



Non-State Actor Mine Action and Compliance to the *Deed of Commitment* Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines January 2008 - June 2010

INTRODUCTION

In writing this report, Geneva Call is mindful of the value it can add to the body of knowledge on the landmine situation in the world, particularly concerning anti-personnel (AP) mines.

Many other well-established organizations also contribute actively to the eradication of the scourge of AP mines. Geneva Call's special expertise has always been in enlisting the involvement of armed non-State actors (NSAs) in finding a solution to this problem.

This report covers the period from January 2008 until June 2010, and attempts to distill the information Geneva Call and its numerous local partners have collected on humanitarian mine action in areas where the organization works, specifically in locations where armed NSAs that have signed the *Deed of Commitment* operate¹.

As such, the reader will find information on landmine issues in parts of the world that do not often get much attention.

Cognizant also of the fact that each of Geneva Call's signatories to the *Deed of Commitment* was once a non-signatory, it is useful to examine examples of armed NSAs Geneva Call currently engages and whose position concerning AP mines is evolving.

¹ See "Engaging armed non-State actors in a Landmine Ban. The Geneva Call Progress Report 2000-2007", which resumed mine action activities by armed NSAs from 2000 through end 2007.

- *Over 4'318 AP mines destroyed*
- *6 new signatories to the Deed of Commitment banning anti-personnel mines*
- *New humanitarian mine action activities launched in 5 signatory areas; all but one undertaken with INGO assistance*

In each of the cases presented below, NSAs, though not yet willing to commit to the mine ban, are actively involved in humanitarian mine action in some form, at times independently, at others with the assistance of international mine action agencies.

And in each case the NSA was first approached by Geneva Call either directly or indirectly through community organisations or another INGO.

Two years of advocacy with the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) in the southern Casamance region of **Senegal** changed its position with regards to mine clearance, while it remains unwilling to relinquish this weapon completely. In 2008, senior military commanders of two MFCD factions informed Geneva Call that they were open to the idea of progressive humanitarian mine clearance,



NSA demining in Colombia - Credit: local communities of Colombia

provided this was undertaken by neutral NGOs, and after consultations as to which areas were to be cleared. The latter is a concern for them, as they wish to maintain the mines placed around their camps until a final settlement to the conflict is reached with the government.

Previously, the MFDC had categorically rejected demining and on occasion even attacked military de-miners. In 2009, however, their “contact group” agreed to work with the Senegalese National Mine Action Centre (CNAMS) to identify criteria for prioritizing areas eligible for humanitarian demining.

Among the eight criteria identified were security conditions and the commitment of the parties to the conflict to collaborate on mine action and not to re-mine.

In **Colombia**, Geneva Call began mine risk education in affected communities in southwest Colombia in 2009. In Nariño department, various communities where Geneva Call is working demanded that the active armed NSAs clear the AP mines present in their communities. This resulted in the destruction in 2009 of 76 explosive devices, which benefited hundreds of people. The communities are advocating for further demining in their areas. Governmental demining activities with an increase in the presence of governmental armed forces in Samaniego, Nariño department, have pushed the armed NSAs into more marginal

areas, which has had the unintended result of additional mines being laid, thus impacting the safety of the local inhabitants.

In **Burma/Myanmar**, the Karen National Union (KNU)/ Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), one of the most persistent users of AP mines, supports the Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP) and the Karen Department of Health and Welfare (KDHW) to conduct mine risk education (MRE), landmine victim surveys, and

dangerous area surveys with the aid of an international non-governmental organization (INGO) in areas where they operate. In addition, the CIDKP set up a prosthetic clinic in Karen State in 2009 with the support of the same INGO, while the KDHW set up a pilot programme for economic assistance for victims in the form of animal husbandry and mushroom cultivation.

The KNU/KNLA also undertakes some ad hoc, limited humanitarian demining (for temporary access to villages). In 2008, these demining efforts were supported through the CIDKP by an Austrian NGO, Gemeinsam Gegen Landminen – Austria (GGL-A), and another NGO. Another armed NSA that also uses AP mines, the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP)/ Karenni Army (KA) has likewise supported MRE, landmine victim surveys and dangerous area surveys conducted by the Karenni Social Welfare Development Committee (KSWDC) with the support of an INGO in the areas where it operates.

In 2009, it drafted more stringent mine action guidelines that are being considered for adoption by the KNPP/KA leadership.

Sometimes, the fruits of such engagement are evident only after a conflict has ended. The Mouvement des Nigériens pour la Justice (MNJ) of Niger laid down its arms in early 2010. They denied any use of AP mines during the conflict which broke out in 2007. This was publicly confirmed by the government of Niger on several occasions.

While there were no reports of humanitarian mine action activities by the MNJ during the conflict, former leaders of the NSA have reportedly called for demining operations in their talks with the government. This follows lobbying in 2009 by Geneva Call, which provided relevant documentation to both parties, to address the landmine issue during peace negotiations.

Many signatories took the opportunity of their attendance at the Second Meeting of Signatories to the *Deed of Commitment*, convened by Geneva Call in June 2009, to report on their compliance.

In all, 44 members of 28 NSAs or non- or partially-recognized states attended, and shared the achievements and challenges that their entities face in the implementation of their commitments to the mine ban and to humanitarian mine action.

AN OVERVIEW OF ARMED NON-STATE ACTOR COMPLIANCE TO THE *DEED OF COMMITMENT* BANNING AP MINES

AFRICA

In northwest Somalia, the Puntland authorities destroyed 126 stockpiled AP mines during the reporting period in compliance with the Deed of Commitment signed in 2002. The destruction was undertaken by the Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC), with technical support from Mines Advisory Group (MAG).

In addition, in 2009 a MAG-trained Puntland police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team destroyed 12 tonnes of ammunition held in poorly stored and insecure stockpiles at an army compound in Galkayo, thus reducing the likelihood of accidental detonation.

Puntland EOD teams also conducted visual² battle area clearance and cleared thousands of items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) from people's homes, schools and office compounds. During the reporting period, Handicap International (HI) established an office in Puntland and began Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities while the Galkayo rehabilitation centre run by the Somali Red Crescent Society continued to provide prosthetic and orthotic services to survivors of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

² "The visual search is without instruments and is generally non-intrusive; it is intended to identify for removing those bomblets in the immediate vicinity of built up areas and places of highest threat." [AMAS 13, Battle Area Clearance]

Somaliland passes a law that makes AP mines illegal

In northwest Somalia the self-declared Republic of Somaliland passed into law in 2009 a landmark bill that prohibits the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of AP mines on its territory. The legislation was approved by both the House of Representatives and the House of Elders (Guurti) and took effect in March 2009. Prior to the vote, Geneva Call, its local partner the Institute for Practical Research and Training (IPRT), and the Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC) conducted a two-day workshop to familiarize members of Parliament with the terms of the AP Mine Ban Convention and to assist them in drafting the text of the legislation.

The text closely mirrors the Convention and especially its obligations for mine clearance within 10 years, stockpile destruction within four years, and victim assistance. The law also contains provisions for monitoring implementation and sanctions. Somaliland authorities had previously expressed interest in adhering to the Convention, but are unable to do so as Somaliland is not internationally recognized as a State.

Given Somaliland's inability to sign an international treaty (because it is not recognized as a State) and its unwillingness to sign the Deed of Commitment (because it considers itself a State), Geneva Call tried to provide practical alternatives in order to improve the lives of civilians in a part of the world that is especially affected by landmines and ERW.

In 2009, PMAC, with support from Geneva Call, held a workshop on the implementation of the *Deed of Commitment*. The workshop brought together officials of the newly elected government, members of the House of Representatives, Puntland military commanders, community leaders as well as representatives of UN agencies and mine action NGOs. It provided a timely opportunity to review progress made in implementing the *Deed of Commitment* and identified further action to be taken. Several hundred copies of Geneva Call's training manual on the *Deed of Commitment* were distributed on this occasion.

In 2009, in **south-central Somalia**, the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) informed Geneva Call that in early 2007 it had handed over its stockpiles to the African Union peacekeeping mission to Somalia (AMISOM) in Mogadishu, which then destroyed them. The USC/SNA had previously stated it had 1'800 AP mines in its stockpile. In 2009, the Somali National Front (SNF) reported to Geneva Call that its AP mine stockpile had been moved to Dolow in the Gedo region, and that it

needed technical and financial support for their destruction. This proved difficult to secure, and in early 2010 part of the SNF stockpile was reportedly looted by members of al-Shabaab. The Jowhar Administration informed Geneva Call that it only possessed AV mines. Neither the Juba Valley Alliance nor the Rahanweyn Resistance Army, which previously had declared having AP mines, revealed to Geneva Call officials the types or numbers of the AP mines in their possession, nor any action taken to destroy them.

Generally, due to the ongoing conflict and the subsequent lack of security, very little mine action activities were conducted in south-central Somalia during the reporting period.

Several armed factions in Somalia which had signed the *Deed of Commitment* have either dissolved or abandoned the armed struggle since 2008. Most signatories still active are members of, or allied to, the Government of National Unity. Geneva Call has not received reports of new AP mine use by signatories operating in the region during the reporting period.

In **Western Sahara**, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario Front) destroyed 2,000 stockpiled AP mines in 2008, with technical assistance from Landmine Action, bringing the total number of items destroyed since it signed the *Deed of Commitment* to 8'642. Geneva Call and its local partner, the Saharawi Campaign to Ban Landmines (SCBL), observed the destruction.

The Polisario Front has yet to reveal the total number of AP mines it still possesses. In 2008, the Polisario Front attended a mine ban education workshop organized by the SCBL and Geneva Call for its members and constituency. The workshop served as an opportunity to present the progress made in mine action since the signing in 2005 and to discuss the ways ahead.

During the reporting period the Polisario Front distributed thousands of copies of Geneva Call's training manual to its rank and file, and has continued to cooperate with international organizations in clearance, survey and victim assistance activities in areas under its control. Landmine Action initiated battle area clearance operations in 2008. A dangerous area survey was completed the same year, which indicated that there was significant contamination, particularly from cluster munitions and UXO. Landmine Action also mapped 214 dangerous areas.

Also in 2008, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) started producing and fitting prosthetic and orthotic appliances for people with disabilities, including mine victims at the physical rehabilitation centre established in the Chedid Cherif Landmine and War Victims Centre, near the Saharawi refugee camps in Algeria. ICRC has assisted about 50 survivors of AP mines and ERW to date. The Polisario Front provides basic healthcare in each refugee camp.

In 2009, the Polisario Front made possible a visit by Geneva Call and the SCBL to its military camps aimed at monitoring



Saharawi landmine victims - Credit: Geneva Call

compliance with its obligations under the *Deed of Commitment*. Another goal was to assess the needs for additional mine action, notably risk education and economic reintegration opportunities for survivors of mines and ERW.

ASIA

In **Burma/Myanmar** the Chin National Front (CNF), which signed the *Deed of Commitment* in 2006, reported in 2008 that it had completed



Dangerous area and landmine incident map - Credit: PSLF

implementation of all its obligations under the *Deed*, stating that it had disseminated the terms to its members, destroyed all mines and component stocks in its possession, and undertaken mine clearance. It reported that it had cleared a total of 600-700 mines planted on both sides of the India-Burma/Myanmar border near Thawn Lo, another 300 planted in the Vombot area, and 700-800 planted in the forest area “Kingkong”. Photos and a video were provided to Geneva Call to document this.

The CNF also reported that it was conducting mine risk education in areas where it operates. In 2009, 17 participants attended a training organized by the Chin Public Affairs Committee and an INGO, were divided into four teams covering six townships in Chin State to conduct landmine victim surveys and MRE. So far, eight MRE sessions have been conducted with the participation of a total of 376 people in two townships.

One landmine victim’s survey was also completed. The Palaung State Liberation Front (PSLF), which signed in 2007, also underwent training with the assistance of an INGO, and in 2009 had the results from its first 10 landmine victim surveys, documenting 18 casualties, of which there are 12 survivors who could benefit from assistance. It also conducted 11 dangerous areas surveys.

Two other signatories, the Lahu Democratic Front (LDF) and the Pa’O Peoples Liberation

Organisation (PPLO) which both signed the *Deed of Commitment* in 2007, disbanded in 2008 and 2010 respectively.

In **northeast India**, the National Socialist Council of Nagalim – Isac/Muivah faction (NSCN-IM) was the subject of allegations in the Indian press in 2009 that a mine planted by it on the perimeter of one of its camps exploded, injuring four women. Other such devices were reportedly still in place at that location. Geneva Call sought a response from NSCN-IM, which sent a delegation to Geneva in 2009 to discuss the allegations. NSCN-IM categorically denied mine use, arguing that the explosive devices had been laid by its enemies, and that it did not mine around its camps.

Without further information, it was not possible to determine whether there had been a breach of the *Deed of Commitment*. As the allegations related to only one incident and originated from one source, it was not considered appropriate to request the parties to approve and facilitate a verification mission. Geneva Call continues to monitor the situation closely.

The Zomi Re-unification Organisation (ZRO) signed the *Deed of Commitment* in 2009. In a meeting prior to the signing, its leaders acknowledged that they had used both factory-made and improvised devices and still maintained stockpiles of these. At the signing ceremony, the ZRO reported to Geneva Call that it had begun to destroy its stockpiles and to clear laid mines when it commenced dialogue with Geneva Call, and had been able to complete these tasks before it signed, but unfortunately was unable to say how many mines were destroyed and/or cleared as records were not kept.

The Kuki National Organisation (KNO), which signed the *Deed of Commitment* in 2006, says it is concerned about the lack of support for civilian victims in the areas that it operates in and lacks the capacity to provide the necessary assistance themselves. It collaborated with the Sinlung Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Organisation, (Siphro), a local NGO, to compile a list of victims in the areas where it operates, which it has shared with Geneva Call.



A suspected mined trail marked by ZRO - Credit: ZRO



Identification of incident site by community member during 2009 Philippine verification mission.
Credit: Geneva Call

The list of 50 victims covers landmine incidents from end 2001 until early 2008. There are currently no victim assistance agencies in Manipur, and local NGOs lack the capacity to undertake victim assistance.

The ZRO informed Geneva Call in 2008 that it had mapped areas that continued to be contaminated with mines laid by other actors despite efforts by the government at mine clearance, and had marked these. According to villagers, the dangerous areas can be found in Thanlon, Dialchai, Bukpi, Tongkhan, Tongkhan-Mongon, Buangmun, and Hiangfam.

All three **Philippine** signatories confirmed during the reporting period that they had no stocks of AP mines. The Revolutionary Workers Party of Mindanao (RPM-M) admitted to a small stock of non-AP mine explosive devices. Allegations that the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) had used mines in 2008-2009 were investigated in late 2009.



CNF stockpile destruction.
Credit: Geneva Call

MIDDLE EAST AND EUROPE

While incidents of mine use were determined, responsibility was not clearly established and therefore no violation was found. A report on the verification mission will be published in 2010.

The MILF and the Government of the Philippines both agreed in 2010 to unexploded ordnance clearance in affected areas in Mindanao, which it is hoped will commence in 2010 with the support of the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) and its local partner, the Philippine Campaign to Ban Landmines (PCBL). Both organisations implemented community risk education in coordination with the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) in 2009.

Geneva Call conducted a dissemination session on the *Deed of Commitment* for the Lualhati-led RPM-P/RPA-ABB in February 2010. During this training, assertions were made that there may be areas in which the group operates that are still contaminated by mines laid by another NSA.

The Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI) was instrumental in the decisions reached by other Iranian Kurdish NSAs to sign the *Deed of Commitment* in early 2009 and organized workshops on mine ban advocacy in cooperation with Geneva Call and the Swedish Social Democratic Party in Sweden in 2009. Its media covered a similar workshop at the Kurdish Institute in Paris, France in 2009. The PDKI and the Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan triggered a resolution in 2009 by the Congress of Nationalities for a Federal Iran, an umbrella organization of Iranian ethnic opposition parties, calling on Iran to accede to the AP mine ban Convention.

All Iranian Kurdish NSAs are now signatories to the *Deed of Commitment*. The three Komala factions (Komalah – The Kurdistan Organization of the Communist Party of Iran, Komala Party of Kurdistan and Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan) signed the *Deed of Commitment* in 2009, while the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Iran (KDP) and the Free Life Party of Kurdistan/Liberation Forces of Eastern Kurdistan (PJAK), did so in early 2010.³ The PJAK stated it never used AP mines, while all other signatories admitted to previous mine use. None of the new signatories reported having landmine stockpiles.

In 2008, the PDKI destroyed its stockpile under the terms of the *Deed of Commitment*, which had been signed earlier the same year, with the technical assistance of Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). A total of 392 AP mines were destroyed (181 Italian VS 50, 32 US M 14, 76 Chinese Type 72, 103 Russian PMN). An additional 3 mines of type VS 50 were taken away by NPA for training purposes, in agreement with the PDKI. The Komalah – The Kurdistan Organization of the Communist Party of Iran undertook mine clearance in a narrow mined strip around its camp in Iraqi Kurdistan, without outside assistance.

³ The Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI) was the first Iranian Kurdish NSA to sign the *Deed of Commitment*, in 2007.



Demining along Iraq-Turkish border by HAWPAR.
Credit: HAWPAR



Stockpile destruction by PDKI in 2008.
Credit: Geneva Call

At the request of the leaderships of the NSAs, Geneva Call led dissemination sessions on the terms of the *Deed of Commitment* with commanders of the PDKI, and the three Komala factions in 2009.

All signatories publicized their commitment through their own media channels (press, TV and radio), advocating also for the mine ban and raising awareness about the mine problem.

The government and armed forces of **Turkey** made numerous allegations of violations of the terms of the *Deed of Commitment* by the Kongra-Gel/People's Defence Forces (HPG)/Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), which systematically denies these allegations. The Turkish government refused Geneva Call's initial request for a verification mission. In 2008, Geneva Call received a detailed rebuttal by the Kongra-Gel/HPG/PKK concerning 80 allegations of mine use that appeared in the Turkish press between September 2007 and June 2008.

In May 2010, reports emerged that indicated that a deadly attack in September 2009 that killed and injured several members of the Turkish armed forces and was attributed to AP mines laid by the Kongra-Gel/HPG/PKK, may not in fact have been caused by the NSA. According to a Turkish state prosecutor, there was no basis for the NSA's involvement in the incident.

Hawirdor Parastin (HAWPAR), a Kurdish mine clearance organization active in the mountainous areas in Iraqi Kurdistan, where the Kongra-Gel/HPG/PKK operates, reported in its annual report 2009 that in 2008 it had cleared 503 AP mines and explosive remnants of war in Iraqi Kurdistan in the triangle between Turkey, Iraq and Iran. One deminer was killed and one seriously injured. It undertook rudimentary mine risk education targetting semi-nomadic inhabitants who are most at risk of AP mines in Iraqi Kurdistan. Contaminated zones have also been marked, according to Geneva Call interlocutors.

Advocacy by Kongra-Gel/HPG/PKK contributed to the decision reached by the Iranian Kurdish armed NSA, PJAK, to sign the *Deed of Commitment* in 2010.

CONCLUSION

This report shows that among signatories to Geneva Call's *Deed of Commitment* banning anti-personnel mines, there is broad compliance to the *Deed's* terms. There have been few credible allegations of breaches in general, and allegations in 2008 by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines against the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) resulted in a verification mission in 2009 facilitated by both parties to the ongoing conflict.

This in itself is noteworthy, and although the main findings showed that there had indeed been AP mine use, it was not possible to categorically attribute responsibility to the MILF.

During the reporting period, signatories to Geneva Call's *Deed of Commitment* have either undertaken or facilitated stockpile destruction, land clearance, surveying and marking of dangerous areas, and victim assistance, as well as mine risk education. Several of the armed NSAs work with international organizations, which provide technical expertise and support, and ensure that the activities are undertaken to international mine action standards.

Unfortunately, too much of this work, when undertaken without assistance, is done on an ad hoc or irregular basis, and then hardly ever to international standards.

This points to one of the major difficulties faced by those NSAs that have adopted positions against AP landmines and who wish to implement their obligations: They are not getting the help and guidance they need to implement their commitment. An appeal for just such support for humanitarian mine action in NSA areas was made in the statement by 10 INGOs, distributed at the Intersessional Standing Committees' Meeting in May 2009

A progressive approach to mine action has been shown to be useful. Non-signatories demonstrate by their interest and involvement in mine action activities that they are not indifferent to the issue and that there is room for movement towards the ban. Their step-by-step involvement may mirror their own internal debates and discussions. When they finally take the decision to ban AP mines after

this process, they are arguably better prepared to adhere to their obligations than otherwise.

Sustained engagement with NSAs, both directly and indirectly (most often through the communities that suffer the consequences of AP mines use), has progressively changed the stated position of some NSAs. In Senegal, two years of patient work resulted in a real change in the MFDC's position on humanitarian mine clearance. In Colombia, Geneva Call's work with communities in the Southwest has resulted in some ad hoc humanitarian demining by NSAs.

In "Engaging Armed Non-State Actors in a Landmine Ban – The Geneva Call Progress Report (2000-2007)", Geneva Call itemized some of the challenges it faced in its mission to universalize the landmine ban. Among these was the fractiousness of some armed NSAs leading to ambiguities in the positions on AP mine use by successor groups. While this may be inevitable, its occasional occurrence and the subsequent problems it poses only reinforces Geneva Call's position that the most useful way forward is to actively engage armed NSAs at different levels in the pursuit of its goal of improving the lives of civilians caught up in armed conflict.

In the Philippines and in Burma/Myanmar this has been applied with some success. A major limitation to monitoring and adequate humanitarian mine action is a lack of access to conflict zones. This happens for many reasons: in some cases, a concerned State will not accept outside involvement. In other cases, the armed conflict itself is the hindrance, and security concerns sometimes hamper both Geneva Call's monitoring work as well as humanitarian assistance in the more general sense. However, despite difficulties, the many examples in this report show that humanitarian mine action can and does take place during conflict.

Many things are possible, including victim assistance or mine risk education, though perhaps in a more limited way. By no means is an ongoing conflict an excuse to do nothing, and the actions by NSAs demonstrate how even limited mine action can have a positive affect on communities suffering from the presence of landmines.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEED OF COMMITMENT BY SIGNATORY ARMED NON-STATE ACTORS

As of June 2010

Signatories	Signing year	Signatory profile					Compliance with the mine ban (Article 1)				Facilitation of mine action (Article 2)			Cooperation in monitoring (Article 3)			Enforcement measures (Article 4)		
		Active	Former AP mine user	Stockpiles at signing	Affected areas	No use	No production	No transfer	No acquisition	Mine clearance	Stockpile destruction	Victim assistance	Comm. Risk Ed.	Reporting	Field mission	Verification mission	Dissemination	Training	Sanctions
Burma/Myanmar																			
Arakan Rohingya National Organisation	2003																		
Chin National Front/Army	2006	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Lahu Democratic Front	2007	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
National Unity Party of Arakan	2003		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Pyo Peoples Liberation Organisation	2007		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Palaung State Liberation Front	2007	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Burundi																			
Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie-Forces de Défense de la Démocratie	2003		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
India																			
Kuki National Organisation	2006	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
National Socialist Council of Nagalim	2003	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Zomi Re-unification Organisation	2009	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Iran																			
Free Life Party of Kurdistan/ Liberation Forces of Eastern Kurdistan	2010	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
The Kurdistan Democratic Party – Iran	2010	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Komalah-Communist Party of Iran	2009	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Komala Party of Kurdistan	2009	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan	2009	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan	2007	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Iraq																			
Kurdistan Regional Government-Erbil	2002		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Kurdistan Regional Government-Sulaimanya	2002		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Philippines																			
Moro Islamic Liberation Front	2000	●	●	●	√	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2009	●	●	●	●	●
Revolutionary Workers Party of Mindanao	2003	●		●	√	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Revolutionary Workers Party of the Philippines/ Revolutionary Proletarian Army-Alex Bocayo Brigade (led by de la Cruz)	2000	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Revolutionary Workers Party of the Philippines/ Revolutionary Proletarian Army-Alex Bocayo Brigade (led by Carapal)	2000	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Somalia																			
Benadiri	2002			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Hiran Patriotic Alliance/Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council	2002	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Jowhar Administration	2002	●		●	●	●	●	√	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Juba Valley Alliance	2005	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Puntland State of Somalia	2002	●	●	●	●	●	●	√	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Rahaweyn Resistance Army/ Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council ("Madobe")	2002		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Rahaweyn Resistance Army/ Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council ("Shatigudud")	2002	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Somali African Muki Organization/ Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council/ Nakuru	2002			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Somali National Front/ Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council	2002	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Somali Patriotic Movement/ Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council ("Gabyow")	2002			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Southern Somali National Movement/ BIREM	2002			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Southern Somali National Movement/ Somalia National Army / Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council	2002			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Transitional National Government	2002		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
United Somali Congress/ North Mogadishu/ Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council	2002			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
United Somali Congress/ Somalia National Army/ Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council	2002	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
United Somali Congress/ Somalia National Army/ Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council /Nakuru	2002	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
United Somali Congress/ Somali Salvation Army	2002			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Sudan																			
Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army	2001		●	●	●	√	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●
Turkey																			
Kurdistan People's Congress/ People's Defence Forces (Kurdistan Workers' Party)	2006	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Western Sahara																			
Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario Front)	2005	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	n/a	●	●	●	●	●

KEYS TO TABLE

Those NSAs that are in italics are no longer active. This includes those NSAs who have disbanded, disarmed or become part of the government.

NSA profile

Signing year: Year the NSA signed the *Deed of Commitment*

Active • The signatory NSA remains active (armed and not under State control) as of November 2008

Former user • The NSA used or allegedly used AP mines or other victim-activated explosive devices before signing the *Deed of Commitment*

Stockpiles • The NSA has declared possessing stockpiles of AP mines or IED components

Affected area • The NSA operates in an area that is contaminated by AP mines and/or UXO

Article 1

• There have been no credible allegations that the NSA violated the relevant prohibition under Article 1 since its signing of the *Deed of Commitment*

○ There have been allegations of non compliance with Article 1 and Geneva Call and partners are in the process of verifying them

√ After verification, Geneva Call and partners found no conclusive evidence to support allegations of non-compliance

X After verification, Geneva Call and partners concluded that the NSA did not comply with Article 1

Article 2

Mine clearance • The NSA has initiated mine clearance and related operations and/or cooperated with specialized demining organisations

Stockpile destruction • The NSA has destroyed stockpiled AP mines

Victim assistance • The NSA has provided assistance to mine victims and/or cooperated with organisations active in that respect

MRE • The NSA has undertaken or facilitated MRE activities

Article 3

Reporting • The NSA has provided information and reports to Geneva Call and partners on measures it has taken to implement the *Deed of Commitment*

Field mission • The NSA facilitated field missions undertaken by Geneva Call and partners since its signing the *Deed of Commitment*

Verification mission • The NSA facilitated verification missions undertaken by Geneva Call and partners following allegations of non-compliance;

○ Geneva Call and partners have requested a verification mission but the concerned State opposed it; n/a: Not applicable as a verification mission was not necessary and not requested by Geneva Call and partners

Article 4

Dissemination • The NSA has reportedly issued orders and directives to its rank and file and/or informed its members and constituency about the *Deed of Commitment*

Training • The NSA participated in mine ban education and implementation workshops and/or distributed *Deed of Commitment* training manuals to rank and file

Sanctions • The NSA reported having provided for disciplinary sanctions in cases of non-compliance with the *Deed of Commitment*

“It is not necessary to have peace before starting to save lives.”

Statement by a commander of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army

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