

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025
RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY (2018-2019)

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper outlines the resource mobilisation strategy (RMS) to achieve the goals outlined in the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS 2018-2025) and expand engagement with public and private sector partners to support the realisation of the NMAS goals.

The National Mine Action Strategy and Sustainable Development Goal 18

The NMAS aims to achieve the vision “Cambodia is mine free and the threat of explosive remnants of war (ERW) is minimized, and human and socio-economic development takes place safely.” It outlines how Cambodia will address its mine and ERW problem, specifically to release all known anti-personnel mine impacted areas by 2025. To achieve this vision, eight strategic goals have been set together with objectives and strategies. In addition to the NMAS, and as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Royal Government of Cambodia agreed on a national SDG (SDG18) to end the negative impact of mines/ERW and promote victim assistance in the country.

There are indications that official development assistance (ODA) from traditional donor countries may be stagnating or – in some cases – may be redirected elsewhere in the world (addressing new challenges), with possible consequences for the resources available for the mine action sector in Cambodia. Both the NMAS and SDG18 expand opportunities for partnerships and engagement with a much wider group of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. Likewise, opportunities for mobilising and leveraging additional resource for mine action from the public and private sector, and from domestic and international sources, are also presenting themselves.

Interdependence of NMAS/CSDG18 and resource mobilisation strategy

The NMAS presents the Governments statement of intent to achieve Cambodia mine free by 2025. In addition, the Cambodian SDG18 is a statement of intent to achieve Cambodia ERW free by 2030.

This RMS is in alignment with the NMAS three-year implementation plan to provide the necessary resources to implement it. It looks at opportunities to attract more flexible and predictable multi-year funding. It considers the changing aid environment and includes increasing government financial resources and potential private development financing.

II. KEY COMPONENTS

The following components form the guiding approaches of the RMS.

Deepen relations with existing donors

- Steward relations with traditional donors

The most critical strategic objective is to maintain and strengthen relationships with the traditional donors, **who have and will be expected to continue to provide the majority of the sector's funding requirements**. These include United Nations, Australia, Canada, Japan, Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom and the United States.

CMAA will focus on developing closer relations with these donors to map changing national ODA budgets and policies, and the budgetary and allocation processes that will assist in identifying specific threats and opportunities to access funding streams.

Additional information will be utilised through targeted outreach to governments, ministries and parliaments, to accurately frame NMAS and CSDG18. Engagement with academia and think-tanks will also form a key component to engender supportive political environments for CMAA.

Deepen Relations with diversified donor base

- Support from the APMBC Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance

CMAA will work with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance to seek support from States Parties under the individualised approach. This approach aims to facilitate a platform for individual affected states to provide – on a voluntary, informal basis – detailed information on the challenges they face and their needs with the aim of fulfilling the remaining obligations of the Convention in an effective and expedient way.

- Regional states/ NGOs/ International Organizations are essential partners

CMAA recognises the importance of its partners within the region and will increase diplomatic and political engagements accordingly.

This will translate into systematic engagement at the governmental level by CMAA senior management and other supportive external actors, such as the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre or ARMAC, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), to cement the partnerships developed between key states (Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia), NGOs, and International Organizations.

This may also include working with CPP organisations present in donor countries, further creating visibility for the mine action sector.

- Foster emergent donor relations

The potential support available from emergent donors offer CMAA the opportunity to further diversify and strengthen its donor base. CMAA will continue working closely with China and explore working with Russia, Malaysia, France, Italy, India as well as South Korea.

Engagement with the emergent donors through decision makers in capitals will be a central objective achieved through political engagement.

Senior-level engagement with the emergent donors will also be a feature in all relevant capital and multilateral forum missions.

Specific outreach and engagement will look to reinstate previous donors as core donors (European Union, Canada, Luxembourg, Scandinavian countries, and New Zealand.) CMAA will coordinate engagement and messaging so previous donors may resume their historic support to mine action sector in Cambodia.

- Other non-traditional donors remain important continuing partners

There remain a number of other donors who do not fall into the above categories. CMAA will work to develop relationships with the Gulf States, including United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman, amongst others. High-level engagement at the capitals, where appropriate, as well as engagement at the local level (at the embassies in Thailand), should assist.

- Royal Government of Cambodia as a donor

CMAA will continue to seek the best possible collaboration and partnership within the Royal Government of Cambodia to secure resources for mine action in Cambodia. Strong engagement and sustained dialogue on mine action form the best basis for mobilising and leveraging resources.

Going forward, CMAA will prioritise finding ways to build the strongest possible support from Government for receipt of regular and flexible mine action resources, which are critical to the **organisation's ability to deliver the NMAS three-year implementation plan.**

CMAA will seek to strengthen investment in advancing mine action activities from all relevant sources.

III. DIVERSIFY DONOR BASE TO NEW FUNDING STREAMS

Further develop private and academia partnerships

CMAA acknowledges the latent and underdeveloped potential for support in the private sector and academia. The value to be gained in private partner relations lies not just in financial relationships; improved engagement offers the opportunity to share expertise in a variety of areas and access to influential networks of opinion formers and decision makers.

CMAA will also identify and grow potential in private giving by laying the base as well as identifying the most receptive income streams to target.

Engagement in Technical Working Group (TWG) and National Armed Forces of donors

CMAA will seek the technical engagement with various donors, such as the United States, Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), Canada, India, Germany, Japan, Australia, Thailand, United Kingdom, South Korea, and CCW Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to organize the requirements for training and equipment for mine clearance activities and to enhance the Information Management capacity for mine action.

Expansion of existing partnership and exploration of new partnerships

CMAA will seek focused engagement with various multilateral financing institutions (MFIs) such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. CMAA to develop key messaging for MFIs, including the requirement for clearance activities in areas where no clearance is needed.

Engagement in Multilateral Policy Forums

CMAA significant institutional experience in mine action will be given greater visibility through improved engagement at multilateral policy development forums that engage a wider range of actors to influence debate and input into mine action.

Royal Government of Cambodia permanent missions in New York and Geneva are well placed to take the lead on UN-led multilateral initiatives on mine action. CMAA will work with these missions to add experience and expertise to the various discussions. This will include hosting side events and receptions at the UN General Assembly as well as during meetings of States Parties to the APMBBC, International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations Advisors (NDM-UN), Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention (APLC), and Disarmament Commission in New York.

IV. Mine action strategy of each donor/Donor profiles

1. Australia- Current donor, request for continuing funding for clearance

The Commonwealth of Australia signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 14 January 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 July 1999. Australia formally halted operational use of antipersonnel mines on 15 April 1996. Australia was a minor producer of antipersonnel mines and imported mines from the United States but was not an exporter. On 10 December 1998, Australia enacted legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty domestically. On 30 April 2011, Australia submitted its 13th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Australia served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Stockpile Destruction (2000–2002), Victim Assistance (2002–2004; 2009–2011), and Mine Clearance (2007–2009) and was president of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties in 2006.

Australia attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties in Geneva in December 2010 and the intersessional Standing Committee Meetings in Geneva in June 2011. Australia is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

Australia is a strong supporter of mine action and is a party to the international conventions which guide mine action including the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (also known as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons); the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (also known as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention); and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Australia has supported the Cambodian mine action sector since 1992, with over AUD\$100 million and is currently the largest donor to Clearing for Results.

Australia has made a tentative commitment for ongoing support to Clearing for Results phase 4. However, indications from the Embassy in Phnom Penh are that the expected support is going to be less than AUS\$1 million per year – significantly less than current commitments.

Australia is mostly supporting the mine clearance in Cambodia. From 2013–2017, **Australia's** contribution to mine action totalled more than A\$47 million.

2. Canada- Current donor, request for increased funding for clearance

Canada was the first government to sign and ratify the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. Canada ceased antipersonnel mine export in 1987 and production in 1992. Canada has not imported nor used antipersonnel mines. Legislation to enforce the antipersonnel mine prohibition domestically was enacted in November 1997. In 2011, Canada submitted its 12th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Canada attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties in Geneva in November–December 2010 and served as coordinator of the Universalization Contact Group. Canada also attended the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in June 2011, where it served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention.

Canada is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

Canada re-started funding mine action activities in 2017 by contributing through the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives. This amounted to CAD170,000 in 2017 and CAD100,000 in 2018.

3. China- Current donor, request for continuing funding, training and equipment

The People's Republic of China has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. China did not participate in the Ottawa Process, but it has attended all the Mine Ban Treaty's Review Conferences held in 2004, 2009, and 2014, as well as most of the treaty's Meetings of States Parties, including the Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties held in Vienna in December 2017. China has also attended many intersessional meetings held in Geneva.

China is not party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It is a party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on landmines.

China provides international mine action assistance through the ministries of foreign affairs and defense. It provides support to mine-affected countries based on need, local conditions, and ensuring capacity-building and sustainability.

In 2008, it was reported the annual budget for mine action support was approximately CNY6 million (US\$863,595). Since then, China has not reported an annual financial contribution to mine action. China, however, contributes to international humanitarian demining operations by sending engineers to participate in UN peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, through the provision of demining equipment to mine-affected countries, and by training deminers through its humanitarian demining training course.

In 2018, China contributed US\$2.5 million to the Cambodian Mine Action Centre for mine action activities in Steung Treng.

4. Denmark- Previous donor, request for renewed funding

The Kingdom of Denmark signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 8 June 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. No additional legal or administrative measures were deemed necessary for national implementation of the treaty beyond ratification.

Denmark submitted its 15th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report in March 2011.

Denmark attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Geneva in November–December 2010, as well as the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in June 2011.

Denmark is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and submitted its Article 13 report on 29 September 2011. Denmark is also party to the CCW Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2016, the Kingdom of Denmark contributed DKK68.9 million (US\$10.2 million) in mine action funding to seven states. The largest contribution went to Iraq (DKK33.5 million/\$5 million) for clearance activities, **representing half of Denmark's total contribution for the year**. Denmark is also supporting the risk education activities in South Sudan, Afghanistan, Mali, Syria, Central African Republic, Myanmar, and Thailand.

5. European Union- Previous donor, request for renewed funding

Support to international mine action remains among the high priorities of EU foreign policy. Years of experience have made the EU assistance progressively expand from mine clearance to include additional activities such as stockpile destruction, mine risk education and victim assistance. About one third of EU support for mine action is provided through the Commission's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP). Mine action programmes are financed under the Article 3 of the IcSP that covers assistance in response to situations of crisis or emerging crisis to prevent conflicts. Mine action funded by the IcSP supports measures to address, within the framework of EU cooperation policies and their objectives, the socioeconomic impact on the civilian population of anti-personnel landmines, and explosive remnants of war (ERW). This may include, inter alia, risk education, mine detection and clearance and, in conjunction therewith, stockpile destruction.

When addressing mines and ERW is part of the national development plan or other longer-term strategy or programme of a mine-affected country, EU mine action can be funded through geographic instruments, such as the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) or the European Development Fund (EDF), the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) or the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA), depending on the country in question. Also EU Regional Trust Funds can support mine action.

In humanitarian crisis situations the Commission also funds mine action as part of its overall support to the protection of civilians. Such assistance may be provided on the basis of identified needs and in line with the fundamental humanitarian principles. This may include funding for humanitarian demining, assistance to victims and mine risk education. EU Delegations in mine-affected third countries have an important role in the planning and allocation of EU funding for mine action.

The Council of the EU adopts Decisions to support the implementation and the universalisation of the Ottawa Convention. They are financed from the EU budget for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The European External Action Service (EEAS) supports the High Representative in fulfilling her mandates including the development of the Common Foreign and Security Policy. It also sets up EU mine action interagency coordination meetings and compiles information about EU-funded mine action. Mine action is also funded within the EU through financial instruments such as the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and European Territorial Cooperation (Interreg).

6. France- Previous donor, request for renewed funding, training and equipment

The French Republic signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 23 July 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. France served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on Technologies for Mine Action (1999–2000), and as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance (2001–2003).

France attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in November–December 2011 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012. At both meetings, France reaffirmed its “unwavering” commitment to the treaty’s universalization and gave updates on its efforts, in cooperation with Handicap International, to promote the treaty and demarche states not party.

France is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

France’s largest contribution went to Iraq and Syria for clearance and risk education activities, representing 54% of its total support in 2016.

As in previous years, France also allocated a large part of its contribution, some \$1.3 million (41%), to provide training to the West African Humanitarian Mine Action Training Center based in the Benin (Centre de perfectionnement aux actions post conflictuelles de déminage et de dépollution, CPADD), as well as in Cambodia, Lebanon, and Niger.

France is also supporting the capacity-building and advocacy activities globally.

7. Germany- Current donor, request for continuing funding in clearance

The Federal Republic of Germany signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 23 July 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. Germany produced, imported, and exported mines. Production was renounced in April 1996, and a 1994 export moratorium was made permanent in 1996. Legislation to enforce the antipersonnel mine prohibition domestically entered into force on 9 July 1998. In April 2012, Germany submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

In 2011 and 2012, Germany served as co-chair of the Standing Committee on stockpile destruction. Germany served as co-rapporteur of the Standing Committee on Technologies for Mine Action (1999–2000) and as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Mine Clearance (2000–2002) and General Status and Operation of the Convention (2006–2008).

Germany attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in November–December 2011 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012. At both meetings, Germany made several statements including on stockpile destruction and retention, the **treaty’s implementation support unit, cooperation and assistance, and on its progress to clear unexploded ordnance, including antipersonnel mines, from a former military training base at Wittstock.** Germany is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Federal Republic of Germany provided nearly €75 million (US\$84.4 million) in mine action funding to 13 countries and one other area, compared to €33.7 million (\$37.3 million) in 2016. This represents a 123% increase.

The largest contribution went to Iraq (€41.8 million/\$47.3 million) for clearance, victim assistance, and capacity-building activities, which represents more than half (56%) of Germany's total contribution for the year.

Germany is also supporting the demining activities in Syria, Afghanistan, Libya, Western Sahara, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cambodia, Somalia, Ukraine, Myanmar, Yemen, and South Sudan.

8. India- Potential donor, request for funding for training and equipment

The Republic of India has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. In October 2017, India reiterated its long-held position that the Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) "enshrines the approach of considering legitimate defence requirements of states with long borders." India has previously offered the same explanation each year, stating it "supports the vision of a world free of anti-personnel mines" and that the "availability of cost-effective alternative military technologies that can perform the legitimate defensive role played by anti-personnel landmines will considerably facilitate the goal of the complete elimination of anti-personnel mines."

India attended, as an observer, the convention's Third Review Conference held in Maputo in September 2014. India sent an observer to the Mine Ban Treaty Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties in Vienna in December 2017 but did not attend the intersessional meetings in June 2018.

On 4 December 2017, India abstained from voting on United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 72/53 calling for universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, as it has on similar annual resolutions since 1997.

After a bilateral meeting with the delegate of India to the Vienna Meeting of States Parties, at the invitation of the delegate, the ICBL sent a *Note Verbale* to the government of India regarding its concerns about the Mine Ban Treaty and requesting the government of India consider undertaking a comprehensive policy review, with both military and civil input, on its use of antipersonnel landmines. As of August 2018, no official reply to the note was received. To the side of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) meeting, two representatives met informally with the Monitor but indicated that no such review was planned, and that they did not believe that the casualties indicated by the Monitor were accurate. In February 2018, much of the material and suggestions within the *Note Verbale* were published in the Indian press. In April 2018, a major newspaper in Jammu & Kashmir called on both India and Pakistan to join the Mine Ban Treaty.

India is party to the CCW and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

India has no civilian mine action programme. The Director-General of Military Operations decides on mine clearance after receiving assessment reports from the command headquarters of the respective districts where mine clearance is needed.

India has not reported that any mine clearance has occurred in its Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Amended Protocol II Article 13 transparency reports since 2006. In August 2016, India

stated that “mines used for military operations were laid within fenced and marked perimeters and were cleared after operations.”

9. Ireland- Current donor, request for continuing funding

Ireland signed and ratified the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. In 2012, Ireland submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report. Ireland attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Phnom Penh in November–December 2011, and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in May 2012.

Ireland is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, Ireland contributed €1.6 million (US\$1.8 million) in mine action funding to seven countries and one other area.

Ireland allocated most of its mine action support in 2017 for clearance and risk education activities in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Somaliland, Zimbabwe, Colombia, and Palau.

10. Italy- Potential donor, request for funding for victim assistance

The Italian Republic signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 23 April 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 October 1999. Italy attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Phnom Penh in November–December 2011 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012.

Italy is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Republic of Italy contributed €3.4 million (almost US\$4 million) in mine action funding to eight countries. Overall, nearly €1 million (\$1.1 million)—or 28% of Italy’s mine action funding—went to victim assistance programs in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Somalia. Italy allocated €800,000 (some \$900,000) to clearance and risk education activities in Colombia and Libya; this accounted for 24% of its total contribution. The remaining 38% (€1.3 million/\$1.5 million) supported mine action activities in Iraq, Sudan, and Ukraine, but was not disaggregated by sector.

11. Japan - Current donor, request for continuing funding in clearance, training and equipment

Japan signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 30 September 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. Japan is a former antipersonnel mine producer and importer. It ceased antipersonnel mine production in 1997 and production facilities were decommissioned by 31 March 1999. Legislation to enforce the antipersonnel mine prohibition domestically entered into force on 1 March 1999. On 27 April 2011, Japan submitted its 12th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Japan attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Geneva in November–December 2011, and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in June 2011. Japan

served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Victim Assistance (1999–2001), Mine Clearance (2002–2004), Stockpile Destruction (2004–2006), and the General Status and Operation of the Convention (2007–2009).

Japan is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines but not Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, Japan contributed ¥3.6 billion (US\$32.5 million) in mine action funding to 18 countries, as well as to global activities. The largest contribution went to Cambodia, receiving more than ¥1.7 billion (\$16.5 million) **and representing 40% of Japan's total funding.**

Japan reported contributing ¥1.1 billion (\$9.4 million)—or 23% of its total mine action funding—through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to support mine action projects in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, and Syria, as well as some coordination costs.

In February 2018, Japan reiterated its will to provide “continuous support” to the most heavily mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW)-affected countries and recognized the importance of providing comprehensive support to victim assistance.

Japan also is supporting the mine clearance, risk education, and other activities in Colombia, Sri Lanka, Lebanon, Lao PDR, Palau, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Georgia, and Ukraine.

12. Luxembourg- Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 14 June 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 December 1999. Luxembourg has not produced or exported antipersonnel mines, but previously imported mines. Export of antipersonnel mines was banned in April 1997. Luxembourg submitted its 13th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report on 30 April 2012. Luxembourg attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November-December 2011 in Phnom Penh, where it delivered a statement during the General Exchange of Views. Luxembourg did not attend the intersessional Standing Committee meetings for the treaty in 2011 or 2012. Luxembourg is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg contributed €1.3 million (US\$1.4 million) to two affected countries (Iraq and Lao PDR), the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), and the European Defense Agency.

13. Malaysia - Potential donor, request for training

Malaysia signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 22 April 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 October 2009. Malaysia submitted its sixth Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report on 3 May 2006. Malaysia has submitted subsequent annual reports, but they have consisted only of a cover page. Malaysia served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction from 1999–2001.

Malaysia attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in Geneva in November–December 2010 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in June 2011.

Malaysia is not party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons.

14. Netherlands – Previous donor, request for renewed funding for clearance

The Kingdom of the Netherlands signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 12 April 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 October 1999. In 2011, it submitted its 11th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

The Netherlands was appointed as the co-rapporteur of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education, and Mine Action technologies at the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November-December 2011. In the past, the Netherlands served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Mine Clearance (1999–2001) and the General Status and Operation of the Convention (2002–2004).

At the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties, the Netherlands stated that it contributes approximately €15 million (approximately US\$21 million) annually to mine clearance and reiterated its intention to remain a large international donor in this field. The Netherlands also attended the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012, where it provided information on the use and purpose of the mines it retains for training and research.

The Netherlands is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Kingdom of the Netherlands contributed €17 million (US\$19.2 million) in mine action funding to 13 states and one territory.

The largest country-specific contribution went to Iraq (€2.2 million/\$2.4 million), with three additional countries—South Sudan, Lebanon, and Afghanistan—each receiving the equivalent of more than \$1 million.

The Netherlands announced it would provide €45 million (\$49.7 million) from 2016–2020 to support mine action projects run by DanChurchAid (DCA), HALO Trust, and Mines Advisory Group (MAG) in 13 countries and territories.

Since 2012, the Netherlands has been a strong advocate for a multiyear funding approach to mine action and cites the improvement of administrative efficiencies, the building of strategic partnerships, and the commitment to building national capacities as benefits in multiyear funding.

15. New Zealand - Previous donor, request for funding for clearance

New Zealand signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 27 January 1999, becoming a State Party on 1 July 1999. In 2012, New Zealand submitted its 13th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

New Zealand served as the co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on the General Status and Operation of the Convention (2003–2005) and Victim Assistance (2006–2008).

New Zealand attended the Eleventh Meeting of State Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November–December 2010 in Phnom Penh, and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012.

New Zealand is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, New Zealand contributed NZ\$7.6 million (US\$5.4 million) in mine action funding. This represents a significant decrease (57%) compared to the NZ\$17.9 million (US\$12.5 million) provided in 2016.

New Zealand allocated a large part of its contribution—NZ\$3.3 million (US\$2.3 million) or 43% of its total contribution in 2017—to victim assistance activities of the ICRC and Myanmar. New Zealand also is supporting the mine clearance activities of UNMAS, Solomon Islands, Colombia, and Afghanistan.

16. Norway - Current donor, request for increased funding for clearance

The Kingdom of Norway has fulfilled its Article 4 obligations to clear cluster munition remnants, having completed clearance of the sole confirmed area containing cluster munition remnants in September 2013. At the Fifth Meeting of States Parties in September 2014, Norway announced it had submitted its formal Declaration of Article 4 Compliance to the UN on 29 August 2014, and, as such, had completed its clearance obligations under the Convention.

Under Article 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Norway was required to destroy all cluster munition remnants in areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 August 2020. Norway completed cluster munition clearance nearly seven years before its deadline.

For the Mine Ban Policy of Norway, the Kingdom of Norway hosted the negotiations for the Mine Ban Treaty in September 1997. It signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 9 July 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. In 2012, Norway submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Norway has played a crucial role in developing Mine Ban Treaty structures and processes. It served as co-rapporteur and later co-chair of the Standing Committees on the General Status and Operation of the Convention (2000–2002, 2010–2012), Victim Assistance (2003–2005), and Mine Clearance (2005–2007). Norway was president of the Second Meeting of States Parties in 2000. Norway also served as president of the Second Review Conference, also known as the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World, held in Cartagena, Colombia in November–December 2009.

Norway established and coordinated the Contact Group on Resource Mobilization. At the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November–December 2010, Norway agreed that the Contact Group be subsumed into the new Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance.

Norway attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November–December 2011, where it made statements on mine clearance, stockpile destruction, the Implementation Support Unit, and international cooperation and assistance, on its assistance to Ukraine

to destroy its stockpiles of PFM-1 mines. At the intersessional meeting of the treaty in Geneva in May 2012, Norway called for condemnation and investigation of allegations of use of antipersonnel mines in 2012.

Norway is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Kingdom of Norway contributed approximately NOK324 million (US\$39.1 million) in mine action funding to 20 affected states (including 14 States Parties and six states not party), one other area, and several NGOs and institutions for global activities. The largest contributions went to Iraq (NOK80.4 million/\$9.7 million) for clearance, risk education, and victim assistance activities. Norway allocated 90% of its mine action support in 2017—or \$35 million—for clearance and risk education activities in 20 affected states (including Cambodia) and one other area. Norway contributed \$2.6 million to victim assistance in six countries; this represents about 7% of its support. In February 2018, Norway indicated that it will continue to give priority to countries demonstrating strong national ownership and clear progress towards completion.

Norway is currently the President of the APMBC as well as the Fourth Review Conference.

17. Qatar - Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

The State of Qatar signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 13 October 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 April 1999. Qatar has never used, produced, exported, or imported antipersonnel mines, including for training purposes. It believes that existing legislation is sufficient to enforce the antipersonnel mine prohibition domestically. Qatar submitted its seventh Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report on 7 July 2011.

Qatar attended the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November–December 2010 in Geneva and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in June 2011.

Qatar is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2010 Qatar contributed US\$139,700 for victim assistance activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories via the International Trust Fund for Mine Victims Assistance (ITF). Qatar made its first recorded mine action contribution in 2009, when it contributed \$2 million to Sudan for the purchase of mine clearance equipment.

18. Russia – Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

The extent of antipersonnel and antivehicle mine contamination in the Russian Federation is unknown. Russia is continuing to progress in clearance of Chechnya and Ingushetia, with the aim of completing clearance of most or even all of these two North Caucasus republics by 2018. However, there is no formal civilian mine action program in Russia and no national mine action authority. Mine clearance is carried out by Federal Ministry of Defense engineers, demining brigades of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and by the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), through its specialized demining units (EMERCOM **Demining and the “Leader” Center for Special Tasks**). **Russia reported that its armed forces established an International Demining Action Center in 2014.** The center serves as a base for specialist training in

detection and clearance of explosive devices, demining, and operation of mobile robotic tools, and does not function as a mine action center as the term is generally understood in mine action.

The Russian Federation has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. Perhaps signaling a shift in its attitude **to joining the treaty, Russia stated in October 2017, “We do not exclude our possible accession to Ottawa Convention in the future. In the meantime, Russia continues work to address several technical, organizational and financial issues related to implementation of Ottawa Convention.”**

Russia last attended as an observer the Tenth Meeting of States Parties in Geneva in November–December 2010, where it made a statement for the first time at an annual meeting for the Mine Ban Treaty. Russia did not participate in the intersessional meetings of the treaty in Geneva in June 2017. Russia is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on mines. It routinely submits national annual reports as required by Article 13, including in 2017. Russia is also a party to CCW Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In November 2004, Russia released official information for the first time on the number of antipersonnel mines in its stockpiles, when then-Minister of Defense Sergei Ivanov cited a figure of 26.5 million. The minister forecast that approximately 23.5 million of these antipersonnel mines would be destroyed between 2005 and 2015. At the Mine Ban Treaty Tenth Meeting of States Parties, Russia declared that it has destroyed 10 million mines, including antipersonnel mines.

In 2010 only, more than 464,000 antipersonnel mines that did not meet international requirements were also destroyed.

Russian officials have acknowledged that Russian military units in other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States maintain antipersonnel mine stockpiles, such as 18,200 in Tajikistan and an unknown number in Georgia (Abkhazia).

19. Saudi Arabia - Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

Saudi Arabia is not mine-affected but it may have a small residual problem of unexploded ordnance from the 1991 Gulf War, including cluster munition remnants. Saudi Arabia does not have a civilian mine action program. The engineering corps of the Saudi Army has a unit in every region of the kingdom to respond to requests for clearance. These units cleared training areas and camps used by allied forces before and during the 1991 Gulf War. No information is available on any recent clearance activities.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. Saudi Arabia has made no recent statements regarding its intentions toward the Mine Ban Treaty. Saudi Arabia abstained from voting on UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 71/34 calling for universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty on 5 December 2016, as it has for every annual pro-ban UNGA resolution since 1996.

Saudi Arabia has participated as an observer in most recent meetings of the Convention, including the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties in Santiago, Chile, in November–December 2016. It attended as an **observer at the convention’s Third Review Conference in Maputo, Mozambique, but did not make any statements.**

Saudi Arabia is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons but has yet to join its Amended Protocol II on landmines. Landmine Monitor has previously reported that Saudi Arabia is not known to

have produced, exported, or used antipersonnel mines, but that it stockpiles a small number imported in the past.

In 2014, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contributed US\$100,000 to mine action activities in Afghanistan through the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (VTF). No mine action contribution from Saudi Arabia was reported in 2013.

In 2012, Saudi Arabia provided US\$1,000,000 in mine action funding to Lebanon and \$100,000 in Afghanistan through the VTF.

20. Singapore - Potential donor, request for funding for training

The Republic of Singapore has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty.

In May 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote the Monitor that “Singapore believes that humanitarian concerns pertaining to antipersonnel mines...should be balanced against the legitimate right of States to use such munitions judiciously for self defence...We will continue to support international efforts to resolve the humanitarian concerns over antipersonnel landmines...and to work with members of the international community towards a durable and truly global solution.”

In 2010, the ICBL asked political parties in Singapore to share their views on the Mine Ban Treaty. The Singapore Democratic Party said that it supports a complete ban on the manufacture and use of mines **and expressed its concern over Singapore’s role in mine production. It urged the Singapore government to join the treaty.**

Singapore voted in favor of UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 71/34 on the implementation and universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty, as in previous years.

Singapore has regularly attended Mine Ban Treaty meetings, including the annual Meetings of States Parties in 2015 and 2016, and the Third Review Conference in 2014.

Singapore is not party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons.

21. South Korea- Previous donor, request for funding for clearance

There is no national mine action authority or mine action center in South Korea. Demining is conducted by the South Korean army, which has undertaken limited clearance of the DMZ and CCZ and has concentrated mostly on demining military bases in rear areas.

The Republic of Korea (South Korea) has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. On 5 December 2016, South Korea abstained from voting on UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 71/34 calling for the universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, as it has in previous years. South Korea has stated for many years that the security situation on the Korean Peninsula prohibits it from acceding to the treaty. South Korea has never sent an observer delegation to a meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, including in 2016. Its last attendance at an intersessional meeting was in 2008.

In September 2014, South Korea’s key military ally, the United States (US), announced a new policy committing not to use antipersonnel landmines outside of the Korean Peninsula. Additionally, US

President Barack Obama commented, “We’re going to continue to work to find ways that would allow us to ultimately comply fully and accede to the Ottawa Convention.” In September 2017, during a Memorial Day ceremony, South Korean President Moon Jae-in stated that he intended to take the right of Wartime Operation Control away from US Army as soon as possible. When this occurs, there will no longer be any obstacle from South Korea for the US to join the Mine Ban Treaty.

South Korea is not party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on landmines.

In 2017, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) contributed US\$300,000 to mine action (mostly, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Palestine) through the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance **in Mine Action (VTF). Compared to 2016, South Korea’s mine action funding in 2016 dropped considerably, by more than \$2 million (88% decrease).**

22. Sweden - Previous donor, request for funding in clearance

The Kingdom of Sweden signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 25 November 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 May 1999. In 2012, Sweden submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report.

Sweden served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance from 2003–2005.

Sweden attended the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty in November–December 2010 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012.

Sweden is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Kingdom of Sweden allocated some SEK44 million (US\$5.2 million)[1] in mine action **funding. Compared to 2016, Sweden’s funding decreased by 20% (\$1.3 million less).**

As in 2016, the largest contribution went to Danish Demining Group (DDG) (SEK20 million/\$2.3 million) for clearance and risk education activities in Iraq, Lao PDR, Libya, Myanmar, and South Sudan. This **represents 45% of Sweden’s total contribution in 2017.** Sweden also is supporting the risk education and various activities in Yemen, Syria, ICRC, Colombia and Afghanistan.

In February 2018, Sweden announced a SEK320 million (nearly \$40 million) new contribution to support mine action activities implemented by DDG and Mines Advisory Group in up to 15 countries over three years.

Sweden is currently the Chair of the Committee on International Cooperation and Assistance of the APMBC.

23. Switzerland- Current donor, request for increased funding for clearance

The Swiss Confederation signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 24 March 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 March 1999. Switzerland formerly produced and imported

antipersonnel mines but did not export any. Switzerland submitted its 14th Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 report on 30 April 2012.

Switzerland was nominated as Secretary-General-Designate of the Twelfth Meeting of States Parties to be held in Geneva in December 2012. Switzerland has served as co-rapporteur and then co-chair of the Standing Committees on Stockpile Destruction (2001–2003), Victim Assistance (1999–2000 and 2004–2006), and Mine Clearance (2009–2011). Switzerland also served as President of the Ninth Meeting of States Parties in 2008.

Switzerland attended the treaty's Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November–December 2011 and the intersessional Standing Committee meetings in Geneva in May 2012. Switzerland actively engaged in both meetings and made several statements, including about mine clearance and Article 5 extension requests, the implementation support unit, the discovery of previously unknown mined areas, and about cooperation and assistance.

Switzerland is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war.

In 2017, the Swiss Confederation contributed CHF19.2 million (US\$19.5 million) in mine action funding to 11 countries and one other area, as well as to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the ICRC, and other NGOs.

The largest contribution went to the GICHD, which received almost half of Switzerland's total contribution for the year (CHF9.3 million/\$9.5 million).

In addition to financial support, Switzerland provided in-kind assistance valued at CHF2.8 million (\$2.8 million) through the United Nations Mine Action Service Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (UNMAS MINURSO), and the Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to support clearance operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Libya, Mali, and South Sudan, as well as in Western Sahara, and other global activities.

In September 2016, Switzerland released its 2016–2019 Mine Action Strategic Plan. The strategy **reaffirms Switzerland's commitment to the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Switzerland's new mine action strategy will focus on contributing to the universalization of and ensuring compliance with the norms of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions;** including mine action activities in peace and sustainable development process, and strengthening national capacity and ownership in affected countries.

Up to 2019, Switzerland plans to provide financial support to at least five demining projects, expert support in planning and implementation procedures to at least one state with an extended deadline, as well as technical expertise to at least four UN/OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) mine action projects. In its strategic plan, Switzerland also indicated that its contribution to **victim assistance will follow a "dual approach" and be provided both through specific victim assistance efforts as well as development, human rights, and humanitarian initiatives.**

In releasing its strategy, Switzerland stated it expected to contribute between CHF16 million (\$16.5 million) and CHF18 million (\$18.6 million) each year.

Switzerland is a main donor to the UNDP/CMAA Clearing for Results Project and is expected to continue funding phase 4. However, there are no firm indications of how much will be committed.

24. Thailand – Potential donor, request for funding for victim assistance

The Kingdom of Thailand signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 3 December 1997 and ratified it on 27 November 1998, becoming a State Party on 1 May 1999.

Thailand has not enacted domestic legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty. Thailand submitted its annual Article 7 transparency report in 2018, covering calendar year 2017. Thailand has attended all **of the Mine Ban Treaty's Review Conferences held in 2004, 2009, and 2014, as well as most of the treaty's** Meetings of States Parties and many of the intersessional meetings held in Geneva. Thailand has regularly co-chaired committees of the Meeting of States Parties.

The National Committee for Humanitarian Mine Action (NMAC), chaired by the prime minister, has responsibility for overseeing the national mine action program, but has not met since 2008. The Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC), which is under the Armed Forces Supreme Command, coordinates, monitors, and conducts mine/ERW survey, mine clearance, mine/ERW risk education, and victim assistance. TMAC is also responsible for establishing a program to **meet Thailand's obligations as a State Party** to the Mine Ban Treaty. However, TMAC has had to contend with limited funding and, as a military organization, with regular rotation of personnel at all levels.

The Kingdom of Thailand has not reported any national contributions to its mine action program since 2008, when it provided US\$3.2 million. From 2010–2012, **Norway had been Thailand's sole international** mine action donor, contributing US\$1.4 million toward clearance activities. In 2013, four donors—Germany, Japan, Liechtenstein, and Norway—provided a total of \$1.5 million for clearance operations. In 2016, Japan and Norway contributed a combined total of \$1.1 million to support clearance efforts in Thailand. This represents a 55% decrease compared to 2015.

Since 2012, international contributions to mine action in Thailand totaled some \$5 million and averaged \$1 million per year.

25. The United States- Current donor, request for increased funding for clearance and training and equipment

The United States of America (US) has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty.

Since its inauguration in January 2017, the administration of Donald Trump has not indicated if US landmine policy will be reviewed nor has it commented on the matter of US accession to the Mine Ban Treaty.

Previously, in 2014, President Barack Obama announced new US landmine policy measures banning production and acquisition of antipersonnel mines as well as halting their use by the US anywhere, except the Korean Peninsula.

Under the 2014 policy, the US has committed to not use antipersonnel landmines outside of the Korean Peninsula and not to assist, encourage, or induce other nations to use, stockpile, produce, or transfer antipersonnel mines outside of Korea. It has also committed to no future production or acquisition of antipersonnel mines. **It is not clear if the Defense Department ever concluded its "high fidelity modeling**

and simulation effort” study into “alternatives” to antipersonnel mines announced as part of the policy measures in 2014.

The US was the first country to call for the “eventual elimination” of antipersonnel mines in September 1994 and it participated in the Ottawa Process that led to the creation of the treaty yet did not sign it in 1997. After the treaty was adopted in 1997, the Clinton administration set the US goal of joining it in 2006, but the Bush administration then reversed that objective in 2004.

In 2009, the US participated as an observer in the Mine Ban Treaty’s Second Review Conference in Cartagena in 2009, and since then it has attended the Third Review Conference in Maputo in June 2014 and every Meeting of States Parties, most recently the Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties in Vienna in December 2017. The US also participates in the treaty’s intersessional meetings Geneva, most recently in June 2018.

On 4 December 2017, the US abstained from voting on United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 72/53 calling for universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, as it has done for every Mine Ban Treaty resolution since 1998.

The US is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Amended Protocol II on landmines and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war. In 2018, it submitted its annual national report for Amended Protocol II as required under Article 13.

In 2016, the United States (US) contributed more than \$152 million to 27 countries (19 States Parties, seven states not party, and one signatory). Afghanistan, Iraq, and Lao PDR received the largest contributions, with a combined total of \$81 million, representing more than half of total US funding in 2016. US support to mine action was distributed among the following regions: East and South Asia and the Pacific (\$72.3 million, 48%), the Middle East and North Africa (\$50.9 million, 33%), Sub-Saharan Africa (\$8.7 million, 6%), the Americas (\$8.5 million, 5%), and Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia (\$7.1 million, 5%). A further \$4.6 million (3%) designated as global was not earmarked for any state or area or region.

The US allocates the majority of its mine action funding through the State Department’s Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA). Additional funding is allocated through the Patrick Leahy War Victims Fund within the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance at USAID.

26. United Arab Emirates- Potential donor, request for funding for clearance

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty, although it has, on occasion, expressed interest in joining. In November 2007, a UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs official told the ICBL that the UAE planned to join the treaty in the near future.

The UAE has not attended a Mine Ban Treaty Meeting of States Parties since the twelfth meeting in Geneva in December 2012. The UAE has never submitted a voluntary Article 7 report. The UAE voted in favor of UN General Assembly Resolution 71/34 in December 2016, calling for universalization and full implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, as it has for all previous pro-ban resolutions since 1996. The UAE is party to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and has adopted CCW Protocol V on explosive remnants of war, but not Amended Protocol II on landmines.

In September 2011, in its continuing support for the reconstruction of Afghanistan that began in 1997, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) committed US\$25.83 million to mine action to conduct community-based mine action services in Kandahar province. The UAE selected the United States-based company EOD Technology (EODT) to implement the project. In 2012 EODT merged with Sterling Global Operations. The first installment, paid in late 2011, was for \$1,999,975. In 2012, the UAE allocated \$13,397,300 to EODT to continue clearance operations in Kandahar province.

27. United Kingdom- Current donor, request for increased funding

In 2017, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) contributed £20.8million (US\$26.8 million) **in mine action funding to 15 countries. Compared to 2016, the UK's funding increased by 7% (\$1.8 million more) in US dollar terms, and rose by 13% (£2.4 million more) in national currency terms.**

The largest contribution went to Iraq, receiving the equivalent of more than \$6.4 million, and representing one-quarter of UK's total funding. As in 2016, the UK allocated most of its mine action support in 2017 for clearance and risk education activities. In addition to financial support, the UK provided in-kind assistance valued at £3million (\$3.9 million) to support clearance operations in Libya. In September 2018, the UK announced the provision of an additional £46 million (some \$58 million) towards projects for demining, risk education, and capacity development in Angola, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, and Vietnam.

In comparison from 2014–2016, the UK contributed a total of £36.4 million (US\$53.4 million). This new **funding will focus on countries “where the greatest numbers of people continue to suffer from landmine contamination...and where continued insecurity and instability pose an ongoing threat to UK interests.” The countries that will benefit from this support are: Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe.**

V. INNOVATIVE FINANCING MECHANISMS

CMAA will explore innovative financing for mine action that would provide predictable funds, including the creation of a mine/ERW Trust Fund managed by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

VI. INTERNAL SUPPORT FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Mainstream resource mobilisation across CMAA

While CMAA President, First-Vice President and the Secretary-General play an active role as the external faces of the mine action sector in Cambodia, all CMAA staff should internalise and mobilise resources.

Harmonized messaging

Critical to the success of any RMS is a powerful and appropriate communications approach that accurately explains and demonstrates the advantages of supporting mine action. This messaging needs to be internalised by CMAA staff involved in resource mobilisation.

Communication and visibility

Making use of social networking technology, CMAA will communicate a fresher, forward-looking image that continuously adapts to provide the most effective support.

The messaging will reflect cases that lay out the key outputs, arguments and/or outcomes that support the case for mine action.

CMAA shall increase the volume of quality products produced promoting mine action and encourage donors and partners to disseminate these on their own platforms, increasing CMAA reach and visibility within the donor community.

CMAA spokespersons will ensure continued targeted visibility through media action (for example, op-eds, articles in mainstream print and broadcast media, and interviews with media outlets).

CMAA recognises the tangible and intangible opportunities offered by a goodwill ambassador or similar prominent advocates on behalf of the mine action sector. CMAA looks to further develop a goodwill ambassadorial role and shall develop a policy to ensure that such a role is as successful as possible in increasing awareness on mine action.

CMAA shall continue to explore opportunities to hold high-level sessions to promote mine action.

VII. RESOURCE MOBILISATION CAPACITY

CMAA will need to restructure/reorganise to implement the resource mobilisation strategy. This may include the creation of a strategic management/programme/resource mobilisation office.

VIII. Work Plan 2019

Activity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Traditional/non-resident donor consultation meeting (BANGKOK)				X					X			
EMERGENT/non-traditional donor embassy calls												
Donor field visit										X		
Traditional Donor Consultation Meeting in Phnom Penh		X							X			
Gala dinner for mine action		X										
Briefing for RGC ministries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Meeting with MFIs				X								
Meeting with private sector		X							X			
Mine action events in Cambodia		National Day for Mine Action		International Day for Mine Action (4 th April)							Independence Day, Water Festival displays	
Side Event in Geneva and New York (collaborated with Permanent Missions)				International Day for Mine Action (4 th April)					GA in New York			
Bilateral Meeting in Capitals												
Quarter Newsletters-provide data and evidence	Draft by 15 th of every month and distribute			Draft by 15 th of every month and distribute			Draft by 15 th of every month and distribute			Draft by 15 th of every month and distribute		

