AMENDED PROTOCOL II

PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDICRIMINATE EFFECTS

(Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)

SUMMARY SHEET

Summary Reporting Format for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2, pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Annual Conference of the States Parties to CCW Amended Protocol II as stipulated in paragraph 20 of its Final Document, CCW/AP.II/CONF.5/2

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: United States of America

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 10/04/2020

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT: Amanda Wall

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(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)
This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations:

☑️ YES

☐ NO
Reporting for time period
from: 01/10/2018
to: 30/09/2019

Form A: Dissemination of information:
- changed
- unchanged
(last reporting year: 2019)

Form B: Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:
- changed
- unchanged
(last reporting year: 2019)

Form C: Technical requirements and relevant information:
- changed
- unchanged
(last reporting year: 2015)

Form D: Legislation:
- changed
- unchanged
(last reporting year: 2004)

Form E: International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical co-operation and assistance:
- changed
- unchanged
(last reporting year: 2019)

Form F: Other relevant matters:
- changed
- unchanged
(last reporting year: 2019)

Form G: Information to the UN-database on mine clearance:
- changed
- unchanged
(last reporting year: 2019)
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PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS
(Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)

REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: United States of America

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 10/04/2020

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This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations:

☒ YES
☐ NO
☐ Partially, only the following forms:

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form A

Dissemination of information

Article 13, paragraph 4 (a)

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...] :

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and to the civilian population;"

Remark: United States reporting for time period through September 2019.

High Contracting Party:

United States of America

Reporting for time period

from: 01/10/2018 to: 30/09/2019

dd/mm/yyyy dd/mm/yyyy

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

The relevant doctrine, operational and training publications, and courses of instruction of the armed forces of the United States are routinely revised to incorporate the requirements contained in the Protocol regarding the use of mines, booby-traps, and other devices.

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

The U.S. Government has provided to the American Red Cross a copy of the Protocol and other relevant documents, and has asked that it incorporate information about the Protocol in its programs for the education of the civilian population of the United States. In addition, the Department of State has produced nearly every year for two decades a public report titled “To Walk the Earth in Safety” (the most recent edition was released in April 2020). This series of reports describe in detail the steps taken by the U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Program to address landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), explosive remnants of war (ERW), and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), which can affect the civilian population in countries recovering from conflict long after the conflict ends. Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) is a comprehensive approach that includes humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of ERW and IEDs, SA/LW (including at-risk munitions and man-portable air defense systems – MANPADS), stockpile and cache reduction, and physical security and stockpile management. The latest edition of “To Walk the Earth in Safety” may be found at the Department of State’s website: https://www.state.gov/reports/to-walk-the-earth-in-safety-2020/

The Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs and staff in the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) address foundations, corporations, and
religious and civic groups, as well as students ranging from secondary to university level, to raise awareness of the landmine issue and encourage their participation in this comprehensive approach to CWD. Engagement takes place with domestic, foreign, and international entities. Over the years, PM/WRA has partnered with a number of civic groups and private organizations to expand further the reach of our efforts.
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Form B

Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

Article 13, paragraph 4 (b)

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...] :

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;"

Remark: United States reporting for time period through September 2019.

High Contracting Party:

United States of America

Reporting for time period

from: 01/10/2018 to: 30/09/2019

dd/mm/yyyy dd/mm/yyyy

MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

The U.S. Department of State provided conventional weapons destruction (CWD) assistance that totaled $221,589 million in Fiscal Year 2018 and is projected to provide $198,500 million in Fiscal Year 2019 funds. CWD assistance includes funding for humanitarian mine action, and destruction and security of small arms, light weapons, and conventional munitions. The United States remains the leading donor to CWD, which includes humanitarian mine action, with U.S. contributions since Fiscal Year 1993 totaling more than $3.7 billion. These funds have provided assistance to more than 100 countries.

The U.S. CWD Program helps countries around the world to overcome threats from landmines, ERW, and at-risk weapons and munitions, regardless of whether the affected countries are party to either the Protocol or the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. A State may face challenges from one or more of these types of weapons and munitions, and the comprehensive CWD program increases effectiveness of U.S. assistance by creating a flexible approach to addressing the relevant threats. Relevant to Amended Protocol II, the U.S. CWD program has increasingly dealt with clearance of IEDs. Consistent with the U.S. philosophy of helping other countries to develop the indigenous capacity to address these threats, the U.S. CWD Program also aids in the development of leadership and organizational skills of local personnel to sustain programs after U.S.-provided assistance is complete.

Landmine and IED clearance remains a focus of our comprehensive program. In Fiscal Year 2019, projects in Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, North Macedonia, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri
AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, and the West Bank specifically addressed landmine and/or IED contamination.

Assistance is provided both bilaterally and multilaterally, including through the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Organization of American States, as well as various non-governmental organizations and contractors.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:
The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), serves as an important source of U.S. assistance to civilian victims of conflict in developing countries. Established in 1989, the Leahy War Victims Fund maintains a dedicated source of financial and technical support for persons with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from anti-personnel landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other injuries resulting from armed conflict and civil disorder. To date, the Leahy War Victims Fund has provided $306 million in assistance to more than 50 countries.

Originally tasked with delivering immediate care, the Leahy War Victims Fund widened its scope of activities to include development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve and support for the establishment of a framework for sustainable services in developing countries. The fund also contributes to the development and enforcement of international standards to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are qualified and experienced. In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund ensures that treatment and equipment are used appropriately and effectively to optimize the function of conflict-affected persons with disabilities.

In Fiscal Year 2019, the Leahy War Victims Fund supported activities in Benin, Colombia, Cote D’Ivoire, Georgia, Haiti, Madagascar, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Ukraine, Vietnam, and Zambia with Fiscal Year 2018 funds. In partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Health Organization, the Fund also supported initiatives spanning multiple countries that provided direct assistance to individuals affected by conflict, trained service providers, supported the development of international standards related to rehabilitation and assistive technology, and increased access to appropriate assistive devices. Spending in Fiscal Year 2019 totaled approximately $13.5 million.
Form C

Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13, paragraph 4 (c)  “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary […] on […]:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

Remark: United States reporting for time period through September 2019.

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2018 to: 30/09/2019 dd/mm/yyyy

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:
No updates since 2015.

ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:
None.
Form D | Legislation

Article 13, paragraph 4 (d) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...] :

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;

Remark: United States reporting for time period through September 2019.

High Contracting Party:

United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2018 to: 30/09/2019

dd/mm/yyyy dd/mm/yyyy

LEGISLATION:

No updates since 2004.
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Form E

International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance

Article 13, paragraph 4 (e)

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...]:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;"

Remark: United States reporting for time period through September 2019.

High Contracting Party:

United States of America

Reporting for time period
from: 01/10/2018 to: 30/09/2019

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

No updates since 2005.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

The U.S. Government aims to increase international cooperation and coordination among donor nations, recipient nations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to accelerate humanitarian demining efforts worldwide.

In addition to working with the governments of mine-affected countries to provide mine clearance training, mine awareness, and survivor assistance programs (detailed in Form B), the United States works with other governments through regular meetings of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG), for which the United States served as chair for the 2018-2019 period. We also work with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to share information and increase coordination toward our common goal of eliminating landmines that threaten civilians. In Fiscal Year 2019, the United States also supported the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining’s efforts to maintain and disseminate updated and new International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), in particular related to the clearance of IEDs as part of humanitarian demining efforts.
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TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:
No updates since 2005.
Form F

Other relevant matters

Article 13, paragraph 4 (f)  “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary […] on […]:

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark: United States reporting for time period through September 2019.

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2018 to: 30/09/2019

dd/mm/yyyy dd/mm/yyyy

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:
None.
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Form G  Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11, paragraph 2,  "2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance."

Remark: United States reporting for time period through September 2019.

High Contracting Party:  United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2018 to: 30/09/2019

dd/mm/yyyy

MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means and technologies of mine clearance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Deminer Personal Protection Equipment and Individual Tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Manual Mine Detection (with hand-held detectors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mine Detection Dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mechanical Mine/Vegetation Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mine Risk Education and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mine Action Center management and strategic planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including information technology)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Impact Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Technical survey (area reduction)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (SO/LIC), U.S. Department of Defense


Countermine Training Support Center, U.S. Army Engineer School

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Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC), U.S. Department of Defense

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), U.S. Department of Defense

Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF); Wheelchair and Disability Funds, U.S. Agency for International Development

National Center for Environmental Health, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:

Gerald Guilbert, Deputy Director, Programs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State
tel: 202-453-8310

Colonel Larry Cousins, Chief, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, U.S. Department of Defense
tel: 703-614-5824

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS