



N O P R O D U C T I O N

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N O U S E

International **TO BAN**
CAMPAIGN
LANDMINES



1997 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

International **TO BAN** CAMPAIGN LANDMINES

Millions of uncleared landmines lie in the fields and alongside the roads and footpaths of some 90 countries. Claiming thousands of victims per year, landmines are a weapon of mass destruction in slow motion.

What makes antipersonnel (AP) mines so abhorrent is the indiscriminate destruction they cause. Mines cannot

be aimed. They lie dormant until a person or animal triggers their detonating mechanism. AP mines cannot distinguish between the footfall of a soldier and that of a child.

Those who survive the initial blast usually require amputations, long hospital stays, and extensive rehabilitative services. In Cambodia alone there are over 35,000 people injured by landmines—and they are the survivors. Many others die in the fields from loss of blood or lack of transport to get medical help. Mine deaths and

injuries in the past few decades total in the hundreds of thousands.

Landmines are now a daily threat in Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia, Burma, Cambodia, Chechnya, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, India, Kosovo, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and dozens of other countries. Mines recognize no

U.S. Department of Defense



John Rodsted



Top: PFM-1 butterfly mine

Bottom: Type 72 APM
from China



Kuito, Angola. Civilians are often maimed or killed while doing everyday tasks such as collecting firewood. They must continue such activities afterwards.

cease-fire and long after the fighting has stopped they continue to maim or kill. Mines also render large tracts of agricultural land unusable, wreaking environmental and economic devastation. Refugees returning to their war-ravaged countries face this life-threatening obstacle to rebuilding their lives.

“A grassroots movement of conviction matched by courage made governments acknowledge that the cost of landmines far outweighed the need to use them.”

**Kofi Annan,
Secretary General,
United Nations**

Leading producers and exporters of AP mines in the past 25 years include China, the former Soviet Union and the USA. More than 50 countries have manufactured as many as 200 million AP landmines in the last 25 years. At least 230 million AP mines remain stockpiled in at least 100 nations. More than 27 million AP mines have been destroyed from the arsenals of at least 50 nations in the last few years.

Even if no more mines are ever laid, they will continue to maim and kill for years to come. Bold steps must be taken now to save future generations of innocent civilians. If sufficient funds are provided, deminers from the ICBL say that mine clearance to restore daily life to near normal levels can be achieved in years, not decades.

The Campaign

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), launched in 1992, is coordinated by a committee of thirteen organizations. It brings together over 1,300 human rights, humanitarian, children's, peace, disability, veterans, medical, humanitarian mine action, development, arms control, religious, environmental, and women's groups in over 80 countries who work locally, nationally,

regionally, and internationally to ban antipersonnel (AP) landmines.



Mary Wareham, Human Rights Watch

Chris Moon runs a 75 km marathon in Tokyo, Japan to raise funds for mine action. November 2000.

The Campaign Calls For



Enrique Figaredo, Jesuit Service Cambodia.

Koam Phong, or "Mau", lost both of his legs to a landmine in 1982. Today he supports his 6 children by climbing sugar palm trees to collect the sugar. Ta Pok, Kandal, Cambodia.

- An international ban on the use, production, stockpiling, and sale, transfer, or export of antipersonnel landmines
- Accession, ratification, implementation, and monitoring of the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty
- Increased resources for humanitarian demining and mine awareness programs
- Increased resources for landmine victim rehabilitation and assistance

Accomplishments

The work of the ICBL has brought about tremendous change in a short period of time. In Ottawa, in December 1997, 122 countries signed a treaty that bans the use, production, stockpiling, and transfer of AP landmines. To date over 141 countries have signed and 119 countries have ratified the Mine Ban Treaty. On 1 March 1999 the Mine Ban Treaty became binding international law faster than any other major international treaty in history.

In 1997, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the ICBL and its coordinator, Jody Williams. In its announcement, the Norwegian

Nobel Committee said the Campaign had changed a ban from “a vision to a feasible reality”. It also noted that by working with small and medium-sized countries, “this work has grown into a convincing example of an effective policy for peace” that could “prove of decisive importance to the international effort for disarmament.”

The work must continue even more relentlessly until the day when there no longer are mine victims. ICBL Working Groups on the treaty, demining, victim assistance, non-state actors and ethics and justice, are leading efforts to address all aspects of the global landmine

crisis. The ICBL has challenged itself to increased activity over the next years to bring about its goals as quickly as possible and thus has recently adopted a 2004 Action Plan to ensure universalization and implementation of the treaty.



Juan Pablo Aragon

Stockpile destruction in Nicaragua



Mary Wareham, Human Rights Watch

Woman deminer, Armed Forces Center for Training in Humanitarian Demining near Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 2000.

What You Can Do

- ▶ Endorse the Call for a Ban by signing the People's Treaty (*contact us for a copy*)
- ▶ Urge your government to accede to or ratify the Mine Ban Treaty.
- ▶ Urge your government to destroy all stockpiles before the treaty deadline.
- ▶ Urge your government to support international and bilateral programs for humanitarian mine action, including socio-economic re-integration of mine survivors.
- ▶ Educate the public and media.
- ▶ Help us to ensure that your country complies with the treaty.
- ▶ Stigmatize the producers, exporters, and users of landmines.
- ▶ Contact the organizations on the back of this brochure or visit www.icbl.org for an ICBL contact nearest to you.
- ▶ Organize a national campaign in your country—call us for help.
- ▶ Make a donation to the ICBL Challenge Fund, Lyon, France or the USA. For information, Tel. +1 202 547 2667 email: icbl@icbl.org



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Jody Williams, ICBL Coordinator, Cornelio Sommaruga, President of the ICRC, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien watch Canada's Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy sign the treaty.

The ICBL Is Active in These Countries

Thai Campaign to Ban Landmines



Bicycle Rally to Ban Landmines in Thailand, May 2000

Afghanistan
 Albania
 Angola
 Argentina
 Armenia
 Australia
 Austria
 Azerbaijan
 Bangladesh
 Belarus
 Belgium
 Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Brazil
 Burkina Faso
 Cambodia
 Cameroon
 Canada
 Chechnya
 Colombia
 Croatia
 Djibouti
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 Eritrea
 Ethiopia
 Finland
 France
 Georgia
 Germany
 Guatemala
 Hong Kong
 Hungary
 Iceland
 India
 Indonesia
 Ireland
 Italy
 Japan
 Jordan
 Kenya

Korea
 Kuwait
 Latvia
 Lebanon
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Malawi
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mexico
 Mozambique
 Namibia
 Nepal
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua
 Norway
 Pakistan
 Palestine
 Panama

Philippines
 Poland
 Portugal
 Romania
 Russian Federation
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Slovenia
 South Africa
 Spain
 Sri Lanka
 Sudan
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Syria
 Taiwan
 Tanzania
 Thailand
 Togo
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Uganda
 Ukraine
 United Kingdom
 United States
 Vietnam
 Yemen
 Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

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Ban Landmines Week, Washington DC, USA, March 2001

Mine Ban Treaty: Signatories and States Parties

(as of 1 August 2001)

Albania	Guyana	São Tomé e Príncipe
Algeria	Haiti	Senegal
Andorra	Holy See	Seychelles
Angola	Honduras	Sierra Leone
Antigua and Barbuda	Hungary	Slovakia
Argentina	Iceland	Slovenia
Australia	Indonesia	Solomon Islands
Austria	Ireland	South Africa
Bahamas	Italy	Spain
Bangladesh	Jamaica	Sudan
Barbados	Japan	Suriname
Belgium	Jordan	Swaziland
Belize	Kenya	Sweden
Benin	Kiribati	Switzerland
Bolivia	Lesotho	Thailand
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Liberia	Tajikistan
Botswana	Liechtenstein	Togo
Brazil	Lithuania	Trinidad and Tobago
Brunei Darussalam	Luxembourg	Tunisia
Bulgaria	Macedonia, FYR	Turkmenistan
Burkina Faso	Madagascar	Uganda
Burundi	Maldives	Ukraine
Cambodia	Malaysia	United Kingdom
Cameroon	Malawi	United Republic of Tanzania
Canada	Mali	Uruguay
Cape Verde	Malta	Vanuatu
Chad	Marshall Islands	Venezuela
Chile	Mauritania	Yemen
Colombia	Mauritius	Zambia
Cook Islands	México	Zimbabwe
Congo Brazzaville	Moldova, Republic of	
Costa Rica	Monaco	
Côte d'Ivoire	Mozambique	
Croatia	Namibia	
Cyprus	Nauru	
Czech Republic	Netherlands	
Denmark	New Zealand	
Djibouti	Nicaragua	
Dominica	Niger	
Dominican Republic	Niue	
Ecuador	Norway	
El Salvador	Panamá	
Equatorial Guinea	Paraguay	
Eritrea	Perú	
Ethiopia	Philippines	
Fiji	Poland	
France	Portugal	
Gabon	Qatar	
Gambia	Romania	
Germany	Rwanda	
Ghana	Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Greece	Saint Lucia	
Grenada	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Guatemala	Samoa	
Guinea	San Marino	
Guinea-Bissau		

Some Countries That Have Not Signed the Mine Ban Treaty:

China
Cuba
Egypt
Finland
India
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Libya
Morocco
Nigeria
North Korea
Pakistan
Russia
Saudi Arabia
South Korea
United States
Vietnam
Yugoslavia

Countries in bold have NOT ratified the treaty.

Key Provisions in the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Open for signature at Ottawa, Canada on December 3, 1997

Article 1

General obligations

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances:

- a) To use anti-personnel mines;
- b) To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;
- c) To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.

Article 4

Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

The treaty requires that existing stockpiles of AP mines must be destroyed as soon as possible but not later than four years after the treaty enters into force.

Article 5

Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas

The treaty requires that mines already in the ground must be removed and destroyed as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the treaty enters into force.

Article 6

Mine victim assistance

Each state party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims and for mine awareness programs.

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Brochure Design: Glenn Ruga/Visual Communications

Cover Photograph: Nicaraguan landmine survivor Marlon Sirias and his son, January 2000.

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