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Libya

Country Profile
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Profile Libya

T Libya is one of the world’s largest socialist republics and has been ruled by many different foreign powers. Officially, the country is called the Libyan Arab People’s Jamahiriya. During the Italian War of 1911, there was a constant battle between the Libyans and the Italians until the Italians seized the country in 1911. It was also the major battleground in northern Africa when Italy entered World War II, which left many landmines scattered throughout Libya. Landmines were also placed along the border during the conflict with Egypt in 1972 and again in 1986–87 when Libya entered a conflict with Chad.

Landmine Situation

Libya has a significant landmine problem that raises petroleum exploration costs and affects the development of grazing and industrial projects. One such industrial project was the construction of the Great Man-Made River, which was a 3,700-mile (2,100-kilometer) network of pipes that transports water to the northern and southern regions. The Great Man-Made River was affected by water from the southern and northern regions, but from all sources, the Libyan Nationalists in the west and Libya’s territorial boundaries.

Conclusion

The Libyan problem has been a step towards getting Libya’s landmines cleared quicker with the help of other nationalities. In addition to Libya’s mine-action efforts, there is hope for the country’s future.

Advocacy

The UITM Convention was signed in 2005, and in 2006, the UN Mine Action Center, with the help of the Libyan Nationalists in the west, established the Libyan Mine Action Center for the purpose of clearing landmines.

Mine Clearance

In 2002, the UITM signatories’ progress has been slow, and the need for more funding has been identified. The Libyan Mine Action Center continues to work towards clearing landmines in Libya.

Eritrea

Eritrea, like most African countries, has a landmine problem. The country has been at war since the 1960s, and landmines have been used extensively. The war ended in 1991, but landmines continue to be a problem.

Conclusion

Eritrea’s landmine problem continues to be a major issue. The country needs more funding and support to continue its landmine clearance efforts.

Somalia

Somalia’s landmine and unexploded ordnance contamination stems from several wars, beginning with the 1960s and continuing into the 1990s. Somalia has been at war for many years, and landmines have been used extensively.

Humanitarian Implications

The landmine problem in Somalia has a socioeconomic impact on the population, as landmines make it difficult for people to access food, water, and other basic necessities. In addition, transportation costs have increased due to the need for mine clearance.

Somalia is unable to access the landmine clearance efforts. This is due to the country’s ongoing civil war and conflict.

Somalia is a case study of how landmines can lead to a loss of sovereignty and national identity. The country’s landmine problem is a result of its ongoing conflict.

The majority of incidents appear to be caused by anti-vehicle mines.

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