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Algeria

by Joseph Keane [Mine Action Information Center]

Algeria's history over the past two centuries is marked with more periods of turbulence than peace. Beginning with the French occupation in the 1830s and continuing through the sectarian fighting of the 1990s, Algeria's history is marked by conflict and war. According to the Economist, al-Qaeda and the shell of the insurgency from the 1990s joined Algeria's landscape has been tainted by battle.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Employment and Solidarity, Minister of War Veterans, Minister of Local Communities, Ministe of Defense, Chief of Armed Forces, President of the Parliament's Defense Committee and the President of the Interministerial Committee on the Implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty have all attempted to address these problems. 2

Joseph Keane is an Editorial Assistant for the Journal of Mine Action Information Center. He is currently pursuing an undergraduate degree in International Studies with a concentration in International Relations at James Madison University. E-mail: maic@jmu.edu

1 The combination of World War II and the Algerian War of Independence and sectarian fighting in the 1990s has led to the landmine problems of today. During WWII, the German and Italian armies laid mines in the northern coastal areas. There are still exploitable remnants of war from the fighting in the North African Campaign.

2 The Algerian Army and the Uganda People’s Defense Forces (UPDF) planned to put the North African campaign to an end by launching an offensive around Emoji. The UPDF had its headquarters near the town of Bougie, just south of the border between Algeria and Tunisia.

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2001-2005. "The Berber conflict is a peaceful struggle against occupation and disempowerment of the Sahrawi people. 3 The Arab states that border Morocco and Tunisia had joined a bilateral committee to follow up on clearing mines, and the protection of refugees, refugees, and civilians affected by landmines.

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