

EC Mine Action 2002-2004

Strategy

&

Multiannual Indicative Programming

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Introduction

Definition of the Problem

Anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance inflict death and injury around the world. There are an estimated fifteen to twenty thousand mine casualties every year. Landmines and unexploded ordnance also have serious secondary humanitarian, social and economic consequences. In addition to individual suffering, the mutilation of victims places a heavy burden on countries already struggling to make ends meet. In post-conflict societies, landmines and unexploded ordnance impede economic recovery and development by preventing people from returning to their homes and working their land.

Responsibility for addressing the problem of landmines and unexploded ordnance in the first instance rests with the authorities of the mine-affected countries themselves. However, acquiring the necessary material and institutional resources to deal effectively with the problem can often pose a formidable challenge.

In March 2000, the European Commission issued a Communication and put forward a draft Regulation on the reinforcement of the EU contribution to the fight against landmines.

In July 2001 the Council and the European Parliament adopted two Regulations on the reinforcement of the EU response against Anti-personnel Landmines - the first one covering developing countries (1724/2001) and the second one covering other countries (1725/2001); the Regulations, (referred to as the APL Regulation -in the singular-) lay the foundations for an EC integrated and focused policy.

The new legal instrument is used for the first time in 2002, through a multiannual Strategy and Programming 2002-2004.

This document establishes the guidelines for European Community support to humanitarian mine action in 2002-2004.

STRATEGY

1. LEGAL BASIS AND PURPOSE

On 23 July 2001 the Council and the European Parliament adopted two Regulations on action against antipersonnel Landmines – the first one covering developing countries (1724/2001) and the second one covering other countries (1725/2001); the regulations are referred to as the APL Regulation (in the singular) because of their “identical nature” in legal and budgetary terms. Under this Regulation, the Commission is requested to prepare an Anti-Personnel Landmines Multi-annual Strategy which should include:

- A multi-annual indicative programming of the budget line dedicated to the fight against Landmines (B7-661).
- A presentation of mine actions funded by other Community instruments, highlighting the complementarity of B7-661 with the geographic programmes.

The above will be placed within a comprehensive strategic framework. This framework is set out in the present document.

The objectives pursued and the scope of the APL legal and budgetary instruments cover comprehensively the different components of mine action as listed in Article 2 of the above-mentioned Regulation. The essence of the problems addressed by the APL Regulation is also explained in Article 2.

2. THE STRATEGY BACKGROUND

The underlying principle is that EU efforts in this field should be directly related to the goals set by the international community in the context of the “Ottawa Convention” and other international instruments and agreements (e.g. CCW). The measurement of its success will focus both on the implementation of the programmes and on the immediate and long-term impact they have on alleviating human suffering, increasing human security and furthering globally accepted goals, as set out below.

Furthermore, the issue of sustainable Mine Action does not only relate to mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) but first and foremost to people and their interaction with a mine-infested environment including root causes of conflict. Reconciliation between populations which lived through armed conflicts, the satisfaction of their basic needs, the reconstruction of their social and economic fabric will all contribute to removing sources of conflict and reasons for planting mines. Such action requires a broad range of humanitarian, economic, developmental, legal, social and political instruments. The problem of anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ammunition needs to be dealt with locally and globally: Locally through community based efforts and national institutions, and globally through the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (known as the Ottawa Convention) and through international cooperation and coordination among states, international organisations and non-state actors. With the current strategy, the European Community will devote itself to furthering and strengthening international assistance in mine action and to forge partnerships with all relevant institutions and actors, not least those of the mine affected countries themselves.

EC Mine Action should be increasingly geared towards addressing the problems faced by populations *in context* [Cfr. Commission's conflict prevention communication- COM (2001) 211]. As outlined above, this context is simultaneously humanitarian, developmental, legal and political. As stated in the United Nations mine action strategy for 2001-2005, with which this strategy is coherent, mine action comprises at least five mutually reinforcing components: a) advocacy to stigmatise the use of landmines and support a total ban on anti-personnel landmines; b) mine risk education; c) mine clearance, including survey, mapping, marking and research and development; d) victim assistance, including economic rehabilitation and e) stockpile destruction of anti-personnel landmines. The European Community will support all five components [Ref. Regulation 1724/2001 article 2, para 2] and will seek to render assistance more efficient and effective.

2.1. The Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) or "Ottawa Convention"

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (MBT) entered into force on 1st March 1999. Exactly one year later the Commission issued a Communication aiming at "Reinforcing the contribution of the EU against Anti Personnel Landmines". This Communication and the Commission's proposal started the legislative and budgetary process, which has successfully led to the creation of the new APL instrument.

During the three years elapsed since the entry into force of the MBT a series of impressive results have been achieved:

- most nations are in compliance with the Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and the APL Mine Ban Treaty,
-
- the number of new mine victims in the most heavily affected countries is steadily decreasing; production, transfer, stockpiling and use of APL has significantly declined,
- political and public awareness is widespread and
- funding levels for mine actions continue to be sustained.

Still the magnitude of the challenge remains overwhelming and much remains to be done in response to the needs of mine affected countries.

The European Union, through its institutions and its Member States puts its capacities at the service of the international community, be it as a catalyst, as a political partner or as a donor.

2.2. Internal EU Co-operation

This Strategy is the result of a process of consultations, debates and exchanges of information between the European Commission and the EU Member States held both in formal institutional settings as well as in informal contacts. A continued dialogue between the Commission and the Member States is desirable so that the EC Multiannual Strategy, while setting a stable framework for EU-financed actions, will attest of an open-ended process which, will not only enable any amendments which may be necessary, but will also reflect the latest developments in the world as well as the needs of the countries. Appropriate means to ensure this will be soon elaborated and activated. Such consultations between the European Commission and Member States will serve to coordinate support to humanitarian mine action and will facilitate the formulation of a new strategy for 2005-2007.

2.3. International and Multilateral Co-operation

Listed below are just a few of key fora where strategic cooperation takes place.

□ The **United Nations** presented at the UNGA, November 2001, the 2001-2005 UN Strategy on mine action (See Website: <http://www.mineaction.org/>).

The elaboration of this Strategy took place with the help of the international community and was based on a thorough review of past mine actions and strategies. In this process, the European Commission and UNMAS (United Nations Mine Action Service) have closely worked together towards a focused and mutually reinforcing agenda.

□ An important role is being played by **ICBL** (International Campaign to Ban Landmines) (See Website: (<http://www.icbl.org/>) and its network of NGOs both in the collection of up-to-date information as well as awareness raising and advocacy¹.

□ MASG (Mine Action Support Group) represents an active forum to coordinate between donors and UN Agencies the financial resources allocated to actions against APL. The European Commission will actively participate in MASG meetings and missions, in order to ensure effective coordination with other key donors.

□ The Ottawa Process, including Intersessional meetings.

2.4. International Bilateral Co-operation

The importance of strengthening relations and co-ordination with the governments and local authorities of mine affected countries cannot be overemphasised. Such co-ordination is a natural result of the interaction between this Strategy, the mine action priorities of beneficiary countries and the **EU Country Strategy Papers**.

A viable Strategy should include co-ordination not only with EU Member States but also with key international donors/partners. Apart from multilateral consultations within the framework of the Mine Action Support Group and meetings with Standing Committees, the European Commission is engaging in regular bilateral consultations with key donor governments, not least the United States and Canada.

□ **US.** In response to the mine action community's appeal to co-ordinate donors' activities, strategic discussions have taken place with the US Department of State.

There are common pillars to the respective strategies:

1. Common understanding of the major flaws and weaknesses in mine action
2. a shared perception of the need to create a safe environment and
3. recognition of the importance of accelerating the pace of land release for affected populations worldwide.

□ **Canada.** The special political commitment to the APL cause shown by **Canada** makes this country a privileged partner in multilateral and bilateral co-operation. Ad hoc co-operation and discussions on future common strategic approaches are underway.

Trilateral Co-operation with these two partners might not only help the UN to achieve the goals of the 2001-2005 Strategy but might also help to promote and reinforce co-ordination among partners in beneficiary countries.

¹ To this effect a specific project was launched in 2000 to create the EC Information Management System on the basis of the collection of information produced for the **Land Mine Monitor**. Common work on completion, validation and comparability of data is still in progress.

The background to this Multi-annual Strategy is thus the result of interaction between major review and multi-annual strategies under elaboration right now, reinforced international co-operation with strategic partners and reinvigorated EC and EU policies and instruments.

3. THE STRATEGY

3.1. The Vision : A World Free of the Threat of Landmines

The UN Vision looks forward to a world free of the threat of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance. The EC shares the UN Vision and will do its utmost to make sure that this Vision will become a reality as provided for by the Mine Ban Treaty. Therefore the EC Strategy 2002-2004 will pursue a mid-term vision paving the way towards that ultimate goal.

The EC envisions that all anti-personnel mine affected countries be equipped with the necessary means and capacity to properly and efficiently manage the problem while, in the process, reducing the magnitude of the threat to their populations, meeting their most pressing needs and helping their socio-economic development and political stability.

3.2. A Catalyst Role for the European Community

The threat from Landmines seldom exists alone. It forms part of an amalgam of challenges which confront a country at war and during the period of post conflict recovery.

The nature of mine action and other categories of humanitarian and developmental assistance depend upon the circumstances existing at the time: the security situation, the authority of the government, political will and resources available.

Promoting mobilisation of resources among partner countries and setting focused objectives can make the difference between a simple dispersion of funds and decisive progress *in context*.

In an international division of labour, the added value which the European Union can offer is not that of a mere fund-provider but rather the one of a catalyst for co-operation and co-ordination towards the achievement of otherwise unattainable goals.

This can be achieved by the EC taking upon itself the task of filling a number of gaps identified in the international response to mine action and focussing on three major lines of action: coordination of efforts, stockpile destruction and Landmine Impact Surveys, without of course neglecting the need to sustain continuing mine clearance and alleviation of victim populations.

Moreover, at technical level the EC should participate in a process within the international community, based on real needs of end users, in order to draw conclusions and to define a sound procurement process, to trigger synergies and make sure that knowledge acquired is shared and open to end users and beneficiaries in order to make an optimal use of it in real contexts. As

outlined in paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4 above, the EC will continue to work with all relevant actors in order to ensure complementarity and synergy between EC support and efforts undertaken by other actors.

3.3. The Role for the APL Regulation and Related Budget Line

The APL issue should be approached as a finite one, as intended by the Ottawa Convention. This is the first Strategy elaborated under the new dedicated APL Regulation and, as such, it reflects the EU willingness to move away from piecemeal interventions and towards a more precise quantification and prioritisation of the problems remaining, the measurement of the efforts needed and the increase of the efficiency with which operations are carried out. As described in article 10 of EC regulation 1724/2001, support to mine action shall form part of the wider development or reconstruction framework of the country or region in question, and be prioritised and appraised in terms of their positive impact and cost effectiveness.

While ECHO has the main task of providing relief to populations in their immediate need, other horizontal instruments, including RRM, and geographic budget lines, contribute to re-creating a safe environment conducive to normal life and development. The mine action specific budget line, however, is distinct as well as complementary as it specifically targets the elimination of AP landmines and UXO, in mine-affected countries, provides them with the knowledge and capacity necessary for them to decide priorities and manage solving the mine problem over the longer term. It aims to help the integration of the mine action issues into the overall growth and stability plan of an affected country in the context of Country Strategy Papers, horizontal and geographic multi-annual strategies and through international co-ordination. In this way the new APL regulation will play an important role in the overall Commission strategy linking the transition from emergency aid to rehabilitation and development (LRRD)².

The APL Regulation is also a unique tool in tackling challenges to security and confidence building. Mine Action takes an increasingly important role in the political dialogue, in close collaboration with EU Member States and in co-operation with partner countries. In this framework, the catalytic role that the EC can play is even **more evident**.

3.4. The Role of RTD Instruments

Within the process launched by the international community to build a common strategy for humanitarian de-mining, the EC will avail itself of the following instruments intended to facilitate the delivery of the tools and equipment which de-miners urgently want and need:

- The 6th Framework Programme (FP6) on RTD, with its goal of supporting the creation of a European Research Area, offers a number of instruments and resources to support this objective. The future information technology actions (thematic Priority 2 of FP6) will continue to support the Humanitarian De-mining RTD initiated in earlier Framework Programmes³. The new instruments of FP6 will permit a larger scale of integration of HD research in the EU leading to a greater synergy between national research programmes, EU-wide research and commercial partners.
- The Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) initiative⁴ will offer further capability for data collection on Mine Action.

² Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development - An assessment, COM (2001) 153 final, 23.04.2001

³ The present IST Humanitarian De-mining actions are focussed on new sensors and sensor fusion technologies and have led to some useful and promising technical results.

⁴ The GMES initiative is described in COM(2001)609, "Outline GMES EC Action Plan (Initial Period: 2001-2003)". The Initial Period and the implementation phase (2004-2008) will aim to offer an independent European capability that can take

- The EC should also continue to support the UN in its efforts to establish International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and continue to support actions on Test and Evaluation (T&E) for measuring performance and evaluating the effectiveness and suitability of all forms of equipment, systems and methods for use in Humanitarian De-mining, principally through ITEP.
- Through continued cooperation with CEN⁵.

Foundations have been laid for a long-term approach to be pursued with the international community the in the R&D fields.

- The International Test and Evaluation Program for Humanitarian De-mining (ITEP) between Belgium, Canada, the EC, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK, the USA, and soon France).
- Meetings have been held with key players including:
 - the GICHD (Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian De-mining),
 - the DTIF (De-mining Technology Information Forum, a joint initiative between the EC and Canada.
 - the Nordic De-mining Research Forum (NDRF),
 - high level workshop on the definition of a road map in mine action technology organised by Belgium,
 - and in association with specialists including the Standing Committee on Mine Action Technologies of the Intersessional Working Groups of the Mine Ban Treaty process.

In addition, specific research activities conducted co-operatively (EU, US, Canada) in Ukraine through the STCU (Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine) or in other CIS Countries through the ISTC (International Science and Technology Centre) have the capacity to play an important role in supporting Mine Actions Programmes in the countries.

into account the specific requirements from the APL policies and incorporate them, particularly in the developments foreseen for the GMES. This will improve the availability of data and information collected from existing and future space and ground based systems.

⁵ The set-up of CEN BT/Working Group 126 with the aim to create standards through a CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) and include it into International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

MULTI-ANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMMING

The multi-annual indicative programme has been designed with a view to ensure appropriate complementarity and optimum use of budget available under Budget Line B7-661 together with all the other EC instruments legally entitled to support Mine Action.

1. METHODOLOGY OF THE MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAMMING (MAIN RESOURCE ALLOCATION PRINCIPLES)

The overall objective of mine action is to alleviate human suffering, increase humanitarian security while, at the same time, stabilising post-or frozen-conflict regions, recreating an environment in which people can live safely and economic, health and social development can occur free from constraints imposed by the hidden threat of mines, and ensuring that victims needs are addressed.

In this context it is essential to improve the conditions which are likely to increase efficiency in field operations and to empower mine-affected countries with the ownership of the capacity to measure, prioritise and manage needs. The effective integration of mine action into wider humanitarian and development programmes is the other main pillar of this methodology.

Positive impact and measurable progress in the implementation of national mine action plans will re-motivate the donor community and will invite sustained and increased funding.

Over the next 3 to 4 years, our resources will therefore be focused on local capacity as well as on continuing mine clearance (including advocacy, Mine Risk Education (MRE) and stockpile destruction) in complementarity with geographical budget lines.

After that period, in the light of the results achieved by the international community (2004: Review Conference of the MBT; UN Strategy 2001-2005) and in the light of the deadlines to achieve a "AP landmine free world "set by the Mine Ban Treaty according to the different dates of accession of countries, the main financial effort might focus on mine clearing and victim assistance.

Financial framework. This Programming is further based on the **financial assumption** that a budget of € 45 m will be allocated to mine action under B7-661 from 2002 to 2004. This amount corresponds approximately to the budget allocated in 2002, (€ 12 m) with a margin for uncertainty, plus an indicative estimate of € 33 m for 2003 and 2004.

These amounts correspond to sum of the yearly average of the total reference amount provided for by the APL Regulation (€ 140m for 2002 to 2009).

The **yearly decisions** on budget appropriations taken by the Budgetary Authorities will, where necessary, be followed by adjustments of the programming. A multi-annual budget commitment will be sought whenever the situation and the yearly budget allocations allow.

Programme actions will result from the matching of Thematic Priorities (1.1.) and Geographic Priorities (1.2.).

Horizontal Priorities will be directed towards ensuring baseline tasks in support of the overall policy and the necessary capacity **(1.3.)**.

1.1. Thematic Priorities Focus on Two Programme Areas:

1.1.1. Actions to Eliminate the AP Landmine/UXO Threat to Affected Populations and the Alleviation of its Effects on Them

and

1.1.2. Actions to Create and Reinforce Local Capacity and Mine Action Efficiency and Effectiveness

1.1.1. Actions to Eliminate the AP Landmine/UXO Threat to Affected Populations and the Alleviation of its Effects on Them

Whenever the humanitarian situation, development, socio-economic conditions and political situations so require and where geographic resources either do not exist or cannot respond in an adequate way to the seriousness of the problem, this Regulation will support mine clearance and mine awareness with specific focus on:

- **Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Risk Reduction.**
This instrument will support mine clearance and mine risk education in severely afflicted countries and will reinforce the assistance of the international community in those countries-territories where under-funding of mine action poses serious safety and security problems.
- **Destruction of Landmines in stocks or dumping grounds** has a direct impact on ability to release safe land to populations. APL cannot always and exclusively be destroyed upon detection. We must therefore ensure that the release of safe land to victim populations is not threatened by further replanting of APL originating from stocks or new production. In this connection, the cost-effectiveness of stockpile destruction compared to full cycle operation of detection and clearance of planted mines is estimated as 10 to 1. Reduction of mine-threat in developing countries can thus be exponentially accelerated. Significant pre-emptive and preventive action should be considered whenever possible.

1.1.2. Actions to Create and Reinforce Local Capacity and Mine Action Efficiency and Effectiveness

Because of the considerable learning that has occurred within the mine action programs, progress has been made towards defining the keys to strategic planning.

In co-ordination with the UNMAS network and donor partners, priority target of this Strategy is to provide the affected populations and authorities with all the tools necessary to empower them with the capacity to solve the mine issues, i.e. training, information, knowledge, instruments and management capacity necessary to correctly identify and formulate their needs, plan and decide priorities and to measure the output. These efforts will also aim at the acquisition of skills with potential for wider and long-term use.

Such capacity, implying ownership, depends on a number of instruments and skills which are targeted as specific areas of interventions:

- **Impact Surveys and associated tools.** The prerequisite for effective decision-making is accurate information. Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) is one of the keys to this information¹. This may include the appropriate support tools to store and process data, assist in decisions and measure operations.

1.2. Geographic Priorities

With reference to Article 3 of the APL Regulation, priority for support will be given to countries severely affected by the scourge of APL/UXO, which made and are making significant efforts to join the Mine Ban Treaty. However, the suffering of and the threat to populations of non-signatory countries will continue to receive due attention.

In complementarity with other geographical and horizontal instruments, the criteria listed below will be significant in determining the EC long-term assistance.

1.2.1. Criteria for Defining Geographic Priorities for Funding

The criteria listed here, used in a cumulative and modular way, help to select priorities of intervention. They are not applied in a mechanistic way but are helpful to strike a balance between *real needs* and *their context*.

* Accession to the Mine Ban Treaty including

- Affected countries/territories which are making efforts to comply with the MBT requirements and become mine-free. When aid is provided to non-Mine Ban Treaty signatories, the impact of the assistance on the country's willingness to accede will be taken into consideration for future support.

* Particular concerns for the humanitarian social and economic impact of APL/UXO covering

- Countries/territories which are severely² to moderately affected by APL/UXO problem;
- Countries/territories which are moderately to lightly affected with concentration of the threat in areas of high risk for the populations and/or for the socio-economic development of the country;

*Prioritisation of the problem within the national framework

- Complementarity with geographic or other horizontal resources;

¹ The international mine action community has created a survey process that follows a mine action program from beginning to completion. The mine affected areas with the most severe impacts on human activities are identified and targeted for immediate clearance, while other areas are marked for later clearance. Landmine Impact Surveys provide a comprehensive base of information: they assess the scope of the contamination problem and identify a number of communities whose exposure to risk requires priority action. They further provide a first baseline of socio-economic analysis.

² **Severely or Heavily contaminated countries** are, countries such as Laos or Bosnia Herzegovina where the ration between "estimated" number of APL/UXO is –on average, all over the country- higher than 5 to 1 km².

Moderately contaminated countries are countries such as Lebanon or Nicaragua where the ration between "estimated" number of APL/UXO is –on average, all over the country- between 1 and 5 to 1 km².

Lightly contaminated countries are countries such as Guatemala or Namibia where the ration between "estimated" number of APL/UXO is –on average, all over the country- lower than 1 to 1 km².

- Reinforcement of the capacity of the geographic resources to respond in a way commensurate to the magnitude of the APL threat;
- Compensation for absence of geographic or horizontal resources;

* Strategic importance for the EU

- Proximity to the EU of the affected countries (e.g. South East Europe and Euro-Mediterranean region) and impact of the mine threat on the political stability of the country/region;
- Political context and the need to alleviate post or frozen conflict situations and support peace-processes.
- Support the implementation of initiated assistance programmes which are blocked by pending mine issues (i.e. border management, reconstruction and facilities rehabilitation).

1.3. Cross-cutting Priorities

- The need to tackle humanitarian crises by rapidly dispatching teams of experts to afflicted countries in post-emergency situations will be one of the key factors to overall efficiency of the EC assistance. As such, it is one of the major objectives of efficient implementation of the EC Mine Action.
- Preparatory steps to create the expertise and co-operation necessary **to facilitate rapid interventions** in pre and post-crisis situations. While contractual procedures will be studied to that end, co-ordination with the mine action community, with the UN and with major donor partners as well as a division of labour will be pursued in view to prepare practical facilitating mechanisms for rapid deployment of mine action teams.
- Supporting ICBL in **Campaigning and Monitoring** activities will still be needed in the years ahead, namely in the run up to the 2004 Revision Conference of the MBT. Further accession to MBT remains a significant challenge. This is also true for the need to advocate compliance and transparency.
- Civilian mine clearance is still based on the use of manual tools, prodders and dogs complemented by mechanical equipment such as ground preparation tools. Support to **promising research results**, as well as the definition of international **standards** should help to field innovative tools to make mine clearance affordable, safer and more cost effective. Such tools may have been developed for other applications and may need adaptation to humanitarian mine clearance.

1.4. Assessment & Evaluation

Mine action is taking place in areas with predominantly precarious political and economic situation. The overall assessment of all Community mine action, provided for under Article 14 of the Regulation No 1724/2001 (for developing countries) and Article 13 of the Regulation no 1725/2001 (for third countries other than developing countries), to be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council every 3 years will be based on the following parameters:

- a) level of disbursement of credits allocated to EC mine action;
- b) geographic coverage of EC mine action as provided for in the Strategy (n° of beneficiary countries);
- c) contribution to the implementation of the UN Strategy objectives as regards the Landmine Impact Surveys;

d) increase in the number of projects identified/implemented in the framework of coordinated approaches with the Member States and major international partners.

To improve assessment of the positive impact of EC mine clearance and the local capacity building actions, an EU-wide harmonised reporting and evaluation system has been developed (<http://science.jrc.cec.eu.int/mines/progress/subcontract/final/studyfinal.pdf>) and after the necessary validation process, its use will reinforce the assessment capacity.

ANNEX 1: APPLICATIONS OF THEMATIC PRIORITIES TO GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES

ANNEX 2: USE OF BUDGET LINES TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION (MA)

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE FOCUS COUNTRIES FOR EC INSTRUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF MINE ACTION,
2002-2004 [IN MILLION €]

LATIN AMERICA: Although not one of the most severely mine affected regions, still has a number of mine affected countries where the legacy of recent internal or cross-border conflicts continues to represent a real threat. It has made the greatest efforts to subscribe to the MBT and comply with its mechanisms. No EC support to mine action has been given until now.

The countries which we can support in co-operation with bilateral aid efforts and efforts on regional instruments (such as Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru) are:

- Nicaragua. This instrument should support mine clearance activities in the northern part of the country -border area- as well as one year activities of an independent unit which is in charge of the completion of stockpile destruction, the prevention of accidents and assistance to mine victims. This operation reinforces and is complementary with the EC supported project for rural development in the same area (2002).

- and Peru and Ecuador for cross border mine clearance. The motivation to address the APL/UXO problem stems primarily from the peace process. The immediate need to fully demarcate the borderline and the medium term intentions to open the border areas for development makes mine action a national priority for both countries. This instrument should contribute to the international efforts towards a mine-free border zone between Ecuador and Peru and towards an accelerated peace process between the two countries (2003-4).

INDICATIVE ALLOCATION	B7-661	2002: € 1.3 m	2003-2004:	€ 1 m
	2002-2004:	Total B7-661:	€ 2.3 m	Total EC: € 10.2 m

CAUCASUS & CENTRAL ASIA: The most serious problems in this area concern: Chechnya, Nagorno-Karabakh (30% of the agricultural land is contaminated), Georgia/Abkhazia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (locally serious contamination). The EU has declared its intention to support the peace process and post conflict rehabilitation with all appropriate means, including mine-clearance. Under 2001 budget from B7-661, the EC has already launched a LIS in Azerbaijan as requested by ANAMA (UN MAS Strategy). Other impact surveys should be supported in these regions quite heavily mined. Windows of opportunity for activities at regional level (joint or cross-border) should be fully used. Both local capacity building and mine clearance are required. Countries to be supported over the whole programming period will be Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia. Capacity building, mine clearance, surveys and mapping remain high in this agenda. Regional or cross border initiatives are particularly valuable.

For Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan a small amount in support of possible viable initiatives is foreseen for the period 2003-4.

Afghanistan: In 2001 a LIS has been launched with funding from B7-661 (€ 2.2m). The geographic budget line (special package) has allocated € 10 m to mine action for 2002. Programming of the B7-661 Budget Line for 2003/4 will depend on future decisions on allocations under B7-300. It is likely that further mine action packages of € 10 m each will be allocated under budget B7-300 in 2003 and 2004. Objectives and amounts identified under B7-661 are therefore tentative. € 3 m have been earmarked under B7-661. Its activation might concern the support to de-miners with maps and to MAPA with GIS and/or destruction of stockpiles. RRM (Rapid Reaction Mechanism) might support mine clearance for an indicative amount of € 2 m.

INDICATIVE ALLOCATION	B7-661	2002: € 0 m	2003-2004:	€ 11.6 m
	2002-2004:	Total B7-661:	€ 11.6 m	Total EC: € 44.95 m

ASIA - PACIFIC: Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam still are most seriously affected countries with high numbers of victims. Nepal and Sri Lanka are locally seriously affected. China, India (Jammu, Kashmir), Burma/Myanmar, Indonesia, North Korea, Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines are all reported as mine affected with significant mine casualties for which statistics are missing. The geographic budget line will pursue support of mine clearance within the limits of available amounts. Perspectives for the use of this line in 2003-4 must be accompanied by more efforts under geographic resources.

Laos will receive support under B7-661 in 2002 in order to pursue the sustainability of the local capacity and support the need for mine clearance.

Cambodia (Technical assistance), Burma/Myanmar (mine awareness) and Sri Lanka (LIS) will receive support in 2003-4.

Vietnam and North Korea are earmarked with a **[pm]** - because of their particular humanitarian –the former- and political –the latter- situation. Further explorations are necessary.

INDICATIVE ALLOCATION	B7-661	2002: € 0.9 m	2003-2004: [pm] € 4 m
	2002-2004:	Total B7-661 € 4.9 m	Total EC: € 10.8 m

THE MIDDLE EAST: Building upon activities launched in the past years (including an Impact Survey for Lebanon) and on the contribution pledged by the United Arab Emirates to Lebanon, we consider that our focus in the next years should be on marginal quality support to capacity building in Lebanon **[pm]** and reinforcement of the geographic budget line to mine clearance in Jordan **[pm]** in 2003-4 a indicates the desirability to further explore possibilities of assistance, in parallel with B7-410). For Iraq and Iran no geographic budget line is available for mine action. Support of mine action for Iraq from B7-661 might be envisaged if the circumstances allow any intervention.

INDICATIVE ALLOCATION	B7-661	2002: € 0 m	2003-2004: [pm] € 0.5 m
	2002-2004:	Total B7-661 € 0.5 m	Total EC: € 0.5 m

AFRICA: In this region 26 countries are mine affected. Landmines Impact Surveys have been completed in Chad and Mozambique. With EC support, in 2001 (B7-661) LIS have been launched in Somalia, Sudan and Eritrea. The magnitude of mine action needs commands, especially for this region, the EDF to support mine action to which B7-661 APL instrument will come in completion. This latter instrument will support in particular the required capacity build-up in this region.

Countries considered for support in 2002 are Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Somalia (Landmine Impact Survey/Capacity building), Sudan (Non-State Actors awareness and advocacy). Support in 2003-4 should benefit Angola, Congo (DRC) (LIS/capacity building and Somalia (mine clearance). In complementarity with possible EDF funds, B7-661 will explore possibilities to support Sudan (€ 1,5 m tentative) and Eritrea **[pm]**.

INDICATIVE ALLOCATION	B7-661	2002: € 5.15 m	2003-2004: € 5 m
	2002-2004:	Total B7-661 [pm] € 10.15 m	Total EC: € 20.45 m

EUROPE: SouthEast Europe will continue for years, if not decades, to suffer from the legacy of recent conflicts. Bosnia Herzegovina, Albania and Croatia still need support. The precise programming of the geographic budget line provides a clear picture of the gaps to be filled by the APL instrument and complementarity with geographic activities. Bilateral support furthers local administrative build-up while pursuing rehabilitation programmes through specific mine clearance interventions when required. The B7-661 instrument places the stress on regional and cross border operations to be carried out in a spirit of open competition as well as transfer of knowledge and capacity. Confidence building remains one of the sizeable collateral benefits of the regional mine actions driven via B7-661. Landmine Impact Survey in Bosnia Herzegovina is required in order to re-assess

the magnitude of the problem and the priorities of the country on which our future support should focus.

Europe, the near abroad: Moldova, Ukraine, Russia. The humanitarian threat posed to populations both at local and regional levels by the huge storage of unstable and uncontrolled landmines is a serious problem. We are also aware that the limited ability to control dumping places, caches or stores not only represents a risk for the neighbouring populations but also provides a cheap source of mines to be used in far-flung regions. Reactive mine clearance cannot be extricated from the efforts to prevent the availability of mines through illicit trafficking, thus nullifying ongoing efforts to release safe land. The magnitude of efforts required to join MBT can put a strain on the national resources available. This often acts as a disincentive to join the Treaty. Thus the intervention with B7-661 and other instruments might also serve the purpose of facilitating accession to the MBT.

Rather than indicating tentative amounts under B7-661 for 2003-4 a reserve has been created which will create the necessary flexibility to be ready in case technically and politically sound and viable processes and projects are identified for stockpile neutralisation/destruction and that beneficiary countries can undertake the necessary steps to undertake the commitments urged by the MBT or to undertake the necessary steps to adhere if they have not yet done so. A specific study will be supported to assess the viability of processes proposed by a number of partners (2001 Budget); required trials will be supported in 2002. The amount put in a reserve earmarked under 2003-4 programming (total: € 8 m) will be re-allocated to other priorities if the above conditions are not fulfilled.

Management practices and capacity building in Ukraine might be supported in suitable plans are identified.

INDICATIVE ALLOCATION	B7-661	2002: € 3.3 m	2003-2004: € 0.8 m
	2002-2004:	Total B7-661 € 4.1 m	Total EC: € 13.503 m

WORLDWIDE AND HORIZONTAL: A number of key activities with worldwide impact are considered under this programming. They range from support to promising applications of bio-sensors in real conditions (Africa) to support of the valuable efforts made by the ICBL Campaigning and Monitor operations; support to Test and Evaluation of off-the-shelf detectors and the spin-off results which can benefit the IMAS (International Mine Action Standards) exercise; preparation of capacity for facilitating rapid despatching of de-mining teams in post-crisis situations; and last but not least facilitation of in-country donors co-ordination.

INDICATIVE ALLOCATION	B7-661	2002: € 2.3 m	2003-2004: € 1.6 m
	2002-2004:	Total B7-661 € 3.9 m	Total EC: € 3.9 m

RESERVE: This reserve is intended to possibly cover stockpile destruction projects in Ukraine, Belarus and/or Russia. Indicative programming for 2003 will provide more clarity including possible alternative allocation of this amount.

INDICATIVE ALLOCATION	B7-661	2003-2004: € 8 m

pm: The amount in the reserve 2003-2004 to be used if necessary

This broad framework of Multi-annual Programming is to be followed by **yearly** lists of projects identified as feasible by AIDCO and agreed by Relex. This will ensure that the EC response is adapted to the real situation of the countries as well as the possibility of co-ordination with EU Member States and international partners.

Currently, after the entry into force of the APL Regulation, the status of budget lines which can support MA is as follows:

B7-661 APL Regulation (Reg. 1724 and 1725/2001) Financial reference amount 2002-2009 of € 140 million (Yearly average: € 16,7 m)

B7-671 Rapid Reaction Mechanism

B7-210 ECHO

B7-641 Rehabilitation and reconstruction measures for the developing countries, particularly ACP states,

B7-54, B7-520, B7-522 CARDS

B7-547 UNMIK

B7-410 MEDA, B7-420 Peace Agreements between Israel and OLP;
B7-431 Rehabilitation and reconstruction in favour of Mediterranean countries and Middle East

B7-300, B7-313 Co-operation to Development-Asia,
B7-303 Rehabilitation and reconstruction in favour of Asian developing countries

B7-310 Co-operation to Development Latin America,
B7-312 Aid to Uprooted people in LA.

FED, B7-1

Research: B6-541 Completion of the fourth RTD Framework Programme (in force)
B6-612 Completion of the Information Society technologies RTD Fifth Framework Programme (in force)

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE FOCUS COUNTRIES FOR EC INSTRUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF MINE ACTION, 2002-2004 [in million €]

LATIN AMERICA

GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES	BUDGET LINES	MINE ACTION: CAPACITY BUILDING (1)	MINE-THREAT REDUCTION & ALLEVIATION (2)	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2002	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2003-2004	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION / CSP-NIP	OTHER COMMENTS
Colombia	B7-310 (ALA)	Level One Impact Survey Training of civilian de-miners	Clearance	(1+2) 4,900		Draft CSP/NIP includes provisions on APL as priority action (p.24-25). Bilateral co-operation funds are available if appropriate action is identified.	UN foresees a LIS in its strategy doc for 2001-2005. UNICEF feels that Mine Awareness and Advocacy Action is required. Member States have expressed a keen interest to support mine clearance in Colombia. An integrated approach which would include the LIS, follow-up to its conclusions and mine awareness might be envisaged.
Ecuador / Peru	B7-661		Cross-border mine clearance	(2)	(2) 1,000	Draft CSP refers to B7-661 as possible funding for projects in Peru border (p.25). No specific priority in CSP.	Requests for support of mine clearance along the border between the two countries have been put forward by Ecuador and Peru, Supporting cross-border de-mining as follow-up to and reinforcement of the peace accords between the two countries serves both a humanitarian and a political purpose. No budget is available for mine action under the geographic budget line.
Guatemala	B7-310 (ALA)		Mine clearance	(2) 1,000		Draft CSP refers to B7-661 as possible funding for projects (p.24). No specific priority in CSP.	Request of support by OAS for mine clearance in San Marco, Quetzaltenango and Huehuetenango Departments.

Nicaragua	B7-310 (ALA)		Victims assistance			The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) on Nicaragua does refer to the problem of APL/UXO, on victims. Draft CSP/NIP mentions landmine action. No funds earmarked for mine action.	Assistance in mine clearance operations, victim rehabilitation and the completion of the country's stockpile destruction has been requested by the government to the EU Member States and to the European Commission. UNMAS might consider the need for a LIS in the future.
	B7-661		Mine clearance, stockpile destruction	(2)	1,300	Project request pending since one year and included in last year programming.	Support to mine clearance and stockpile destruction has been requested by the government to some EU Member States and to the EC. This project is strongly supported by the EC Delegation.
Peru	B7-310 (ALA)	Rehabilitation and professional qualification			(1) 2,000	Draft CSP refers to B7-661 as possible funding for projects in Equator border (p.19). No specific priority in CSP	It seems highly necessary to focus the attention of the donor community on the rehabilitation and professional qualification of mine victims. UNMAS

CAUCASUS & CENTRAL ASIA

GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES	BUDGET LINES	MINE ACTION: CAPACITY BUILDING (1)	MINE-THREAT REDUCTION & ALLEVIATION (2)	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2002	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2003-2004	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION / CSP-NIP	OTHER COMMENTS
Northern Caucasus	B7-210 (ECHO)		Mine awareness	(2) 0,150			
Armenia / Azerbaijan	B7-661	Capacity building / equipment	Mine clearance as CBM	(1+2)	(2) 1,800	The EU/EC shall, in the light of the General Affairs Council's conclusions of 26/02/01 and 09/04/01, continue to follow closely, with all interested parties, developments on the peace process concerning the conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh (and in the case of Georgia, concerning internal conflicts), including with a view to support efforts to resolve the conflict as well as in post conflict rehabilitation. Support to key infrastructure, especially in the energy and transport sectors, is relevant in this context. De-mining actions will also form an important element of reconstruction programmes in order to ensure restoration of normal living and working conditions. No credit is presently available on the geographic budget line.	The UN, OSCE, US and other donors are requested to support mine threat reduction in the region comprising Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia "to strengthen confidence and security in southern Caucasus" the EU/EC shall, in the light of the General Affairs Council's conclusions of 26/02/01, continue to follow closely, developments on the peace process.
Armenia	B7-661	Impact Survey, GIS + IMSMA + training	Mine clearance	(1+2)	(2) 1,400	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE
Georgia	B7-661	Impact Survey	Mine clearance	(1+2)	(2) 1,800	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE

Georgia / Abkhazia	B7-661	Local Impact Survey	Mine clearance		(1+2) 1,400	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE
Azerbaijan	B7-661		Mine clearance		(2) 1,500	No credit is presently available on the geographic budget line	The successful repatriation of IDPs and resumption of normal socio-economic activities in war affected areas depend on successful rehabilitation of the conflict areas which are heavily contaminated by APL and UXO.
Kyrgyzstan / Tajikistan / Uzbekistan	B7-661	Impact survey	Mine clearance and mine awareness		(1or 2) 0,700	CSP for the three countries are under preparation. None of the Tacis action plans includes de-mining actions. Rehabilitation programmes in Tajikistan do not deal with de-mining, concentrating rather on restoring local infrastructure and demobilising fighters. No credit is presently available on the geographic budget line.	High risk areas require clearance and mine awareness in particular in relation with activities to be carried out in Afghanistan. Request of support from the authorities might be submitted.
Afghanistan	B7-210 (ECHO)		Mine clearance	(2) 2,165			
	B7-300	Capacity building / equipment	Mine clearance	(1+2) 10,000	(1+2) 20,000	In FY 2002 support to mine clearance will be provided by the supplementary Rehabilitation package, under geographic budget line, for an amount of € 10m (Asia budget line B7-300). RRM will provide €2m to €5m for rapid mine clearance. Echo will provide € 1.325 m for the first half of 2002, with possible extension.	High risk/priority areas identified before 11 September 2001 need to be updated (LIS on-going). It is currently estimated that approximately 800 km² are contaminated by APL and new UXO/CB (unexploded ordnance/cluster bombs) due to Coalition bombing of ammunition compounds.
	B7-661	GIS/ IMSMA planned	Mine Clearance / stockpile destruction		(1+2) 3,000		
	B7-671 / RRM		Rapid APL/UXO clearance survey	(2) 2,000		RRM might provide €2m to €5m for rapid mine clearance.	

ASIA - PACIFIC

GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES	BUDGET LINES	MINE ACTION: CAPACITY BUILDING (1)	MINE-THREAT REDUCTION & ALLEVIATION (2)	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2002	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2003-2004	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION / CSP-NIP	OTHER COMMENTS
Burma / Myanmar	B7-661		Mine awareness		(2) 0,500	ICRC and a number of NGOs are exploring the possibility to conduct mine awareness operations in the country. Subject to appropriate investigation and provided the outcome of these efforts is positive, EC funding might be envisaged to encourage the process and extend mine awareness activities. No CSP is envisaged for the moment.	The Burmese/Myanmar government forces and at least eleven ethnic armed groups continue to lay antipersonnel mines in significant numbers. The governments of Bangladesh and Thailand both protested use of mines by Burmese/Myanmar forces inside their respective countries. In a disturbing new development, mine use is alleged to be taking place under the direction of loggers and narcotics traffickers, as well as by government and rebel forces.
Cambodia	B7-210 (ECHO)		Mine clearance	(2) 1,167			
	B7-300	Planning, Institutional & Operational Support	Mine clearance	(1+2) 1,500	(1+2) 3,500		Although the number of mine victims has been decreasing since early 1990's, there are still approximately 832 casualties per year, including 166 deaths and 666 injuries. CMAC (Cambodia Mine Action Centre) almost suspended all operations in October 2000 due to lack of funds following a long period of low donor confidence. As part of the restructuring of the sector it was decided to separate the mine clearance functions and the regulatory functions of CMAC. This resulted in the setting up of the Cambodian Mine Action Authority, as the regulatory body for all mine actions in Cambodia. Co-ordination and planning of MA remains a crucial issue in Cambodia. A Level One Impact Survey has been launched; its results will be released mid 2002. This work will provide an update of the needs and of the priorities for action in the next years.
	B7-661	Technical and CMAA Assistance			(1) 0,500	De-mining is identified as a priority sector for intervention in the EC-Cambodia CSP 2000-2003. The principal objective of EC action should be to support efforts to better integrate mine action in contaminated areas of the country into the wider poverty alleviation and rural development programmes.	

Laos	B7-210 (ECHO)		Mine clearance & mine awareness	(2) 0,200		The CSP for Lao PDR is currently under preparation. Nevertheless, as the presence of UXO still constitutes a serious obstacle to development in rural provinces, it is clear that the mine/UXO clearance will remain a priority for EC support to Laos in the forthcoming years. This has also been confirmed by the EC-Lao PDR Joint Committee, which took place in May 2001. Despite this, no credit is presently planned in the CSP.	There is a continued need for APL/UXO clearance, victim assistance and mine awareness. UXO-Lao is making good progress towards self-sustainability. This progress can be supported and accelerated by providing more assistance for training. Efforts by this country to accede to the MBT are required in order for the EC to support mine action needs in a continued and sustained way.
	B7-661	Sustainability of UXO-LAO	Mine & UXO clearance	(1) 0,900	(1+2) 2,000		
North Korea	B7-661				pm	If needed, for humanitarian reasons or acute political interest, EC support might be envisaged, CSP has been adopted, NIP mentions mine clearance needs, Budget lines available are: B7-300, B7-461, APL, RRM and ECHO.	More than a million landmines are laid along the 4km-wide, 250km-long buffer zone, according to ROK Military officials. Stockpile is likely to be substantial, The resumption of the inter-Korean railway project calls for mine clearance within the DMZ. Further to DPRK's request of support for de-mining facilities and aid, the EC might wish to envisage some assistance. Currently all support necessary seems to be requested to ROK.
Sri Lanka	B7-210 (ECHO)		Mine clearance & mine awareness	(2) 1,050			
	B7-661	Landmine Impact Survey			(1) 1,000	Subject to the success of the Peace Process, EC funding might be used to support the L.I.S. CSP is about to be adopted; it makes reference to the need of Mine Action. The NIP Budget 2002-2006 is small.	It is difficult to estimate the number of mines laid due to on-going use. The government made an estimate of 20,000 to 25,000 in May 1999. According to humanitarian aid workers, the number may have increased to several hundred thousand as consequence of the escalation of the conflict since the latter part of 1999. A UN assessment mission has been sent to Sri Lanka. Its conclusions are not yet known. UNMAS might request a LIS in 2003/2004. Support of LIS in 2003 might furthermore help to promote the reconciliation process following the Peace Accord. COM has been alerted by the Delegation that support to mine action might be requested by the authorities. It might be appropriate to encourage the Government to join the MBT while envisaging to support the LIS.

Vietnam	B7-661				pm	<p>A LIS has been requested by UNMAS. Full financing of this LIS by the US makes further funding redundant. The degree of affliction of this country by APL/UXO would justify an EC assistance, if so requested, Budget lines available for mine action are: B7-641 Rehabilitation and reconstruction measures for the developing countries, particularly ACP states; APL, RRM and ECHO.</p>	<p>Severely affected. Produced APL in the past. No formal moratorium or prohibition in place. The size of its stockpile is not known. The Land Mine Monitor described the heavy contamination of many areas of Vietnam by landmines and unexploded ordnance. The problem has abated slightly, notably in Quang Tri Province where most international mine action projects are located. At the national level, the priority is mine and UXO clearance in support of economic development, especially major infrastructure projects for transportation such as roads and bridges. No request of support from the government has been submitted to the EC.</p>
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THE MIDDLE EAST

GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES	BUDGET LINES	MINE ACTION: CAPACITY BUILDING (1)	MINE-THREAT REDUCTION & ALLEVIATION (2)	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2002	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2003-2004	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION / CSP-NIP	OTHER COMMENTS
Lebanon	B7-661	Expertise and capacity building			pm (1)	Draft EU Action Plan for South Lebanon includes demining as priority. No mention in draft CSP/NIP. Support under B7-661 can be envisaged if necessary. Budget on the CSP lines should be investigated more due to the social priority of demining and the small amount involved.	United Arab States have pledged \$ 50 m for APL/UXO clearance in Southern Lebanon. Currently, the needs of the rest of the country do not seem to be met. The Lebanese authorities continue to request the EC to keep up its level of interest and commitment, namely as far as capacity building and mine awareness is concerned.
Jordan	B7-661		Mine clearance		pm (2)	Mine Action is not included as a specific priority area of co-operation in the regular MEDA programme. NIP for 2002-2004 does not include mine action as a priority for bilateral co-operation. However CSP mentions under "Coherence with other EU policies" that Jordan shall continue to benefit from support through all available complementary instruments such as Rehabilitation budget line with a focus on improvement of life conditions of refugees and expansion of the national campaign to destroy anti-personnel landmines. Mine actions in this country are seen as a complement of the EC strategy for regional development in the context of the MEPP. Draft CSP mentions under "Coherence with other policies" destruction of APL (p.22). Not priority in MEDA. MA is seen as complement of EU strategy for regional development in context of the Mediterranean Policy paper. Support under B7-661 can be envisaged if necessary. Availability of budget on the CSP lines should be investigated.	The border area between Jordan and Israel/Palestine where the mines are planted is a region with considerable population density and of high and increasing economic activity (tourism, agriculture...). Limited de-mining is being undertaken by a small number of Army teams with insufficient equipment. Requests for support might be submitted to EC.
Iraq	B7-661		Border area mine clearance		(2) 0,500	Action Plan mentions MA needs. No geographic budget line available for mine action other than APL and ECHO.	Mine clearance along borders is highly desirable. UNMAS considers LIS for North Iraq.

AFRICA

GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES	BUDGET LINES	MINE ACTION: CAPACITY BUILDING (1)	MINE-THREAT REDUCTION & ALLEVIATION (2)	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2002	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2003-2004	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION / CSP-NIP	OTHER COMMENTS
Angola	B7-1 (EDF)		Mine clearance	(2) 6,800			While no comprehensive landmine survey has been completed, estimates have been revised downward to around 6 million. There are six to eight heavily mined provinces in Angola covering roughly 50 percent of the country. To complicate matters, existing records the locations of landmines are extremely scanty and there has been new mine laying with the renewal of the war. In the framework of a peace and reconciliation process in Angola, further budget allocation from B7-661 might help to carry out a LIS, likely to be requested by UNMAS in 2003/2004.
	B7-661	Level One Impact Survey		(1) 1,500		CSP is not yet approved; strategy in place relates to NIP 8thEDF; this foresees support to mine actions when appropriate, in particular to facilitate access of goods and persons. Priority and significant amount is programmed.	
Democratic Republic of Congo	B7-661	Level One Impact Survey IMSMA			(1) 1,500	No draft CSP/NIP yet	It is not possible to quantify the need for mine action programs because the magnitude of the landmine problem is not completely known. Neither the Kinshasa government nor rebel groups are known to have carried out or supported any mine action efforts. UNMAS is considering a LIS in 2003/2004.
Eritrea	B7-1 (EDF)		Mine clearance			Draft CSP stresses clear need for mine action as minimum condition for resettlement and reintegration (p.24) Commitment by allocation of budget part from EDF to be defined. Support under B7-661 can be envisaged if necessary.	There is an urgent need for landmine clearance, both to continue to facilitate the return of IDPs to lands within the temporary security zone and to reinforce local capacity to continue mine clearance in the rest of the country. On-going LIS will clarify the magnitude of the APL/UXO problem and will identify priorities.
	B7-661		Mine clearance		pm (2)		
	RRM		Mine clearance	(2) 1,000			A mine clearance operation is starting under RRM.
	B7-210 (ECHO)		Mine clearance	(2) 0,515			

Ethiopia	B7-661	Level One Impact Survey		(1) 1,000		Draft CSP does not mention MA - this appears to be a priority for B7-661.	UNMAS requested a LIS for 2002. Norway, Germany and the US co-sponsored the L.I.S.
	B7-1 (EDF)	IMSMA	Mine clearance			Commitment by allocation of budget part from EDF to be defined.	
Guinea Bissau	B7-1 (EDF)		Mine clearance		(2) 1,500	NIP mentions need for MA (p 27-28; € 5 m). Priority and significant amount is programmed.	UNMAS estimates that between 2,000 and 3,000 landmines were laid during the 1998/1999 conflicts. Mine clearance requested for capital area.
Mozambique	B7-661	National capacity building and area reduction.		1,000	(1)	CSP mentions problem of landmines hindering soc/econ. development (but no priority!) Commitment by allocation of budget part from EDF to be defined.	Existing national planning for demining in Mozambique needs sustainability. National capacity building should be supported. National priorities need to be revised through an area reduction process.
	EDF		Mine clearance		pm		
Somalia	B7-661	Strengthening mine action management structures.					The very fragile pacification process needs funds are urgently needed to stabilise the areas recently emerged from conflict. There are large quantities of APL in Pultand area, particularly along the Ethiopian border to the west of Galkacyo and in Somaliland. Agreement of the authorities has been obtained to conduct a comprehensive Landmine Impact Survey in two phases. Phase I (Somaliland) has been supported by the EC in 2001. The total survey (€ 1.4 m) will be completed with the support of other donors such as SIDA (Sweden).
	B7-1 (EDF)	Completion LIS,	Mine clearance	(1) 1,500	(1+2) 2,000	Draft CSP mentions problem of landmines hindering soc/econ. development (but no MA is foreseen) and B7-661 is referred to as the presently the only possible intervention mechanism.	
			Mine clearance			Commitment by allocation of budget part from EDF to be defined	LIS-1 will identify priorities.

Sudan	B7-1 (EDF)		Mine awareness & mine clearance			No draft CSP yet. There is a growing recognition among all parties to the conflict that APL and UXO is a major and long term problem that must be solved. In recent years the government, SPLM/A and the NDA have been willing to allow a level of field response by NGOs and have engaged in an ongoing and developing dialogue with those agencies. This has now made possible to launch across-conflict response. Commitment by allocation of budget from EDF to be recommended.	Sudan has a serious APL and UXO problem which threatens the population and hinders the return of many of the 2,000,000 Sudanese displaced by the war. The "partial" LIS to be carried out will identify the magnitude of the threat and the priority areas for intervention. Support to the Nuba Mountain Peace Agreement – including a response to the landmines issue is recommended; added value of peace building impact.
	B7-661		Mine awareness & mine clearance	pm (2)			
	B7-661		Mine clearance, stockpile destruction				Serious concerns regard stockpiles, mines and other ammunition taken across the border into DRC and Uganda. LIS will identify further priorities. Non State Parties Advocacy awareness.
	RRM		Mine clearance	(2)	1,000		A mine clearance operation in the Nuba Mountains area is being launched under RRM.

EUROPE

GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES	BUDGET LINES	MINE ACTION: CAPACITY BUILDING (1)	MINE-THREAT REDUCTION & ALLEVIATION (2)	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2002	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2003-2004	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION / CSP-NIP	OTHER COMMENTS
Albania	B7-661		Mine clearance - cfr:SEE			The draft CSP 2002-2006 does not foresee an intervention in this field.	Contaminated areas include the entire length of the border with FRY. Mined areas have been recorded and mapped by the Albania Armed Forces and are entered into the IMSMA.
Bosnia Herzegovina	B7-54 (CARDS)		Mine clearance	(2) 3,100	(2) 2,900	The draft Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2002-2004 foresees de-mining activities related to the return of refugees and internally displaced persons (a priority for EC assistance in the sector "Democratic Stabilisation"). The level of funding for de-mining under the CARDS regulation will – in accordance to the decrease of EC return programmes – slightly decrease over the coming years (2001: €3.3m; 2002 (indicative): € 3.1m; 2003: €2.9m; 2004: € 2.3m). By 2006 the financial responsibility for return programmes should be transferred to the BiH authorities.	Location of minefields is still un-precise. Both the country and the donor community would benefit from a Level One Impact Survey. This is an horizontal action to be supported by B7 661 for efficiency in Bosnia demining.
	B7-661	Level One Impact Survey		(1) 0,800			
Croatia	B7-54 (CARDS)		Mine clearance	(2) 1,000		The multi-annual indicative programme for 2002-2004 (part of the Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006) foresees de-mining where this is linked to infrastructure works being carried out as part of the programme for return of refugees and internally displaced persons (under the priority "Democratic Stabilisation").	Demining as part of the EC refugee return programme (a priority area in the sector "Democratic Stabilisation") will most probably decrease from € 2 Mio 2001 to 1 Mio in 2002.

FYROM	B7-54 (CARDS)		Mine clearance	(2) 2,000		CSP 2002-2006 does not foresee intervention in this field. However, in the context of the Autumn 2001 crisis, de-mining has been an important precondition for return of refugees and internally displaced persons and progress of the country towards peace and stability. Budget Lines available to support mine action: CARDS, APL, RRM and ECHO.	Filling the gap needed to complete the de-mining work as estimated by UNMAS.
South East Europe / Borders	B7-661		Cross border, joint teams mine clearance	(2) 2,300	(2) 0,700	However there is still a high humanitarian et political priority to demine all the sensitives cross-border sites between the new balkans states.	A high level of contamination by UXO and APL along the borderline FRY-Croatia and Serbia-Montenegro. The UXO problem in FRY could be removed in 2 years.
Bulgaria	JRC	Mine Action		(1) 0,003			As part of the validation of the land-mine monitor JRC intends to fund a small contract for the Greek researcher to investigate casualties (mostly asylum seekers) on the Greek-Bulgarian border. According to the researcher, 56 have been killed and 46 injured in the past decade.
Belarus	B7-661		Study and possible Stockpile destruction		(2)	There is no direct donor support for mine action projects in Belarus. EC will continue to explore the feasibility of stockpile destruction in Belarus.	Assistance to Belarus for mine clearance or Stockpile destruction could be envisaged under appropriate conditions.

Russia	B7-210 (ECHO)		Mine clearance	(2) 0,150			
	B7-310 (ALA)		Mine awareness, training and education for vulnerable groups, notably children, and assistance to mine victims	0,550			
	B7-661		Study and possible support to stockpile destruction			Common Strategy	The problem of PFM1 stockpiles which is common to all former USSR countries has its origin in Russia (also holding the largest volume: Russian estimations point to more than 100 millions of this type of APL). A number of international meetings have taken place to discuss this issue with "owner countries". The European Commission is studying with the interested countries different financial and technical solutions available in order to prepare the ground for a possible assistance. Necessary conditions for EC support remain the commitment and contribution by the Russian authorities to eliminate their stockpile, in the framework of the MBT objectives.
Ukraine	B7-661	Mine Action Management Capacity	Trials for Stockpile Destruction Ukraine	(1+2) 0,300		Common Strategy	Stocks of APL and ammunition represent the second largest volume. PFM1 stockpile destruction possibilities are under scrutiny by the international community in view of a possible safe and efficient solution. Other donor Countries have to be found and associated. Moreover an agreement from the Ukrainian government to ratify the Mine Ban Treaty prior to the total destruction of the PFM is a prerequisite. Mine Action management capacity should be encouraged.

WORLDWIDE IMPACT

GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES	BUDGET LINES	MINE ACTION: CAPACITY BUILDING (1)	MINE-THREAT REDUCTION & ALLEVIATION (2)	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2002	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2003-2004	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION / CSP-NIP	OTHER COMMENTS
Support to RTD	B7-661	Support to development of biosensor applications		1,000			Evaluation of new biosensors possibilities through 6 trials in differnts countries and finalisation of the standards related to the use of these biosensors with GICHD.
Campaigning and Monitoring Activities	B7-661	ICBL		0,900	0,500	B7-661 is the only financial instrument available.	ICBL and the Land Mine Monitor deserve the EC support in order to carry out their essential activities in campaigning and in monitoring the landmine situation world-wide.
RTD, Test & Evaluation, Standards	B7-661	Testing and Evaluation		0,200	0,400	Evaluation of existing and new demining tools to promote the best cost/efficient existing/new tools and improve demining capabilities. Support to CEN mandate, in line agreed and supported by GICHD and UNMAS to complete the pool of necessary tools and guidelines for international demining.	
Capacity Building for Rapid Reaction	B7-661	Coordination among European implementing agencies.		0,100	0,500	Elaboration of a preparedness mechanism to rapidly react to mine action needs.	
Support to In-country Coordination Mechanism	B7-661			0,100	0,200	Donor coordination mechanisms need to be established or enhanced in order to rationalise interventions and work on synergy.	

RESERVE

GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES	BUDGET LINES	MINE ACTION: CAPACITY BUILDING (1)	MINE-THREAT REDUCTION & ALLEVIATION (2)	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2002	INDICATIVE AMOUNT 2003-2004	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION / CSP-NIP	OTHER COMMENTS
Reserve 2003-2004	B7-661				8,000	This reserve is intended to possibly cover stockpile destruction projects in Ukraine, Belarus and/or Russia. Indicative programming for 2003 will provide more clarity including possible alternative allocation of this amount.	

TOTAL BUDGET	53,300	62,300
TOTAL B7-661	13,050	32,400

N.B. The total budget is slightly surpassed to allow for some flexibility.