The European Roadmap towards a Zero Victim Target

The EC Mine Action

Strategy

&

Multi-annual Indicative Programming

2005-2007
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<tr>
<td>AIDCO</td>
<td>EuropeAid Co-operation Office (Service of the European Commission in charge of implementing the Strategy and Programming)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AP L</td>
<td>Anti-Personnel Landmines</td>
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<td>CSP</td>
<td>Country Strategy Paper</td>
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<td>D E V</td>
<td>Development Directorate General (Service of the European Commission responsible for CSP/NIP of developing countries)</td>
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<td>E C</td>
<td>European Community</td>
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<td>ECHO</td>
<td>European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid Office</td>
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<td>EDF</td>
<td>European Development Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>E U</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>G I C H D</td>
<td>Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian De-mining</td>
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<td>I C B L</td>
<td>International Campaign to Ban Landmines</td>
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<td>I C R C</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
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<td>I D P</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
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<td>I M S M A</td>
<td>Information Management System for Mine Action</td>
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<td>I T E P</td>
<td>International Test &amp; Evaluation Programme</td>
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<td>I T F</td>
<td>International Trust Fund for De-mining and Mine Victims Assistance</td>
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<td>L I S</td>
<td>Landmine Impact Survey</td>
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<td>L M M</td>
<td>Landmine Monitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>M B T</td>
<td>Mine Ban Treaty [Convention on the Prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction]</td>
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<tr>
<td>M I P</td>
<td>Multi-annual Indicative Programming</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRE</td>
<td>Mine Risk Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>N I P</td>
<td>National Indicative Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>R E L E X</td>
<td>External Relations Directorate General (Service of the European Commission responsible for producing the EC Mine Action Strategy and Multi-annual Indicative Programming)</td>
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<tr>
<td>R R M</td>
<td>Rapid Reaction Mechanism</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>U N D P</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U N M A S</td>
<td>United Nations Mine Action Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>M A S G</td>
<td>United Nations Mine Action Support Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U S</td>
<td>United States (of America)</td>
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<tr>
<td>U X O</td>
<td>Unexploded Ordnance</td>
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SUMMARY

Anti-Personnel Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance

Anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance inflict death and injury around the world. Landmines and unexploded ordnance also have serious secondary social and economic consequences. In addition to individual suffering, the mutilation of victims places a heavy burden on countries already struggling to meet the needs of their population. In post-conflict societies, the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance impede economic recovery and development by preventing people from returning to their homes and recovering a secure working and living environment.

Responsibility for addressing the problem of landmines and unexploded ordnance rests in the first instance with the authorities of the mine affected countries themselves. However, acquiring the necessary material and institutional resources to deal effectively with the problem often pose a formidable challenge. Consequently, the international community is striving to assist mine affected countries with the challenges they face and in parallel prevent further production, stockpiling and use of such devices worldwide.

The First Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty, “The 2004 Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World” (29 November - 3 December 2004), represents a momentous event in the Treaty’s life. At this juncture, the European Community sends a message of determination and trust in the ability of the international community to achieve total control of the threats posed by the landmines.

This document details the Multi-annual Strategy and Programming by which the European Community’s mine actions for 2005 to 2007 will respond to the call for setting strategic priorities, goals and actions to map out the remaining challenges posed by landmines throughout the world.

The Legal Basis for EC Mine Action

On 23 July 2001 the European Parliament and the European Council adopted two Regulations on action against Anti-Personnel Landmines – the first one covering developing countries (1724/2001) and the second one covering third countries other than developing countries (1725/2001); the regulations are referred to as the APL Regulation (in the singular) because of their “identical nature” in legal and budgetary terms.

Article 2 of the APL Regulation lists the objectives and scope of the mine action operations (including operations to address other unexploded ordnance) provided for by the legal and budgetary instruments. Such mine action activities include: mine awareness education; training of specialist personnel; survey and marking of suspected areas; detection and identification of APL; mine clearance; destruction of APL stockpiles; victim assistance, rehabilitation and socio-economic re-integration of mine victims; information management.

EC Mine Action Objectives

The underlying principle for EC mine action is that efforts should be directly related to the goals set by the international community in the context of the Mine Ban Treaty, in particular at the Nairobi Summit, and in the context of other relevant international instruments and agreements related to disarmament.

The main objective of the European Community’s policy in the area of anti-personnel landmines is to assist countries that suffer from the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance and to restore the conditions necessary for the security of their populations and their economic and social development. To achieve this, the European Community will devote itself to furthering and strengthening international assistance in mine action by stimulating the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, by reducing the threat posed by landmines both on the ground and in stockpiles and by assisting socially, economically and medially the local populations affected and their landmine victims. Reducing the current risk of further victims as far as possible will be a significant step towards attaining the target of zero landmine victims as soon as possible.
In line with the letter and the spirit of the work of the Nairobi Summit, the **Strategic Objective** for EC mine action is:

*To drastically reduce the lingering threat and impact of landmines in the context of increased local security and regional confidence.*

The roadmap defined to steer EC mine action towards this goal operates on the basis of the following thematic objectives:

- To Reduce the Anti-personnel Landmine Threat
- To Alleviate Mine Victim Suffering and Aid Socio-Economic Reintegration
- To Enhance Local and Regional Impacts of Effective Mine Action Capacity

In all actions significant efforts will be made (through the cross-cutting horizontal objective) to help the populations affected in a more efficient and effective way.

In focusing EC mine action geographically, the following criteria will be applied:

- Commitment to the Mine Ban Treaty
- High Humanitarian and Developmental Need
- Strategic Importance for the European Union
- Sustainability and Coherence with Wider Assistance
- Proven Commitment of Non-States Parties to Mine Action and the Principles of the MBT
- Efficiency and Effectiveness of Local/National Mine Action Planning and Programmes

The success of this strategy will be measured by indicators such as the immediate reduction of the mine threat and the impact of development schemes, in which victims of APL and UXO are given the chance to fully play their socio-economic role.

The Strategy furthermore is the tangible and visible expression of the will of the European Commission and of all the Institutions of the European Union to work together with the international community and to exercise, in this context, the role commensurate to the political and financial commitments of the EU.

**The Financial Envelope for EC Mine Action**

The Multi-annual Indicative Programming for 2005-2007 is based on the **financial assumption** that a budget of about **€ 60 million** will be allocated under the APL budget line 19 02 04 for the 2005-2007 period. Similarly, it is projected that **total EC assistance** for mine action during 2005-2007 will amount to at least **€ 140 million**, thanks to the complementary contributions from the other EC instruments which are able to support mine action. This projection is subject to the yearly budget decisions and to its compatibility with the new Financial Perspective 2007-2013.
I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO EC MINE ACTION

In Context: The Nairobi Summit 2004

The Convention on the Prohibition of Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, referred to hereafter as the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT), entered into force on 1 March 1999. Five years later, the First Review Conference of the MBT, “The 2004 Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World” (29 November - 3 December 2004), marks the celebration of the unparalleled success of this treaty. It furthermore offers the opportunity to take stock of the past experiences and lessons, but most importantly, to focus on the future by renewing the commitment to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel landmines and prepare a concrete and workable action plan for the years ahead.

Thanks to the significant progress made in addressing the global landmine problem, the situation has improved considerably over the past 5 years. Much has been done and much has been learned by the international mine action community. From this perspective, a new course of action can be planned with a fresh understanding of the remaining challenges and of the strategy required to reach the common goals. It is within this context that the European Commission has elaborated this document with the aim of identifying the targeted and coherent contribution that the European Community can continue to make in addressing these remaining challenges and supporting the principles and goals of the MBT.

The Purpose of this Document

The preparation of this document has drawn upon a high degree of co-operation and consultation with all Member States of the European Union, the participation and involvement of the competent European Commission services in the Mine Ban Treaty processes and meetings, including the preparatory work leading up to the Nairobi Summit and its Final Declaration and Action Plan. It has also drawn upon experience gained from participation in the UN based Mine Action Support Group which focuses on donor co-ordination and drawn upon bilateral strategic partnerships with donors. Similarly, invaluable expertise and advice has been provided by the NGO community, especially the European family of NGOs grouped under the banner of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. It is hoped that this ensures the timely relevance and impact of this Strategy within the wider international Agenda.

The purpose of this document is to communicate the overall aims and objectives of the European Community in minimising the global impact of the mine problem on affected populations. This strategy and programming establishes guidelines for building upon the support that the EC has provided to mine action over many years and provides a strategic framework in which EC mine action activities are to be conducted. It is designed to facilitate the co-ordination, prioritisation and programming of mine action across all the EC budget lines able to fund mine action. It also offers a stable framework of assistance enabling longer term planning by beneficiary countries and a higher degree of donor co-ordination.

On the basis of the progress made in implementing the 2002-2004 EC mine action strategy, in cooperation with EU Member States and the international community, this document details, in particular, strategic choices and actions for 2005-2007, which complement previous measures as well as partners’ programmes and details, as appropriate, accompanying longer term plans towards mainstreamed activities. This document is furthermore designed to create a common platform for policy approach and action between the EC and EU Member States.

Section II describes the general background to the landmine problem, the general assistance needs of those affected and the respective roles, responses and positions of the main actors and donors within the mine action community. The EC and EU positions and policies are highlighted and the medium-term vision and longer term goals are discussed.

Section III presents a more detailed analysis of the identified specific needs and challenges which remain to be addressed, drawing upon past experience and the lessons which have been learned.

Section IV details the resulting strategic response to address the problems described previously. The headline objectives, specific actions and geographic priorities are presented.
Section V contains the multi-annual indicative programming in direct application of the specific strategic actions identified for each beneficiary country. This programming is based upon the needs identified in the prior analysis and takes account of geographic priorities. An analysis of past financial interventions is included here to place the current regional programming in context.

**The Legal Basis for EC Mine Action**

Following the entry into force of the Mine Ban Treaty, the Commission issued a Communication aimed at “Reinforcing the contribution of the EU against Anti-Personnel Landmines” and presented proposals for starting the legislative and budgetary process to create an APL instrument. Subsequently, on 23 July 2001 the European Council and the European Parliament adopted two Regulations on action against Anti-Personnel Landmines – the first one covering developing countries (1724/2001) and the second one covering other countries (1725/2001). These regulations, referred to in the singular as the APL Regulation because of their “identical nature” in legal and budgetary terms, lay the foundations for an integrated and focused EC policy.

Article 2 of the APL Regulation lists the objectives and scope of the mine action operations (including operations to address other unexploded ordnance) provided for by the legal and budgetary instruments. Such mine action activities include: mine awareness education; training of specialist personnel; survey and marking of suspected areas; detection and identification of APL; mine clearance; destruction of APL stockpiles; victim assistance, rehabilitation and socio-economic re-integration of mine victims; information management.

Please note that for brevity, this strategy refers throughout to actions against APL. However wherever the problem of UXO exists, the actions will be equally valid, as provided for by the APL Regulation.

**19 02 04 and its Interaction with Geographic and Other Horizontal Instruments**

The EC budget supports mine actions through the specific APL thematic budget line 19 02 04 (previously known as B7-661) as well as through a number of geographic budget lines (see Annex 1). The multi-annual strategy document is designed to facilitate the co-ordination, prioritisation and programming of mine action across the budget lines. This ensures integration and streamlining of thematic aid into geographic assistance. The EC Country Strategy Papers (CSP) and National Indicative Programmes (NIP) for the development of individual countries are defined in synergy with this global approach and strategy to fight landmines in order to ensure coherence between mine action priorities and the real development needs of the local populations.

The added value of EC mine action and of the specific APL budget line in particular is clear; mine action is mainstreamed across the range of EC budget lines, with activities and priorities being co-ordinated through the specific mine action strategy and programming, and there is also in-built flexibility providing the capacity to respond to acute and un-planned needs.

The horizontal thematic budget line is used “strategically” in order to reinforce and strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of mine actions undertaken within longer term humanitarian and socio-economic development programmes. In cases for example, where the CSP, NIP or corresponding instruments cannot legally support APL related activities or in cases of political sensitivity or interest for the EC, the horizontal instrument is employed to ensure that no needs are neglected and that the strategic objectives of the Mine Ban Treaty are directly supported. The possibility to destroy stockpiles makes this instrument particularly useful for intervening in extremely sensitive areas, which could not be considered under bilateral assistance.

The APL budget line also supports non-governmental organisations in activities designed to engage non-State armed groups, helping to promote universal compliance with the principles of the MBT.

Thanks to the Rapid Reaction Mechanism and the humanitarian aid instruments managed by ECHO, the Community mine action is given added flexibility in order to react to humanitarian or security crises.
Furthermore this capacity enables the APL regulation to act as a bridging instrument in the transition from emergency aid to rehabilitation and development (LRRD)\textsuperscript{1}.

It is the contributions of the APL budget line and of the other Community instruments which help to enhance the visibility, role and impact of the EU on the global mine problem.

**The Financial Envelope for EC Mine Action**

The multi-annual strategy and programming for 2005-2007 represents the operative framework for strengthening the impact of the preceding strategy and programmes. It is based on the **financial assumption** that a budget of about € 60 million will be allocated under the **APL budget line 19 02 04** for the 2005-2007 period.

Similarly, it is projected that **total EC assistance** for mine action during 2005-2007 will amount to at least € 140 million, thanks to the complementary contributions from the other EC instruments which are able to support mine action.

II. THE GLOBAL LANDMINE PROBLEM AND ROLE OF THE EC/EU

The Landmine Problem

Anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance represent the continuing legacies of past or frozen conflicts and continue to inflict death and injury throughout the world, fuelling ongoing violence. These devices also have serious secondary political, social and economic consequences. In addition to individual suffering, the mutilation of victims places a heavy burden on countries already struggling to make ends meet. In post-conflict societies, APL and UXO impede the return of refugees or of displaced people and hinder reconciliation, stabilisation, economic recovery and development.

For this reason, the international community, catalysed by the tireless efforts of civil society in raising awareness of the problem within the political and public conscience, set about addressing the impact that these devices were having on affected populations. The response adopted was multi-pronged; mine clearance operations (as well as detection, marking and fencing of mined areas) were undertaken to remove the landmines which were responsible for such a high death toll around the world, accompanied by local capacity building to ensure that mine-affected countries had the expertise and equipment to address the problem without long term reliance on external assistance; to prevent the situation from worsening and to ensure that a similar problem could not be foreseen in the future, the Mine Ban Treaty was produced to legally oblige all countries signing and ratifying it to cease the production, transfer, stockpiling and use of APL. Efforts continue to encourage the remaining states not yet party to the treaty to adhere to it, so that in the future APL cannot inflict such damage to the humanitarian, developmental and security situation ever again.

The joint efforts, whether political, financial or technical, of all involved within the mine action community continue to address the ongoing challenges. In this vein, support for international mine action continues to be among the most important political priorities of the European Union, in view of the enormous contribution this can bring to the promotion of peace and stability throughout the world and to the reduction of human suffering in mine affected regions. Thus the EU will continue to respond as a catalyst, political partner or donor, through the bilateral programmes of its Member States and through the variety of geographic and thematic instruments at the disposal of the European Community, in order to provide full support to achieving the goals of the MBT.

The Current Situation

The efforts of the mine action community have been rewarded with the enormous progress which has been made. In the five years in which the MBT has been in force: 143 countries have ratified it; the number of victims has dropped from about 26,000 per year to between 15,000 and 20,000; the number of states transferring landmines has fallen from 34 to zero; the number of states where mines are used has similarly dropped from 19 (in 1997) to no more than 5, today; more than 31 million stockpiled mines have been destroyed by States Parties and mine action programmes are being successfully implemented in many mine affected countries thanks to a better knowledge of the extent and detail of the problems.

The Mine Ban Treaty is not only tangible proof that multilateralism can be effective but also that, when this is the case, efficiency in implementing policies becomes an easier target to achieve.

Although the challenges are not yet over, the EU and EC look at the future from a new standpoint. The mine action community is stronger because of the experience gained and should be encouraged by the results achieved, by the arsenal of instruments acquired and by the growing international will to put an end to a problem, which should continue to be considered as FINITE. It is hoped that in the near future the situation will be created where the risk of further landmine victims is so low that the target of zero landmine victims will be achieved.

From this resulting new perspective, this 2005-2007 strategy aims to create a step towards this end state, planning a course of action based on a fresh understanding of the challenges remaining and the common objectives recognised by the wider international community.
The Key Objectives of the International Community

Two statistics help provide a clear context in which the international mine action community must continue to respond to the landmine problem:

1. Approximately 65 countries affected to some degree by mines and unexploded ordnance reported new landmine casualties in the period 2002-2003.2

2. Global estimates of new landmine casualties each year vary between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of whom are civilians, including children.3

These figures highlight the continuing need to address the most urgent and immediate threats and hazards. To this effect, mine clearance should increasingly prioritise mined areas of highest impact on local populations. Mine risk education, surveying and marking of suspected or affected areas are closely interconnected and mutually supporting, allowing for targeted clearance of the most dangerous areas as a priority. Furthermore these activities have the potential to prevent immediate hazards. But whilst these prevention activities lower the number of accidents involving landmines even further, more should be done to assist the victims, both medically and socially, who continue to live with the tragic effects of APL.

Donors should also continue to provide assistance to those States Parties who are struggling to eliminate their stockpiles before the deadlines provided for under the MBT. Additionally, the international community must continue to engage non-signatories in order to promote universal adherence to the principles and goals of the MBT and to attain a truly global ban on such devices.

In all, the remaining work should be increasingly focused and be more effective. Cost-effectiveness remains a key factor in order to enhance the impact of the funds contributed to mine action and should also be encouraged throughout the action of the mine affected countries themselves. In addition, initiatives to mainstream mine action related assistance into development programmes must continue in order to enhance the coherence and sustainability of respective projects. To this effect the involvement of the World Bank (WB) into mainstreamed mine action activities is being sought.

The Main Actors and International Partners in Mine Action

There are a huge number of actors involved in mine action, all working towards common goals. EC mine actions must continue to complement and strengthen the actions of these actors and the EC will thus continue to sustain key multilateral and bilateral strategic partnerships.

The United Nations is heavily involved in mine action, in particular through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) strongly supports victim assistance and mine risk education programmes. The UN4 offers a framework for mobilising global support for mine action and for co-ordinating the activities. This EC Strategy continues to support the principles and the implementation of the 2001-2005 UN Strategy on mine action; its content takes account of the ongoing development of the UN strategy for 2006 onwards. This EC strategy and the implementation throughout its lifespan will aim to maximise convergence and co-ordination with the current and future UN Strategies and will continue to play, in that context, a catalytic role.

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2 According to Landmine Monitor Report 2003, 82 countries had been identified as affected to some degree by landmines and/or unexploded ordnance, of which 45 are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.

3 According to Landmine Monitor Report 2003, there were new landmine casualties reported in 65 countries during 2002-2003. During this time Landmine Monitor identified at least 48 mine affected countries where one or more aspects of assistance are reportedly inadequate to meet the needs of mine survivors.

4 Commission Communication COM (2003)526 on « EU-UN relations : effective multilateralism »
Canada is a very proactive and visible partner in the framework of the implementation of the MBT. Co-operation and in-field co-ordination with Canada will be pursued whenever there are opportunities to mutually reinforce respective actions. Collaboration has taken place in the area of stockpile destruction.

The United States is an active mine action donor through the US Department of State, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Department of Defence. A strategic EC-US relationship focused on donor co-ordination, on the pursuit of efficiency and effectiveness in local capacity, as well as on fund-raising, will continue bilaterally in the form of periodic consultations and joint initiatives. Although not a party to the MBT, the US commitment to the cause of mine action is reflected by the fact that it is the world’s largest national donor. Both US co-operation in the field and assistance is welcomed by the beneficiary countries and recognised as a positive element of interaction with EC mine action.

Another active partner of the EU has been Norway, through its high level of donor assistance, as well as its strong commitment to the MBT universalisation processes. The EC is ready to co-operate further with Norway as opportunities arise.

It should also be recognised that the global funding totals for mine action over the past few years have not decreased, and have even increased, in a large part due to the significant contributions of Japan. As stated in June 2004 in a Joint Declaration on Disarmament and Non-proliferation, the EU and Japan aim to co-operate in promoting universal adherence to the principles of the MBT and in sustaining international political will and financial assistance for mine action in mine affected countries.

The important role being played by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and its network of NGOs, both in the collection of up-to-date information by the Landmine Monitor as well as awareness raising and advocacy, will continue to be highly valued. Similarly, the dedicated work of the International Committee of the Red Cross, in particular in mine victim assistance, continues to contribute greatly to the challenge of alleviating human suffering.

Established co-ordination mechanisms, such as the South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Co-ordination Council (SEEMACC), and trust fund mechanisms, such as the International Trust Fund for De-mining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF), have increased co-operation in South-Eastern Europe. These mechanisms should be recognised as examples of good practice for other mine affected regions.

Dialogue and co-operation with mine affected countries is also essential in the fight against landmines. This is facilitated through the interaction between this EC strategy, the mine action priorities of beneficiary countries and the EC Country Strategy Papers and National Indicative Programmes. The continuing need to strengthen relations and co-ordination with these governments and local authorities cannot be emphasised enough.

The Role of the European Community/European Union

The role of Europe within this broad mine action community is multi-faceted; it plays a political role, a financial role, a co-ordinating role and a catalysing role.

Both the European Council and the European Parliament have made strong political commitments to the fight against APL. The EU Member States and the European Commission advocate the goals of the MBT and of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). EU Institutions play a full role in international engagements, in regional seminars and workshops as well as in the Standing Committees of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Annual Meetings of the States Parties (MSP). Based upon this strong position and support, the EU has a role to play in using its political leverage and weight to convince more states to adhere to the principles of the MBT.

This increasing momentum of political support to mine action that has gathered within Europe over the past years has also been clearly matched with financial support; total contributions from the EU Member States and from the European Community for the three years 2000-2002 reached the sum of € 410 million. Building upon this momentum the yearly EC and Member States contributions over the years 2002-2004 have showed steadfast continuity, ensuring that the EU is the top donor partner world-wide. This financial
support enables the EU to play a prominent role within the mine action community and the EU continues to strive to achieve a significant long term impact on the mine problem.

Through three different levels of co-operation and co-ordination with the EU Member States\(^6\), the EC can add real value to the international response to the mine problem by ensuring synergy and coherence between activities. It is hoped that the EU can co-ordinate its activities even more closely in the future in aspiring to improve coherence and effect.

The role of EC mine action as a financial incentive in political dialogue will continue to help the EU exert political influence in tackling the challenges posed to security and confidence and catalysing action from beneficiary countries and partners alike. In playing a catalytic role the EC can also help set common objectives among partners and promote the mobilisation of resources, whose aggregated impact can make an important difference.

In all, it is hoped that the EC mine action will make it possible to map out the eradication of the landmine problem within high to medium impact areas throughout the world.

**The Vision of the European Community/European Union**

The UN Vision in UN Strategy 2001-2005 looks forward to a world free from the threat of anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance. The EC shares the UN Vision and will do its utmost to make sure that this Vision becomes a reality, as provided for by the Mine Ban Treaty. In following the road towards the longer term vision of a world free of APL and UXO, for the purposes of this Multi-annual Strategy and its timeline:

The European Community envisions a world free from the threat of anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance, in which all mine affected countries themselves are able to take full control of their APL and UXO problems and to provide victims with prompt care and ongoing assistance.

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\(^6\) EU Expert Groups meetings, including European Council Working Group on Global Disarmament and Arms Control; Comitology Joint Committees; enhanced in-field co-ordination.
III. ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC NEEDS AND LESSONS LEARNED

This chapter identifies specific needs and challenges which remain to be addressed. This analysis has drawn upon the many lessons which have been learned, from past experience and through project management and implementation, and incorporates the best practices as well as the current understanding of the continuing problems.

Section II described the continuing objectives of the international community in responding to the ongoing challenges. There remains a clear need to reduce the human risk of landmines and to take effective victim prevention. There is also the continual need for increased assistance to mine victims. In this context it is recognised that the work to address these needs must be increasingly focused, more effective and more efficient in order to increase the impact of the dedicated funding. This EC strategy will focus on addressing these needs.

The Need to Reduce the Threat from Anti-Personnel Landmines

The EC responds to this need through a multi-pronged approach aimed at achieving more efficient and prioritised mine clearance of the high impact areas, flanked by an increased focus on marking and fencing of medium and low impact areas and mine risk education. This will be accompanied by stockpile destruction, associated, whenever necessary, with advocacy and incentives towards universalisation of the MBT.

- Landmine clearance, marking, fencing and risk education

As a result of lessons learned from mine action it is becoming increasingly apparent that focused mine clearance of the highest impact areas will significantly reduce the landmine threat whilst ensuring that the money available is spent alleviating the most immediate humanitarian and developmental problems faced by local populations. Through effective prioritisation by mine action authorities it is possible to focus on high and medium impact areas, conducting clearance operations on the immediate landmine risks. Coupled with the marking and fencing of suspected lower impact areas, it is possible to plan medium to longer term risk area reduction or clearance programmes integrated into development assistance frameworks. In parallel, Mine Risk Education programmes help to raise local awareness of the dangers and prevent future injuries and fatalities. In the worst mine affected areas the need for increased awareness remains high. The collective package should ensure a dramatic reduction in casualties.

- Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines

A number of States Parties continue to require donor assistance in order to meet their legal obligations under the MBT, the most immediate of which relate to stockpile destruction. The preventive action of destroying landmines in stockpiles or dumping grounds helps to reduce the risk of further replanting of APL and improves regional security through building mutual confidence and trust. These measures also contribute to the wider goals of non-proliferation and conventional disarmament. The EC will continue to provide assistance to those States Parties facing difficulties in meeting their destruction deadlines.

- Universalisation of the Mine Ban Treaty

The EU will continue to engage non-States Parties to the MBT in order to emphasise the real benefits for security and stability which can be gained by destroying stockpiles and ceasing the further use, production and transfer of APL. In support of this message, the EC will use its assistance as an incentive for non-States Parties to sign and/or ratify the MBT.

Clearing mine affected areas within the territory of non-States Parties, offers neither a guarantee to the international community, nor to the local populations affected, that landmines will not be re-laid in the future. Similarly, destroying stockpiles of non-States Parties, offers no guarantee that these will not be

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7 High impact areas are defined as: areas where there is assessed to be a high impact from landmines on the urgent humanitarian and development needs of the local population (e.g. landmines preventing easy access to water, agricultural land, etc., upon which the local population’s needs are dependent).
replaced by purchases of new APL. Therefore the 2005-2007 Strategy provides a stronger MBT-related conditionality than was the case with the previous strategy and introduces a distinction between the type and magnitude of support provided to States parties from that provided to non-States parties. Visible progress towards the MBT by any non-States Parties will entail increased EC assistance both within this and the future Strategy.

In parallel, this strategy continues to provide financial support to advocacy and the work of NGOs in raising the profile of the landmine problem amongst non-States Parties. However, in order to achieve a truly universal ban, there is a need for the international community to use every opportunity to seek commitment from all the parties involved in conflicts to ban the use of APL. The EC will thus provide support for the purposes of engaging non-state armed groups in an effort to persuade them to adhere to the principles of the MBT.

The Need to Assist the Victims of Anti-Personnel Landmines

Much of the past international mine action has focused on landmine threat reduction – as a primary priority – in order to prevent as far as possible further landmine casualties. As significant progress has already been made in this area, and as progress continues to be made, there is a strong need to address the ongoing difficulties faced by both the landmine victims and the authorities which have to care for them. Integrated medical capacity building and socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration are key components of the EC response, which will wherever possible, be mainstreamed into wider health sector development programmes and social rehabilitation programmes to ensure long term sustainability.

- Local medical capacity building

Responsibility for addressing the medical and societal problems faced by landmine victims rests in the first instance with the authorities of the mine affected countries themselves. However, for the most severely affected countries, it is often a formidable challenge to acquire the necessary materials, as well as institutional resources, for helping the survivors and addressing their needs.

It has become apparent that, in cases where it is able to deal with specific landmine injuries, national medical capacity is often limited to the largest population centres far from the local communities that suffer from landmine casualties. Consequently, many victims face severe difficulties in accessing the urgent care they need. Moreover, local medical centres created and/or supported by the international community rarely become self-sufficient. There is therefore a need for continued assistance, in a first phase, and development of adequate structures at national level as a final objective.

EC development assistance programmes are able to enhance the medical capacity of mine-affected countries through the provision of aid to the health services. However, these long term programmes may not be able to address the needs of mine victims immediately after a landmine accident. This strategy will therefore support actions which address the urgent needs of survivors by building upon existing national structures and policies, bridging (temporary) gaps and/or giving technical assistance to build and reinforce these structures, in close integration with development assistance programmes.

- Socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration of landmine victims

There is also a need to focus on the long term rehabilitation of mine victims and their socio-economic reintegration into society. Components of victim assistance such as professional training, job finding, adult education, etc., can enable the disabled to become more self-sufficient. These activities can be addressed by long term EC rehabilitation assistance programmes. At the same time, the Commission and other donors should try to promote the development of national legislation and programmes dedicated to mine victims and disabled people, through legal/technical assistance where necessary, and whenever possible through the integration of all mine action components into national programming and priority definition.

The Need to Improve the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Mine Action

By incorporating the lessons learned from mine action into future activities, their effectiveness and efficiency can be improved in order to ensure that the benefits and impacts of the assistance are
maximised. The EC will address this issue through several means. Local capacity building will continue to be supported where it is needed in order to improve the impact and effectiveness of local structures to combat the landmine problem. To this end the use of existing Landmine Impact Surveys to help prioritise operations will be encouraged. The EC will also take upon itself the task of tackling specific gaps identified by the mine action community as technical hindrances with major impacts. Efforts will be made to address the difficulty in fielding innovative and promising technologies and equipment, which have resulted from extensive and advanced research and technology development work. The EC will also help to address the difficulty in co-ordinating donors' assistance in order to improve the collective impact. The EC will take steps to address the difficulty in enabling closer interaction between mine action and development programmes. Additionally, an extensive evaluation of the previous strategy and activities it supported will also be conducted in order to learn further lessons and share these with the international community.

Local capacity building

The previous strategy gave a high priority to local capacity building due to the specific skills, assets and expertise required by the mine affected countries to take full responsibility of the APL/UXO related problems. There was a need to focus on structural investments early in the process in order to create and strengthen the capacity to tackle the problems effectively. In recognition of the significant investment and resulting progress which has been made in this area, the focus of EC mine action will steer more towards bringing the identification of priorities closer to the local level, as a means to reinforce the national effectiveness. This phase has to be considered as a transition towards the integration of mine action capacity into wider development structures. Capacity building will continue to be supported in those cases where identified gaps remain and where concrete efforts are being made in order to mainstream mine action capacity into development programming capacity. Reducing the dependence of local structures on expensive expatriate staff, as well as introducing auditing skills, are also important priorities. Furthermore, initiatives at regional level will be supported in order to enable sharing of expertise and capacity.

Landmine Impact Surveys and suspected hazardous areas

Acquiring reliable information on a specific mine problem through Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) has already supported considerably the decision-making and priority setting for local mine action. The information is community-based and therefore provides a good representation of the real needs of the local populations and the scale and nature of the landmine impact on them. This information can be used to directly support the goal of focusing mine clearance and it enhances the local capacity necessary to correctly identify needs, to set priorities and to measure the outputs.

Under the previous 2002-2004 Strategy and in support of the UN Strategy, the EC supported all 9 Landmine Impact Surveys launched and/or completed during that period. The results of this investment will be maximised by ensuring that local structures use them for setting priorities according to the seriousness of the impact of landmines presence/suspected presence, for differentiating the response accordingly and for integration into long term development programming.

However, this type of survey will not be appropriate for all mine affected countries and it is thus not envisaged to support LIS in every county where one does not already exist. What is evident, however, is that a clear picture is needed of where the highest humanitarian risks lie within mine affected countries and that whichever tools are used to gather this information, donors must ensure that they are used in defining policies which are better adapted to different circumstances.

Fielding innovative technologies and cost-effective equipment

Significant funding and resources provided over the past years, including through the previous EC strategy, have supported the development and testing of new mine action technology. There is now a

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8 The Landmine Impact Survey aids the decision-making process for mine action programmes. The mine affected areas with the most severe impacts on human activities are identified and targeted for immediate clearance, while other areas are marked for later clearance. Landmine Impact Surveys provide a comprehensive base of information; they assess the scope of the contamination problem and identify a number of communities whose exposure to risk requires priority action. They further provide a first baseline of socio-economic analysis.
real need to ensure that this investment bears fruit by ensuring that the most appropriate, cost-effective and efficient technologies are pulled through into in-field use. The application of such technology, the sharing of test results as well as the definition and dissemination of international standards, can produce safer and more efficient clearance and ensure that the funds for clearance are maximised.

To help facilitate the introduction of innovative technology and equipment, this Strategy defines a three part process. Firstly, further support will be given to the in-field testing of promising solutions in different situations and environments. New tools and concepts e.g. multi-sensor mine detectors, will be considered promising if they have already finished the research phase and have successfully passed tests under controlled conditions. The results and lessons will then be disseminated amongst the international community. The second phase is a capacity building phase in which the EC will provide support to local mine action structures to ensure that their staff are trained in the operation of, and have access to, the most appropriate solutions for their local circumstances. The final phase will be for the EC to encourage the submission of proposals for projects which plan to use the most appropriate and cost-effective solution, in light of the proven equipment available. This process will build upon both the work of the international community, the Member States and the actions funded under the 5th and 6th RTD Framework Programmes, in full co-operation with the end-users.

It is at the core of this Strategy that these new tools are not seen to be in competition with existing technology, equipment and means, such as dogs and mechanical de-mining assets. The new tools will be integrated in a holistic approach, in combination with well-proven methods, in order to make mine clearance at local levels more effective under affordable conditions. A balance will be achieved in promoting the fusion between existing and prototype equipment in order that in each local environment the most appropriate, efficient and cost-effective solution is employed to accelerate area reduction.

- Enhancing the co-ordination of donor assistance

Co-ordination of donors both at field level and at strategic level is crucial in enhancing the impact and the effectiveness of international mine action. Likewise, it is important to promote feedback and exchange of information at national level, so as to better define needs and priorities. The European Commission intends to facilitate an increase in co-ordination and exchange of information, on an international level, between the EU Member States as well as strategic partners and, on a national level, between donors, operators and local authorities within affected countries.

- Monitoring landmine issues and raising international awareness

The EC will support activities designed to address the continued need to raise the international community’s awareness of landmine issues through advocacy, campaigning and monitoring activities. In this regard it is crucial to involve non-governmental organisations such as ICRC and ICBL, other significant actors such as the UN and other regional organisations, as well as the media and private business, in order to raise awareness and to stimulate and influence donors.

- Mainstreaming mine action into wider programmes of assistance

Effective mine action can contribute significantly to the prevention of conflicts, to enhancing regional peace and stability, and to reducing poverty in those developing countries hindered by the presence of landmines. Within this context the mainstreaming of mine action into wider geographic security building, development and rehabilitation programmes improves the coherence of external assistance and increases the impact on the beneficiary populations. In this framework, the needs of local populations are prominent components of both focused mine action and of development approaches. When defining development assistance, the integration of mine action should not be a burden but should rather act as an enrichment of expertise and knowledge, using tools which have originated within the mine action community, for mine action purposes, but which provide essential information and lessons in considering problems in context.

Concerning EC assistance, the European Commission has acquired a degree of experience and capacity in ensuring the mainstreaming of thematic aid into geographic assistance. The identification of a country’s development needs and the means to tackle them takes place at country level, in collaboration with the authorities of the beneficiary country, and a national programme is consequently produced. The declared needs and requirements are integrated into a wide-ranging, longer term
humanitarian and socio-economic development strategy, with all appropriate EC instruments being used in a coherent and mutually supporting way. Mine action is therefore one component that is mainstreamed into wider programmes wherever possible. In cases when geographic assistance for mine action in mine affected countries requires reinforcement, the thematic APL budgetary instrument is triggered. This process will continue in the same vain.

What is becoming evident is that more attention, than has been given in the past, should be focused on integrating mine action into infrastructure rehabilitation (i.e. energy and water supply) as well as to the rehabilitation of roads and agricultural planning. Similarly, NGOs should be encouraged to incorporate socio-economic indicators in their programmes to help increase the socio-economic impacts which can be linked to mine clearance. Likewise, development experts, or mine experts with development background, should be included within technical assistance projects, especially when directed at national or local authorities.

In addition, the decentralisation process within the European Commission, that is to be finalised in 2005, whereby external aid projects are to be managed by the Delegations of the European Commission in the beneficiary countries themselves, will further enhance the mainstreaming of mine action. The Delegations will implement the entirety of the external aid programmes and will be able to better coordinate the different programmes in-country.

However, help is also needed from the authorities of the mine affected countries to further improve the impact of the EC assistance they receive. When defining and agreeing a national programme, the mine affected beneficiary countries often omit to reflect their mine problem strongly enough, either implicitly or explicitly, within their own development priorities. This prioritisation must be evident in order to allow robust mine action assistance throughout these programmes.

Evaluation of EC Mine Action 2002-2004

To ensure that mine action can be as streamlined and effective as possible the EC will measure the performances of its projects, learning best practice, assess the long term impacts and improve approaches. It intends to share such lessons and experiences with the mine action community.

The APL Regulation provides for an overall assessment to be conducted which analyses all Community mine actions performed under each three year strategy. At the time of writing this Strategy, a formal evaluation of the previous Strategy 2002-2004 has not yet been undertaken, because the majority of actions launched in 2002 and 2003 are still running and the 2004 projects are still in the process of being launched. However, a strategy-wide evaluation will be launched during the course of 2004 and the conclusions will be fed into future actions.

This overall study will aim to assess the relevance of EC-funded mine activities in light of the objectives set by the Regulation and of the national/regional contexts and beneficiaries’ needs. It will also assess their relevance to the geographic and thematic priorities defined in the Strategy and identify lessons learned in the different phases of the project cycle. It will assess the complementarity between the various budget lines used to fund mine action and will make suggestions about the future of the Regulation.

The overall assessment will be complemented by more specific, geographic, evaluations of EC-funded mine actions, analysing the results and their impact. These geographic evaluations will identify any constraints and obstacles, in terms of administrative/financial/human resources in the implementation phase, as well as in terms of socio-economic/cultural factors, which were present. On the basis of identified good practices, these evaluations will make recommendations for improving the identification, the definition and the implementation of EC-funded mine projects.
IV. THE STRATEGY IN RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS

The assistance needs of third countries as elaborated in Section III are widespread and varied making the challenge to resolve the problems difficult and complex. Mine action requires a broad range of humanitarian, economic, developmental, technical, legal, social and political instruments. The multi-faceted EC response provided for by the APL Regulation will address the problems faced by local populations in context9 and will continue to be used as broadly as necessary through this Strategy to address the most pressing and immediate needs in full coherence with a long term approach to, and resolution of, the problems.

This section details the response, defining the Strategic Objective, three thematic objectives (T1, T2 and T3), one cross-cutting objective (H1) and the associated specific actions envisaged. Geographic priorities provide strategic guidance on where priority should be given to such actions in order to achieve the thematic objectives. Where necessary the specific priorities of the APL budget line 19 02 04 are emphasised.

Strategic Objective

The Strategic Objective, addressing the range of needs discussed in Section III, is defined as follows:

**To drastically reduce the lingering threat and impact of landmines in the context of increased local security and regional confidence**

In direct support of the medium term EC/EU vision (Section II), it encapsulates the essence of what EC mine action aims to achieve during the period 2005-2007.

Thematic Objectives

The thematic objectives are designed to mutually reinforce and complement each other, creating a coherent framework in which actions focus on achieving the Strategic Objective, in full coherence with the provisions made in the APL Regulation.

➔ T1: To Reduce the Anti-Personnel Landmine Threat

In full support of the Strategic Objective, one of the major priorities for EC mine action will be to reduce the threat of landmines to the populations, reducing the impact and minimising as far as possible the risk of further victims, as a step towards attaining the zero victim target in the near future. This Strategy will put the stress more on education, risk area reduction, marking and fencing of medium to low impact areas, as well as destruction of landmine stockpiles, rather than mine clearance. That said, assistance for clearance, as well as for stockpile destruction, will continue to be provided in order to help mine affected countries meet their legal obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty.

T1.1 Supporting Mine Risk Education.

- This strategy will support education and risk awareness activities for both the local populations and the national authorities of mine affected countries. Priority will be given to local communities with the highest impact from APL contamination.

- Even higher attention will be given to the “dual-use” of MRE programmes within local communities; MRE, having proven to be an excellent tool to acquire valuable knowledge and details about suspected areas, can usefully go hand in hand with local Landmine Impacts Surveys and the combination offers a basis upon which to conduct further mine action operations (see T1.2 below). When a Landmine Impact Survey exists, but further local MRE needs are identified, programmes should use the opportunity to obtain community-based feedback to help further verify the LIS.

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T1.2 Supporting landmine detection, marking, fencing and clearance operations.

- In general, under this objective, this strategy will energetically pursue risk reduction actions which form part of wider long term and sustainable humanitarian and development programmes. Mainstreaming of EC mine action into these programmes will continue, but as in the past, the APL budget line will support actions with a cross-cutting added value, whenever the geographic resources either do not exist or cannot respond in an adequate way to a specific problem. In particular, the APL budget line will support clearance activities in cross border areas.

- This strategy will support landmine detection activities, followed by appropriate marking and fencing, in order to reduce the size and scope of suspected hazardous areas and raises the awareness of the actual problem. Areas which are identified as “medium to low risk” will be secured and controlled.

- Prioritisation will be given to clearance activities which aim to alleviate the immediate and highest impacts on local populations. In particular, the specific APL budget line (19 02 04) will focus on enabling mine action in areas with the highest humanitarian or security impact. Actions to address the local, socio-economic and development needs will be supported in complementarity with the geographic budget lines, where these can fund mine action.

- Support for all the components of this objective will be based upon their coherence with, in particular, actions T3.1 and T3.2. In addition, all actions and projects supported under this objective should be consistent with mine action standards.

T1.3 Supporting the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines.

- This strategy will continue to support the destruction of stockpiles held by States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, in order to help these countries meet their legal obligations under the Treaty.

- Actions to destroy landmines found in dumping grounds will also be supported in order to alleviate the risk of re-utilisation, spread by, or diversion to, non-state armed groups.

T2: To Alleviate Mine Victim Suffering and Aid Socio-Economic Reintegration

As more progress is made in addressing the immediate threats posed by the continuing presence of landmines, EC mine action will focus on providing more assistance to address the ongoing suffering of mine victims and supporting those responsible for caring for the survivors. Such assistance directly supports the Strategic Objective in alleviating the landmine impact and human suffering, for which the provision is made in Article 2 of the APL Regulation.

T2.1 Supporting or creating local victim assistance services close to communities with high landmine casualty rates.

- In areas with high landmine impact/casualties where there is no capacity to deal with the victims, or where local populations have no easy access to the appropriate medical and rehabilitation facilities, this strategy will support action designed to create or enhance local victim assistance centres on a temporary or short term basis. These centres will be designed to provide assistance for as long as there is a need, or until they can be integrated into long term national facilities as part of wider capacity building programmes.

- Specifically, the APL budget line will support such actions when other EC assistance programmes and instruments are unable to do so. However, the mainstreaming of landmine victim assistance into long term sustainable development strategies is considered a priority. Wherever they exist, victim assistance programmes should build upon national policies.

T3: To Enhance Local and Regional Impacts of Effective Mine Action Capacity

In particular, the following priority actions, which support the Strategic Objective, have been identified:
T3.1 Providing local mine action structures with cost-effective and efficient mine detection/clearance technologies and the skills required to use them.

- The strategy for 2005-2007 will support national mine action centres/local structures in acquiring the most cost-effective and efficient technologies and equipment. Support will also be provided to help train the local clearance staff in the use of such technologies to enhance the long term indigenous capacity, making mine action operations more efficient.

T3.2 Supporting, enhancing, and optimising, the use of Landmine Impact Surveys.

- The strategy for 2005-2007 will support new LIS in mine affected countries where there is an identified need for better knowledge of the problem to help focus mine action and assist local structures in priority setting.

- The European Commission will take steps to optimise the benefit of LIS through wider use in programming and in setting priorities (e.g. for development purposes). Enhanced use of LIS by all actors would ensure effective integration of mine action into wider humanitarian and development programmes.

**Horizontal Objective with World-wide, Cross-cutting impact**

■ **H1: To Improve Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness of Mine Action**

To support measures for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness throughout EC mine action this strategy sets one horizontal objective, cutting across all objectives, which aims to ensure that all EC mine action activities are conducted in the most coherent, efficient and effective ways possible to achieve the Strategic Objective.

**H1.1 Improving existing technologies, supporting in-field testing of innovative technologies and encouraging the informed choice and use of the most appropriate, cost-effective and efficient solutions.**

- This strategy will support the in-field testing of promising technologies which have yet to be certified to defined international standards. In particular, testing of prototypes appropriate to the geographical context by local mine action staff will be encouraged.

- Action T3.1 is to be used to ensure the appropriate, certified technologies are available to local mine action structures. Local staff will be trained in the use of such technologies and additional familiarity with their use can be gained through prototype in-field testing, as mentioned above.

- When identifying future actions, the EC will include provisions to use appropriate, efficient and cost-effective technology. Action T3.1 is designed specifically to ensure that local structures are not excluded from being eligible. Nevertheless, support will continue to be provided to projects in which the use of local low-technology solutions is assessed as appropriate.

- The EC should also continue to support Test and Evaluation (T&E) actions aiming to assess the performance, the effectiveness and suitability of all forms of equipment, systems and methods for use in Humanitarian De-mining, so as to enable mine action authorities, operators and donors to make informed choices and recommendations. This will be done principally through the International Test and Evaluation Program for Humanitarian De-mining (ITEP) as well as through the definition and dissemination of international standards.

**H1.2 Improving the focus of mine clearance operations through informed and effective priority setting.**

- The APL budget line will support local structures in setting community-based priorities for, and conducting, efficient and effective threat reduction, as detailed under the capacity building objective T3. In particular, enhanced use of community-based information to measure, prioritise and manage the local needs, including through the optimal use of Landmine Impact Surveys where available, will be encouraged.
Evidence of sound priority setting will be sought in focusing operations on clearing the high risk areas as soon as possible and integrating longer term needs into wider development programmes, in full coherence with the actions detailed in T1 and T3. Specific guidance for effective mine action and for identifying the socio-economic needs of the local populations will be provided to EC delegations to support this goal.

H1.3 Improving the evaluation and assessment of the impact of EC projects and sharing lessons learned with the mine action community.

This strategy will support actions to evaluate and assess EC mine action with the aim of improving future strategic and tactical level decision-making. In this regard the co-operation between the EC and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian De-mining (GICHD), as foreseen in the APL Regulation, will be operationalised. Evaluation of the EC mine action strategy 2002-2004 at the regional level will be undertaken. (See Section III.)

EC evaluations and lessons learned will be shared as widely as possible with the mine action community through appropriate means, including through the use of GICHD as a repository for all EC assessments and relevant mine action reports.

H1.4 Monitoring the landmine issues and raising global awareness.

This strategy will continue to provide contributions and financial support to the campaigning and monitoring activities of the ICBL and Landmine Monitor (LMM) in particular, with an aim to promote further accession to the Mine Ban Treaty. There is also the continued need to advocate compliance and transparency.

Support for campaigning aimed at sustaining the required levels of international donor funding will be provided. Activities will include promoting public and private partnership for mine action and to catalyse increased and sustainable involvement from the private sector. Opportunities to learn from private sector experience in efficient and cost-effective methodology will be encouraged.

H1.5 Supporting and enhancing the co-ordination of donors

The APL budget line will support actions which aim to improve co-ordination with EU Member States and strategic partners, including support for local or regional conferences and meetings. (These actions will also serve to share lessons learned and raise awareness as detailed in H1.3 and H1.4.)

At the national level, especially in countries where EC funding for mine action is important, the Delegations of the European Commission will have an important role to play in promoting adequate co-ordination and exchange of information between donors and other mine action actors. On a wider scope, exchange of appropriate information between organisations operating in the same country, be they specialised in mine action or in other sectors of humanitarian or development aid, should be encouraged, as they can face similar problems from different points of view.

H1.6 Involving non-State armed groups

The APL budget line will support appropriate actions aimed at engaging armed non-state actors in a total ban on APL and for co-operation in mine action. Efforts should be made to monitor the compliance and effectiveness of past commitments.

Geographic Priorities

The criteria listed below are designed to aid the geographic prioritisation of EC mine action interventions and to guide the integration of mine action into long term country and regional strategy papers. The criteria reflect the political and humanitarian priorities of the EC. They are to be applied within context, taking account of relevant humanitarian and developmental needs and additional influencing factors.
G1: Commitment to the Mine Ban Treaty

In order to catalyse and promote universalisation of the Mine Ban Treaty and to stimulate non-signatories, and with reference to Article 3 of the APL Regulation, the following criteria are set:

- EC assistance for mine clearance will only be provided to States Parties to the Treaty. Cases will also be considered where there is evidence of a country’s serious willingness to take responsibility of the mine problems, to commit to the requirements of the MBT or to accede to the MBT.

- EC assistance for stockpile destruction will only be provided to States Parties to the Treaty. Priority will be given to those states which have made significant effort in destroying stockpiles, but which nonetheless are at risk of not meeting their deadlines under the MBT.

- To avoid “double victimisation” of mine affected populations whose countries are not States Parties to the MBT, there is flexibility in the criteria above to ensure that all cases of serious humanitarian risk receive due attention. In addition, victim assistance, as well as mine risk reduction/education, will be focused on the highly affected populations of non-States Parties.

G2: High Humanitarian and Developmental Need

When prioritising EC mine action it is essential that the humanitarian and development needs are taken fully into account. The funds available must focus as far as possible on the urgent needs of the affected populations, whilst striking a balance with preventive confidence building measures.

- EC mine action will focus on the most severely affected countries/territories where the landmine impact on humanitarian and developmental needs is assessed as high.

- EC mine action in moderately to lightly affected countries/territories will concentrate on alleviating the threat in areas of high risk, with mine action such as risk reduction, to address socio-economic development needs being fully integrated into national development programmes.

G3: Strategic Importance for the EU

The strategic importance for the EU of proposed mine actions will remain a key consideration for geographic prioritisation.

- Geographically, a significant proportion of EC interventions will focus on affected countries in close proximity to the EU. Mine action will take account of EU neighbourhood policies in the context of the European Security Strategy and Wider Europe. The impact of the mine threat on the political stability of the country/region will also be considered.

- EC mine action will also be provided to alleviate post- or frozen conflict situations and to support peace processes in regions of strategic importance to the EU. Local political contexts will be taken into consideration as well as the needs of separate existing assistance programmes which are blocked by pending landmine issues.

- These criteria will necessarily be placed in balance with humanitarian and developmental concerns in other parts of the world which may not be of direct strategic importance to the EU.

- The opportunity to focus adequate assistance on an entire region in order to completely resolve the humanitarian impact of landmines by 2009 will be explored under the next Strategy.

G4: Sustainability and Coherence with Wider Assistance

Prioritisation of countries should also be considered on the basis of long term sustainability and on coherence with wider assistance programmes.
• EC mine action should form part of long term, sustainable solutions to the local landmine problems. In particular, EC interventions should be coherent with national mine action frameworks.

• Wherever possible, mine actions are to be integrated into wider long term geographic and horizontal socio-economic development and rehabilitation programmes. (Note that more attention should be paid, than has been in the past, to the co-ordination and integration of mine action with agricultural planning, infrastructure rehabilitation and health services.)

❖ G5: Proven Commitment of Non-States Parties to Mine Action and the Principles of the MBT

Prioritisation of the countries should also consider the degree of commitments shown by national authorities for States not yet parties to the MBT.

• The commitment of governments to uphold the principles and the letter of the MBT can sometimes be demonstrated by efforts being made to accede to the MBT. This commitment can also be shown through various operational decisions and actions, which enable the country to work towards the elimination of the mine threats within the framework of principles agreed under the MBT processes. The establishment of viable and accountable national plans, the national efforts to build an effective mine action capacity and the allocation of internal resources and national work-plans are all parameters which help show the concrete will of a nation to tackle its problems correctly.

❖ G6: Efficiency and Effectiveness of Local/National Mine Action Planning and Programmes

Prioritisation of the countries should also consider the degree of practical efforts shown by local or national mine action entities in States not yet parties to the MBT.

• The efficiency of mine action entities/services is an essential factor in donors’ pursuit of cost-effectiveness. The international community is increasingly able to recognise effectiveness and to promote it through lessons learned from best practices applied in the field. It is also the case that effective services are not a prerogative of States Parties. When the commitment to the fight against landmines is seriously pursued through sound and effective efforts by mine action authorities of non-States Parties, such efforts should be acknowledged and encouraged.

Indicators for the Measurement of Success

Due to the global nature of the landmine problem, the global spread of actors involved and the interdependence on the international political and security situation, it can often be difficult to produce concrete, reliable indicators or benchmarks by which to measure the success of EC mine actions alone. However, this Strategy sets a range of very clear objectives which the EC will pursue in order to contribute to the resolution of a variety of needs. It is therefore possible to list several benchmarks or future trends which the EC hopes to see within its areas of mine action intervention.

- Landmine clearance, marking, fencing and risk education
  ➔ The proportion of high impact areas remaining in EC-targeted mine affected areas and the reduction level in the number of APL/UXO victims.

- Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines
  ➔ The volume of stockpiles destroyed within EC-targeted States Parties to the MBT.

- Universalisation of the Mine Ban Treaty
  ➔ An increase in the number of States Parties to the MBT.
- **Local medical capacity building**
  - The proportion of the EC budget attributed to victim assistance and rehabilitation.

- **Mainstreaming mine action into wider programmes of assistance**
  - An increased integration of mine action, including victim assistance, projects within wider rehabilitation and development related programmes.

- **Local capacity building**
  - The degree to which mine affected countries take ownership of the mine action priorities and programmes to which EC assistance responds, e.g. through national plans.

- **Landmine Impact Surveys and suspected hazardous areas**
  - An improvement in the prioritisation of mine action operations.

- **Fielding innovative technologies and cost-effective equipment**
  - Technologies and prototypes are tested and pulled through into field use.

- **Enhancing the co-ordination of donor assistance**
  - An increase in the number of projects identified/implemented in co-ordination with the EU Member States and major international partners.

- **Monitoring landmine issues and raising international awareness**
  - An increased involvement of the private sector within the mine action donor community.

- **Evaluation of EC Mine Action 2002-2004**
  - The lessons learned are incorporated into future EC projects and disseminated to the wider mine action community.
V. MULTI-ANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMMING (MIP)

The Financial Framework

The multi-annual indicative programme has been designed with a view to ensure optimum use of funds available under the APL Budget Line 19 02 04 in interaction and complementarity with the other EC instruments legally entitled to support Mine Action. It therefore presents the programming for the specific APL budget line within the wider context of all EC instruments at play to support mine action via development, rehabilitation or co-operation assistance. The coherence between 19 02 04 and these geographic programmes is thus highlighted.

The programming is based on the financial assumption that a budget of about € 60 million will be allocated under budget line 19 02 04 for the 2005-2007 period and projects that total EC assistance for mine action over the same period will amount to at least € 120 million.

The yearly decisions on budget appropriations taken by the Budgetary Authorities will, where necessary, be followed by adjustments of the programming. The budgetary decision for budget line 19 02 04 currently provides for an amount of € 12 million for 2005. This brings the average predictable amount for 2006 and 2007 to € 24 m per year.

The following elements are detailed in the Multi Annual Programming:

- The priority objectives for each region
- Specific actions to be undertaken for the priority objectives within each country
- Annual and Multi-Annual indicative envelopes (made on the basis of the global envelope)

Guidelines for the Selection of Projects

The programming is based on a sound harmonisation of the thematic and horizontal objectives, described in Section IV, with the identified needs of the regions, in full integration with the geographic priorities.

The guidelines and recommendations which are integrated throughout the descriptions of these thematic, horizontal and geographic priorities should be fully taken into account when selecting mine action projects to be funded through this programming. In particular the appropriate type of project and/or its context should be carefully considered.

The most important guidelines and recommendations for implementing this MIP can be summarised as follows:

1. Actions to be undertaken should contribute to the implementation of the national priorities. Further integration of mine action priorities into national development priorities is to be considered the ideal target for projects.

2. Mine clearance should increasingly prioritise mined areas of highest impact on the local populations.

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10 The APL Regulation provides for a total amount of € 140 million between 2002 and 2009 under budget line 19 02 04. Taking into account the expenditure in the period 2002-2004, the remaining credits for 2005-2009 amount to € 91.3 million. The reference amount of € 60 million for 2005-2007 is therefore based upon these remaining credits.

11 This estimate is based on past yearly EC levels of assistance and current horizontal and geographic programming of other EC budget lines, the majority of which are programmed until 2006 (the end of the current Financial Perspective).
3. Mine risk education, surveying and marking of suspected or affected areas are closely interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Composite projects covering these activities have added value.

4. Landmine Victim and Rehabilitation assistance should provide infrastructural connections with the national health systems in view of full and sustainable integration, where this is not yet the case.

5. Implementation of the projects should be entrusted to local or national mine action entities whenever this is possible.

The Commission services intend to elaborate more detailed guidelines responding to the specificity of overall EC assistance, its interaction with mine action and the precise priorities defined under this Strategy. This work will be launched before the end of 2004, in co-operation with EU Member States within the framework of the APL Expert Group. The guidance produced will be disseminated to all personnel responsible for selecting EC mine action projects.

In the meantime, the EC delegations and AIDCO relevant services will receive the guidelines for mine action, produced by GICHD (www.gichd.ch).

**Previous Financial Interventions**

The programming also takes account of the financial interventions made under the previous 2002-2004 mine action strategy in which specific issues within beneficiary countries will have been addressed in previous projects or are currently being addressed through ongoing projects. Therefore, to place the indicative programming for 2005-2007 within the context of these previous interventions, an analysis of the geographic spread of past EC funding is presented below.

During the 2002-2004 period, a total EC contribution of €157,279 million was committed (€42,081 million committed in 2002, €57,038 million in 2003 and €58,160 million in 2004 – N.B. this final amount is indicative).

Table 1 overleaf details the overall yearly totals and the associated percentage share of the budget attributed to each geographic region. Detail is also provided for the regional contributions made by the specific APL budget line 19 02 04. The percentage shares are also represented graphically as pie charts on the subsequent pages.
### TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>2002 Total EC Funds</th>
<th>% of EC Mine Action Budget (% of 42,081,000)</th>
<th>APL Budget Line</th>
<th>% of APL Budget Line Funds (% of 15,347,000)</th>
<th>2003 Total EC Funds</th>
<th>% of EC Mine Action Budget (% of 57,038,584)</th>
<th>APL Budget Line</th>
<th>% of APL Budget Line Funds (% of 18,763,505)</th>
<th>2004 Total EC Funds</th>
<th>% of EC Mine Action Budget (% of 58,160,000)</th>
<th>APL Budget Line</th>
<th>% of APL Budget Line Funds (% of 18,460,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUCASUS &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>10,550,000</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,750,000</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>4,750,000</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>13,700,000</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA-PACIFIC</td>
<td>5,810,000</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0,900,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8,043,539</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1,739,000</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MIDDLE-EAST</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>13,045,000</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>3,645,000</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19,102,816</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>6,886,585</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>27,000,000</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE</td>
<td>9,050,000</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>7,176,000</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>4,220,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORLDWIDE</td>
<td>2,326,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2,326,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>547,920</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>537,920</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3,460,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>960,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amounts for 2002 & 2003 are the ones actually committed. The 2004 amounts are indicative.
2002 EC MINE ACTIONS - TOTAL EXPENDITURE

2002 EC MINE ACTIONS - THEMATIC BUDGET LINE [B7-661] EXPENDITURE
2003 EC MINE ACTIONS - TOTAL EXPENDITURE

2003 EC MINE ACTIONS - THEMATIC BUDGET-LINE [B7-661] EXPENDITURE
2004 EC MINE ACTIONS - TOTAL INDICATIVE EXPENDITURE

2004 EC MINE ACTIONS - THEMATIC BUDGET-LINE [B7-661] INDICATIVE EXPENDITURE

2004 EC MINE ACTIONS - THEMATIC BUDGET [b7-661] INDICATIVE EXPENDITURE
Multi-annual Indicative Programming

**ACTIONS**

**T1.1**  
Supporting Mine Risk Education

**T1.2**  
Supporting landmine detection, marking, fencing and clearance operations

**T1.3**  
Supporting the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines

**T2.1**  
Supporting or creating local victim assistance services close to communities with high landmine casualty rates

**T3.1**  
Providing local mine action structures with cost-effective and efficient mine detection/clearance technologies and the skills required to use them

**T3.2**  
Supporting, enhancing, and optimising, the use of Landmine Impact Surveys

**H1.1**  
Improving existing technologies, supporting in-field testing of new technologies and encouraging the informed choice and use of the most appropriate, cost-effective and efficient solutions

**H1.2**  
Improving the focus of mine clearance operations through informed and effective priority setting

**H1.3**  
Improving the evaluation and assessment of the impact of EC projects and sharing lessons learned with the mine action community

**H1.4**  
Monitoring the landmine issues and raising global awareness

**H1.5**  
Supporting and enhancing the coordination of donors

**H1.6**  
Involving non-state armed groups

An indication of actions envisaged under **T1**, **T2** and **T3** is represented by shading of the appropriate boxes, in order to provide a visible link between the Strategy and the Programming.

Actions under the **H1** objectives are inherently considered throughout the programming, but are not explicitly indicated. A separate allocation for world-wide horizontal activities is included at the end.

- **CONDITIONALITY INDICATED BY 🌟**

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This broad framework of Multi-annual Programming is to be followed by Annual Work Programmes to be prepared by AIDCO in close consultation with RELEX. This will ensure that the EC response is adapted to the real situation of the countries as well as the possibility of co-ordination with EU Member States and international partners.
AFRICA – SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

This region contains some of the most heavily mine affected countries in the world. Accession to the MBT is still a problem for a number of countries. The level of accession to the MBT is the highest of the world’s regions however compliance to the commitments undertaken needs to be improved. Objectives for this region cover: Reducing the APL Threat, Alleviating the Suffering of APL Victims and Enhancing Local and Regional Impact of Effective Capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>MBT ADHERENCE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
<th>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANGOLA</td>
<td>MBT PARTY</td>
<td>Angola is a heavily mined country. Mine action is a top priority in CSP/NIP with € 26 million allocated for 2004 to 2006 for mine action operations integrated within the construction of bridges, logistic and rehabilitation of secondary roads (20-25%). These funds are intended to follow up the emergency programme supporting the Peace Process (€ 30 million) in turn including a de-mining component. Under the previous Multi Annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported mine clearance and LIS.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>T1.2</td>
<td>T1.3</td>
<td>T2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In complementarity with CSP/NIP, in 2004, under the APL budget line it was decided to support stockpile destruction. Should this not be possible in 2004, support will be provided for under this Multi Annual Programming. Alternatively this funding will support mine clearance and victim assistance.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</td>
<td>Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported mine clearance activities, which are still ongoing. EDF does not give priority to mine action in DRC. Security in the area between DRC, Sudan and Uganda is threatened by the presence of numerous APL dumping grounds. The regional impact of APL and UXO related problems in this area will represent the focus of mine action identified for these three countries.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>T12</td>
<td>T13</td>
<td>T21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MBT PARTY</td>
<td>In this context, support to destruction of stock piles is highly recommended. Landmine technical surveys linked to community-based mine risk education are needed to focus assistance on areas of highest impact and thus act on priority needs.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## ERITREA

**[MBT PARTY]**

The APL threat in Eritrea is acute as APL/UXO are scattered throughout the country and affect approximately one third of the communities. Due to the level of need, it is recommended that the EDF/Rehabilitation budget line should support mine action in future programming as part of rehabilitation, humanitarian and wider development projects. The full and accurate scope of the landmine/UXO problem will soon be known thanks to a Landmine Impact Survey (EC co-financed).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>T12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported the Landmine Impact Survey and capacity building in the Eritrean De-mining Authority. As a continuation of this support, EC assistance will concentrate on building a sustainable national mine action capacity in Eritrea, primarily by establishing and developing operational mine clearance capacity within the Government implementing agency EDO and to support mine clearance, victim assistance structures and the provision of mine risk education.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
<th>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2005-2007</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ETHIOPIA

**[MBT SIGNATORY]**

Ethiopia has a significant landmine/UXO contamination problem resulting from successive conflicts over the past 70 years. The problem primarily affects the border regions with Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan. The Landmine Impact Survey (EC co-financed) is finalised. It provides a comprehensive picture of the landmine/UXO threat in the country. In particular it highlights that 16% of the mined areas are of high impact for communities. EC assistance should concentrate on these communities, in line with the government priorities for integrated rehabilitation, and should support mine risk education and fencing and marking for other priorities areas. Ethiopia has signed the Mine Ban Treaty but not yet ratified it. According to UNDP Ethiopia already abides fully to the obligations under the MBT. These efforts are very important, but the need for the GoE to ratify the MBT remains an essential component of the will to eliminate the APL threat posed to its population. The Government intends to follow a regional approach for ratification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>T12</td>
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</table>

No intervention from the APL budget line is foreseen. EC mine action is mainstreamed into the geographic budget line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
<th>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDF</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUINEA BISSAU [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>CSP/NIP refers to the need for mine action but no EDF funds are expected. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported Guinea Bissau in tackling residual contamination.</td>
<td>No intervention from the APL budget line is foreseen. EC mine action is mainstreamed into the geographical budget line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOZAMBIQUE [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>CSP mentions the impact of landmines in hindering socio-economic development but provides no funding. A solid national programme is underway supported by EC under the previous Multi Annual Strategy and Programming. The number of high impact areas has been reduced to 2.5% of the communities affected. LMM states: &quot;In April 2003, the National De-mining Institute reported it had re-evaluated information from the 2001 Landmine Impact Survey and decided to reduce its estimate of mined areas by 38 percent, from 558 million square meters to 346 million square meters...&quot;</td>
<td>On the basis of MBT requirements, support is given to Mozambique to eliminate the threat posed by APL in the most affected communities. Further needs for mine clearance and technical surveys will be taken into consideration under integrated rehabilitation and development programmes if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENEGAL [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>The most mine-affected area borders Guinea-Bissau. Both regions of Casamance province, Ziguinchor and Kolda, are mine-affected. The most mine-affected area is Niaguissi, Nyassia in the south of Casamance. The mine problem seriously affects the economic development of Casamance, having an impact on agriculture, fishing, transport of goods and services, and tourism. It is reported that the presence of mines also hampers donor and NGO efforts in the region.</td>
<td>EDF funds are foreseen for 2005-2007 to carry out mine risk education and mine clearance. The amount foreseen should free Senegal from the mine problem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOMALIA</td>
<td>EC co-sponsored LIS in Somaliland points to high impact mine presence in 45 communities (13% of the impacted areas). In the rest of the country operations, including further surveys, remain difficult. Under previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported mine actions in different parts of the country, including mine clearance and surveys.</td>
<td>EDF funds are foreseen for 2005. For 2006 and 2007 decisions have not yet been taken. In complementarity and on the basis of value added with EDF funds, this Multi-annual Programming will provide support for mine victim assistance in 2006-2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUDAN</td>
<td>There are serious locally focused problems related to APL in Sudan (southern Sudan, Nuba Mountains, Southern Blue Nile, Eastern Sudan and Darfur). A preliminary study/LIS on APL was carried out under the EC funded ‘Planning for Peace’ initiative. With the perspective of a comprehensive peace agreement, mine action will become an important priority for reconstruction and rehabilitation, as the possibility of the 4 million IDPs returning to their place of origin will partly depend on mine-related security. As migration patterns of pastoral communities in southern and western Sudan have also been adversely affected by landmines, de-mining will be a crucial activity in the context of restoring self-sustenance of the southern nomads. CSP mentions mine clearance under the chapter on food security (restoring agricultural production and marketing capacity (feeder roads), as well as under the non-focal sectors (capacity building of local resources for mine detection and clearance). Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported mine clearance, awareness and the non-state actors’ subscription of the “Deed of Commitment” of Geneva Call to renounce the use of APL.</td>
<td>On the basis of complementarity and proven value added, APL budget line will support needs as defined by the WB and UNDP led Joint Assessment Missions. It is not yet known how much funding will be available for mine action from the EDF funds, to be used once progress is made in the security situation. At this stage, planning is still ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TUNISIA</strong> [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>Tunisia is a moderately affected country in close proximity to the EU. In spite of the low impact in mined areas, some isolated cases of landmine casualties still occur. According to the ICBL Monitor Reports of 2002 and 2003, three areas of the country are mainly suspected of containing mines and UXO. Furthermore, Tunisia has disclosed information about nine minefields containing 3,526 anti-personnel mines and 1,530 anti-vehicle mines placed by its Army in four areas along the Tunisian border with Libya and a fifth area where the borders of Tunisia, Algeria, and Libya meet. The strong improvement in relations with Libya has led the Tunisian authorities to consider de-mining along the common border. Tunisia monitors mine fields in the desert and in other regions on a regular basis. In addition, Tunisia has successfully initiated the dismantling of its stockpile (it declared some 17,575 anti-personnel mines of which 1,000 have been destroyed in 2002 and another 13,684 in 2003).</td>
<td>Although the Tunisian army has the technical skill to undertake de-mining, the equipment is not always adequate. Thus, EC support can represent an important political and security measure and can contribute to the achievement of full compliance with the MBT. APL budget line will support mine detection and clearance equipment and training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UGANDA</strong> [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>The mine problem is yet to be assessed further to the serious escalation of the conflict in northern Uganda since 2002.</td>
<td>Mine risk education activities as well as LIS for suspected areas need support. EDF support programme may include mine action. APL budget line will support local LIS and related mine risk education and clearance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASIA - CAUCASUS

In the Caucasus the three unresolved conflicts pose problems for the disposal of APL and UXO. Accession to the Mine Ban Treaty by all of these countries is an issue. Significant progress might not be possible without movements towards settling the conflicts and the border control issues. Despite this difficult background any steps towards adopting the spirit, if not the letter, of the MBT should be rewarded and should encourage increased assistance.

Priority objectives for this region are: Reducing the APL Threat, Alleviating the Suffering of APL Victims and Enhancing Local and Regional Impact of Effective Capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>[MBT ADHERENCE]</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
<th>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARMENIA</td>
<td>[MBT NON-SIGNATORY]</td>
<td>Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported Armenia with an integrated programme, which includes a Landmine Impact Survey, a technical survey, training and assistance to the Armenian National Centre for De-mining, mine risk education and victim assistance. The survey is expected to provide a clear indication of the degree of impact and resulting priorities.</td>
<td>T1.1 T12 T13 T21 T31 T32</td>
<td>Further assistance can be envisaged under the condition that Armenia undertakes the necessary steps to join the MBT.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2005-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZERBAIJAN</td>
<td>[MBT NON-SIGNATORY]</td>
<td>Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported capacity building, mine clearance, MRE and a LIS, which has just been completed. The LIS confirms the wide distribution of the problem but with a low proportion (2.1%) of highly impacted communities. Out of these communities, 900 are currently accessible to Azeri authorities. Commendable, efficient and effective capacity has been built within the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA), whose priorities target communities highly affected by APL. Provision of essential equipment might accelerate the current pace of clearance of high impact areas/communities.</td>
<td>T1.1 T12 T13 T21 T31 T32</td>
<td>To this effect APL budget line will support victim assistance, mine awareness, marking and fencing and mechanical clearance. In 2007, further support can be envisaged if Azerbaijan undertakes necessary steps to join the MBT.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATIVE ALLOCATION</th>
<th>2005-2006: € 1m</th>
<th>2006-2007: € 3 m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-2007: Total 190204: € 4 m</td>
<td>Total EC: € 4 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY (MBT ADHERENCE)</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
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<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| GEORGIA (MBT NON-SIGNATORY) | The landmine issue is not a humanitarian priority in **Georgia** and the existing organisations involved already cover most of the needs, in particular in the region of Abkhazia. Accordingly, mine action is not included in the strategic priorities for advancing the economic and social development of Georgia listed in the CSP 2003-2006 and NIP 2004-2006. De-mining actions will form part of reconstruction programmes in the framework of conflict prevention, resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation, in order to restore normal living and working conditions.  
**Abkhazia/Georgia**  
As a result of the conflict in the region of Abkhazia, an unknown number of landmines and UXO can be found in Abkhazia and on the Georgian/Abkhaz border. They affect both Abkhaz residents and IDPs living in Zugdidi region who conduct various economic activities on the border. There are no conflict-related mines on the Georgian side of the Abkhazian/Georgian border. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC support to mine clearance was considered. | T1.1 | T12 | T13 | T21 | T3.1 | T32 | 190204 | 2006 – 2007 | 1
| | | | | | | | 1 |

Further assistance for mine awareness, fencing and marking is envisaged for humanitarian purposes in Abkhazia/Georgia in 2006-2007. Further support can be envisaged if Georgia undertakes necessary steps to join the MBT.
ASIA – CENTRAL ASIA

This region includes heavily mine affected countries. Many of these countries are not party to the MBT. Priority of assistance is given to the MBT states parties without neglecting the need to prevent more victims in non-States Parties. Priority objectives for this region are: Reducing the APL Threat, Alleviating the Suffering of APL Victims and Enhancing Local and Regional Impact of Effective Capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
<th>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFGHANISTAN [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>The most heavily mined country, Afghanistan continues to need a high level of support for mine clearance, education, victim assistance and stockpile destruction. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported large scale funding. EC also funded LIS due for completion by end of 2004. Impact data is being handed over to Area Mine Action Centres. Better definition of high impact area priorities is expected from 2005 on the basis of results of LIS.</td>
<td>Geographic budget line 19 10 06 is expected to continue with the level of yearly funding at € 10 million. APL budget line will further support Afghanistan for victim assistance and stockpile destruction.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KYRGYZSTAN [MBT NON-SIGNATORY]</td>
<td>No mine action is foreseen under CSP. The situation on the border of the Kyrgyz Republic (KR) and the Republic of Uzbekistan has deteriorated in recent years resulting in a very negative impact on the local population in border areas. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported mine risk education.</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan is a MBT non-signatory. Should this country undertake any steps towards the MBT, further support under this budget line might be envisaged for victim assistance or clearance of areas surrounding Tajik enclaves.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAJIKISTAN [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>No mine action is foreseen under CSP. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported survey and mine clearance. Tajikistan is finalising its 5 year national plan to solve the problem within a reasonable timescale.</td>
<td>This Programming intends to support this country, party to the MBT, to further survey and clear suspected areas, which have a high impact on populations. Support is envisaged for mine risk education, surveys and clearance of village communities.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
<td>BUDGET LINE</td>
<td>CALENDAR</td>
<td>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</td>
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<tr>
<td>UZBEKISTAN [MBT NON-SIGNATORY]</td>
<td>No mine action is foreseen under CSP. Uzbekistan’s entire 130-mile border with Afghanistan is reportedly mined. According to one media report, between 70 and 100 percent of the Tajik-Uzbek border is mined. Uzbek minefields were emplaced around the Tajik enclave of Sokh in the southern Batken region of Kyrgyzstan, around the Shakhi-Mardan enclave, and along the Uzbek-Kyrgyz border areas in the Fergana Valley.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASIA – SOUTH ASIA

Priority objectives for this region are: Alleviating the Suffering of APL Victims and Enhancing Local and Regional Impact of Effective Capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BANGLADESH [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>The current CSP does not foresee any activity for mine action. Bangladesh, in its Art. 7 Report, states that it is not affected and that it does not require assistance. However according to the EC Delegation, the presence of mines in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region bordering Myanmar continues to cause victims amongst the tribal people living in that region. The terrain is particularly difficult (mountain, forests) and treatment of victims is problematic in an area where basic facilities are lacking.</td>
<td>T1.1 T12 T13 T21 T31 T32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the presence and magnitude of the problem is clarified and duly reported, this Programming will support the country with training and victim assistance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA-Pakistan [MBT NON-SIGNATORY]</td>
<td>Within the context of a slow rapprochement process between the two countries, the high degree of APL contamination, especially along the borders, and the risks to both populations deserve to be monitored. Access to those areas represents a further problem.</td>
<td>T1.1 T12 T13 T21 T31 T32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASIA – ASIA-PACIFIC

This region contains some of the most heavily mine affected countries. Accession to the MBT is still a problem for a number of countries. The level and typology of support is modulated and/or conditioned to efforts towards accession to or compliance with the principles of the MBT.

Priority objectives for this region are: Reducing the APL Threat, Alleviating the Suffering of APL Victims.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
<th>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BURMA / MYANMAR [MBT NON-SIGNATORY]</td>
<td>Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported ICRC in a mine awareness/education and victim assistance project in Myanmar. The project is not yet finalised.</td>
<td>T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T21 T31 T32</td>
<td>Possible continuation to be assessed after project completion. Funds for this purpose are earmarked for 2006-2007.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMBODIA [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported mine clearance and capacity building. CSP provides for mine action as priority for Cambodia. € 5 million committed in 2004 under the present NIP 2004-2006, budget line 19 10 01/03/04, starting 2005. The focus of this contribution is on mine clearance integrated into Rehabilitation programmes.</td>
<td>T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T21 T31 T32</td>
<td>Further victim assistance contribution is provided under this programming.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
<th>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAO P.D.R.</strong> [MBT NON-SIGNATORY]</td>
<td>No funds for mine action in CSP 2002-2006 stating that “In the future, consideration will be given to the broader long term strategy towards Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in Lao PDR, including the issue of the Lao PDR signature of the Mine Ban Treaty on Landmines. Based on the above the EC will also consider the most effective means to support and build capacity within UXO Lao, the national UXO clearance authority”. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported mine clearance and awareness as well as capacity building of UXO-LAO. Lao PDR is a non-signatory of the MBT. The level of threat posed to the population by UXO is high and the limited funds provided in 2005-2006 NIP to cover development and education but also trade and governance are inadequate to cover mine action.</td>
<td>Support is provided by the APL budget line for preventive measures such as mine risk education, marking and fencing of suspected areas and for victim assistance/rehabilitation. Support should focus on the poorest districts such as those considered by the National Poverty eradication Programme. Further support from the APL budget line to mine/UXO clearance can be envisaged if Lao PDR becomes a signatory of the MBT.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SRI LANKA</strong> [MBT NON-SIGNATORY]</td>
<td>Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported mine clearance and awareness. The APL situation is not sufficiently reflected in the CSP. The international community is requested to support Mine Action under the Government’s priorities for re-settlement. The Government has embarked in a comprehensive humanitarian mine action programme with a broad objective of making Sri Lanka a mine-free country by the end of 2006. The funds needed to achieve this objective amount to € 60 million over three years.</td>
<td>The EC supports the objective of the Government to make Sri Lanka a mine free country within a short time span. This intention needs to be accompanied by the Government’s steps towards the accession to the MBT (parallel efforts by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) to subscribe to the principles of the MBT would facilitate the process). Failing these steps towards acceding to the MBT, this programming will mainly address mine risk education, marking and fencing and victim assistance and rehabilitation programmes. Mine clearance under this budget line will be carried out as an integrated part of rehabilitation and development programmes.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>190204</td>
<td>2007</td>
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</table>
EUROPE

Legacies of wars of the XX century are still taking their toll of victims and continue to threaten human lives and political and socio-economic integration of the European standards. Accession to the MBT is still a problem for a number of countries, though not for the most affected ones. Objectives for this region cover: Reducing the APL Threat, Alleviating the Suffering of APL Victims and Enhancing Local and Regional Impact of Effective Capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
<th>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALBANIA [MBT PARTY]</td>
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<td>Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported mine clearance and technical survey of the mined areas of Albania, especially in the North East parts of the country. The survey is due to be completed by 2005. It will locate, map, mark and fence suspected areas in North East Albania. However a number of high impact mined areas will need to be cleared. CSP/CARDS points to the fact that landmines hinder and frustrate development and administration building efforts. By 2008 the Government of Albania intends to take over all of the responsibility, including financial, to support mine action. Support from the EC APL budget line, should help Albania to meet this target and to free Albania from landmines and unexploded ordnance by 2010 (MBT deadlines).</td>
<td>This programming supports victim assistance, in particular access to rehabilitation facilities for victims in the northern region, mine risk education, national planning and operative structures for the establishment of a legal framework and, based on the results of the survey, mine clearance of high impact areas and fencing and marking of lower impact areas. A complementary amount will be programmed within CARDS border management programme 2005-2006.</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2005 - 2007</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
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| BELARUS [MBT PARTY]     |            |         |             |          |                             |
|                         | Belarus retains 4.5 million stockpiled APL, of which 3.6 million are of the PFM1 and PFM IS type. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC had pledged to support PFM1 destruction in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, upon definition/identification of the appropriate technology and upon progress towards the MBT. | This Programming supports Belarus to destroy its PFM1 stockpile within the deadline set by the MBT. | 190204 | 2005 - 2007 | 2.5 |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>INDICATIVE</th>
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Bosnia and Herzegovina is the country with the greatest mine problem in Europe. Landmines will pose a long term obstacle to the development of the country. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC heavily funded mine action in BiH. However, over the last three years, geographic budget line has been scaling down support in co-ordination with BiH Entity Governments’ exit strategy. According to the BiH De-mining Strategy, it has been anticipated that the contribution of international donors to the mine action in BiH would be 90% of the planned budget in the year 2003 (€ 32 million). Every successive year until 2010, the BiH Government’s contribution to the annual mine action budgets is supposed to be increased by 5%. This gap between the needs and the budget available has been most evident in the implementation of the annual national mine action plan in 2003. The budget available has been 50% less than originally planned (consequently during 2003, instead of the planned 15 km$^2$, only 7-7.5 km$^2$ of the surface has been cleared of landmines). Further to the EC co-sponsored Land Impact Survey (LIS), clarity has been brought to the different levels and location of impact of APL/UXO contamination. The LIS report identified 1,366 communities impacted by landmines. Out of this number, 11% was categorised as “high-impacted” communities and 51% as “medium-impacted” communities. It has been estimated that approximately 1,375,807 people live in these communities impacted with landmines (taking into account the estimation of about 3.8 million people living in BiH, it can be roughly estimated that one third of citizens are living in mine impacted communities). On this basis, BiH is preparing a revised mine Strategy. It is important that, in this context, the share of the Government’s contribution to the mine action budget is substantially increased. This is essential in order to enable the government to take full responsibility of the APL/UXO problems by 2010.

In the period covered by this Programming, EC funds committed in the previous three years (€ 5.94 millions) will continue to be absorbed. With the aim of promoting the rapid achievement of full responsibility for mine action by the state authorities, and in support to, and complementarity with, CARDS contributions, the APL budget line will contribute to mine clearance of high impact communities, mine risk education, marking and fencing of low impact areas and victim assistance.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CROATIA [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>Out of 1700 square kilometers suspected to be contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), 270 square kilometers are known &quot;with a fair degree of certainty&quot; to be mined. These mined areas are mainly along the lines of demarcation of the 1991-1995 conflict. Croatia aims at achieving a mine-safe status by 2009. The State has a pro-active mine action policy with high level provisions of budget. EC Refugee return and rehabilitation programmes will continue to respond to mine action needs in that context. EC funds specifically committed on mine action in the previous three years (€ 7 million) will continue to be absorbed in 2005-2007. Support to regional administrative structures in future projects will also include support to APL/UXO victims’ rehabilitation.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>T12</td>
<td>T13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYROM [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>The assessments carried out in 2001/early 2002 of the APL and UXO contamination provided an encouraging picture of the FYROM situation whereby ongoing programmes and donations should have been able to eliminate the APL/UXO problems by the end of 2002. Given the fact that some projects are still ongoing, it is felt necessary to continue to monitor the mine situation in this country and make sure that the problem is eliminated.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>T12</td>
<td>T13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSSIA / CHECHNYA [MBT NON-SIGNATORY]</td>
<td>“There has been no effort to comprehensively survey or catalogue the impact of landmines in Chechnya. Estimates of the number of mines in Chechnya vary greatly. An exact assessment of where mines are located and in what quantity remains difficult given that battle lines have constantly changed during the years of conflict, as well as other factors, such as seasonal flooding, agriculture use, sporadic and limited clearance, scavenging and reuse, and continued fighting. During his June 2002 trip to Russia, Olara Otunnu, the UN special representative for children and armed conflict, called Chechnya &quot;one of the most landmine-polluted zones in the world.&quot; After touring Chechnya and neighboring regions, he said, &quot;We estimate that 500,000 landmines have been planted in Chechnya.&quot; Past EC assistance was mostly provided through ECHO.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>190204</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
</tr>
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| SERBIA & MONTENEGRO [MBT PARTY] | S&M, like other former Yugoslav countries, was left with a huge legacy of mine fields and UXO contamination, as well as large stockpiles. The most endangered areas are along borders with Croatia, between Kosovo and Albania, beside areas around Belgrade (Nis, Kapaonik…). | T1.1 | Support is programmed for cross-border clearance and stockpile destruction. | 190204 | 2006-2007 | 2 |

| UKRAINE [MBT SIGNATORY] | The key problem for Ukraine is the destruction of its huge stock of highly hazardous and toxic PFM1 landmines. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported the destruction of the total stockpile of PFM1 provided that Ukraine accompanied this process by concrete steps towards ratification. | T1.1 | Support to local MAC capacity building is provided for 2006-2007. | 190204 | 2006-2007 | 0.2 |
Latin America is the world’s region which is closest to the full control of the mine threat, when the residual, meaningful, threat will be such as to be adequately taken care of within development, rehabilitation or security related programmes. All the countries of the region are parties to the MBT and deserve our support to achieve the highest possible reduction of threat and, therefore victims. Priority objectives for this region are: Reducing the APL Threat and Enhancing Local and Regional Impact of Effective Capacity.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILE</strong> [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>Chile is a moderately affected country with scattered areas of high impact on populations. CSP does not foresee any activity in mine action.</td>
<td>T1.1 T12 T13 T21 T31 T32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In response to a request by the Chilean government this programming will support mine clearance in high impact areas, namely cross-border mine clearance between Chile and its neighbours (Peru, Bolivia, Argentina) where mine fields still pose security problems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLOMBIA</strong> [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>Colombia is the most mine affected country in Latin America. CSP 2002-2006 includes mine action as a priority. Under the previous Multi-annual Strategy and Programming, EC supported border mine clearance, mine awareness, involvement of Non-State Actors and victim rehabilitation. However the extent and location of the threat is not adequately captured. A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) is long overdue in order to identify and assess the impact of the APL problem in this country and plan its elimination according to sound planning. An EC funded technical mission in April 2004 supported the Colombian Landmine National Observatory in formulating the national policy and program, and identified a possible EC intervention in this field, which is due to be approved before the end of the year (BL 19 09 01). In complementarity with the geographic budget line 19 09 01 providing for LIS and institutional strengthening under budget 2004 and whose implementation is due to start in 2005 for a duration of three years.</td>
<td>T1.1 T12 T13 T21 T31 T32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY [MBT ADHERENCE]</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NICARAGUA</strong> [MBT PARTY]</td>
<td>In 2002, the EC supported mine clearance activities in the northern part of the country-border area- as well as one year activities of an independent unit in charge of the completion of stockpile destruction (in co-operation with Germany). These operations were supposed to finalise the MBT compliance requirements of Nicaragua for both stockpile destruction and elimination of landmines.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **PERU & ECUADOR** [MBT PARTIES] | The motivation to address the APL/UXO problem in these countries stems primarily from the peace process, disarmament efforts as well as full compliance of the MBT requirements. In 2004, this instrument (APL budget line € 1 m) contributed to the international efforts towards a mine-free border zone between Ecuador and Peru. The project has just been launched. | T1.1 | T1.2 | T1.3 | T2.1 | T3.1 | T3.2 |  |
The MIDDLE EAST

All the countries of the region are mine affected to a certain degree. The typology of the threat is very disparate. Only a few of these countries are party to the MBT.

Priorities objectives identified for intervention in this area: Reducing the APL Threat, Alleviating the Suffering of APL Victims and Enhancing Local and Regional Impact of Effective Capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>MBT ADHERENCE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>BUDGET LINE</th>
<th>CALENDAR</th>
<th>INDICATIVE AMOUNT [€ MILLION]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRAQ</td>
<td>MBT NON-SIGNATORY</td>
<td>Iraq is heavily mined. Mine action should be addressed as part of the medium-term strategy under preparation in Commission services. The upcoming EC Assistance Strategy 2005-2007 for Iraq is supposed to include APL as a component. As a first step, the joint United Nations/World Bank Needs Assessment recognised that a full Landmine Impact Survey would need to be conducted to obtain comprehensive national data. In the absence of a full survey, the report identifies national capacity building as the priority for 2005-2007.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>T12</td>
<td>T13</td>
<td>T21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JORDAN</td>
<td>MBT PARTY</td>
<td>Moderately affected with high geographic mine concentration in key areas, essentially along the borders. EC support to mine action is to be seen as component of rehabilitation/development projects.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>T12</td>
<td>T13</td>
<td>T21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEMEN</td>
<td>MBT PARTY</td>
<td>CSP does not mention mine action as a priority. The mine issue is not to be considered as a primary emergency, compared with other regions. However, the high impacted communities, which account for 2.4% of the affected areas, urgently require assistance, especially along the previous, internal, border line. The government, deeply committed to an efficient 5 year plan, has requested EC support.</td>
<td>T1.1</td>
<td>T12</td>
<td>T13</td>
<td>T21</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HORIZONTAL, CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES - WORLD-WIDE

A number of key activities with worldwide impact are considered under this programming. They include:

- Activities with a regional scope / impact, especially training (Cfr. T3.1): APL budget line € 0.7 m;
- Actions to improve local effectiveness and more detailed, community based priority setting against national or regional LIS, where they exist. (Cfr. H1.2): APL budget line € 0.3 m;
- Evaluation of impact of EC Strategies and Projects (Cfr. H1.3) APL budget line € 0.45 m;
- Monitoring of the APL issues (LMM) and Campaigning including Sponsorship programmes and Monitoring of compliance and effectiveness of past efforts (Cfr. H1.4) APL budget line € 1.4 m;
- Facilitation of donor co-ordination, including the work of the ISU (Implementation Support Unit) and provision of Interpretation during Inter-sessional meetings (Cfr. H1.5) APL budget line € 0.27 m;
- Support to organisations involving and committing armed non-state groups to abide by the principles of the MBT (Cfr. H1.6 APL € 0.40 m;
- Standardisation in the field of HMA (e.g. personal protective equipment, crew safety in de-mining machines, quality control): € 0.35 m. JRC funded actions for an amount of € 600,000 are foreseen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATIVE ALLOCATION</th>
<th>19 02 04</th>
<th>2005: € 1.87 m</th>
<th>2006-2007: € 2 m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-2007: Total 19 02 04:</td>
<td>€ 3.87 m</td>
<td>Total EC: € 4.47 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESERVE

A yearly reserve will be available to introduce, within mine detection or clearance operations, in-field testing or application of innovative technologies and prototypes. (Cfr. T3.1 + H1.1). For 2006 and 2007 this reserve will also include a supplementary yearly amount to provide supplementary support to the countries which will make progress towards the MBT: APL budget line € 4.2 m

TOTAL INDICATIVE ALLOCATION

TOTAL 190204: € 58.17 million
EC TOTAL: € 140.24 million
ANNEXES

ANNEX 1:  EC BUDGET LINES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION
Annex 1: EC Budget Lines Available to Support Mine Action

Currently, after the entry into force of the APL Regulation, the status of budget lines which can support MA is as follows:

19 02 04 APL Regulation (Reg. 1724 and 1725/2001) Financial reference amount 2002-2009 of € 140 million (Yearly average: € 16.7 m)
19 02 05 Rapid Reaction Mechanism
23 02 01 ECHO
21 03 20 Rehabilitation and reconstruction measures for the developing countries, particularly ACP states,
19 07 01 CARDS
19 07 04 UNMIK
19 08 02 01 MEDA, 19 08 03 Peace Agreements between Israel and OLP;
19 08 05 Rehabilitation and reconstruction in favour of Mediterranean countries and Middle East
19 10 01, 19 09 04 Co-operation to Development-Asia,
19 10 04 Rehabilitation and reconstruction in favour of Asian developing countries
19 09 01 Co-operation to Development Latin America,
19 09 03 Aid to Uprooted people in LA.

European Development Fund - EDF

Research: 09 04 05 02 RTD Fifth Framework Programme
          09 04 01 00 RTD Sixth Framework Programme
          09 04 01 the future RTD Seventh Framework Programme

Aid to Uprooted People could be an additional source of funding for initiatives assisting the mine victims since most of them are located in the areas targeted by this instrument.