

**SECOND SEMINAR OF  
AFRICAN FRANCOPHONE ACTORS  
IN MINE AND ERW ACTION**



**DAKAR, 2-4 NOVEMBER 2009**

# CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION..... **3**
- CONTEXT ..... **3**
- GENERAL OBJECTIVES ..... **3**
- SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE 2009 SEMINAR ..... **4**
- PARTICIPATION ..... **4**
- ORGANISATION OF THE SEMINAR ..... **4**
  - 1 General organisation..... **4**
  - 2 Opening ceremony..... **5**
- WORK PROGRESS – SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS ..... **5**
  - 1 SESSION 1 – Summary of information on mine and ERW action ..... **5**
  - 2 SESSION 2 – Mobilisation of resources ..... **7**
  - 3 SESSION 3 – Mine risk education..... **10**
  - 4 SESSION 4 – Land release ..... **11**
  - 5 SESSION 5 – Raising awareness of international instruments for mine and ERW action..... **13**
  - 6 SESSION 6 – Victim assistance ..... **14**
  - 7 SESSION 7 – Convergences between mine action and the fight against small arms and light weapons (SALW) ..... **16**
- CLOSING CEREMONY AND RECOMMENDATIONS ..... **18**
  - 1 Closing ceremony ..... **18**
  - 2 Commentaries –Recommendations ..... **19**
- ANNEXES (in French) ..... **22**
- ANNEXE 1 List of participants ..... **22**
- ANNEXE 2 Seminar programme ..... **32**
- ANNEXE 3 Synthesis of evaluations by theme and by session ..... **35**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Second Seminar of African Francophone Actors in Mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Action was held on 2-4 November 2009 in Dakar – Republic of Senegal. This meeting, organised by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) in collaboration with the CNAMS (National Centre for Mine Action / Sénégal based in Ziguinchor – Casamance), received financial support from the International Organisation of La Francophonie (IOF), Switzerland and France.

Over three days, this seminar brought together more than fifty people, including the heads of 15 African Francophone States concerned by the problem of mines and/or ERW and members or associates of the International Organisation of La Francophonie. Other representatives of Francophone States also participated in this meeting (Belgium, Canada, France, Switzerland) as well as members of the United Nations (UNDP, UNMAS, UNICEF, UNIDIR), the European Commission, the ICRC, the ECCAS, the ICBL and Francophone NGOs or ones recruiting French-speaking personnel.

The richness of the presentations and the involvement of all participants in the exchanges that took place during the seminar show the interest of this type of encounter for Francophone countries. It was also an opportunity to highlight individual national expertise, especially in areas such as land release, community action and mine risk education ; a new step is to reframe this expertise in order to share it through a forum, via Bibliomines, or other Francophone circles, as well as to promote it externally, to the international community and to the GICHD in particular.

## **CONTEXT**

The problems raised by mines and ERW directly affect populations, especially women and children; they are strong barriers to the establishment of peace initiatives and the development of activities, the return of refugees or the resettlement of displaced persons, the reconstruction of infrastructure and, lastly, to a return to normal ways of life.

The GICHD's priority is to encourage countries plagued by these munitions to develop their own capacities for action by disseminating the knowledge and expertise it has acquired in the form of operational assistance or training in these countries, or by helping to organise wider regional or international events.

All of the countries associated with the activities of the IOF are concerned, and many of them directly affected, by these munitions.

The GICHD has created a structure whose purpose is to develop its Francophone activities to be able to respond better to the recurrent requests for assistance from French-speaking countries and to promote their expertise within the international community.

## **GENERAL OBJECTIVES**

In a long-term perspective, the general objectives of such seminars are threefold :

1. to mobilise Francophone national actors for an efficient implementation of the various instruments of international humanitarian law relating to mines and ERW (including cluster munitions) ;

2. to increase the capacity of these actors to formulate and to implement effective and coherent mine and ERW action programmes within ad hoc national structures and to integrate their activities into the development policies of their country ;

3. to stimulate exchange and cooperation between these actors and to promote the emergence of Francophone centres of excellence within the international community for this humanitarian and security action.

## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF THE 2009 SEMINAR**

The specific objective of the 2009 seminar was to consolidate the information exchange platform between the national actors developed during the 2008 seminar and to promote the sharing of knowledge and skills based on themes selected by the participants.

## **PARTICIPATION**

The seminar was attended by the directors and deputy directors of operations of the national organisations for mine and ERW action in the affected countries or equivalent level personnel from States lacking such structures. In addition to the representatives of these States and of certain States directly implicated in mine and ERW action in partnership with the African countries targeted by this seminar, international and regional organisations and several NGOs were equally present (cf. annexe 1 / list of participants).

## **ORGANISATION OF THE SEMINAR**

### **1 General organisation**

The seminar was held at the Hôtel Les Almadies in Dakar. It was organised by Mr René Faure, Head of the Francophone programmes of the GICHD, with the assistance of :

- Mr Philippe Houliat, Consultant to the GICHD, expert in mine action and former Director of Studies at the CPADD in Benin – in charge of developing the content of the seminar in liaison with the different participants, and its organisation in Senegal ;
- Ms Estelle Aebersold, Project Leader, Francophone programme/GICHD – responsible for the documentation, logistical and financial aspects of the seminar ;
- Mr Léopold Wade, Governor of the region of Ziguinchor – moderator, in charge of directing the work of the seminar.

The themes explored, as well as the content of the sessions making up the body of the seminar, were defined with the national actors on the basis of recommendations proposed during the first seminar in Cotonou (cf. annexe 2 / seminar programme). One session was dedicated to each of the seven themes, as shown below :

Session 1 – Summary of information on mine and ERW action

Session 2 – Mobilisation of resources

Session 3 – Mine risk education

Session 4 – Land release

Session 5 – Raising awareness of international tools for mine and ERW action

Session 6 – Victim assistance

Session 7 – Convergences between mine action and the fight against small arms and light weapons (SALW)

## **2 Opening ceremony**

The opening ceremony of this seminar described as a meeting of experts was in the form of two addresses, with the representative of the IOF offering apologies. Mr René Faure representing the Director of the GICHD spoke first. Mr Bassirou Sene, representative of the Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal, was next to speak.

After welcoming all the participants and thanking the representatives of diplomatic missions and of international, regional and non-governmental organisations for their presence, Mr René Faure paid tribute to the Senegalese authorities for their involvement and to the IOF, Switzerland and France for their financial support which had made this seminar possible. He then briefly presented the organising team for the seminar as well as the moderator, Mr Léopold Wade, Governor of the region of Ziguinchor. He also outlined GICHD activity to reduce the humanitarian impact of landmines, ERW and, more recently, cluster munitions. In conclusion, he presented the contents of the 2009 seminar and recalled the specific objective of this second encounter, aiming to consolidate the information exchange platform between the national actors worked out during the 2008 seminar and to share knowledge and skills concerning the themes selected by the participants.

Mr Bassirou Sene spoke next. After having presented the excuses of the Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, President of the National Commission unable to attend the seminar due to a visit abroad, he gave some words of welcome and thanked the organisers for choosing Senegal to host this meeting. He also drew attention to the ravages caused by mines and the explosive remnants of war as well as their devastating impact on the socio-economic development of affected countries. He then stated Senegal's commitment to mine and ERW action before declaring the Second Seminar of African Francophone Actors in Mine and ERW Action officially open and inviting everyone to participate actively in it.

## **WORK PROGRESS – SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS**

### **1 SESSION 1 – SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON MINE AND ERW ACTION**

This session was divided into two main phases. The objective of the first phase was to enable those wishing to do so to present the development of mine and ERW action in their country. The second phase provided information on the developments in the GICHD's Francophone initiatives since the Cotonou seminar.

Three talks were given during the first phase, beginning with one by Mr César Gomes Lopes de Carvalho, National Director of the CAAMI (National Mine Action Coordination Centre) in Guinea Bissau.

For its first participation in the seminar, Guinea Bissau wished to present the current mine and ERW problems it faces and to highlight its efforts to meet the requirements of the Ottawa Convention ratified on 25 May 2001. The country's demining operations begun in 2000 have resulted in 3.9 km<sup>2</sup> of land being cleared and, in 2006, in the capital being considered mine and ERW-free. An impact study was moreover carried out in 2007-2008 by the NGO LMA.

These activities as well as the creation of the CAAMI and the National Humanitarian Demining Council (CNDH) in March 2001 led to the creation of a strategic plan of action for 2010-2011 whose objective is to fulfil the obligations of article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, that is, to complete demining operations before 1 November 2011.

To achieve this, Guinea Bissau has benefited from the support of several financial partners. It is however on the point of requesting 7,799,000 US\$ over two years in order to respect its commitments (and to have a precise idea of residual pollution on the basis of ERW remaining in the country) without which it would be forced to ask for an extension.

The objective of the second talk, given by Commander Abdelhay El Haloui, Officer of the Royal Armed Forces of Morocco, was to describe the progress made and the difficulties encountered by Morocco since the Cotonou seminar. His talk explained how in one year the Moroccan units had demined an area of 561 km<sup>2</sup> and destroyed 482 mines, 2628 explosive devices and over 22,000 small arms cartridges. The impact of these operations were to be measured in terms of the number of potential accidents avoided, given that, in spite of its efforts and to Morocco's regret there had been 44 mine/ERW victims including 5 deaths since October 2008.

In order to improve its capacities for operational planning and management, Morocco acquired in 2009 the information management system and decision-making support tool IMSMA, installed and implemented with the support of GICHD experts.

As well as these encouraging results, Morocco also pointed out a certain number of difficulties and in particular the disparity between the extent of the suspected hazardous areas and the available means of eradication, the nature of the soils which cause mine displacement and the desert climate which accelerates their aging.

Lastly, Commander Abdelhay El Haloui stated that adherence to the Ottawa Convention remains a primary objective for Morocco, though temporarily deferred for security reasons in provinces in the south of the kingdom. He confirmed that this constraint would be removed de facto with the resolution of the artificial conflict imposed on Morocco.

The third and final State wishing to give a presentation during this session was the Democratic Republic of Congo in order to share its view of the link between mine action and development. This talk, given by Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu, National Coordinator of the Mine Action Focal Point (PFNLA), showed the determination of the national Congolese authority to strengthen existing links between the different components of mine action and development. For this, they employ a participatory process aiming to include communities whenever possible for an appropriation of the fight against mines at the basic level.

Finally, Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu also stressed the intersectorial and multidimensional nature of mine action by underlining the importance that the government of the DRC attaches to environmental protection. He mentioned in particular the fact that to ensure sustainable development, the protection of the environment is part of the National Programme entitled "The 5 Work Sites of the Republic" and that mine and ERW action is seen by the Congolese authorities as an integral part of environmental management. These talks provoked several reactions, the main points being the following :

- As mentioned in his talk, the representative of Guinea Bissau confirmed that despite the IMSMA information management system and the data from the impact enquiry (2007-2008), the mine action programme in Guinea Bissau is not in a position to produce sufficiently accurate maps of mined and/or suspected hazardous areas.
- In response to a question addressed to the representative of the Kingdom of Morocco concerning coordination difficulties between the various actors in mine action, the latter stated that coordination has not generally been a problem in Morocco. The Royal Armed Forces are in fact the principal actors: the national mine action programme employs 10,000 soldiers, while civilian organisations are concerned only with raising awareness and providing some of the victim assistance.

Finally, to a question by the Director of the CPADD concerning existing synergies between soldiers trained at the CPADD and NGOs engaged in mine and ERW action activities in the DRC, Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu replied that some soldiers trained in humanitarian demining had joined certain NGOs in order to strengthen national capacities, and that this dynamic would continue to grow.

In the last phase of this session, Mr René Faure presented the Francophone programmes and in particular the advances which have marked the development of Bibliomines since the Cotonou seminar in 2008. It was recalled that this initiative is based on a request by Francophone actors in mine action requiring access to information in French. The objective of Bibliomines is therefore to make available to Francophone State Parties all existing documentation in French concerning mine and ERW action. This project is run by four partner States : Benin (CPADD), Mauritania (PNDHD), Senegal (CNAMS) and the GICHD.

Ms. Gisèle Brahi, Coordinator of the Bibliomines project, then presented the content of the online library. She also offered to carry out regular, plenary session, online research of documents used for the work of the seminar so that participants could familiarise themselves with the Bibliomines software. The latter welcomed the establishment of such a tool. Finally, the participants were asked to increase their support for Bibliomines by supplying new documents, especially African ones.

## 2 SESSION 2 – MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES

The session on the mobilisation of resources was highly awaited by all the participating States. Developed in close collaboration with the representatives of these countries and their financial partners, its objective was twofold. Firstly, it would permit beneficiary States to improve their understanding of the mechanisms and instruments for procuring funding in the field of mine and ERW action. The second objective was to facilitate direct exchanges between the beneficiary States and the principal donors attending the seminar.

This session concluded with group work giving beneficiary states and potential donors the chance to consider jointly the concrete case of an imaginary request for funding. In addition to the African States participating in the seminar, several representatives of countries and partner organisations in the field of resource mobilisation were invited to play an active role in the work of this session. These included notably Belgium, Canada, France, Switzerland, the United Nations (UNDP, UNMAS, UNICEF), the European Union and the ICBL.

The session opened with a talk by Colonel Alioune Ould Mohamed El Hacem, Coordinator of the National Human Development Program (PNDH) in Mauritania. Speaking on behalf of all the African States attending the seminar, it was for him the opportunity to present the mobilisation of resources as a genuine challenge for States wishing to respect their obligations to the Treaty of Ottawa. This talk highlighted the existing disparities between these States as regards the resources available to them both on the national and international level. Subsequently, representatives of the United Nations agencies (UNICEF, UNMAS and UNDP) presented in turn their own funding mechanisms and made several recommendations.

In her presentation, Ms Judy Grayson, Senior Advisor, UNICEF, put forward the four key principles which in her analysis make it possible to improve and increase mobilisation of resources. Firstly, the different types of requirements (financial, technological, expertise, etc.) should be clearly defined. The most concrete and most realistic results possible should then be presented. Knowledge of the financial partner is also fundamental. This implies understanding their strategy, their funding policy in the requesting country as well as their internal regulations and financial cycles. Finally, she recommended continuing to increase the visibility of activities and maintaining regular contact with existing and potential financial partners.

Mr Salim Raad, Deputy Programme Manager of UNMACC-DRC, representative of UNMAS then gave a presentation on visibility and the mobilisation of resources through the United Nations system. After recalling the fact that States affected by mines and ERW should, in their own interests, strengthen their capacity to mobilise resources, he presented the United Nations' Coordinated Appeals Process. He reminded delegates that the portfolio of mine action projects is published annually (latest official launch, 4 December 2009) and that it calls for a collaborative approach concerning not just the United Nations. He went on to explain what constitutes a consolidated appeal by drawing on examples from the CAP and the CHAP, coordination tools designed to encourage cooperation between organisations and States. Finally, he presented UNMAS-specific funding mechanisms for assistance in mine action in the field (Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, Assessed Budget and other thematic and geographic funds) and ways to access emergency funds (CERF).

Lastly, Mr Marc Antoine Morel, representative of the UNDP (Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), SALW and armed violence programme) presented the UNDP's support for mine action. He recalled that the UNDP backs the efforts of countries affected by anti-personnel mines and ERW to develop and implement national programmes and strategies as well as to respect their treaty obligations. The UNDP's interventions aim to develop the capacities of the national actors. They encourage exchanges of experience and of knowledge in the field of mine action. The UNDP also gives its support to gender issues and insists on greater consideration of this question by governments.

Mr Marc Antoine Morel then presented the funding mechanisms for projects through the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP CPR TTF), describing how to access them, as well as the elements considered when project proposals are evaluated. Lastly, he explained to the participants how to put together a good proposal, stressing the quality of the proposal structure and the fact that the project's impact on improving living conditions for affected people is a determining factor on which the project proposal is assessed.

The key points of the discussions which followed were :

Mr Assane Ngueadom, Technical Advisor to the National Demining Centre (CND), Chad, deplored the lack of transparency of procedures within the United Nations system regarding management of funds. In his view, it lies behind the Japanese Government blocking funding for an enquiry into mine and ERW localisation and the demining of the Wadi Doum region. He also regretted the poor communication on the part of the United Nations representations in his country and pointed out that for the previous 10 years Chad had sent in the portfolio without any return from UNMAS.

Ms Tamar Gabelnik, Treaty Implementation Director for ICBL, spoke next, emphasizing the need for precise, concise and concrete requests to facilitate procurement of funding. She echoed the idea of creating a permanent committee to focus on the mobilisation of resources to be proposed at the Cartagena summit. Finally, Ms Tamar Gabelnik urged the States present at the seminar to take a stand on this project to maximise its chances of success.

Ambassador Papa Omar N'Diaye, Director of the CNMAS in Senegal then provided some insights into participatory management for countries affected by anti-personnel mines and ERW as well as into good governance. He recalled the importance for affected countries to commit themselves wholeheartedly to mine action and the fact that national appropriation must be taken to its logical conclusion. He then spelt out the importance of the portfolio while considering that it was time to reassess this tool to determine its relevance. Finally, he underlined a problem of disparity between the indicators and the expected results in the development of projects.

Several other commentaries followed, enlightening the participants on, among other things, the main issue concerning the mine action portfolio : "Why do African State Parties submit projects every year and yet receive no funding at all?" In reply, it was emphasized that the portfolio is merely an advocacy tool, a means made available to State Parties to mobilise funds.

The representative of the UNDP clarified the designation "*bailleur de fonds*" or "donor" which, in his view cannot be applied to the United Nations. Indeed, the United Nations agencies seek funding themselves from member States before reallocating them in accordance with their own regulations. He then shed light on the blockage of funding for Chad by Japan before agreeing with the comments by the representative of Senegal, specifying that although national appropriation is fundamental, it must be accepted that certain countries do not have the capacity to assume such responsibility.

After a shared lunch which enabled participants to continue the conversations initiated in the morning, the work of the session on the mobilisation of resources recommenced with the talk by the representative of the European Commission (EC), Mr Stéphane Halgand, Advisor, Head of the Rural Development, Civil Security, Environment section, EC delegation, Senegal. After a brief history of the EC's involvement in mine and ERW action, he explained the reasons behind a change in strategy leading to, among other things, the integration of mine action into development (repeal of specifically dedicated funding). Stéphane Halgand then presented the objectives of the *Guidelines on European Commission Mine Action 2008-2013* as well as the existing funding instruments (geographic, global and thematic instruments). Lastly, he explained how to benefit from the support of the European Commission before dwelling on the particular case of the EDF and its constituent envelopes.

To conclude the talks on the mobilisation of resources, the representatives of Canada (Mr Benoît Gauthier, Political Advisor, Embassy of Canada in Dakar), of France (Ambassador Alain Girma, Head of Mine Action and Secretary General of the French National Commission for the Elimination of Anti-personnel Mines / CNEMA) and of Belgium (Ambassador Georges Godart) outlined in turn their respective governments' efforts in action against mines, ERW and cluster munitions.

The third and last phase of this session on the mobilisation of resources was a period of reflection about a concrete case led by Colonel Aliouneould Mohamed El Hacem. The affected States were divided into three groups, each including a representative of a United Nations agency (UNMAS, UNICEF and UNDP), to consider a request for funding specifically addressed to the donor agency of their group. The main outlines of this work were then presented in plenary session by a spokesperson from each group.

The results of this work and the subsequent discussions highlighted certain weaknesses in the conception and presentation of a project to a potential donor. These discussions gave States less familiar with funding request procedures the chance to benefit from recommendations by the donor agencies present and States more advanced in this field.

### 3 SESSION 3 - MINE RISK EDUCATION

The main objective of this session, led by Ms Anne Capelle, Consultant to the GICHD, was to introduce the idea of community liaison and to explain why it is a vital component of mine and ERW action. The work of session 3 began with two presentations by Ms Anne Capelle dealing respectively with developments in and methodological approaches to mine risk education (MRE), then with the standards regulating this aspect of mine and ERW action.

In her first talk, Ms Anne Capelle described and explained the evolution of the terminology which from "Increasing awareness of mine hazards" ("*Sensibilisation au danger des mines*") had progressively become "Mine and ERW Risk Education" ("*Education au risque des mines et REG*"), notably due to changes in those taking risks, which also led to a modification of messages and adapting the means to deal with this phenomenon. She then recalled the definition of MRE proposed by the IMAS as well as its three main objectives which are to reduce to a minimum the number of accidents and deaths caused by landmines and ERW, to reduce the social and economic impact of landmines and ERW and lastly to support development. The final part of this talk aimed to show that it is necessary for the conception of project and MRE programme management to be comprehensive. This is underpinned by three factors which are good planning, implementation and evaluation. Finally, the participants were given a list of the eight MRE guiding principles.

Ms Anne Capelle's second presentation gave an update on the seven existing international standards for MRE and ERW and their translation into French. These are IMAS 07.11, 07.31, 07.41, 08.50, 12.10, and 14.20. She also explained the content of the IMAS on community liaison and on MRE which are currently undergoing revision.

Mr Seyni Diop, Head of MRE and VA of the CNAMS / Senegal was then invited to share Senegal's experiences of setting up a MRE plan of action. After outlining the history of the Casamance conflict and the first impact study carried out by the NGO Handicap International, Mr Seyni Diop presented a report on MRE activities and the difficulties encountered leading

up to the creation of the Centre National d'Action Antimines (CNAMS) in 2006. Since then, the establishment of a regional coordination committee has enabled the completion of numerous initiatives including a revision of national strategy, harmonisation of communication media and interventions, the setting up of a MRE consultation framework for risk reduction, the creation of a MRE project planning workshop and more recently the development of a plan of action specific to MRE. To meet the remaining challenges, it is proposed to improve MRE by setting up a database of suspect areas, greater involvement of partners and communities, the development of a communication strategy, the implementation of relevant MRE projects and the establishment of a monitoring-evaluation mechanism.

During the subsequent discussions, the participants shared their experiences and the difficulties encountered in the implementation and evaluation of MRE projects. Tribute was paid to GICHD activities, especially the content of MRE-specific as well as training workshops as in Senegal and Benin.

The MRE session continued with group work structured around the question : *What can community liaison bring to the other aspects of mine and ERW action?*

Four groups were formed to work respectively on the following aspects : humanitarian demining – victim assistance – stockpile destruction and advocacy – development actors. The feedback from this work presented in plenary session gave Ms Anne Capelle the opportunity to reiterate the importance of community liaison in mine action. This involves cooperating with communities living in affected areas in order to gather and exchange information on the presence and impact of mines and ERW, establishing contact in order to disseminate information about mine action programmes and developing a risk reduction strategy.

To end this session, Ms Anne Capelle invited participants to consult the GICHD guide "*Mine and ERW Risk Education : A Project Management Guide*", which is a working tool for actors in mine action.

#### 4 SESSION 4 – LAND RELEASE

The goal of this session was to present the concept of land release and its implementation through national mine action programmes.

The work of session 4 began with a presentation by Mr Bill Howell, Head of the Mines Unit of the NGO Handicap International entitled "Presentation and issues of the concept of land release by non-technical and technical means". After summarising the land release process and explaining the different steps required, he listed three points which for him are the essential components of land release by non-technical means and around which he wanted the discussions among the participants to centre. Firstly there are "*rules and criteria*", the translation of national mine action policies into direct action on the ground – transparency of procedures – full and accessible documentation – general comprehension of the process – a period for reflection and discussion – accepting the possibility of error and the need for rectification and finally – admitting the possibility of imperfection and accepting responsibility for it. Then comes "*involving stakeholders*"; these are the national institutions – the national authority for mine action – the administrative authorities on the regional and local level – the operators and – the owners or users of the lands released. The third and final component was aspects of "*quality management*". This involves establishing procedures to ensure and control quality covering the entire land release process: basic quality (procedures,

training, tools and equipment), quality during implementation (carrying out and supervision of activities) and follow-up (everyday monitoring).

The three following speakers were the representatives of Algeria, Mauritania and Senegal who presented in turn their experiences of the land release process.

Colonel Ahcène Gherabi, President of the Interdepartmental Committee to monitor the application of the Ottawa Convention in Algeria, related the history of his country's contamination by anti-personnel mines, beginning with the War of Liberation. He also gave an update on which regions are heavily contaminated and the progress of demining in Algeria. It appears that, although this country has until now mainly returned land by technical means (demining), the known existence of mined areas that are not clearly identified (outside the Challe and Morice lines) necessitates the implementation of a more elaborate process, employing non-technical means. Lastly, it was mentioned that such activities are already part of the national system of land classification, itself also an integral component of the national strategy for land release, aiming to return all mined land or suspected hazardous areas by 2012.

Colonel Alioune Ould Mohamed El Hacem, Coordinator of the National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD) of Mauritania then presented the land release process by non-technical means set up by the Mauritanian authorities. He explained that the first step in the selection process is a meeting of the PNDHD sorting committee to set aside low impact lands. PNDHD experts then analyse the reasons behind the declaration of contamination. This information is then cross-checked on the ground with the aid of specific criteria on which the experts will base their conclusions as to the suitability or otherwise of returning these lands to the communities. It should be noted that these criteria are worked out with the different partners involved in the land release. They mention in particular that an area of land can only be returned after formal acceptance by the community or its owner. Monitoring of returned areas is also catered for through PNDHD checks and a range of measures which enable levels of responsibility to be clearly identified in case of accident. To conclude his report, the representative of Mauritania made the following recommendations: rely on reference situations – chose the criteria for land release with care – seek the collaboration and involvement of affected communities (participatory approach) – consult the GICDH to benefit from support in the development and implementation phases of the procedure.

The third speaker, Ambassador Papa Omar N'Diaye, Director of the CNAMS, presented a case of land release by non-technical means in Casamance. He began his talk by recalling the results of an impact study carried out by Handicap International in 2005-2006. This study covered 251 visited, 93 suspected, 170 inaccessible and 60 abandoned locations. The land release process began by re-examining the impact study files. These records were reviewed internally and externally, making it possible to select locations where suspicions were founded on questionable elements. Enquiries were then reopened in the locations to cross-check the information in order to gain a better idea of the contamination. From the results of this enquiry, decisions about the land release were made at the Regional Coordination Committee meeting.

After this talk, participants listened to several accounts which generated highly enriching exchanges due to the variety of the situations presented :

The representative of Mauritania spoke first, underlining the importance of carrying out an impact study adapted to the realities of the country. He also called for greater involvement of national players and governments.

Mr Pascal Rapillard, Policy and External Relations Advisor to the GICHD then reminded participants that French versions exist of IMAS 08.20, IMAS 08.21 on non-technical surveys and of IMAS 08.22 on technical surveys for land release.

To a question from the representative of Djibouti, Mr Issa Abdillahi, Deputy Director in charge of monitoring mine, SALW and ERW action who wished to know if non-technical surveys are reliable, Colonel Alioune Ould Mohamed El Hacen replied that land release through non-technical surveys is carried out according to well-defined criteria which, if not met, result in the land concerned not being released.

The final discussions followed the talk by Mr Salim Raad, representative of UNMAS who asked the different speakers to state what is, in their view, the current level of risk in land release by non-technical means and who is to assume responsibility for any potential accidents. This elicited a variety of responses, showing how appraisal of this question differs from one country to another. Some representatives of States in fact said that the State should assume this responsibility, while others that it lies with the operator in charge of the land. The session on land release concluded with a synthesis by Mr Bill Howell, Head of the Mines Unit of Handicap International who summarised the different points discussed during the session.

## **5 SESSION 5 – RAISING AWARENESS OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS OF MINE AND ERW ACTION**

This session's goal was to increase participants' awareness of international instruments of mine and ERW action as well as of the issues of the Cartagena Summit.

The work of the session began with a talk by Mr Dominique Loye, Deputy Head of the Arms Unit, Legal Division of the ICRC, which dealt with the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and future issues for the Community Integrated Mine Action Plan (CIMAP).

After providing a definition of cluster munitions and clarifying the different articles of the CCM, he presented the objectives of this new convention and its current ratification status. He then pointed out the interest that this convention could hold for Africa, notably by enabling affected countries to obtain economic and technical support but also for its protective role.

The second part of this talk concerned the Second Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to be held in Cartagena (Colombia) at the beginning of December 2009. The information presented by the ICRC representative made it possible to measure the CIMAP's successes, such as reduction in new victims, increase in State Parties (156), the area of land returned to agricultural exploitation and recognition of the "right" of victims. Some challenges are however still to be met, such as the failure to respect deadlines for stockpile destruction, the significant number of km<sup>2</sup> yet to be demined, the increase in the number of deadline extensions, and finally victim assistance which remains fragmentary.

To conclude, Mr Dominique Loye presented the main lines of the action plan project to be discussed during the CIMAP's Second Review Conference, as well as the issues arising from it. Lastly, he explained to the participants the need to implement a capitalisation programme of this plan on the national level.

The second speaker in this session was Mr Pascal Rapillard, Policy and External Relations Advisor to the GICHD. His talk covered the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its contemporary issues. After recalling the structure of the CCW, he presented the Amended Protocol II on mines and the Protocol V on explosive remnants of war. He then set out the issues and future perspectives of the CCW concerning the protocols on cluster munitions, mines other than anti-personnel mines (MOTAPM) and improvised explosive devices. This talk concluded with a reminder of the links between the GICHD and the CCW, especially in the field of institutional relations (observer status of the GICHD, technical assistance, sponsorship programme) and in terms of operational support (IMSMA, IMAS, training and seminars on subjects related to the CCW).

These presentations were followed by a debate during which the discussions gave participants the opportunity to express their point of view on the different aspects of these conventions.

## 6 SESSION 6 – VICTIM ASSISTANCE

This session, led by Ms Anne Capelle, aimed to provide a better understanding of victim assistance within the framework of the CIMAP and to consider the role of mine action centres in improving victim support.

The work of this session began with a presentation by Ms Anne Capelle entitled "Understanding Victim Assistance in the Context of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention". After recalling the definition of victim assistance, she set out the legal obligations of State Parties to the CIMAP in this domain. This talk showed that victim assistance is a complex and still insufficiently developed subject. It has six components and is based on principles such as non-discrimination, priority to community action and comprehensive, integrated action. State responsibility is directly involved as it is its duty to provide support for mine victims. In line with this, she listed the 26 State Parties to the CIMAP declared responsible for a significant number of victims. Among the States represented at the seminar were Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal and Chad. The Nairobi Action Plan for victim assistance is included in international meetings on mine action. It permits the creation of a framework for mine victims but is equally relevant for victims of ERW, cluster munitions, SALW as well as for other disabled people. Lastly, it was mentioned that the Second Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to be held in Cartagena would be the opportunity to review progress achieved in victim assistance and to propose international and national level action for 2010-2014.

The second talk, given by Mr Mamady Gassama, ICBL Focal Point for the Senegalese Mine Victims Association, concerned the conclusions of the report "Voices from the Ground" by Handicap International. He presented the context for drawing up the report which aimed to promote direct expression by mine and ERW victims as well as their view of the evolution of victim assistance within mine action. This study was organised by Handicap International through the ICBL's focal points for victim assistance, and surveyed over 1561 victims in 25 countries. From this highly comprehensive presentation, it appeared that the majority of people questioned consider mine victim assistance to be overly dependant on international NGOs and that the number of projects dealing with this subject is decreasing. In addition, access to specialised services and care is highly problematic due to insecurity, the deplorable state of the roads and the cost of these services. It also appeared that coordination mechanisms are inadequate and that, in general, victims' needs are not taken sufficiently into account.

Finally, the absence of laws dealing with disability was regretted and it was suggested that governments should develop, carry out and coordinate plans for VA and assistance for disabled people with the systematic participation of survivors, NGOs and the ministers responsible.

The last presentation of this session was that of Mr Seyni Diop, Head of the MRE and VA Unit of the CNAMS, concerning the pilot study for the National Action Plan for Victim Assistance in Senegal (PANAV). This pilot study was worked out by an ad hoc committee made up of representatives of the Ministries for Social Action and Community Development, Health Services and Education, local and international NGOs and international organisations. Recently formalized by a National Bureau of Validation, it takes into account the 751 reported victims. Based on the Nairobi Action Plan, it was set up to provide full and integrated assistance for Senegalese mine victims.

At the end of this talk, participants heard several accounts of national victim assistance policies which led to some highly enriching discussions due to the variety of the situations presented. One of these contributions was by Colonel Alioune Ould Mohamed El Hacem representing Mauritania, who presented the national victim assistance action plan set up in his country which caters for 155 victims.

Colonel Ahcène Gherabi, representing Algeria, then asked why his country did not figure in the list of 26 State Parties shown to have been responsible for a significant number of victims. In response, Ms Anne Capelle stated that victim assistance data is the result of diplomatic work and that it was up to the country concerned to request participation in writing to the Ottawa Convention support unit. Colonel Ahcène Gherabi then asked what strategy could be adopted to change attitudes to prevent the kind of discrimination suffered by female mine victims in Algeria. Faced with problems of gender, the response by Ms Anne Capelle proposed taking women's needs more into account through national action plans.

In reply to a question asking if mine victim numbers include soldiers, Mr Seyni Diop answered that by "victim" is meant any person affected by a mine. Ms Anne Capelle added to this by specifying that victim assistance concerns anyone injured by mines without discrimination, whether civilians or soldiers, the only possible difference being that, in certain countries, services providing assistance differ for these two categories of people. Ms Christiane Agboton-Johnson, Deputy Executive Director of UNIDIR, expressed her concern on the question of gender in mine action. She wondered how women benefit from victim assistance programmes. She called for these questions to be taken into account.

Finally, to a question by Mr Cheikh Tidiane Cissé of the NGO Movement against Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa (MALAO) asking if it is possible to quantify victim numbers by taking into account indirect victims, Ms Anne Capelle replied that direct victims are considered separately in the statistics but that in action plans they are all classed as victims.

The work of the session on victim assistance was followed by a period of group reflection led by Ms Anne Capelle on the role of national mine action authorities/centres in victim assistance. Feedback from this work in plenary session brought about fresh exchanges which led to the following commentaries and/or questions :

- Should the question of gender be taken more into account or, in other words, how do women benefit from victim assistance programmes? Do they take part in decision-making? Is there discrimination with regard to access to care and if so, what is done to remedy this ?
- Burundi insisted on the importance of integrating mine victims and disabled people into national institutions and delegations representing States at international conferences as, for example, at Cartagena. The goal of this would be to promote the rights of disabled people.
- Mauritania presented developments in this area : 0 new victims in the previous two years, 155 reported victims. Victim assistance is coordinated by the National Orthopaedic Centre for Physical Rehabilitation (CNORF).
- The SPIA (Soldiers of Peace International Organisation) explained that the national bureau for ex-servicemen can also have a role to play in the care and reinsertion of mine victims.

The session on victim assistance closed with a summing up by Ms Anne Capelle. She stated that in addition to gathering victim data, information must also be disseminated to the parties concerned. Mine and REW action organisations are responsible for coordinating and accelerating victim assistance programmes. They must also promote and speed up implementation of national legislation in this area.

## **7 SESSION 7 – CONVERGENCES BETWEEN MINE ACTION AND THE FIGHT AGAINST SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW)**

This session aimed to improve understanding of the problems of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in Africa and comprehension of the convergences between mine action and the fight against the proliferation of SALW. It was opened by Colonel Meïssa Niang, MAF, Permanent Secretary to the National Commission on Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons / Senegal who recalled the Casamance conflict and presented the different steps taken by the Senegalese government to fight SALW, mines and ERW.

After Colonel Niang's introduction, Ms Christiane Agboton-Johnson, Deputy Executive Director of UNIDIR, presented the problems of SALW in Africa. She first defined the three categories of arms classed as SALW (light weapons, small arms and munitions and explosives). She then stated that the number of SALW used for reasons of national security in the world is estimated at 875 million, of which 30 million are in Africa, and then spoke of their origin. This has a multiple impact on security, development, youth, sexual violence, etc. Ms Christiane Agboton-Johnson also presented the regional and international initiatives undertaken and their principal actors who attempt to regulate SALW. She then underlined the challenges to be met such as the absence of a convention to ban SALW which are in addition sources of power – the duty to make populations secure emphasized by governments (natural right of states to arm themselves and to renew their arms) – the imperatives of human security (populations must be sheltered from fear and feel "safe"). Lastly, Ms Christiane Agboton-Johnson highlighted the fact that there are few synergies between mine action and the fight against SALW. Indeed, analysis of spaces for convergence between these two areas needs to be creative, by rationalising resources, etc.

Mr Jacques Delemerle, Head of Technical Operations, of the NGO MAG / Burundi then presented the synergies between mine action and the fight against SALW. After reflecting on the reasons behind the use of SALW, he drew a comparison between mine action and the fight against SALW by showing how different approaches are tempered by areas of convergence such as the need for planning, for a comprehensive and coordinated approach in both cases, the existence of a single agency, their relatively easy destruction and finally the residual skills which represent a challenge.

Mr Jacques Delemerle subsequently presented the concrete case of the activities of the NGO MAG in Burundi in SALW reduction. Mr Nicodème Nkeshimana, Director of the Humanitarian Department for Mine/UXO Action (DAHMI) in Burundi continued by describing his country's policies with regard to the fight against SALW.

The third presentation of this session was given by Commander Patrick-Alexandre M'Bahia, APM and ERW Focal Point of the Ivory Coast. His talk dealt with the impact of SALW in his country. First, he presented a history of the political instability in the Ivory Coast, then an update on the problems of SALW and their consequences. Finally, he described the measures taken by his government to remedy them. He also underlined the problem of local production which leads to a not insignificant proliferation of light arms.

The presentation by Mr Cheikh Tidiane Cissé, representative of the NGO MALAO / Senegal closed this session. His talk concerned the fight against mines and SALW through the experience of his association. He presented the context in which the NGO MALAO has been operating in Casamance since 1997 and the projects developed with the local populations. These initiatives based on community liaison and capacity building show that it is possible for a single organisation to develop simultaneously or successively activities in mine action and in the fight against SALW.

Ms Christiane Agboton-Johnson then gave a synthesis of information taken from the questionnaires on SALW which were circulated during the preparatory phase of the seminar. She highlighted the fact that the problems of SALW are proven and manifest themselves in different forms (conflict, rebellion, criminality, illegal possession by civilians). She also pointed out the fact that synergies with mine action are minimal but can exist on the political and operational level. During the subsequent discussions, existing synergies between mines and SALW were mentioned by the participants.

Mr Marc Antoine Morel, representative of the UNDP, intervened to clarify the UN's position in the fight against mines and SALW, the objective of which is to reduce the demand for SALW. Mr Pascal Rapillard, of the GICHD, mentioned first the existence of the information management system IMSMA with proven utility in mine action and then wished to know how such a system could be useful for SALW information management.

In response to the representative of the UNDP, Mr Issa Abdillahi, representing Djibouti, agreed with reducing demand, but with regard to the illicit transfer of SALW, called above all for a reduction in the supply, sometimes overly insistent, from developed countries, and in particular from the five member countries of the UN Security Council. For, contrary to the common ideology which involves fighting the demand, success in the fight against the illicit trade and transfer of SALW could be achieved if the supply from developed countries was to be stigmatized, at least to the same extent as the demand.

Mr Jacques Delemerle MAG / Burundi also wished to comment on the previous interventions. He felt that it is necessary to work concurrently on supply and demand. To the question of Mr Pascal Rapillard on the importance of an information management system, he replied that such a system could help by quantifying arms caches as well as by developing mapping to give an overall view of SALW.

Mr Issa Abdillahi wished to share some important information with the participants. There is in fact an online management system for information exchange set up by the UNODA (United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs), called the Small Arms Advisory Network and managed by the PoA-ISS (Program of Action Implementation Support System), intended as a platform exchange for the various UN agencies concerned with the fight against the illicit nature of SALW transfer, with donor and beneficiary countries, as well as being used to store the different National Reports of the countries, each country's profile, a database of best practices, etc...

Ms Christiane Agboton-Johnson did not consider the supply aspect really important. In her view, acting on the demand also partakes of the factorial. There are different elements to be taken into account in the use of SALW. In relation to the question about the IMSMA system, she also stated that the UNIDIR has created a checklist so that countries can evaluate their needs.

Colonel Norbert Badet, Director of the CPADD in Benin considered the problem of tracing SALW. Imported arms can be traced but what about locally-produced ones? In response to this question, Ms Christiane Agboton-Johnson underlined the fact that national structures are responsible for this matter. Colonel Niang stated that the ECOWAS Convention recognised this local production. However, no option was envisaged to limit it.

To Mr Issa Abdillah's question to know if it is only in Central and West African countries that arms are made locally, the representatives of the other countries present replied that this was a generalized phenomenon, arms also being produced locally in their countries.

At the end of these exchanges and just before closing the session, Mr Joel Kaigre, President of the NGO HAMAP thanked the organisers of the seminar and Senegal for its welcome. After a brief presentation of the NGO HAMAP, he said that he had for a long time been pessimistic faced with the challenges in the fight against mines. He admitted that his view had however changed after these three days of work during the course of the seminar.

## **CLOSING CEREMONY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

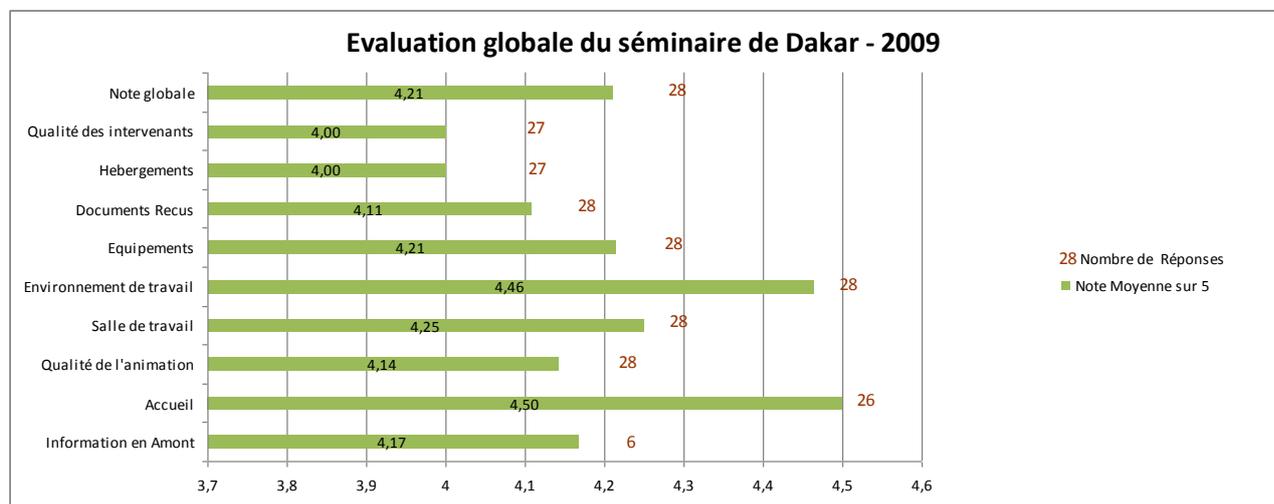
### **1 Closing ceremony**

Ambassador Papa Omar N'Diaye of the CNAMS, in the name of all the Francophone actors in mine action, presented a gift to Mr René Faure, Head of the Francophone programmes of the GICHD to thank him for the efforts made and the initiatives taken to benefit the Francophone mine action community during his time at the GICHD.

Mr René Faure warmly thanked the participants who had contributed to make this three-day meeting a success. He also underlined the importance of being able to benefit from a Francophone exchange platform for mine, CBU and ERW action. Finally, he wished everyone a safe journey back to their respective countries and pronounced the seminar officially closed.

## 2 Commentaries – Recommendations

The graph shown below and the commentaries and recommendations are based on a synthesis of the overall evaluation questionnaire distributed to participants at the end of the seminar. Evaluation of individual sessions can be found in Annexe 3 of the present document.



### Preparation of the seminar :

- The majority of participants thought that they were sufficiently involved in the preparation of the seminar and acknowledged good preparatory coordination by the team of organisers.
- Some suggested beginning preparations for the next seminar at the start of 2010 to permit their increased involvement. This remark was considered relevant by the organisers, given the communication difficulties between Europe and Africa as well as the constraints of the agenda which considerably disrupt and retard preparation of the seminar.
- Several participants wanted States to be able to propose themes to explore. Such a participatory approach was offered this year. The subjects selected for Dakar were in fact based partly on the results of the 2008 seminar and partly on an individual email or fax sent out in June to each representative of the participating countries.
- Finally, others suggested putting together country profiles before the seminar to provide updated information. Again, three questionnaires were sent out to the representatives of the participating States in order to gather as much information as possible beforehand. This is shown in Annexe 2 which gives updated information by country on the different components underpinning mine CBU and ERW action – taken from the questionnaire on the mobilisation of resources – and finally from data collected on SALW.

### Organisation of the seminar :

- The warm welcome and the conviviality which reigned before and during the seminar were greatly appreciated by all participants. It was however suggested that a cocktail reception or equivalent should be organised for the Sunday evening to welcome participants and to put them at their ease.
- The length of the seminar was mentioned in the evaluations as requiring improvement.

It was proposed to extend it to 4 or 5 days in order to include a visit to an operator (NGO) in the field.

- Discussions on the frequency of the seminar can be expressed in the following figures:
  - 19 participants were in favour of an annual meeting for the following reasons: to facilitate understanding of the problems, to build networks, conviviality, to heighten performances, interest and motivation to convince States to fight against mines, to record the progress achieved in the annual report, technical developments, to improve the planning and coordination of action.
  - 4 participants preferred holding a seminar every two years in order to capitalize on information and to avoid routine.
- Several participants expressed a wish for the seminar to be held on a Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in order to be able to travel on the Monday and Friday.
- Finally, participants were generally satisfied with the accommodation and food although the high cost of services and some logistical problems, for example with the Internet network, were commented on. Some also wished that living expenses could be provided for States unable to support their own delegation.

#### Progress of the seminar :

- The deliberately-restricted length of the seminar was unanimously appreciated by participants as it encourages direct exchanges between all the actors present (States, IOs, NGOs, etc.) ;
- The quality of the presentations was recognized by the majority of participants who also appreciated the attention given to educational support ;
- It was however mentioned that sessions were generally too short to permit extensive discussions and that it would be better to allow more time for group work;
- Lastly, the quality of the event and the energy of the organisers were underlined by all participants.

#### Follow-up on the work of the seminar :

Participants requested the following subjects for post-seminar follow-up, without assigning priority. It was also suggested retaining the same actors to facilitate this follow-up:

- Working out strategies and follow-up for mine action programmes;
- Mobilisation of resources (improved awareness of donors' strategies and putting together requests for funding);
- Quality management;
- Francophone and Bibliomine initiatives ;
- Exchange forum and continued electronic collection of data on countries' expectations, new ideas and reactions ;
- Follow-up of current mine action in general and of the activities of national centres for mine action;
- Mine and ERW risk education;
- Community liaison;
- Mine victim assistance;
- Land release;
- Fight against SALW;

In addition to the above themes, covered by the seminar, States affected by mines and ERW present at the seminar have specific expectations about some other subjects. These are :

- Demining materials, equipment and techniques;
- Advocacy;
- National legislation.

**Suggestions :**

The great majority of participants found it extremely interesting to participate in the work of the 2009 seminar and wished to make the following suggestions :

- Continue to develop information exchanges between African Francophone actors in mine action ;
- Use the 2010 seminar to provide an update on the Cartagena conference ;
- Communicate with Anglophone actors to promote cooperation in the management of cross-border cases ;
- Consider the possibilities of funding by the GICHD to increase the capacities of the CPADD;
- Finally, some countries like Mauritania, Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo declared themselves very keen to host the 2010 seminar.

## ANNEXE 1: LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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## ANNEXE 2: PROGRAMME DU SEMINAIRE

**LUNDI 02 NOVEMBRE 2009**

Session 0 :	Ouverture du séminaire	<u>Lieu :</u> Les Almadies
9h00 à 9h30	<p><u>Contenu :</u>     <b>Déroulement :</b></p> <p>8h30 / 9h00 : Accueil des participants par le modérateur            9h00 / 9h10 : Allocution du représentant du directeur du CIDH-G            9h10 / 9h20 : Allocution du représentant du ministre d'Etat, ministre des Affaires étrangères du Sénégal</p>	<p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr Léopold Wade, Gouverneur de la région de Ziguinchor</li> <li>- Mr René Faure, programme francophone</li> <li>- Mr Bassirou Sene, représentant du ministre</li> </ul>
Session 1 :	Synthèse d'informations sur l'action contre les mines et REG depuis le dernier séminaire	<u>Lieu :</u> Les Almadies
9h30 à 10h45	<p><u>Contenu :</u>     <b>Phase 1 : Présentation du séminaire 2009 et de ses objectifs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction, accueil des nouveaux participants et du modérateur</li> </ul> <p><b>Phase 2 : Communication des Etats</b> (sur demande de leur part)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Problématique des Mines / REG en Guinée Bissau</li> <li>- Problématique des Mines / REG dans le sud du Maroc</li> <li>- L'action contre les mines et le développement en RDC</li> </ul> <p><i>Echanges entre les participants</i></p> <p><b>Phase 3 : Information sur les initiatives francophones</b></p> <p>Communication sur les programmes francophones <i>Echanges entre les participants</i></p>	<p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- Représentant Directeur CIDH-G : Mr René Faure,</li> </ul> <p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Représentant Guinée B. : César Gomes Lopez de Carvalho</li> <li>- Représentant Maroc : Commandant Abdelhay El Haloui</li> <li>- Représentant RDC : Maître Sudi Alimasi Kimputu</li> </ul> <p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bibliomines : Mr René Faure + Mme Gisèle Sehlin Brahi</li> </ul>
10h45 à 11h00	<i>Pause</i>	
Session 2 :	Mobilisation des ressources	<u>Lieu :</u> Les Almadies
11h00 à 12h30	<p><u>Contenu :</u>     <b>Phase 1 : Présentation d'une synthèse des différentes situations de l'action contre les mines et des besoins dans les pays représentés au séminaire</b></p> <p><i>Echanges entre les participants</i></p> <p><b>Phase 2 : Identification des ressources potentielles et mécanismes d'accès</b></p> <p><i>Echanges entre les participants</i></p>	<p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- Personne ressource : Lieutenant-colonel Alioune ould Mohamed EL Hacen</li> </ul> <p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UNICEF : Mme Judy Grayson</li> <li>2. UNMAS : Mr Salim Raad</li> <li>3. PNUD : Mr Marc Antoine Morel</li> </ol>
12h30 à 14h00	<i>Déjeuner</i>	
14h00 à 15h30	<p><u>Contenu :</u>     <b>Phase 2 (suite) : Identification des ressources potentielles et mécanismes d'accès</b></p> <p><i>Echanges entre les participants</i></p> <p><b>Présentation des travaux de groupes</b></p>	<p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. UE : Mr Stéphane Halgand</li> <li>5. Belgique : Mme An Ghys</li> <li>6. Canada : Mme Benoît Gauthier</li> <li>7. France : Mr Alain Girma</li> </ol>
15h30 à 16h00	<i>Pause</i>	

16h00 à 18h00	<u>Contenu :</u> <b>Phase 3 : Travaux de groupes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Etude d'un cas concret par groupe autour d'un ou plusieurs bailleurs</li> <li>- Compte rendu en séance plénière</li> </ul>	<u>Coordination :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- Personne ressource : Colonel Alioune ould Mohamed EL Hacem</li> </ul>
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## MARDI 03 NOVEMBRE 2009

8h45	<i>Accueil des participants</i>	
<b>Session 3 :</b>	<b>Education au risque des mines</b>	<u>Lieu :</u> Les Almadies
09h00 à 10h00	<u>Contenu :</u> <b>Interventions Personnes Ressources :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. L'éducation au risque des mines et REG : évolutions et approches méthodologiques</li> <li>2. Les normes internationales régissant l'ERM</li> </ol> <p><b>Retours d'expérience :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Algérie : l'analyse des besoins</li> <li>- Sénégal : l'expérience de planification stratégique</li> </ul> <p><b>Présentation des travaux de groupes</b></p>	<u>Intervenants :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- CIDH-G : Mme Anne Capelle</li> <li>- UNICEF : Mme Judy Grayson</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Représentant Algérie : Colonel Ahcène Ghéribi</li> <li>- Représentant CNAMS : Mr Seyni Diop</li> </ul>
10h00 à 10h30	<i>Pause</i>	
10h30 à 12h00	<u>Contenu :</u> <b>Travaux de groupes : La liaison Communautaire</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travaux en groupe</li> <li>- Compte rendu en séance plénière</li> </ul>	<u>Coordination :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- CIDH-G : Mme Anne Capelle</li> </ul>
12h00 à 13h30	<i>Déjeuner</i>	
<b>Session 4 :</b>	<b>Remise à disposition des terres</b>	<u>Lieu :</u> Les Almadies
13h30 à 15h00	<u>Contenu :</u> <b>Intervention Personne Ressource :</b> Présentation du concept de Remise à disposition des terres et sa mise en œuvre sur le terrain <p><b>Retours d'expérience :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Algérie : La remise à disposition des terres</li> <li>- Mauritanie : mise en place du processus de remise à disposition des terres</li> <li>- Sénégal : premières expériences de RDT en Casamance</li> </ul> <p><i>Echanges entre les participants</i></p>	<u>Intervenants :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- Handicap International : Mr Bill Howell</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Représentant Algérie : Colonel Ahcène Ghéribi</li> <li>- Représentant Mauritanie : Lieutenant-colonel Alioune ould Mohamed EL Hacem</li> <li>- Représentant Sénégal : Ambassadeur Papa Omar N'Diaye</li> </ul>
15h00 à 15h30	<i>Pause</i>	
<b>Session 5 :</b>	<b>Sensibilisation aux instruments internationaux de l'action contre les mines et REG</b>	<u>Lieu :</u> Les Almadies

15h30 à 16h45	<p><u>Contenu :</u> <b>Interventions Personnes Ressources :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sensibilisation à la CASM et enjeux futurs de la CIMAP</li> <li>2. CCAC : enjeux actuels</li> </ol> <p><i>Echanges entre les participants</i></p>	<p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- CICR : Mr Dominique Loye</li> <li>- CIDH-G : Mr Pascal Rapillard</li> </ul>
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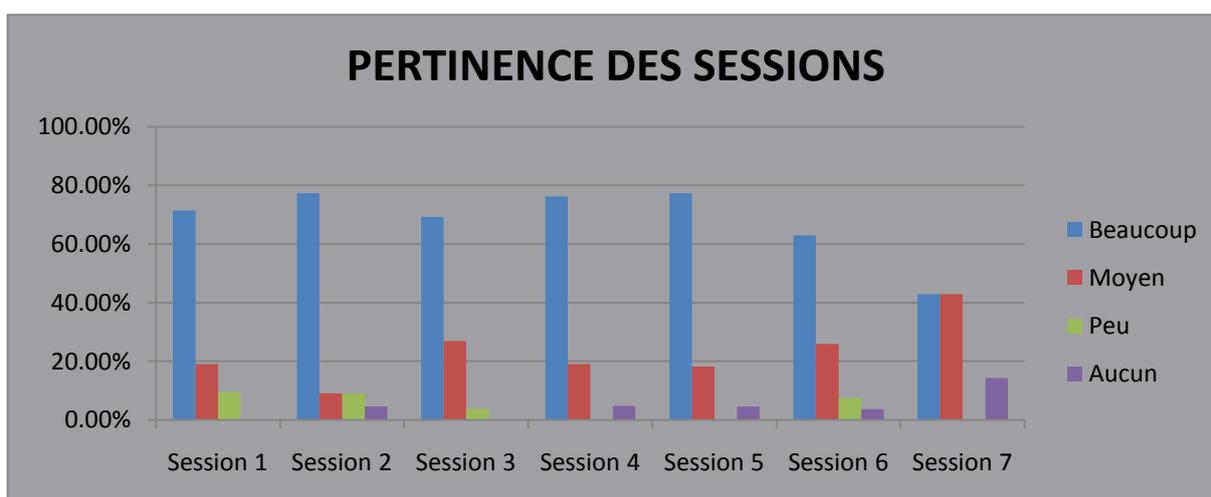
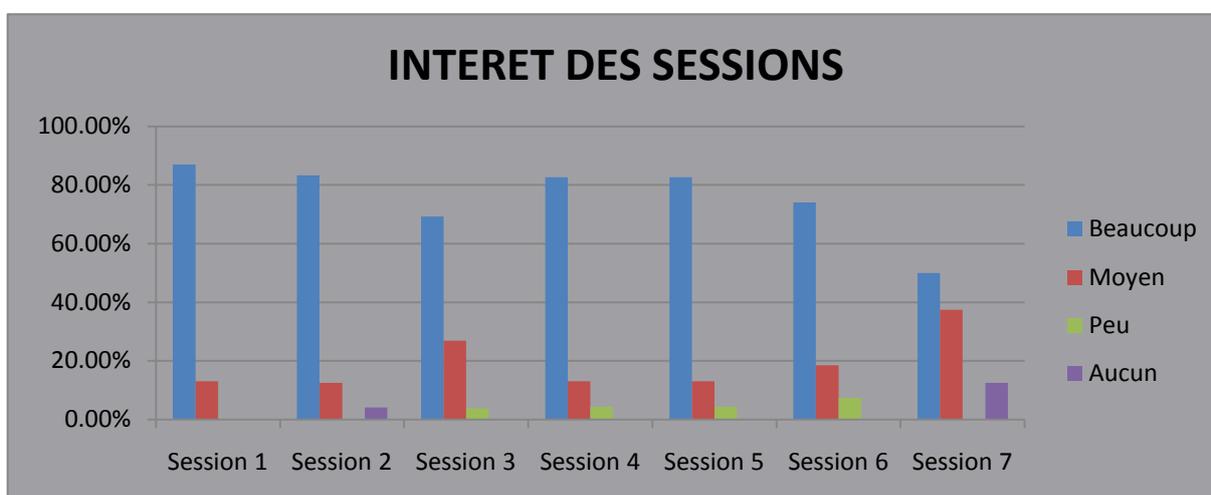
## MERCREDI 4 NOVEMBRE 2009

8h45	<i>Accueil des participants</i>	
<b>Session 6 :</b>	<b>Assistance aux victimes</b>	<u>Lieu :</u> Les Almadies
9h00 à 10h00	<p><u>Contenu :</u> <b>Interventions Personnes Ressources :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comprendre l'assistance aux Victimes</li> <li>2. Présentation des conclusions du rapport « Voix du terrain »</li> </ol> <p><b>Retours d'expérience :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sénégal : présentation du plan national d'assistance aux victimes</li> </ul> <p><i>Echanges entre les participants</i></p> <p><b>Présentation du travail de groupe</b></p>	<p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- CIDH-G : Mme Anne Capelle</li> <li>- Point focal ICBL : Mr Mamady Gassama</li> <li>- Représentant CNAMS : Mr Seyni Diop</li> </ul>
10h00 à 10h30	<i>Pause</i>	
10h30 à 12h00	<p><u>Contenu :</u> <b>Le rôle des centres de lutte antimines dans l'Assistance aux victimes :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travail en groupe</li> <li>- Compte rendu en séance plénière</li> </ul>	<p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- CIDH-G : Mme Anne Capelle</li> </ul>
12h00 à 13h30	<i>Déjeuner</i>	
<b>Session 7 :</b>	<b>Convergences entre l'action contre les mines et les armes légères et de petit calibre</b>	<u>Lieu :</u> Les Almadies
13h30 à 15h30	<p><u>Contenu :</u> <b>Ouverture de la session :</b></p> <p><b>Intervention Personne Ressource :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Point sur la lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères en Afrique</li> <li>2. Les synergies entre l'action contre les mines /REG et la lutte contre les armes légères</li> </ol> <p><b>Retours d'expérience :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Côte d'Ivoire : impact des ALPC en RCI et action menées en lien avec l'action contre les mines</li> <li>- ONG sénégalaise MALAO: éclairage d'une ONG sur les réalités du terrain...</li> </ul> <p><i>Echanges entre les participants</i></p>	<p>- MFA/DIRCEL/ Sénégal : Colonel Maïssa Niang</p> <p><u>Intervenants :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modérateur : Mr Léopold Wade</li> <li>- UNIDIR : Mme Christiane Agboton-Johnson</li> <li>- MAG : Mr Jacques Delemarle</li> <li>- Représentant Burundi : Mr Nicodème Nkeshimana</li> <li>- Représentant Côte d'Ivoire : Commandant Patrick M' Bahia</li> <li>- Représentant Guinée Bissau : Mr César Gomes Lopez de Carvalho</li> <li>- Représentant ONG MALAO : Mr Keikh Cissé</li> </ul>
15h30 à 16h00	<i>Pause</i>	
16h00 à 16h30	<i>Conclusion du séminaire en plénière</i>	
<b>16h30</b>	<b>Clôture du séminaire</b>	<u>Lieu :</u> Les Almadies

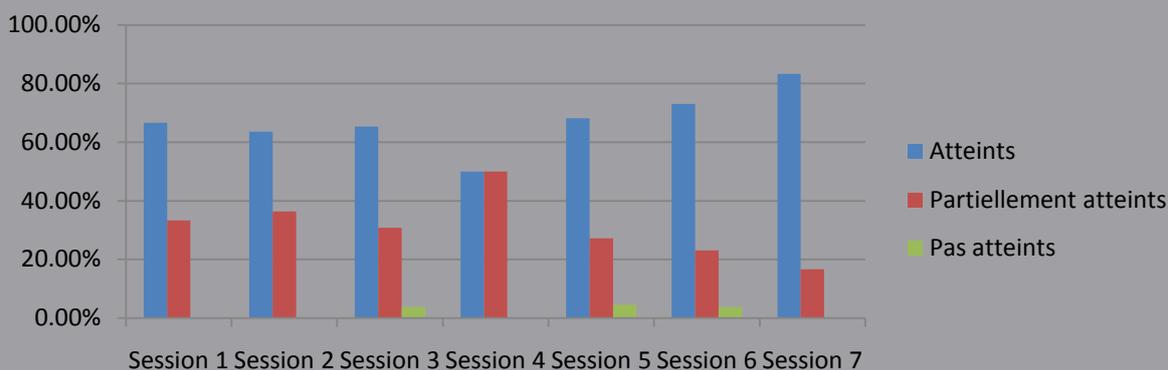
### ANNEXE 3 – SYNTHÈSE DES ÉVALUATIONS PAR THÈMES ET PAR SESSION

Session 1	<b>Synthèse d'information sur l'action contre les mines et les REG</b> (23 évaluations)
Session 2	<b>Mobilisation des ressources</b> (25 évaluations)
Session 3	<b>Éducation au risque des mines</b> (26 évaluations)
Session 4	<b>Remise à disposition des terres</b> (23 évaluations)
Session 5	<b>Sensibilisation aux instruments internationaux</b> (23 évaluations)
Session 6	<b>Assistance aux victimes</b> (28 évaluations)
Session 7	<b>Convergences entre l'action contre les mines et les armes légères et de petit calibre</b> (8 évaluations)

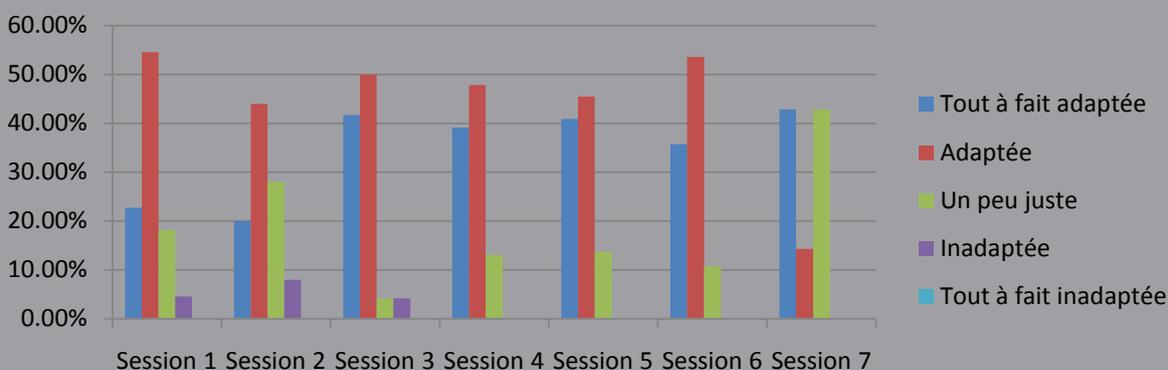
Les résultats sont exprimés en pourcentage de répondants ayant exprimé une opinion. Par exemple, plus de 80 % de répondants ont exprimé beaucoup d'intérêt sur la session 1.



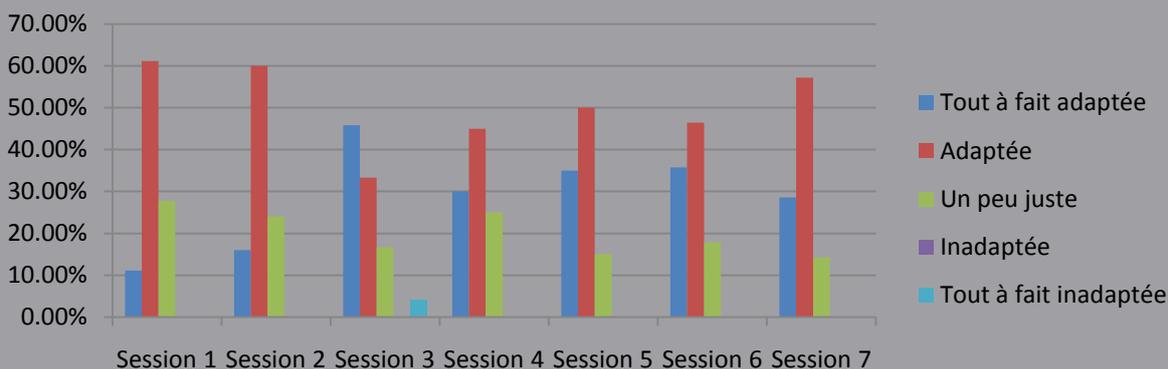
## ATTEINTE DES OBJECTIFS



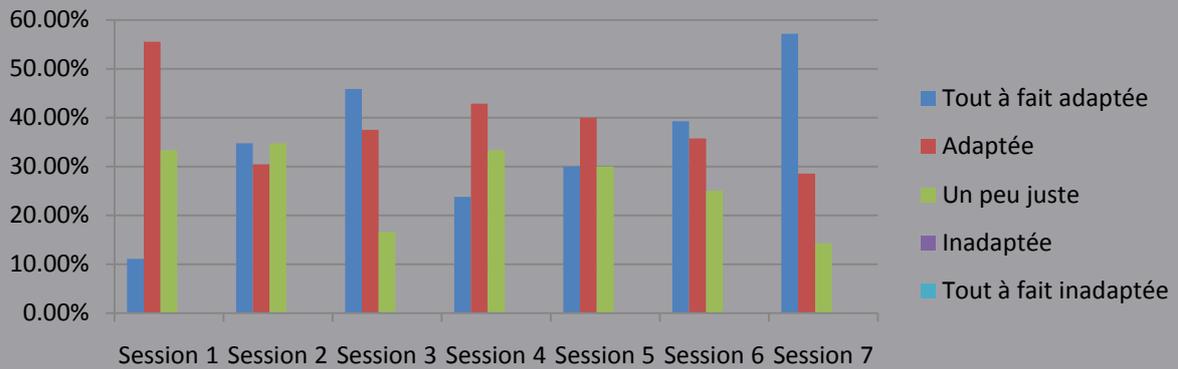
## DUREE DES PRESENTATIONS



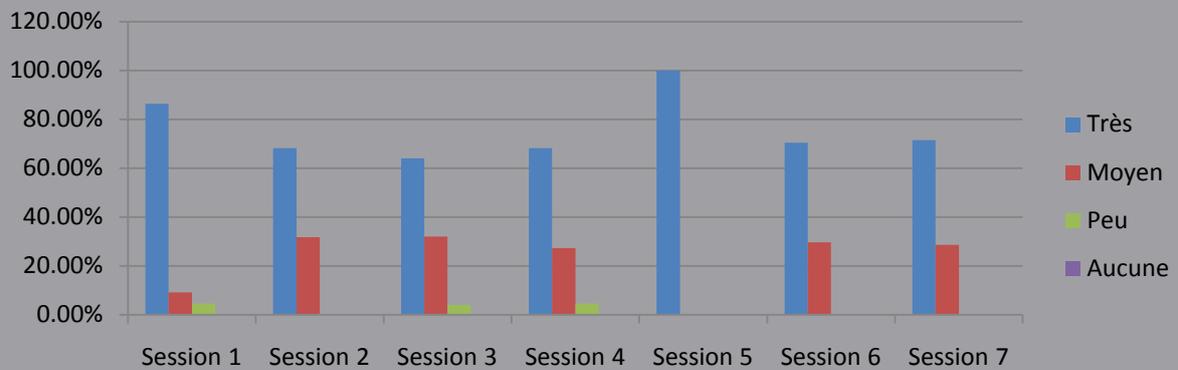
## DUREE DES QUESTIONS REPONSES



## DUREE DES DEBATS



## ADAPTATION DE LA METHODE



## METHODE PARTICIPATIVE

