



Australian Government  
AusAID



## Australia's Mine Action Activities 2009–10





Australian Government  
AusAID



# Australia's Mine Action Activities 2009–10



Cover image: UXO Lao female deminer searching for unexploded ordnance (UXO) on an upland farm in Luangprabang province, Lao PDR.  
Photo: Paul Wagner/UXO Lao

© Commonwealth of Australia 2010. This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from the Commonwealth. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to the Commonwealth Copyright Administration, Attorney-General's Department, Central Office, National Circuit, Barton ACT 2600 or posted at [www.ag.gov.au/cca](http://www.ag.gov.au/cca)

Published by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID),  
Canberra, October 2010.

This document is online at: [www.ausaid.gov.au/publications](http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications)

For more information about the Australian Government's  
Mine Action Program, contact:

Mine Action Coordinator AusAID

GPO Box 887

Canberra ACT 2601

Phone +61 2 6206 4000

Facsimile +61 2 6206 4880

Internet [www.ausaid.gov.au](http://www.ausaid.gov.au)

Edited by Clarity Communications

Designed by Gri.D, Canberra

Printed by Blue Star Print Group ACT

This document has been printed on Monza Recycled paper which is Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) Mixed Source Certified and Elemental Chlorine Free and was manufactured at a mill conforming to ISO 14001 Environmental Certification and Integrated Pollution Prevention Control.

Environmentally friendly vegetable soy based inks were used. The printer holds current ISO 14001 Environmental Certification and is FSC Chain-of-Custody approved.

November 2010



These icons symbolise the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—eight goals representing an agreement by world leaders to reduce poverty and enhance human development by 2015. More information about the MDGs is available online at [www.ausaid.gov.au/keyaid/mdg.cfm](http://www.ausaid.gov.au/keyaid/mdg.cfm)

# Contents



<b>Voice from the field</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Overview of Australian funding for mine action 2009–10</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Country-specific mine action</b>	<b>6</b>
Afghanistan	6
Burundi	7
Cambodia	7
Iraq	9
Jordan	10
Lao PDR	10
Lebanon	12
Palestinian Territories	12
Sri Lanka	13
Sudan	15
Uganda	16
Vietnam	16
<b>Global mine action</b>	<b>17</b>





Children show the location of mortars found in their village Nah Toon Noy in Saravan province, Lao PDR. Photo: Paul Wager 2008



## Voice from the field

Keophimpa Chansima, an unexploded ordnance deminer, supervises a team of ten people clearing unexploded ordnance in Attapeu province, Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). Tools of her trade include a metal detector, shovel, wire cutters, electrical wire, detonators, explosives and an exploder.

“Every day I see how people suffer from the unexploded ordnance contamination in and around their villages. There are many accidents and injuries caused by them,” said Keophimpa. This prompted her to apply for a job as a deminer in 1999 with UXO Lao, the national clearance agency supported by the United Nations Development Programme, with funding by Australia and other partners.

Ten years later, Keophimpa was promoted to Team Leader. As an Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technician Level 3 she can safely handle, remove and destroy all types of unexploded ordnance, including sub-munitions, mortar shells, artillery rounds, grenades and white phosphorous, with the exception of aircraft bombs.

When asked about her future plans, Keophimpa said “I want to continue working for UXO Lao until unexploded ordnance clearance operations are finally over in Lao PDR. I want Lao people to live their lives in safety.”



Lao deminer Keophimpa Chansima.  
Photo: Mr Khammane / UXO Laos

“Every day I see how people suffer from the unexploded ordnance contamination in and around their villages. There are many accidents and injuries caused by them.”

# Introduction



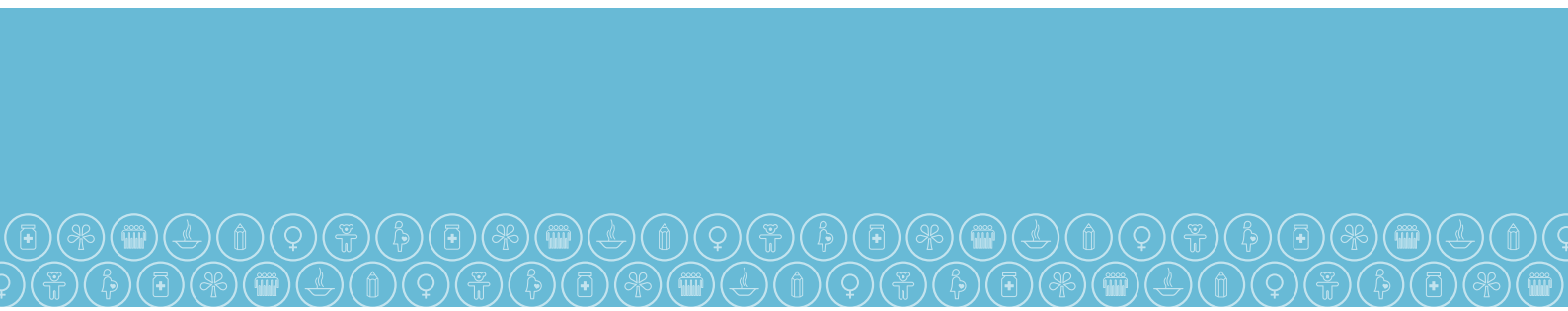
Landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war remain a significant barrier to development in many of the world's poorest countries. These devices kill and injure civilians long after war and conflict has ended and undermine the economic potential of affected areas.

In November 2009, Australia launched its new *Mine Action Strategy for the Australian aid program 2010–2014* with a \$100 million commitment to work towards a world free from landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war. The strategy builds on the \$175 million Australia has contributed to mine action over the previous 12 years.

Australia delivers a broad range of practical, effective mine action programs, from grassroot village projects to high-level international advocacy. Australia's aid helps clear landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war. It also provides support to victims and their affected families and communities, rebuilds livelihoods, restores the environment and promotes economic development. The programs are administered in partnership with other governments, non-government organisations, multilateral organisations and civil society.

In 2009–10, Australia provided almost \$30 million to support mine action activities in Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Iraq, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Lebanon, Palestinian Territories, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda and Vietnam.

Australia is also an active player internationally and continued to meet its international commitments to advocate for universal adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their destruction (known as the Mine Ban Convention) as well as the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons. Australia provided \$2 million to fund global advocacy, research and universalisation activities of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Geneva Call and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action Service.

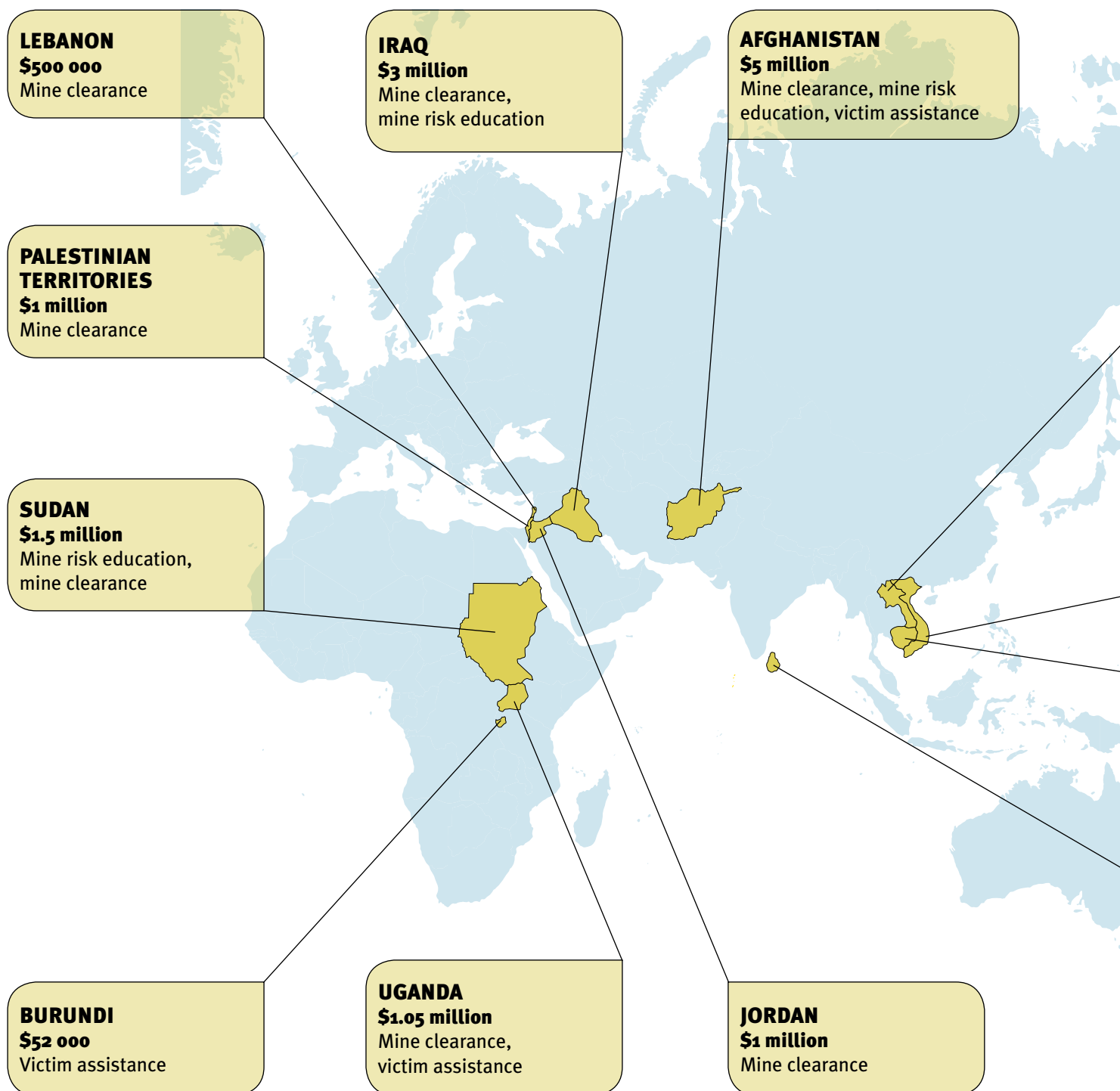


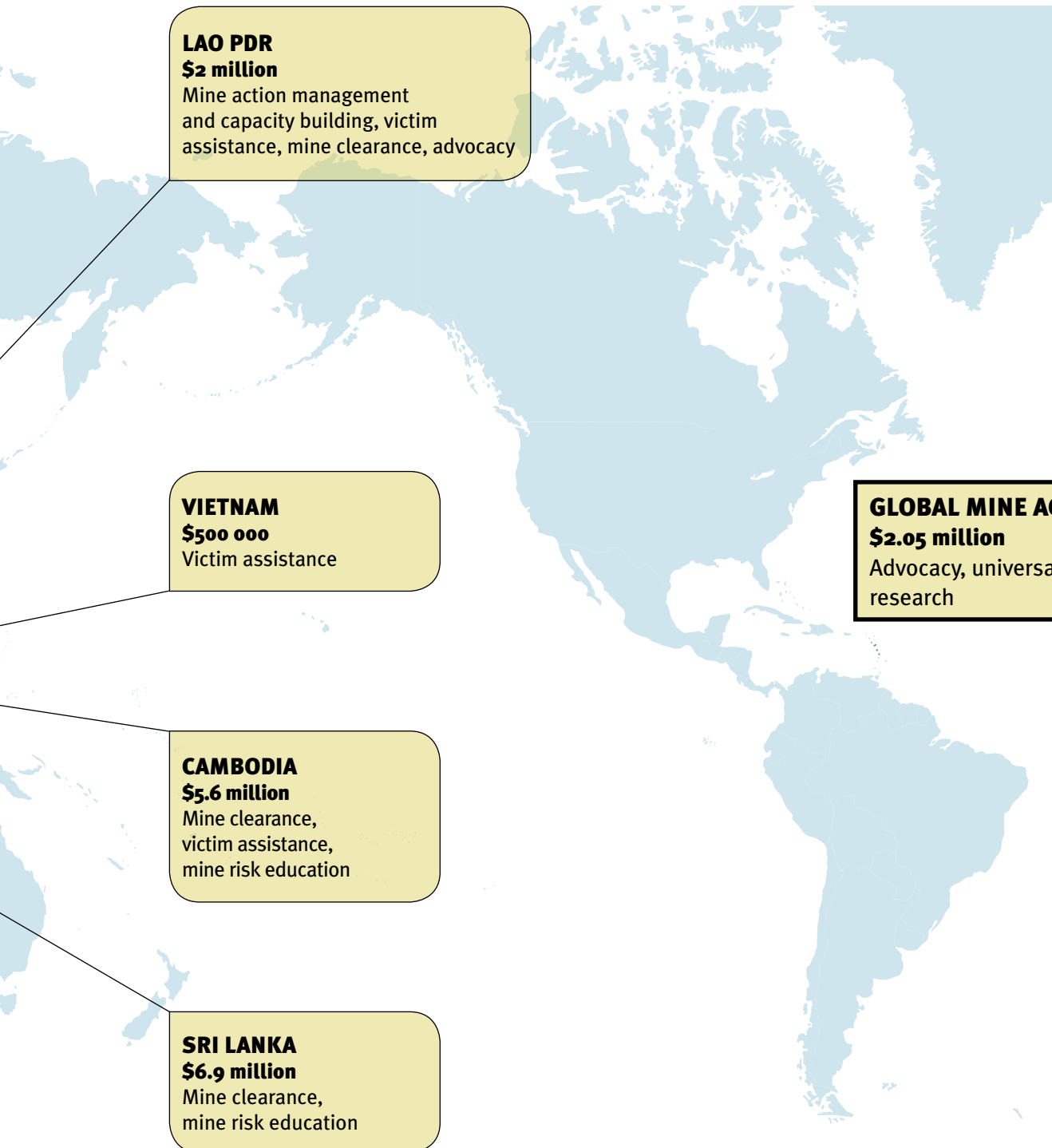
Australia played a leading role in bringing the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions into effect and was one of the first countries to sign the convention. Australia is now working with partner countries on its implementation. Lao PDR, a country severely affected by cluster munitions, received funding from Australia to enable it to take a lead role in mobilising support for the convention, including hosting its first meeting in November 2010.

This document summarises mine action activities funded by Australia from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, in line with the *Mine Action Strategy for the Australian aid program 2010–2014*.



# Overview of Australian funding for mine action 2009–10





**LAO PDR**  
**\$2 million**  
Mine action management and capacity building, victim assistance, mine clearance, advocacy

**VIETNAM**  
**\$500 000**  
Victim assistance

**CAMBODIA**  
**\$5.6 million**  
Mine clearance, victim assistance, mine risk education

**SRI LANKA**  
**\$6.9 million**  
Mine clearance, mine risk education

**GLOBAL MINE ACTION**  
**\$2.05 million**  
Advocacy, universalisation, research

# Country-specific mine action

Afghanistan is one of the most heavily contaminated countries for landmines and other explosive remnants of war. In January 2010, Australia announced further funding of \$20 million to support demining, mine risk education and victim assistance programs in Afghanistan including in Uruzgan province.

## Afghanistan

### Community Clearpath Program

Funding: \$5 million (2009–11)

Partner: Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan

Australia is supporting the Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan, one of the largest global mine action programs in the world, to undertake community-based mine action clearance in Khost and Uruzgan provinces. In 2009–10, demining teams cleared 638 855 square metres of land in Khost and 244 356 square meters of land in Uruzgan.

The support is also contributing to national efforts by the Centre to assist victims and coordinate mine action efforts. Mine risk education was provided to 6252 people in Khost and Uruzgan. The Australian contribution also strengthened rehabilitation services provided by the Ministry of Public Health and trained 20 physiotherapists through the Physiotherapy Institute in Kabul.



Community based deminer on hillside in Tani, Khost, Afghanistan. Photo: Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan





Landmine survivors in Pailin, Cambodia. Photo: Mr Sinith Yos / AusAID

## Burundi

### Enhanced Landmine Victim Assistance under the Cartagena Action Plan

Funding: \$52 000 (2009–10)

Partner: Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

Australia supported the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to convene a national workshop to raise awareness of Burundi's obligations in relation to victim assistance. Australian funding will enable the review of strategies for effective implementation and sustainability of victim assistance, and facilitated progress in the development of national victim assistance plans.

Burundi has a small residual threat from mines and explosive remnants of war. Burundi has requested international assistance to improve its victim assistance.

## Cambodia

### Landmine Survivor Assistance

Funding: \$2.3 million (total funding \$4.8 million, 2007–12)

Partner: Australian Red Cross

The program supports non-government organisations to provide service, and advocate on behalf of, people who have a disability caused by landmines and explosive remnants of war. In 2009–10 eleven non-government organisations received funding to provide these services. Funding was also provided to the Cambodian Red Cross to undertake landmine and unexploded ordnances risk education and support communities in high risk areas.

Cambodia is one of the countries most severely affected by landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war.

The program is also assisting the Cambodian Government develop and implement a National Plan of Action for People with Disabilities including landmine and explosive remnants of war survivors. A national disability advisor was engaged to work in the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation to assist in the implementation of the Action Plan and a new law which protects the rights of people with disability.

## Clearing for Results

---

**Funding:** \$2 million (total funding \$14 million, 2006–10)

**Partner:** United Nations Development Programme

---

Australia continued its funding to this multi-donor mine clearance project which is supporting Cambodia's mine clearance efforts. Support is directed to priority mine clearance tasks identified in the national and provincial development programs. The program is also improving the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority's capacity to coordinate, manage and regulate mine action work. The program has improved donor coordination and strengthened the Cambodian Government system and processes.

## Integrated Mine Action and Development in Banteay Meanchey Province

---

**Funding:** \$526 000 (total funding \$3.1 million, 2006–10)

**Partner:** ActionAID

---

The program has improved the lives of people in mine-affected villages in Banteay Meanchey. This was achieved through clearing mines; building the capacity of commune councils and farmer groups to make decisions about mine clearance and land use; and providing water, infrastructure and support to affected villages and landmine survivors.

## Community Strengthening and Gender Mainstreaming in Integrated Mine Action

---

**Funding:** \$416 000 (total funding \$3.1 million, 2006–10)

**Partner:** World Vision and International Women's Development Agency

---

The project helped meet the immediate needs of mine-affected communities in Battambang and Preah Vihear provinces and incorporated gender into mine action activities (including in Cambodia's National Mine Action Strategy 2010–2020). Project activities included clearing mines, improving the ability of local government and community-based organisations to help mine-affected communities, providing mine risk education (including to youth and youth at risk), providing assistance to landmine survivors and supporting livelihood and agriculture development activities.



Cambodian Mine Action Centre detection dog training in Kapong Chhnang, Cambodia. Photo: Mr Sinith Yos / AusAID

## Australia – Cambodia Integrated Mine Action in Pailin Province

---

Funding: \$385 000 (total funding \$3 million, 2006–10)

Partner: CARE Australia

---

The project has assisted people living in Pailin who were vulnerable to landmines, unexploded ordnances and natural disasters. The project focused on clearing land, making land accessible to poor communities and supporting sustainable land use. To date 80.6 hectares have been cleared for resettlement, schools roads and canals. The project also worked with the local government to improve the delivery of services. Mine risk education has directly benefitted 1444 people in 20 villages.

## Cambodia Mine Action Art Exhibition

---

Funding: \$18 000 (2009–10)

Partner: United Nations Development Programme

---

The program raised awareness of mine action through an art exhibition exposing the devastation caused by landmines in Cambodia. The exhibition was shown in Cambodia and at the Second Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty in Colombia.

## Iraq

### Mine Action Operational Capacity Development

---

Funding: \$2.5 million (total funding \$5 million, 2010–12)

Partner: United Nations Development Programme

---

The program will improve the quality of life for victims and communities affected by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. Twenty four million square metres of land will be cleared and made accessible, allowing for improvements to social and economic infrastructure. Through the project rehabilitation services, prostheses, vocational training and employment opportunities for victims are being provided.



Clearance operations underway by HALO Trust in Kunduz province, Afghanistan. Photo: Jacob Simkin / MACCA

Iraq is highly contaminated with landmines, explosive remnants of war and cluster munitions. The country is limited in its ability to address the challenges of contamination, including providing services to victims.





A boy returning to his village after fishing in the vicinity of a large bomb, Lao PDR. Photo: Paul Wagner 2008

Jordan is contaminated with landmines and other explosive remnants of war mostly concentrated around the Syria and Jordan Valley border.

Lao PDR is the country most affected by cluster munitions in the world, and all of its seventeen provinces are contaminated with unexploded ordnance. An estimated 25 per cent of the country's 10 000 plus villages are contaminated at some level. It is, per capita, the most heavily bombed country in the world.

## Protecting Children from Injuries Related to Landmines and other Explosives

---

Funding: \$500 000 (total funding \$1 million, 2010–11)

Partner: United Nations Children's Fund

---

The project will support the Government of Iraq to improve its mine action planning and integrate mine risk education into the national mine action strategy and the new national development plan. It will also help the Government to protect children from being injured by landmines and other explosives, through mine risk education and information campaigns for teachers, health workers and community members.

A national injury surveillance service to help rehabilitate mine victims and survivors and reintegrate them into the community is also being established.

## Jordan

### Northern Border Mine Clearance Project

---

Funding: \$1 million (2009–10)

Partner: United Nations Development Programme

---

The project is assisting Jordan clear all contaminated land along its northern border with Syria. Australian funds have purchased three mine detection machines, ten mine detection dogs and cover the work of eighteen deminer teams. To date, 104 kilometres of land along the Jordan – Syria border have been cleared of an estimated 136 000 landmines.

## Lao PDR

### Capacity Building to Address the Unexploded Ordnance Threat and Risk

---

Funding: \$1.2 million (total funding \$2.5 million, 2010–11)

Partner: United Nations Development Programme

---

Australian support is building the capacity of the UXO Lao, the government's national clearance agency, as well as the National Regulatory Authority and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to address the threat and risk of unexploded ordnance. Funding has also been provided to assist the Government host the first Meeting of State Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to be held in November 2010. An international treaty support unit has also been established.

## Reducing Unexploded Ordnance Risk and Improving the Livelihoods of Ethnic Communities in Sekong Province

Funding: \$453 000 (total funding \$3 million, 2007–12)

Partner: CARE Australia

Australian assistance is improving the livelihood and reducing the vulnerability of 20 disadvantaged ethnic communities affected by unexploded ordnance in Sekong province. The project focuses on community planning, clearing mines, allocating land use and educating communities on risk. To date, 26 hectares of land have been cleared, benefitting 257 households. Three villages previously vulnerable to unexploded ordnances have improved livelihoods by expanding agricultural activities.

## Integrated Unexploded Ordnance Action in Khammouane Province

Funding: \$396 000 (total funding \$2 million, 2009–14)

Partner: World Vision

The project is helping reduce poverty and improve the livelihoods of 24 villages impacted by unexploded ordnance in the Mahaxay District, Khammouane province. Through this project affected communities are being assisted to mitigate and manage livelihood risks such as food insecurity. Between January and June 2010, over 970 000 square meters of land were cleared and 127 unexploded ordnances destroyed, benefitting 4478 people in 10 villages.



UXO Lao senior explosive ordnance disposal technician (SEOD) preparing UXO for destruction. Photo: Steffen Peter/UXO Lao

Lebanon is contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war, especially cluster munitions. The 2006 Israel – Hezbollah War resulted in heavy contamination in southern Lebanon.

The Palestinian Territories are contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war.

## Lebanon

### Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance

---

Funding: \$500 000 (2009–10)  
Partner: Mines Advisory Group

---

Australian funding helped clear unexploded ordnance and cluster munitions in southern Lebanon following the 2006 war. Funding supported three mine action teams to clear approximately 239 200 square metres of land for community use.

## Palestinian Territories

### Unexploded Ordnance and Explosive Remnants of War Management and Clearance

---

Funding: \$1 million (2009–10)  
Partner: United Nations Mine Action Team

---

Australia provided funding through the United Nations Mine Action Team to remove contamination resulting from Israel's Operation Cast Lead (December 2008 to January 2009). Funding contributed to the demolition of more than 70 unexploded ordnances in southern Gaza. It was also used to assess the risks of more than 1600 sites before rubble was removed and roads rehabilitated.



Deminers at work in Sri Lanka.  
Photo: Benno Neeleman



## Sri Lanka

### Procurement of Demining Equipment—Mullaitivu District

---

Funding: \$2.7 million (2009–10)

Partner: United Nations Development Programme

---

Australian funding purchased demining equipment, including five mini flails, to improve the work of the government's Humanitarian Demining Unit operating in Mullaitivu district.

### Humanitarian Mine Action in Northern Sri Lanka

---

Funding: \$1.3 million (2009–10)

Partner: Fondation Suisse de Deminage

---

Australian support helped reduce the threat of unexploded ordnances in northern Sri Lanka by recruiting, training and equipping 80 deminers and establishing mine risk education and geographical information systems teams. Through this project approximately 5000 anti-personnel landmines, one anti-tank mine and 83 unexploded ordnances were removed from more than 450 000 square metres of land. This facilitated the return of 18 500 internally displaced persons.

### Procurement of Demining Equipment—Northern Province

---

Funding: \$922 000 (2009–10)

Partner: International Organisation for Migration

---

Australian funding was used to supply 220 metal detectors to the Sri Lankan Government's Humanitarian Demining Unit and safety equipment for use in mine-affected areas throughout the northern province.

More than 30 years of conflict in Sri Lanka has left the northern province contaminated with landmines, unexploded ordnances and improvised explosive devices. Following the end of conflict in May 2009, more than 280 000 displaced people were accommodated in internal displacement in northern Sri Lanka. In November 2009, Australia announced support for demining in Sri Lanka through a five year commitment of \$20 million. Australia's funding will facilitate the safe return of internally displaced people and will support the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation activities.



Australian Government Aid Program Staff with a deminer from the Sri Lankan Government's Humanitarian Demining Unit in front of a Flail, funded by Australia through UNDP in Maritampatto province. Photo: AusAID.

## Demining Coordination and Technical Assistance

---

**Funding:** \$800 000 (2009–10)

**Partner:** United Nations Development Programme

---

Australia's contribution provided technical assistance, coordination support and improved the capacity of the Sri Lankan Government to clear mines.

The support enabled the Sri Lankan Government to prioritise mine clearance areas and assign them to its demining units and non-government organisation deminers. It also enabled operational checks for compliance with Sri Lanka's national mine action standards and helped the Sri Lankan Government establish the National Mine Action Centre, which is managing and coordinating the national mine action program.

## Emergency Demining

---

**Funding:** \$700 000 (2009–10)

**Partner:** Mines Advisory Group

---

Support was provided to two technical survey teams and two mine action teams to survey suspected hazardous areas and clear mines in the northern province. Through this project more than 508 000 square meters of land were cleared, benefitting more than 5000 internally displaced persons.

## Emergency Demining

---

**Funding:** \$290 000 (2009–10)

**Partner:** Danish Demining Group

---

This project has removed mines from the Elephant Pass Saltern Complex in Kilinochchi and cleared 2744 square meters of land.

## Mine Risk Education

---

**Funding:** \$200 000 (2009–10)

**Partner:** United Nations Children's Fund

---

The project provided mine risk education to affected communities in the north of Sri Lanka. Participants included internally displaced people living in camps and people who had returned to their homes following Sri Lanka's recent conflict. More than 250 000 people participated. This contributed to a significant reduction in the monthly mine casualty rate from 12.5 in 2002–08 to 2.5 in 2009–10.



Young children in front of an uncleared minefield in Sri Lanka. Their houses are no further away than 10 metres from the minefield. Photo: Benno Neeleman

## Sudan

### Mine Risk Education

---

Funding: \$1 million (2009–10)

Partner: United Nations Children’s Fund

---

Through this program 100 000 people, including internally displaced persons and returnees, have been educated on risk behaviour in mine and unexploded ordnance-affected communities. This program helped integrate mine risk education into the broader education system through training and school-based activities and strengthened the capacity of the Southern Sudan Demining Authority.

### Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Survey and Clearance Operations in Southern Sudan

---

Funding: \$500 000 (2009–10)

Partner: United Nations Mine Action Service

---

Australian funding supported the Mine Action Service complete mine clearance activities in high priority areas in southern Sudan. This project cleared land and released cleared land back to communities for socioeconomic activities such as farming, grazing, house construction and rebuilding shelters for women and children. It also supported the transition of the National Mine Action Authorities to assume mine action roles and responsibilities in Sudan.

Sudan is contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war, primarily as a result of more than 20 years of struggle between the Government of Sudan and non-state armed groups in the south.



UXO Lao educating children from Nah Koy Sao school, Saravan district, of the dangers of UXO. Photo: Paul Wager 2008



Uganda is contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war as a result of decades of armed conflict and civil strife. Uganda still faces many challenges in implementing victim assistance due to competing priorities within government and the need for technical capacity.



Laonm 18 years old, was seriously injured when a UXO exploded. He lost one leg and a hand, plus sight in both eyes. Photo: Jim Holmes, Lao PDR.

Vietnam is heavily contaminated with explosive remnants of war, mainly unexploded ordnances and cluster munitions. Rehabilitation services for the estimated 100 000 survivors of war remain difficult to access in some parts of the country, particularly in rural and mountainous areas.

## Uganda

### Building National Mine Action Capacity

---

Funding: \$1 million (2009–10)

Partner: Danish Demining Group

---

Australian support assisted the Government of Uganda fulfil its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. This project strengthened Uganda's mine action operations, increased the amount of land released for development and facilitated the return of internally displaced people to their homes.

### Enhanced Landmine Victim Assistance Support to Facilitate Progress Toward the Cartagena Action Plan

---

Funding: \$52 000 (2009–10)

Partner: Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

---

Australia supported the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to convene a national workshop to raise awareness of Uganda's obligations in relation to victim assistance. Australian funding will enable the review of strategies for effective implementation and sustainability of victim assistance, and facilitated progress in the development of national victim assistance plans.

## Vietnam

### Special Fund for People with Disability

---

Funding: \$500 000 (2009–10)

Partner: International Committee of the Red Cross

---

Australian funding supported the International Committee of the Red Cross' special fund for people with disability. The fund was used to improve services provided by physical rehabilitation centres for people with disability.

# Global mine action

## Special Fund for the Disabled

**Funding:** \$500 000 (2009–10)

**Partner:** International Committee of the Red Cross

Australian funding supported the International Committee of the Red Cross' 2010 Special Fund for the Disabled. This fund provides physical rehabilitation services in low-income countries and emergency assistance and protection to those affected by conflict and complex emergencies. Maintaining and increasing access to quality rehabilitation services is a priority.

## Mine Ban Convention Advocacy

**Funding:** \$500 000 (2009–10)

**Partner:** Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

This funding supported the work of the Centre including its Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit, the sponsorship fund and the Landmine Victim Assistance Expert position. It also provided operational support to activities linking mine action to development in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam.

## Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action

**Funding:** \$300 000 (2009–10)

**Partner:** United Nations Mine Action Service

Australian funding supported the United Nations Mine Action Service, the United Nations focal point for mine action. The Service collaborates with other United Nations bodies to provide coordinated responses to the problems presented by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. Australian funding gave the service flexibility to respond to emergencies and country-specific mine action needs.



Unexploded devices in Sri Lanka. Photo: Benno Neeleman

In the COPE rehabilitation and prosthetics centre in Lao PDR Philavong Tongsee prepares a new limb so that it fits the wearer exactly. The centre assists many people who have lost limbs due to UXO accidents. Photo: Jim Holmes



### Landmine Monitor Report 2010

---

Funding: \$300 000 (2009–10)

Partner: International Campaign to Ban Landmines

---

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines was supported to develop and publish the 2010 edition of the *Landmine Monitor Report*. This report outlines the global landmine problem, including the use, production, transfer and stockpile of landmines. It tracks the number of new landmine casualties and recorded progress in mine clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance.

### Geneva Call Asia

---

Funding: \$200 000 (2009–10)

Partner: Geneva Call

---

Australia supported Geneva Call, an international humanitarian organisation, to undertake advocacy work in Asia to increase adherence to the Mine Ban Convention. As of June 2010, 12 non-state actors had banned the use of anti-personnel mines in the Asia-Pacific region by signing Geneva Call's Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action.



## Victim Assistance

---

Funding: \$134 000 (2009–10)

Partner: Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

---

Australia supported the parallel program for victim assistance experts to run concurrently with the June 2010 Meeting of the Standing Committee and the 10th meeting of the State Parties of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The funding was also used to produce a training course and guide on victim assistance covering disability, development and human rights.

## Universal Adherence to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Asia-Pacific

---

Funding: \$60 000 (2009–10)

Partner: Cluster Munitions Coalition

---

This funding supported an advocacy project to promote universal adherence to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in the Asia-Pacific region. The project ran workshops to promote ratification of, and gain additional signatories to the Convention in time for the First Meeting of the States Parties in November 2010.

## Universalisation in the Pacific

---

Funding: \$60 000 (2009–10)

Partner: International Campaign to Ban Landmines

---

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines was supported to undertake mine ban advocacy in the Pacific. The project encouraged governments in the Pacific to accede to the Mine Ban Convention, promoted universalisation of the convention and raised awareness of landmine and unexploded ordnance issues.



Mr. Norvaly has received a prosthetic limb and is receiving help from Mr. Sommai at National Rehabilitation Centre. The centre displays used items of UXO and prosthetic limbs either locally made or made by the centre, Vientiane, Lao PDR. Photo: Jim Holmes

