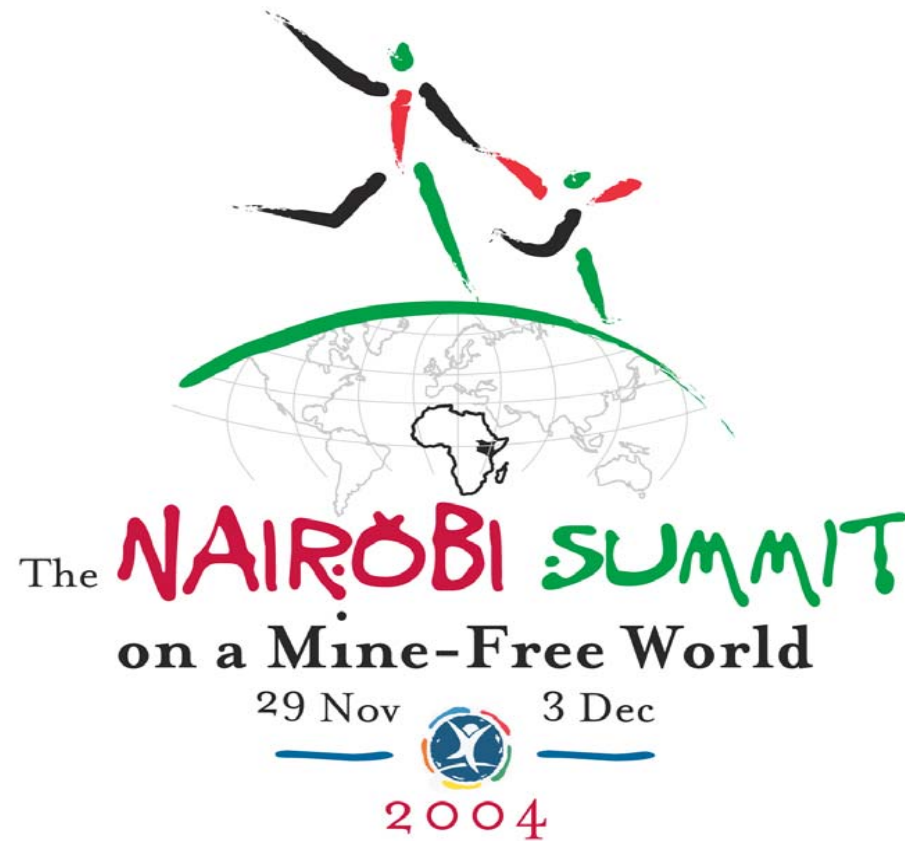


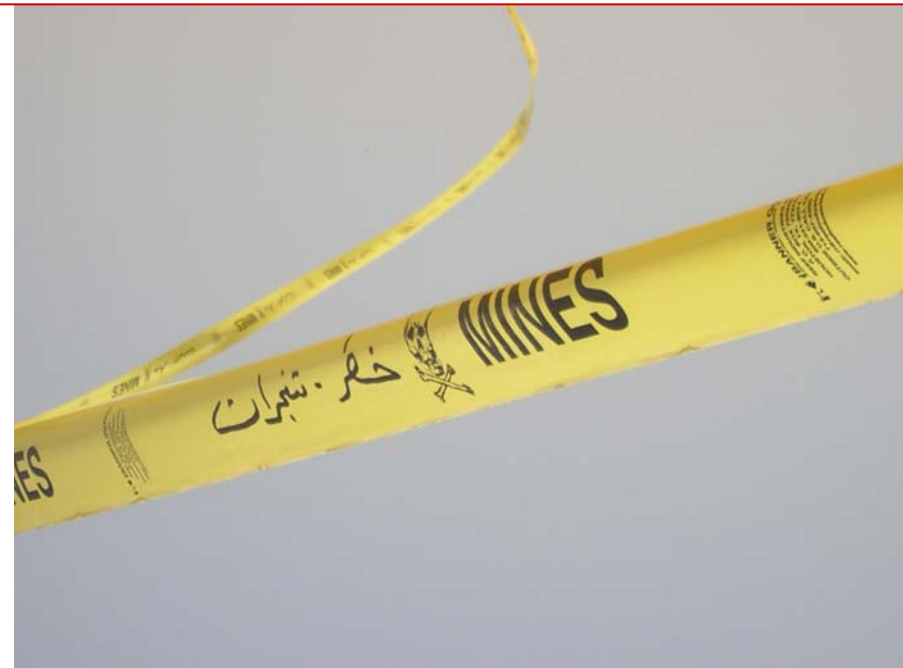
Nairobi Summit – Media Backgrounder



17 November 2004

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The Nairobi Summit & the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

What is the Nairobi Summit?

- **The Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World is the first five-year review of the 1997 *Convention on the Prohibition on the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction* – also known as the *Ottawa Convention* or *Mine Ban Convention*.**

- **The formal purpose of this conference is:**
 - To review the operation and status of the Convention.
 - To adopt, if necessary, conclusions related to the implementation of the Convention.
 - To consider the need for future Meetings of the States Parties.
 - To take decisions on submissions of States Parties according to Article 5 of the Convention.

- **The Convention’s members – the “States Parties” – are seizing the opportunity presented by the formal purpose of the conference to achieve the following aims:**
 - To bring the landmine issue back into the public consciousness.
 - To renew political and resource commitments to successfully implement the Convention.
 - To further seize the responsibility to clear mined areas and assist victims.
 - To establish a concrete action plan to fulfill the Convention’s aims between 2005 and 2009
 - To increase acceptance of the Convention.

The Nairobi Summit & the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

What is the Convention all about?

- The Convention was adopted in Oslo on 18 September 1997 and opened for signature in Ottawa 3-4 December 1997 at a ceremony that featured the participation of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.
- For their determination in calling for the Convention, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and its coordinator Jody Williams were awarded the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize.
- The purpose of the Convention is “to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel (AP) mines.” It seeks to fulfill this purpose through the pursuit of four core aims:
 - Universal acceptance of a ban on AP mines.
 - The destruction of stockpiled AP mines.
 - The clearance of mined areas.
 - Providing assistance to mine victims.





The Nairobi Summit & the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

Progress made:

- 143 States have ratified or have acceded to the Convention.
- Every State in the Americas except Cuba, Haiti and the United States has joined the Convention, as have most European States.
- Every State in Sub-Saharan African except Ethiopia and Somalia has joined the Convention.

Challenges that remain:

- The rate of adherence remains low in Asia, the Middle East and amongst the members of the Commonwealth of Independent State
- In total, 51 States have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention.
- Among these States are several which could have a significant impact on the goals of the Convention.
- Combined, six of these States – China, India, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Russia and the United States – may hold more than 180 million stockpiled antipersonnel mines.



The Nairobi Summit & the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

States Parties to the Convention:

Afghanistan	Chile	Guinea-Bissau	Monaco	Sierra Leone
Albania	Colombia	Guyana	Mozambique	Slovakia
Algeria	Comoros	Holy See	Namibia	Slovenia
Andorra	Congo	Honduras	Nauru	Solomon Islands
Angola	Costa Rica	Hungary	Netherlands	South Africa
Antigua and Barbuda	Côte d' Ivoire	Iceland	New Zealand	Spain
Argentina	Croatia	Ireland	Nicaragua	Sudan
Australia	Cyprus	Italy	Niger	Suriname
Austria	Czech Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Swaziland
Bahamas	Dem. Republic of the Congo	Japan	Niue	Sweden
Bangladesh	Denmark	Jordan	Norway	Switzerland
Barbados	Djibouti	Kenya	Panama	Tajikistan
Belarus	Dominica	Kiribati	Papua New Guinea	Tanzania, United Republic of
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Lesotho	Paraguay	Thailand
Belize	Ecuador	Liberia	Peru	Timor Leste
Benin	El Salvador	Liechtenstein	Philippines	Togo
Bolivia	Equatorial Guinea	Lithuania	Portugal	Trinidad and Tobago
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eritrea	Luxembourg	Qatar	Tunisia
Botswana	Estonia	Macedonia, the FYR of	Romania	Turkey
Brazil	Fiji	Madagascar	Rwanda	Turkmenistan
Bulgaria	France	Malawi	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Gabon	Malaysia	Saint Lucia	United Kingdom
Burundi	Gambia	Maldives	Saint Vincent & Grenadines	Uruguay
Cambodia	Germany	Mali	Samoa	Venezuela
Cameroon	Ghana	Malta	San Marino	Yemen
Canada	Greece	Mauritania	Sao Tome and Principe	Zambia
Cape Verde	Grenada	Mauritius	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Central African Republic	Guatemala	Mexico	Serbia and Montenegro	
Chad	Guinea	Moldova, Republic of	Seychelles	



The Nairobi Summit & the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

States not parties to the Convention:

Armenia	Finland	Korea, Republic of	Morocco	Somalia
Azerbaijan	Georgia	Kuwait	Myanmar (Burma)	Sri Lanka
Bahrain	Haiti	Kyrgyzstan	Nepal	Syrian Arab Republic
Bhutan	India	Laos	Oman	Tonga
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Latvia	Pakistan	Tuvalu
China	Iran	Lebanon	Palau	Ukraine
Cook Islands	Iraq	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Poland	United Arab Emirates
Cuba	Israel	Marshall Islands	Russian Federation	United States of America
Egypt	Kazakhstan	Micronesia, Fed. States of	Saudi Arabia	Uzbekistan
Ethiopia	Korea, DPR of	Mongolia	Singapore	Vanuatu
				Vietnam

Banning use, production, transfers

What the Convention says:

- Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances:
 - To use anti-personnel mines;
 - To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;
 - To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.”

- “The Articles of this Convention shall not be subject to reservations.”



Banning use, production, transfers

Progress made:

- The use of anti-personnel mines has decreased dramatically. The Convention's prohibition on the use of AP mines binds its 143 members and this norm has enjoyed widespread acceptance by other States.
- By having joined the Convention, 143 of the world's States have accepted a legally-binding prohibition on transfers of AP mines. Even for most other States this has become the accepted norm.
- The production of AP mines has decreased significantly: Of the 50 States that at one time produced AP mines, 33 are now parties to the Convention.

Challenges that remain:

- According to the ICBL, 12 States not parties to the Convention have used AP mines since the Convention entered into force.
- 15 States not parties continue to produce AP mines or have not produced mines for some time but retain the capacity to produce.
- Universal acceptance of the Convention's norms is impeded by armed non-State actors that continue to use, stockpile, and produce anti-personnel mines.

Banning use, production, transfers

Progress made:

- **33 former AP mine producers which are now parties to the Convention and bound never again to produce the weapon:**

Albania	Italy
Argentina	Japan
Australia	the Netherlands
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Peru
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Portugal
Brazil	Romania
Bulgaria	Serbia and Montenegro
Canada	South Africa
Chile	Spain
Colombia	Sweden
Czech Republic	Switzerland
Denmark	Turkey
France	Uganda
Germany	United Kingdom
Greece	Zimbabwe
Hungary	

Note: The current versions of the names of States are used even though production of anti-personnel mines took place while some States possessed different names.

Challenges that remain:

- **15 States not parties that continue to produce AP mines or have not done so for some time but retain production capacity:**

China	Myanmar (Burma)
Cuba	Nepal
Egypt	Pakistan
India	Russian Federation
Iran	Singapore
Iraq	United States
Korea, DPR of	Vietnam
Korea, Republic of	

- **12 States not parties that have used AP mines since 1997:**

Ethiopia	Nepal
Georgia	Myanmar (Burma)
India	Pakistan
Iraq*	Russian Federation
Israel	Sri Lanka
Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan

Note: According to the ICBL.

* Use by Iraq was under its former regime.

Destroying stockpiled mines

What the Convention says:

- Each State Party “undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.”
- States Parties may retain “a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques.” This number “shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary” for these purposes.



Destroying stockpiled mines

Progress made:

- All States Parties whose 4-year deadlines for destruction have occurred have now reported completion of their stockpile destruction programmes.
- 126 States Parties now no longer hold stockpiled anti-personnel mines.
- Together the States Parties have destroyed over 37 million mines.

Challenges that remain:

- 17 States Parties are still in the process of destroying their stockpiled anti-personnel mines.
- Combined, these 17 States Parties must destroy approximately 10.2 million mines.
- Destroying a particular type of mine – the Soviet-era “PFM-1” mine – is extremely hazardous and poses serious technical difficulties.

Destroying stockpiled mines

Stockpiled mines destroyed by the States Parties (by State Party):

State Party	Mines destroyed
Afghanistan	3425
Albania	1683860
Angola	7072
Argentina	99968
Australia	134621
Austria	116000
Bangladesh	750
Belarus	253658
Belgium	435238
Bosnia Herzegovina	460925
Brazil	27852
Bulgaria	890209
Cambodia	105539
Cameroon	500
Canada	92551
Chad	5727
Chile	299219
Colombia	19026
Congo	5136
Croatia	199271
Cyprus	3927
Czech Republic	324412
DRC	1616
Denmark	269351
Djibouti	1188
Ecuador	260302

State Party	Mines destroyed
El Salvador	7549
France	1098485
Gabon	1082
Germany	1700000
Guinea	3174
Guinea Bissau	5711
Honduras	7441
Hungary	356884
Ireland	22
Italy	7112811
Japan	1000089
Jordan	92342
Kenya	35774
Lithuania	4104
Luxembourg	9522
Macedonia, FYR of	38921
Malaysia	94721
Mali	5627
Mauritania	21053
Mauritius	93
Moldova	12892
Mozambique	37818
Netherlands	260510
Nicaragua	133435
Niger	113
Norway	160000

State Party	Mines destroyed
Peru	338356
Portugal	271967
Romania	1075074
Sierra Leone	956
Slovakia	185579
Slovenia	168899
South Africa	312089
Spain	849365
Suriname	146
Sweden	2663149
Switzerland	3850212
Tajikistan	3029
Tanzania	22841
Thailand	284368
Tunisia	17575
Turkmenistan	6631771
Uganda	6383
United Kingdom	2401324
Uruguay	1028
Venezuela	47189
Yemen	18550
Zambia	3345
Zimbabwe	4092
Total	37,058,803

Destroying stockpiled mines

Stockpiled mines destroyed by the States Parties (by number of mines):

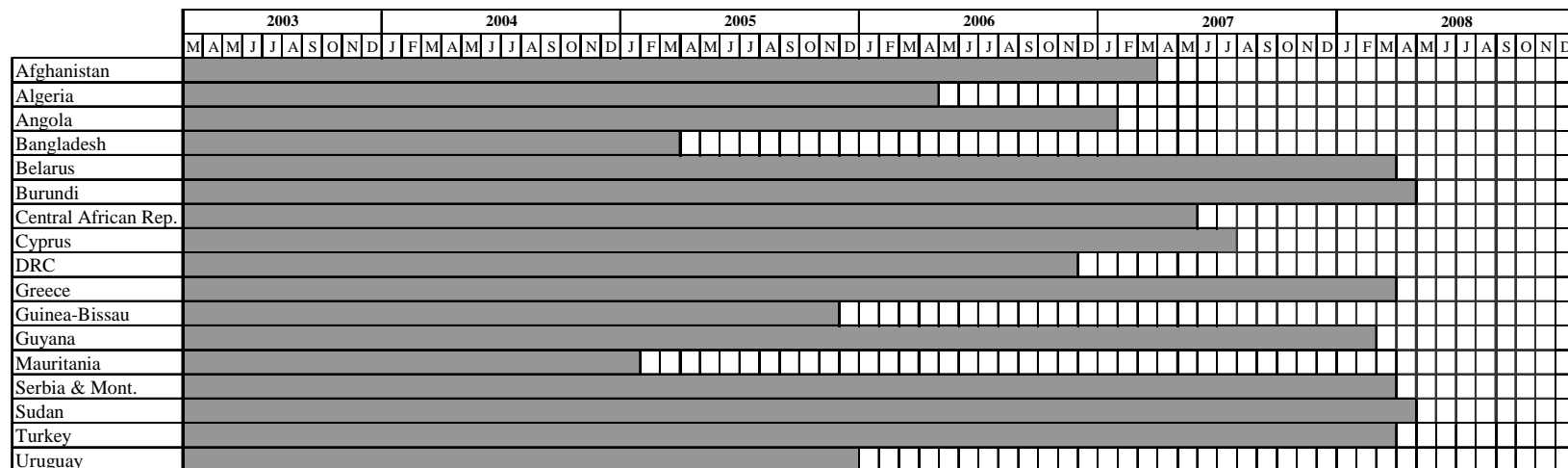
State Party	Mines destroyed
Italy	7112811
Turkmenistan	6631771
Switzerland	3850212
Sweden	2663149
United Kingdom	2401324
Germany	1700000
Albania	1683860
France	1098485
Romania	1075074
Japan	1000089
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Spain	849365
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State Party	Mines destroyed
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Guinea Bissau	5711
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Congo	5136
Lithuania	4104
Zimbabwe	4092
Cyprus	3927
Afghanistan	3425
Zambia	3345
Guinea	3174
Tajikistan	3029
DRC	1616
Djibouti	1188
Gabon	1082
Uruguay	1028
Sierra Leone	956
Bangladesh	750
Cameroon	500
Suriname	146
Niger	113
Mauritius	93
Ireland	22
Total	37,058,803

Destroying stockpiled mines

Timelines for the destruction of stockpiled mines:



Stockpiled mines that remain to be destroyed:

State Party	Mines to be destroyed
Afghanistan	unknown
Algeria	150050
Angola	50659
Bangladesh	188527
Belarus	3869706
Burundi	1212
CAR	unknown
Cyprus	44548
DRC	unknown

State Party	Mines to be destroyed
Greece	1565532
Guinea Bissau	3997
Guyana	unknown
Mauritania	5000
Serbia and Montenegro	1320620
Sudan	9485
Turkey	2973481
Uruguay	1483
Total	10,184,300

Clearing mined areas

What the Convention says:

- Each State Party must make “every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced.”
- Each State Party must “as soon as possible” ensure that these mined areas “are perimeter marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed.”
- Each State Party must clear these mined areas “as soon as possible but not later than 10 years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.”



Clearing mined areas

Progress made:

- ❑ **49 States Parties have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control.**
- ❑ **3 of these 49 States Parties - Costa Rica, Djibouti and Honduras - have indicated that they have fulfilled their clearance obligations.**
- ❑ **Several more – including Albania, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Nicaragua and Zambia - are in a position to complete clearance soon with relatively small amounts of money.**
- ❑ **Clearance activities and risk reduction measures have led to a reduction in annual casualty rates in many countries.**

Challenges that remain:

- ❑ **The 10 year deadline for 24 States Parties to complete clearance will occur by the end of 2009.**
- ❑ **Meeting deadlines will require accelerated efforts to demine and to reduce the size of suspected mined areas through “technical survey” or “area reduction.”**

Clearing mined areas

Examples of progress made:

- **Chad:** Between September 2000 and December 2003 over 2.2 million square meters were cleared with 11,931 mines, 65,551 UXO and 94 bombs destroyed.
- **Eritrea:** Between 2000 and June 2004, 52.5 million square meters were cleared and 4,781 anti-personnel mines and 50,399 UXO destroyed.
- **Jordan:** Between 1993 and 2003, 25.5 million square metres and 183 minefields were cleared with 101,356 mines and 10,000 UXO destroyed. All minefields in Jordan are marked and fenced.
- **Mozambique:** Between 2000 and 2003, 45.7 million square metres of land were cleared and 45,017 mines and 16,310 UXO destroyed.
- **Nicaragua:** As of July 2004, 838 mined areas, representing an area of 7.7 million square metres had been cleared and 109,921 mines had been destroyed.
- **Yemen:** Since clearance began in 1999, 224 square kilometers of suspected mined areas and mined areas have been returned to communities.

Clearing mined areas

	2009												2010												2011												2012												2013												2014											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Timelines for clearing mined areas																																																																								
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Albania	[Timeline bars]																																																																							
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Assisting the victims

What the Convention says:

- The Convention's preamble records the wish of the States Parties "to do their utmost in providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration of mine victims."
- This wish is translated into the obligation of "each State Party in a position to do so" to "provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims."



Assisting the victims

Progress made:

- **The Convention itself is a major gain: For the first time a disarmament / arms-control convention contains measures to assist the victims of the weapons in question.**
- **The Convention has served as a catalyst for drawing attention to the plight of landmine survivors – and hence the challenges of all persons with disabilities – in some of the world’s poorest countries.**
- **Specialized organizations have raised millions of dollars – including the ICRC alone which has generated over US\$ 100 million – to assist landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities in mine-affected countries.**

Challenges that remain:

- **23 States Parties have indicated that they have significant numbers – hundreds or thousands – of landmine survivors for which they must provide care.**
- **Many of these 23 countries are some of the poorest on earth and thus need a great deal of assistance in meeting the needs of mine victims.**
- **Some mine-affected States Parties have accessed World Bank loans and post-conflict grants. More, though, need to be made aware of such mine action resources.**

Assisting the victims

23 States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors:

- **Afghanistan**
- **Albania**
- **Angola**
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina**
- **Burundi**
- **Cambodia**
- **Chad**
- **Colombia**
- **Croatia**
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo**
- **El Salvador**
- **Eritrea**
- **Guinea-Bissau**
- **Mozambique**
- **Nicaragua**
- **Peru**
- **Senegal**
- **Serbia and Montenegro**
- **Sudan**
- **Tajikistan**
- **Thailand**
- **Uganda**
- **Yemen**

Resources for mine action

What the Convention says:

- “Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for...”
 - mine victims
 - mine awareness (i.e., mine risk education) programs
 - mine clearance and related activities
 - the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

- “Each State Party giving and receiving assistance under the provisions of this Article shall cooperate with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of agreed assistance programs.”

Resources for mine action

Progress made:

- ❑ 38 donor States Parties generated over US\$ 1.14 billion between 1997 & 2004.
- ❑ 25 mine-affected States Parties generated almost US\$ 300 million from national sources to address their own mine problems.
- ❑ From all major sources, it is possible to account for more than US\$ 2.7 billion having been generated since 1997 for activities consistent with the Convention's aims.
- ❑ Global funding levels have remained relatively constant – a remarkable fact given that public awareness of the landmine problem was at its peak in 1997.

Challenges that remain:

- ❑ A renewed donor commitment is required during the period 2005-2009.
- ❑ It is equally important that mine-affected States Parties themselves take ownership over Convention implementation by making national resource commitments.
- ❑ Some mine-affected States Parties have accessed World Bank loans and post-conflict grants. More, though, need to be made aware of such mine action resources.

Resources for mine action

Mine Action Funding 1997-2004 (States Parties to the AP Mine Ban Convention)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (preliminary)
Argentina		\$254'784						
Andorra			\$10'000	\$21'600	\$11'750	\$12'925	\$16'044	\$19'091
Australia*	\$5'900'000	\$6'920'000	\$7'606'500	\$6'417'700	\$6'800'000	\$6'700'000	\$9'454'000	\$895'180
Austria*+	\$18'348	\$240'000	\$1'310'337	\$2'146'503	\$940'082	\$2'028'165	\$1'212'161	\$769'432
Belgium*	\$5'895'000	\$6'297'000	\$3'115'007	\$3'722'250	\$3'157'138	\$3'446'567	\$7'191'492	\$248'618
Brazil*					\$50'000	\$305'392		
Canada*	\$4'304'431	\$9'458'748	\$15'374'274	\$14'668'339	\$17'884'656	\$15'068'209	\$24'475'151	\$1'973'564
Czech Republic	\$6'000	\$50'000	\$67'100	\$91'000	\$50'000	\$50'000	\$200'000	\$170'000
Denmark*	\$360'000	\$1'400'000	\$7'800'000	\$4'400'000	\$4'659'000	\$10'596'458	\$11'964'047	
Estonia			\$2'000	\$1'985	\$2'015	\$2'000		
France	\$1'963'443	\$2'886'438	\$5'500'000	\$6'770'000	\$2'694'000	\$3'532'345	\$2'388'597	
Germany	\$7'226'061	\$14'815'126	\$8'920'500	\$10'030'500	\$11'080'997	\$19'097'080	\$23'559'876	
Greece					\$80'000	\$1'500'000	\$5'000'000	
Holy See	\$160'000		\$10'000		\$6'002			
Hungary			\$3'000	\$85'000	\$80'148	\$30'000	\$31'000	
Iceland	\$5'000						\$5'000	
Ireland*	\$451'186	\$214'615	\$624'680	\$1'467'745	\$1'276'514	\$1'555'957	\$1'623'703	
Italy	\$3'445'187	\$1'141'091	\$5'188'230	\$1'713'343	\$6'229'309	\$9'885'964	\$5'781'965	\$5'127'870
Japan	\$1'855'447	\$6'420'189	\$15'971'891	\$12'888'977	\$7'615'244	\$49'710'337	\$18'940'497	\$22'424'953
Liechtenstein*	\$20'670	\$79'278	\$49'850	\$44'368	\$44'402	\$30'106		
Luxembourg*		\$600'000	\$723'586	\$701'127	\$718'896	\$102'209	\$49'680	
Malta			\$1'952		\$2'000			\$2'000
Mauritius			\$10'000				\$15'000	
Monaco	\$9'000	\$8'519	\$14'110	\$14'000	\$14'000	\$15'000	\$15'000	\$15'000
Netherlands	\$9'608'815	\$22'191'000	\$9'879'314	\$18'600'457	\$12'516'492	\$15'806'868	\$14'256'900	\$15'258'540
New Zealand*	\$1'847'250	\$405'581	\$392'034	\$592'569	\$565'642	\$465'779	\$713'246	\$300'778
Norway	\$13'281'432	\$23'737'375	\$21'964'679	\$19'333'137	\$19'633'355	\$25'612'343	\$28'575'562	\$28'575'562
Philippines					\$4'803			
Portugal			\$40'000	\$44'166	\$56'080	\$9'454	\$68'700	\$106'078
Qatar			\$199'980					
San Marino				\$14'977				
Slovak Republic		\$686'456	\$35'548	\$185'000		\$185'000		
Slovenia		\$1'300'000	\$362'335	\$256'066	\$418'373	\$362'533	\$433'471	\$481'331
South Africa			\$73'612	\$35'000	\$40'654	\$19'016	\$66'152	
Spain	\$1'166'666	\$1'010'666	\$1'187'447	\$800'000	\$667'221	\$2'500'000	\$1'275'000	
Sweden	\$11'900'000	\$16'600'000	\$11'900'000	\$7'900'000	\$8'500'000	\$7'277'672	\$12'972'166	\$9'905'042
Switzerland*	\$4'000'000	\$200'000	\$4'372'600	\$7'520'000	\$7'520'000	\$8'428'000	\$9'061'714	\$9'812'000
United Kingdom*	\$7'205'073	\$7'162'508	\$20'202'095	\$22'900'000	\$17'280'000	\$16'614'000	\$20'250'000	\$30'000'000
Totals	\$80'629'009	\$124'079'374	\$142'912'661	\$143'365'810	\$131'506'772	\$201'583'093	\$200'346'409	\$116'393'013
								\$1'140'816'140

Important notes about the data:

Data for 2004 should be considered only preliminary or *planned* expenditures. Data converted using standardized year-appropriate exchange rates where possible. The absence of data for certain States / years and the complexities associated with exchange rate fluctuations suggest that caution should be used in drawing conclusions from these data.

* = Some figures likely make up only a portion of total contributions for the years given.
+ = Significant contributions to Afghanistan in 2001-03 may not be included in totals.

Sources of data used in this table:

black = Information provided by the State.
red = Article 7 transparency reports
blue = Landmine Monitor Reports
green = UNMAS Voluntary Trust Fund data
purple = International Trust Fund newsletters
orange = ICRC Mine Action Special Reports
pink = Organization of American States
gray = mixed sources used
As of 11 November 2004

Resources for mine action

Mine Action Funding 1997-2004 (Mine Affected States Parties to the AP Mine Ban Convention- Partial List)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (preliminary)	
Afghanistan					\$30'000	\$36'000			
Albania		\$133'000	\$302'500	\$279'925	\$321'950	\$280'525	\$265'700		
Angola						\$300'000	\$15'000'000		
Bosnia Herzegovina				\$25'988	\$170'641	\$1'328'200			
Chad		\$676'667	\$293'334	\$539'667	\$958'333	\$1'066'667			
Chile			\$163'514	\$446'573	\$799'029	\$585'186			
Colombia			\$261'807	\$86'803	\$4'852'528	\$3'277'208			
Croatia*	\$11'157'372	\$13'561'600	\$16'057'908	\$14'244'975	\$15'114'115	\$34'130'599	\$38'737'957	\$25'331'305	
Eritrea	\$169'900	\$180'700	\$185'000	\$205'000	\$195'000	\$64'000	\$522'000		
Guatemala		\$153'655	\$317'443	\$282'903	\$280'394	\$257'158	\$275'107	\$281'686	
Honduras	\$18'865	\$190'059	\$250'974	\$280'796	\$333'224	\$549'488			
Jordan	\$4'397'163	\$5'886'525	\$6'312'057	\$6'382'979	\$5'815'603	\$6'312'057			
Macedonia, FYR of					\$21'685	\$25'598	\$30'581		
Malawi	\$14'440	\$1'609	\$15'696	\$10'589	\$16'645	\$1'292			
Mauritania			\$350'000	\$850'000	\$850'000	\$850'000			
Mozambique	\$404'858	\$404'858	\$454'772	\$590'708	\$766'258	\$598'381	\$1'352'000	\$6'410'000	
Nicaragua	\$1'680'000	\$1'680'000	\$1'680'000	\$3'524'500	\$3'524'500	\$3'524'500			
Peru*	\$23'669	\$23'669	\$150'669	\$36'120	\$47'240	\$462'925	\$2'687'995	\$350'000	
Rwanda	\$250'442	\$234'386	\$162'665	\$127'036	\$129'690	\$128'479	\$127'500		
Serbia and Montenegro*						\$28'362	\$3'485'020	\$1'673'437	
Thailand			\$316'731	\$621'736	\$898'230	\$929'822	\$875'000	\$1'763'665	
Uganda**			\$35'325	\$32'188	\$29'263	\$27'344			
Yemen			\$1'000'000	\$1'500'000	\$3'000'000	\$3'500'000			
Zambia	\$75'689	\$79'094	\$41'531	\$62'936	\$97'948	\$81'283			
Zimbabwe	\$82'568	\$84'463	\$65'272	\$67'540	\$76'349	\$174'813	\$69'493	\$74'127	
Totals	\$18'274'966	\$23'157'285	\$28'114'697	\$29'919'037	\$37'976'676	\$57'903'362	\$63'162'654	\$35'884'220	\$294'392'896

Important notes about the data:

Data for 2004 should be considered only preliminary or *planned* expenditures. Data converted using standardized year-appropriate exchange rates where possible.

The absence of data for certain States / years and the complexities associated with exchange rate fluctuations suggest that caution should be used in drawing conclusions from these data.

* Figures may include investments made by public enterprises.

** Figures for Uganda are only for victim assistance; Figures for all others do not include this.

IDA = International Development Association (concessional loans)

IDRB = International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (loans)

PCF = Post-Conflict Fund (grants)

Sources of data used in these tables:

Black = Information provided by the State

Blue = Mine Action Support Group

black = World Bank documents

red = Croatia

purple = UNDP

Mine Action Funding 1997-2003 (World Bank)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
World Bank (IDA)	\$7'500'000			\$30'500'000			\$800'000	
World Bank (IBRD)		\$2'219'680	\$4'992'941	\$4'861'152	\$7'440'909	\$5'488'588	\$1'565'031	
World Bank (PCF)		\$350'000		\$90'000	\$1'000'000			
Totals	\$7'500'000	\$2'569'680	\$4'992'941	\$35'451'152	\$8'440'909	\$5'488'588	\$2'365'031	\$66'808'301

Resources for mine action

Mine Action Funding 1997-2004 (States not Parties)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (preliminary)	
China		\$100'000			\$1'260'000	\$3'000'000			
Finland	\$4'478'000	\$6'375'000	\$5'683'200	\$4'836'600	\$4'566'000	\$4'788'400	\$5'657'500		
Korea, Republic of	\$100'000	\$75'000	\$55'000	\$330'000	\$150'000	\$100'000	\$50'000		
Kuwait			\$250'000						
Poland			\$10'057	\$15'338		\$10'000	\$10'000		
Saudi Arabia+				\$50'000	\$1'000'000	\$1'000'000	\$2'258'667		
UAE*					\$200'000	\$1'755'804	\$720'543	\$520'910	
United States	\$55'301'000	\$74'992'000	\$82'236'000	\$110'746'000	\$91'116'000	\$106'929'000	\$117'754'000	\$163'350'000	
Totals	\$59'879'000	\$81'542'000	\$88'234'257	\$115'977'938	\$98'292'000	\$114'583'204	\$126'450'710	\$163'870'910	\$848'830'018

Mine Action Funding 1997-2004 (Other)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (preliminary)	
EC*	\$26'329'672	\$34'936'585	\$33'059'969	\$27'542'733	\$25'415'176	\$39'783'377	\$64'539'158		
European Agency for Reconstruction						\$2'664'519			
Islamic Conference				\$150'000					
Iraq Oil-for-Food Programme			\$18'000'000	\$46'890'000	\$27'200'000	\$33'310'000	\$25'000'000		
Totals	\$26'329'672	\$34'936'585	\$51'059'969	\$74'582'733	\$52'615'176	\$75'757'896	\$89'539'158		\$404'821'190

Important notes about the data:

Data for 2004 should be considered only preliminary or *planned* expenditures. Data converted using standardized year-appropriate exchange rates where possible. The absence of data for certain States / years and the complexities associated with exchange rate fluctuations suggest that caution should be used in drawing conclusions from these data.

* = Some figures likely make up only a portion of total contributions for the years given.
+ Saudi Arabia also noted in 2003 it contributed \$72,284,720 for a hospital in Iraq.

Sources of data used in these tables:

black = Mine Action Investments Database

red = Article 7 reports

blue = Landmine Monitor Reports

green = UNMAS Voluntary Trust Fund data

purple = International Trust Fund newsletters

orange = ICRC Mine Action Special Reports

brown = Organization's web site

gray = mixed sources

Transparency and ensuring compliance

What the Convention says:

- Each State Party must provide an initial transparency report within 180 days of the Convention entering into force for it, and hence update this report annually.
- The primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Convention rests with each individual State Party.
- Each State Party must take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress prohibited activities.
- A variety of compliance clarification mechanisms are available to the States Parties, ultimately including – if necessary – fact-finding missions.



Transparency and ensuring compliance

Progress made:

- All but 6 of the 143 States Parties have complied with their initial transparency reporting obligation.
- The overall rate of transparency reporting – initial reports an annual reports required in a particular year – continues to climb.
- 55 States Parties have reported that they have adopted legislation to prevent and suppress prohibited acts or consider existing laws sufficient to give effect to the Convention.
- 31 States Parties have reported that they are in the process of adopting legislation.

Challenges that remain:

- Initial transparency reports are still required from Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Saint Lucia, and Sao Tome and Principe
- 57 States Parties have not yet reported that they have taken any legislative measures to prevent and suppress prohibited activities.

Transparency and ensuring compliance

Annual Reporting Rate

Percentage of reports submitted by the States Parties (in accordance with Article 7.1 and 7.2) in relation to the total number of reports required for that year.

