



Nairobi Summit Statements

Statements by States	Mentioned NSA (need to engage or just condemning the use by NSAs)	Mentioned Geneva Call
Albania	Encourages armed groups to renounce the use of landmines.	
Algeria	NSA: Recall the African common position. NSAs should comply with the mine ban.	
Argentina	NSAs need to respect mine ban	
Australia	The need to engage NSAs, the need to support NGOs involved in these efforts	Geneva Call and DoC
Austria	Importance to engage NSAs	
Bangladesh	“We welcome efforts of Geneva Call and other NGOs in seeking voluntary commitments of NSAs.” Need to prevent illicit traffic in AP mines.	Geneva Call and DoC
Brazil	Condemns the use by all actors, States or not.	
Colombia	“We condemn the use by NSAs”	
Croatia	Importance of engaging NSAs	Geneva Call and DoC
DRC	NSAs should be involved in the mine ban. A system like the one used by the ILO could be employed: all stakeholders should be included. A difference should be made between legal and illegal NSAs.	
Iceland	An increasing number of NSAs are using mines. The weapons of “terrorist groups” are getting more sophisticated.	

Iraq	"Terrorist groups" use mines, booby-traps	
Italy	One concept is missing from ICRC's proposals: The need to engage NSAs. This does not legitimize them. Need to pay particular attention to non state actors. No recognition.	
Kenya	Bear on NSAs to stop the use of AP mines	
Macedonia .	Would support an amendment that includes NSAs.	
Madagascar	Armed NSAs are outside the law. Engagement with prudence.	
Malaysia	Spoke about use of booby traps and mines by domestic insurgents in the past. Peace agreement included a provision about the rebels assisting in mine action (show where mines were).	
Malawi	NSAs that have not acceded to the Convention (?) Urges that efforts are doubled to convince non-State Parties and armed NSAs to accede to the Convention	
Morocco	Need to universalize the convention	Geneva Call
Mozambique	NSA Efforts by the UN, the ICRC and NGOs in engaging NSAs	
Namibia	Mentioned guerilla group UNITA and the mines laid by them as a problematic element	
Norway	Support efforts of universalization. "We are not prepared to change anything in order to facilitate the accession of NSAs to the treaty".	
Philippines	Need to engage NSAs, work by the ICBL NSA WG. Call on States to support NGOs in their efforts of engaging NSAs.	
Republic of Moldova	NSAs produce and traffic mines: big concern for the government.	
Rwanda	Calls on states producing mine to stop as these mines may fall into the hands of NSAs or armed groups.	
Sudan	Need to engage NSAs: they need to respect the "spirit and letter of the Convention"	
Switzerland	NSA States should influence NSAs not to use mines. Mine bans could be included in peace agreements.	Geneva Call

Transitional Federal Government of Somalia	Has signed the DoC. So is prepared to sign the MBT in continuity, as soon as possible	Geneva Call and DoC
Turkey	Terrorist group/NSA use mines. Engagement with these groups has to be done with much caution: not to legitimize them.	
Uganda	"We would welcome an international mechanism by which NSAs could adhere to the mine ban. " LRA continues using mines.	

Statements by Inter-Governmental Organization, International Organizations and NGOs	Mentioned NSA (need to engage or just condemning the use by NSAs)	Mentioned Geneva Call
African Union	NSAs need to respect mine ban	
European Parliament	Call on the summit to make a strong commitment calling on all NSA on to sign DoC of Geneva Call	Geneva Call and DoC
Geneva Call	Importance to engage NSAs to sign the DoC. Collaboration with the ICBL NSA WG	Geneva Call and Doc
GICHD	NSAs should join by signing DoC of Geneva Call	Geneva Call and DoC
ICBL	Educate NSA on landmine ban. Need to encourage NSAs to ban landmines. ICBL NSA WG	
ICBL NSA WG	Need to engage NSAs	
ICBL Youth	One of the main remaining challenges: to make NSAs adhere to the mine ban norm.	

Total:
30 States mentioned the question of NSAs, among them 6 named Geneva Call and 7 IGOs, INGOs and NGOs, among them 3 named Geneva Call

Comments:

In 2000, when Geneva Call was launched, the idea to mention the question of NSAs in a States Parties Meeting was considered as totally inappropriate.

In 2001, in **Managua**, Geneva Call and some campaigns of the ICBL NSA WG started to make a strong lobby to convince States to take in account the importance to engage NSAs in a landmine ban, and a short reference to NSAs was done for the first time in the final declaration. But only 2 States mentioned that in their statements.

In 2004, in **Nairobi**, , 30 States mentioned this problem and 20% of them highlighted the work done by Geneva Call.

The two Inter-Governmental Organizations, the European Union and the African Union insisted on this question and the EU supported strongly Geneva Call's work, as did the Geneva Center for Humanitarian Demining
ICBL entities mentioned the need to engage NSAs.