governments and organizational policy and funding decisions, related to landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) match and address demonstrated needs. The immediate result to be achieved by the ICBL-CMC is to ensure that civil society demonstrates appropriate capacity and performance to effectively advocate for the universalization and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Specific objectives have been developed for 2012 and are outlined for each initiative in the attached logical framework.

Activities and Outputs

Our activities and expected outputs in 2012 are focused on advocacy, awareness raising, facilitating the provision of technical assistance and expert advice, research and monitoring, and capacity building. A summary for each initiative is available below and the logical framework annexed contains a detailed list of activities planned and the expected outputs in 2012.

International Campaign to Ban Landmines in 2012

2012 is a landmark year for the movement to eradicate landmines. It will mark 15 years since the adoption of the MBT, and 13 years since the treaty entered into force. 2012 will also mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of

the ICBL (1992). Throughout the year, the ICBL will use this anniversary to bring the landmine problem, the treaty and its achievements, as well as the success of this unique global movement back into public attention. In addition, we want this anniversary to celebrate the power of civil society as a driving force to make a real difference in the world, and promote the model of partnership between NGOs, governments and international organizations as the most effective catalyst for change.

The major milestone of the year will occur in December 2012, when the Twelfth Meeting of States Parties (12MSP) to the MBT will be held in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting will convene exactly 15 years to the day (3 December 1997) that the treaty was officially opened for signature in Ottawa, marking the first time a grass roots campaign had succeeded in banning a weapon that had been in widespread use. Throughout the year the ICBL's focus will remain on ensuring continued implementation of the MBT and the Cartagena Action Plan. We will also work hard to address compliance challenges involving landmine use allegations, missed stockpile destruction deadlines, lack of or slow progress in clearing land and assisting survivors in many affected countries. Universalization will also remain a priority, especially in the light of the alarming level of new mine use in 2011 and of political changes in the Middle East that may create new opportunities for engagement on the treaty. We will also continue to focus on the ongoing US policy review. Other developments in other states not party could require more attention by the ICBL.

Cluster Munition Coalition in 2012

CMC will continue to campaign for progress on the universalization and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The CMC will redouble its campaigning and advocacy activity to urge new countries that have not yet joined the Convention to do so this year. We will continue to remind governments, including those that have not yet ratified, of their commitments to implement and promote the Convention. We will work with all our partners in government and international organizations including the current and incoming MSP Presidents and the coordinators of the thematic working groups of the CCM. The Vientiane Action Plan, which lays out clear and measurable actions for governments to undertake, will continue to be used as a 'road map'.

From 11-14 September the Third Meeting of States Parties (3MSP) will be held in Oslo, Norway. This is an opportunity for us to make progress in the run-up to the meeting and we will launch a 100 day countdown to the 3MSP on 2 June to encourage a high level of state participation in the meeting, progress on universalization and implementation, and to ensure states attend ready to report on progress. We will launch a high profile campaign under the theme of 'Join the Team' to mark the second anniversary of entry into force on 1 August. The international campaign will have a sports theme, building on the buzz of the Olympic and Paralympic games. CCM meetings (the Intersessionals from 16-19 April in Geneva and 3MSP from 11-14 September in Oslo) remain the priority; however other international fora such as Mine Ban Treaty meetings, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the UN Programme Directors' Meeting, UNGA First Committee, regional groupings and other relevant disarmament meetings, will be opportunities for advocacy activities.

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor in 2012

In 2012, the Monitor will continue to provide its expertise to the international community and conduct research through an international team of 35 researchers. Researchers are based all over the world and have geographic, linguistic, and thematic expertise. The Monitor's data and analyses are rigorously checked by the 12-person Editorial Team that oversees the research network.

The Monitor will publish the following main research products in 2012:

- ❖ **Updated Country Profiles** for each of the 196 countries and seven areas: www.the-monitor.org/cp
- ❖ **The Cluster Munition Monitor 2012:** It will be available online only and the Major Findings of the report will be professionally printed and distributed at the meetings.
- ❖ **The Landmine Monitor 2012:** It will be available online only and the Major Findings of the report will be professionally printed and distributed at the meetings.
- ❖ **Fact Sheets:** A series of at least 10 Fact Sheets that summarize and highlight timely issues will be produced in advance of major treaty-related meetings.