

# Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction

---

Volume 17  
Issue 1 *The Journal of ERW and Mine Action*

Article 21

---

April 2013

## Republic of the Congo Is Mine-free

News Brief

*Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU (CISR)*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal>



Part of the [Other Public Affairs, Public Policy and Public Administration Commons](#), and the [Peace and Conflict Studies Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Brief, News (2013) "Republic of the Congo Is Mine-free," *The Journal of ERW and Mine Action* : Vol. 17 : Iss. 1 , Article 21.

Available at: <https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol17/iss1/21>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction by an authorized editor of JMU Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact [dc\\_admin@jmu.edu](mailto:dc_admin@jmu.edu).

# News Brief

## Republic of the Congo Is Mine-free

In January, 2012, the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of the Congo asked Norwegian People's Aid to assist in fulfilling its Article 5 obligations to the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction* (Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention or APMBC). In fall 2012, NPA conducted a Non-Technical Survey with a representative from the APMBC Implementation Support Unit within its mine action program headquarters in adjacent Democratic Republic of the Congo.<sup>1</sup> NPA's NTS found no evidence of areas containing mines or explosive remnants of war in ROC.<sup>2</sup>

Republic of the Congo lacks a national mine action authority; MAG (Mines Advisory Group) was the sole clearance organization within the country. In 2011, the European Commission provided €579,530 (US\$706,041) to MAG for battle area clearance and community liaison activities.<sup>3,4</sup>

MAG reports that between 2008 and 2010, under a grant from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), its team destroyed 771,162 items of ERW in ROC.<sup>1</sup> Between 2007 and 2008, MAG demolished 18 stockpiles of cluster munitions and returned in February 2011 to clear near the Maya-Maya Airport in Brazzaville, where a fire reportedly resulting from an electrical fault detonated a submunition within an ammunition storage area, scattering ERW in the surrounding area.<sup>1</sup> This project was also funded by PM/WRA; total PM/WRA funding for both projects was \$1,120,000. ©

See endnotes page 75~ Eric Keefer, CISR staff



Map of the Republic of Congo.  
Map courtesy of CIA World Factbook.

## Republic of the Congo Is Mine-free by Keefer [ from page 73 ]

1. “Republic of Congo.” *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Vol. 17, Iss. 1 [2013], Art. 21 <http://tinyurl.com/a5wfk5>. Accessed 15 November 2012.
2. “The Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) free of landmines.” *Norwegian People’s Aid*. <http://bit.ly/14I8QUs>. Accessed 8 February 2012.
3. “Congo, Republic of – Support for Mine Action.” *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*. 10 September 2012. <http://bit.ly/2U9WEpZ>. Accessed 19 November 2012.
4. Conversion as of 23 January 2013.