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Documenting the United States' *20 Year* Commitment to Conventional Weapons Destruction

TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

August 2013

FY2012

United States Department of State | Bureau of Political-Military Affairs



U.S. Contributions ▼ Country Programs
▼ Organization Profiles ▼



Office of Weapons Removal & Abatement
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

ON THE COVERS



Female deminers prepare for work in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war from over three decades of armed conflict. From FY2002–FY2012 the U.S. has invested more than \$35 million in conventional weapons destruction programs in Sri Lanka.

Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.



2013 marks the 20th anniversary of the United States' coordinated assistance to humanitarian mine action and conventional weapons destruction programs. To date the U.S. has invested more than \$2 billion to ensure that countless communities worldwide may "walk the Earth in safety."

Illustration courtesy of CISR.

A special thank you to Jim Lawrence, former director of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement and founder of the Public-Private Partnership Program, for his dedication and commitment to making a difference through his career in public service.



To help save natural resources and protect our environment, this edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety* was printed on 30-percent post-consumer-waste recycled paper, using vegetable-based inks.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

- 20 Years of U.S. Commitment to CWD 4
- Conventional Weapons Destruction Overview 6
- FY2012 Grantees 58
- List of Common Acronyms 60
- FY2012 Funding Chart 61

U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERAGENCY PARTNERS

- CDC 53
- MANPADS Task Force 56
- PM/WRA 13
- USAID 45

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- DTRA 39
- HD R&D 15
- HDTIC 25

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS & FORA

- IMAS 29
- IMSMA 55
- QRF 43
- RASR 37
- SMC 17

AFRICA 9

- Angola 10
- Democratic Republic of the Congo 10
- Mozambique 11
- Somalia 12
- South Sudan 13
- Zimbabwe 14
- More Support in Africa 15

ASIA 19

- Afghanistan 20
- Burma 21
- Cambodia 21
- Kyrgyzstan 23
- Laos 23
- Palau 24
- Solomon Islands 24
- Sri Lanka 25
- Tajikistan 26
- Thailand 27
- Vietnam 27
- More Support in Asia 28

EUROPE 31

- Albania 32
- Armenia 33
- Azerbaijan 33
- Bosnia and Herzegovina 34
- Bulgaria 34
- Croatia 35
- Georgia 36
- Kosovo 37
- Montenegro 38
- Serbia 38
- Ukraine 38

LATIN AMERICA 41

- Chile 42
- Colombia 42
- Ecuador 44
- Peru 46
- Regional SA/LW and PSSM Programs 46

MIDDLE EAST/ N. AFRICA 49

- Iraq 50
- Jordan 51
- Lebanon 51
- Libya 52
- Yemen 53
- Palestinian Territories 54

A MESSAGE FROM ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY THOMAS KELLY



In 2013, we celebrate 20 years of U.S. Government agencies working together to lead the international donor community in supporting the clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), as well as the destruction of at-risk and unsecured weapons and munitions. The United States first became involved in humanitarian demining in 1988 by sending a team to assess the landmine situation in Afghanistan. In 1993, U.S. assistance took an important step forward when the Department of State (DOS), Department of Defense (DOD), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) formed an interagency partnership to coordinate U.S. humanitarian demining programs globally. U.S. efforts have helped numerous countries reduce the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), contributed to a dramatic reduction in the worldwide annual casualty rate from these threats, allowed refugees and internally displaced persons to return safely to their

homes, enhanced the political and economic stability of nations affected by landmines, and increased international security.

This edition of our annual report, *To Walk the Earth in Safety*, examines how far we have come in two decades of sustained support for humanitarian mine action (HMA) and details the programs and partnerships that comprise the U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program, which includes HMA. Since 1993, the U.S. has contributed over \$2 billion to more than 90 countries around the world to reduce the harmful worldwide effects of at-risk, illicitly proliferated, and indiscriminately used conventional weapons of war.

In Fiscal Year 2012 (FY2012), DOS provided more than \$149 million in CWD assistance to 35 countries, helping post-conflict communities and countries recover and rebuild. In 2012 we laid the groundwork for addressing emergent humanitarian and security challenges in Syria and Burma, and continued such efforts in Libya:

- Since 2011, in coordination with the government of Libya and other partner nations and organizations, the United States has committed approximately \$40 million in targeted technical assistance to mitigate threats from unsecured weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), throughout Libya. We are also building Libya's independent capacity to carry on this vital work after the completion of our assistance program.
- In Syria, we have been coordinating plans with more than two dozen international nongovernmental organizations to prepare for emergency CWD activities when conditions permit. As soon as safely possible and we are requested to do so, we will deploy rapid response UXO experts to provide humanitarian support, mitigate potential proliferation threats and ERW hazards, and secure loose conventional weapons, including MANPADS. Currently, we fund ERW risk education projects for displaced Syrians in Jordan and Iraq.
- In Burma, DOS is working in concert with other parts of the U.S. Government to make HMA an important component of our broader development and assistance efforts, while helping to strengthen the ongoing peace process in the country. We currently provide funding for landmine survivors assistance and risk education in Burma for the most vulnerable populations. In FY2013 we will work closely with USAID to expand these programs.

Our increasing engagement in the Pacific has cleared World War II-era UXO in Palau, the Solomon Islands, and other Pacific nations. We are deepening our cooperation with DOD to clear UXO and build local capacity in the region. Our combined efforts will mitigate the threat that 70-year-old, deteriorating munitions pose to local populations and to the sensitive ecosystems of Pacific island nations.

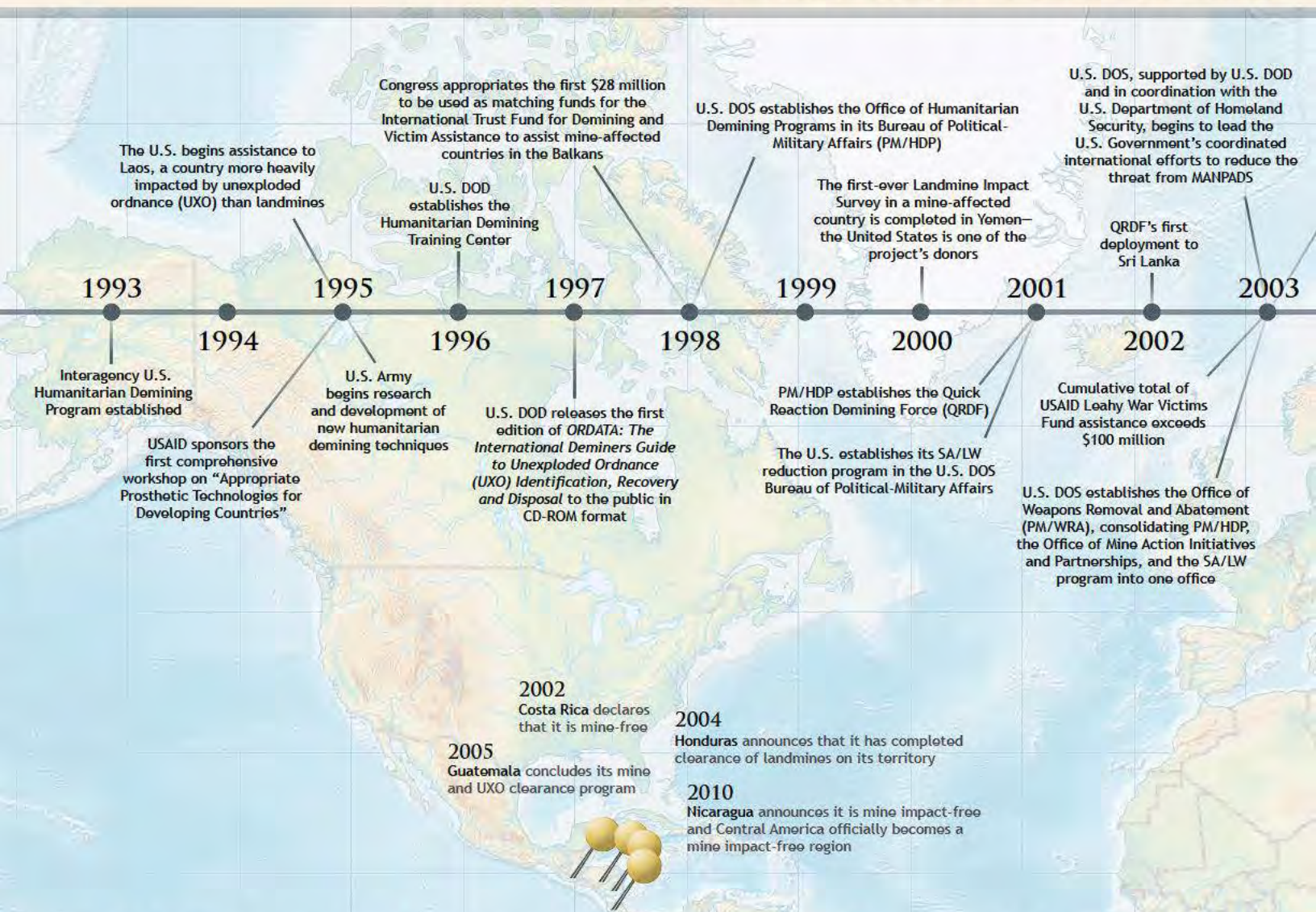
Looking back on 2012, we saw several significant milestones reached. In the Balkans, we completed two significant UXO clean-up projects resulting from unplanned explosions in 2008 at munitions depots in Gërdec, Albania, and Chelopechene, Bulgaria. After achieving significant progress in mine clearance in the Balkans, we are increasingly focused on helping countries reduce their stockpiles of excess or obsolete small arms and light weapons and ammunition, which pose an even greater threat than landmines in that region.

Also in 2012, we continued collaborating with private-sector partners, including many of the nearly 70 organizations in our Public-Private Partnership Program, leveraging their ingenuity, innovation, and core business resources to extend the reach of U.S. funding for CWD. These partnerships help maximize the impact of our efforts to raise awareness, encourage grassroots participation, and engage new resources to solve these challenges.

As we reflect upon two decades of U.S. efforts to help communities rebuild and move forward after conflict, I invite you to read this report and learn more about how the United States continues to clear a path to a safer world. I extend my appreciation to the U.S. Congress and American taxpayers who support our efforts to help everyone "to walk the Earth in safety."

Thomas Kelly
Acting Assistant Secretary
U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

20 Years of United Humanitarian Mine Action and



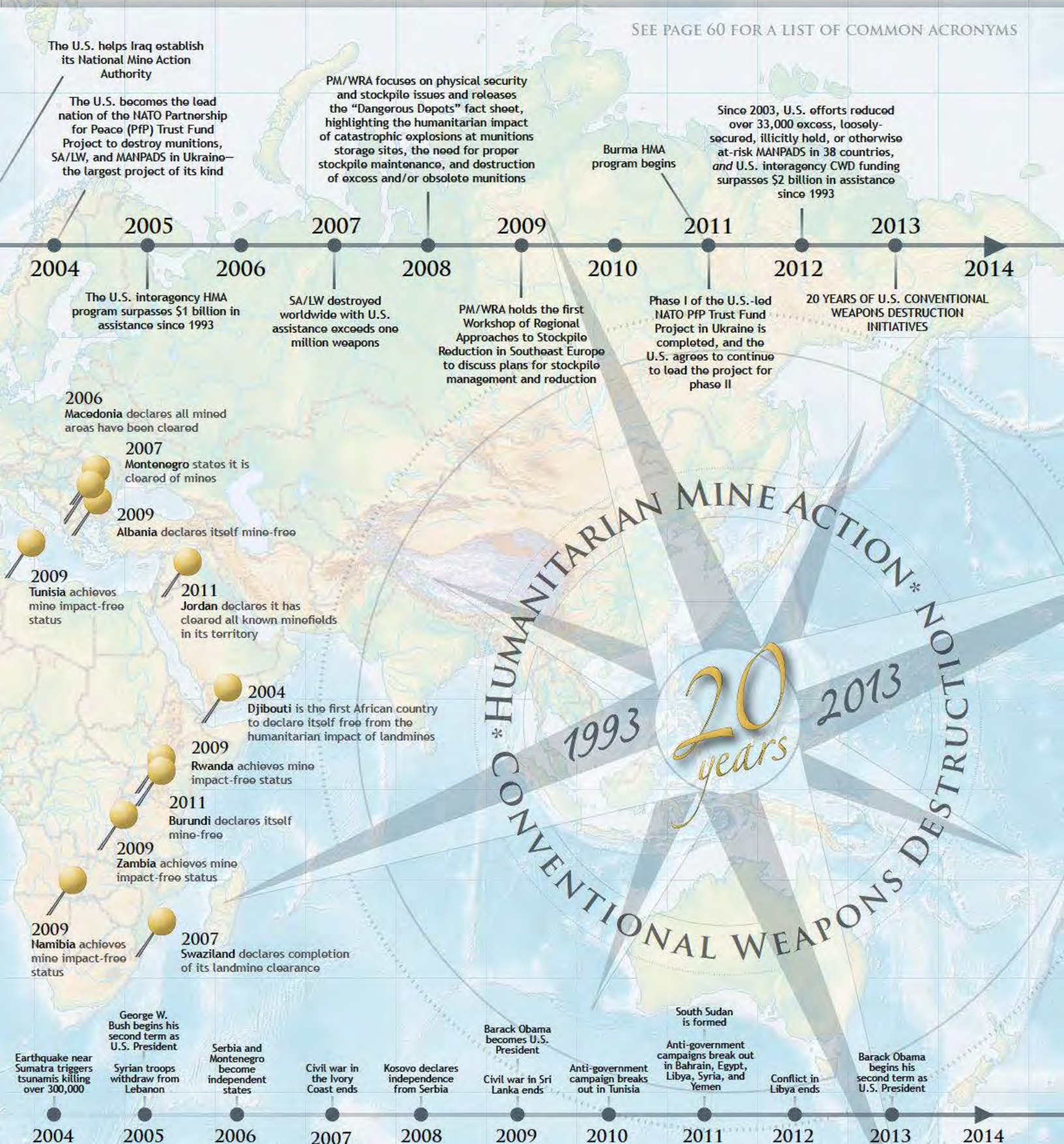
In October 1993 the United States formally established the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program (HDP), an interagency effort of the Department of State (DOS), Department of Defense (DOD), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to provide a full range of assistance to mine-affected countries. In the intervening 20 years, the United States has broadened its efforts related to protecting civilians into a robust Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program that includes not only humanitarian mine action (HMA) but also activities to reduce illicit, excess and other at-risk small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), conventional munitions, and man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS).

MAJOR POLITICAL EVENTS 1993–2013:



States' Commitment to Conventional Weapons Destruction

SEE PAGE 60 FOR A LIST OF COMMON ACRONYMS



THE UNITED STATES' COMMITMENT TO CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION



Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) continue to cause casualties and hinder essential recovery efforts long after armed conflict ceases. Additionally, the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) has the potential to fuel new conflicts, and poorly maintained stockpiles of ammunition pose severe and imminent danger to nearby civilian communities.

In 2013, the United States marks 20 years of a collaborative multi-agency effort that has grown from a humanitarian demining program to encompass our comprehensive conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs, providing assistance to help communities and nations around the world overcome threats not only from landmines and ERW but also at-risk weapons and ordnance.

Making the World Safer

In 1993, the United States established the Demining Assistance Program and the Interagency Working Group (IWG) on Demining and Landmine Control, initiating a coordinated interagency aid effort to support international humanitarian mine action (HMA).



A U.S.-funded MAG deminer uses a U.S. DOD Research and Development Night Vision and Electronic Sensor Directorate, or NVESD, dual-purpose mine detector in Luena, Moxico, Angola.
Photo courtesy of Darren Manning, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

Though the United States first provided HMA assistance in 1988, a coordinated and sustained U.S. Government effort began with this IWG. Over the past two decades, the U.S. approach to mine action has expanded to meet related needs in post-conflict environments, such as threats from ERW and at-risk SA/LW, including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS).

The United States remains the world's largest donor supporting HMA. Additionally, the United States is a leader in global efforts to combat illicit trafficking of SA/LW. To enhance global security and weapons control, the United States provides physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) training and assessments, assists many countries to destroy excess weapons and ordnance, and supports international and regional efforts to mark and trace SA/LW. Since 1993, the United States has invested more than \$2 billion in CWD programs in over 90 countries.

In cooperation with partners from around the globe, U.S. efforts have helped 15 countries become free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and contributed to a dramatic reduction in the world's annual mine casualty rate. The United States has assisted states to secure their stockpiles and safely destroy weapons and ammunition that are no longer serviceable or required. These programs also support medical rehabilitation and vocational training for landmine and ERW survivors, community outreach and mine risk education, and research and development efforts in new clearance and CWD technologies.

A Collaborative Effort

Interagency collaboration has been essential to the success of U.S. CWD efforts. The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's (DOS) Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), the Department of Defense (DOD), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) work together and in partnership with private and non-governmental organizations to implement programs that address a broad range of CWD threats.

PM/WRA provides financial assistance for survey, clearance, risk education, stockpile destruction, and stockpile security. USAID takes the lead on survivor assistance specifically working to improve the health, integration, and mobility of disabled civilian



In 2011 Macedonia's Ministry of Defense (MOD) invited the United States to send an inter-agency team from the Defense Ammunition Center, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, U.S. DOD Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, U.S. DOS Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, and the U.S. Embassy in Skopje to assess the state of Macedonia's munitions depots and their contents and calculate what humanitarian impact would result if those depots experienced catastrophic explosions. The findings were then provided at no cost to the Macedonian MOD.
Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

conflict survivors. The International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch of the CDC provides support to public health projects, mine risk education programs, and survivor assistance efforts. Several DOD entities contribute invaluable training and technical expertise on a range of CWD issues.

DOD's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) provides assessments and training on PSSM programs around the world. Supported by the Humanitarian Demining Training Center, DOD's Combatant Commands train and equip host nation deminers, stockpile managers, and ammunition handlers. In addition, the DOD Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program focuses on technologies to improve the efficiency and safety of HMA programs.

Coordinating efforts among the agencies underlies our success. In one country, PM/WRA might support sustainment of national deminers that DOD trained and equipped, while USAID addresses the rehabilitation needs of survivors. In another DTRA might provide technical expertise for assessing a national stockpile, followed by funding from PM/WRA for PSSM or weapons destruction. This collaboration increases program effectiveness, sustainability, and impact.

In the hands of terrorists, criminals, or other non-state actors, the multifaceted threat MANPADS pose to passenger air travel, the commercial aviation industry, and military aircraft around the

world demands even closer interagency coordination. In 2007 the United States established an Interagency MANPADS Task Force to increase the effectiveness of U.S. efforts to reduce the global threat of MANPADS. Chaired by DOS, the Task Force coordinates the related efforts of DOS, DOD, the Department of Homeland Security, and other relevant federal agencies and organizations.

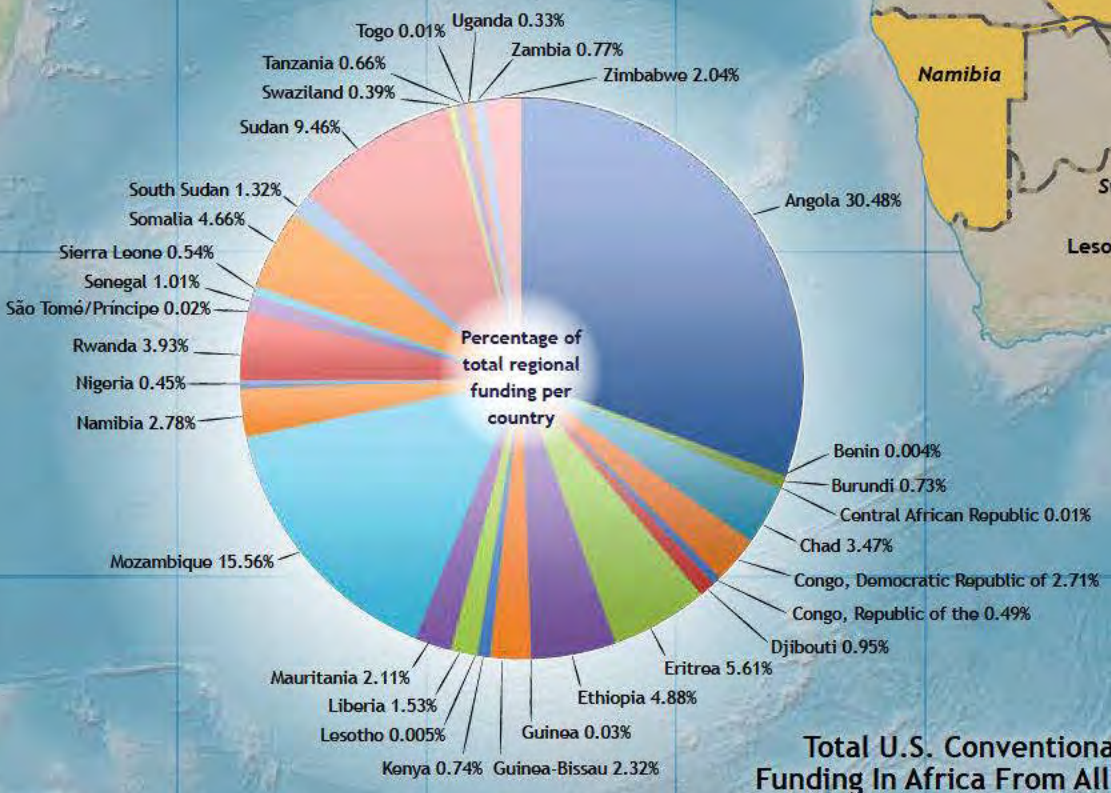
Results

In summary, over the last 20 years, the U.S. CWD program has operated in more than 90 countries and accomplished the following:

- Donated over \$2 billion to CWD efforts, mostly for HMA
- Disposed of over 33,000 MANPADS since 2003
- Destroyed over 1.6 million SA/LW and over 90,000 tons of ordnance in 38 countries
- Provided emergency assistance to support the removal or mitigation of conventional weapons, landmines, and other ERW in more than 18 countries
- Provided assistive devices and other rehabilitation services to over 250,000 people in 35 countries

U.S. CWD programs restore peace, transform lives and communities, and enhance national security. Reflecting on past accomplishments and lessons learned while also looking ahead, the United States remains committed to ensuring that all may be able "to walk the Earth in safety."

RECEIVED U.S. CWD SUPPORT IN FY2012
 Received support in the past
 Mine impact-free with U.S. assistance



Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding In Africa From All U.S. Agencies, 1993-2012
\$322,925,000

AFRICA



A HALO survey team talks with community members in Somalia.
 Photo courtesy of The HALO Trust.

The world's second largest continent, Africa contains 54 diverse nations, nine territories, and three de facto states. According to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), 20 new democracies have emerged in sub-Saharan Africa since 1989. However, despite reforms and abundant resources, USAID reports that three-fourths of Africa's population lives in poverty. Much of Africa is recovering from decades of conflicts that have displaced, impoverished, injured, and killed millions. These conflicts have also resulted in extensive contamination from explosive remnants of war, which hinder economic and social development. Additionally, the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) has heightened tensions and increased violent crime throughout the continent. Since 1993, U.S. conventional weapons destruction programs have provided more than \$322 million for mine clearance, the destruction of SA/LW, and improved security and safety of remaining stockpiles in a total of 31 countries in the region. Nigeria and Burundi declared themselves to be mine-free in late 2011, while Uganda declared itself mine impact-free in 2012.




CASE STUDY: ANGOLA




Between 1999 and 2011 U.S. CWD programs have contributed to an 81.7% reduction in reported landmine and ERW casualties in Angola. This highlights the importance of the United States' 20-year commitment to CWD in Africa.
 Casualty data courtesy of the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.

81.7% reduction

1999:
486 casualties

2011:
89 casualties

| | | |
|---|--|----|
|  | ANGOLA | 10 |
|  | CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE. . . . | 10 |
|  | MOZAMBIQUE | 11 |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|----|
|  | SOMALIA | 12 |
|  | SOUTH SUDAN. | 13 |
|  | ZIMBABWE..... | 14 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| MORE SUPPORT IN AFRICA | 15 |
|------------------------------|----|

ANGOLA 

Three decades of internal conflict have left Angola the most mine-impacted country in Africa; all 18 provinces are contaminated with mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The 2007 Angola Landmine Impact Survey identified mine/ERW contamination in 1,968 localities, affecting approximately 2.4 million people. Additionally, thousands of refugees continue to be resettled in mine-affected areas in the Moxico province. The *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* identified 2,823 mine/ERW casualties from 2000 through 2011, though total casualty estimates range from 23,000 to 80,000. Angola also faces an ongoing threat from small arms and light weapons (SA/LW). Angola estimates that hundreds of thousands of SA/LW are in civilian hands and that even more remain in poorly secured government stockpiles.

From FY1993 to FY2012 the United States invested \$97,589,076 in Angola, of which \$80,204,076 was from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). This funding supported projects that cleared and safely disposed of hundreds of thousands of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO); improved the lives of hundreds of victims affected by landmine/UXO accidents; increased access to thousands of acres of previously contaminated land and thousands of miles of roads; destroyed 100,000 SA/LW and more than 1,500 tons of unstable, excess, and poorly secured munitions; and developed Angola's conventional weapons destruction (CWD) capacity.

In FY2012 PM/WRA provided \$8,675,076 to Angola for CWD programs that cleared landmines and UXO from contaminated land, provided mine risk education (MRE), and destroyed excess, unsecure, and unstable SA/LW and munitions from the country's stockpiles. Funding supported these ongoing humanitarian demining and related activities:

- **DanChurchAid** continued demining in the Moxico province, including clearance of roads, survey of suspected hazardous areas (SHA), UXO spot tasks, post-clearance surveys, and MRE.



Children drinking water from a well at the Lumogo-Canjamba primary school in Angola. The area around the school was contaminated with landmines during Angola's long civil war, preventing many children from coming to school and limiting the movement of those who did. MAG (Mines Advisory Group) cleared the area of mines and other remnants of war. Photo courtesy of MAG/J.B. Russell.

- **The HALO Trust (HALO)** continued operations in four provinces (Benguela, Bie, Huambo, and Kwando Kubango), including clearance of roads, survey of SHAs, UXO spot tasks, post-clearance surveys, and MRE. A second grant from PM/WRA supports the destruction of excess, unstable, and poorly secured SA/LW and munitions throughout the country.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** continued demining efforts in Moxico province, including clearance of roads, survey of SHAs, UXO spot tasks, post-clearance surveys, and MRE.
- **Norwegian People's Aid** continued clearance in three provinces (Malanje, Uige, and Zaire), including clearance of roads, survey of SHAs, UXO spot tasks, post-clearance surveys, and MRE.

The U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with HALO, continued a technology evaluation of the Rotary Mine Comb (RMC). The RMC's intermeshing tines extricate large buried objects, including anti-tank (AT) mines, from the soil and push them to the side of the host vehicle's path. The RMC locates mines that are otherwise undetectable on roads that, though previously cleared by heavy detonation trailers, persist in having AT mine accidents. Since 2008, HALO has cleared 45 kilometers (28 miles) of road and 51 low-metal AT mines that were undetectable by metal detectors. While the progress seems modest, the impact is substantial, considering that the alternative is complete hand excavation of the entire road. The completed, mine-free road will reconnect more than 200,000 people in southeast Kwando Kubango province with the rest of Angola. The HD R&D Program also continued the evaluation of a JCB Loadall with HALO. Total assistance is valued at \$850,000.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has experienced many years of war as non-state actors (NSA) and neighboring countries vied for political and economic power. These conflicts killed three to five million Congolese and left the countryside littered with explosive remnants of war (ERW) and landmines. While the scale of conflict in DRC has been increasingly limited to its eastern provinces, the black market in small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) has yet to abate significantly. NSAs in these areas continue to terrorize Congolese civilians and occasionally conduct small-scale cross-border operations against neighboring countries. Porous borders between Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, and Uganda facilitate arms smuggling to various conflicts, and instances of external state support to Congolese rebels continued in 2012. As a result of these active and latent conflicts, SA/LW trafficking and ERW contamination pose significant challenges to peacebuilding and stability in DRC.

Since FY2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has invested \$6,848,462 in DRC, with \$750,000 provided to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to carry out



Weapons to be destroyed by the U.N. Mine Action Coordination Center in Goma, North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo.
 Photo courtesy of MONUSCO/Sylvain Liechti.

conventional weapons destruction programs in FY2012. This grant to MAG and prior support allowed for the destruction of more than 132,000 SA/LW, approximately 850 tons of munitions, 245 anti-tank mines, 2,007 anti-personnel mines, and 12 man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS); improved host nation's physical security and stockpile management (PSSM); and supported the DRC government's still-limited capacity to mark and trace all state-owned weapons.

In September 2009 DRC requested assistance from U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) to help reestablish a mine action company in Kisangani, DRC. This unit, a company of engineers in the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (Armed Forces of DRC or FARDC), was previously trained by the Belgian Army in 2002. Two missions were conducted in 2009 to establish a baseline and evaluate personnel knowledge base and ability, and in 2010 four missions were completed. USAFRICOM conducted two missions in FY2012 and is planning one mission in Kisangani for FY2013. As the FARDC engineers are operating independently, USAFRICOM will conduct yearly assessment visits in Kisangani. Total USAFRICOM support in FY2012 was \$233,000.

MOZAMBIQUE 

Mozambique's landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination was once one of the most severe in the world, a legacy from 30 years of conflict that ended in 1992. Almost two

decades of humanitarian demining has significantly reduced the country's mine contamination. As of October 2012, Mozambique's *Instituto Nacional de Desminagem* (National Institute for Demining or IND) reported that 11.6 million square meters (4.5 square miles) of land remains contaminated, to be cleared in 265 remaining tasks. Mozambique plans to have all internally mined areas cleared of known mines by March 2014, with only the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border minefields left to clear.

From FY1993 to FY2012 the United States invested \$49,617,000 in Mozambique for the clearance and safe disposal of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), improving the lives of mine and UXO survivors, increasing access to land and infrastructure, and supporting the development of host nation conventional weapons destruction (CWD) capacity. Of these funds, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$29,557,000.

In FY2012 PM/WRA provided \$2,635,000 to the nongovernmental organization (NGO) The HALO Trust (HALO). With this funding, HALO conducted manual and mechanical clearance of mine and ERW impacted communities, survey and re-survey of suspected hazard areas, and mine risk education. HALO also conducted community mine-free surveys in Manica, Maputo, and Tete provinces, helping Mozambique work toward its goal of becoming mine impact-free. These clearance activities measurably improve the lives of local populations by reducing the risk of injury and death from landmines, while opening new land for

agricultural and economic development. Finally, demining activities serve as a prerequisite for subsequent health and other development assistance.

In 2009 U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) initiated engagement with the *Forças Armadas de Defesa de Moçambique* (Mozambique Armed Defense Forces or FADM) Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Company. USAFRICOM's 2010 missions focused on explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and ERW, battle area clearance (BAC) operations, and vehicle maintenance. With U.S. assistance, the FADM HMA Company conducted limited demining operations near Chokwe, three hours northwest of Maputo. This was completed with the assistance of *Anti-Persoonsmijnen Ontmijnende Product Ontwikkeling* (Anti-personnel Landmines Detection Product Development or APOPO), a humanitarian demining NGO. The FADM unit is now working on demining in Maxixe. In FY2012 USAFRICOM conducted two missions to continue building capacity. As FADM is now self-sufficient in demining training, there will be no further USAFRICOM HMA engagement with the FADM HMA Company. Total cost of support to FADM was \$404,000.

To further support Mozambique's ongoing landmine clearance effort, USAFRICOM provided mobile training to IND and NGO operators in February 2013 and implemented another training mission in April 2013. The training mission took place at IND's new training center in Inhambane, Mozambique. The center will support the training of police and national HMA teams who will serve as EOD/mine response teams once all known minefields are cleared and humanitarian demining NGOs depart. Teams will be responsible for clearing nuisance mines, UXO and explosive hazards throughout Mozambique utilizing small (four to five person), highly mobile teams.

Also in FY2012 the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with HALO, began an evaluation of the dual-sensor



A U.S.-funded HALO deminer excavates a suspected mine on the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border. The white stakes in the background represent mines that have been found and destroyed.

Photo courtesy of Darren Manning, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.



A HALO operations officer in Somalia logs explosive items handed over by the community for disposal.

Photo courtesy of The HALO Trust.

Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) and continued the evaluation of two Orbit Screens. HALO began evaluating HSTAMIDS in mid-FY2012 against new mine types and terrain conditions, finding 1,246 mines in areas covering 8,055 square meters (2 acres). The Orbit Screens are clearing areas around power line pylons, providing access to critical infrastructure. Since January 2011, the Orbit Screens have sifted 113,000 cubic meters (147,798 cubic yards) of soil, uncovering 227 mines and items of UXO. HD R&D technologies operated by HALO are valued at \$235,000.

SOMALIA

Two decades of civil war and internal conflicts, as well as periodic border conflicts, have resulted in extensive landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Somalia. The successful completion of Somalia's political transition in 2012, however, resulted in a new provisional federal constitution, federal parliament, and president. As a result, on January 17, 2013, the United States recognized the government of Somalia for the first time since 1991. Due to the hard-won success of the African Union Mission in Somalia and the Somalia National Security Forces against al-Shabaab, an al-Qaida aligned terrorist group, the United States and its implementing partners are now able to work in areas previously inaccessible due to security concerns. Al-Shabaab has been pushed out of all major population centers over the past year and faces increased pressure, yet it remains a threat to Somalia and the region. Supplied with abandoned stockpiles of arms and munitions found among civilian populations, al-Shabaab has turned to asymmetrical warfare, planting improvised explosive devices and conducting ambushes. Trafficking illicit conventional weapons is widespread, and illegal arms proliferation continues across Somalia's porous borders in contravention of the U.N.

Security Council's arms embargo on Somalia. These unsecured weapons and munitions threaten Somalia's civilian population and regional stability.

From FY2008 to FY2012 the United States invested more than \$8.9 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in Somalia, mainly in Somaliland.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2.5 million for CWD programs in Somalia to clear and safely dispose of mines and unexploded ordnance, assist with physical security and stockpile management (PSSM), and recover and disable man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS). This assistance, directed through grants to international nongovernmental organizations, has made progress toward restoring safety and improving security in the region:

- **Danish Demining Group (DDG)** administered two emergency survey and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams to clear mines and ERW in Mogadishu and along the Somali-Ethiopian border. DDG also worked to enhance national capacity using International Mine Action Standards accredited qualifications to conduct quality control, quality assurance, and task planning of mine action operations.
- **The HALO Trust** cleared mines and ERW and supplied PSSM infrastructure investment and training. This work included manual demining, battle area clearance, survey and EOD teams, and the destruction of a limited number of MANPADS.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** worked to improve conventional arms and munitions PSSM practices in collaboration with local police.

SOUTH SUDAN 

South Sudan, until July 2011 a part of Sudan, has been impacted by the negative effects of war since 1956, when Sudan gained independence from the United Kingdom and Egypt. Ending in 2011, more than two decades of civil war left behind extensive mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in the country. More recently,

U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

The U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) works to reduce the harmful worldwide effects of at-risk, illicitly proliferated, and indiscriminately used conventional weapons of war. PM/WRA develops, implements, and monitors policy and programs regarding the threat that conventional weapons such as landmines, unexploded ordnance, abandoned ordnance, stockpiled conventional munitions, man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), and other small arms and light weapons pose to civilians, economic stability, and U.S. national security.

PM/WRA supports conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs around the world, funding ground surveys and clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war or assisting governments to secure or destroy abandoned and/or stockpiled munitions by supporting physical security and stockpile management efforts. The objective is two-fold: 1) to curb illicit trafficking and the availability of weapons (including MANPADS) to terrorists and criminals and 2) to facilitate post-conflict cleanup and recovery. This approach also broadens support for U.S. CWD efforts.

By simultaneously addressing humanitarian needs and increasing international security, PM/WRA demonstrates the United States' commitment to a set of values that respect human life. PM/WRA works closely with other U.S. Government agencies, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and private-sector partners. More than half of PM/WRA's humanitarian assistance is in the form of grants to international NGOs.



A tank from WWII in the overgrown brush on Guadalcanal. Photo courtesy of Golden West Humanitarian Foundation.

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Not far from Jangabura village, South Sudan, members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army show a PM/WRA-funded MAG explosive ordnance disposal/small arms and light weapons team a stockpile of mortars, rockets, and projectiles. The team sorts the items for demolition.

Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton, MAG.

inter-ethnic conflicts, clashes over disputed territory with Sudan, and the regional threat of the Lord's Resistance Army have also led to increased contamination and reduced security. The abundance of unsecure small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), pose a great risk to safety, security, and development in South Sudan, the world's newest nation.

From FY1993 to FY2011 the United States provided \$30.5 million in funding for conventional weapons destruction (CWD) efforts in Sudan, a large majority of which was allocated to the South. After South Sudan gained independence in 2011, CWD programs in South Sudan began to receive funds directly in FY2012.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$2.8 million to international non-governmental organizations in South Sudan for CWD programs that cleared ERW and SA/LW, supported long-term remediation of ERW contamination, and promoted local capacity building:

- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** supported an 11-person explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and SA/LW team and a community liaison team, which contributed to the disposal of abandoned ordnance and SA/LW stockpiles and safe clearance of unexploded ordnance throughout South Sudan.
- **Norwegian People's Aid** continued its support of EOD and battle area clearance (BAC) teams in Equatoria and Upper Nile and conducted route survey and spot EOD and BAC tasks as necessary in Jonglei.
- **Fondation Suisse de Déminage (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD)** continued EOD support, manual and mechanical demining training activities, and operational capacity building for the South Sudan Integrated Mine Action Service (SIMAS), a South Sudanese nongovernmental organization. In addition

to clearance activities by two manual demining teams and one rapid response/EOD team, the grant specifically focused on building the technical competence of SIMAS through skill transfer and job training; strengthening the managerial capacity to support mine clearance operations financially, administratively, and logistically; and providing assistance and guidance to the SIMAS board of trustees.

In January 2012 U.S. Africa Command's (USAFRICOM) Humanitarian Mine Action Program was tasked to engage in the development process of the South Sudan Mine Action Authority and provide initial training and equipment through a train-the-trainer program. The Combined Joint Task Force–Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) was assigned as the force provider

to South Sudan and conducted three train-the-trainer missions in Juba, South Sudan in FY2012. CJTF-HOA will conduct four missions in FY2013 centering on demining, EOD International Mine Action Standards Levels I and II, stockpile management and reduction operations, and medical first-responder techniques. Total support from USAFRICOM in FY2012 was \$367,000.

ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe's landmine contamination is largely a legacy of the guerrilla warfare surrounding its independence in the 1970s. Documents from the Rhodesian Security Forces indicate that more than 2.5 million anti-personnel (AP) mines and 67,000 AP fragmentation mines were laid in Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia. Remaining contamination is estimated at 200 square kilometers (77 square miles), comprising almost 600 linear kilometers (373 miles) along the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border.

From FY1997 to FY2000 the United States invested \$6,351,000 in Zimbabwe to improve the capacity of Zimbabwe's National Demining Authority (ZIMAC) by equipping and training multiple companies of military engineers. This support contributes to the development of host nation capacity in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) and allows Zimbabwe to clear and safely dispose of mines and unexploded ordnance and improve access to land and infrastructure. Of this support, \$3,086,000 came from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA).

In FY2012 PM/WRA provided \$250,000 to The HALO Trust for a humanitarian mine action program in Zimbabwe that supported manual clearance of mine-impacted communities, explosive remnants of war clearance, survey and re-survey of suspected hazardous areas, and mine risk education. This work will reduce the risk of landmine incidents for the local population and open up previously contaminated land for agricultural and economic development.

MORE SUPPORT IN AFRICA

Unsecure and unstable stockpiles of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions heighten security concerns throughout Africa. Beyond the physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) efforts in Africa listed in earlier country profiles, the United States has also provided PSSM support in other African countries.

In addition to its work in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, and South Sudan, U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) provided support in the following countries:

- **Burundi:** USAFRICOM has been engaged with the Burundi humanitarian mine action (HMA) program since the fall of 2010 and has conducted two to three missions per year with Burundian engineers in Bujumbura. These missions focused on explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), explosive remnants of war (ERW) operations, and stockpile reduction. Total support in FY2012 was \$201,000.
- **Chad:** USAFRICOM began working in Chad in FY2010. Supported initially by the Combined Joint Task Force–Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA), one mission in FY2011 centered on EOD and ERW operations training. In FY2012 the mission expanded to include demining, stockpile management, and medical first-responder training. An instructor from the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) supported these missions. The Chad National Demining Authority (CND) assisted U.S. instructors in leading some of the classes. In 2012 Chad was reassigned to U.S. Army Africa. Ongoing efforts will focus on continued development of the CND training center, which can provide long-term instruction in all HMA skill sets. The total cost of support in FY2012 was \$414,000.
- **Kenya:** USAFRICOM has supported the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS), a regional center for HMA, in Embakasi, Nairobi, since early 2009. These efforts support the training of HPSS HMA instructors, building capacity in EOD/ERW operations and conventional stockpile management, and extend

U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program

The Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program focuses on the rapid development, testing, demonstration, and validation of technologies that increase the efficiency and enhance the safety of humanitarian demining operations. In particular, the HD R&D Program provides technology solutions to the most challenging landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) detection and clearance tasks. HD R&D Program technologies consistently find and remove mines and UXO where manual clearance or mine detecting dogs are not feasible, and without which operations partners would be unable to complete and hand over sites. The program improves technologies for mine/UXO detection, mechanical mine/UXO and vegetation clearance, and mine/UXO neutralization.

New technology requirements are identified and validated at a biennial requirements workshop held by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict. All prototypes undergo extensive testing in the United States before they are deployed to support operational field evaluations (OFE), an integral aspect of the HD R&D Program. During OFEs, equipment capabilities are assessed by host-nation demining partners (foreign militaries, nongovernmental organizations, and mine action centers) in actual demining conditions. The evaluations allow host countries to operate and test equipment in active minefields and provide feedback to initiate future R&D improvements.

To date, the HD R&D Program's technologies have cleared 18 million square meters (7 square miles) of the world's toughest minefields, removing or destroying 80,000-plus mines and UXO. In addition, it has recovered 33 tons of explosives from stockpiled munitions and provided 280,000 mine/UXO disposal charges. Since 1995, the program has fielded technologies in support of 160 OFEs in 36 countries. In FY2012 HD R&D performed OFEs in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chile, Ecuador, Iraq, Lebanon, Mozambique, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Vietnam. Some of the more than 48 technologies being evaluated include the Orbit Screen, Rotary Mine Comb, Badger Multi-Tooled Excavator, Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS), Minehound, and the Standoff Unexploded Ordnance Detection System.

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USAFRICOM's reach regionally to areas not accessible due to travel and force-protection concerns, including ongoing conflict. These partnerships are essential to expanding USAFRICOM's HMA Program regionally at minimal cost to the United States. HPSS HMA instructors took the lead for all classes in FY2012. These HMA missions are supported by CJTF-HOA, which will conduct two engagements annually for the foreseeable future. Total support in FY2012 was \$236,000.

- **Namibia:** USAFRICOM has engaged with the Namibian Defense Force and police for the past three years. In 2010 two missions were conducted to provide EOD/ERW operations and medical first-responder training. These missions are a key engagement tool for USAFRICOM and the only military-to-military contact thus far. The total cost of support in FY2012 was \$309,000.
- **Republic of the Congo (ROC):** In response to the ammunition storage point explosion in Brazzaville, ROC, on March 4, 2012, USAFRICOM (in coordination with U.S. Naval Forces Africa [USNAF]) provided training in September 2012. This train-the-trainer mission was the first of several planned with the *Forces Armees Congolaises* (ROC Armed Forces or FAC) and national mine action staff to build capacity in EOD, ERW and battle area clearance operations, stockpile management, and medical first-responder techniques. The total cost of support in FY2012 was \$267,000.
- **Tanzania:** In the summer of FY2011 an ammunition storage point in Dar es Salaam exploded, causing damage to the surrounding area and injuring and killing civilian personnel. Tanzania requested assistance, and USAFRICOM provided initial training in EOD/ERW operations and medical first-responder techniques. These teams consist of U.S. Navy EOD technicians, medical staff, and DTRA SA/LW Program personnel. USAFRICOM has assigned Tanzania to USNAF, which conducted three missions in FY2012. Total support in FY2012 was \$244,000.

Besides work noted previously, DTRA provided PSSM assistance in Africa as follows:

- **Burundi:** In June 2012, at the request of the General Staff of the *Forces de Defense Nationale* (National Defense Force of Burundi or FDN) and coordinated through the U.S. Embassy in Bujumbura, DTRA SA/LW personnel conducted a PSSM assessment of the arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E) at five sites in Burundi. The DTRA team identified excess, obsolete, and unsafe ammunition for destruction, as well as recommended physical security upgrades, to be funded by PM/WRA. The DTRA SA/LW Program has had a successful relationship with Burundi since 2006, resulting in more than 150 FDN personnel and over 40 Burundi police officials oriented to international best practices for the PSSM of SA/LW, ammunition, and explosives. Many procedural and practical PSSM improvements highlighted at previous seminars were observed in practice during the June assessment.



Burundian schoolchildren express appreciation for U.S. support to local police who help keep them safe.

Photo courtesy of Ben Cacioppo, U.S. DOD DTRA SA/LW Branch.

- **Djibouti:** At the request of the U.S. Embassy in Djibouti on behalf of the *Forces Armees Djiboutiennes* (Djiboutian Armed Forces or FAD), the DTRA SA/LW Program conducted a PSSM technical seminar in Djibouti City in January 2012. The goal of the seminar was to orient 16 military participants with stockpile management responsibilities to international PSSM best practices for SA/LW and conventional ammunition. As part of the DTRA SA/LW Program's cooperative relationship with other national arms control agencies in the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group (MSAG), a subject matter expert from the Danish Verification Agency supported the team.
- **Kenya:** In addition, the DTRA SA/LW Program supported a USAFRICOM HMA training mission and MSAG regional PSSM seminar in Kenya in April 2012. A USAFRICOM mobile training team, in addition to a DTRA SA/LW instructor, provided instruction on ammunition stockpile management and basic ammunition identification to 38 members of the Kenyan and Egyptian militaries. In June 2012, at the request of the German Arms Control Agency, the DTRA SA/LW Program along with PSSM experts from Austria, Canada, Germany, and Sweden conducted a PSSM executive seminar at HPSS in Kenya. The goal of the seminar was to orient 26 participants from seven African nations to international best practices for PSSM in order to reduce proliferation by improving the security, safety, and management of stockpiles of arms, ammunition, and explosives. The DTRA SA/LW Program and approximately 10 other national arms control units have a long history of collaborating and supporting mutual SA/LW efforts through MSAG. This was the first opportunity for the DTRA SA/LW Program to support a German-led effort.
- **Sierra Leone.** At the request of the U.S. Defense Liaison Office in Freetown, Sierra Leone, the DTRA SA/LW Program conducted a PSSM assessment of weapon and ammunition

storage sites controlled by the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF). The assessment objective was to compare and verify the ammunition and weapons slated for destruction against the list provided to the DTRA SA/LW team and to assess the condition of the weapons, ammunition, and storage facilities. These sites included two depot-level sites in Freetown and seven unit-level sites near Freetown and in eastern Sierra Leone. Overall, the storage sites did not meet international standards for physical security measures; however, the RSLAF units have met the standards as much as possible with available resources, including fabricating items to meet these standards.

Finally, the Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) of the U.S. Agency for International Development granted \$2.8 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross Special Fund for the Disabled to provide prosthetics and other rehabilitation services to 23 centers in 17 sub-Saharan African countries. Also in FY2012, LWVF provided \$500,000 to support the strengthening of rehabilitation services in Rwanda.



Members of the Kenyan and Egyptian militaries receive instruction on basic ammunition identification from a USAFRICOM mobile training team and a DTRA SA/LW instructor. Photo courtesy of USAFRICOM.

The Senior Managers' Course in ERW and Mine Action

In May–June 2013, the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) at James Madison University (JMU) conducted its ninth Senior Managers' Course in ERW and Mine Action (SMC). CISR has hosted SMC on the campus of JMU since 2004, initially with funding from the U.N. Development Programme. The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) became the course sponsor in 2010.

The course participants are selected from a wide pool of applicants and are each leaders in their respective national mine action and explosive remnants of war (ERW) programs. This year, students from 13 different countries attended the four-week course. The diversity of backgrounds and experience makes the course even more valuable as students share unique perspectives and exchange ideas with classmates from countries facing similar challenges.

SMC draws on the expertise of internationally recognized JMU professors and other subject-area experts to effectively apply management best practices to situations in the field. The curriculum incorporates the latest academic research in business management, best practices, and emerging ERW issues. Participants hone program management and strategic planning skills and develop a professional network for continued collaboration with classmates, JMU faculty, CISR staff, and PM/WRA personnel.

SMC's main objectives are as follows:

- Participants develop the skills needed by effective managers, such as oral and written communication, time management, and media relations.
- Faculty provide management training with an emphasis on application in the field, including strategic planning, project management, leadership skills, and human resource management.
- Subject-area experts enhance managers' knowledge of humanitarian ERW and mine action challenges, techniques, and emerging practices.

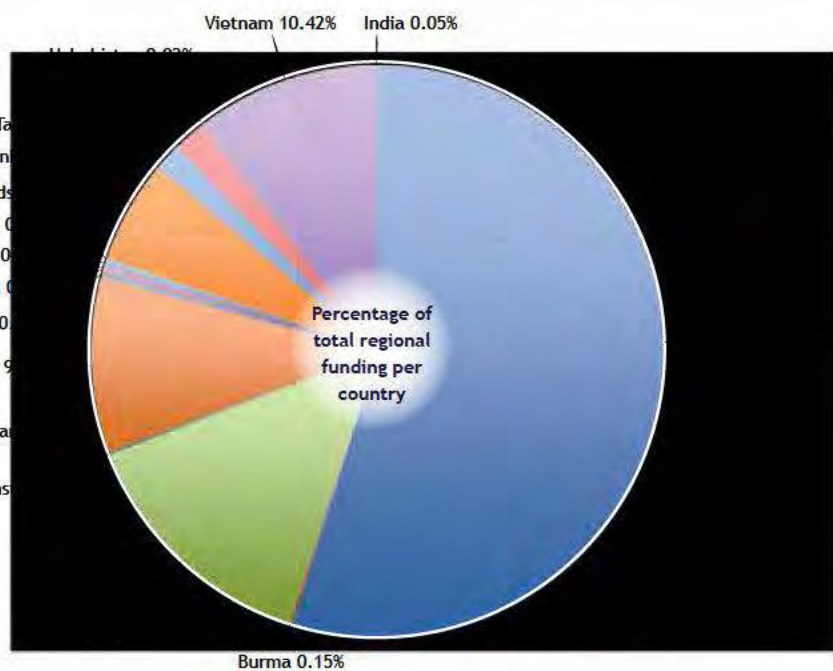
Graduates of the SMC return to their national programs with better skills to more effectively carry out their vital humanitarian mission. Since 2010, SMC participants have come from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Senegal, Slovenia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, and Vietnam.



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RECEIVED U.S. CWD SUPPORT IN FY2012
 Received support in the past
 Mine impact-free with U.S. assistance



Total Weapons Destruction Funding
 by U.S. Agencies, 1993-2012
 \$628,633,000

ASIA



The Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) leads a munitions clearance and destruction project in Tajikistan.
 Photo courtesy of FSD.

Already the largest and most populous continent, Asia has the highest rate of population growth in the world. Asia also has experienced rapid economic growth and development in recent decades. However, the region has faced extreme natural disasters and internal challenges including poverty, corruption, and poor governance. Large gaps exist between the relative wealth of developed nations such as Japan and South Korea and that of developing nations, such as Cambodia and Sri Lanka. Persisting through decades of armed conflicts since World War II, explosive remnants of war affect the daily lives of people throughout Southeast Asia. The continent contains the country most heavily bombed per capita, Laos, and the world's most heavily mined country, Afghanistan. U.S. conventional weapons destruction programs have provided more than \$628 million to support mine clearance, small arms and light weapons and munitions control, and victim assistance programs throughout the region.

CASE STUDY: CAMBODIA

Between 1999 and 2011 U.S. CWD programs have contributed to an 83.1% reduction in reported landmine and ERW casualties in Cambodia. This highlights the importance of the United States' 20-year commitment to CWD in Asia.
Casualty data courtesy of the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

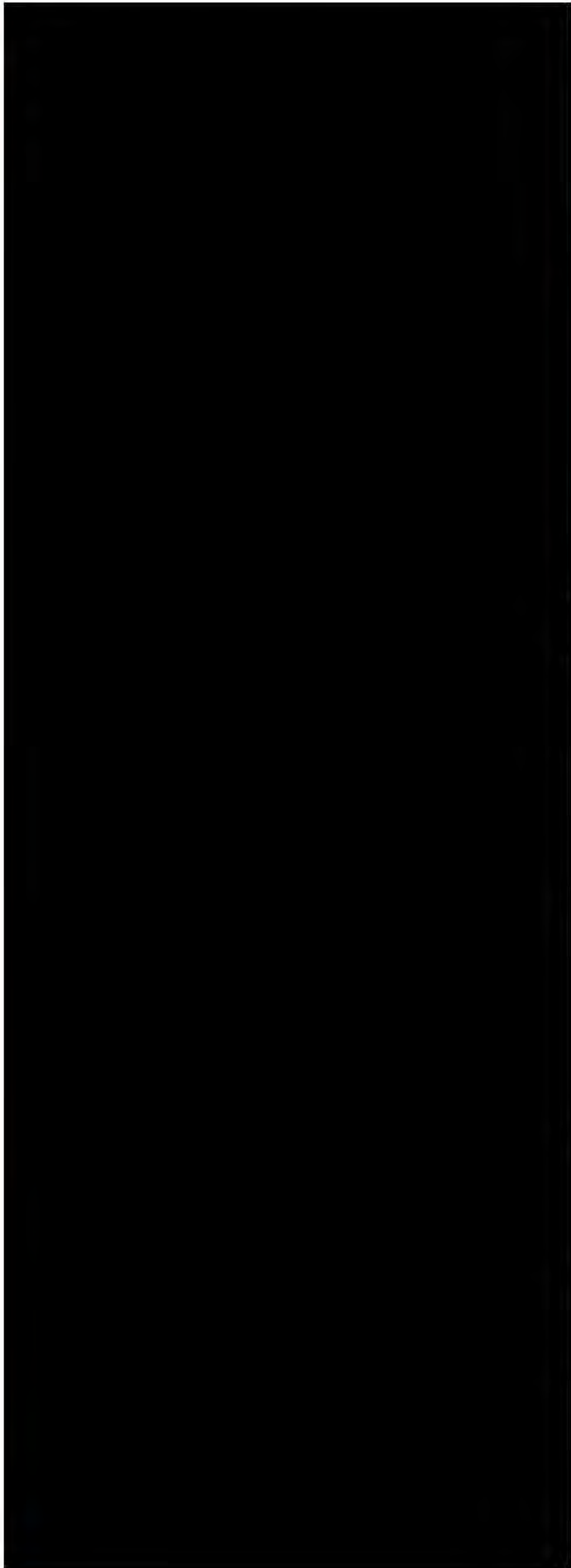
83.1% reduction

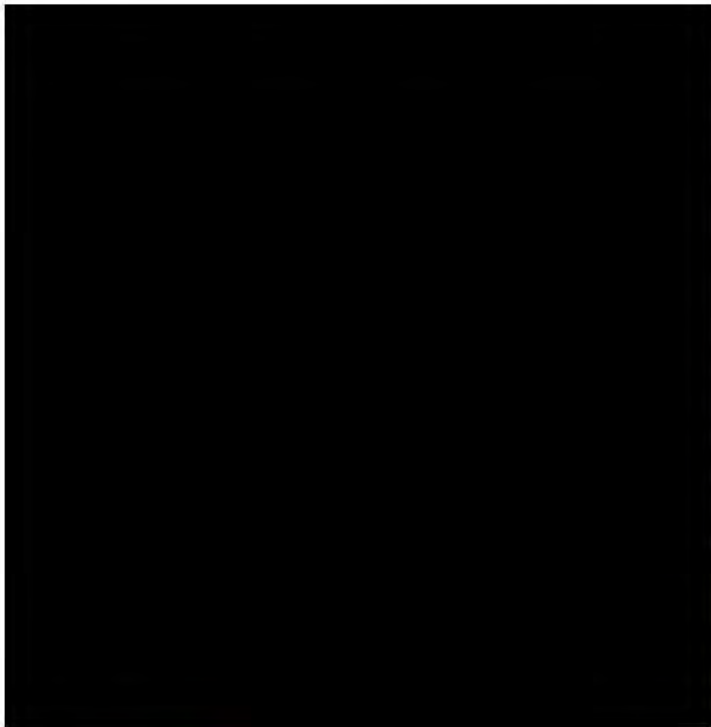
1999:
1,249 casualties

2011:
211 casualties

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|---|-----------------------|-----------|
|  | AFGHANISTAN | 20 |  | SOLOMON ISLANDS | 24 |
|  | BURMA | 21 |  | SRI LANKA | 25 |
|  | CAMBODIA | 21 |  | TAJIKISTAN | 26 |
|  | KYRGYZSTAN | 23 |  | THAILAND | 27 |
|  | LAOS | 23 |  | VIETNAM | 27 |
|  | PALAU | 24 | MORE SUPPORT IN ASIA | | 28 |

ASIA





BURMA 

Burma suffers from extensive landmine contamination resulting from decades of internal conflict. The central government and some ethnic minority forces laid mines, and they now share the view that mines are impediments to peace and development. Reports indicate a reduction in new mine placement, though mines are still deployed in conflict areas. No complete estimate of the extent of contamination exists, although suspected hazardous areas have been identified by the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*. Mines are believed to be concentrated on Burma's borders with Bangladesh and Thailand. Explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination dating back to World War II also affects the country. From 1999 to 2011 the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* identified 3,242 casualties from landmine and ERW incidents in Burma, but total casualty numbers are unknown.

Burma is currently developing mine action standards; however, the government of Burma has not legally approved survey and clearance activities in the country at this time. The government of Burma has taken steps to permit humanitarian mine action activities and has established the Myanmar Mine Action Centre. The Ministry of Health does not distinguish mine and ERW incidents from trauma incidents, and a lack of suitable healthcare infrastructure leaves many victims without access to treatment. However, some survivors have received assistance through rehabilitation centers in Burma and near the border in Thailand.

In FY2011 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$90,000 in a pilot program in Burma aimed at improving the lives of mine and ERW survivors and mitigating the negative impact of the country's contamination by conducting mine risk education (MRE).

In FY2012 PM/WRA granted \$828,286 in assistance to Burma for programs that provided MRE and victim assistance as follows:

- **DanChurchAid** continues to conduct MRE and victim assistance activities.
- **Humpty Dumpty Institute** continued its MRE and victim assistance programs that began in FY2011.
- **World Education, Inc.** improved the capacity of a prosthetics workshop in Kayah state.

CAMBODIA 

Nearly three decades of armed conflict left Cambodia severely contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). During the various Indochina wars, the Khmer Rouge, the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), the Vietnamese military, and to a lesser extent the Thai army, were responsible for laying extensive minefields. These minefields are especially concentrated in the western part of the country, most notably in the dense K-5 mine belt along Cambodia's border with Thailand. The eastern and northeastern areas of Cambodia are heavily contaminated with UXO, mostly from U.S. air and artillery strikes during the Vietnam War and also from numerous land battles fought along the border with Vietnam. International donors fund more than 90 percent of mine and UXO clearance in Cambodia.

From FY1993 to FY2012 the United States invested more than \$85 million in Cambodia for clearance and safe disposal of mines and UXO, as well as to improve the lives of mine/UXO survivors and increase access to land and infrastructure.

During FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's (DOS) Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$5,493,899 to Cambodia for conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs to clear mines and UXO and provide mine risk education (MRE) and victim assistance as follows:

- **Clear Path International** implemented projects that improved the socioeconomic status of survivors with disabilities from UXO incidents by providing professional skills training and infrastructure development.
- **Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF)** operated its Explosive Harvesting System (EHS), supported PM/WRA regional initiatives related to CWD, and provided underwater



A Golden West Humanitarian Foundation team in Cambodia moves a 2,000 pound bomb, which was later destroyed. Photo courtesy of Golden West Humanitarian Foundation.

demining training to representatives of the Cambodia Mine Action Authority.

- **The HALO Trust (HALO)** conducted clearance activities in mine-affected districts in Cambodia.
- **Landmine Relief Fund** administered a subgrant to maintain a clearance team operated by Cambodia Self-Help Demining, an indigenous organization that operates in villages overlooked by larger, multi-national, nongovernmental, clearance organizations.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** conducted clearance and community liaison activities in rural communities in north-west Cambodia.
- **Spirit of Soccer** delivered MRE messages to children living in high-risk regions of western Cambodia by providing soccer training in conjunction with MRE.
- **Sterling International (now Sterling Global)** provided technical advisors to consult, manage, and disburse funds to the Cambodia Mine Action Center and provide explosive ordnance disposal support to RCAF.
- **U.S. Embassy Phnom Penh** administered a fund to assist in destroying man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) discovered in RCAF stocks.

In FY2012 U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) deployed four subject-matter experts to Cambodia to conduct a program development visit to analyze and develop future humanitarian mine action (HMA) train-the-trainer events. In support of this mission, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) also deployed two subject-matter experts to Cambodia.

In addition, USPACOM conducted two HMA blast-injury training missions in Cambodia during FY2012. During the two missions, 44 Cambodian medics were trained. USPACOM funding for the program development visit and blast-injury training missions totaled \$235,000. Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid funded HDTC travel costs, totaling \$21,945.

With funding and support of both the DOS and the DOD Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, HALO and MAG continued their operations with and evaluations of the dual-sensor Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) in manual mine-clearance of densely cluttered minefields. During evaluations in partnership with the HD R&D Program, HSTAMIDS cleared 4.6 million square meters (1.8 square miles) of land and detected 23,000 anti-personnel mines. HSTAMIDS accurately discriminated 9.8 million detections as metallic clutter, saving 10–15 minutes of excavation for each. The HD R&D Program advanced the rapid investigation of clutter, currently performed with long-handled tools, by beginning an evaluation of the Wolverine Mine Tiller with MAG in late FY2012. The remote-controlled Wolverine is equipped with a power harrow attachment for engaging the ground and providing rapid quality assurance. The long-handled tools and Wolverine Mine Tiller follow HSTAMIDS clearance in minefields with high



Farmers in Khammouan province, Laos, harvest crops from cleared land.

Photo courtesy of MAG.

metallic clutter concentrations, where cleared minefields are not metal-free and require a secondary mechanical process for quality assurance and quality control.

The HD R&D Program initiated several new detection technology evaluations in Cambodia in FY2012. In mid-FY2012, HALO began an evaluation of the Minehound, a dual-sensor handheld detector that uses ground-penetrating radar and metal detection technology to locate mines and UXO. To date, the Minehound has cleared more than 130,000 square meters (32 acres) of land and found 197 mines. Also in FY2012, GWHF began intensive in-country testing and evaluation of the Luxor and Scorpion UXO detection systems. Luxor integrates UPEX large loop coils with real-time kinematic global positioning system geo-referenced mapping capability on a remote-controlled all-terrain vehicle. The system is designed to provide a quick survey of a suspected hazardous area to identify and locate buried UXO. The Scorpion is a light-weight man-portable system that complements the Luxor with its ability to operate in either the same area or in areas too small for the Luxor to operate. HD R&D will continue evaluations of the Luxor and Scorpion in Cambodia with MAG in FY2013.

In primary mechanical mine and vegetation clearance, the HD R&D Program continued operational field evaluations with HALO and MAG of the Badger tracked excavator, the Storm steep-slope excavator, the Nemesis remote-controlled skid-steer, and the Rex small remote-controlled tracked excavator. Together these technologies have cleared 561,000 square meters (139 acres) of vegetation and suspect soil, finding 869 mines and items of UXO.

The HD R&D Program, in partnership with GWHF, continued support of the innovative EHS in Cambodia. The EHS and Mobile Cutting System (MCS) process large projectiles and mines, and recast the explosive into small disposal charges for in situ mine/UXO neutralization. The MCS renders UXO safe in the field, enabling the explosive to be recovered. Together the systems have processed 14,056 items of ordnance, recovering 33,000 kilograms (72,753 pounds) of explosives for a total of 280,000 disposal charges. The effort has also recovered 89,000 kilograms (196,211 pounds) of metal for safe recycling. Total HD R&D assistance in Cambodia is valued at \$4 million.

KYRGYZSTAN 

In addition to landmine contamination along its border with Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan faces risks from unsecured and deteriorating weapons and munitions stockpiles remaining from the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In March 2011 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) conducted a joint survey and assessment of ammunition storage facilities in Kyrgyzstan to determine the current condition of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), conventional ammunition, and man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS). While the overall physical security is of serious concern, degraded and deteriorating ammunition poses immediate danger to civilians because storage sites are located close to populated areas. In all cases, storage facilities were in such poor condition that they provided only minimum protection from adverse weather. This, in turn, adds to the risk of explosive residue from decaying ammunition contaminating soil and water tables around storage sites. Professional training and financial assistance can mitigate the imminent threat of a depot explosion.

In February 2012 the United States expressed its pledge to provide funding to OSCE-Bishkek to support a Kyrgyzstani physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) program. In FY2012 the United States provided OSCE-Bishkek with

\$500,000 in support of this program. To date, this funding has been utilized for renovation of and upgrades to explosive storage facilities, destruction of excess and unserviceable munitions, and training programs in support of PSSM initiatives. The European Union, Finland, Kazakhstan, and the United Kingdom have also provided funds in support of ongoing projects. This combined assistance will develop a national regulatory framework for the management of SA/LW and conventional ammunition stockpiles that meets and adheres to OSCE and U.N. best practices; mitigates the threat to civilians from unplanned depot explosions with infrastructure development and facility modernization; trains and educates the Kyrgyzstani military to adhere to weapons and ammunition storage procedures based on explosive classification and compatibility standards; and facilitates destruction of excess, unserviceable, or unsafe weapons and weapon systems.

At the request of OSCE, the DTRA SA/LW Program conducted three PSSM seminars in Bishkek and Osh in February and March 2012. The seminars were sponsored by OSCE-Bishkek, and the team provided international PSSM best practices and procedures training to more than 60 members of the Ministry of Defense of Kyrgyzstan. DTRA instructors were assisted by a subject-matter expert from the Swedish EOD and Demining Centre. The goal of the seminars was to improve Kyrgyzstan's PSSM procedures by providing a forum for international best practices on safe storage and stockpile management of arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E). These seminars were part of an OSCE Comprehensive Project on SA/LW and Conventional Ammunition in Kyrgyzstan. The DTRA SA/LW Program and the Swedish Arms Control Agency have collaborated and coordinated AA&E assistance activities through the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group for several years.

LAOS 

Laos is the most heavily bombed country per capita in the world, a result of the Indochina Wars of the 1960s and 1970s. While landmines were laid in Laos during this period, unexploded ordnance (UXO), such as cluster munitions, called "bombies," represent a far greater threat to the population. Most of the country's 17 provinces are contaminated by UXO, and population growth in rural areas and other socioeconomic factors intensify demands to put UXO-contaminated land into production, which in turn leads to increased risk of death and injury.

Since 1993, the United States has invested \$62,061,333 in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in Laos for clearance and safe disposal of mines and UXO as well as survivor assistance and risk education. Directed



Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visits with Phongsavath Souliyalat at COPE Center in Vientiane, Laos, during her July 2012 visit. Photo courtesy of the U.S. Dept. of State.

through several international partner organizations and UXO Lao, a national clearance operator, CWD programs have made significant progress toward restoring access to land and infrastructure, increasing national capacity to manage such programs independently, providing invaluable support to UXO survivors, and protecting Laotian communities from potential risks.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$9,233,333 to Laos for CWD programs that cleared mines and UXO and provided mine risk education (MRE) and victim assistance as follows:

- **Catholic Relief Services** trained village first responders and disseminated MRE materials in two provinces.
- **Clear Path International** implemented its integrated mine action and victim assistance programs, which support and advance the development, inclusion, and integration of persons with disabilities through education, training, and income generation.
- **The HALO Trust** conducted UXO clearance in Savannakhet province.
- **Health Leadership International** provided portable ultrasound machines and trained Laotian health workers on ultrasound procedures in mine-affected districts.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** continued work begun in FY2011, conducting survey and clearance operations in Xiengkhouang and Khammouane provinces, and contributed to a European Union-funded UXO contamination survey called the District Focused Approach.
- **Norwegian People's Aid** conducted survey and clearance operations in approximately 30 villages deemed high-impact in Xekong province.
- **Spirit of Soccer** conducted a sports-centered MRE program aimed at children in high-impact areas.
- **Sterling International (now Sterling Global)** supported the oversight and management of UXO Lao clearance teams as well as technical capacity development of UXO Lao and the National Regulatory Authority.
- **World Education** worked to improve the ability of the Xiengkhouang first responder and trauma care systems to care for UXO accident victims and other patients. World Education also issued a subgrant to the nongovernmental organization Legacies of War to conduct a UXO awareness-raising speakers tour throughout the United States.

In FY2012, U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) deployed four subject-matter experts to Laos to conduct a program development visit to analyze and develop future humanitarian mine action train-the-trainer events. Funding for travel related costs totaled \$32,645.

The U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) also deployed two subject-matter experts to Laos in support of USPACOM's program development visit. Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid funded the HDTC travel costs, totaling \$21,945.

PALAU

The Republic of Palau is contaminated with unexploded ordnance (UXO) dating back to World War II. The majority of the contamination is on the island of Peleliu, which saw fierce combat between American and Japanese forces in late 1944. UXO contamination exists elsewhere in the island nation where U.S. forces bombarded Japanese bases.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) began conventional weapons destruction assistance to Palau with an \$85,000 grant in FY2009 to the United Kingdom-based nonprofit Cleared Ground Demining (CGD). In FY2012 PM/WRA provided \$150,000 to CGD to conduct battle area clearance on sites along Bloody Nose Ridge on Peleliu and to conduct UXO spot task removal throughout the country.



Members of the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force are trained in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) by Golden West Humanitarian Foundation. Here, two of the EOD team members cut a World War II-era projectile at the team's EOD facility at Hell's Point on Guadalcanal.

Photo courtesy of Dave Hardison, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

The Solomon Islands are contaminated by unexploded ordnance (UXO) remaining from World War II. In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$566,667 to Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF) to continue providing International Mine Action Standards Level 2 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training and technical oversight to the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force's EOD team.

In 2012 the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program began an operational field evaluation of the Badger armored excavator with GWHF. The evaluation took place in the Solomon Islands on Guadalcanal where U.S. and Japanese forces fought during

World War II. With a suite of attachments for removing thick, mature tropical vegetation, deeply buried UXO, and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO), the Badger began operations in mid-FY2012 to provide access to EOD teams to locate and clear UXO and AXO at Hells Point. This UXO and AXO contamination has long been a source of “fish bomb” material that endangers local populations and destroys fishing grounds. Valued at \$325,000, the Badger cleared 305,000 square meters (75 acres) of extremely dense jungle vegetation in difficult terrain and found 602 items of UXO and AXO in FY2012.

SRI LANKA 

Sri Lanka is contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) remaining from more than three decades of armed conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), which sought a separate homeland in the north and east. After the war ended in 2009, demining activities immediately commenced; however, mine and ERW contamination remains a critical impediment to the resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDP) and development initiatives. According to the U.S. Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, approximately 116,000 IDPs remain in the country. The vast majority of IDPs live with host families while others live in welfare centers and transit camps. The widespread presence of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) presents an ongoing threat to the safety of returnees and the long-term security of Sri Lanka.

From FY2002 through FY2012 the United States invested more than \$35 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in Sri Lanka to clear and safely dispose of mines, UXO, and excess weapons and munitions. Directed through several international partner organizations, this assistance has made significant progress toward restoring access to land and infrastructure, developing national capacity to manage CWD programs independently, and protecting communities from potential risks.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) is located at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and is the training and information center for the U.S. Government’s Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program. Established in 1996, HDTC trains and prepares U.S. forces for overseas deployment in support of DOD HMA strategy to provide training and education in explosive remnants of war (ERW) disposal.

Training at HDTC develops the ability of U.S. forces to provide ERW disposal instruction in a train-the-trainer format, with emphasis on the operational procedures and practices of partner nations’ HMA programs. Training is provided to partner nations accepted into the U.S. HMA program. Training is conducted in accordance with U.S. law, policy, and the International Mine Action Standards. Upon completion of the HMA basic course, students are required to demonstrate proficiency in subjects ranging from basic deminer tasks to ERW disposal.

HDTC is funded by Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA). U.S. forces use OHDACA funding to attend HDTC HMA courses and conduct pre-deployment surveys, HMA training operations, and partner-nation training.

Since its inception, HDTC graduates have performed train-the-trainer missions in 44 nations supporting the U.S. Africa Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and U.S. Southern Command HMA programs.



An operator working in a training lane during a practical exercise at HDTC. Photo courtesy of HDTC.

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Morning safety briefing for Mine Action Team 10, an all-female demining team funded by PM/WRA in Mullativu district, Sri Lanka. Of the 360,000 IDPs all but 6,000 have been able to return home and safely rebuild their lives thanks to the work achieved by MAG, other NGOs, and Sri Lankan military clearance teams. Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.

(PM/WRA) provided \$4.8 million to Sri Lanka for CWD programs that cleared landmines and UXO and provided mine risk education (MRE) as follows:

- **Danish Demining Group** deployed seven manual demining teams, one survey team, and three mechanical ground preparation teams to clear land in the northern and eastern provinces for emergency resettlement.
- **The HALO Trust** returned more than 500,000 square meters (124 acres) of land to communities for emergency resettlement in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** returned more than one million square meters (247 acres) of land to communities for emergency resettlement in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.
- **Marshall Legacy Institute** provided training and mentoring to the Sri Lanka Army's Humanitarian Demining Unit mine detection dog program.
- **Fondation Suisse de Déminage (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action)** returned more than 700,000 square meters (173 acres) of land to communities for emergency resettlement in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.
- **UNICEF** provided MRE to resettling communities.

In FY2012 U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) deployed four subject-matter experts to Sri Lanka to conduct a program development visit to analyze and develop future humanitarian mine action train-the-trainer events. Funding for travel-related costs totaled \$42,047. The U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTTC) deployed two experts to Sri Lanka in direct support of USPACOM's program development visit. Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid funded the HDTTC travel costs, totaling \$9,229.

Also in FY2012 the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with MAG, continued an evaluation of the Improved

Backhoe system. The equipment, valued at \$220,000, provides area preparation, area reduction, and mine clearance capabilities to release villages and agricultural land to returning IDPs. The Improved Backhoe has cleared vegetation from 68,000 cubic meters (88,941 cubic yards) of land and sifted 40,000 cubic meters (52,318 cubic yards) of soil, uncovering 1,600 mines.

TAJIKISTAN

Landmine contamination in Tajikistan remains along the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border from the Soviet Army's border defense operations during its 1979–1989 occupation of Afghanistan and in central areas of Tajikistan from the 1992–1997 civil war.

Uzbekistan also continues to mine the Tajikistan-Uzbekistan border piecemeal, with new minefields created as recently as 2012. As a result of years of conflict, as well as the porous border with Afghanistan, a large quantity of ammunition and weapons in Tajikistan are poorly secured, hindering national and regional security.

Through FY2012 the United States has invested more than \$6.8 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in Tajikistan for clearance and the safe disposal of landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and excess weapons and munitions.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$1,691,120 to Tajikistan for CWD programs that cleared landmines and UXO, developed host-nation capacity, and provided victim assistance as follows:

- **Fondation Suisse de Déminage (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD)** continued CWD activities, including land survey and explosive remnants of war clearance, through the deployment of one multi-purpose demining team. FSD continued the deployment of two weapons and ammunition disposal (WAD) teams to conduct operations in coordination with the government of Tajikistan. To date, Tajikistan's Ministry of Defense (MOD) has given FSD approximately 100 tons of ammunition for destruction and is promising another 100 tons in the near future. FSD also contributed to the development of victim assistance programs and information management within the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC).
- **Norwegian People's Aid** expanded manual mine clearance capacities and technical survey operations along the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border.
- **Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)** strengthened national humanitarian demining capacities and their operational deployment along the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border.

Also in FY2012, the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with Tajikistan's MOD, TMAC, the U.S. Embassy's



FSD staff in Tajikistan place shells in an incinerator to be destroyed.
Photo courtesy of FSD.

Office of Military Cooperation, and OSCE, completed a field-trial evaluation of the Mini MineWolf, a remote-controlled, earth-tilling system capable of clearing anti-personnel and anti-tank landmines. With the help of the Mini MineWolf, the demining team surveyed and cleared 532,000 square meters (132 acres) of land and found or destroyed 793 mines and items of UXO along the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border.

Using Foreign Military Financing (FMF), Tajikistan's MOD procured its own Mini MineWolf, delivered in 2011. In 2012 the MOD requested to include an additional year of field service support, a remote camera, and a mobile maintenance workshop, expected for delivery in late spring 2013. This FMF grant assistance totals \$1.2 million. In coordination with OSCE, the U.S. Embassy is also requesting \$100,000 in extra budgetary funding for additional parts and spares, and is exploring long-term parts assistance and the eventual incorporation of the mechanical and manual demining groups into MOD's peacekeeping unit as a deployable U.N. niche capability.

Additionally, the Leahy War Victims Fund of the U.S. Agency for International Development provided \$1.5 million to Tajikistan in FY2012 to strengthen the country's rehabilitation services.

THAILAND

Threatening national and regional security, Thailand's borders with Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Malaysia are contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war. The 700 kilometer (435 mile) Thai-Cambodian border still contains extensive contamination—including ammunition and grenade caches, mortar shells, and unexploded ordnance—left behind by Cambodian non-state actors in the 1980s and 1990s.

In FY2012 the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program partnered with the Thailand Mine Action Center to continue operational field evaluations of several mechanical technologies in Thailand. The technologies that concluded evaluations, including the remote-controlled Tempest, Survivable Demining Tractors, and Uni-Disk Excavator, have cleared 6.4 million square meters (2.5 square miles) of suspected hazardous areas over the last decade. Evaluations of the small remote-controlled Wolverine Vegetation Cutter and Beaver Mini-excavator continued, clearing vegetation from 460,000 square meters (114 acres) to date. Total assistance is valued at \$1.5 million.

VIETNAM

As a result of 30 years of conflict, extending from World War II through the Vietnam War, virtually all of Vietnam is contaminated to some extent by explosive remnants of war (ERW). The most heavily contaminated provinces are Quang Tri and Quang Binh, along the former Demilitarized Zone, and Ha Tinh, north of Quang Binh. Mined areas also remain in some parts of southern Vietnam, as well as along its border with China. A 2008 report by Vietnam's Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (MoLISA) claimed that ERW and landmines killed 38,849 and injured 65,852 people from 1975 to 2007. The Vietnamese government is demonstrating a gradual openness to greater activity in the mine action sector, evidenced by the opening of Quang Nam province to mine action activities in 2012.

From FY1993 through FY2012 the United States invested almost \$65.5 million in Vietnam to clear and dispose of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), assist landmine and UXO survivors, improve access to land and infrastructure, and support the development of national capacity for conventional weapons destruction (CWD).

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$4,032,296 to Vietnam for CWD programs as follows:

- **Catholic Relief Services** continued mine risk education (MRE) and victim assistance in Quang Tri and Quang Binh.
- **Clear Path International** implemented integrated victim assistance projects in 19 provinces.
- **Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF)** provided expert consulting to the Center for Bomb and Mine

Disposal Technology (BOMICEN) and the Vietnam Bomb and Mine Clearance Action Center (VBMAC). GWHF also supported the deployment of technology funded by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

- **International Center of the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation** continued to provide technical advice and support to BOMICEN and VBMAC.
- **Humpty Dumpty Institute** supported “Mushrooms with a Mission,” a microcredit program aimed at the socio-economic reintegration of survivors.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** continued mobile ERW clearance in Quang Binh and expanded its mobile ERW clearance into Quang Nam.
- **Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA)** managed a provincial mine action database in Quang Tri.
- **PeaceTrees Vietnam** maintained two mobile explosive ordnance disposal team operations in Quang Tri.
- **Vietnam Assistance Program** arranged integrated risk education.

In FY2012 the U.S. DOD Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with MAG, continued an operational field evaluation of Vegetation Cutters, cutting 139,000 square meters (34 acres) of vegetation. The Vegetation Cutters provide critical access to manual clearance teams in densely vegetated areas. NPA, in partnership with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund’s Project RENEW, evaluated an Armored Excavator in area-preparation and clearance roles. Total assistance is valued at \$300,000.

MORE SUPPORT IN ASIA

The U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provided additional support in FY2012 in Asian countries that did not receive funding from other U.S. conventional weapons destruction programs.

In FY2012 DTRA provided the following support in Bangladesh and Turkmenistan:

- **Bangladesh:** In March 2012, at the request of the U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation in Dhaka, the DTRA Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) executive seminar in Bangladesh. The seminar oriented 25 senior decision-makers to international PSSM best practices and assisted them with improving the security, safety, and management of their SA/LW stockpiles.
- **Turkmenistan:** At the request of the Organization for Security Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the DTRA SA/LW Program led two multinational teams to Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, to con-



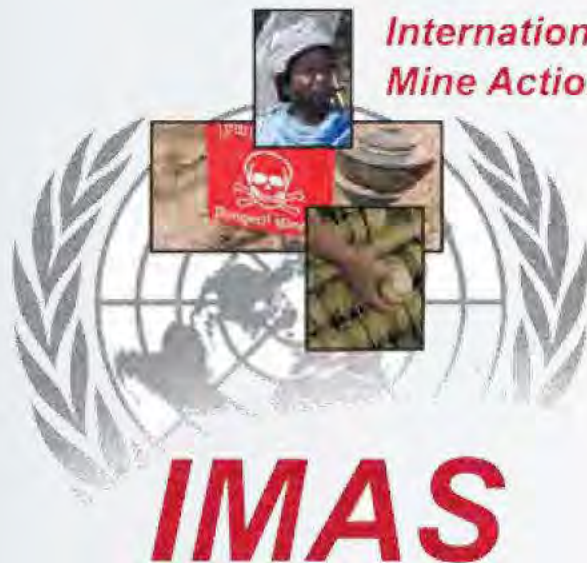
White oyster mushrooms are being grown inside the Communal Grow House located in the Mushroom Center in Cam Lo district, Vietnam, as part of the “Mushrooms with a Mission” microcredit program. The communal growing house is intended to offer UXO-affected, poor families a unique and pleasant social environment in which to work and to earn good incomes. Photo courtesy of Project Renew.

duct executive and technical level PSSM seminars. The seminars were sponsored by the OSCE Office in Ashgabat, and the teams trained more than 50 members from the Turkmenistan Ministry of Defense in best practices and procedures for arms, ammunition, and explosives storage safety and security. Instructors were coordinated through the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group and included PSSM experts from DTRA, Canada, Germany, and Switzerland.

The USAID Leahy War Victims Fund also funded the following rehabilitation efforts in Asia:

- **Nepal** received \$1 million to improve the quality of rehabilitation treatment services through training and capacity building and to support treatment and community-based rehabilitation services for people with disabilities.
- **India** was granted \$300,000 to provide rehabilitative services and to build the capacity of approximately 1,000 rehabilitation professionals in eight conflict-affected north and north-eastern states.

THE INTERNATIONAL MINE ACTION STANDARDS



The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) provide a framework to ensure that mine action programs are safely and efficiently planned, managed, and implemented. The guidelines offered by IMAS help coordinate mine action activities that are often divided among multiple actors, whether national or international, governmental or humanitarian. Offering an overview of internationally accepted standards and best practice, IMAS provide a consistent point of reference for mine action programs around the world.

IMAS are designed to be used as a reference, rather than as an inflexible set of rules, to guide the creation and implementation of national mine action standards. These standards guide clearance operations and must flexibly meet the varying realities of affected communities around the world.

IMAS are organized into 14 series, or categories. Each series provides detailed information on best practices for specific areas of mine action, covering topics ranging from information management to land release and from landmine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) risk education to stockpile destruction.




Series 1 through 6 provide general guidelines and background information. The first three series address the application of IMAS, the establishment of mine action programs, and equipment testing and evaluation. Series 4 contains a glossary of key terms, and Series 5 focuses on information management.

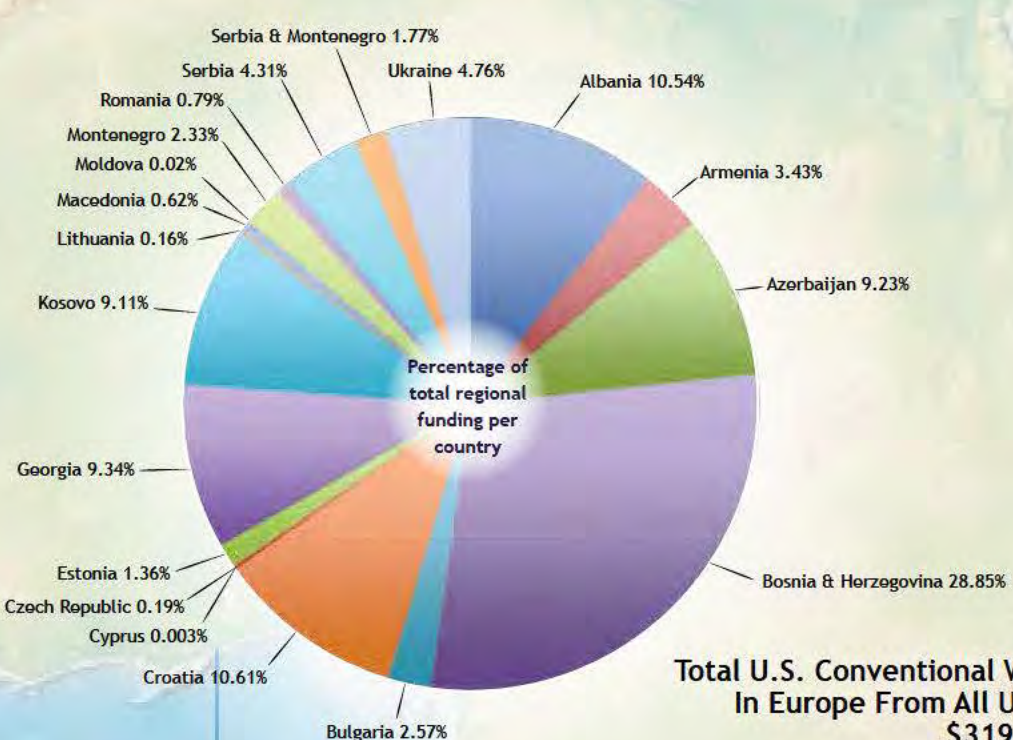
The next two series focus on the management of mine action programs. Series 6 addresses the management of training, and Series 7 offers detailed guidelines regarding the management of contracts and accreditation and the monitoring of organizations and operations.

The remaining six series focus on specific mine action tasks. Series 8 and 9 address land release and mine/ERW clearance. Standards for deminer safety and occupational health are covered in Series 10, while Series 11 concentrates on mine/ERW stockpile destruction. Guidelines for planning and implementing mine/ERW risk education are provided in Series 12. Series 13, on victim assistance, has not yet been incorporated into recent IMAS revisions. The evaluation of mine action programs is covered in Series 14, the final IMAS series.

The IMAS were developed at the request of the mine action community. In March 1997 the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) introduced the International Standards for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Operations, which were developed by a working group led by the United Nations. The original standards were expanded, redeveloped, and launched as IMAS in October 2001 with the support of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). The IMAS continue to evolve, and GICHD, on behalf of UNMAS, updates and maintains the standards. Relatedly, GICHD coordinates technical committees tasked with amending the existing standards as needed to reflect new developments in mine action and international regulations.

Some IMAS are translated into Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish. The most recent IMAS in English and other translations are available online at www.mineactionstandards.org.

 RECEIVED U.S. CWD SUPPORT IN FY2012
 Received support in the past
 Mine impact-free with U.S. assistance



**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding
 In Europe From All U.S. Agencies, 1993-2012
 \$319,832,000**

EUROPE



A Bulgarian military officer and J.J. Fitzgerald, a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia, gaze at the river that flows by the Chelopechene military depot that blew up in 2008, polluting the grounds of the depot and surrounding area, including a portion of this river, with unexploded ordnance. Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PMI/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

The second smallest continent, Europe is the birth place of Western civilization. Today, 28 of Europe's countries are members of the European Union, and 26 members of NATO are European. In the last two decades, Central and Eastern Europe have undergone profound political and economic transitions since the fall of the Soviet Union and the break-up of Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Extensive landmine and battle area clearance efforts, largely supported by the United States, have made much of Eastern Europe mine impact-free. However, explosive remnants of war that remain from World War II (WWII) and the Balkan conflicts are still found occasionally throughout the continent. Current U.S. clearance and destruction efforts in Central Europe and the Balkans largely focus on stockpiles of excess arms and aging munitions and explosive remnants from WWII and the Yugoslav conflict. Since 1993, the U.S. has provided more than \$319 million in funding to help rid the region of these dangerous legacies.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

Between 1999 and 2011 U.S. CWD programs have contributed to a 77.9% reduction in reported landmine and ERW casualties in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This highlights the importance of the United States' 20-year commitment to CWD in Europe.

Casualty data courtesy of the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

77.9% reduction

1999: 95 casualties 2011: 21 casualties

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
|  | ALBANIA.....32 |  | GEORGIA..... 36 |
|  | ARMENIA..... 33 |  | KOSOVO..... 37 |
|  | AZERBAIJAN..... 33 |  | MONTENEGRO..... 38 |
|  | BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ... 34 |  | SERBIA..... 38 |
|  | BULGARIA..... 34 |  | UKRAINE..... 38 |
|  | CROATIA..... 35 | | |



Before and after shot at the Gërdec UXO remediation site in Albania. The giant craters left by the catastrophic explosions during the 2008 disaster have since been carefully cleared of UXO and filled in thanks to U.S. assistance.
 Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

ALBANIA

Enver Hoxha's regime in Albania, which lasted from the end of World War II until his death in 1985, stockpiled immense amounts of arms and munitions throughout the country. In the transitions of the late 1990s, looting of poorly secured or abandoned military depots resulted in the widespread proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions. Highlighting the dangers of unstable and unsecured munitions, the Gërdec military depot, where some stocks of munitions were being demilitarized or repackaged for foreign sales, suffered catastrophic explosions in 2008. The explosions killed 26 people and injured more than 300, damaged over 2,300 homes, and left extensive unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination in the depot and surrounding area.

After the Kosovo crisis in 1998–1999, landmine contamination remained along Albania's border with Kosovo. As a result of clearance efforts coordinated by the Albanian Mine and Munitions Coordination Office, including extensive U.S. support provided through the Slovenian-based organization ITF Enhancing Human Security, Albania declared itself mine-free in October 2009.

From FY1993 through FY2012 the United States invested more than \$33.7 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD), including humanitarian mine action, in Albania.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$4,034,000 for the following CWD programs in Albania:

- **ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF)** concluded four years of UXO clearance operations at the Gërdec military depot disaster site at the end of November 2012. ITF contracted these clearance operations to Sterling International (now Sterling Global), which hired the subcontractor EOD Solutions to complete the work. See the related press release at <http://1.usa.gov/YI8YEB>.
- **NATO Support Agency** completed its third year of stockpile reduction at the *Uzina e Lëndëve Plasës Mjekës* (ULP Mjekës) facility in Albania. Funds enabled further destruction of excess and deteriorating munitions, including munitions derived from the Gërdec catastrophe site that were safe to transport and utilize at the Mjekës site.

At the request of the U.S. Embassy in Tirana, Albania, and through coordination with PM/WRA, the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency SA/LW Program conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) assessment in Albania in October 2011. During the PSSM assessment, the team provided recommendations at three ammunition depots concerning

suitability and upgrade requirements to meet international standards for the long-term storage of conventional munitions. With U.S. support, Albania has taken giant strides toward reducing its stockpiles of conventional munitions.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$40,000 to the Regional Approach for Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative to further regional confidence-building and information-sharing on stockpile reduction. The fifth RASR workshop was held in Durrës, Albania, April 23-25, 2012, and gathered 40 CWD managers and experts from the Balkans.

ARMENIA 

During the 1992–1994 war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, landmines were employed along Armenia's borders with Azerbaijan. Armenia also possesses an unknown amount of stockpiled mines remaining from the Soviet era. In 2005 a landmine impact survey (LIS) conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) identified 102 suspected hazardous areas (SHA), of which 50 were restricted and 52 unrestricted, covering a total area of 321 square kilometers (124 square miles). This data is now out-of-date and new surveys are necessary to determine the true extent of contamination. In August 2012 The HALO Trust (HALO) visited 17 of the SHAs during their resurvey of the Armenian LIS and reduced the suspected area by 80 percent.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$391,000 to support a resurvey of previously cleared areas in Armenia in order to further reduce the 102 SHAs identified in the 2005 LIS. The *Fondation Suisse de Déminage* (Swiss Foundation for Demining or FSD) was awarded the non-technical survey grant in September 2012. FSD, HALO, the U.S. Embassy in Yerevan, and the Armenian Ministry of Defense are currently coordinating efforts to complete the resurvey in order to prioritize clearance tasks.

In FY2012 the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program tasked four personnel from the Kansas Army National Guard (KANG) and one subject-matter expert (SME) from the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) to conduct a train-the-trainer course in Yerevan on basic humanitarian demining techniques for 18 Armenian military personnel, two national police, and two Armenian Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (ACHDE) employees. The participants received a two-week course of instruction on mine action methodology, manual clearance techniques, metal detector training, and technical survey. HDTC also provided support to KANG per-

sonnel before their deployment. Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid funded HDTC travel costs, both to Kansas to assist KANG and to Armenia, totaling \$8,819.

Additionally, in September 2012 a faculty team of SMEs from the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School provided assistance to ACHDE in Ejmiatsin to enhance the capacity for inter- and intra-agency collaboration in HMA in Armenia.

AZERBAIJAN 

Landmine contamination in Azerbaijan largely remains from the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict with Armenia between 1988 and 1994; however, abandoned Soviet-era munitions dumps and unexploded ordnance (UXO) also pose a significant threat. Conducted in accessible territories from September 2002 to June 2003, a landmine impact survey (LIS) identified the scope of the mine and UXO problem in the country. The results of the LIS indicate that Azerbaijan suffers from extensive mine and UXO contamination in the war-torn districts along the ceasefire line, on its border with Armenia, and in the Agstafa and Fuzuli districts. As a result of the LIS, resurveys, and clearance operations since 1998, the area of contamination was reduced to approximately 125 square kilometers (48 square miles) by the end of 2011. With additional land release in January–June 2012, Azerbaijan further reduced the estimated contaminated area in the territory it controls to approximately 112 square kilometers (43 square miles). The LIS did not cover areas under the control of Armenia, including Nagorno-Karabakh, the Nakhchivan region, and other small areas. The extent of the mine and UXO problem in the areas occupied by the Armenian forces, in the districts of Cabrayil, Kelbacar, Lacin, Qubadli, Zangilan, and parts of Agdam and Fuzuli, is not known but is expected to be severe.

Since 2000, the United States has invested more than \$29 million in conventional weapons destruction programs in Azerbaijan, supporting mine and UXO clearance, training, equipment procurement, and expanding humanitarian demining teams, which



Abandoned munitions in the Agstafa region of Azerbaijan. Photo courtesy of ANAMA.



John Stevens, the PM/WRA program manager for its Conventional Weapons Destruction projects in Southeast Europe, points at a PROM-1 bounding fragmentation mine during an assessment visit. This PROM-1 was one of many discovered by the STOP Mines nongovernmental demining organization during a technical survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

include mine detection dog (MDD) teams. These funds have been primarily directed through the Azerbaijan National Agency of Mine Action (ANAMA) and have significantly reduced the area of contamination, restoring access to land and infrastructure.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$365,000 to support mine and UXO clearance in Azerbaijan under the oversight of the NATO Support Agency. Under contract with ANAMA, the first 14-month phase of this 28-month project was to clear mines and UXO from 19 square kilometers (7 square miles) of the former Soviet military testing facility and training field in the Jeyranchel area along the Azerbaijani-Georgian border. The United States is the lead donor nation for this project. The government of Azerbaijan is deeply concerned with the situation in Jeyranchel and has committed to contribute 50 percent of the project's cost. ANAMA has completed the technical survey of the area and will complete clearance of 9 square kilometers (3.5 square miles) of land using manual, mechanical, and MDD teams.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

After the 1992–1995 conflict associated with the break-up of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) suffered from the greatest degree of contamination from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in the Balkans.

From FY1999 through FY2012 the United States invested more than \$92 million in conventional weapons destruction

programs in BiH for mine clearance and disposal, survivor assistance, mine risk education, battle area clearance, arms and munitions reduction, and the improvement of national physical security and stockpile management capacities.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$4.3 million to ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) to continue providing mine action and munitions stockpile destruction assistance to BiH. ITF contracted with various BiH demining firms and demining nongovernmental organizations to conduct landmine survey and clearance using a tender process with the aim of releasing a total of 1,500,000 square meters (371 acres). ITF also contracted with Quality Solutions International to perform another annual assessment of select demining organizations in the country. In addition, PM/WRA funding enabled Sterling International (now Sterling Global) to

demilitarize stocks of surplus and unstable munitions in the BiH Ministry of Defense's inventory.

In September 2012 the U.S. European Command's Humanitarian Mine Action Program supported three train-the-trainer missions to increase the humanitarian demining capacity of deminers in BiH's armed forces. These missions were led by a team of active-duty personnel and graduate-studies faculty who are subject matter experts in the field of interagency collaboration, strategic communication, and collaborative leadership from the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School.

BULGARIA

Though Bulgaria declared itself mine-free in 1999, the country still faces security challenges from its stockpiles of excess Cold War-era conventional arms and munitions. Highlighting the dangers of the stockpiles, an ammunition depot in Chelopechene, Bulgaria, near the capital Sofia, exploded catastrophically in 2008. The explosion destroyed the depot, polluted the adjoining nature areas with unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged homes in the surrounding area, and forced the temporary closure of the international airport in Sofia and part of the highway that rings the capital.

From FY1993 through FY2012 the United States invested more than \$8.2 million in various forms of conventional weapons destruction (CWD) in Bulgaria.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) spent \$1,585,000 to complete the clearance of UXO at the Chelopechene munitions depot blast site, enable private companies in Bulgaria to destroy their last stocks of obsolete man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and



Close up of the patch on the sleeve of a Sterling International (now Sterling Global) explosive ordnance disposal specialist at the Chelophechene (Bulgaria) disaster site.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PMI/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

related components, and dismantle their manufacturing capacity for these older systems. The MANPADS and related items no longer had serious military value but could have posed a threat to global aviation if they fell into the wrong hands. The final phase of the multi-year UXO clearance project at the Chelophechene depot blast site was executed through a PM/WRA grant to ITF Enhancing Human Security, which contracted the blast clean-up work to Sterling International (now Sterling Global). The underwater UXO clearance was successfully completed at the end of November 2012 by the Montenegrin-based Regional Center for Underwater Demining.

At the request of the Bulgarian Ministry of Defense and coordinated by the U.S. Embassy in Sofia and PM/WRA, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) Small Arms and Light Weapons Program led two interagency munitions depot assessment visits to Bulgaria in FY2012. The goal of the visits was to assess and offer recommendations on improving ammunition physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) practices and procedures as Bulgaria works to reduce and consolidate large quantities of excess ammunition and explosives. During these week-long assessments and after a subsequent FY2013 assessment visit, DTRA, PM/WRA, and the U.S. Army Research Laboratory provided thorough interagency assessments of Bulgarian army, navy, and air force ammunition storage sites. At the end of each visit, the teams recommended practical and procedural PSSM

improvements and provided the U.S. Embassy and the Bulgarian government with a formal report concerning suitability and specific requirements to upgrade selected sites to meet NATO and international standards.

CROATIA

Croatia emerged from the Yugoslav conflicts (1991–1995) as the second-most landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) affected country in the Balkans.

Despite sustained clearance activities, Croatia is not yet mine impact-free. Through its own extensive efforts, including properly budgeting for mine action, combined with assistance from the United States and other public and private donors, Croatia has achieved remarkable success and developed significant national mine action capacity. However, while it has made great strides in mine action and battle area clearance, Croatia's stockpiles of Cold War-era munitions continue to age beyond their usefulness. Some of Croatia's munitions depots need to be upgraded or closed to reduce the chance of unplanned explosions and also to reduce the financial burden of security and maintenance. In 2011, a brush fire caused a munitions depot near the town of Knin to explode, destroying the depot, forcing the temporary evacuation of nearby villages, and polluting the immediate site and environs with UXO. The Croatian military has been cleaning up the area since the explosion.

From FY1993 through FY2012 the United States invested more than \$33.8 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD), including humanitarian mine action, in Croatia.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs



The plot of land to the left is being farmed safely and productively in northern Croatia after it was cleared of landmines. The adjoining plot of land, overgrown with brush after it was mined during the war, could be just as productive once it is cleared of the "hidden killers."

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PMI/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

(PM/WRA) granted \$1.1 million to the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security for the reduction of an anticipated 250 tons of surplus ammunition and clearance of approximately 260,000 square meters (64 acres) of mine and UXO-contaminated territory in four counties in Croatia.

GEORGIA

Georgia continues to have explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination around former Soviet military bases. Significant progress has been made to address the contamination along its administrative boundary lines with the occupied territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which remains from intra-national and inter-ethnic conflicts in the regions of South Ossetia (1988–1992) and Abkhazia (1992–1993). In South Ossetia, contamination in the Gori-Tskhinvali corridor resulted from a week of fighting between Georgian and Russian forces in 2008. Notably, in November 2011, as a result of efforts supported by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), The HALO Trust (HALO) declared all 336 known minefields in the Abkhazia region to be mine impact-free.

Georgia also faces threats from stockpiles of old and deteriorating munitions remaining from Soviet times. Conventional munitions

destruction both bilaterally and through NATO began in 2008 and ended in 2012. NATO is now soliciting funds for a follow-on project to clean up a partially exploded Georgian military ammunition depot and to further build the Georgian military's explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capacity.

Since 1998, the United States has invested \$29 million in conventional weapons destruction programs in Georgia aimed at training, clearance and safe disposal of landmines and ERW, and destruction of excess and aging conventional weapons and munitions.

In FY2012 PM/WRA provided \$1,231,490 to HALO to support clearance and maintain a residual capacity in Abkhazia. HALO completed manual and mechanical clearance of the Soviet legacy minefields in Sagarejo and Akhalkalaki, clearing 27,680 square meters (7 acres). HALO also cleared three newly discovered minefields, and is currently conducting clearance on a fourth minefield. In addition, HALO deployed two teams of Georgian deminers to survey and clear the Barisakho minefield and trained two teams to conduct surveys and clearance locally at Red Bridge, a mined border crossing between Azerbaijan and Georgia.

With PM/WRA support, HALO continued to maintain the residual capacity of the Abkhazia Mine Action Office (AMAO) and EOD emergency response teams. The EOD teams were called out a total of 172 times in the first eight months of 2012, and they



An unexploded cluster munition at a battle area clearance site in Kosovo was cleared by MAT Mondial under a PM/WRA-funded grant to ITF Enhancing Human Security.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

safely disposed of 1,939 items of unexploded ordnance and ERW from the Abkhaz military stores. These teams also continued to assist the de facto Abkhaz authorities to destroy at-risk small arms.

KOSOVO 

Kosovo was contaminated in the 1990s by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) from conflicts between the Kosovo Liberation Army and the army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). NATO airstrikes, which led FRY forces to withdraw and end the conflict, also contributed to the ERW contamination. Although in 2001 the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo declared Kosovo nearly landmine/ERW impact-free, in subsequent years the degree of remaining contamination proved greater than originally calculated. The Kosovo Security Forces' Mine Action Center and The HALO Trust believe the problem is still understated and, consequently, are currently conducting fresh surveys. In addition, unexploded ordnance (UXO) from World War II have been found in Kosovo. Regardless, Kosovo is close to achieving the national capacity to deal with vestigial mines and ERW.

Since the conflict's conclusion in 1999 through FY2012, the United States has provided more than \$29.1 million for humanitarian mine action in Kosovo.

In FY2012, as part of its efforts to reinforce Kosovo's national mine action capacity, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) awarded \$260,000 in support of mine and ERW clearance as follows:

- **ITF Enhancing Human Security** provided training on the maintenance of mine detectors and Schonstedt magnetic locaters to the Kosovo Security Force's civilian Mine Action Center.
- **Sterling International (now Sterling Global)** executed a task order to procure and deliver three Ford Ranger 4x4 pickup trucks to the Kosovo Security Force's civilian Mine Action Center. The trucks' fuel efficiency and off-road capability will improve the Mine Action Center's ability

The Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction

The illicit proliferation of conventional weapons and accidental explosions of stockpiles of aged and/or deteriorating munitions have the potential to cause grave humanitarian disasters, which can destabilize individual countries or entire regions. The Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative is a coordinated effort to eliminate threats posed by excess, dangerously stored, poorly secured, unstable, or otherwise hazardous stockpiles of conventional weapons and munitions in Southeast Europe.

RASR engages the expertise of the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency and the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), along with the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security, the NATO Support Agency, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, RACVIAC Center for Security Cooperation, South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Small Arms Survey, and the Swiss Implementation and Verification Unit of the Swiss Army.

RASR held its inaugural workshop in Zagreb, Croatia, in May 2009. In attendance were Southeastern Europe government officials who have authority on the management of their countries' stockpiles, along with officials from relevant donor government agencies and various experts on arms and munitions issues. As a result of this workshop, RASR identified the following five priority issues related to stockpile reduction:

1. National and regional policy
2. Infrastructure
3. Training, education, and capacity building
4. Sharing of best practices and other information
5. Standardization of munitions classifications, surveillance systems, and points of contact

Four more RASR workshops occurred between 2009 and 2012, and the sixth was held in Bled, Slovenia, in 2013. This latest workshop was the first to include participants at the Deputy Minister of Defense level. Representatives from the United States and European states have participated in one or more of these RASR workshops, which provide opportunities to network and build professional relationships, share practices and lessons learned, encourage regional stockpile reduction efforts that leverage economies of scale, obtain information on technical and financial assistance, and contribute to regional stability.



Point of Contact:
 Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction
 email: info@rasrinitiative.org
 website: <http://rasrinitiative.org>

to conduct quality assurance and quality control of clearance activities and to respond quickly to reports from citizens around Kosovo who discover landmines and ERW.

MONTENEGRO

World Wars I and II and the Yugoslav conflict in the 1990s left contamination from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Montenegro. As a result of extensive clearance efforts supported by the United States, Montenegro is now largely mine impact-free. Despite this, Montenegro continues to face security challenges from large stockpiles of aging and poorly secured Cold War-era munitions—small arms and light weapons that it inherited from the former Yugoslavia.

From FY2007 through FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided more than \$7.6 million in funding for humanitarian mine action (HMA) and conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in Montenegro.

In FY2012 PM/WRA granted \$1.3 million for HMA and CWD efforts in Montenegro. ITF Enhancing Human Security was funded to assist in the disposal of surplus and unstable munitions that remain in Montenegrin Ministry of Defense and Police Directorate stocks. This final phase of assistance is currently under review by the United States and Montenegro.

The U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC), using more than \$10,000 in Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid funds, deployed one expert to Montenegro in direct support of U.S. European Command's (EUCOM) participation in Dolphin 2012. Operation Dolphin 2012 involved the deployment of six specially trained dolphins and U.S. Navy personnel, resurvey of portions of the Bay of Kotor, and related training for Montenegrin, Croatian, and Slovenian military divers. PM/WRA contributed \$100,000 for logistical costs to Dolphin 2012.

Prior to the dolphin operation, the EUCOM HMA Program had partnered with the Montenegrin Navy's Marine Detachment (Naval Special Warfare) unit in a September 2012 training exercise in which U.S. Navy explosive ordnance disposal technicians trained Montenegrin Navy divers to search, locate, and mark underwater ERW with global positioning system coordinates during an "Underwater ERW Technical Survey Train-the-Trainer Mission."

SERBIA

The conflicts surrounding the break-up of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the 1990s left landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Serbia, as did the 1999 NATO air strikes to force the cessation of ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. Despite extensive clearance efforts, Serbia is not yet free from mines and ERW but has achieved nearly full national capacity to deal with remaining contamination.

From FY1993 through FY2007 the United States invested more than \$5.6 million in conventional weapons destruction



During NATO airstrikes on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1999 that led to the withdrawal of Yugoslav forces from Kosovo, the runway and military aircraft shelters at the Ponikve airfield were bombed. Now that the Ponikve airfield will be used for commercial airline flights to facilitate tourism to Serbia's scenic western region, PM/WRA helped to fund a technical survey for unexploded bombs in the grassy area between the runway and the shelters, such as the one pictured above. No unexploded bombs were discovered in areas examined with PM/WRA's funds.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

(CWD) programs, including humanitarian mine action in Serbia and Montenegro, which split into two countries in 2007. From FY2007 through FY2012 the United States contributed more than \$13.7 million toward this effort in Serbia.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$1 million to ITF Enhancing Human Security for humanitarian mine action and battle area clearance, including clearance of an anticipated 570,000 square meters (141 acres) in central and southern Serbia and a 300 meter-wide (328 yard) area adjoining the runway at the Ponikve airfield, which is suspected of being contaminated with ERW from the NATO bombing in 1999. Of the \$1 million, \$300,000 was allotted for the Ponikve clearance task.

UKRAINE

Excess stockpiles of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions in Ukraine are being destroyed under a U.S.-led NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) project. In addition to the United States and the European Union, the following 17 donor countries have contributed to the project: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. This is one of the largest weapons and munitions destruction projects in history, and represents the largest PfP project undertaken by NATO.

Ukraine requested help to eliminate 133,000 tons of munitions and 1.5 million SA/LW. The stockpiles, mainly dating from the Soviet era, are a threat to public safety and the environment. From 2006 to 2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided approximately \$10 million to support Phase I of this PfP project, which was completed in May 2011. A total of 15,000 tons of munitions, 400,000 SA/LW, and 1,000 man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) were destroyed during Phase I. The NATO Support Agency executed these weapons destruction efforts on behalf of donor states.

In FY2011 the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) supplied \$3.1 million to the PfP project to support the destruction of 5,000 tons of munitions and 83,182 SA/LW, and the United States agreed to continue as the lead nation for Phase II. In FY2012 PM/WRA provided \$1.5 million in funding for Phase II, which commenced in April 2012. Phase II involves the destruction of approximately 3 million landmines, 76,000 tons of ammunition, and 366,000 SA/LW. As of December 2012, 5,973 tons of ammunition and 75,388 SA/LW items were destroyed.

U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency

First established in October 1998, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is a combat-support agency for the U.S. Department of Defense. DTRA aims to reduce the global threat of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives. Each of DTRA's several offices and departments has its own specific objectives and responsibilities, working together to mitigate the effects of WMD by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate, and counter the threat.

In addition to its focus on WMD, DTRA works to improve physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of arms, ammunition, and explosives throughout the world. The DTRA Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program aims to reduce proliferation by assisting foreign governments with improving the security, safety, and management of state-controlled stockpiles of man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), other SA/LW, and conventional ammunition. Since 2001, the SA/LW Program has provided assistance to 70 countries.

The Program accomplishes its objectives by employing teams of experts to provide foreign governments with assessments and technical advice on PSSM best practices. As a result, DTRA's efforts have decreased the availability of weapons to terrorists and insurgents, reduced cross-border weapons transfers that threaten regional stability, and lowered the risk of ammunition accidents.



A team from the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency performs a physical security and stockpile assessment with Bulgarian military officers at a Bulgarian munitions depot. Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

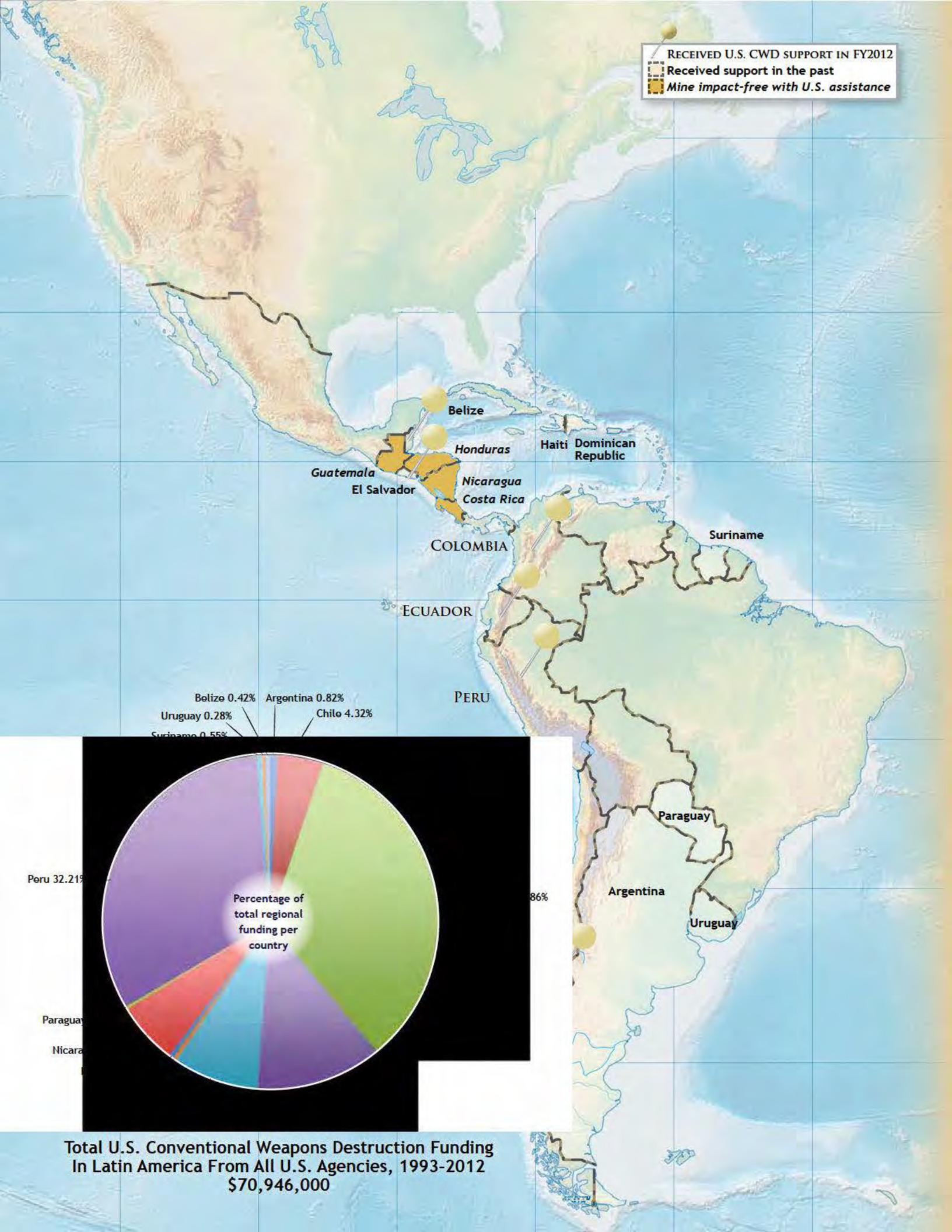
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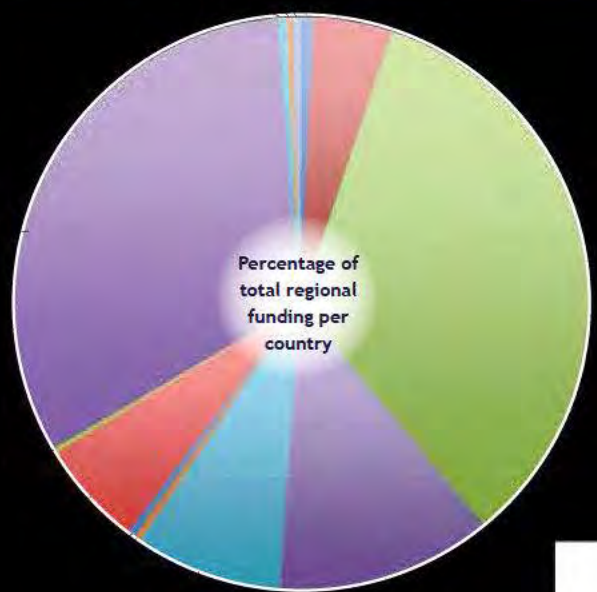
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- RECEIVED U.S. CWD SUPPORT IN FY2012
- Received support in the past
- Mine impact-free with U.S. assistance



Belize 0.42% Argentina 0.82%
 Uruguay 0.28% Chile 4.32%
 Suriname 0.55%



**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding
 In Latin America From All U.S. Agencies, 1993-2012
 \$70,946,000**

LATIN AMERICA



Children at school in Guanacaste province, Costa Rica. The United States commenced its support of mine clearance operations, mine risk education, and survivor assistance in Latin America in 1992. Central America became the first mine-free region in 2010.
 Photo courtesy of Associated Press.

Home to the Andes and Amazon, the longest mountain range and the largest rainforest in the world, Latin America contains nearly 10 percent of the world's population. Latin American countries have been plagued by numerous civil wars and conflicts with internal armed groups over the last half-century. Despite these challenges, Latin America has experienced economic growth in recent years. According to the U.S. Agency for International Development, poverty in Latin America has decreased from 49 to 31 percent over the last two decades. The illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) greatly contributes to the region's security challenges including high homicide rates in some countries and an extensive transnational drug trade. Colombia, the most mined country in Latin America, continues to have some of the highest incident rates in the world. Since 1993, U.S. conventional weapons destruction efforts have provided more than \$70 million in regional support, largely focusing on mine clearance and curbing SA/LW trafficking.

CASE STUDY: NICARAGUA

Between 1999 and 2011 U.S. CWD programs have contributed to a 93.5% reduction in reported landmine and ERW casualties in Nicaragua. This highlights the importance of the United States' 20-year commitment to CWD in Latin America.
 Casualty data courtesy of the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

93.5% reduction

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1999: | 2011: |
| 31 casualties | 2 casualties |



CHILE 42



ECUADOR 44



COLOMBIA 42



PERU 45

REGIONAL SA/LW AND PSSM 46



The Multi-Tooled Excavator with an armor protected cab works deep in a dry creek bed to clear anti-tank and anti-personnel mines. Photo courtesy C. Wanner, U.S. Dept. of Defense, Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program.

CHILE

Chile's borders with Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru are contaminated by landmines, which were laid during Augusto Pinochet's regime in the 1970s. In cooperation with the Chilean National Demining Commission, the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) continued an operational field evaluation of one Multi-Tooled Excavator and five Air Spade® demining digging tools in FY2012. These technologies represent a \$450,000 investment to augment Chilean mine clearance activities. The Air Spades have demonstrated exceptional capabilities for clearing anti-tank (AT) mines in concrete-like soils, clearing 1,680 AT mines to date. The excavator has cleared 300 AT and anti-personnel (AP) mines from 16,000 cubic meters (20,927 cubic yards) of sediment in challenging riverbeds. Located next to a busy highway, the current objective is a dry creek bed that contains the deep, jumbled washout of a mixed low-metal AT and AP minefield.

COLOMBIA

Landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) threaten 31 of 32 departments in Colombia, largely remnants from the ongoing armed conflict between Colombia and non-state illegal armed groups. Since 1990, mines and UXO have killed more than 10,000 civilians and military personnel. Although this number remains among the highest in the world, the annual number of landmine and UXO casualties has steadily decreased since 2007. The Victims' Reparations and

Land Restitution Law, passed in 2011, is the keystone of Colombia's unprecedented initiative to return 6.6 million hectares of land (approximately 16 million acres) to more than 360,000 families over a 10-year period. With participation by international nongovernmental organizations, Colombia intends to increase its military and civilian demining capacity to meet increased clearance requirements. In September 2012 the Colombian government initiated peace negotiations with the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia or FARC); Cuba and Norway are guarantors, and Venezuela and Chile are observers.

Since 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has spent \$11.9 million for humanitarian mine action in Colombia. The United States supports six of the Colombian security force's nine humanitarian demining platoons (formerly called emergency response teams) in Colombia, as well as victim assistance services and mine risk education (MRE).

PM/WRA funding in FY2012 totaled \$3.5 million for the following conventional weapons destruction programs in Colombia:

- **Organization of American States** continued ongoing maintenance of six humanitarian demining platoons.
- **The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development** provided victim assistance services in two new departments, Nariño and Caldas, in partnership with the coffee industry.
- **Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia** (Integral Rehabilitation Center of Colombia or CIREC) continued

supporting three medical brigades and three new military demining platoons. Funding is now primarily concentrated around demined communities. CIREC provides integrated rehabilitation services, medical services, psychosocial support, educational opportunities, and direct financial assistance to civilians affected by armed conflict.

- *Campana Colombiana Contra Minas* (Colombia Campaign to Ban Landmines) continued its MRE project, which aims to strengthen local capacity for mine action through awareness-raising and empowerment training for local authorities, social organizations, and community groups.
- The HALO Trust received final certification in 2012, and in 2013 plans to initiate operational clearance of 14 minefields.

At the request of the U.S. Military Group and the government of Colombia, in September 2012 the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) assessment visit to Colombia. The team assessed the PSSM practices and procedures used at six SA/LW storage sites of the Colombian army, air force, navy, and national police. The DTRA team also provided recommendations on the safe storage of ammunition and explosives and outlined security priorities for implementation. The visit reduced proliferation by assisting Colombia with improving the security, safety, and management of its SA/LW stockpiles.

In FY2012 a U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) mobile training team conducted a train-the-trainer course for 26 members of the Colombian armed forces. The course taught improved clearance techniques, reducing the number of personnel needed to clear a hazardous area, which in turn enabled operating procedure development, operational safety, and the deployment of more operational teams. The U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) deployed one expert in direct support of this training. The USSOUTHCOM Humanitarian Mine Action Program's total cost for mission support, travel, and equipment was \$149,431. Overseas Humanitarian

U.S. Quick Reaction Force

Since 2008, DynCorp International, a global government-service provider based in Falls Church, Virginia, has been supporting the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) with a Quick Reaction Force (QRF). The QRF is a deployable team of conventional weapons destruction experts that works in concert with U.S. Embassies and host nations to respond to critical risks posed by explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions, landmines, and other types of explosive hazards. The QRF complements international humanitarian operations and post-conflict stability initiatives in the host nation, allowing them to proceed unhindered by the presence of explosive hazards.

QRF teams have been deployed to Bulgaria, Cyprus, Kiribati, Libya, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Saint Kitts, Tanzania, Uruguay, and Vietnam. After a QRF Assessment Team enters an area to assess the situation, it develops tentative disposal plans and identifies and coordinates logistics for the QRF Operational Element, which conducts necessary disposal operations. In addition to these operations, QRF mentors and trains local forces on disposal operations, including how to safely and effectively handle, store, and dispose of hazards such as small arms and light weapons and man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS).



A member of PM/WRA's Quick Reaction Force inspects World War II-era projectiles found on Tarawa Reef in Kiribati. Photo courtesy of the Quick Reaction Force.

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A sign and armed guard warn of landmine danger in Colombia.
 Photo courtesy of Ed Trimakas, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funded the HDTC travel costs, totaling \$4,366.

HDTC also deployed three experts to Fort Benning, Georgia, in direct support of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) Humanitarian Mine Action course. The experts conducted two train-the-trainer courses via WHINSEC's mobile-training team for a total of 54 national police and soldiers from Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru on basic humanitarian demining techniques. OHDACA funded these travel costs, totaling \$4,885.

Also in FY2012 the Leahy War Victims Fund of the U.S. Agency for International Development provided \$600,000 in scholarship support through the new International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics accredited school to train Colombian nationals from the most mine-affected regions of the country in prosthetics and orthotics.

ECUADOR 

In 1995 a brief conflict between Peru and Ecuador left both sides of the border heavily mined, especially in the Ecuadorian provinces of El Oro, Loja, Morona-Santiago, and Zamora-Chinchipe. As a guarantor of the peace, the United States committed to providing assistance to both countries. Continued cooperation between the United States and Ecuador in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) has also led to the destruction of excess man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and other munitions.

From 2000 to 2004 the United States provided approximately \$5 million in humanitarian mine action (HMA) assistance to Ecuador

for lowland coastal demining. In 2010 the United States procured \$500,000 in radios and communications technology through the Organization of American States (OAS) for Ecuador's HMA program and provided \$750,000 in contractor support for SA/LW destruction and training. Also in 2010 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided resources to destroy obsolete weapons and offered initial basic training for an Ecuadorian explosive ordnance disposal team to conduct internal destruction programs. In September 2012 a PM/WRA grant from FY2011 to OAS provided \$500,000 in demining equipment to Ecuador.

At the request of the U.S. Military Group, the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) SA/LW Program conducted two physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) technical seminars in Ecuador in October 2011. The first seminar was held in Quito and attended by 19 military participants, while the second was held in Manta and attended by 22 military participants. As a follow-up to these missions, a DTRA SA/LW team returned to Ecuador in September 2012 to conduct two additional PSSM technical seminars. The first seminar was at the request of the U.S. Military Group and attended by 38 participants from the Ecuadorian military. The second was held at the request of the U.S. Naval Criminal Investigative Service and attended by 28 participants from the Ecuadorian police force. The goals of these seminars were to orient Ecuador's operational staff with international PSSM best practices and assist them with improving the security, safety, and management of their SA/LW stockpiles.

In FY2012 a U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) mobile training team conducted a train-the-trainer course for



Twenty-six Schiebel ATMID all-terrain mine detectors donated through OAS as part of a \$500,000 U.S. contribution to demining activities in Ecuador.
 Photo courtesy of Organization of American States.

15 members of the Ecuadorian armed forces. The courses taught improved clearance techniques, reducing the number of personnel needed to clear a hazardous area, which in turn enabled operating procedure development, operational safety, and the deployment of more operational teams. The U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) deployed one expert in direct support of this training. The USSOUTHCOM HMA Program's total cost for mission support, travel, and equipment was \$275,518. Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid funded the HDTC travel costs, totaling \$7,645. To read about additional HDTC training support for humanitarian demining in Ecuador, see the country profile on Colombia.

Also in FY2012 the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in cooperation with the National Demining Center of Ecuador, the Ecuadorian Army Demining Command, and OAS, completed an evaluation of technology to clear mines along a rocky riverbank to provide safe access to the river. Floods dispersed low-metal mines among mine-sized rocks, which are themselves capable of triggering standard mine detectors. The HD R&D Program's mechanical solution, an Orbital Sifter and Crusher valued at \$235,000, sifted soil from seven sites covering 11,000 square meters (3 acres).

PERU 

During a brief conflict between Peru and Ecuador in 1995, the five Peruvian regions of Amazonas, Cajamarca, Loreto, Piura, and Tumbes were mined. Peruvian records indicate that 31,405 mines remain in Cordillera del Cóndor, the most heavily mined area along Peru's border with Ecuador. The national police also emplaced anti-personnel mines during the 1980s and 1990s around four prisons to protect critical infrastructure against attacks from subversive movements such as *Sendero Luminoso* (Shining Path or SL). More recently, SL has resorted to using improvised explosive devices (IED) and booby traps in the drug-producing Apurimac and Ene River Valley.

U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF), managed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), has been the foundation of U.S. efforts to respond to the needs of civilian victims of conflict in war-affected developing countries since its creation in 1989. LWVF provides a dedicated source of financial and technical assistance for people with disabilities, particularly those who have sustained mobility-related injuries from explosive remnants of war (ERW), anti-personnel landmines, and other direct and indirect causes of disability, including preventable diseases that might result from interrupted immunization campaigns. To date, LWVF has provided over \$200 million in assistance to more than 40 countries.

Over time, the scope of LWVF has expanded from its original focus on delivering immediate care to include a myriad of development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve, as well as establishing the foundations for sustainable services in developing countries. It contributes to the design and enforcement of international standards to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are competent. In addition, LWVF ensures that treatment and equipment are used effectively to increase the mobility of people with disabilities around the world.

In FY2012 LWVF contributed to programs in Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Vietnam, as well as to numerous regional and international initiatives spanning multiple countries.

Moreover, through two other programs specifically focused on helping wheelchair users (some disabled as a result of ERW) and a broader group of people with disabilities, USAID provided an additional \$10.2 million in FY2012 in more than 30 countries, including Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe.



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A mine detection dog team prepares to work in the Cenepa region of Peru. Photo courtesy of David Bruce, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

Peru's national humanitarian mine action (HMA) goal is to become mine-free by 2017, as outlined in its 2011 strategic plan. Similar to other countries in the region, Peru also faces challenges from illicit small arms and light weapons proliferation. In May 2012 a *La República* report indicated that more than 1,000 weapons declared as taken out of circulation by the Peruvian Air Force were in reality sold to Colombian guerrilla groups.

From 2000 to 2004 the United States provided \$5 million in HMA assistance to Peru through an Organization of American States (OAS) program to support lowland coastal and utility tower demining within Peru. From 2007 to 2012 the United States provided another \$8 million to support jungle and prison demining and victim assistance.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$1 million to the Polus Center for Social and Economic Development to support operational demining in Peru. This funding covered 12 months of support for one technical expert working with the *Centro Peruano de Acción contra las Minas Antipersonales* (Peruvian Mine Action Center or CONTRAMINAS) and select costs for Peruvian deminers. This grant also supported the final transition and turnover of the HMA program to Peruvian demining authorities. Peru will take over complete responsibility for its HMA program in 2013 with no additional PM/WRA funding for HMA.

Additionally, see the country profile on Colombia to read about the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining

Training Center's work in support of HMA in Peru in 2012.

REGIONAL SA/LW MARKING, DESTRUCTION AND PSSM

Unstable and unsecure arms and munitions as well as the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) contribute to security challenges throughout Latin America. El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras suffer some of the world's highest murder rates due to their location along the drug trade corridor from Colombia to Mexico. The high availability of arms can be linked to elevated homicide rates throughout the region.

At least six unplanned explosions occurred at munitions sites in Central America between January 1998 and April 2012. The use of old weapons and munitions threatens public security and

heightens the threat of accidental explosions, such as the one that occurred in May 2000 at a San Salvador military storage facility, which injured more than 40 people and damaged 700 houses.

From 2009 through 2011 the United States invested \$1.6 million in the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) to implement physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) in eight Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, and Guyana. This funding included \$725,000 in 2011, which carried over into 2012.

Also in 2009 a two-year grant to provide marking equipment and related training to 26 countries in the hemisphere was awarded to the Organization of American States (OAS). With these machines, tens of thousands of firearms throughout the hemisphere are being marked with unique identifying information, increasing the region's capacity to trace firearms and identify illicit trafficking routes and suppliers.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$1,738,000 to the U.S. Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs for a combination of SA/LW and PSSM initiatives:

- El Salvador received \$988,000 for the following activities:
 - » **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** verified a security report from the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and procured PSSM material and equipment for nine military depots.
 - » **Sterling International (now Sterling Global)** provided conventional weapons destruction, training, consulting, and

enhancement and renovation for nine military depots to improve security and reduce the threat of unintended munitions detonation in El Salvador.

- **Belize** received \$300,000 for PSSM procurement and stockade enhancement based on a DTRA assessment.
- **Guatemala** received \$250,000 for a project by OAS to destroy 250 tons of ammunition and 12,000 SA/LW at 14 Guatemalan military depots.
- **OAS** received additional funding to continue its regional arms control efforts. Priority attention was focused on three key areas: strengthening the capacity of governments to better secure civilian and military stockpiles; increasing the capacity of governments to mark firearms at point of manufacture and/or import, as well as to trace firearms recovered at crime scenes; and promoting, among key stakeholders at the national, regional, and subregional levels, the exchange of information and experiences on firearms-related issues within the framework of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Related Materials.

Also in 2012 the DTRA SA/LW Program organized the following PSSM activities in the region to reduce illicit proliferation and increase safety and security through improved PSSM practices and procedures:

- **Belize:** In February 2012, at the request of the Belize Defense Force and in response to the recent theft of arms from a storage facility, the DTRA SA/LW Program conducted a PSSM assessment visit in Belize. The team assessed the PSSM practices and procedures used at Belize's SA/LW storage sites, provided recommendations on the safe storage of arms, ammunition, and explosives, and outlined security priorities for implementation.
- **Caribbean:** In July 2012, at the request of the U.S. Military Liaison Office responsible for the Eastern Caribbean, the DTRA SA/LW Program conducted PSSM assessment visits to Dominica, Grenada, and Saint Lucia. As time permitted, the

team also presented PSSM seminar modules that were relevant to each host country's needs.

- **El Salvador:** In January and February 2012, at the request of PM/WRA and the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, the DTRA SA/LW Program conducted a PSSM assessment visit in El Salvador. As part of a Department of Defense assistance package, the DTRA team provided recommendations on the serviceability of munitions scheduled for destruction and suggested upgrades needed to enhance the physical security at weapons and ammunition storage facilities.
- **Haiti:** In January 2012, at the request of the Haitian National Police, the DTRA SA/LW Program conducted a PSSM assessment visit in Haiti. Following the assessment, the DTRA team conducted a PSSM technical seminar for 32 operational staff working directly with weapons and munitions.
- **Honduras:** In June 2012, at the request of the U.S. Military Group, the DTRA SA/LW Program conducted a PSSM executive seminar in Honduras. The seminar oriented 41 senior decision-makers from the armed forces of Honduras to international PSSM best practices.
- **Paraguay:** In November 2011, at the request of the U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation, the DTRA SA/LW Program conducted a PSSM technical seminar in Paraguay, which oriented 34 operational staff working directly with weapons and munitions to international PSSM best practices and assisted them with improving the security, safety, and management of their SA/LW stockpiles.

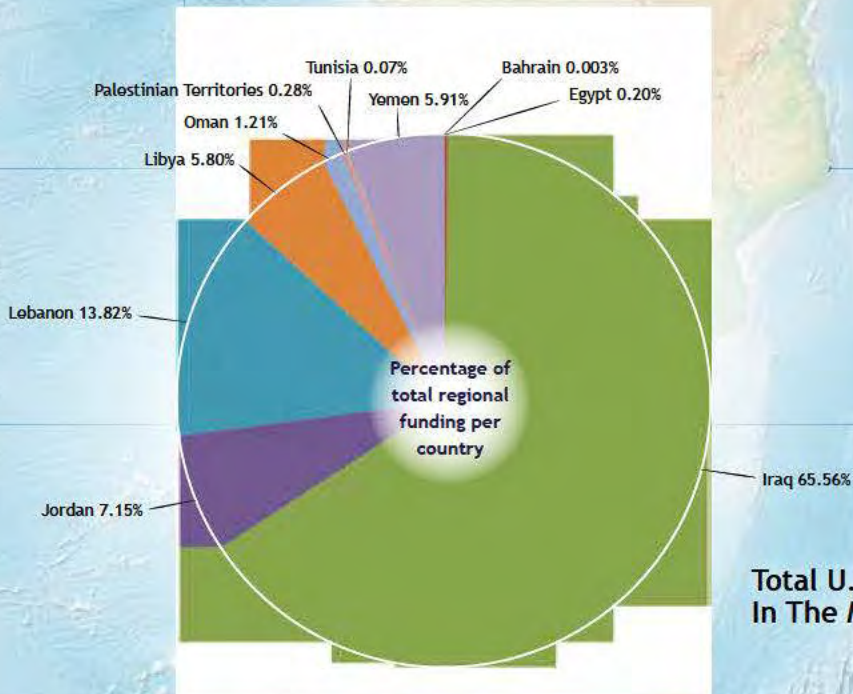
Also in FY2012 the Leahy War Victims Fund of the U.S. Agency for International Development provided \$500,000 to El Salvador to support the provision of scholarships and training for rehabilitation professionals in the region, especially in Haiti.



Small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) voluntarily turned in to the Haitian National Police. In January 2012, at the request of the Haitian National Police, the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency SA/LW Program conducted a physical security and stockpile management assessment in Haiti. Photo courtesy of UNI/Sophia Paris.

RECEIVED U.S. CWD SUPPORT IN FY2012

- Received support in the past
- Mine impact-free with U.S. assistance



**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding
In The Middle East From All U.S. Agencies, 1993-2012
\$358,470,000**

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA



Spirit of Soccer coaches and instructors promote mine risk education to Iraqi children in Basra and Khanaqin, Iraq. Photo courtesy of Spirit of Soccer/Scotty Lee.

Containing only 5 percent of the global population, the culturally rich and politically sensitive Middle East is the birthplace of three major world religions. The quality of life in contentious and impoverished nations such as Iraq and Yemen sharply differs from that of nearby affluent countries, such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. According to the U.S. Agency for International Development, nearly two-thirds of the region's population is under 30, and youth unemployment is at 24 percent, the highest in the world. Internal unrest and explosive remnants of war (ERW) remaining from past conflicts plague the daily lives of many of the regions' inhabitants. Since the March 2011 uprising began, Syria has witnessed a growing number of deaths and injuries among internally displaced persons and refugees as they flee to neighboring countries, caused by ERW, unexploded ordnance, and reported landmines laid by the Assad regime along Syria's borders. In contrast, with support from the United States and international community, Jordan became the first country in the Middle East to declare itself minefield impact-free in April 2012. Essential to building stable societies, the U.S. conventional weapons destruction funding has provided more than \$358 million to support humanitarian mine action, physical security and stockpile management, and victim assistance in the Middle East and North Africa.

CASE STUDY: LEBANON




Between 1999 and 2011 U.S. CWD programs have contributed to a 94.7% reduction in reported landmine and ERW casualties in Lebanon. This highlights the importance of the United States' 20-year commitment to CWD in the Middle East and North Africa.

Casualty data courtesy of the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

94.7% reduction

1999:
113 casualties

2011:
6 casualties

| | | |
|---|---------------|----|
|  | IRAQ | 50 |
|  | JORDAN | 51 |
|  | LEBANON | 51 |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----|
|  | LIBYA | 52 |
|  | YEMEN | 53 |
| | PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES | 54 |

IRAQ

Iraq is severely affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of several decades of conflict. According to two Landmine Impact Surveys, one from 2006 and one from 2011, and additional reporting, Iraq's total contamination is estimated at 1,975,648,235 square meters (763 square miles) before area reduction and technical survey. In spite of the 462,648,235 square meters (179 square miles) that have been released, at least 1,513,000,000 square meters (585 square miles) of land is still contaminated, containing as many as 20 million landmines and millions of items of unexploded ordnance (UXO). This contamination affects at least 1,430 Iraqi cities, towns, and villages. As most of the contaminated area is agricultural land, clearance is an economic necessity as well as a security priority.

Since 2003, the United States has invested more than \$234 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in Iraq aimed at clearance and safe disposal of landmines, UXO, and excess weapons and munitions. Directed through several Iraqi and international nongovernmental organizations, this assistance has made significant progress toward restoring access to land and infrastructure, developing Iraqi capacity to manage such programs independently, and protecting communities from potential risks.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$25 million to Iraq for CWD programs. These programs cleared mines and ERW and released more than 687 million square meters (265 square miles) of land across Iraq, revitalizing the economic and agricultural development throughout the nation; destroyed more than 135,430 items of UXO, and abandoned and at-risk munitions; and provided mine and ERW risk education (MRE) to more than 40,000 Iraqi citizens. More specifically, the funding supported the following organizations and activities:

- **Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)** completed an assessment of Iraq's mine action capabilities and developed a two- to three-year plan for training and capacity development. GICHD also led a course with the Ministry of Defense (MOD) and Directorate for Mine Action (DMA) staff on quality assurance and quality control (QC) and on the use of demining machines in October 2012.
- **Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)** provided operational management, strategic planning, and victim assistance support. iMMAP delivered six workshops and 13 training courses, successfully training 128 students in information management, data collection, and mapping, as well as 50 rehabilitation technicians, who will subsequently treat thousands of landmine, UXO, and improvised explosive device survivors.



Spirit of Soccer facilitators deliver mine and unexploded ordnance risk education in Iraq.

Photo courtesy of Spirit of Soccer/Scotty Lee.

- **Iraq Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO)** supported four technical advisors and provided landmine and UXO clearance remediation in central and southern Iraq. The al-Zubayr compound was handed over to the Iraqi government near the end of 2011. IMCO relocated to their new compound near the main city of Basrah in early 2012. Since May 2012, IMCO has conducted QC of 1,320,000 square meters (326 acres) and cleared 1,997,924 square meters (494 acres) of land. In addition, IMCO conducted technical and non-technical surveys (NTS) of 1,831,112 square meters (452 acres) of land and found and turned over 77 mines and 1,255 pieces of UXO to the MOD.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** conducted mine and battle area clearance in northern and central Iraq, returning more than 2,053,557 square meters (507 acres) of land to communities for agriculture and economic development.
- **Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI)** expanded its mine detection dog (MDD) program to southern Iraq in partnership with IMCO. MLI provided four new MDDs that are fully trained and certified by DMA. In addition, MLI linked three American schools to three Iraqi schools through its Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS) to promote MRE in schools and provide medical assistance to young survivors.
- **MLI and the Polus Center for Social and Economic Development** oversaw the Partnership for Iraq program, which is establishing a cost-sharing program to create a center to provide vocational and medical rehabilitation for thousands of mine and war survivors in Basrah and the surrounding area.
- **Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)** provided technical advisors to the Regional Mine Action Center-South (RMAC-S) to assist

the organization in fulfilling its role as a regulatory body able to coordinate and monitor mine action activities. NPA trained a QC sampling team and enabled RMAC-S to implement an NTS designed to provide a more accurate picture of the mine and ERW situation in southern Iraq. In June 2012 DMA approved NPA to establish an operational program.

- **Spirit of Soccer (SoS)** cooperated with other implementing partners to expand its mine and UXO risk education projects throughout Iraq. SoS implements innovative projects using soccer as a means to promote mine and UXO messages to children living in regions that are deemed at high risk of mine and ERW contamination.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with MAG, continued evaluations of several excavator sifting attachments, a stand-alone Orbital Sifter, and a commercial front-loader attachment. With this assistance, valued at \$300,000, MAG is clearing villages and agricultural areas that have been mine-affected for more than 20 years. To date, the equipment has sifted 115,000 cubic meters (150,414 cubic yards) of contaminated soil and uncovered or destroyed 1,800 mines and items of UXO. Though the figures are modest, the equipment consistently locates mines where manual clearance or MDDs are not feasible. Without its assistance, MAG would be unable to complete and hand over many of the sites.

JORDAN 

Mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Jordan remains from the 1948 partition of Palestine, the 1967–1969 Arab-Israeli conflict, the 1970 civil war, and the confrontation with Syria in the 1970s. According to military estimates and the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR), 305,000 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines were laid on Jordanian territory. ERW and abandoned ordnance caches remain from the 1970 expulsion of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from Jordan and are also a major concern.

Since 1996, the United States has invested more than \$25 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD), including humanitarian mine action (HMA), in Jordan. Directed through several Jordanian and international partner organizations, in April 2012 Jordan became the first country in the Middle East to declare itself free of all known minefields. This was a major accomplishment for both Jordan and the United States, since the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has been the primary bilateral donor. However, there continues to be a residual problem from an estimated 10,000 missing mines, which have either migrated due to floods and erosion or been removed by people crossing the mined areas. PM/WRA is providing funds to support survey and clearance efforts in response to this problem.

In FY2012 PM/WRA provided \$3,850,000 to Jordan for the following CWD programs:

- **NATO Support Agency (NSPA)** established a program in Jordan for the demilitarization and destruction of surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), light anti-armor weapons, anti-tank rockets, and 130 tons of ammunition. In accordance with policy guidelines for the NATO Trust Fund, this project is managed by NSPA as the executing agent in close consultation with appropriate authorities in Jordan.
- **NCDR** received funding to release 4.5 million square meters (1.74 square miles) of land by conducting daily quality assurance and quality control inspection of verified land on Jordan’s northern border with Syria and along the Jordan River Valley.
- **Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA)** continued mine clearance in support of Jordan’s Northern Border Project (NBP). Through NBP, an estimated 136,000 mines from 104 kilometers (65 miles) on the Jordan-Syria border were removed, with an estimated 10,000 mines still to be cleared. In partnership with NCDR, NPA will conduct a land release program that combines non-technical survey and technical survey to address the threat of “missing mines,” specifically mines that have moved from their original location.



Deminers in Lebanon face challenging terrain.
Photo courtesy of MAG.

LEBANON 

Lebanon is contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) largely from the 1975–1991 civil war and the Israel-Hizballah conflict of 2006. According to the Lebanon Mine Action Center’s (LMAC) 2012 annual report, manual and mechanical demining teams destroyed landmines in 136.65 square meters (163.43 square yards) of land in six provinces in Lebanon. The teams also destroyed 4,546 cluster munitions devices to clear 2.83 square kilometers (1.09 square miles) of land in three provinces. Post-clearance impact studies in southern Lebanon have shown that the majority of clearance efforts have released



MAG Technical Field Manager and Team Leader Fred Gras unloads a BM-21 Grad rocket launcher in Adjadabya, Libya. The launcher had been hit in a NATO airstrike and still contained 15 fuzed 122 mm rockets.

Photo courtesy of MAG.

land previously used for agriculture, residential communities, and schools. Contamination in southern Lebanon threatens not only the lives of civilians but also hinders socioeconomic development and the overall security of the region.

From FY1993 through FY2012 the United States invested more than \$48 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD), including humanitarian mine action, in Lebanon. Of this funding, \$10 million was emergency assistance provided in response to the 2006 Israel-Hizballah conflict.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$2,524,471 in Lebanon for CWD programs to clear landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) as follows:

- **The Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) and the American Task Force for Lebanon** received a matching grant for a victim assistance project.
- **DanChurchAid (DCA)** continued clearance in central Lebanon.
- **Fondation Suisse de Déminage (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action)** continued battle area clearance (BAC) in southern Lebanon.
- **Handicap International** continued clearance in northern Lebanon.
- **ITF Enhancing Human Security and DCA** received a matching grant for cluster munitions clearance in southern Lebanon. The objective of this grant was to provide "bridge" funding for one BAC team.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** continued BAC in the South.
- **Sterling International (now Sterling Global)** provided a contracted technical advisor to perform the following functions: to serve as the chief technical advisor to the director of the LMAC and as principal advisor to the LMAC staff, to help LMAC effectively integrate all aspects of CWD, and to serve as the principal advisor to the Lebanese Demining Organization.

Also in FY2012 the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program began several technology evaluations in Lebanon with MAG.

Among the equipment valued at \$590,000, MAG is evaluating several soil excavation, sifting, and grinding attachments on their armored excavators. In addition, MAG began an evaluation of the Terrapin to clear UXO and mines from overgrown terraced olive groves, some of which have been inaccessible for as long as 30 years. The Terrapin's versatile capabilities as a small remote-controlled excavator will improve the speed of manual clearance by cutting and removing thick vegetation, then excavating and clearing the ordnance, while improving safety in steep and difficult to access areas.

LIBYA

Libya is burdened with landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from conflicts dating back to World War II. During the 2011 revolution, which led to the overthrow of Muammar Qadhafi, numerous ammunition storage areas (ASA) built and supplied by the Qadhafi regime were damaged or destroyed. Explosive remnants of war (ERW) were scattered into surrounding areas and an unknown number of unsecured arms and munitions found their way into the hands of local militias and civilians. The full magnitude of weapons proliferation remains unknown because access to ASAs is limited and reliable stockpile records are not available due to a security vacuum in Libya following the revolution.

Since Libya's revolution began in early 2011, the United States has committed resources to support the efforts of the new Libyan authorities to secure conventional and advanced conventional weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS). These resources support the government of Libya as it continues to build stability and security as a new democracy. The Libyan authorities listed conventional weapons proliferation abatement as one of their top security priorities in meetings with international partners in London on December 17, 2012 and Paris on February 12, 2013.

In FY2011 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's (DOS) Bureau of Political-Military



For the past year, MLI has implemented a PM/WRA-funded mine survivors assistance program in Yemen in cooperation with the Yemen Mine Action Center and the Yemeni Association for Landmine Survivors (YALS). Included in this program is the provision of vocational computer training for landmine survivors at YALS.

Photo courtesy of MLI.

Affairs (PM/WRA) awarded \$5.75 million for rapid assessment of UXO in Libya and technical assistance for conventional weapons destruction (CWD), including MANPADS. Through this funding, significant progress was made toward clearing UXO and ERW and securing loose weapons. PM/WRA's Quick Reaction Force (QRF) assisted Libya in identifying 134 ASAs and 1,746 bunkers, and Libyan officials and QRF experts accounted for, secured, and eliminated an estimated 5,000 MANPADS and MANPADS components designated as damaged, unsafe, or at risk of illicit proliferation.

In FY2012, to help address the MANPADS threat in Libya, the DOS Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation's (ISN) Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) obligated \$17.8 million to a contract with Controlled Demolition, Inc. (CDI) to conduct a methodical inventory and reduction of MANPADS stockpiles. Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (U.K.) together contributed nearly \$6 million to support these activities. France, Italy, and the U.K. also provided technical experts to support CWD. CDI's progress in early 2012 was limited because of political instability, an uncertain security environment, and weak Libyan governmental institutions.

Sterling International (now Sterling Global) also received \$4 million in NDF funds in FY2012 to conduct rapid assessments through FY2013 and help develop Libyan CWD capacity, primarily through establishment of the Libyan Mine Action Center (LMAC). This agency, composed of and administered by Libyan civilians, works closely with Libya's Ministry of Defense. The intent is for LMAC to be the main focal point for Libyan CWD efforts. Germany has also donated key funds to support LMAC operations.

YEMEN 

Yemen suffers from the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) left from various conflicts since 1962, including a civil war in 1994, an intermittent Houthi rebellion in the northern governorate of Sa'dah, and a mid-2011 armed conflict in southern

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: International Emergency Refugee Health Branch

The International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch (IERHB) of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides public-health assistance and interventions in the context of humanitarian emergencies such as civil strife, disaster, displacement, drought, famine, genocide, and war.

The IERHB's public-health mission involves investigating, planning, training, and developing public-health guidelines and advancing partnerships. To date, the IERHB has formed key partnerships with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, and numerous nongovernmental organizations.

Since 2004, the IERHB has worked in 40 countries, improving the lives and livelihood of individuals and communities in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, among others. Most recently, the IERHB has focused attention on the Horn of Africa, where it is providing technical guidance, U.N. cluster-system support, and disease surveillance to assist the millions of people displaced by famine. The IERHB has also recently focused on Haiti, where it is implementing water and sanitation programs in areas heavily affected by 2010's devastating earthquake.

The CDC provides technical assistance to mine action and other partners. For instance, in 2012 IERHB provided financial and technical support to UNICEF to support a survey of knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to landmines and improvised explosive devices in conflict-affected areas of Colombia. IERHB conducted evaluations of landmine and explosive remnants of war programs in Nepal and Sri Lanka during FY2011. Also in FY2011 the IERHB provided support to UNICEF's landmine team for training and data collection.



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Yemen between Islamic Ansar al-Sharee'ah insurgents and government troops. This al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula-affiliated organization left behind improvised explosive devices (IED) interspersed with older unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines when they withdrew from Abyan in southern Yemen in 2012, endangering the local population. Although approximately 80,000 internally displaced persons have returned to their homes in Abyan, ERW remain a threat to civilians and stabilization efforts.

The Yemen Mine Action Center (YEMAC), which is rated among the top three of 16 mine action programs evaluated by the United Nations, is conducting battle area clearance and mine risk education in Abyan. Survey and clearance operations that started soon after the government's recapture of Abyan's main towns in mid-June 2012 covered 900,000 square meters (222 acres). These operations resulted in the clearance of the Ja'ar, Zinjibar, Al-kod, and Shoqrah districts and the discovery and destruction of 34 anti-personnel (AP) mines, 23 anti-tank (AT) mines, 2,039 items of UXO, and 432 IEDs. During June-July 2012 more than 90 people were reported killed in Abyan, including three deminers. On October 22, 2012 four more deminers were injured during a depot explosion. Current YEMAC activities have already revealed new mines, IEDs, and extensive UXO and booby trap contamination. In 2012 the first victim assistance teams conducted a 10-day visit to two districts and reported 55 mine and UXO victims.

From FY1993 through FY2012 the United States invested more than \$19 million in conventional weapons destruction, including humanitarian mine action, in Yemen. As of December 2010, clearance had been completed in all 14 Yemeni communities that were highly affected by landmines and ERW, except for three minefields subject to permanent marking. Clearance has also been completed in 81 of the 86 medium-affected communities, and a total of 89,201 AP mines, 716 AT mines, and 190,564 items of UXO were cleared from 783 square kilometers (302 square miles) of land.

In FY2012 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

(PM/WRA) invested \$1,135,000 in Yemen to fund demining and recovery efforts as follows:

- **Marshall Legacy Institute** implemented the Children Against Mines Program in partnership with YEMAC and the Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors.
- **United Nations Development Programme** supported existing mine action efforts in Yemen by replacing necessary equipment; providing medical care, landmine and ERW clearance, and risk education; and offering reintegration support and facilities for mine and UXO survivors.

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in the Palestinian Territories remains from decades of conflict since 1948. Although the exact amount of contamination is unknown, the mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) threat has increased over the years, with at least 15 minefields confirmed across the Palestinian Territories, including 20 square kilometers (almost 8 square miles) of the West Bank.

In FY2011 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$209,284 in support of humanitarian mine action in the Palestinian Territories. With this funding, The HALO Trust (HALO) conducted assessment and survey activities and worked with Palestinian and Israeli mine action authorities to lay the groundwork for a mine clearance program in the West Bank. This funding also enabled the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security to provide medical assistance to eight conflict-affected children with amputated limbs, partial paralysis of lower limbs, or cerebral paralysis. The children received state-of-the-art medical treatment and rehabilitation at the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia.

In FY2012 PM/WRA provided \$782,132 to HALO for mine risk education programs in the West Bank and the clearance of landmines and UXO along both sides of the Jordan River Valley.



HALO Survey Officers discuss the demolition of explosive remnants of war with Israeli military EOD teams.
Photo courtesy of The HALO Trust.

THE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR MINE ACTION

Supported by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) facilitates greater efficiency and effectiveness in mine action programs. IMSMA was designed to meet the needs of the mine action community by providing a computerized tool that supports decision-making and management of operational activities.

Initially released in 1999 by Zurich's Institute of Technology and first used in Kosovo, IMSMA is now used by most mine action programs. More specifically, it is used in more than 65 countries and has been installed 1,200 times. Governments, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and peacekeeping forces use IMSMA.

Helping mine-action managers document and analyze data, IMSMA's highly customizable system analyzes and records key factors essential to operational management. IMSMA manages data input of contaminated areas; remaining threats; and trends in casualty, survey, and clearance rates. With these data, IMSMA can produce detailed maps, statistics, and other planning tools to track progress and support prioritization decisions.



In 2005 IMSMA^{NG}, a re-engineered version of IMSMA, was released by GICHD and the software developer FGM, Inc. The newer version's flexible architecture is able to meet a wider variety of situations and needs. IMSMA^{NG} supports both small and large programs with networks and users at multiple sites and organizations. New features also allow users to classify data, validate data quality, and design their own forms and reports.

IMSMA software is regularly updated and revised in response to feedback, and IMSMA provides patch software as needed. Support for IMSMA maintenance and development mainly comes from the Swiss government.

GICHD offers IMSMA free of charge to national mine action authorities and other mine action organizations. Its software is based on basic computer technology and is easily customizable. Mine action organizations can contact GICHD directly to obtain IMSMA software.



Contact Information:

Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
info@gichd.org
<http://www.imsma.org> or <http://gichd.org>

THE INTERAGENCY MANPADS TASK FORCE

In 2002 terrorists attempted to shoot down an Israeli civilian airliner in Mombasa, Kenya, using two man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS). This incident called the world's attention to the dangerous threat of MANPADS. Elsewhere, terrorists and insurgents have used MANPADS to fight the Multi-National Force in Iraq and International Security Assistance Force troops in Afghanistan, to destroy humanitarian flights in Angola and Sudan, and to attack numerous civilian aircraft across Africa and other continents. Most recently, arms traffickers and violent extremists have capitalized on the instability that accompanied the Arab Spring movement by looting and proliferating MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons (ACW) in Libya and Syria. The continued spread of these dangerous conventional weapons has increased and threatens regional stability and international security. A successful attack against a commercial airliner could ground civil aviation for days, as it did the U.S. civilian air fleet following 9/11, which would cost the world economy billions of dollars.

What are MANPADS?

MANPADS are surface-to-air missiles that can be carried and fired by a single individual or a crew. Originally developed in the 1960s, MANPADS were designed to be used by national military forces to protect their troops and facilities. With their relatively short range, MANPADS are regarded as the last missile-based air defense available to protect against aerial attack.

Most MANPADS consist of 1) a missile packaged in a tube; 2) a reusable trigger mechanism (commonly known as a "gripstock"); and

3) a battery. The tubes, which protect the missile until it has been fired, are disposable. A single-use battery is typically used to power the missile prior to launch.

MANPADS launch tubes typically range from about 4 feet to 6.5 feet (1.2–2 meters) in length and are about 3 inches (76 millimeters) in diameter. Their weight, with gripstock, varies from about 28 pounds to just over 55 pounds (13–25 kilograms). Consequently, they are easy to transport and conceal. Some of the most commonly produced MANPADS can easily fit into the trunk of an automobile.

Although externally similar in appearance, MANPADS should not be confused with rocket-propelled grenades (RPG). MANPADS missiles can achieve twice the speed of sound and strike aircraft flying at altitudes up to approximately 15,000 feet (4.57 kilometers) at a range of up to 3.2 miles (5 kilometers). RPGs are unguided weapons designed primarily to be used against ground targets and are generally much less effective against aircraft. Some RPG attacks on aircraft flying at low altitudes and relatively slow speeds have been mistaken for MANPADS attacks.

What the Interagency MANPADS Task Force Does

The Interagency MANPADS Task Force (MTF) mitigates the threat posed by the spread of MANPADS in every region of the world. Comprised of experts from relevant departments and agencies, MTF facilitates programs and policies and coordinates actions, both within the U.S. Government and with partner nations and international organizations. For instance, to enhance the physical security and stockpile management of a partner government's state-controlled weapons and munitions, MTF may coordinate the activities of the U.S. Departments of State and Defense to build that nation's capacity to destroy aged, excess, or at-risk ACW and secure other weapons and munitions retained for their national defense. MTF may also synchronize U.S. approaches with MANPADS exporters and producers in order to track unaccounted for MANPADS and control proliferation. Such engagements are a part of U.S. efforts to stop non-state actors from obtaining and potentially using ACW.

Since early 2011, MTF has played a key role in coordinating and facilitating U.S. efforts to mitigate ACW proliferation threats from Libya, Syria, and other countries suffering from internal instability or regime collapse. This requires attention to cross-cutting security issues such as border security assistance and related activities to ensure that MANPADS on the black market cannot be trafficked from one country to another.

A successful MANPADS attack against a civilian airliner would be a tragic loss of human life and have far-reaching impacts on international security and stability. To prevent such an attack, MANPADS threat reduction remains a U.S. national security priority.



A member of the Quick Reaction Force disables loose and at-risk MANPADS before the missiles' eventual destruction.
Photo courtesy of the Quick Reaction Force.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS



LANDMINE IMPACT FREE

The Public-Private Partnership Program of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) was launched in October 1997 to enlist civil society support for clearing persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war, teaching mine risk education, and rendering assistance to survivors of landmine and unexploded ordnance incidents around the world. The Public-Private Partnership logo, created by the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery, was originally used to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Public-Private Partnership Program, which continues to this day to encourage private-sector involvement.

Association of Volunteers in International Service ▼ Center for International Rehabilitation ▼ Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR/JMU) ▼ Center for Teaching International Relations ▼ *Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia* (CIREC) ▼ Children of Armenia Fund ▼ Children's Surgical Centre ▼ C King Associates Ltd ▼ Clear Path International ▼ Coalition Against Landmines (CALM) ▼ Cranfield Mine Action ▼ DanChurchAid ▼ Danish Demining Group ▼ [REDACTED] ▼ Fenix Insight Ltd. ▼ Freedom Fields USA ▼ Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) ▼ Global Care Unlimited ▼ Golden West Humanitarian Foundation ▼ Grapes for Humanity Global Foundation ▼ The HALO Trust ▼ Handicap International ▼ Health Volunteers Overseas ▼ Help Handicapped International ▼ Humpty Dumpty Institute ▼ Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) ▼ International Eurasia Press Fund (IEPF) ▼ ITF Enhancing Human Security ▼ Iraqi Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) ▼ The Julia Burke Foundation ▼ Landmine Relief Fund ▼ Landmines Blow! ▼ Legacies of War ▼ Lipscomb University ▼ MAG (Mines Advisory Group) ▼ [REDACTED] ▼ [REDACTED] ▼ Marshall Legacy Institute ▼ Medical Care Development International ▼ Messiah College Landmine Action Project ▼ M.I.N.D. Labs (Michigan State University) ▼ One Sri Lanka Foundation ▼ Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) ▼ PeaceTrees Vietnam ▼ People to People International ▼ Polus Center for Social and Economic Development ▼ Positive Play ▼ Prestige Health Care Technologies ▼ Project RENEW ▼ Prosthetics Outreach Foundation ▼ Quality Solutions International (QSU) ▼ Roots of Peace ▼ Rotarians for Mine Action ▼ Save the Children ▼ Schonstedt Instrument Company ▼ Spirit of Soccer ▼ Survey Action Center ▼ Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) ▼ Torrens Resilience Group ▼ United for Colombia ▼ World Education World Rehabilitation Fund

International Organization Partners

Organization of American States (OAS) ▼ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) ▼ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ▼ United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)



Catholic Relief Services (CRS) was created in 1943 by the Catholic Bishops of the United States in response to the need for World War II survivor assistance in Europe. Since then, CRS has assisted more than 100 million people in more than 100 countries across five continents to carry out its mission to assist poor disadvantaged communities by promoting the sacredness of human life and the right to human dignity. For more information: <http://crs.org>

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), established as the Mine Action Information Center in 1996, is a Center of Excellence at James Madison University, helping communities around the world affected by conflict and trauma through innovative and reliable research, training, information exchange, and direct services. CISR is located in Harrisonburg, Virginia (U.S.). For more information: <http://c isr.jmu.edu>

Cleared Ground Demining (CGD), headquartered in London, U.K., is an independent not-for-profit nongovernmental organization that works around the globe to reduce the threats posed to local communities by landmines and unexploded ordnance. For more information: <http://www.clearedground.org>

Clear Path International (CPI), headquartered in Seattle, Washington, is devoted to bringing hope, help, and opportunity to landmine survivors and others disabled by war. CPI identifies, collaborates, and helps build sustainable local partners that empower conflict survivors to overcome physical, psychological, social, and economic challenges, promote equality and accessibility, and provide innovative, integrated, and sustainable programs to support conflict survivors. For more information: <http://www.cpi.org>

CONTRAMINAS (Peruvian Mine Action Center), created in December 2002, serves as a national coordinator of mine action planning and policy. Thus far, demining in Peru has focused on two areas: the northern border with Ecuador and the areas around electrical towers in the Lima, Junin, Huancavelica, and Ica regions of Peru. The Peruvian army completed mine clearance of the Zarumilla Canal and La Palma, as well as near Aguas Verdes along the northern border. After a year of working in and around electrical towers, Peru's national police force (*Policia Nacional del Perú*) along with Shipyard Marine Industrial Services were able to clear 17,651 mines by May 2003.

DanChurchAid (DCA) is an independent ecumenical humanitarian organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark, that strives to provide humanitarian assistance and advocate for oppressed, neglected, and marginalized groups



An area is cultivated following clearance by HALO. Photo courtesy of The HALO Trust.



CISR's 2012 Senior Managers' Course participants meet with PM/WRA at the U.S. State Department. Photo courtesy of the U.S. State Dept.

in poor countries, strengthening their possibilities for a life with dignity. DCA's humanitarian mine action programs combine mine risk education, mine clearance, and strong community development activities. For more information: <http://www.dca.dk>

Danish Demining Group (DDG) is a nongovernmental organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark, operating under the auspices of the Danish Refugee Council. It assists individuals and populations hampered by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. In doing so, DDG also strives to procure supplies from local communities and to train a local staff in order to create national ownership opportunities as soon as possible. For more information: <http://www.danishdemininggroup.dk>



The Golden West Humanitarian Foundation is a U.S.-based nonprofit charitable organization. It conducts surveys and assessments, and develops mine risk education materials and landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal technologies. For more information: <http://www.goldenwesthf.org>



Handicap International (HI) is an independent and impartial international aid organization working in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict, and disaster. HI currently implements mine action programs in 17 countries—working to clear landmines and other unexploded ordnance from civilian areas, providing risk education programs aimed at civilians living or traveling through affected regions, and providing assistance to those who have been injured. For more information: <http://www.handicap-international.us>

The Humpty Dumpty Institute (HDI) is a unique nonprofit organization that serves people in the developing world through the implementation of large-scale humanitarian projects and through its work with the United Nations. Since 2007, HDI has implemented about \$20 million in development projects in Angola, Armenia, Burma, Eritrea, Laos, Lebanon, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam. These projects are sponsored by individuals, foundations, and governments. For more information: <http://www.thehdi.org>

The International Center (IC), founded in 1977, is a nonprofit organization based in Washington, D.C., that was created to foster mutual aid

between the United States and the developing world. In 2009 the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAFA) began working under the IC in the areas of mental health, education, and landmine and unexploded ordnance clearance. VVAFA has been addressing the harsh consequences of war, especially the war in Vietnam, since 1978. For more information: <http://www.theintcenter.org>

Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) is a not-for-profit nongovernmental organization that coordinates, supports, and implements humanitarian information-management activities and landmine and unexploded ordnance surveys during and after complex emergencies and in developing countries around the world. iMMAP aims to alleviate the suffering of victims of natural disasters and armed conflict by providing decision-support services to humanitarian agencies through the management of reliable, timely, and appropriate strategic and geographic information. For more information: <http://www.immap.org>

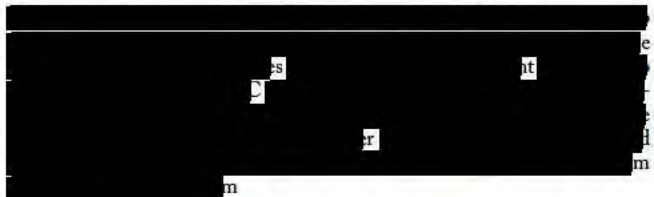
The Iraq Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) is an Iraqi demining nongovernmental organization established in 2003. IMCO is fully trained and equipped to international humanitarian mine action standards to perform manual and mine-detection-dog-supported demining operations, battle area clearance, reconnaissance of suspected hazardous areas, unexploded ordnance and landmine survey, and technical site survey missions. For more information: zahimmutar@yahoo.com

ITF Enhancing Human Security was created in March 1998 by the government of Slovenia with the goal of supporting humanitarian mine action in Southeast Europe through management, services, and fundraising. Recently, ITF has broadened its focus to a wider range of post-conflict challenges including security sector reform, disarmament, and small arms/light weapons control. For more information: <http://www.itf-fund.si>

The Landmine Relief Fund was founded in 2004 to support the work of an all-Cambodian demining nongovernmental organization, Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD). CSHD was founded by a former child soldier named Aki Ra, who has spent nearly 20 years clearing explosive remnants of war wherever he finds them. He works with other ex-child soldiers, primarily in "low priority" villages throughout Cambodia. For more information: <http://www.landmine-relief-fund.com>



The Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) is a nonprofit organization founded to help restore hope, alleviate suffering, and nurture stability in war-torn countries. Major projects include the Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program, the Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS), CHAMPS International, and survivors' assistance programs. For more information: <http://www.marshall-legacy.org>



The NATO Support Agency (NSPA) is NATO's integrated logistics and services provider agency. NSPA is a fully customer-funded agency, operating on a "no profit - no loss" basis. It brings together NATO's logistics and procurement support activities into a single organization, providing integrated

multinational support solutions for its stakeholders. At the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, NATO heads of state and government agreed to reform the 14 existing NATO agencies, concurring to streamline them into three major programmatic themes: procurement, support, and communications and information. As part of the reform process, NSPA was established on July 1, 2012 as a result of the merger of the former in-service support agencies: the NATO Maintenance Supply Agency, the NATO Airlift Management Agency, and the Central Europe Pipeline Management Agency. For more information: <http://www.nspa.nato.int>

The National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) is Jordan's national authority on all landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) related projects. Founded in 2000, NCDR conducts ERW removal, mine risk education, survivor and victim assistance, and international relations to create safe, strong, and prosperous communities for the people of Jordan. For more information: <http://www.ncdr.org.jo>

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), founded in 1939 on the principles of solidarity, dignity, peace, and freedom, is one of Norway's biggest nongovernmental organizations. NPA works in the field of mine action in 18 mine- and unexploded-ordnance-affected countries, performing clearance operations, engaging in political advocacy, and developing and implementing treaties against landmines and cluster munitions. For more information: <http://www.npaid.org>

The Organization of American States (OAS) was established in 1948 with the goal of encouraging sustainable peace, justice, solidarity, collaboration, integrity, and independence among the nations of the Americas. OAS achieves this goal through activities revolving around democracy, human rights, security, and development. For more information: <http://www.oas.org>

The Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) was established in 1990 to teach Afghan refugees and internally displaced Afghans about the dangers of landmines and unexploded ordnance left behind by the Soviet and Afghan Communist Armies, and by Afghan insurgents. In 1993 OMAR started a demining program, hiring and training more than 1,500 deminers in manual and mechanical demining, battle area clearance, and explosive ordnance disposal, as well as teaching them to work with mine detection dogs. Having cleared more than 1.8 million square meters (445 acres) of mine contaminated area and about 3.5 million square meters (1.4 square miles) of battle area formerly contaminated by unexploded ordnance, OMAR has destroyed 2,237 anti-personnel mines, 9 anti-tank mines, and 47,894 items of unexploded ordnance. OMAR has also developed demining emergency response teams. For more information: <http://www.omar.org.af>

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest regional security organization with 57 member states from Europe, Central Asia, and North America. It offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of its participating states into practice through its unique network of field missions. OSCE has a comprehensive approach to security



MAG (Mines Advisory Group) works with the local population in Laos, one of the most unexploded ordnance-affected countries in the world. Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.



A mine risk education campaign in Colombia provided by OAS.
Photo courtesy of OAS.

that encompasses politico-military, economic, environmental, and human aspects. It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counterterrorism, and economic and environmental activities. For more information: <http://www.osce.org>

PeaceTrees Vietnam was founded in 1995 as a grassroots effort to bring peace, friendship, and renewal to the people of Quang Tri, one of the most war-torn provinces of Vietnam. PeaceTrees' vision of establishing a safe and healthy future for the children of Quang Tri includes landmine and unexploded ordnance clearance, landmine awareness programs, citizen diplomacy, community service, tree planting programs, survivor/victim assistance, economic support, scholarships to landmine survivors and their families, social development projects, and community restoration and relocation projects. For more information: <http://www.peacetreesvietnam.org>

Polus Center for Social and Economic Development, established in 1979, is a Massachusetts-based, nonprofit human-services organization that supports a number of community-based rehabilitative initiatives in Central America and Africa. Its work benefits a wide range of persons with mobility disabilities, including those who have experienced limb loss as a result of landmines. For more information: <http://www.poluscenter.org>

Spirit of Soccer uses soccer/football skills clinics to educate children about the dangers posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war in post-conflict regions of the world. Since 1996, more than 167,000 children in Bosnia, Cambodia, Iraq, Kosovo, Laos, and Moldova have received mine risk education through soccer-based activities. For more information: <http://www.spiritofsoccer.net>

Fondation Suisse de Déminage (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD), an international nongovernmental organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, has implemented mine clearance projects in 18 countries since its inception in 1997. FSD's focus is on locating and destroying landmines and unexploded ordnance on the ground and under water, but it also engages in projects related to the reduction of physical and chemical pollution and the collection and destruction of many types of arms and ammunition. For more information: <http://www.fsd.ch>

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) works to help children overcome the obstacles created by violence, poverty, disease, and discrimination. This includes children in mine-affected countries globally. UNICEF supports the development and implementation of mine risk education and survivor assistance projects and advocacy for an end to the use of landmines, cluster munitions, and other indiscriminate weapons. For more information: <http://www.unicef.org>

The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) integrates mine action into worldwide U.N. peacekeeping operations in line with a November 2003 Presidential Statement of the Security Council. The Under Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations chairs the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action, which brings together

representatives from all U.N. mine-action entities. U.N. Mine Action Service provides direct support and assistance to U.N. peacekeeping missions. For more information: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping>

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) is located in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions and is the focal point for mine action in the U.N. system. It is responsible for ensuring an effective, proactive, and coordinated U.N. response to landmines and explosive remnants of war. For more information: <http://www.unmas.org>

The Vietnam Assistance Project (VAP) is a U.S.-based nongovernmental organization that works to eradicate poverty and improve access to health care, education, and activities that support victims. For more information, email rfrank@frankandco.com

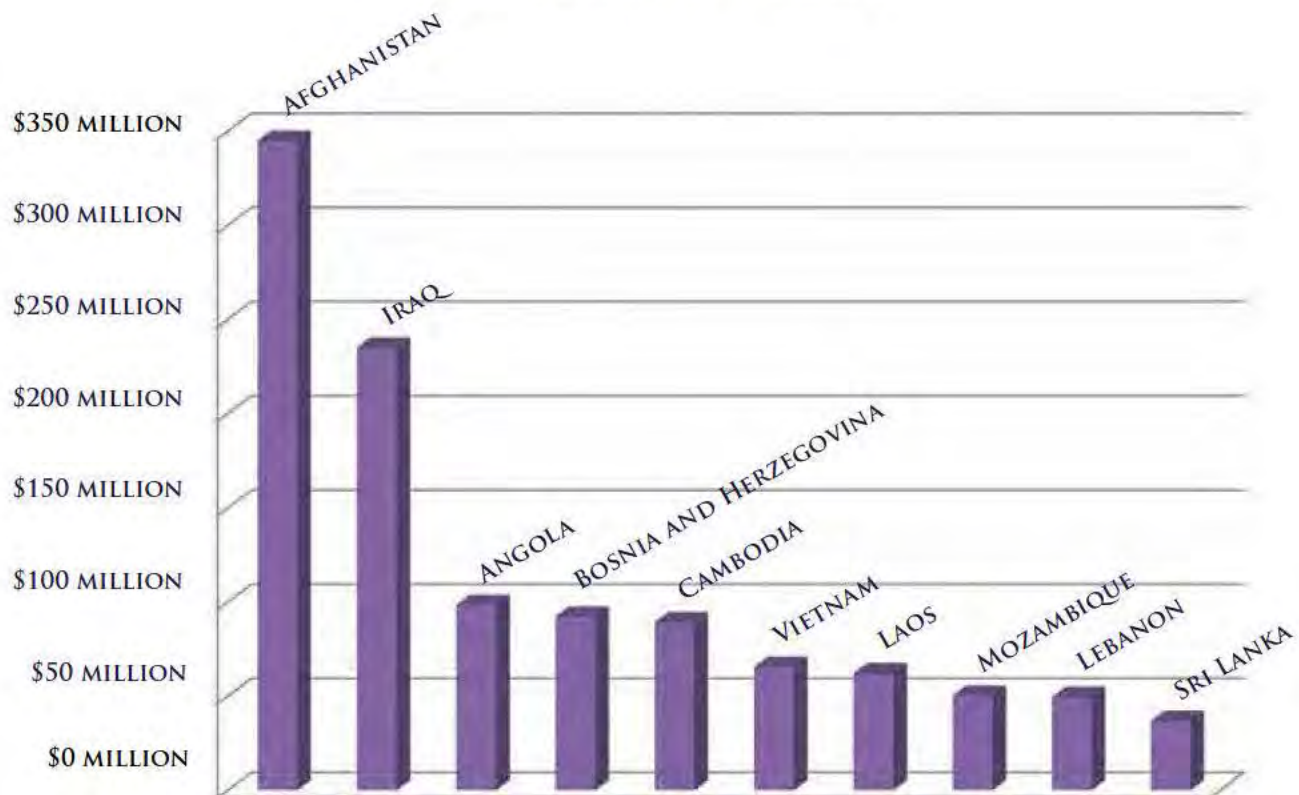
World Education, Inc. was founded in 1951 to meet the needs of the educationally disadvantaged and provides training and technical assistance in non-formal education across a wide array of sectors. Registered as a private voluntary organization, World Education has worked in more than 50 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as in the United States. For more information: <http://www.worlded.org>

| COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS | |
|------------------------|--|
| AP | Anti-personnel |
| BAC | Battle-area Clearance |
| CWD | Conventional Weapons Destruction |
| DOD | Department of Defense |
| DOS | Department of State |
| DTRA | Defense Threat Reduction Agency |
| HDTC | Humanitarian Demining Training Center |
| HD R&D | Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program |
| HMA | Humanitarian Mine Action |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IED | Improvised Explosive Device |
| MANPADS | Man-portable Air-defense Systems |
| MDD | Mine Detection Dog |
| MRE | Mine Risk Education |
| OHDACA | Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid |
| PM/WRA | Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs |
| PSSM | Physical Security and Stockpile Management |
| SA/LW | Small Arms and Light Weapons |
| SHA | Suspected Hazardous Area |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USAFRICOM | U.S. Africa Command |
| USCENTCOM | U.S. Central Command |
| USEUCOM | U.S. European Command |
| USSOUTHCOM | U.S. Southern Command |
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |
| VA | Victim Assistance |

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING

Since 1993, the United States has donated over \$2 billion for conventional weapons destruction (CWD) in more than 90 countries. The U.S. remains the world's top donor for humanitarian mine action (HMA) programs, including landmine clearance, survivor assistance services, and mine risk education. Many of our ongoing programs combine humanitarian demining, small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) destruction, and efforts to improve the safety and security of conventional munitions stockpiles. The following chart provides a consolidated view of the United States' funding for CWD globally. For a more detailed view of this funding chart, including additional details such as funding for HMA and SA/LW projects, please refer to the website of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA): <http://state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/index.htm>.

TOP 10 COUNTRIES FUNDED
(AGGREGATE) FY1993-2012



| LEGEND FOR CHARTS ON PAGES 62-67 | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| DOD | U.S. Department of Defense |
| DOS NADR-CWD | U.S. Department of State - Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs |
| DOS Other | U.S. Department of State - Other funding |
| USAID | U.S. Agency for International Development |

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993-2012)

| Country | Sources | FY93-04 | FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Afghanistan | DOS NADR - CWD | 36,444 | 16,700 | 17,152 | 15,821 | 21,589 | 30,253 | 45,800 | 40,475 | 40,550 | 264,784 |
| | DOS Other | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 |
| | CDC | 1,700 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,800 |
| | DOD | 4,264 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 520 | 996 | 0 | 1,000 | 6,780 |
| | USAID | 50,000 | 700 | 397 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,447 |
| | Country Total | 112,408 | 17,400 | 17,549 | 16,221 | 21,639 | 30,773 | 46,796 | 40,475 | 41,550 | 344,811 |
| Albania | DOS NADR - CWD | 5,602 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 1,480 | 7,091 | 2,395 | 5,909 | 3,500 | 4,034 | 32,311 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 22 |
| | USAID | 1,389 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,389 |
| | Country Total | 6,991 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 1,480 | 7,091 | 2,406 | 5,909 | 3,511 | 4,034 | 33,722 |
| Angola | DOS NADR - CWD | 21,510 | 6,287 | 6,120 | 5,250 | 7,562 | 7,300 | 10,000 | 7,500 | 8,675 | 80,204 |
| | DOS Other | 3,170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,170 |
| | CDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| | DOD | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 850 | 850 | 0 | 850 | 6,564 |
| | USAID | 6,700 | 651 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,351 |
| | Country Total | 35,380 | 6,938 | 7,120 | 5,339 | 7,637 | 8,150 | 10,850 | 7,500 | 9,525 | 98,439 |
| Argentina | DOD | 550 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 579 |
| | Country Total | 550 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 579 |
| Armenia | DOS NADR - CWD | 2,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 391 | 2,991 |
| | DOS - Other | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 |
| | DOD | 2,618 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 2,835 |
| | USAID | 1,148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 2,148 |
| | Country Total | 9,366 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 1,008 | 400 | 10,974 |
| Azerbaijan | DOS NADR - CWD | 7,048 | 3,900 | 3,064 | 2,487 | 1,280 | 2,199 | 752 | 365 | 365 | 21,460 |
| | DOS - Other | 1,100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,100 |
| | DOD | 4,844 | 483 | 425 | 723 | 200 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 6,975 |
| | Country Total | 12,992 | 4,383 | 3,489 | 3,210 | 1,480 | 2,199 | 1,052 | 365 | 365 | 29,535 |
| Bahrain | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Belize | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 300 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 300 |
| Benin | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | DOS NADR - CWD | 31,086 | 3,373 | 3,300 | 3,390 | 4,650 | 4,103 | 5,425 | 3,685 | 4,300 | 63,312 |
| | DOS - Other | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |
| | CDC | 1,800 | 500 | 500 | 205 | 205 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,210 |
| | DOD | 4,263 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,263 |
| | USAID | 20,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,500 |
| | Country Total | 58,649 | 3,873 | 3,800 | 3,595 | 4,855 | 4,103 | 5,425 | 3,685 | 4,300 | 92,285 |
| Bulgaria | DOS NADR - CWD | 2,844 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 3,100 | 1,585 | 8,229 |
| | Country Total | 2,844 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 3,100 | 1,585 | 8,229 |
| Burma | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 829 | 919 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 829 | 919 |
| Burundi | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 381 | 200 | 438 | 400 | 516 | 0 | 1,935 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 155 | 201 | 430 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 381 | 200 | 512 | 400 | 671 | 201 | 2,365 |
| Cambodia | DOS NADR - CWD | 18,319 | 3,949 | 4,900 | 4,142 | 4,054 | 5,152 | 5,040 | 5,250 | 5,494 | 56,300 |
| | DOS Other | 4,943 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,943 |
| | CDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| | DOD | 4,849 | 180 | 94 | 7 | 0 | 2,500 | 3,000 | 0 | 4,235 | 14,865 |
| | USAID | 8,773 | 2,825 | 950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 13,048 |
| | Country Total | 36,884 | 6,954 | 5,944 | 4,199 | 4,104 | 7,652 | 8,540 | 5,250 | 9,729 | 89,256 |
| Central African Republic | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |

(Dollars in thousands)

| Country | Sources | FY93-04 | FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Chad | DOS HADR - CWD | 3,854 | 1,000 | 1,780 | 200 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,899 |
| | DOD | 2,922 | 169 | 596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 414 | 4,291 |
| | Country Total | 6,776 | 1,169 | 2,376 | 200 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 190 | 414 | 11,190 |
| Chile | DOD | 0 | 735 | 973 | 0 | 0 | 454 | 450 | 0 | 450 | 3,062 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 735 | 973 | 0 | 0 | 454 | 450 | 0 | 450 | 3,062 |
| Colombia | DOS HADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 300 | 791 | 1,881 | 1,523 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 3,500 | 12,495 |
| | CDC | 150 | 0 | 200 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 450 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 940 | 0 | 10 | 575 | 0 | 154 | 1,679 |
| | USAID | 0 | 500 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 1,600 | 1,500 | 3,200 | 600 | 9,400 |
| | Country Total | 150 | 500 | 500 | 3,781 | 1,931 | 3,133 | 4,075 | 5,700 | 4,254 | 24,024 |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the | DOS HADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 1,185 | 2,000 | 119 | 937 | 841 | 1,016 | 750 | 6,848 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 305 | 233 | 603 |
| | USAID | 800 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,300 |
| | Country Total | 800 | 0 | 1,685 | 2,000 | 119 | 937 | 906 | 1,321 | 983 | 8,751 |
| Congo, Republic of the | DOS HADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 445 | 675 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,320 |
| | USAID | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 267 | 267 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 445 | 675 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 267 | 1,587 |
| Croatia | DOS HADR - CWD ¹ | 14,082 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,009 | 3,111 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 5,037 | 1,100 | 33,939 |
| | Country Total | 14,082 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,009 | 3,111 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 5,037 | 1,100 | 33,939 |
| Cyprus | DOS HADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Czech Republic | DOS HADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 |
| Djibouti | DOS HADR - CWD | 1,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,900 |
| | DOD | 1,167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,172 |
| | Country Total | 3,067 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,072 |
| Dominican Republic | USAID | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 500 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 500 |
| Ecuador | DOS HADR - CWD | 3,323 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,002 | 500 | 0 | 4,825 |
| | DOD | 1,762 | 507 | 313 | 0 | 0 | 258 | 433 | 0 | 518 | 3,791 |
| | Country Total | 5,085 | 507 | 313 | 0 | 0 | 258 | 1,435 | 500 | 518 | 8,616 |
| Egypt | DOD | 718 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 718 |
| | Country Total | 718 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 718 |
| El Salvador | DOS HADR - CWD | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 988 | 1,038 |
| | CDC | 1,650 | 400 | 400 | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,840 |
| | USAID | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 2,000 |
| | Country Total | 3,200 | 400 | 400 | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,488 | 5,878 |
| Eritrea | DOS HADR - CWD | 8,423 | 2,800 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,623 |
| | DOS - Other | 1,560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,560 |
| | CDC | 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 450 |
| | DOD | 4,485 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,485 |
| | Country Total | 14,918 | 2,800 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,118 |
| Estonia | DOS HADR - CWD | 1,070 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 250 | 699 | 323 | 0 | 0 | 2,499 |
| | DOD | 1,551 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 1,866 |
| | Country Total | 2,621 | 0 | 55 | 157 | 350 | 699 | 323 | 160 | 0 | 4,365 |
| Ethiopia | DOS HADR - CWD | 3,545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,545 |
| | DOS - Other | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 |
| | CDC | 1,700 | 400 | 400 | 173 | 173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,846 |
| | DOD | 3,984 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,984 |
| | USAID | 1,230 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 2,000 | 327 | 0 | 3,882 |
| | Country Total | 11,959 | 400 | 425 | 173 | 173 | 300 | 2,000 | 327 | 0 | 15,757 |
| Georgia | DOS HADR - CWD | 4,716 | 3,402 | 2,123 | 1,750 | 6,265 | 2,614 | 2,845 | 1,158 | 1,232 | 26,105 |
| | DOS - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,644 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,644 |
| | DOD | 1,114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,114 |
| | Country Total | 5,830 | 3,402 | 2,123 | 1,750 | 6,265 | 5,258 | 2,845 | 1,158 | 1,232 | 29,863 |

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993-2012)

| Country | Sources | FY93-04 | FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | Total |
|----------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Guatemala | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| Guinea | DOS NADR - CWD | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 |
| | Country Total | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 |
| Guinea-Bissau | DOS NADR - CWD | 813 | 0 | 400 | 945 | 809 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,070 | 0 | 6,037 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 162 | 1,212 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,444 |
| | Country Total | 813 | 0 | 562 | 2,157 | 879 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,070 | 0 | 7,481 |
| Haiti | USAID | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 0 | 2,500 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 0 | 2,500 |
| Honduras | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 316 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 316 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 316 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 316 |
| India | USAID | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 300 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 300 |
| Iraq | DOS NADR - CWD | 2,950 | 2,840 | 0 | 15,149 | 17,080 | 19,417 | 24,913 | 22,000 | 25,000 | 129,349 |
| | DOS - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 992 |
| | CDC | 350 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 450 |
| | DOD | 73,268 | 9,000 | 13,200 | 5,150 | 2,881 | 120 | 318 | 0 | 300 | 104,237 |
| | Country Total | 76,568 | 11,840 | 13,200 | 20,349 | 21,003 | 19,537 | 25,231 | 22,000 | 25,300 | 235,028 |
| Jordan | DOS NADR - CWD | 7,951 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 514 | 2,700 | 2,906 | 2,015 | 3,850 | 19,936 |
| | DOS Other | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 |
| | CDC | 1,600 | 400 | 400 | 284 | 284 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,968 |
| | DOD | 2,418 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,418 |
| | Country Total | 12,269 | 400 | 400 | 284 | 798 | 2,700 | 2,906 | 2,015 | 3,850 | 25,622 |
| Kazakhstan | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 295 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 295 |
| Kenya | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 458 | 500 | 269 | 75 | 0 | 1,482 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 25 | 175 | 236 | 492 |
| | USAID | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 |
| | Country Total | 400 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 458 | 556 | 294 | 250 | 236 | 2,374 |
| Kosovo | DOS NADR - CWD | 5,025 | 0 | 110 | 205 | 150 | 150 | 1,000 | 450 | 260 | 7,350 |
| | DOD | 4,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,300 |
| | USAID | 17,472 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,472 |
| | Country Total | 26,797 | 0 | 110 | 205 | 150 | 150 | 1,000 | 450 | 260 | 29,122 |
| Kyrgyzstan | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 500 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 507 |
| Laos | DOS NADR - CWD | 10,919 | 2,500 | 3,300 | 2,692 | 3,050 | 3,350 | 5,100 | 5,000 | 9,233 | 45,144 |
| | DOS - Other | 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 750 |
| | DOD | 6,856 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 33 | 6,900 |
| | USAID | 5,850 | 0 | 1,500 | 350 | 0 | 600 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 9,300 |
| | Country Total | 24,375 | 2,500 | 4,800 | 3,047 | 3,050 | 3,950 | 6,106 | 5,000 | 9,266 | 62,094 |
| Lebanon ² | DOS NADR - CWD | 6,678 | 2,300 | 1,420 | 1,556 | 5,184 | 4,791 | 1,997 | 2,225 | 2,524 | 28,675 |
| | DOS Other | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 |
| | DOD | 1,659 | 1,470 | 5,007 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 289 | 0 | 590 | 9,020 |
| | USAID | 2,700 | 700 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 800 | 750 | 800 | 0 | 9,850 |
| | Country Total | 11,037 | 4,470 | 9,627 | 2,956 | 6,684 | 5,596 | 3,036 | 3,025 | 3,114 | 49,545 |
| Lesotho | DOS NADR - CWD | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| | Country Total | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Liberia | DOS NADR - CWD | 360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 360 |
| | CDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| | USAID | 3,429 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,429 |
| | Country Total | 3,789 | 500 | 0 | 75 | 575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,939 |
| Libya | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 | 3,000 |
| | DOS Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,800 | 17,800 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 17,800 | 20,800 |

(Dollars in thousands)

| Country | Sources | FY93-04 | FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | Total |
|--|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Lithuania | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| Macedonia | DOS NADR - CWD | 1,602 | 0 | 50 | 96 | 50 | 50 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 1,998 |
| | Country Total | 1,602 | 0 | 50 | 96 | 50 | 50 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 1,998 |
| Mauritania | DOS NADR - CWD | 1,395 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,395 |
| | DOD | 3,952 | 0 | 0 | 458 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,410 |
| | Country Total | 5,347 | 0 | 0 | 458 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 6,805 |
| Moldova | DOD | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 |
| | Country Total | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 |
| Montenegro ³ (FY07 to present) | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,050 | 497 | 804 | 1,048 | 1,750 | 1,300 | 7,449 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,050 | 497 | 804 | 1,048 | 1,750 | 1,311 | 7,460 |
| Mozambique | DOS NADR - CWD | 15,503 | 2,336 | 2,344 | 440 | 0 | 2,124 | 2,000 | 2,175 | 2,635 | 29,557 |
| | DOS - Other | 1,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,600 |
| | CDC | 1,250 | 400 | 400 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,100 |
| | DOD | 11,449 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 3 | 326 | 639 | 12,466 |
| | USA D | 4,533 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,533 |
| | Country Total | 34,335 | 2,736 | 2,744 | 465 | 25 | 2,173 | 2,003 | 2,501 | 3,274 | 50,256 |
| Namibia | DOS NADR - CWD | 3,351 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,351 |
| | DOS Other | 670 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 670 |
| | DOD | 4,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 165 | 309 | 4,952 |
| | Country Total | 8,421 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 165 | 309 | 8,973 |
| Nepal | USA D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Nicaragua | DOS NADR - CWD | 300 | 32 | 1,749 | 1,400 | 250 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,081 |
| | DOD | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| | Country Total | 500 | 32 | 1,749 | 1,400 | 250 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,281 |
| Nigeria | DOS NADR - CWD | 1,449 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,449 |
| | Country Total | 1,449 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,449 |
| Oman | DOS NADR - CWD | 1,785 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,785 |
| | DOD | 2,553 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,553 |
| | Country Total | 4,338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,338 |
| Pakistan | DOS NADR - CWD | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 832 |
| | Country Total | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 832 |
| Palau | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 235 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 235 |
| Palestinian Territories | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 782 | 991 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 782 | 991 |
| Paraguay | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| Peru | DOS NADR - CWD | 3,086 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 2,620 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 10,906 |
| | DOD | 11,902 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,944 |
| | Country Total | 14,988 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 2,662 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 22,850 |
| Philippines | DOS NADR - CWD | 250 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 270 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 920 |
| | USA D | 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,550 |
| | Country Total | 1,000 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 1,070 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 2,470 |
| Romania | DOS NADR - CWD | 1,369 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,369 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 150 |
| | Country Total | 1,369 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 150 | 0 | 2,519 |
| Rwanda | DOS NADR - CWD | 3,285 | 0 | 476 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 242 | 0 | 0 | 4,203 |
| | DOS Other | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 |
| | DOD | 7,790 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,790 |
| | Country Total | 11,775 | 0 | 476 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 242 | 0 | 0 | 12,693 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | DOS NADR - CWD | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| | Country Total | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993-2012)

| Country | Sources | FY93-04 | FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | Total |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Senegal | DOS NADR - CWD | 204 | 0 | 0 | 421 | 655 | 725 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 2,505 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 252 |
| | USAID | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| | Country Total | 704 | 0 | 0 | 673 | 655 | 725 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 3,257 |
| Serbia ³ | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | 8,133 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 1,552 | 1,000 | 13,785 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | 8,133 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 1,552 | 1,000 | 13,785 |
| Serbia and Montenegro ³ | DOS NADR - CWD | 3,238 | 1,408 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,646 |
| | Country Total | 3,238 | 1,408 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,646 |
| Sierra Leone | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 0 | 0 | 147 |
| | USAID | 1,093 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,593 |
| | Country Total | 1,093 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 0 | 0 | 1,740 |
| Solomon Islands | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 557 | 957 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 325 | 325 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 882 | 1,282 |
| Somalia | DOS NADR - CWD | 5,943 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 754 | 1,523 | 2,000 | 2,325 | 2,500 | 15,045 |
| | Country Total | 5,943 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 754 | 1,523 | 2,000 | 2,325 | 2,500 | 15,045 |
| South Sudan ⁴ | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,100 | 2,800 | 3,900 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 367 | 367 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,100 | 3,167 | 4,267 |
| Sri Lanka | DOS NADR - CWD | 4,175 | 2,700 | 1,108 | 400 | 1,479 | 6,600 | 4,400 | 2,500 | 4,804 | 28,166 |
| | DOS - Other | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 |
| | CDC | 125 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| | DOD | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 280 | 0 | 262 | 887 |
| | USAID | 3,500 | 0 | 350 | 0 | 500 | 750 | 300 | 2,000 | 0 | 7,400 |
| | Country Total | 8,169 | 2,700 | 1,458 | 425 | 2,004 | 7,448 | 4,980 | 4,500 | 5,066 | 36,750 |
| Sudan ⁴ | DOS NADR - CWD | 3,754 | 3,060 | 3,020 | 3,325 | 4,643 | 4,600 | 5,350 | 2,800 | 0 | 30,552 |
| | Country Total | 3,754 | 3,060 | 3,020 | 3,325 | 4,643 | 4,600 | 5,350 | 2,800 | 0 | 30,552 |
| Suriname | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 100 | 290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 390 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 100 | 290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 390 |
| Swaziland | DOS NADR - CWD | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 0 | 0 | 439 |
| | DOD | 836 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 836 |
| | Country Total | 1,046 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 0 | 0 | 1,275 |
| Tajikistan | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 200 | 300 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 2,194 | 1,000 | 1,691 | 5,565 |
| | DOD | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 1,200 | 0 | 1,200 | 2,432 |
| | USAID | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| | Country Total | 7 | 200 | 300 | 0 | 180 | 25 | 3,394 | 1,000 | 4,391 | 9,497 |
| Tanzania | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 244 | 429 |
| | USAID | 1,200 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,700 |
| | Country Total | 1,200 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 201 | 244 | 2,145 |
| Thailand | DOS NADR - CWD | 4,190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,190 |
| | DOD | 3,087 | 8 | 8 | 86 | 0 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 | 7,589 |
| | Country Total | 7,277 | 8 | 8 | 86 | 0 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 | 11,779 |
| Togo | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Tunisia | DOD | 0 | 0 | 3 | 214 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 3 | 214 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217 |
| Uganda | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 56 |
| | USAID | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |
| | Country Total | 1,000 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1,056 |
| Ukraine | DOS NADR - CWD | 642 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 0 | 2,590 | 4,500 | 1,500 | 15,032 |
| | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 177 |
| | Country Total | 642 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 0 | 2,767 | 4,500 | 1,500 | 15,209 |
| Uruguay | DOS NADR - CWD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 |

| Country | Sources | FY93-04 | FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Uzbekistan | DOD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| | Country Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| Vietnam | DOS NADR - CWD | 10,526 | 2,850 | 3,300 | 2,859 | 2,575 | 2,120 | 3,750 | 3,500 | 4,032 | 35,512 |
| | CDC | 900 | 400 | 400 | 74 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,848 |
| | DOD | 761 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 275 | 0 | 300 | 1,338 |
| | USAID | 17,530 | 500 | 3,264 | 0 | 1,500 | 605 | 1,500 | 1,900 | 0 | 26,799 |
| | Country Total | 29,717 | 3,750 | 6,964 | 2,935 | 4,149 | 2,725 | 5,525 | 5,400 | 4,332 | 65,497 |
| Yemen | DOS NADR - CWD | 7,686 | 750 | 700 | 900 | 500 | 609 | 1,000 | 1,075 | 3,135 | 16,355 |
| | DOD | 4,685 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,846 |
| | Country Total | 12,371 | 754 | 700 | 900 | 500 | 766 | 1,000 | 1,075 | 3,135 | 21,201 |
| Zambia | DOS NADR - CWD | 2,050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,050 |
| | DOD | 424 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 437 |
| | Country Total | 2,474 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,487 |
| Zimbabwe | DOS NADR - CWD | 3,086 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 3,336 |
| | DOD | 3,265 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,265 |
| | Country Total | 6,351 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 6,601 |
| Global/ Multi-country | DOS NADR - CWD | 71,824 | 8,403 | 8,740 | 4,654 | 15,438 | 14,294 | 9,172 | 4,460 | 5,999 | 142,984 |
| | DOS Other | 1,450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,450 |
| | CDC | 7,650 | 1,625 | 1,200 | 2,569 | 2,569 | 3,040 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,653 |
| | DOD | 174,237 | 14,874 | 1,576 | 2,820 | 1,949 | 5,462 | 49 | 682 | 1,106 | 202,755 |
| | USAID | 33,437 | 7,524 | 3,614 | 5,900 | 9,050 | 7,845 | 19,950 | 7,773 | 3,300 | 98,393 |
| | Global Total | 288,598 | 32,426 | 15,130 | 15,943 | 29,006 | 30,641 | 29,171 | 12,915 | 10,405 | 464,235 |
| Grand Total | | 960,297 | 122,340 | 115,620 | 106,799 | 147,238 | 160,840 | 201,132 | 163,917 | 189,848 | 2,168,031 |

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (TOTALS BY SOURCE)

| Sources | FY93-04 | FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | Total |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| NADR - CWD ⁵ | 352,215 | 75,885 | 74,479 | 81,002 | 123,096 | 130,000 | 161,194 | 142,405 | 149,095 | 1,289,371 |
| DOS - Other ⁶ | 41,865 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 992 | 2,644 | 0 | 0 | 17,800 | 65,301 |
| CDC | 19,325 | 4,125 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,040 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38,190 |
| DOD ^{2,7} | 361,458 | 27,430 | 22,441 | 11,897 | 5,400 | 12,156 | 10,938 | 2,512 | 15,753 | 469,985 |
| USAID Leahy | 96,413 | 14,900 | 11,600 | 10,000 | 13,850 | 13,000 | 24,000 | 19,000 | 7,200 | 209,963 |
| USAID Other | 89,021 | 0 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 95,221 |
| Grand Total | 960,297 | 122,340 | 115,620 | 106,799 | 147,238 | 160,840 | 201,132 | 163,917 | 189,848 | 2,168,031 |

1. FY08 amount includes \$110,000 from the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) fund, which was apportioned as NADR.
2. All U.S. Central Command demining-centric activities for FY10 were conducted with Theater Security Cooperation funding pending new guidance from the Central Command Directorate for Strategic Plans and Policy, not funding from U.S. Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA).
3. Serbia and Montenegro split into two countries in 2007.
4. South Sudan and Sudan split into two countries in 2011.
5. Since FY11, the NADR-CWD category includes funding allotted to Humanitarian Demining, ITF Enhancing Human Security, and Small Arms and Light Weapons.
6. DOS - Other includes a variety of DOS funding sources.
7. DOD funds include OHDACA, the Research Development Test and Evaluation fund, the Humanitarian Assistance - Excess Property Program and the Iraq Relief and Construction fund.

For a more detailed version of this chart, including specific funding sources,
please visit our website at
<http://state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/index.htm>

The United States' Commitment to Conventional Weapons Destruction

TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

August 2013 | FY2012
United States Department of State | Bureau of Political-Military Affairs



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Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

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