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ICBL-CMC

International Campaign to Ban Landmines-Cluster Munition Coalition

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LANDMINE & CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR



Eliminating landmines and cluster munitions through the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions

Annual Report 2017



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC) encouraged the universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions, with a focus on three goals:

- No more use of landmines or cluster munitions
- A significant decrease in land contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions
- Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of mines and cluster munitions

This was done through advocacy activities and through the publication of the most comprehensive research data on landmines and cluster munitions in *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reports.

Small grants and technical support were provided to campaign members, and the ICBL-CMC ensured the active participation of survivors and members of affected communities at international diplomatic meetings on landmines and cluster munitions.

This report details our achievements in 2017, and is complemented by a financial report.

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Cover page:

ICBL-CMC campaigners conduct advocacy during Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions meetings, in 2017.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Government of
Australia



Government
of Austria



Government of
France



Government of
Germany



Government of
Luxembourg



Government of
Norway



Government of
Sweden



Government of
Switzerland



Government of the
United States of
America



Canton of Geneva



PAX



United Nations
Children's Fund

The contribution of donors is acknowledged on our websites and in *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reports. Special events are organized at least twice a year to inform donors about our plans and views, and to get their feedback.

Goal 1 -- No more use of landmines or cluster munitions

The goal of seeing no more use of landmines or cluster munitions is the ICBL-CMC's main priority, as stated in our 2017-2021 Strategy¹. In 2017 the **Cluster Munition Coalition** advocated for the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and for states that have not yet joined the convention to adhere to the norm against use of the weapon. It worked to ensure any instances of use were met by a strong condemnation from the international community and that all future use was stigmatized. The **International Campaign to Ban Landmines** worked to maintain the strong stigma on the use of antipersonnel mines, and supported campaign members promoting the universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty.

1a) At least 130 States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions by 2020

In 2017, two countries ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions and several other advanced their processes of ratification or accession.² The CMC had the following impact:

- Contributed to Madagascar's accession through years of direct advocacy with the Permanent Mission in Geneva and authorities in Antananarivo.
- Ensured Benin's ratification through years of direct advocacy with the government official in charge of the file in Cotonou.
- Contributed to the accession process in Sri Lanka through persistent advocacy efforts with government authorities in Colombo.
- Maintained pressure on Cambodia to advance its ratification process through direct advocacy with the government, including a meeting between the ICBL-CMC director and authorities in Phnom Penh.
- Advanced universalization through bilateral meetings with government officials from 50 states during the Seventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, First Committee of the UNGA, Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, or through their Permanent Missions.³
- Promoted universalization through expert presentations at:

¹ Strategic goals and objectives for 2017-2021 are listed in Annex II.

² As of 31 December 2017, there were 102 States Parties and 17 signatories. Benin and Madagascar ratified in 2017.

³ Argentina, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, China, DR Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Gambia, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, North Korea, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tonga, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

- the Kampala CCM Ratification Seminar, a regional event convened by the Convention on Cluster Munitions' Coordinators on Universalization (9 states not party in attendance)
- the South East Asia Regional Seminar on Cooperating to Implement the Convention on Cluster Munitions (6 states not party in attendance).
- Advanced universalization in 15 states not party, including five in Asia, through lobby efforts in capitals by national CMC campaigners, bilateral meetings with decision-makers, marking the 1 August anniversary of the convention's entry into force, online communications, and media work.⁴
- Contributed to the atmosphere in favor of universalization by publicizing ratifications and accessions to enhance the profile of new States Parties, including through the CMC's websites and social media.

1b) Strengthened norm against cluster munitions and landmines

Since the Convention on Cluster Munitions opened for signature in 2008, there has been no evidence of use of cluster munitions by signatories or States Parties. In 2017, cluster munitions were used in two states not party: Syria and Yemen. The stigmatization of such use remains a central goal of the convention and a top priority for the CMC. Important advancements in the effort to stigmatize cluster munitions and their use, included:

- Textron, the last cluster munition producer in the United States and the biggest producer in the world, as well as component producer Orbital ATK, confirmed that they had ended cluster munition production.
- In Yemen, there were fewer cluster munition attacks in 2017 by the Saudi Arabia-led armed coalition. This came after strong public outcry, global media coverage, and widespread condemnation.
- Through their vote in favor of the UNGA Resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 142 states expressed strong concern about the use of cluster munitions in various parts of the world.
- The Political Declaration of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions condemned any use of cluster munitions by any actor, after the CMC called on states to reintegrate this language into the draft text.
- The UN Human Rights Council adopted three resolutions condemning the Syrian authorities' use of cluster munitions⁵.

⁴ Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Cambodia, DR Congo, Gambia, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Serbia, South Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United States.

⁵ A/HRC/RES/34/26, A/HRC/RES/35/26, A/HRC/RES/36/20, all adopted in 2017.

The foundation for such stigmatization efforts by the broader cluster munition ban community was the ongoing research efforts of the Cluster Munition Monitor. Drawing from the investigative efforts of CMC members, including Human Rights Watch and local groups in Syria and Yemen, along with local media, the Monitor collected substantial evidence confirming use of cluster munitions in 2017. The CMC used Monitor findings to do the following:

- Disseminate accurate data on all known instances of cluster munition use by states not party and on the human impact of such use to the general public, media, States Parties, and members of the Coordination Committee of the convention. Using this data as a basis, the Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions condemned any use of cluster munitions by any actor.
- Ensure coverage of the issues, including condemnations, in prominent international media outlets such as the BBC, EFE, Reuters and the New York Times.
- Issue condemnations of all instances of use.
- Call on States Parties to condemn use, including through personalized emails, by mobilizing Coordination Committee members and supporting national CMC campaigns' outreach to decision-makers in capitals.
- Reach out to each user state, requesting public reaction, investigation and prosecutions. This included a bilateral meeting with Saudi Arabia (September 2017).
- Communicate the work of the ban community, highlighting states' and other partners' condemnations of use on the CMC's website, newsletter and social media.

The norm against the use of antipersonnel mines is strong, at least in part as a direct result of the ongoing research efforts by Landmine Monitor to identify instances of use. In 2017, the ICBL used Monitor findings to:

- Disseminate accurate data on instances of use to States Parties, the general public, the media, and offer in-person briefings to the Mine Ban Treaty's Committee on Cooperative Compliance.
- Inform states' debates on improvised mines used by non-state armed groups, providing clarity on definitions and highlighting the casualties caused by these devices.
- Provide data to inform public debates on antipersonnel landmines used in Myanmar in the context of the fleeing of Rohingya people, including by taking the floor at the Human Rights Council.

In addition, the ICBL supported the work of its members promoting Mine Ban Treaty universalization with governmental authorities in seven states not party, through sharing

expertise and advice, and offering campaign materials and small grants.⁶ At the Intersessional meetings and the Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, ICBL delegates met with the representatives of nine states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty.⁷ The ICBL had the following impact:

- Contributed to Palestine's accession on 29 December through years of bilateral advocacy with authorities at international fora such as Meeting of States Parties.
- Contributed to the accession process in Sri Lanka through technical and financial support to the ICBL's national campaign in Colombo, direct advocacy with the Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka in Geneva, and by keeping the Presidency of the Mine Ban Treaty informed of opportunities and challenges to the accession process.
- Upon request from a government official, India was provided with detailed arguments and answers to topical questions related to antipersonnel mines and military doctrine.
- Nepal remained under pressure to accede through lobbying efforts by ICBL members in Kathmandu, with technical and financial assistance provided by the ICBL.

Disinvestment from cluster munitions production

In 2017, the CMC and its member organization PAX from the Netherlands provided information and advice to national campaigns, held a side event during the Seventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and engaged with financial institutions, cluster munitions producers and States Parties as part of the global campaign *Stop Explosive Investments*.

Milestones of 2017 include:

- Italy adopted a national law prohibiting investments in cluster munition production, after years of campaigning by the local CMC member, thus contributing to the norm against investments.⁸
- CMC members from 48 countries called on cluster munition producer Poongsan from South Korea to stop producing the weapon. The Mint of Norway decided to cut business ties with Poongsan and no longer procure coin blanks from this company.
- Four Japanese banks and insurance companies stopped certain investments in cluster munition producers, responding to public outrage generated by the launch of the 2017 report "Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: A Shared Responsibility".
- In Australia, AMP Capital announced it would disinvest AU\$130 million from cluster munition and landmine producers.

⁶ Azerbaijan, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

⁷ India, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, Palestine, Singapore.

⁸ Italy's law was approved by Parliament but has yet to be published in the official gazette.

Goal 2 -- A significant decrease in land contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions

2a) States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions complete clearance as soon as possible, by their respective Article 4 deadlines

In 2017 the CMC advocated for states to have a plan to complete clearance by their deadline, and to acquire a realistic estimate of their remaining contamination through the use of the most efficient land release methods. To achieve this end, the CMC:

- Published high quality comparative data on land release (survey and clearance) in each affected state and progress towards the implementation of the Dubrovnik Action Plan to inform the work of States Parties, donors, UN agencies and other key actors.
- Maintained pressure on decision-makers and scrutiny of programs through bilateral meetings and the work of national CMC campaigns in seven States Parties.⁹
- Contributed data and analysis through expert presentations on cooperation and assistance for cluster munition clearance at two regional events in South East Asia and in South East Europe, convened by Germany as President of the 7th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.¹⁰

2b) States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty complete clearance as soon as possible, by their respective Article 5 deadlines or by 2025 at the latest

The ICBL promoted the aspirational 2025 target date to complete clearance in all States Parties, embraced by states in the Maputo Action Plan. This target date can be met by using the right resources in the right manner, in order to acquire a realistic estimate of contamination and to develop and implement an adequate national plan. Based on findings and analysis from the Landmine Monitor, the ICBL:

- Provided States Parties and the Mine Ban Treaty's Committee on Article 5 with data and analysis on deadline extension requests submitted in 2017 by Angola, Ecuador, Iraq, Thailand and Zimbabwe.
- Contributed to the modification of Thailand's extension request, through which Thailand outlined its plan for facilitating long-overdue clearance at the border with Cambodia.
- Provided technical and financial support through small grants to national campaigns

⁹ Afghanistan, Chile, Colombia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Somalia.

¹⁰ The South East Asia Regional Seminar on Cooperating to Implement the Convention on Cluster Munitions: the Country Coalition Concept; the RACVIAC Workshop on Enhancing the Implementation of Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in South East Europe: the Country Coalition Concept.

in ten states for advocacy on efficient landmine clearance, targeting decision-makers directly in most cases and through media work in one case.¹¹

- Maintained pressure on decision-makers and scrutiny of programs through bilateral meetings and the work of ICBL national campaigns in at least 19 States Parties¹² and six states not party.¹³

2c) Sufficient national & international funding for landmine & cluster munition clearance

In 2017, the ICBL and the CMC promoted a better understanding of funding issues by:

- Publishing the world's most comprehensive set of data and analysis on international and national funding for mine action through the Landmine Monitor, including disaggregated data on recipients.
- Highlighting needs and opportunities for funding in twelve contaminated states, including states in conflict and fragile states.¹⁴
- Publishing an overview of disaggregated data on national funding for mine action, thus highlighting national efforts, and encouraging better reporting and sustained national funding.

Goal 3 -- Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of mines and cluster munitions

In 2017, the ICBL and the CMC advocated for concrete government actions to increase access to services for all landmine and cluster munition victims -- and other persons with similar needs in their communities -- and for greater participation in all areas of governmental decision-making that affected the lives of victims. Support from the ICBL-CMC empowered survivors to promote sustainable change in their countries, working as experts and leaders with government authorities at the community and national levels.

3a) States Parties act to address the needs of victims and other people with similar needs as a matter of national priority

Based on findings and analysis from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, the ICBL and the CMC:

¹¹ Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Lebanon, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey.

¹² Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, DR Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Zimbabwe.

¹³ Azerbaijan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

¹⁴ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Iraq, Niger, Serbia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

- Elaborated on evidence-based methods for integrating victim assistance into broader sectors, and on including services provided by survivors' own organizations in such frameworks, and fostered an increased understanding of the resources required to make victim assistance sustainable. This was done through the Landmine Monitor and Cluster Munition Monitor chapters on this theme, side events at the Meetings of States Parties to both treaties, expert presentations, the facilitation of a regional workshop for ICBL-CMC members in South East Asia, and a national workshop with survivors and the Minister of Defense in Uganda.
- Expanded the normative influence of victim assistance as a non-discriminatory approach to advance the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, by providing input on good practices and challenges to the implementation of the Maputo Action Plan and Dubrovnik Action Plan, for example to: inform debates at the Human Rights Council (at the invitation of Colombia) and inform the preparation of the new Guidelines on Gender-Sensitive Victim Assistance by providing data and expert input.¹⁵
- Held bilateral meetings with 16 states with victim assistance obligations or responsibilities at the UN Mine Action Programme Directors Meeting, the Intersessional meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty, the Seventh Meeting of States Parties of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.¹⁶
- Provided information on resources made available by states and others in support of victim assistance activities, and encouraged donors and affected states during the Second Pledging Conference, Intersessional meetings and the Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty to allocate sufficient funding to victim assistance.

3b) Increase in the meaningful and sustained participation of victims in decision-making at the international and national levels

National campaigns received general support from the ICBL-CMC and technical information from ICBL-CMC staff. As a result of this support, national campaigns, together with the ICBL-CMC achieved the following:

- Empowered landmine and cluster munition survivors and other people with disabilities to participate effectively in decision-making forums, and advocated for the

¹⁵ Upcoming publication by Italy as Coordinator on Victim Assistance under the Convention on Cluster Munitions, with support from the Gender and Mine Action Programme, a member of the CMC. Data and expert input provided by the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.

¹⁶ Afghanistan, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Mauritania, Senegal, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uganda, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

rights of survivors and persons with disabilities, particularly those living in remote and rural areas, in seven countries.¹⁷ In many of these campaigns and others that have received capacity-building through the ICBL-CMC in previous years, survivors from remote and rural areas continued to represent themselves and other persons with disabilities locally in 2017.¹⁸

- Ensured the meaningful participation of eight survivors from seven countries at international meetings of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty: as experts on plenary panels and in side events, keynote speakers, and representatives of the ICBL-CMC who wrote and delivered statements.
- Raised the profile of survivor participation prior to each international and national meeting to which ICBL-CMC was invited, by proposing that the organizers and/or affected states support greater survivor participation, including by contacting States Parties with significant numbers of states in need to recall their commitments to victim participation under the respective convention action plans.
- Provided technical advice and/or financial support to increase survivor participation in public events and stakeholders meetings marking the entry into force of both treaties, the International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, in six countries.¹⁹

3c) Sufficient funding to meet treaty commitments and obligations towards landmine and cluster munition victims

In 2017, the Landmine Monitor published the world's most comprehensive data set on funding for victim assistance. This served as a basis for advocacy, including:

- Highlighting how funding cuts (or, in some cases, newly acquired funding) impacts the provision of services for victims, through individual country profiles for some 40 states, published online.
- Funding for future needs on victim assistance, in the context of the 2025 objective for landmine clearance completion, was tackled specifically during two side events by the ICBL at international treaty meetings. Some 95 participants attended, including affected and donor states.

¹⁷ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, DR Congo, Colombia, Serbia, and Uganda.

¹⁸ In a typical example, a follow-up visit to an earlier project of the national ICBL-CMC member in Nepal found that two years after resources had been dispersed to a remote network, "The role they have in the community has helped the survivors have [a] voice and be heard by the government." Survivor's Network Project Monitor, Visit to Dolakha. nepal.icbl.org/2017/11/24/survivors-network-project-monitor-visit-to-dolakha

¹⁹ Albania, Iraq, Mozambique, Nepal, Sudan and Uganda.

LANDMINE AND CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR

Throughout 2017, the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor remained the most comprehensive source of information on landmines and cluster munitions, and a repository of data serving all stakeholders within the mine action community. Its editorial team and editorial review board served as experts on all thematic areas covered by the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Research findings from the Monitor are the basis for ICBL-CMC advocacy and campaigning activities, and an important hook for generating media attention. **A full description of 2017 publications from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor is available in Annex III.**

Media coverage of the ***Cluster Munition Monitor 2017*** report included major global and regional wire services and outlets such as the BBC, EFE, Reuters, the New York Times, Voice of America, as well as numerous video and radio broadcasts. The release of the report was covered by more than 60 media outlets, in at least 11 different languages. The report was launched in Geneva with additional press conferences and regional/national launches were held in Azerbaijan, Cambodia, The Gambia, Serbia, and Thailand, which generated further national and local media coverage.

The Monitor website features archived and newly published issues of reports and country profiles, static maps, infographics, and dynamic features such as interactive maps and a timeline of cluster munition use.

Media coverage of ***Landmine Monitor 2017*** findings included international wire services such as AFP, DW, EFE, Reuters and major outlets such as the New York Times and the Guardian. The report was covered by more than 70 media outlets, in at least 10 different languages. In addition to a global release of the report, press conferences and regional/national launches were held in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Canada, Kuwait, Lebanon, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Yemen, which generated further national and local media coverage. As has been the case now for a number of years, a national launch in Myanmar drew around 60 reporters.

In 2017, Monitor findings included information on numerous cases of confirmed and suspected use of treaty-banned weapons, an exceptionally high number of casualties for the second year in a row, and an increase in funding for mine action in 2016. The Monitor's ban team lead organization, Human Rights Watch, released regular updates on landmine or cluster munition use in Myanmar, Syria and Yemen throughout the year.

ICBL-CMC member Norwegian People's Aid carried out mine action research in 2017 and provided the results of its research to a Monitor consultant for analysis and use in Monitor publications.

FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO ICBL-CMC MEMBERS

Small grants for ICBL-CMC Members

Twenty-three national campaign members received small grants (US\$500 to \$4,000) through the “Investing in Action” program, supporting advocacy on the universalization and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty. Small grants multiplied the capacity of these mostly volunteer-led organizations to be agents for change while increasing their sustainability to promote both treaties and ensure a civil society voice on a range of disarmament, human rights and foreign policy issues. In line with the ICBL-CMC’s 2017-2021 Strategy²⁰, the 23 campaign members used the small grants to primarily advance the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and to promote the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty in their countries.

In Azerbaijan, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Nigeria, Serbia, Sri Lanka and Uganda, the small grant supported regular liaison with relevant national authorities to advance adherence to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. National campaigns in Azerbaijan, Serbia and Sri Lanka engaged the media on the issue. The ICBL-CMC campaign member in Uganda hosted a major event with national authorities such as the Minister of Defence and members of parliament.

Campaigners in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Senegal, and Yemen focused on advocating for the rights of survivors, and used the small grants as follows. In Afghanistan, the capacity of 14 mine survivors was built to efficiently advocate for their rights. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, national authorities’ awareness of the challenges faced by survivors in their daily lives was raised, including through visits to mine survivors. A victim assistance training was organized in Cambodia, where the campaign also engaged national authorities and journalists. In Mozambique, a seminar with national authorities was held on the effective implementation of the national victim assistance plan. In Pakistan, the national ICBL-CMC member maintained a landmine casualty database with disaggregated data, which feeds into global Landmine Monitor data and is used for evidence-based advocacy. In Senegal, advocacy meetings were held with political party leaders to encourage them to include victim assistance in their programmes. In Yemen, landmine survivors issued an appeal for increased assistance during a press conference attended by journalists and officials from the national Mine Action Center.

ICBL-CMC’s campaign members in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Canada, Egypt, the Gambia, Lebanon, Myanmar, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Yemen also used the grant to launch the 2017 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports through press conferences and regional/national launches.

²⁰ See Annex II.

Technical Support

ICBL-CMC staff provided campaign tools, guidance and orientation to members upon request. Through bilateral discussions and global calls, campaigners were encouraged to take advantage of key events such as entry into force anniversaries of the treaties, the International Day for Mine Awareness and Support to Mine Action, and international diplomatic meetings on the treaties, to reach out to their governments to advocate for progress. To foster evidence-based advocacy, research findings were made available to members via two virtual briefings on the reports Cluster Munition Monitor 2017 and Landmine Monitor 2017. Tailored information and one-on-one guidance, in person, on email or through skype calls, were provided to ICBL-CMC members on victim assistance, survivor participation and empowerment, disinvestment in cluster munition production, and universalization efforts for both treaties.

ANNEX I – ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

The ICBL-CMC works for a world without antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions, where the suffering caused by these weapons has ended, and where the rights of victims are upheld. Our advocacy is informed by data from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.

ICBL-CMC member organizations, based in some 100 countries, provide services to affected populations and reach out to decision-makers to advance the goals of the ICBL-CMC. Members work in their home countries, advocating for their government to join and fully implement the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. They ensure sustained public attention to the issue of landmines and cluster munitions as relevant in their communities. They use a range of advocacy tools including: bilateral meetings with decision-makers, lobby letters, public actions, media work, expert events, and participation in international treaty meetings.

Governance Board in 2017

Article 36 (UK)
Asociación para políticas públicas (Argentina)
Ban Landmines Campaign Nepal
Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions
Campana Colombiana Contra Minas
DanChurchAid
Handicap International
Human Rights Watch
ICBL Georgian Committee
Mines Action Canada
Norwegian People's Aid
Protection (Egypt)
Sylvie Brigot-Vilain, at-large member

Committees of the Governance Board

1. Advisory; 2. Human Resources
3. Finances, Audit and Legal; 4. Membership
Three to nine members serve on each committee.

Staff in 2017

Megan Burke, Director (until 31 May)
Jeff Abramson, Program Manager, Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor
Firoz Alizada, Campaigns and Communications Manager
Éléa Boureux, Operations and Administration Coordinator
Amélie Chayer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager (until 31 May), Acting Director (from 1 June)
Patrick Teil, Finance Director

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor

Editorial Team: The 12-member strong team comprises Monitoring and Research Committee member organizations, ICBL-CMC staff and consultants. It conducts research, coordinates in-country researchers, undertakes field missions, writes publications and disseminates research findings on a proactive and responsive basis.

Monitoring and Research Committee:

Danish Demining Group (Richard MacCormac)
Handicap International (Alma Taslidžan Al-Osta)
Human Rights Watch (Steve Goose)
Mines Action Canada (Paul Hannon)
Loren Persi Vicentic, Casualty and Victim Assistance Team Coordinator
Amélie Chayer, Acting Director, ICBL-CMC
Jeff Abramson, Program Manager

Research Network: The network is composed of researchers drawn from ICBL-CMC member organizations, other civil society organizations, freelance journalists, and research and academic institutions. For the most part, researchers are based in the country they are responsible for monitoring. To the extent possible, the same researchers are contracted each year to maximize the return on investments in training and coordination.

ANNEX II – STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2017-2021, MONITORING & EVALUATION MEANS IN 2017

Strategic Priorities 2017-2021

Goal 1 -- No more use of cluster munitions or antipersonnel landmines

- At least 130 States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions by 2020
- Strengthened norm against cluster munitions and landmines

Goal 2 -- Decrease in land contaminated by cluster munitions or landmines

- Convention on Cluster Munitions States Parties complete clearance as soon as possible, by their respective Article 4 deadlines
- Mine Ban Treaty States Parties complete clearance as soon as possible, by their respective Article 5 deadlines or by 2025 at the latest
- Sufficient national and international funding for landmine and cluster munition clearance

Goal 3 -- Measurable progress in the quality of life for victims of landmines and cluster munitions

- States Parties act to address the needs of victims and other people with similar needs as a matter of national priority
- Increase in the meaningful and sustained participation of victims in decision-making at the international and national levels
- Sufficient funding to meet treaty commitments and obligations towards landmine and cluster munition victims

Monitoring and Evaluation in 2017

- The Governance Board met twice in person and twice virtually to plan and review activities, and to ensure financial oversight.
- Performance feedback was collected from donors and stakeholders through in-person meetings and in writing.
- The impact of Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor report launches was assessed through media scans.
- Reports were collected on bilateral meetings carried out by the ICBL-CMC with government representatives during international and regional treaty-related events listed on pages 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of this annual report.
- The annual independent financial audit of the ICBL-CMC and Monitor took place successfully in spring 2017. The ICBL-CMC has a full-time senior staff member in charge of financial management. A detailed written financial procedure laying down procurement and payment responsibilities is in place along with a policy on conflict of interest.
- Campaign members funded through the small grant scheme “Investing in Action” are required to document and report on the use of funds and achievements.

ANNEX III – PUBLICATIONS OF THE LANDMINE AND CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR IN 2017

Cluster Munition Monitor 2017 -- A 100-page report with aggregated data, assessing the international response to the problem posed by cluster munitions, including through the universalization and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Published on 30 August 2017 to inform the work of the 7th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The report comprises data and analysis on the use of cluster munitions, production of the weapon, stockpiles and stockpile destruction, contamination and clearance of cluster munition remnants, casualties, assistance to victims, and more.

Landmine Monitor 2017 -- A 100-page report with aggregated data, assessing the international response to the problem posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war, including through the universalization and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty. Published on 14 December 2017 to inform the work of the 16th Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. The report comprises data and analysis on the use of antipersonnel mines including improvised mines, production of the weapon, stockpiles and stockpile destruction, contamination and clearance of mined areas, casualties, assistance to victims, funding for mine action, and more.

Country profiles -- The Monitor maintained online profiles providing nationally disaggregated data on some 200 countries and other areas, updating as merited information on antipersonnel mine ban policy, cluster munition ban policy, mine action, casualties and victim assistance, as well as funding for mine action.

Infographics and maps -- The Monitor published five infographics and nine maps providing global representations of status and progress on topics such as the universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Ban Treaty, international and national funding for mine action, scale of national contamination by cluster munition remnants and landmines, the impact of landmines on children, and casualties disaggregated by age / gender / type of weapon including improvised mines.

Media materials -- Press releases and major findings for both the Cluster Munition Monitor report and the Landmine Monitor report were published in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish.

ANNEX IV – GENDER AND DIVERSITY

The ICBL-CMC promotes and ensures gender and diversity mainstreaming in its activities and advocacy messages. In 2017, the most significant actions and achievements were:

International Meetings of the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Cluster Munitions

- Forty percent of ICBL-CMC sponsored participants were women activists from the global south. Survivors represented 30 percent of all sponsored participants. Fifty percent of statements at international treaty-related meetings were delivered by women. Survivors delivered statements at all of those meetings.

Campaigns and research network

- Three out of five ICBL and CMC Ambassadors are women, and four are survivors. They are highly visible in outreach to governments and media at the national level and during international treaty-related meetings.
- A third of the small grants of the “Investing in Action” scheme were allocated to female-run organizations in 2017.
- Women make up more than 40 percent of the Monitor’s research network, and women play decision-making roles on the Monitoring and Research Committee that oversees publication and in the Editorial Team that leads research and writing.

Leadership and Governance

- Fifty percent of staff in 2017 were women, including the director and acting director. One staff member is a landmine survivor. Sixty percent of Governance Board members are women. There is broad regional representation on the Board, with members from the Caucasus, Europe, Latin America, North America, Middle East, South Asia, and South East Asia.

ANNEX V – SAFEGUARDING

The ICBL-CMC does not tolerate harassment, sexual abuse, or exploitation. In 2017 we adopted a comprehensive Child Protection Policy. Our Code of Conduct for participation in international meetings was adopted in 2009 and is reviewed regularly. Our Whistleblower policy adopted in 2012 covers any unethical behavior by staff.