

FIRST SEMINAR OF AFRICAN FRANCOPHONE ACTORS OF MINE AND ERW ACTION



Cotonou, Benin, 20-22 October 2008

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INTRODUCTION

The first African Francophone seminar on mine action and explosive remnants of war (ERW) took place from 20 to 22 October 2008 in Cotonou – Republic of Benin.

This meeting, hosted by the Government of Benin, was organised by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) in collaboration with the CPADD (West African Training Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Benin), and with the financial support of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) and the Government of Switzerland.

It was attended by officials from 14 African Francophone countries strongly involved in reducing the impact of mines and ERW in their territories, as well as representatives from international and regional organisations such as the UN and ECOWAS.

This first meeting was specifically planned as a forum for the exchange of experiences; participants benefited from this opportunity to share information and to access expertise in French on many components of mine action.

CONTEXT

The problems caused by landmines and ERW directly affect civilian populations, particularly women and children. They represent strong barriers to peace initiatives, the development of economic activities, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as the reconstruction of infrastructures; in short, mines and ERW prevent affected countries from returning to normal life.

The GICHD's priority is to encourage affected countries in building their own capacities by disseminating the knowledge and expertise they have acquired through operational assistance or training; this aim can also be reached when affected States participate in larger regional or international meetings.

All countries taking part in OIF activities feel concerned by the problem of mines and ERW; a number of them are directly affected by the presence of mines and explosive ordnance.

In late 2006, the GICHD dedicated resources to the development of the Centre's Francophone activities, to better respond to the frequent support requests by French-speaking countries, and to promote (GICHD or French-speaking countries) expertise within the international community.

GENERAL AIMS

With an expectation of creating an annual seminar event with regular participation, this first occasion had three main aims:

1. Mobilising Francophone national actors for effective implementation of instruments of international humanitarian law relating to mines and ERW;
2. Improving these actors' capacities to establish and implement effective and coherent programmes on mines and ERW within appropriate national structures, and integrating these activities into their countries' development policies;
3. Promoting exchange and cooperation between various actors and supporting the emergence of Francophone centres of expertise within the humanitarian action and security issues international community.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE 2008 SEMINAR

The specific objective of this year's seminar was to establish a platform for the exchange of information between African Francophone mine action actors and to create synergies in different areas of expertise.

PARTICIPATION

The seminar was created for directors and operational assistants from national structures of mine and ERW action in affected countries and was also open to equivalent level officials from States without specific structures for mine action. Furthermore, the seminar welcomed representatives from international and regional organisations.

Representatives from 14 African Francophone countries attended this year's seminar: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia.

Several representatives from UNMAS, UNDP and ECOWAS, as well as the Secretary General of the French National Commission for the clearance of antipersonnel mines (CNEMA) also took part in the sessions and debates (see Annex 2, list of participants (in French)).

ORGANISATION OF THE SEMINAR

1 – GENERAL ORGANISATION

The Seminar took place in two locations: the Marina Hotel in Cotonou and the CPADD in Ouidah.

The main organiser of the event was Mr René Faure, Head of Military and Francophone Programmes at the GICHD, supported by:

- Mr Philippe Houliat, Specialised Consultant for Mine Action and ERW issues, in charge of the general organisation of the seminar and of relationships with participants;
- Ms Maud Bonnet, Programme Officer, Francophone Programme, GICHD, in charge of logistical and financial aspects of the seminar;
- Mr Bonaventure d'Oliveira, University Professor, President of the National Commission against the Proliferation of Light Weapons in Benin, in charge of leading the work of the seminar.

The thematic issues discussed during these three days were defined together with the national actors, in order to meet their expectations in the best possible way (see Annex 1, program of the Seminar (in French)).

Work was structured into 7 sessions aimed at highlighting the experience of the countries most advanced in the field of mine action, and at satisfying the need for information of all participants. Every session consisted of: an initial briefing by an external speaker to introduce the subject and establish a framework for the discussion; reports by the participant States on their experience and lessons learned in this area; a discussion allowing an open exchange of information and experience between all participants.

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Session 1: Current situation of mine and ERW action in African Francophone countries

Session 2: Presentation on national laws and their development

Session 3: National structures and programmes of mine action

Session 4: Strengthening training capacities in mine and ERW affected countries and seeking bilateral cooperation

Session 5: Improving information management (IMSMA)

Session 6: The development of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS)

Session 7: Resource mobilisation on the national level and from the donor community

All documents related to each of these sessions are available (in French) on the attached CD (Annex 3: index of documents available on the CD)

2 – OPENING CEREMONY

The Seminar was officially opened by the Director of the GICHD, Mr Stephan Husy, and the Minister of State for National Defence of Benin, Mr Issifou Kogui N’Douro.

After welcoming all participants and thanking the representatives of diplomatic missions and international organisations for their presence, the Director of the GICHD acknowledged the authorities of Benin for their involvement and the OIF and Switzerland’s financial support. He briefly introduced the participating GICHD staff members, and outlined GICHD activity in the past ten years to reduce the humanitarian impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war.

Ambassador Husy drew attention to the aims of this first seminar: identifying the expertise developed in affected countries, facilitating the exchange of information and experience, promoting cooperation among States and highlighting experiences made in the national and international humanitarian demining community. He expected that the seminar would give birth to new ideas and create opportunities for further meetings as defined by the participants.

The Minister of State for National Defence spoke next, welcoming all attendees and thanking the organisers for their choice of Benin as a host country. He outlined the horrendous damage caused by mines and ERW as well as their impact on the social and economic development of affected countries. Benin itself: although not affected by mines, is determined to share the burden by providing the international community with a training centre for humanitarian demining.

Finally, and before officially declaring the First Seminar of African Francophone Actors of Mine Action and ERW as open, the Minister of State, Mr Kogui N’Doro, emphasised the importance of this meeting, inviting everyone to take an active role in it.

WORK OF THE SEMINAR – SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

1 - SESSION 1: CURRENT SITUATION OF MINE AND ERW ACTION IN AFRICAN FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

Objective: inform all participants of the key components of mine action implemented in African Francophone countries; raise awareness of the existence of similar problems in several States, and promote the exchange of experience.

Each participant presented a particular challenge faced by his country and an update on activities developed to reduce the impact of mines and ERW.

Points mentioned during these interventions and the following discussions included:

- Differences in approach between States in a post-conflict situation and others such as Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia who mainly face historical problems;

- Over 70% of attending States involve military operators from national armed forces for mine and ERW clearance operations. This offers flexibility in terms of human resources, and seemed a useful solution; on the other hand, it can pose problems in fundraising and cohabitation with NGOs;
- Need for a strong involvement of political powers in the implementation of national programmes and the coordination of all ministries engaged in mine action. It was repeatedly stated that these activities must be a State priority; the State must guarantee sufficient resources to fulfill fixed objectives;
- Growing awareness among all represented States about the necessity to strengthen links between demining activities and development projects;
- Need to establish national strategies as quickly as possible, and to measure the socio-economic impact of mines and ERW on country levels; this facilitates the establishment of national programmes which are coherent and adapted to needs;
- The growing presence of civil society (national NGOs, local communities, etc.) in mine and ERW action. This is particularly strong in, eg, mine risk education, data collection and various aspects of victim assistance;
- Although most participant States have made efforts in this direction, victim assistance must receive more attention. In most cases, there is a need to improve the capacity of medical structures for care and functional rehabilitation of mine victims, to establish a policy for socio-professional reintegration and to develop legal instruments providing for care and compensations for mine victims and, if possible, for their families;
- Participants stated the limitations of programmes implemented for the voluntary collection of light weapons (“weapons against reward”). These programmes include mines and other munitions up to a calibre of 100 mm; they have resulted in commercial practices which create a considerable security issue. Several examples, particularly in Niger and the DRC, clearly show that members of the population obtain mines and ammunition in mined areas and in abandoned ammunition depots; in some cases, explosive ordnance identified and marked for destruction, but left in the field, has been stolen to be sold in the framework of such programmes;
- The need to develop bilateral cooperation between neighbouring States was widely recognised; in particular for cases like Burundi and Mauritania, where mined areas and former combat zones are concentrated along national borders;
- The difficulty for some States Parties to reach their obligations under Article V of the APMBC, resulting in extension requests (eg Senegal, Chad, etc.).

The Algerian representative announced a recent decision by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika to reduce to 6000 the number of antipersonnel mines stockpiled by Algeria under Article III of the Convention. Stockpile destruction is planned in two phases, the first before the end of 2008 and the second during the first half of 2009.

2 - SESSION 2: PRESENTATION ON NATIONAL LAWS AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT

Objective: assess existing national legislations; provide the participants with elements for a better understanding of the mechanisms leading to the development of draft laws in accordance with the obligations of the Ottawa Convention.

This session began with a presentation by Ms Maud Bonnet on “*The national legal framework of mine action*”. This touched upon the different steps leading to the adoption of legislative, administrative and regulatory measures in accordance with the internal legal requirements for States Parties.

After the presentation, representatives from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mauritania reported on the elaboration of draft laws by their governments. Among others, they underlined the importance of addressing particular requirements arising from national specificities. They also highlighted the difficulties

faced, and mentioned the determining role of experts from the ICRC and the GICHD throughout the process. During the following debate, the States who already have a national legislation had an occasion to provide very practical explanations on the development and implementation of these instruments. States Parties less advanced in this task reported on the challenges they face, and were able to profit from the experience of other participating States.

Some key points arising from the discussion:

- Important disparities between States were highlighted concerning the structures of mine action and their functioning; it is therefore necessary to develop legislations well adapted to national specificities;
- The disparity of means engaged to meet Article 9 obligations (reference to existing laws, amendments to these laws or development of new ones);
- Difficulties faced in understanding the implications of the Convention on national legislations, including penal sanctions concerning the prohibitions of the Convention;
- Arising conflicts on areas of responsibility between different national institutions; such conflicts should be avoided from the outset by precisely defining roles and responsibilities in the legislative process and by a collective development process;
- The need for cooperative and concerted work to ensure that the legislation takes into account the activities of the various institutions which may play a role in the area of mine action;
- The need to thoroughly define the structures to be put into place; it is necessary, for example, to specify the role and responsibility of National Mine Action Authorities (NMAA) and National Mine Action Centres (NMAC), to avoid gaps in the law or too much room for subjective interpretation;
- Finally, the importance of external support, as currently offered by the ICRC and the GICHD, with specific training and advisory services during the whole process of elaboration of legal instruments concerning mine and ERW action.

3 - SESSION 3: NATIONAL STRUCTURES AND PROGRAMMES OF MINE ACTION

Objective: present the national structures in charge of coordinating and managing activities of mine and ERW action. Provide the States less advanced in this area with an occasion to better understand the organisation and functioning of a National Mine Action Centre (NMAC).

The first session began with an intervention by Mr Philippe Sindayirwanya, National Technical Counsellor for UNDP in Burundi. His presentation concentrated on the organisation and functioning of national structures; he used the example of the Burundi programme, currently recognised as the most advanced structure among African Francophone countries. This programme was handed over to the national authorities in 2006 and is now placed under the National Coordination of Civil Protection at the Ministry of public security. The programme encompasses all elements of mine action; its fixed objective is to declare the national territory as “mine free” by the end of 2008.

After the presentation, the participants profited from very interesting statements and exchanges of views, due to the wide variety of situations described.

The first intervention came from the representative of Mauritania. He underlined the need for States to determine a clear strategy and specific objectives. He presented the evolution of the Mauritanian programme, which was modified to correspond to the requirements of the national mine and ERW action strategy developed in 2006. Participants had an occasion to understand the particularities of this programme; it is placed under the Ministry of Interior, and led by an inter-ministerial commission; it also calls upon military operators and members of national civil society in the areas of mine risk education and victim assistance.

The representative of the DRC then talked of his country’s post-emergency situation; he underlined the interest recently established national structures have in close collaboration with Mine Action Centres,

mandated by the UN to manage operations on a national basis. He also emphasised the importance of taking into account and integrating into the national strategy the planned transition of the programme into a State structure which will be able to manage residual contamination on a long-term basis.

The representative of Senegal also contributed to the debate: he presented the inter-ministerial structures established by his government and the functioning of the NMAA (National Commission) and of its coordinating structure, the Senegalese Mine Action Center (CNAMS). Participants gained knowledge of the specificities of managing a mine action programme in a conflict situation, where work with military operators from the national armed forces is not possible. Finally, the Senegalese representative highlighted the recent revision of the national strategy (2007), led through a participative process with all actors concerned by the five pillars of mine action; this included members of the Senegalese armed forces as well as representatives of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC).

Finally, the participants heard a report on the mine action structure adopted by Tunisia. This structure specifies an inter-ministerial committee chaired by the Minister of Defence (in charge of follow-up to the APMBC) and of operators from units from the Tunisian military engineering forces. The operational component of this programme was developed to cover all of the national territory. It is structured into a demining group for centralised interventions, and regional units specialised in punctual operations concerning mines and explosive remnants of war. The participants noted that, while Tunisia plans to respect its obligations concerning antipersonnel mines, it faces considerable challenges in the area of ERW. Despite the efforts made and the significant results obtained, the Tunisian state receives only negligible support from the international community; it faces a complex challenge because of the number and diversity of ERW spread over the whole territory, often with difficult access.

4 - SESSION 4: STRENGTHENING TRAINING CAPACITIES IN MINE AND ERW AFFECTED COUNTRIES AND SEEKING BILATERAL COOPERATION

Objective: present the CPADD's training capacities in humanitarian demining on site in Ouidah; discuss the development of bilateral cooperation with national actors for capacity building.

During his intervention, Colonel Norbert Badet, Director of the CPADD, stated the CPADD objective: to contribute to the creation of an African mine action capacity by offering training appropriate to the needs of peacekeeping operations and national programmes active on the African continent. He presented the services offered by the Centre and provided an update on all projects developed for and with the Francophone community - specifically, participation in creating an online library (Bibliomines), the French translation of international standards, the creation of a Website which now presents all training online, and the increase in the training capacity of the Centre (from 24 to 52 trainees), for which Benin seeks financing. Finally, it was announced that the CPADD recently received a visit by an evaluation mission from the GICHD; the recommendations from this evaluation will be acted upon.

Lieutenant Colonel Rémi Gauvain, representing the French DCMD (Direction de la Coopération militaire et de Défense), spoke of French support for African States affected by mines and ERW. He outlined the conditions for accessing training at the CPADD; he explained the planning process and the criteria for attribution of training opportunities, as well as the various possibilities of financing, either by France or by the beneficiary State or organisation. He also emphasised the need to regularly reinforce the CPADD teaching team and invited partner States to allow missions by experienced trainers.

A guided tour of the CPADD's infrastructure allowed participants to experience the trainees' working environment and to measure the quality of training and technical means offered.

The session then resumed with a debate on capacity building in the area of training and the promotion of bilateral cooperation between represented States.

Some of the conclusions of this debate:

- There is great interest from participating States and the ECOWAS representative in the CPADD's training, and particularly for localised training, which have several advantages: reduced costs, an environment closer to the field reality, a greater volume of trainees and the possibility of employing trainers trained by the CPADD;
- The necessity of involving the NMAAs in the preparation of localised trainings to avoid problems with the transport of training materials (inert munitions, detection material, etc.);
- The interest in further development of the establishment of inter-state protocols, facilitating the exchange of trainers between NMACs and the CPADD;
- The Mauritanian request for the CPADD to develop training in Arabic;
- The need for the CPADD to consider training covering the needs of partner States in the management of mine action programmes;
- The need to develop bilateral relations between the CPADD and the States benefiting from the training, in order to optimise attendance, to monitor the respect of requirements and to strengthen post-training follow-up.

5 - SESSION 5: IMPROVING INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (IMSMA)

Objective: present the challenges of information management for mine and ERW action; provide an opportunity for participant States to understand the importance of this component in different aspects of the implementation of mine action programmes.

Mr Jean-Paul Rychener, IMSMA Regional Coordinator for Central Africa, GICHD spoke first. His presentation contained a general overview of the IMSMA system and a presentation of the field tool known as "IMSMA Mobile". Participants learned more about the field of application and the use of IMSMA software, its distribution policy, its functionalities, procurement, training and follow-up in the field. Participants were able to manipulate the "IMSMA Mobile" kit, which is newly applicable to data collection and the verification of reports and information contained in the IMSMA database.

Mr Jean Baptiste Hatungimana, Head of Information Management and Analysis Services for the Burundi National Mine Action Programme, shared his experience in the use of IMSMA in Burundi since 2004. He emphasised the benefit of this standardised system as a decision-making tool providing an overview of all projects and reliable indicators on the progress of activities. He also highlighted the use of the system to provide various operators and other partners with cartographic data adapted to their needs. Finally, he reported on the problems encountered in Burundi, such as the difficulty to access information in some parts of the territory, the risk of redundancy in collected information and the insufficient precision in the georeferencing of sites

During the ensuing debate, participants exchanged experiences and expressed difficulties faced in the implementation of the system. The conclusion was that the efficiency of the IMSMA system depends on a thorough training and regular updates for those in charge of data collection; it also requires rigorous work in validating data before entering it into the database. The support provided by GICHD experts through regular field visits was considered a major plus by States working with IMSMA.

6 - SESSION 6: THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MINE ACTION STANDARDS

Objective: provide the participants with information on the development of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and the possibilities of external support during this process.

Ms Sandra Velasco, in charge of National Mine Action Standards at the GICHD, presented the GICHD's approach to the development of NMAS. NMAS are guides to plan, manage and implement mine action programmes safely and efficiently. These documents are established by consensus, evolve constantly and must be respected by all actors of mines action. Ms Velasco then presented the participative process of development of these standards; all stakeholders must be involved in order for the final norms to play their role of improving security, quality and confidence.

She concluded by restating the role of the GICHD; the aim of the Centre is not to take the role of States in writing the standards, but to provide appropriate support to each State. This technical support is an 18-months process with field visits, specific workshops and trainings and the review of draft standards.

After the presentation, the floor was opened for an exchange of views among participants; countries at various stages of the development of NMAS, all of which benefited from the support of the GICHD, spoke of their experiences.

The Burundi representative, one of the most advanced countries in this respect, underlined the importance of coordination between the NMAA and various operators from the onset of the development process, to avoid time delays and to ensure the final quality of the NMAS.

The Mauritanian representative explained the development of NMAS in his country; they are based on the Mauritanian armed forces' regulations for demining and on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), and they integrate local realities. He underlined challenges faced during the process to ensure a good application of the NMAS: maintaining an equilibrium between security and resources available in the country, and taking into account linguistic specificities at an early stage. As stated at the end of his presentation, the government of Mauritania made the choice to establish its NMAS as laws.

The representative of the DRC then presented the NMAS development process recently implemented in his country. He highlighted the support of the GICHD in this process, and reported on the challenges faced. Main difficulties included communication with the Anglophone experts from the GICHD, and the fact that the documents on which the work is based, such as IMAS, are not all available in French.

The last intervention came from the representative of Senegal. The Senegalese Mine Action Standards (NOSAM) are in the last stages of development. The presentation included the role played by the Senegalese National Mine Action Center and the participative methodology in the work of the technical committee. The speaker then underlined the need for work based on realistic timelines; according to his experience, national standards can be developed in 6 to 12 months. Finally, he drew attention to the fact that NMAS must be written so as to be understandable and easily applicable by all operators; all actors of mine action, including armed forces which undertake demining activities, must comply with these standards.

7 - SESSION 7: RESOURCE MOBILISATION ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL AND FROM THE DONOR COMMUNITY

Objective: inform the participants about main donors and their specificities, as well as mechanisms to access financing for activities linked to mine and ERW action.

This session was opened by a joint presentation by Ms Eva Faye, Institutional Development Advisor for the UNDP/UNOPS Project for Humanitarian Demining in Chad, and Mr Gérard Chagniot, Chief Technical Advisor for Mine Action and Chief Technical Advisor for the Security Sector Reform/UNDP Burundi.

They drew attention to the existence of multiple potential sources of financing, and presented the policies and strategies of international donors. The speakers then proposed a series of guidelines for establishing durable relations with donors: donors should be targeted by taking into account the multi-sector nature of mine action; if necessary, donors should be instructed on what mine action is. It further recommended ensuring maximum coherence in financing requests; standard project descriptions can be developed, then adapted according to the donors and sources of financing. Finally, the speakers recommended establishing

instruments for the coordination and monitoring of projects in order to enhance transparency.

The representatives from Mauritania, Senegal and Chad then reported their experience in resource mobilisation and the management of financing. These interventions gave rise to many exchanges of views, which highlighted the difficulties encountered by some States in identifying sources of financing, and a strong demand to better understand procedures and requests for financing. During this discussion, the representatives of States more experienced in resources mobilisation made recommendations including the following:

- Benefit from a strong involvement of the State in the mobilisation of resources;
- Integrate mine action in the development policy implemented by the State;
- Develop a plan of action with clear objectives and priorities, based on the national mine action strategy;
- Try to learn about donor strategies, and follow up actively on the availability of financing;
- Identify potential donors on the national (ministries, companies working in affected areas, administration of the affected areas) and international (diplomatic missions, international organisations, etc.) levels;
- Maintain frequent contact with diplomatic missions (presentation of programmes, handing in projects with requests for financing), and follow up personally with the persons in charge;
- Take the opportunity of international meetings to organise bilateral meetings with donors;
- Establish an appropriate communication system and regularly contact donors (general information on progress and achievements, meetings with project beneficiaries, etc.);
- As is done in Senegal, include a line in the annual budget of the State for “resource mobilisation visits”. This allows visits to one or two key countries to search for financing;
- Ensure a rigorous and transparent management of allocated resources, in order to maintain donor support.

CLOSING CEREMONY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1 – CLOSING CEREMONY

The official closing ceremony of the seminar was chaired by Dr. Cossi Jean Houndagba, Deputy Director of the Cabinet, representative of the Minister of State for National Defence. He warmly thanked the organisers and participants of the seminar, who contributed to making this three-day meeting a genuine success.

On the basis of the conclusions presented below, he underlined the high level of satisfaction among participants and the relevance of the recommendations emitted. He also emphasised the importance of an exchange platform for African Francophone actors of mine action. He closed by wishing everyone a safe return to their country, before officially declaring the seminar as closed.

2 – RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on a synthesis of the evaluation questionnaires distributed for each session and of the information collected during the global evaluation meeting held after the last working session (a synthesis of evaluations (in French) can be found under Annex 4).

Preparation of the seminar:

- The majority of participants consider that they were sufficiently involved in the preparation of the seminar; they would like a similar methodology to be applied for the next meeting of this type.
- Some participants suggested beginning earlier with the preparation of the seminar; this way, participants could play a more active role in the choice of themes, and could be sent all relevant documentation.
- A greater involvement from international and regional organisations is desired in the preparatory phase.

Organisation of the seminar and practical issues:

- The general organisation (reception, accommodation, food, working conditions) seems to have met the demands of most participants;
- The same is true for the duration of the seminar and the individual sessions;
- The quality of the moderation of debates was unanimously recognised;
- Special attention should be given, however, to the installation of a good system of microphones and loudspeakers for more clarity in verbal contributions.

Follow-up on the work of the seminar:

Most participants selected the following subjects for post-seminar follow-up:

- Assistance in the development of national mine action standards;
- Assistance in the development of requests for financing;
- Localisation of trainings offered by the CPADD;
- Follow-up on the work of the Francophone Programme of the GICHD;
- Follow-up on the proposal of the DCMD for the financing of trainings for civilian NMAC personnel.

Comments and suggestions:

The great majority of participants were highly satisfied with their participation in the work of the seminar. The following suggestions were made:

- Repeat this seminar annually, hosted in a different country every year;
- Establish and develop a network for information and exchange among African Francophone actors in the area of mine action;
- Reinforce contacts between Francophone States thanks to international meetings and follow-up work after the seminars;
- Develop the exchange of personnel between mine action programmes in order to promote the acquisition of experience;
- Study the possibility of the GICHD taking an advisory and expertise role in the area of resource mobilisation, for the profit of mine and ERW affected countries;
- Involve main international donors and regional organisations in the work of the next seminars;
- Some subjects proposed for the next annual seminar:
 1. Monitoring and evaluation of mine action;
 2. Land release;
 3. Methodologies for the elaboration of demining programmes;
 4. Demining and development;
 5. Synergies between mine action and the problematic of SALW;
 6. Equipment and technology for humanitarian demining;
 7. Victim assistance.

ANNEXE 1 : PROGRAMME DU SÉMINAIRE

LUNDI 20 OCTOBRE 2008			
Session 0 :	Ouverture officielle du séminaire		Lieu : Cotonou
8h30 à 09h40	Durée : 1h10	<u>Contenu :</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8h30 / 8h45 : Accueil des participants • 8h45 / 8h50 : Allocution de Mr Stephan Husy, directeur du CIDHG • 8h55 / 9h00 : Ouverture Officielle - Allocution du Ministre d'Etat chargé de la Défense Nationale • 9h15 / 9h40 : Café d'accueil
		<u>Intervenants :</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organismes du séminaire 2. Directeur du CIDHG 3. Représentants du gouvernement béninois
Session 1 :	Synthèse d'informations sur l'action contre les mines et REG dans les Etats africains francophones		Lieu : Cotonou
9h45 à 11h30	Durée : 1h45	<u>Contenu :</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Témoignages</u> : Eléments clés de l'action contre les mines dans les Etats participants (5' / intervenant) 2. <u>Débat / Thème</u> : Echanges sur la base des témoignages
		<u>Intervenants :</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Participants</u> : Tous les représentants des Etats Africains participants au séminaire 2. <u>Facilitateur</u> : Bonaventure d'Oliveira (Bénin)
Pause	<i>11h30 à 11h45</i>		
Session 2 :	Présentation et élaboration des législations nationales		Lieu : Cotonou
11h45 à 13h00	Durée : 1h15	<u>Contenu :</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Intervention</u> : Point de situation sur les législations nationales contre les mines et REG (15') 2. <u>Témoignages</u> : Travaux d'élaboration des législations nationales (15' / intervenant) 3. <u>Débat / Thème</u> : Questions liées à l'élaboration et aux modalités d'application des mesures législatives nationales entourant la lutte antimines (30')
		<u>Intervenants :</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Personnes ressources</u> : Maud Bonnet (CIDHG) 2. <u>Participants</u> : Représentants du Congo et de la RDC 3. <u>Facilitateur</u> : Bonaventure d'Oliveira (Bénin)
Déjeuner	<i>13h00 à 15h00</i>		
Session 3 :	Structures et programmes nationaux d'action contre les mines		Lieu : Cotonou
15h00 à 17h00	Durée : 2h00	<u>Contenu :</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Intervention</u> : Organisation et fonctionnement des structures nationales de LAM (15') 2. <u>Témoignages</u> : Présentation des structures nationales de LAM au travers de 4 exemples (15' / intervenant) 3. <u>Débat / Thème</u> : Améliorer l'organisation et le fonctionnement des structures nationales (45')
		<u>Intervenants :</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Personne ressource</u> : PNUD Burundi 2. <u>Participants</u> : représentants du Burundi, Mauritanie, Sénégal et Tunisie 3. <u>Facilitateur</u> : Bonaventure d'Oliveira (Bénin)
Pause	<i>17h00 à 17h15</i>		
Communication sur les programmes francophones / René Faure / CIDH-G (17h15 à 17h30)			
Evaluation de la journée / Philippe Houliat (17h30 à 16h45)			



MARDI 21 OCTOBRE 2008

Déplacement	<i>Cotonou – Ouidah (08h00 à 08h45)</i>		
Café d'accueil	<i>8h45 à 9h00</i>		
Session 4 :	Renforcement des capacités de formation des pays affectés par la présence de mines et REG		Lieu : Ouidah
<i>Session 4a :</i>	<i>Présentation du Centre régional de formation au déminage humanitaire</i>		
09h00 à 10h00	Durée : 1h00	<u>Contenu :</u>	1. <u>Intervention :</u> Présentation des capacités de formation du CPADD et visite des installations (50') 2. <u>Intervention :</u> Appui du gouvernement français à l'action contre les mines en Afrique - Rôle de la DCMD (10')
		<u>Intervenants :</u>	1. <u>Personnes ressources :</u> Norbert Badet (CPADD) ; Rémi Gauvin (DCMD) 2. <u>Facilitateur :</u> Bonaventure d'Oliveira (Bénin)
Pause	<i>10h00 à 10h15</i>		
<i>Session 4b :</i>	<i>Recherche de coopérations entre acteurs nationaux</i>		
10h15 à 12h00	Durée : 1h45	<u>Contenu :</u>	4. <u>Témoignages :</u> Etats bénéficiaires des prestations du CPADD (militaires / civils) et d'un formateur béninois rentrant de mission de formation au Sénégal (10' / intervenant) 1. <u>Débat / Thème :</u> Recherche de coopérations bilatérales avec les acteurs nationaux dans le domaine du renforcement des capacités (65')
		<u>Intervenants :</u>	3. <u>Participants :</u> Représentants du Bénin, Burundi, Mauritanie et Niger 4. <u>Facilitateur :</u> Bonaventure d'Oliveira (Bénin)
Déplacement	<i>CPADD – Restaurant (12h00 à 12h15)</i>		
Déjeuner	<i>Jardin brésilien (12h15 à 14h15)</i>		
Déplacement	<i>Restaurant - CPADD (de 14h15 à 14h30)</i>		
Session 5 :	Amélioration de la gestion de l'information		Lieu : Ouidah
14h30 à 16h30	Durée : 2h00	<u>Contenu :</u>	1. <u>Intervention :</u> Présentation et enjeux de la gestion de l'information (IMSMA) / Action contre les mines (20') 2. <u>Intervention :</u> Présentation du système IMSMA Mobile (20') 3. <u>Témoignages :</u> Importance de la composante IMSMA dans un programme d'action contre les mines (20') 4. <u>Débat / Thème :</u> Comment améliorer la gestion de l'information dans les programmes nationaux de LAM (60')
		<u>Intervenants :</u>	1. <u>Personne ressource :</u> Jean Paul Rychener (CIDHG) 2. <u>Participant :</u> représentant du Burundi 3. <u>Facilitateur :</u> Bonaventure d'Oliveira (Bénin)
Evaluation de la journée / Philippe Houliat (16h30 à 16h45)			
Visite des hauts lieux historiques de Ouidah (déplacement en bus – de 16h45 à 17h45)			
Déplacement	<i>Ouidah - Cotonou (17h45 à 18h15)</i>		
Soirée	<i>Diner offert par le Bénin</i>		



MERCREDI 22 OCTOBRE 2008

Arrivée - Accueil				8h45
Session 6 :		Développement des Normes Nationales de Lutte Antimines (NNLAM)		<u>Lieu :</u> Cotonou
09h00 à 10h45	Durée : 1h45	<u>Contenu :</u>	1. <u>Intervention :</u> Présentation des Normes Nationales de LAM et de leur processus d'élaboration (20') 5. <u>Témoignages :</u> Processus de mise en place, développement et mise en œuvre des NNLAM (10' / intervenant) 2. <u>Débat / Thème :</u> Mise en place du processus d'élaboration des normes nationales de LAM (35')	
		<u>Intervenants :</u>	1. <u>Personne ressource :</u> Sandra Velasco (CIDHG) 2. <u>Participants :</u> Représentants du Burundi, Mali, Mauritanie, RDC et Sénégal 3. <u>Facilitateur :</u> Bonaventure d'Oliveira (Bénin)	
Pause		10h45 à 11h00		
Session 7 :		Mobilisation des ressources au plan national et auprès des bailleurs de fonds		<u>Lieu :</u> Cotonou
11h00 à 13h00	Durée : 2h00	<u>Contenu :</u>	1. <u>Intervention :</u> Présentation des bailleurs, de leurs spécificités et des modalités d'accès aux fonds (20') 2. <u>Intervention :</u> Mobilisation des ressources spécifiques à l'action contre les mines et REG (10') 3. <u>Témoignages :</u> Mobilisation des ressources et gestion des fonds (10' / intervenant) 4. <u>Débat / Thème :</u> Connaissance des bailleurs de fonds et des mécanismes de financement (60')	
		<u>Intervenants :</u>	1. <u>Personnes ressources :</u> Eva Faye (PNUD) ; Gérard Chagniot (PNUD) 2. <u>Participants :</u> Représentant Mauritanie et Tchad, Sénégal 3. <u>Facilitateur :</u> Bonaventure d'Oliveira (Bénin)	
Déjeuner		13h00 à 15h00		
Evaluation de la journée / Philippe Houliat (15h00 à 15h15)				
Evaluation du séminaire / Organisateur (15h15 à 16h30)				
A l'issue		Clôture officielle du séminaire par le Directeur adjoint du cabinet du ministre d'Etat chargé de la Défense Nationale		<u>Lieu :</u> Cotonou

ANNEXE 2 : LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

Organisateurs

Nom	Institution / fonction	Coordonnées
Bonaventure D'OLIVEIRA	Animateur	Tel: +229 95 05 33 50 Tel 2: +229 93 89 88 79 Mèl: bonaliverra@yahoo.fr
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Participants

Nom	Institution / fonction	Coordonnées
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RDC		
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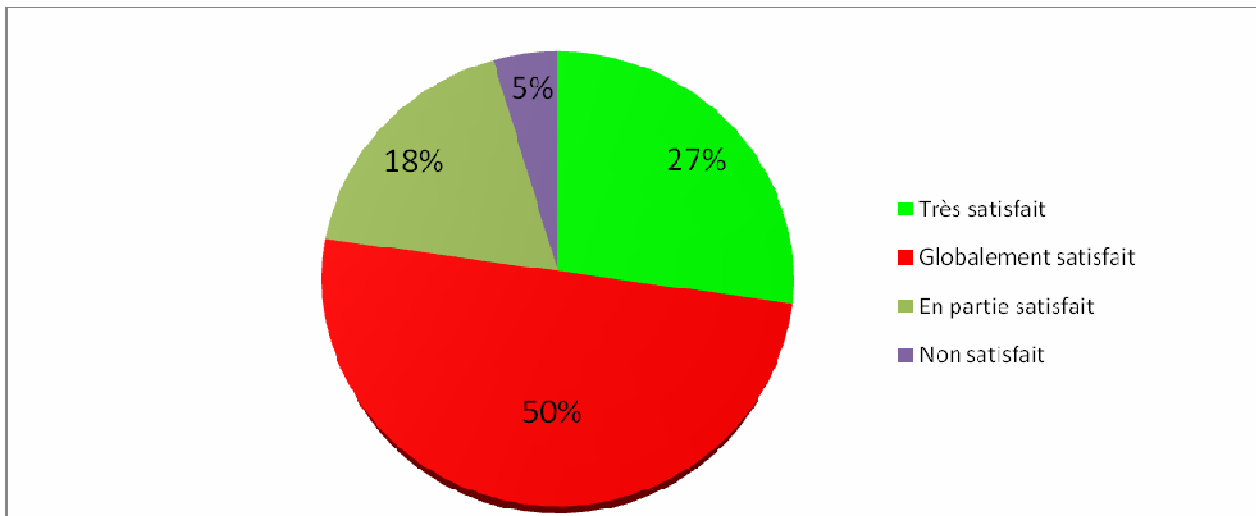
Tunisie		
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CICR		
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CIDHG		
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PNUD		
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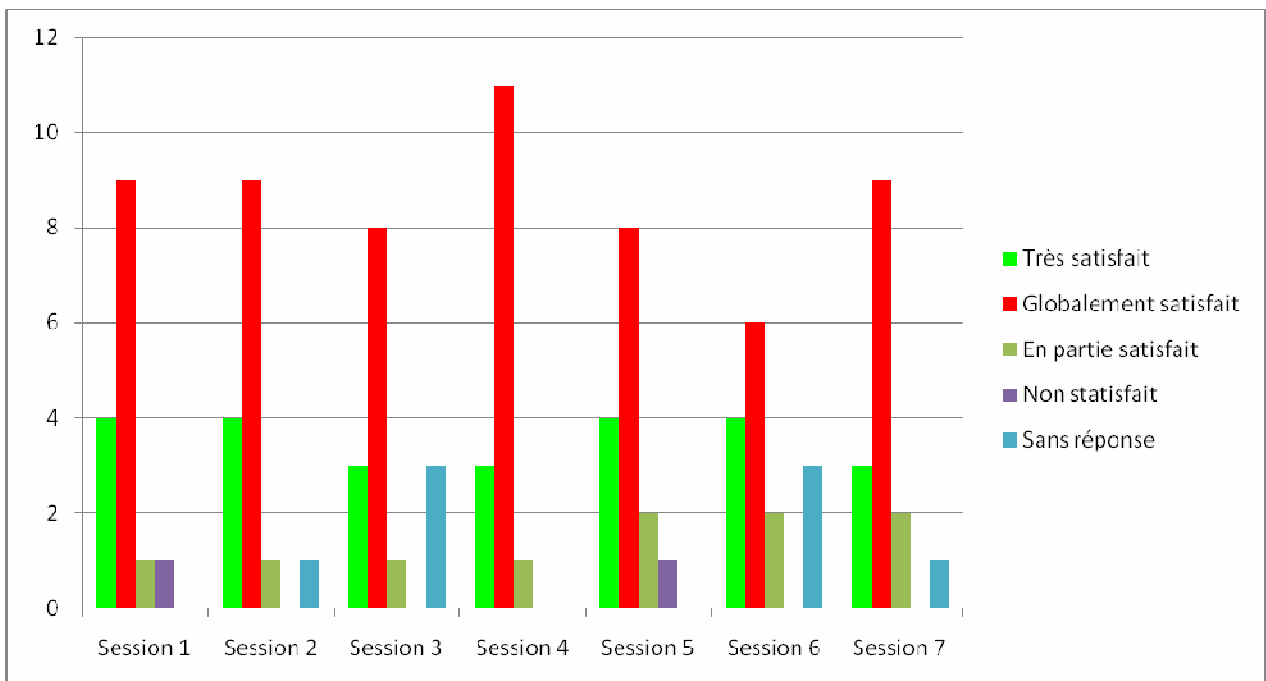
ANNEXE 3 : SYNTHÈSE DES ÉVALUATIONS

1.SATISFACTION GÉNÉRALE DU SÉMINAIRE

1.1 Satisfaction générale sur les 3 jours de séminaire

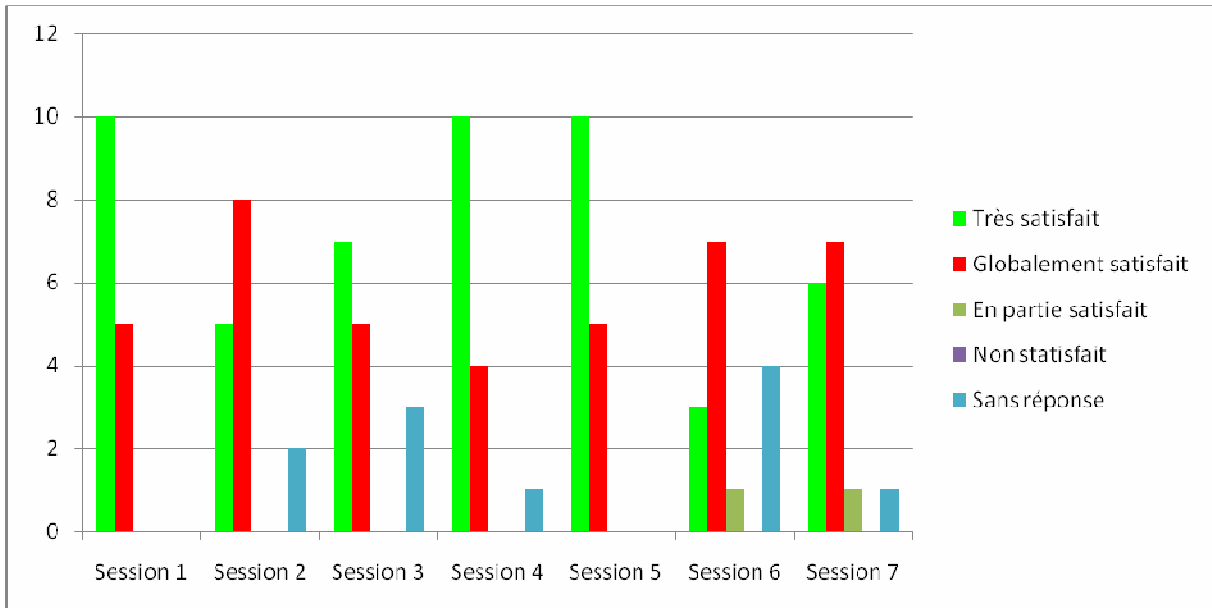


1.2 Indice de satisfaction par session

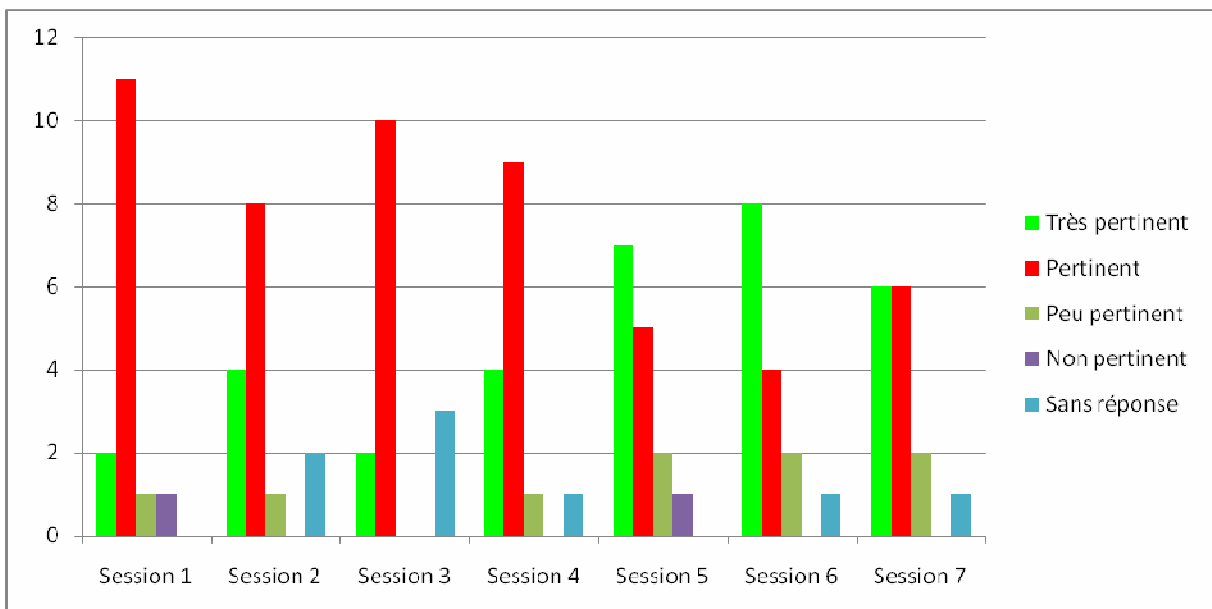


2. ÉVALUATION DÉTAILLÉE DES SESSIONS

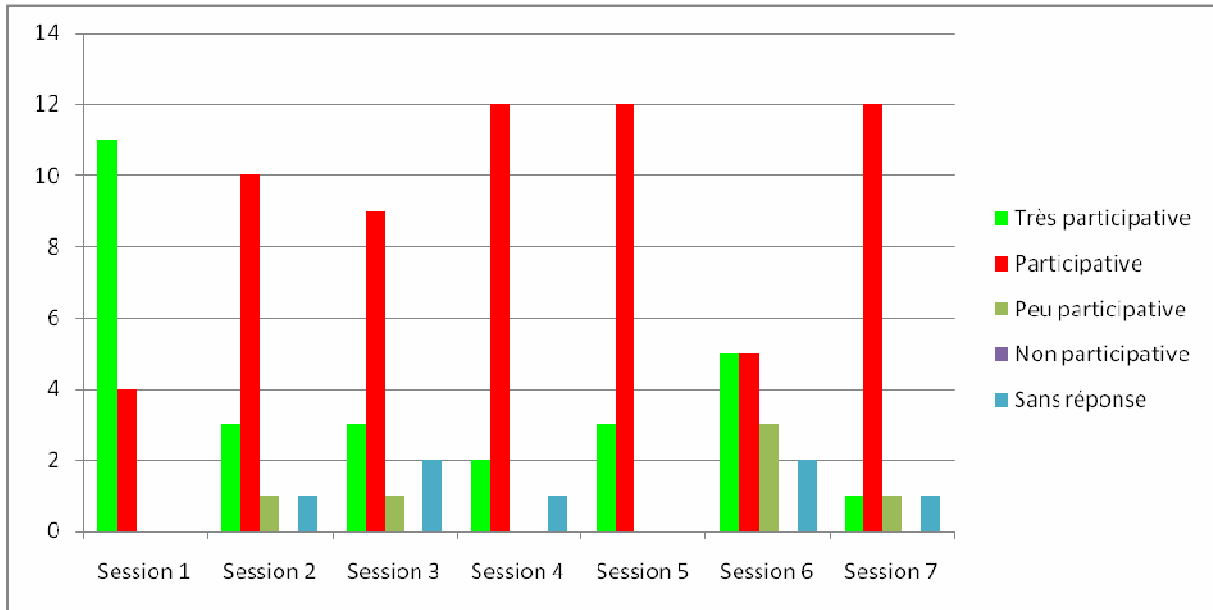
2.1 Richesse du contenu de chaque session



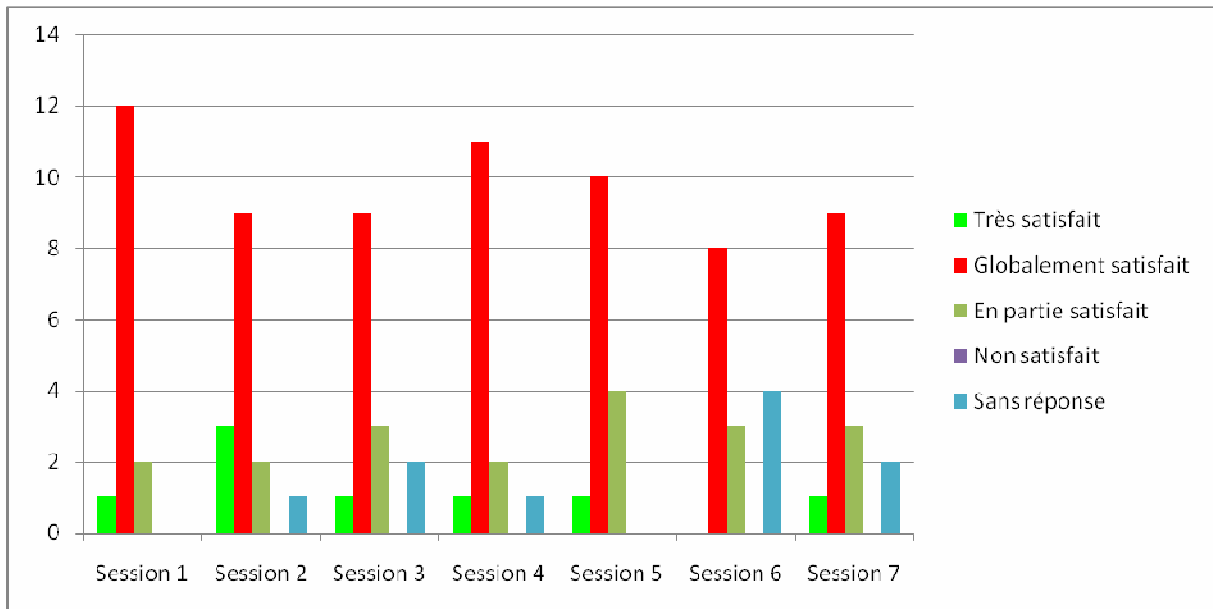
2.2 Pertinence par rapport aux attentes des Etats participants



2.3 Déroulement des travaux – Méthodologie



2.4 Niveau d'appropriation des sessions



ANNEXE 4 : SOMMAIRE DE LA DOCUMENTATION REPRODUITE SUR LE CD

(les documents sont fournis en format PDF)

Rapport du séminaire
Liste des participants
Programme du séminaire

Documentation par session

- Session 1 : Synthèses d'information sur l'action contre les mines et REG dans les Etats africains francophones
 - Synthèses par pays :
 - Algérie
 - Bénin
 - Burundi
 - Congo
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Djibouti
 - Mali
 - Maroc
 - Mauritanie
 - Niger
 - RDC
 - Rwanda
 - Sénégal
 - Tchad
 - Tunisie
 - Présentations des pays :
 - Algérie
 - Burundi
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Djibouti
 - Mali
 - Maroc
 - Mauritanie
 - Niger
 - RDC
 - Sénégal
 - Tchad
 - Tunisie
 - Bilan de l'application de la CIMAP dans les pays africains francophones
- Session 2 : Présentation et élaboration des législations nationales
 - Le cadre juridique national (document de synthèse)
 - Présentation : le cadre juridique national
 - Présentation du Congo
 - Présentation de la RDC
 - Législations nationales :
 - Algérie
 - Belgique

- Burkina Faso
 - Djibouti
 - France
 - Mali
 - Mauritanie
 - Niger
 - RDC
 - Sénégal
 - Suisse
 - Tchad
 - Tunisie
- Session 3 : Structures et programmes nationaux d'action contre les mines
 - Présentations des pays
 - Burundi
 - Mauritanie
 - Sénégal
 - Tunisie
 - Descriptifs de certaines structures
 - Maroc
 - Mauritanie
 - RDC
 - Tchad
 - Sénégal
- Session 4 : Renforcement des capacités de formation des pays affectés par la présence de mines et REG
 - CPADD
 - Informations sur le CPADD
 - Modalités de participation aux stages
 - Planning des stages 2009
 - Présentation PPT du CPADD
 - DCMD
 - PPT : Rôle de la DCMD dans la LAM
 - Fiche mise en formation CPADD-DCMD
 - Témoignage d'un formateur du CPADD sur la conduite d'une formation à l'étranger
- Session 5 : Amélioration de la gestion de l'information
 - IMSMA
 - IMSMA en bref
 - Introduction à IMSMA
 - Présentation de IMSMA Mobile
 - Recommandations
 - Témoignage du Burundi
- Session 6 : Développement des normes des normes nationales de l'action contre les mines (NNLAM)
 - Présentation du CIDHG sur les NNLAM
 - Témoignages sur le processus de développement des NNLAM au niveau national :
 - Mauritanie

- RDC
 - Sénégal
- Session 7 : Mobilisation des ressources au plan national et auprès des bailleurs de fond
 - Présentation générale
 - Suggestions pour les directeurs nationaux de programme d'action contre les mines
 - Témoignages de pays :
 - Mauritanie
 - Sénégal
 - Tchad
- Evaluation du séminaire :
 - Synthèse des évaluations

For complementary information on the Seminar, please contact:

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