

TOC – Demining PIC

1NC

1NC Shell

CP Text: The United States should increase demining military aid provided to ____, and cease all other military aid provided to ____.

CP Text: The United States should provide only military demining aid to ____

country has mines

NADR funding for demining has empirically saved thousands in authoritarian regimes.

Patierno 2K Patierno, Pat. "The Why and What of the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program." 15 May 2000.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/why-and-what-us-humanitarian-demining-program>. [Premier]

Since 1993, the United States has provided approximately \$320 million to more than 35 mine-affected nations around the world.

In addition, we have spent another \$80 million-plus supporting research and development efforts to find better and more cost-effective mine detection technologies. This combined figure of nearly \$400 million has positioned us as a world leader in humanitarian mine action. I would be remiss if I did not mention the significant contributions of other nations as well to this noble endeavor. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and other like-minded donor nations are equally engaged. International organizations such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the Organization of American States contribute their fair share as well. But the aggregate contributions of these generous mine-action benefactors fall far short of what is required to clear the more than estimated **60 million landmines that pollute the earth in more than**

70 nations. The United States, like other donors, focuses its humanitarian mine action assistance to address one or more of the following requirements: Mine Awareness -- educating the people of mine-affected nations as to the dangers of landmine and unexploded ordnance and what to do should they encounter such devices. Mine Detection -- using a variety of technologies, including manual probes, to locate mines and unexploded ordnance. Mine Clearance -- lifting and removing, or destroying in place, mines and unexploded ordnance. Mine Victims' Assistance -- providing long-term care, including prosthetic support, and rehabilitative services, including societal reintegration to the victim and his/her family. **The U.S. has provided, or is currently providing assistance to the following**

countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Macedonia, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, Swaziland, Thailand, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Kosovo, and NW Somalia. Within a few months, we will begin programs in Armenia, Oman, and Zambia. The U.S. program is an interagency one, with various elements of the Department of Defense and the U.S. Agency for International Development joining with the Department of State in providing assistance in a number of ways. **U.S.**

Special Forces train indigenous personnel on mine awareness, mine detection, mapping and marking techniques, mine clearance, and trauma care in case of an accident involving mine clearance personnel. When they train, they provide some essential equipment that they then leave behind.

The Department of State provides equipment such as detectors, protection gear, explosives, tents and other comfort requirements, foodstuffs, and vehicles, including ambulances, to support mine- detection and -clearance field operations. We also provide office equipment and data base capabilities to help the host nation establish a mine action center that coordinates and monitors mine action operations within its boundaries. And we fund mine clearance operations provided both by non-governmental and commercial demining organizations. The nature of our assistance to a specific mine-affected nation depends entirely upon what that nation has determined its requirements to be. U.S. efforts in this current fiscal year will exceed \$100 million. **The State Department's principal demining appropriation is**

the Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs Appropriation,

which has an fiscal year 2000 budget of \$40 million. In addition, the State Department manages a special appropriation that supports the Slovenian International Trust Fund for Demining and Victims' Assistance. The Fund is a unique initiative that allows the Department to match, dollar for dollar, contributions made by other donors to support mine action in mine-affected Balkan states. Over the last year, we have provided \$14 million in matching contributions; we have another \$14 million available. The Department of Defense administers the Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid Appropriation, which funds the train-and-equip program executed by U.S. Special Forces. This year, OHDACA has been budgeted at \$25.4 million. DoD also will provide \$18.7 million this year to support research and development into new and promising mine detection technologies. Resident within the U.S. Agency for International Development is the Leahy War Victims Fund, which will provide

approximately \$11 million this year to support programs that seek the rehabilitation of landmine victims and their reintegration into society. So, has our assistance and that of other countries paid off? Are we seeing indications of progress? I believe the answer is yes. In Cambodia, the casualty rate has declined by more than 90%. In February, the number of landmine casualties was 42, compared to 550 per month just three years ago. Namibia and Rwanda have built highly successful and sustainable programs. Namibia is close to being able to declare itself mine-safe. So, too, are the countries of Central America. Although suffering a bit of a setback when Hurricane Mitch roared through in 1998, Honduras and Costa Rica should be mine-safe by next summer. Nicaragua should reach that plateau by 2003. In Bosnia, more than 2,000 deminers have been trained and certified and are helping to return land to productive use. In Croatia, a highly capable and focused mine action center, created with and sustained by international funding, enjoys enormous support from the Government as it coordinates all mine action activity. In Kosovo, the casualties last summer were far less than feared, due in large part to a focused international effort to educate Kosovar refugees while they still were housed in camps in Albania and Macedonia. Humanitarian mine action is an ambitious undertaking, but one that has enormous personal satisfaction for those involved. I, for one, am pleased and proud to play a small part in this truly global, humanitarian mission.

Rex 1nc shell

Counterplan: plan except demining military aid.

X country has landmines

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has our assistance and that of other countries paid off? Are we seeing indications of progress? I believe the answer is yes. In Cambodia, the casualty rate has declined by more than 90%. In February, the number of landmine casualties was 42, compared to 550 per month just three years ago. Namibia and Rwanda have built highly successful and sustainable programs. Namibia is close to being able to declare itself mine-safe. So, too, are the countries of Central America. Although suffering a bit of a setback when Hurricane Mitch roared through in 1998, Honduras and Costa Rica should be mine-safe by next summer. Nicaragua should reach that plateau by 2003. In Bosnia, more than 2,000 deminers have been trained and certified and are helping to return land to productive use. In Croatia, a highly capable and focused mine action center, created with and sustained by international funding, enjoys enormous support from the Government as it coordinates all mine action activity. In Kosovo, the casualties last summer were far less than feared, due in large part to a focused international effort to educate Kosovar refugees while they still were housed in camps in Albania and Macedonia. Humanitarian mine action is an ambitious undertaking, but one that has enormous personal satisfaction for those involved. I, for one, am pleased and proud to play a small part in this truly global, humanitarian mission.

Competition:

Military aid is anything that strengthens military capability
Kanaan and Ghazzal 18

(Salah Ziyad Ghazzal- DISEC Chair, Fadi Kanaan- Secretary General, DISEC BACKGROUND GUIDE, 2018, BEYMUN, JKS)

Definition of Foreign Military Aid

The definition of the term 'military' is significant to understanding the concept of FMA as it signifies acts executed by an armed force i.e. with weaponry, on behalf of the government—or a rebel force in cases of unregulated or faulty military aid—to fight an opposition. While there is no universal definition for the term FMA, it is acknowledged as any transfer aiming to strengthen the military capability of a nation and contribute in maintaining national security. Military aid is, therefore, a type of foreign aid but in the military context. In fact, foreign military aid is often documented as a percentage of a country's foreign aid budget. Usually, the country providing the aid is referred to as a 'donor country' and the one receiving the aid is referred to as a 'recipient country'. Accordingly, military aid can be monetary (i.e. in the form of transferring money to a recipient country so it can purchase weapons or other military equipment) or materialistic, such as through the temporary transfer of army to logistically assist the recipient country.

Implications:

A] err neg—our evidence indicates that there's no consensus in the literature on what military aid entails, so you should default to a broad understanding

B] no new 1ar definitions--the aff made the strategic decision not to specify a definition of military aid in the aff, which means the 1ar is too late, because the 1nc already occurred with this definition in mind.

Demining meets that definition --

A] It involves a military advisory role.

Mansfield and Filippino 04 Ian Mansfield, Operations Director and Eric M. Filippino, Head, Socio-Economic Unit, GICHD. "The Role of the Military in Mine Action" June 2004. https://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/publications/JMA_JUNE04_%20Mansfield.pdf IB

Visiting militaries have often assigned military personnel to serve as TAs to the various MACs and project implementation units. Many of these have performed admirably, and the secondment of active military personnel appears to have been a successful strategy for getting a mine action programme up and running in an emergency phase and in highly specialized roles, such as EOD.

B] It involves bilateral transfer of military equipment.

Mansfield and Filippino 04 Ian Mansfield, Operations Director and Eric M. Filippino, Head, Socio-Economic Unit, GICHD. "The Role of the Military in Mine Action" June 2004. https://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/publications/JMA_JUNE04_%20Mansfield.pdf IB

Local armed forces begin with some advantages in mine clearance. They typically have experience with landmines and other UXO, their salaries are already paid, they possess a logistics support system, including communication and medical back-up, and are organized to operate as a team. Local military forces may have the necessary equipment for demining, but if not, this can be provided by visiting forces bilaterally or multilaterally.

C] It involves mil-to-mil training.

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Two main types of military personnel have the potential to carry out mine action tasks: the members of the national armed forces of the mine-affected country ("local military forces") and military units or individuals from armed forces other than those of the affected state ("visiting military forces"). Local military forces may be carrying out a national mine action programme, acting either as the national authority or as a component of a national programme, or may be providing soldiers to be trained as deminers under a "military to military" training scheme. These schemes normally involve the military from a western army assisting the local military of a developing nation.

1NC – Competition

The CP competes:

1] Demining is military aid under the NADR program

ICIJ 7 - The Int'l Consortium of Investigative Journalists, "A citizen's guide to understanding U.S. foreign **military aid**,"
<http://www.publicintegrity.org/2007/05/22/5772/citizen-s-guide-understanding-us-foreign-military-aid> WJ

For the "Collateral Damage" investigative study, the Center for Public Integrity created a database that tracks a subset of those financial flows: taxpayer-funded programs or assistance that contribute to a nation's offensive military capabilities. The database does not include certain large nuclear non-proliferation programs or expenditures such as Foreign Military Sales or Direct Commercial Sales, which are not supported directly with taxpayer dollars. The database is also limited to tracking funds appropriated to either the Defense Department or the State Department. For this report, these are the criteria for "foreign military assistance" or "foreign military aid."

Funds appropriated to the State Department and Defense Department represent the vast majority of unclassified military aid and assistance. This report does not attempt to track smaller overseas programs where funding is appropriated to the Justice Department, Drug Enforcement Agency, or Department of Homeland Security. The public does not have any way of tracking classified programs administered by the U.S. intelligence community. These classified programs likely command large amounts of funding, especially after the 9/11 attacks, and oversight is limited to members of congressional intelligence committees.

Programs included in the Center's database:

Coalition Support Funds (CSF): created after 9/11 to reimburse key allied countries for providing assistance to the U.S. in the global war on terror.

Regional Defense Counterterrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP): created after 9/11 to give the Defense Department its own funding to train and educate foreign military officers in counterterrorism techniques. In practice, CTFP has evolved into a program very similar to IMET (see definition below).

Department of Defense Counterdrug Funding: assists foreign militaries and security forces to combat drug trafficking around the world; also known as Section 1004 appropriations.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): provides grants to foreign governments to support economic stability. ESF is often used for non-military purposes, but the grants are commonly viewed as a way to help offset military expenditures. They have historically been earmarked for key security allies of the United States. Israel and Egypt are the two largest recipients of ESF.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): finances foreign governments' acquisition of U.S. military articles, services and training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): educates foreign military personnel on issues ranging from democracy and human rights to technical military techniques and training on U.S. weapons systems.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement/Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI): the primary State Department funding effort for countering drugs, including the large Colombian initiatives.

Military Assistance Program (MAP): provides military material and services to foreign countries; the U.S. government is not reimbursed. MAP includes "emergency drawdowns," which are emergency transfers authorized by the president for weapons, ammunition, parts and military equipment to foreign governments.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, De-mining and Related Activities (NADR): supports de-mining, anti-terrorism, and nonproliferation training and assistance.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): supports programs that improve foreign militaries' peacekeeping capabilities.

2] Military aid is also defined by

Bapat 11 [Bapat, Navin. (2011). Transnational Terrorism, US Military Aid, and the Incentive to Misrepresent. Journal of Peace Research. 48. 303-318. 10.1177/0022343310394472.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227574734_Transnational_Terrorism_US_Military_Aid_and_the_Incentive_to_Misrepresent]/LC

According to the US Greenbook, **military aid consists of either loans or grants that are intended to purchase US weapons, direct military transfers, or training of the military personnel of the recipient country**.² From the period from 1946 to 2008, the US Greenbook identifies several types of aid granted to states under this program, including counter-narcotics assistance provided to Colombia and the provision of helicopters to Pakistan's military.

That includes demining –

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3] The competition debate is over – Military AND Humanitarian demining are both LEGALLY military assistance. I've inserted a chart from the Census

Census 5 – "U.S. Foreign Economic and Military Aid by Major Recipient", US Census, 2005, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2005/compendia/statab/125ed/tables/06s1286.xls> WJ

Military Assistance

Total military assistance is broken into the following categories: Military Loans and Military Grants.

Military Assistance

Loans

Credit Sales Under Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program

Grants

Military Assistance Program (MAP) Grants

Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP)

Peacekeeping Operations

Non-Proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

International Military Education & Training

Cooperative Threat Reduction, Defense

Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid, Defense

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, Energy

Humanitarian Demining Defense Wide, Defense

Int'l Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF)

Warsaw Initiative, Defense

Defense of Israel Against Terrorism

HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (DHAPP), Defense

Biochemical Nonproliferation and Security, CDC

Biochemical Nonproliferation and Security, EPA

1NC – Add On

Landmines outweigh nukes

Tepe, 11 (Prof. European Studies-King's College London, December, The Myth about Global Civil Society: Domestic Politics to Ban Landmines, page 77-79)

Landmines are among the most deadly weapons in the contemporary world. These weapons **have killed more people than nuclear, chemical and biological weapons combined and their development and production is significantly cheaper.** The price to produce a mine generally ranges from US **\$3 to US \$30 per mine** (Beier and Crosby 1998: 280). Although it is difficult to assess the precise figures of casualties from landmines (Maslen 2004: 27), **the ICRC has estimated that every year 26,000 people are wounded or killed by landmines**, including many civilians (ICRC 1996). **Many victims are not included in any data, as the recording of victims relies on them being able to access medical care, which for many is out of reach. Shocking data exists from the most heavily mined countries. Cambodia**, for example, **recorded more than 54,000 people** maimed or killed by mines or unexploded ordnances (UXOs) between 1979 and 2002. Or, **as recorded by the Vietnamese Minister** of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs in September 1999 **'at least 38,248 people** had been **killed and 64,064 people injured** in landmine/UXO accidents **since** the end of the Vietnam War in April **1975** - indicting an average of 4448 deaths of injuries a year' (Maslen 2004: 28). While the majority of victims of anti-personnel mines during actual conflict are men; children and women are disproportionately affected by mines and UXOs following the cessation of conflict. **Among the countries most affected by mines are some of the World's poorest** with exact estimates difficult to make. **The landmines campaign decided** at a meeting in Montreux, Switzerland, in 1993 that **the figure they would deal with would be 100 million mines**. In the same year, the US Department of State published a report Called Hidden Killers that supported the campaign's claim by estimating that between 65 and 110 million mines were hidden in more than 65 countries. The Department of State Report and the UN Secretariat to the General Assembly took on this figure as a reference point. The figure 'has been widely used and reused, a mantra that for several years became an uncontested reality, a compelling call to action' (Maslen 2004: 24). In 1998, **the US State Department stated that 'between 85 million and 90 million landmines are currently implanted** in the soil of at least 62 nations' (US State Department 1998, in Vines 1998: 121). It **became obvious that the figures were highly inaccurate, relying mainly on data and estimations** provided by affected countries interested in inflating the numbers to claim higher funding for mine clearance. 'As time went on, even some of those heading the campaigns against anti-personnel mines began to realise that the figure of 100 million was inflated, and probably grossly inflated. Yet the decision was taken, rather disingenuously, to remain silent' (Maslen 2004: 25). **No accurate data exists** even today. Where several governments, NGOs as well as the UN General Assembly acknowledge that the figure of 100 million is wrong, **there remains no indication from reliable sources as to the extent of this inaccuracy. This**, nevertheless, **does not downsize the problem that explosive devices cause when lying forgotten in the soil.** As Maslen (2004: 25) puts it: Yet - and here is the grain of truth that remained obscured - **although the 100 million figure for mines appears to have been widely inaccurate, the overall global problem of explosive remnants of wars surely surpasses it. No one knows how many** abandoned or unexploded bombs, grenades, shells and rockets pollute the earth's surface, **but the figure is certainly gigantic. The variety** of mines **ranges from small blast mines that explode by foot** Contact **to so-called butterfly mines that look like toys.** In order to explode they must be bent or twisted. The injuries caused also differ between types of mines: While

some are designed to affect the lower part of body such as legs and genitals, others are designed to kill everything radius (see Cameron et al. 1998: Zi). The construction of anti-personnel (AP) mines is intended with the aim of maiming rather than killing their victims. 'The reason behind this lies in the macabre logics of the battlefield; it requires more effort to care for an injured soldier than for an already dead one' (2007: 60) In addition to causing physical harm, mines cause emotional harm to their victims. Examples are the so-called lifelong phantom pain for the victims or amputations resulting in low self-esteem and/or depression. In addition to the personal costs to the victims and their families and friends, landmines cause socio-economic costs that are just as severe. Landmines destroy life and habitat. Years after a crisis or War, crucial agricultural and living spaces remain mined and therefore leave civilians unable to return to their routines (Wisotzki and Müller 1997). Furthermore, because of the proliferation of low-intensity warfare since the 1975 the usage of AP mines has increased. Being cheap and easily available to governments as well as guerrilla troops alike, mines, next to automatic rifles, became 'the Weapon of choice' for both (Vines 1998: 120). Demining is difficult, time consuming, dangerous and costly. According to Wisotzki and Müller, one can buy a cheap plastic mine for no more than US \$3 While the removal of one costs between US \$300 and US \$1000. While demining technology exists, humanitarian demining remains the only sufficient method for declaring areas safe. Companies that use or produce landmines are among those who produce the technology for demining. Partly they even receive governmental funding for the development of demining techniques. 'In 1996, for example, Westinghouse and Raytheon, the latter being a major producer of AP mines, competed for US Department of Defence contracts worth between US \$40 million and US \$50 million for research and development in the area of airborne detection systems' (Beier and Crosby 1998: 282). UN standards ask for a clearance rate of 99.6 per cent while mine technology is not able to consistently destroy more than eight mines out of ten (Hubert 1998: 314).

CP solves demining

King, 12 (First female Commandant of the US Army, Sergeant Major in the US Army, "USARAF participates in humanitarian mining program," US Army Africa, 11/30, http://www.usaraf.army.mil/NEWS/NEWS_121130_dmn.html)

VICENZA, Italy – What started as a tasking from Africa Command eventually lead to a tremendous opportunity for U.S. Army Africa to help detect landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Africa in an effort to reduce loss of innocent lives and increase economic development. Humanitarian Mine Action program helps foreign nations train their local demining cadre to help clear areas littered with landmines and ERW from the aftermath of several decades of civil war. Partner nations with landmine problems request the program through the Department of State. Maj. Jennifer Smith, a plans officer in USARAF Plans, Operations and Training, is also the command's HMA coordinator. To date, USARAF has completed eight HMA missions in Chad, the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Smith said USARAF's role in the HMA program is to ensure their African counterparts are able to take training received from U.S. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Soldiers and train their own local EOD technicians to international standards. "The HMA program is a train-the-trainer program to [help] build the capacity of our partner nation so they can take care of their own landmine and explosive remnants of war problems," Smith, a Greensburg, Pa. native said. Classes in the HMA program include demining, ordnance identification, explosives safety and theory, metal detector operations, demolitions, physical security, stockpile classes, medical training and one-man person drills in a 21-day program of instruction. On average, each class has 20 students. Smith said training not only highlights

relationships between the United States and Africa, it also allows her to develop a mutual respect and understand of African soldiers. “[This training] shows there’s a partnership between the U.S. and partner nations and it’s a way to show by example what a professional military looks like. They [African soldiers] have a lot of challenges in their countries, not only landmines but in the structure of the military, things we take for granted. I think it takes a lot of courage to show up every day and be interested in a subject even though you’re not sure you’re going to get paid for it. They keep a really positive mindset in spite of their uncertain careers,” Smith said. Smith said she enjoys returning to the continent to see students continually and routinely engaged in the program. In Chad, Smith said students have been going out on their own to conduct operations and eliminate landmines and unexploded ordnance to improve the quality of life for their citizens, which Smith feels is great progress. “I like this program because it’s not very expensive for the Department of Defense to run, yet out of all their reconstruction efforts I’ve been a part of, I feel like [the HMA program] is the most effective and has the greatest chance to build actual capacity in the country. It’s slow progress, but it’s better than building a million dollar school we don’t have books or teachers for. Training-the-trainer is always a good approach,” Smith said. In the future, Smith said she hopes the program will start to teach preventive instruction within the local communities, in addition to the technical training. “We’re hoping to expand into victim’s assistance and mine risk education. If that happens, our numbers will probably increase because we will have concurrent training squads,” Smith said.

Countries – NADR Provided

_ gets NADR

Security Assistance Monitor 19. “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs.”

<http://securityassistance.org/data/country/military/Nonproliferation%2C%20Anti-Terrorism%2C%20Demining%2C%20and%20Related%20Programs/2018/2019/all/Global//> TG

Country	\$\$ NADR
Afghanistan	\$37,000,000
Albania	\$1,540,000
Algeria	\$500,000
Angola	\$2,000,000
Argentina	\$200,000
Armenia	\$700,000
Azerbaijan	\$400,000
Bahrain	\$400,000
Bangladesh	\$3,260,000
Bosnia	\$2,600,000
Cambodia	\$2,190,000
Chad	\$1,000,000
Chile	\$200,000
Colombia	\$19,000,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	\$2,000,000
Egypt	\$2,500,000
Georgia	\$900,000
India	\$2,400,000
Indonesia	\$5,340,000
Iraq	\$46,860,000
Jordan	\$10,400,000
Kazakhstan	\$1,000,000
Kenya	\$5,000,000
Kosovo	\$720,000
Kyrgyzstan	\$760,000
Laos	\$10,000,000
Lebanon	\$8,820,000
Libya	\$6,500,000
Macedonia	\$500,000
Malaysia	\$1,070,000
Maldives	\$190,000
Mali	\$1,000,000
Mauritania	\$1,000,000
Mexico	\$1,160,000
Moldova	\$600,000
Mongolia	\$250,000
Montenegro	\$500,000
Morocco	\$1,000,000
Nepal	\$250,000

Niger	\$1,000,000
Oman	\$2,000,000
Pakistan	\$4,800,000
Palestinian Territories	\$1,000,000
Panama	\$500,000
Philippines	\$6,090,000
Serbia	\$1,560,000
Singapore	\$200,000
Somalia	\$4,500,000
South Africa	\$300,000
South Sudan	\$2,000,000
Sri Lanka	\$2,880,000
Syria	\$44,500,000
Tajikistan	\$2,270,000
Tanzania	\$200,000
Thailand	\$670,000
Tunisia	\$2,600,000
Turkey	\$600,000
Turkmenistan	\$230,000
Uganda	\$200,000
Ukraine	\$10,000,000
Uzbekistan	\$540,000
Vietnam	\$7,570,000
Yemen	\$5,600,000
Zimbabwe	\$1,000,000

Mines

Toplevel – Chart

There are mines in ____ - I've inserted a chart in the doc

Landmine Monitor 17. http://the-monitor.org/media/2615219/Landmine-Monitor-2017_final.pdf TG

States/areas with mine/ERW casualties in 2016

Sub-Saharan Africa	Americas	East and South Asia, and Pacific	Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa
Angola	Chile	Afghanistan	Armenia	Algeria
Cameroon	Colombia	Cambodia	Azerbaijan	Egypt
Chad		India	Belarus	Iran
DRC		Lao PDR	BiH	Iraq
Guinea Bissau		Myanmar	Croatia	Israel
Mali		Pakistan	Poland	Kuwait
Mozambique		Philippines	Russia	Lebanon
Namibia		South Korea	Serbia	Libya
Niger		Sri Lanka	Tajikistan	Palestine
Nigeria		Thailand	Turkey	Syria
Rwanda		Vietnam	Ukraine	Tunisia
Somalia			Kosovo	Yemen
South Sudan			Nagorno-Karabakh	Western Sahara
Sudan				
Uganda				
Zimbabwe				
<i>Somaliland</i>				

Afghanistan

Mines are in Afghanistan and they kill thousands every year

Ghubar 17 (Gulabudin Ghubar, staff writer for ToloNews) ["Afghan Demining Program Under Threat Over Budget Deficit," TOLONews, 10 April 2017, <https://www.tolonews.com/afghanistan/afghan-demining-program-under-threat-over-budget-deficit>] whs-ee

Wais Ahmad Barmak, Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, on Monday said that the **demining program in Afghanistan is under threat** following the drop in financial aid for the program by international donors.

He said that at least 5,000 employees from the demining program have lost their jobs due to the budget deficit.

According to Barmak, about one thousand square kilometers of land in Afghanistan still has landmines which poses serious threats to the safety of the civilians.

International statistics on casualties from mines for 2016 reveals that on average 142 Afghans were either killed or wounded in the country on a monthly basis.

He said that **landmines claim victims in at least seventeen provinces.**

“600 square kilometers were remained from the first plan which needs to be cleared, another 400 square kilometers added to this figure, it means that today we in Afghanistan need to clear more than one thousand square kilometers for mines,” said Barmak.

Algeria

There are mines in Algeria – I’ve inserted a chart in the doc

Landmine Monitor 17. http://the-monitor.org/media/2615219/Landmine-Monitor-2017_final.pdf TG

States/areas with mine/ERW casualties in 2016

Sub-Saharan Africa	Americas	East and South Asia, and Pacific	Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa
Angola Cameroon Chad DRC Guinea Bissau Mali Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Rwanda Somalia South Sudan Sudan Uganda Zimbabwe <i>Somaliland</i>	Chile Colombia	Afghanistan Cambodia India Lao PDR Myanmar Pakistan Philippines South Korea Sri Lanka Thailand Vietnam	Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus BiH Croatia Poland Russia Serbia Tajikistan Turkey Ukraine <i>Kosovo</i> <i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i>	Algeria Egypt Iran Iraq Israel Kuwait Lebanon Libya Palestine Syria Tunisia Yemen <i>Western Sahara</i>

Angola

Angola has a landmine infestation

Onishi 17. Norimitsu Onishi. **"In Angolan Town, Land Mines Still Lurk 'Behind Every Bush'."** New York Times. April 26, 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/26/world/africa/angola-land-mines.html> TG

CUITO CUANAVALÉ, **Angola — Domingos Luis, a 20-year-old farmer, has lived his entire life in a hamlet surrounded by land mines**, their lurking threat a constant presence. He remembers **the old man who was killed after stepping on an explosive while tending his crops. Wild pigs and deer still set off mines in the nearby bush.**

"I grew up with the fear that **behind every bush there might be a mine**," he said.

When he was a boy, the village elders told him "where to go, where to move, how to move." But sticking to the strict confines went against a child's irrepressible desire to wander and explore.

His grandmother Diana Tchitumbo said she explained the dangers bluntly. "If you go there, you'll be killed and never come back. Don't go there again," she told him. "And if he did, I beat him."

Fifteen years after the end of one of Africa's longest wars, Angola remains one of the world's most heavily mined countries. Swaths of Angola are still littered with land mines, some produced decades ago in countries that no longer exist.

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan has many landmines

Bukia 18. Sopho Bukia. "Landmines on the Georgian-Azerbaijani Border." Jam News. April 5, 2018. <https://jam-news.net/landmines-on-the-georgian-azerbaijani-border/> TG

There is a minefield a few hundred meters away from a large village, on the border with Azerbaijan, which is just an hour's drive from Tbilisi. Mines have been lying there, buried for more than 25 years after the active phase of the Karabakh war. The Georgian authorities are in no hurry to clear their side of the mines, as neighboring Azerbaijan is against it. A total of 18 incidents were reported here throughout that period: 7 were killed and several people were wounded. Mines still pose a danger to more than 4 000 residents of Kirach-Mughanlo, Kachagan and Tekali villages. Some of those who live here have been maimed by the mines. The locals constantly have to worry about their children and livestock.

Belarus

There are mines in Belarus – I've inserted a chart in the doc

Landmine Monitor 17. http://the-monitor.org/media/2615219/Landmine-Monitor-2017_final.pdf TG

States/areas with mine/ERW casualties in 2016

Sub-Saharan Africa	Americas	East and South Asia, and Pacific	Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa
Angola Cameroon Chad DRC Guinea Bissau Mali Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Rwanda Somalia South Sudan Sudan Uganda Zimbabwe <i>Somaliland</i>	Chile Colombia	Afghanistan Cambodia India Lao PDR Myanmar Pakistan Philippines South Korea Sri Lanka Thailand Vietnam	Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus BiH Croatia Poland Russia Serbia Tajikistan Turkey Ukraine <i>Kosovo</i> <i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i>	Algeria Egypt Iran Iraq Israel Kuwait Lebanon Libya Palestine Syria Tunisia Yemen <i>Western Sahara</i>

Cambodia

Cambodia has millions of mines

Bill **Bouldin 19** del rio news herald journalist, reader's digest journalist, "Little known factoids from all over," 1-24-2019, delrionewsherald, http://delrionewsherald.com/news/article_f90ae81e-15f4-11e9-813a-8ba5ec077021.html

BAD NEWS FIRST – The country with the most live landmines is Egypt, with 23 million of the nasty little buggers littering the landscape. Those mines are relics of World War II and the three Arab-Israeli conflicts of the latter half of the last century. Egypt's landmines are mostly anti-armor devices, unlike **Cambodia, whose 12 million landmines are of the anti-personnel type.**

The UN estimates more than 40,000 Cambodians have suffered amputations as a result of landmine injuries since 1979. That works out to an average of nearly 20 victims a week for a period of 40 years. The United States has sworn off the use of landmines, (unless you count the Korean peninsula.)

Cameroon

Cameroon is littered with landmines from Boko Haram

LCMM 17 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, 10-31-2017, "Cameroon: Mine Action," <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2017/cameroon/mine-action.aspx> // ash

Contamination

In 2016–2017, **there continued to be a number of reports of casualties and incidents from “landmines,” including victim-activated improvised explosive devices (IEDs), reportedly laid by the non-state armed group, Boko Haram, primarily in the north of the Republic of Cameroon along its border with Nigeria. These have followed Cameroon’s increased involvement in joint military offensives against Boko Haram as part of a Multi-National Joint Task Force launched in 2015.[1] Most of the reports appeared to describe the use of victim-activated IEDs made by Boko Haram, which functioned as either antipersonnel mines or antivehicle mines.**

According to military sources, **the roadside IEDs deployed in 2016 were largely unsophisticated victim-activated pressure-plate devices, mainly using fertilizer-based explosive charges or other improvised explosives.**[2] There are no legacy minefields in Cameroon, and incidents relating to explosive remnants of war (ERW) are reported infrequently.[3]

While the extent of contamination from improvised mines and IEDs is not known, a report by a Cameroonian analyst in 2016 claimed that **mines had been used extensively around roads, houses, and vehicles, and that “damage caused by these homemade mines is becoming ever more frequent.”**[4] **Cameroonian military officials reported in 2015 that “huge” numbers of landmines had been planted by Boko Haram along Cameroon’s Nigerian border, posing a threat to civilians, livestock, and soldiers, and reported recurrent use of improvised mines and explosive charges along the road between Kerawa and Kolofata, targeting army vehicles.**[5]

In 2016–2017, there continued to be numerous reports of casualties from mines and IEDs, both civilian and military. (See Cameroon’s casualty profile for further details.)

The US trains Cameroonian soldiers to dismantle mines now

Kindzeka 16 Moki Edwin Kindzeka, 3-4-2016, "Cameroon Vigilantes Hunt for Boko Haram Landmines," VOA, <https://www.voanews.com/a/cameroon-vigilantes-hunt-for-boko-haram-landmines/3219444.html> // ash

Booby traps and landmines

Among them was Imam Moustapha Djibril, who lost his two sons in a landmine explosion just one week ago. "Allah, God the mighty in power," he said, "we ask you for peace, stability and prosperity for our country."

There have been seven landmine explosions in just the past five days. Thirty-four people, including 11 soldiers, were killed and another 40 people injured. Authorities blame Boko Haram.

Self-defense group leader, Hamadikou Falama said at the end of February militia stopped three teenage boys they didn't know. He said they had to search them forcibly as the strangers refused to cooperate. He said vigilantes found explosive devices the boys were planning to install on the road. He said they handed two of the suspects over to security forces. The third escaped.

The United States has sent military advisers and equipment to northern Cameroon. Officers from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are training Cameroonian soldiers there on techniques to detect and dismantle landmines and explosive devices.

Chad

There are active landmines in Chad now

Gethin **Chamberlain 18**, Gethin Chamberlain is a freelance photojournalist. He previously covered India and South Asia for The Observer. "The deadly African gold rush fuelled by people smugglers' promises," 1-17-2018, Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/jan/17/deadly-african-gold-rush-people-smugglers-northern-chad-mines>

Refugees from the troubled Sudanese region of Darfur, who are living in camps **in** neighbouring **Chad**, are being drawn into an African gold rush in a desperate effort to pay smugglers to get them to Europe.

Digging in holes 50m deep, Sudanese refugees **are risking their lives in an area** not only **littered with landmines** but also beset by violence, **which claimed at least 25 lives last year.**

Yes mines

SIPRI, 17 (GLOBAL MAPPING AND ANALYSIS OF ANTI-VEHICLE MINE INCIDENTS IN 2017, sipri, https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/global_mapping_and_analysis_of_anti-vehicle_mine_incidents_in_2017.pdf)

Mine and ERW contamination in Chad is essentially **the result of the 1973 Libyan occupation of the Aozou Strip in the north of the country** until its ultimate withdrawal in 1994, **as well as of internal conflict**.¹⁶ Amidst this decades-long conflict, **Libyan forces placed large quantities of both anti-personnel mines (APMs) and AVMs.** The contamination by AVMs still needs to be surveyed further in many areas of the country, particularly in Borkou, Ennedi, Moyen-Chari and Tibesti¹⁷ regions. According to records of the National High Commission for Demining (HCND) in 2014, the Tibesti region accounted for about 64 per cent of Chad's 103 km² of confirmed mined area.¹⁸ AVM contamination is particularly high in the north of the country. Clearance operations in the Zouar area in Tibesti region in 2015, for instance, resulted in almost 1,000 mines being found, 90 per cent of which were AVMs.¹⁹ GICHD–SIPRI data corroborate this finding: all of the AVM incidents recorded from 2015 to 2017, 14 in total, occurred in Tibesti region (see Figure 5).

Colombia

Landmines are in Colombia

Evans 12. Marcel Evans. "100,000 landmines in Central America, mostly in Nicaragua." The Costa Rica Star. September 30, 2012.
<https://news.co.cr/100000-landmines-in-central-america-mostly-in-nicaragua/15117/> TG

According to news agency reports, just last week **a five-year-old girl died in a village in south-eastern Colombia and five of her young playmates were injured** as they played with what they thought was a ball they had found. It was no ball, but rather, a hand grenade. **She was one of 54 Colombians killed so far this year from landmines and unexploded ordnance. Colombia has the dubious distinction of having the second highest rate of casualties from landmines in the world.** The International Campaign to Ban Landmines says only Afghanistan has more.

Congo

There are many landmines in the DRC

Landmine Monitor 18. "Democratic Republic of the Congo: Mine Action." Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. November 5, 2018. <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2018/congo,-democratic-republic-of/mine-action.aspx> TG

Notes: CHA = confirmed hazardous area; SHA = suspected hazardous area; ERW = explosive remnants of war; AXO = abandoned explosive ordinance.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is affected by antipersonnel mines and ERW, a result of armed conflict involving neighboring states, militias, and armed opposition groups, which have increased since the late 1990s.[1] **According to UNMAS, at the end of 2017, a total of 36 CHAs and SHAs with a total size of 502,591m2 remained to be released.** There were two SHAs with a total size of just under 4,000m2 and 34 CHAs with a combined size of nearly 498,500m2.[2] Previously, at the end of 2016, a total of 54 CHAs and SHAs with a total size of 851,228m2 remained; **the total comprised seven confirmed mined areas** covering just over 60,000m2, and 47 SHAs covering just over 0.78km2.[3] At the end of 2017, **six of the DRC's former 11 provinces still contained confirmed or suspected mine contamination,** as set out in the table below.[4]

Egypt

Egypt has the most live landmines in the world

Bill Bouldin 19 del rio news herald journalist, reader's digest journalist, "Little known factoids from all over," 1-24-2019, delrionewsherald, http://delrionewsherald.com/news/article_f90ae81e-15f4-11e9-813a-8ba5ec077021.html

BAD NEWS FIRST – The country with the most live landmines is Egypt, with 23 million of the nasty little buggers littering the landscape. Those mines are relics of World War II and the three Arab-Israeli conflicts of the latter half of the last century. Egypt's landmines are mostly anti-armor devices, unlike Cambodia, whose 12 million landmines are of the anti-personnel type. The UN estimates more than 40,000 Cambodians have suffered amputations as a result of landmine injuries since 1979. That works out to an average of nearly 20 victims a week for a period of 40 years. The United States has sworn off the use of landmines, (unless you count the Korean peninsula.)

Ethiopia

There are many landmines in Ethiopia

Landmine Monitor 15. "Ethiopia: Mine Action." Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. November 25, 2015. <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2015/ethiopia/mine-action.aspx> TG

Notes: CHA = confirmed hazardous area; SHA = suspected hazardous area; ERW = explosive remnants of war; AXO = abandoned explosive ordinance.

In March 2015, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia reported that nearly 5.9km² of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) containing mines remained in the country,[1] along with 314 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) with a total size of more than 1,193km².[2] The remaining SHAs were located across six regions (Afar, Benishangul, Gambela, Oromia, Tigray, and Somali), as set out in the table below. The Somali region is believed to be by far the most heavily affected.[3] Based on past operational experience, however, Ethiopia estimated that after technical survey only 2–3% of the SHAs would be confirmed to contain mines, indicating that up to 36km² of actual mine contamination would remain.[4]

Ethiopia's mine problem is a result of internal and international armed conflicts dating back to 1935, including the Italian occupation and subsequent East Africa campaigns (1935–1941), a border war with Sudan (1980), the Ogaden war with Somalia (1997–1998), internal conflict (1974–2000), and the Ethiopian-Eritrean war (1998–2000).

Guinea

There are mines in Guinea - I've inserted a chart in the doc

Landmine Monitor 17 . http://the-monitor.org/media/2615219/Landmine-Monitor-2017_final.pdf TG

States/areas with mine/ERW casualties in 2016

Sub-Saharan Africa	Americas	East and South Asia, and Pacific	Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa
Angola	Chile	Afghanistan	Armenia	Algeria
Cameroon	Colombia	Cambodia	Azerbaijan	Egypt
Chad		India	Belarus	Iran
DRC		Lao PDR	BiH	Iraq
Guinea Bissau		Myanmar	Croatia	Israel
Mali		Pakistan	Poland	Kuwait
Mozambique		Philippines	Russia	Lebanon
Namibia		South Korea	Serbia	Libya
Niger		Sri Lanka	Tajikistan	Palestine
Nigeria		Thailand	Turkey	Syria
Rwanda		Vietnam	Ukraine	Tunisia
Somalia			Kosovo	Yemen
South Sudan			Nagorno-Karabakh	Western Sahara
Sudan				
Uganda				
Zimbabwe				
<i>Somaliland</i>				

Honduras

Lots of landmines in Honduras

US DoS Department of State. "US Humanitarian Mine Action Programs: Latin America." To Walk the Earth in Safety: The U.S. Commitment to Humanitarian Mine Action. BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS. August 2004.
<https://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/2004/37231.htm> TG

The Landmine Problem

As a result of conflict with neighboring countries, Honduras is infested with an estimated 15,000-35,000 landmines implanted along its borders with Nicaragua and El Salvador. Although the mined areas are not densely populated, civilian injuries are periodically reported. In 1998, Hurricane Mitch's high winds and heavy rains shifted previously marked minefields, making them even more difficult to locate and subsequently clear.

United States Assistance

Iran

Iran is littered with landmines

ACLED 19, Armed Conflict Location and Events Dataset, "ACLED Regional Overview – Middle East" 1-23-2019, ReliefWeb, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/acled-regional-overview-middle-east-22-january-2019>

Meanwhile in Iran, demonstrations by workers, teachers, farmers, and other groups continued across the country. Furthermore, it was reported that two **civilians and** two **soldiers were seriously injured**, and two additional border guards were killed **in** three separate **landmine incidents along Iran's western border. Iran is one of the most landmine-infested nations in the world;** five of Iran's **provinces bordering Iraq** – covering 4.2 million hectares – are still **contaminated with millions of landmines:** leftovers from the Iran-Iraq War, waged between 1980-1988 (Lobe Log, 5 February 2016).

Iraq

Iraq has lots of mines and increased demining efforts are key.

Laura **Cappon**, 11-19-20**18**, [award-winning journalist] "The spectre of unexploded landmines haunting Iraq," alaraby, <https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/indepth/2018/11/19/the-spectre-of-unexploded-landmines-haunting-iraq> RE

The presence of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance is not a new problem in northern Iraq. Three decades of fighting in Iraq's northern governorates of Dohuk, Arbil and Sulaymaniyah left behind a huge number of landmines and bomblets. According to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), these devices threaten an estimated 1,100 communities in northern Iraq and cause an average of 30 accidents per month.

The consequences have been felt by entire generations.

Naswan is from west Mosul. He lost his hand when he was only ten years old, picking up a grenade from the ground when he was playing in the outskirts of the city. Twenty-five years later, his cousin lost a leg when he accidentally detonated a mine in the rubble of his former family home.

"I can't believe the same thing happened to my cousin," Naswan says. "He returned to rebuild his partially destroyed house. As soon as he entered, a bomb went off, and his mother was also injured. I'm scared: the area is not properly cleared and I'm afraid not only for my three sons and my daughter but for everyone around."

The work of securing the city of Mosul and the surrounding area is moving at a slow pace. According to the UN it could take another ten years, during which many more people will be victims of these hidden devices.

Israel

Israel has millions of landmines

Shpigel 18. Noa Shpigel. "WATCH: Simultaneous Explosion of 350 Land Mines in the Golan Heights." Haaretz Israel News. July 24, 2018.
<https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/watch-simultaneous-explosion-of-350-land-mines-in-the-golan-heights-1.6311890> TG

The Defense Ministry's land-mine clearing unit detonated about 350 mines all at once in the Golan Heights on Tuesday in an explosion that lasted about 15 seconds.

The army laid most of the mines in Israel after the 1967 Six-Day War, though some were laid by Syrian and Jordanian forces and later washed into Israel. More than a million land mines are thought to be in the Golan Heights and along the southern border with Jordan.

Jordan

Landmines exist in Jordan

Arab News 19. "Mine blasts kill farmer, 3 security personnel in Jordan." Arab News. February 14, 2019.

<http://www.arabnews.com/node/1452286/middle-east> TG

AMMAN: **A Jordanian farmer and three members of the security forces were killed**

Thursday when two old mines exploded, a security source said.

The first mine went off in a field killing the farmer and the second exploded when security forces came to investigate, killing three of them and wounding seven others,
the source said.

Jordan had more than 300,000 landmines laid across its territory most of them in the Jordan Valley during successive Arab-Israeli wars, but also near the borders with Iraq and Syria.

The blasts occurred in the Salt region, northwest of Amman, which lies near the Jordan Valley and the border with Israel.

Some mines date from the Six-Day War of 1967 in which Israel seized the West Bank from Jordan and from 1968 when Salt was a key battlefield where artillery units were deployed to thwart an Israeli attack on the Jordan Valley village of Al-Karameh.

Kuwait

There are still landmines in Kuwait

Landmine Monitor 18. "Kuwait: Casualties." Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. October 10, 2018. <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2018/kuwait/casualties.aspx> TG

Notes: CHA = confirmed hazardous area; SHA = suspected hazardous area; ERW = explosive remnants of war; AXO = abandoned explosive ordinance.

The Monitor identified four landmine casualties in the State of Kuwait for 2017. **A Kuwaiti man was killed by a landmine on Al-Salmi road.[1] A Sudanese man and a Bangladeshi national were killed when one stepped on a landmine at the Al-Abraq desert area.[2] An eight-year-old child was injured in a landmine explosion in Kabd area.[3]**

People most affected by landmines in Kuwait are migrant workers, mainly shepherds from south Asia who work in the desert areas of the country and are often unaware of the mine/ERW threat.

In 2016, three landmine casualties were identified in Kuwait. **Two Ethiopian shepherds were injured in a mine incident on Al-Salmi road,[4] and a Bangladeshi shepherd was killed by a landmine explosion, also in the Al-Salmi desert in southwestern Kuwait.**^[5] In March 2015, **a Bangladeshi shepherd was killed and his colleague injured by a landmine near the Ahmad Al-Jaber base at Abdullah Port.**^[6] In April 2014, **a Sudanese shepherd was killed in the north of the country.**^[7] In 2013, **an Indian shepherd lost both legs and was blinded by a landmine** in the Al-Salmi desert; in 2012, **a Bangladeshi shepherd was killed.**^[8]

After the first gulf war, the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) recorded 1,405 mine/ERW casualties in Kuwait from August 1990 to 2002, including 85 killed and 1,026 injured by mines, and 119 killed and 175 injured by ERW.^[9]

Laos

Landmines are common in Laos

BPMA 06 Bureau Of Political-Military Affairs, June 2006 "U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Programs: Asia," U.S. Department of State, <https://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/2006/68018.htm> // ash

Laos suffered extensively from its own civil war and from the spillover of two wars in neighboring Vietnam, one of which was the U.S. air campaign from 1964 to 1973 when the U.S. dropped nearly two million tons of ordnance on North Vietnamese troops transiting through or sheltering in Laos. Due to heavy tropical foliage and soggy terrain, up to 30 percent of these munitions failed to explode, leaving two-thirds of the country littered with unexploded ordnance (UXO). Ground combat during its civil war and the Vietnam War also resulted in the laying of minefields along the country's eastern border.

The United States is the single largest donor to the landmine and UXO clearance program in Laos, having contributed nearly \$25,000,000 since FY95.

In FY04, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) contributed \$1,912,000 in assistance to Laos, including \$724,632 to Norwegian People's Aid, and \$475,403 to Mines Advisory Group (MAG) for UXO and mine clearance in the highly-affected provinces of Saravane, Sekong, and Attapeu. PM/WRA also supplied a \$211,965 grant to the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation to develop a national mine and UXO accident database. In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund, along with its implementing partner, The Consortium (World Education and World Learning), granted \$400,000 for medical training and staff, primary education, and school-based UXO risk awareness. In FY05, the United States provided \$3,200,000 more in humanitarian mine action aid. Among other accomplishments, this funding helped restore the Lao demining program's staff to full strength.

Lebanon

Loads of landmines in Lebanon – continued US assistance is key to clearing them

Landmine Monitor 18. “Lebanon: Mine Action.” Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. November 19, 2018. <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2018/lebanon/mine-action.aspx> TG

Notes: CHA = confirmed hazardous area; SHA = suspected hazardous area; ERW = explosive remnants of war; AXO = abandoned explosive ordinance.

At the end of 2017, **the Republic of Lebanon had a little over 20km² of confirmed mined area, including the Blue Line, across 1,415 CHAs** (see table below).[1] **There are also new mined areas along Lebanon’s northeast border, resulting from overspill from the conflict in neighboring Syria**. [2] As part of military operation “fajr-al-jouroud,” the LAF recaptured Lebanese territory from Islamic State on the outskirts of Ras Baalbek and al-Qaa [towns] on the Syrian border in August 2017. Responsibility for mine action operations in this area were handed over to LMAC in the last quarter of 2017, whereupon LMAC and clearance operators visited the sites.[3] Non-technical and technical survey of the mined area is being conducted to estimate the size of contamination and the type of explosive devices present (believed to include improvised mines and booby-traps).[4] **Survey by MAG and NPA began in July 2018, funded by the United States (US), and follow-on clearance is planned on completion of the survey**. [5]

A further 323 “dangerous areas” totaling more than 15km² are suspected to contain mines, booby-traps, cluster munition remnants, or other UXO contamination. [6] The dangerous areas relate predominantly to rapid response or explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks and are often the result of accidents having been reported to LMAC by the local community,[7] for which further investigation/survey is required in order to confirm the type and extent of suspected contamination.[8] LMAC dispatches LAF engineering troops, partner NGOs, and community liaison officers to rapid response call-outs, depending on the situation, the availability of response teams, and proximity to the suspected area.[9]

Libya

Mines in Libya are devastating and local forces aren't enough

Libya Herald, 8-1-20**17**, "Yet another mine-blast civilian victim in Benghazi," <https://www.libyaherald.com/2017/08/12/yet-another-mine-blast-civilian-victim-in-benghazi/> ash

Last month an activist told this newspaper that every day some four or five mostly civilians were being killed or injured by uncleared mines, booby traps or shells.

Though the LNA's operational focus has shifted to Derna, it is reported that a group of militants is still holding out in buildings in Sidi Akribesh in Sabri more than five weeks after armed forces commander-in-chief Khalifa Haftar declared final victory in the city.

The challenge for the LNA engineers is the sheer quantity of unexploded ordnance that needs to be dealt with. Gara Yunis University campus, from which the militants were driven fully 16 months ago has still not been completely cleared, causing the university to appeal directly Haftar to act before the new academic year begins next month.

LNA de-mining teams continue to complain they lack a sufficient number of trained engineers as well as advanced equipment to cope effectively with the heavy demand for their services.

Myanmar/Burma

There are landmines in Myanmar

UNICEF 18. "Landmines and explosive remnants of war threaten children and communities across Myanmar." UNICEF. April 4, 2018.
https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/media_27529.html TG

Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) from decades of armed conflicts across Myanmar continue to threaten the lives of children and their families every day in nine out of the 14 States known to be contaminated.

During an event in Nay Pyi Taw today, organized to mark the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, UNICEF, and members of the Mine Risk Working Group (MRWG) revealed that **in the past two years the number of accidents caused by landmines and ERWs had continued to rise.**

In 2016 and 2017 combined, 337 casualties were reported, with conflict-stricken States such as Kachin and Shan topping the list. **Out of every four casualties at least one child was injured, and one out of four accidents resulted in death.** "Even though we know that **many incidents still go unreported**, every second day an accident caused by a landmine happens in Myanmar. Sadly, **children and women bear the brunt**," said June Kunugi, UNICEF Representative to Myanmar, noting that **43% of those harmed in 2017 alone were women and children.**

Nicaragua

There are landmines in Nicaragua

Evans 12. Marcel Evans. "100,000 landmines in Central America, mostly in Nicaragua." The Costa Rica Star. September 30, 2012.
<https://news.co.cr/100000-landmines-in-central-america-mostly-in-nicaragua/15117/> TG

Our part of the world also has its share of this undesirable legacy. **There are an estimated 100,000 landmines in Central America, mostly in Nicaragua.** These are a legacy of **Ronald Reagan's** campaign to destabilise the revolutionary government led by Daniel Ortega. Using the proceeds of illegal arms trading with Iran, Reagan shunted money to the Contras, a group opposing the Sandinista revolution, and **sowed mines in areas along Nicaragua's borders with Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica.** An OAS programme has removed many of these explosives, but **some still remain and exact their toll from time to time.** Minefields also exist in Cuba, in the stretch of no-man's-land around the US Navy base at Guantanamo in the eastern end of the island.

Niger

Niger has lots of mines

Landmine Monitor 18. "Niger: Mine Action." Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. November 7, 2018. <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2018/niger/mine-action.aspx> TG

Notes: CHA = confirmed hazardous area; SHA = suspected hazardous area; ERW = explosive remnants of war; AXO = abandoned explosive ordinance.

The extent of antipersonnel mine contamination in the Republic of Niger is unclear. In April 2018, **Niger reported** that it had **two mined areas in** Madama, a military base in **the northeast of the country: a CHA of 39,304m² (Area 1) and a SHA of 196,243m² (Area 2)**.^[1] **On 25 October 2016, Niger reported that all of Area 1, 39,304m², had been demined, with the destruction of 1,075 mines.**^[2] **However, this is contradicted in its latest Article 7 report, where Niger stated that only half of Area 1 has been cleared,** which would give a new contamination estimate of 19,697m².^[3]

Nigeria

Boko Haram filled Nigeria with landmines

Maclean 18. Ruth Maclean. "Boko Haram landmines in Nigeria killed at least 162 in two years – study." The Guardian. September 23, 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/sep/23/boko-haram-landmines-in-nigeria-killed-at-least-162-in-two-years-study> TG

Hundreds of people have been killed or maimed by landmines in north-east Nigeria, research shows.

Mines laid by Boko Haram, the extremist group that has waged a deadly insurgency in the Lake Chad region, killed 162 people in two years and wounded 277 more, according to the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), a landmine clearance charity.

Casualties rose from 12 per month in 2016 to 19 per month in 2017-18, making Nigeria's casualty rate from mines the eighth highest in the world.

After nine years of the insurgency, locally produced **landmines, unexploded bombs and improvised explosive devices are scattered across the north-east.**

"All around here people are dying. **Just looking for firewood is very risky,**" said Saleh Ibrahim, the deputy leader of a camp in Ngala, in Borno state, that shelters more than 100,000 people.

"Last November, five girls between eight and 17 years old found a metal ring on the ground. Two were young daughters of my sister. They thought it might be jewellery. One picked it up but it was linked to a bomb. They all died."

MAG's Avishek Banskota, who is based in Maiduguri, said: "**Everyone I have met in Borno state has been affected** in one way or the other, **whether losing a family member, a friend or a house.** People can't move around freely in most of the region and **much of the land can't be used to farm or collect firewood, so the impact on communities is huge.**"

Pakistan

Landmines are still active in Pakistan

Pakistan Today 19, "FC official martyred in Mohmand landmine blast," 1-23-2019, No Publication,
<https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2019/01/23/fc-official-martyred-in-landmine-blast-in-mohmand-agency/>

** tehsil is a governing body like a state, safi is a tehsil in pakistan

PESHAWAR: A Frontier Corps **(FC) official** was **martyred and another security personnel** was **wounded**
in a landmine explosion in Safi tehsil of the Mohmand Agency on Wednesday.

Security sources said that a team of Bomb Disposal Squad (BDS) was targeted in the explosion.

Philippines

Filipino roads are littered with landmines

Lilian **Mellejor 18**, "11 soldiers hurt in clash with NPA in ComVal town," 12-27-2018, Philippine News Agency, <http://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1057540>

DAVAO CITY -- Eleven personnel of the Army's 10th Infantry Division (10ID) were hurt when they encountered an undetermined number of New People's Army (NPA) rebels in Mt. Diwata, Monkayo town, Compostela Valley province on Wednesday. A report released by the 10ID on Thursday said troopers belonging to the division's Recon Company and 25th Infantry Brigade conducted "focused military operation" after receiving information indicating NPA presence in the area. A firefight that lasted several minutes erupted, with the NPA believed to have suffered an undetermined number of casualties based on the traces of bloodstain in the encounter site. The 10ID said the 11 wounded soldiers are now in stable condition. According to several locals, the **NPA combatants** were **harassing community members to participate in** the 50th-anniversary **celebration of the** Communist Party of the Philippines (**CPP**)-- the NPA's mother organization. The rebels, belonging to the Guerilla Front 20, were also extorting money from community members, the residents alleged. When they couldn't get enough locals to participate in the CPP's December 26 anniversary event, the **NPA** allegedly **started planting landmines on the road, prompting residents to report them to the military.** GF 20, which operates in the northern part of Compostela Valley province, was recently declared by the military as being on the verge of disbanding following the series of surrenders by its members and underground mass supporters. The Compostela Valley encounter is the second incident involving the NPA in Region 11 during the week. On Christmas Day, troops from Army's 39th Infantry Battalion (39IB) clashed with NPA rebels in Sibulan, Sta. Cruz town in Davao del Sur while conducting security operation. 10ID said it has launched pursuit operations to prevent the rebels from launching more attacks. Brig. General Jose Faustino, 10ID commander, condemned the NPA use of landmines. "The 10ID condemns in the strongest possible terms the use of IEDs (improvised explosive devices) by the NPAs. It is a clear violation of the provisions stipulated in IHL (International Humanitarian Law)," Faustino said in a statement: **Faustino said landmines may also inflict harm on civilians.** "We assure the public that 10ID is steadfast in performing our mandate of protecting the people and ensuring that communities are secured. With our joint effort, both military and civilian communities, terrorist-communist atrocities will not prosper," Faustino said. (PNA)

Saudi Arabia

Houthi landmines cause devastating civilian casualties and stall a resolution to the conflict

Kirkpatrick 19 David D Kirkpatrick, The New York Times, 2-18-2019, "Land mines block Saudi-led assault in Yemen, killing civilians," No Publication, <https://bdnews24.com/world/middle-east/2019/02/18/land-mines-block-saudi-led-assault-in-yemen-killing-civilians> ash

Nearly four years after Saudi Arabia plunged into Yemen's civil war, Saudi and Yemeni commanders say hundreds of thousands of unmarked land mines planted by their opponents, the Houthis, have emerged as perhaps their most formidable defence.

The hidden explosives, the commanders say, have helped keep the conflict close to a standstill despite the superior air power and other resources of the Saudi-led coalition.

The mines have also killed as many as 920 civilians and wounded thousands, according to mine removal experts. Rights groups and other monitors say the minefields will leave Yemen riddled with buried explosives that could kill or maim unsuspecting civilians for decades before the devices can all be removed, as they have in Afghanistan, Colombia and Cambodia.

"The scale of the problem is exceptionally large, and the impact is horrendous," said Loren Persi Vicentic of Landmine Monitor, an independent nonprofit group. "Most of the casualties we see reported are civilians."

A Western mine-removal company hired by the Saudis estimates that the Houthis have laid more than 1 million mines, more than one for every 30 Yemenis and a concentration as high as that in any other country since World War II.

The Arabian gulf is littered with landmines

Gambrell and Harb 12/24 Gambrell, Jon. Harb, Malak. "Land mines will be hidden killer in Yemen decades after war." AP News. December 24, 2018. <https://www.apnews.com/bce0a80324d040f09843ceb3e4e45c1e> TG

ADEN, Yemen (AP) — **They lurk under shifting desert sands, amid the debris of urban roadsides and inside abandoned schools, some set to go off at the lightest touch.**

Land mines scattered by Yemen's Houthi rebels are largely unmapped and will remain a threat even if the latest push for peace succeeds in halting the conflict, those involved in their eradication say.

While the Houthis' use of Scud and other retrofitted ballistic missiles has drawn attention for striking deep inside Saudi Arabia, their **widespread use of mines represents a risk for generations to come in the Arab world's poorest country.**

"Mines today exist in every single area of Yemen," Ousama al-Gosaibi, the program manager for the Saudi-funded Masam demining project, told The Associated Press during a trip to the southern city of Aden organized by the Saudi military. "It's not being used as a defensive (or) offensive mechanism. **It's being used to terrorize the local population across Yemen."**

A Houthi official acknowledged the rebels widely use mines, but said Saudi-led airstrikes have left behind ordinance that is just as deadly.

Somalia

Somalia has lots of mines and continued US NADR is key

Landmine Monitor 18. "Somali: Mine Action." Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. November 19, 2018. <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2018/somalia/mine-action.aspx> TG

Notes: CHA = confirmed hazardous area; SHA = suspected hazardous area; ERW = explosive remnants of war; AXO = abandoned explosive ordinance.

As a result of the Ethiopian-Somali wars in 1964 and 1977–1978 (also known as the Ogaden war), and more than 20 years of internal conflict, **the Somali Republic is significantly contaminated with mines and ERW.**

According to the United Nations (UN), **antipersonnel and antivehicle mines were laid as recently as 2012 in the disputed regions of Sool and Sanaag.**^[1] **Contamination from mines and ERW exists across Somalia's three major regions: southcentral Somalia, including the capital Mogadishu; Puntland; and Somaliland, a self-proclaimed, though unrecognized, state that operates autonomously in the northwest.** (See separate mine action profile for Somaliland.) **Landmines along the border with Ethiopia, mainly as a result of legacy minefields, also continued to affect civilians in south-central Somalia.**^[2] **As of mid-2018, no recent national baseline of mine and ERW contamination had been established, primarily due to a lack of national capacity and a lack of access to many al-Shabaab-controlled territories.**^[3] In 2017, survey teams were for the first time to be deployed within all states of Somalia, adding to a better understanding of overall contamination. However, operators reported that the number of survey teams was limited and their movements at times hindered by insecurity. As such, **state-wide surveys were expected to continue in 2018–2019, provided funding can be secured.**^[4]

NADR to Somalia = antiterror 2.5million, 2million conventional weapons destruction

Security Assistance Monitor 19. "Somalia." <http://securityassistance.org/data/country/military/Nonproliferation,%20Anti-Terrorism,%20Demining,%20and%20Related%20Programs/2012/2018/all/Global//> TG

Program Details Fiscal Year	Program Details Recipient	Program Details Program	Program Details Amount	Program Details Item	Program Details Footnote Link
1 2019	Somalia	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs	\$2,500,000	Antiterrorism Assistance	Source ⁽¹⁾
2 2019	Somalia	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs	\$2,000,000	Conventional Weapons Destruction	Source ⁽¹⁾

[NOTE – this ev is about IEDs] Landmines are abundant and devastating in Somalia

UNSOM 18 Report from UN Assistance Mission in Somalia, 4-1-2018, "Improvised Explosive Devices continue to pose a grave threat to civilians in Somalia," ReliefWeb, <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/improvised-explosive-devices-continue-pose-grave-threat-civilians-somalia> // ash

Mogadishu, 4 April 2018 – Marking the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, **a top United Nations official in Somalia** today **highlighted the danger posed by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) to the country's civilian population.**

In his remarks at an observance event in the Somali capital, the Secretary-General's Deputy Special Representative for Somalia, Peter de Clercq, drew particular attention to the threat posed to children by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) left behind after years of conflict.

"Each year, 75 children are killed or injured by mines and explosive remnants of war in this country. And the impact on lives and livelihoods therefore is devastating," said Mr. de Clercq.

"Many more people are killed through these improvised explosive devices along Somalia's roads and across its cities," he added.

Years of armed conflict in Somalia have resulted in widespread contamination with ERW and landmines, as well as a steady rise in the use of IEDs – the latter remain the deadliest threat to lives in the Horn of Africa country and were responsible for killing and injuring more than 1,400 civilians last year, according to the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

More than 900 people were killed and injured by the devastating IED explosion that occurred in Mogadishu on 14 October 2017, which Mr. de Clercq described as "one of the worst" IED bombings to ever occur in Africa.

South Sudan

Landmines kill people in South Sudan

Aljazeera 17. "Landmines threaten civilians in South Sudan." Aljazeera. November 3, 2017.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/11/landmines-threaten-civilians-south-sudan-171103123534585.html> TG

Landmines and unexploded bombs are still being discovered in residential and farming areas in South Sudan.

The ordnance is mostly from South Sudan's war with Sudan that ended in 2005.

Syria

Landmines are a major issue in Syria

HRW 18. "Syria: Landmines Kill, Injure Hundreds in Raqqa." Human Rights Watch. February 12, 2018.

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/02/12/syria-landmines-kill-injure-hundreds-raqqa> TG

(Beirut) – **Homemade landmines have killed and injured hundreds of civilians, including more than 150 children, in** Raqqa, **Syria** since the Islamic State (also known as ISIS) was pushed out of the city in October 2017, Human Rights Watch said today.

ISIS had planted the antipersonnel mines when it controlled the city. They include devices often called booby traps or improvised explosive devices (IEDs). **Most appeared to be victim-activated** and therefore banned under international law.

Tajikistan

Uzbekistan littered Tajikistan with landmines

Farangis **Najibullah 18**, "'Counting The Days': Tajiks, Uzbeks Have Great Expectations After Landmark Border Deals," 3-15-2018, RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty, <https://www.rferl.org/a/tajikistan-uzbekistan-border-deals-great-expectations-update/29102421.html>

That long-standing agreement for border-area residents had been effectively dead as Uzbekistan closed all but two of the border crossings between the two countries over the past decade. **Relations between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, were** greatly **strained** under the decades-long rule of authoritarian Uzbek President Islam Karimov, whose death was announced on September 2, 2016. Under Karimov, **Uzbekistan** closed down vital transit routes for Tajik vehicles, repeatedly cut off natural gas supplies, and **created obstacles for Tajikistan** to import electricity from other Central Asian countries via Uzbek territory. Tashkent also vehemently opposed Dushanbe's project to complete a Soviet-era project -- the Roghun hydropower plant -- arguing that it would leave downstream Uzbekistan facing a water shortage and potential environmental problems. Many direct flights between Tajik and Uzbek cities were canceled, bus routes were rescheduled to avoid driving over each other's soil, and Tashkent even **planted land mines along some sections of the border** to prevent what it described as "extremists" **from entering Uzbekistan.**

Thailand

Thailand has lots of mines

HRW, 7-4-20**18**. "Thailand: Insurgents Use Landmines in South," Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/07/04/thailand-insurgents-use-landmines-south> // ash

(New York) – **Separatist insurgents have used landmines to maim rubber plantation workers and seriously disrupt the daily life of people in Thailand's southern border provinces.**

Human Rights Watch said today. Ethnic Malay Muslim insurgents affiliated with the Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN) separatist movement should immediately cease using antipersonnel landmines and end attacks on civilians.

On July 2, 2018, **Suthin Haewkhuntod, an ethnic Thai Buddhist latex tapper** in Yala province's **Krong Penang district, lost his foot after he stepped on a landmine** reportedly laid by **insurgents on the rubber plantation where he worked. Two other ethnic Thai Buddhist latex tappers, Wipawan Plodkaenthong and Chutipon Namwong, were seriously wounded by landmines** in Yala's Yaha district on June 28 and in Muang district on July 2.

"Laying landmines on rubber plantations and in paths used by villagers is cruel beyond words," said Brad Adams, Asia director. "Insurgent groups should stop using these unlawful weapons and clear the landmines they have already laid."

Uganda

Plenty of mines in Uganda are left over from the LRA insurgency – causes food shortages and civilian casualties

Makumbi and Owiny 17 Cissy Makumbi & Tobias Jolly Owiny, 13 SEPTEMBER 2017, "Uganda: Land Mines, Bombs Disrupt Farming in Northern Uganda," allAfrica, <https://allafrica.com/stories/201709130158.html> // ash

Lakari's case is not isolated in northern region which was ravaged by a two-decade Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency.

Many other people have been injured while others have been killed by unexploded ordnance (UXOs) such as land mines, grenades, mortar and artillery shells.

These grim leftovers from the war between government forces and LRA rebels continue to ravage residents of northern Uganda several years after the LRA were defeated and fled to neighbouring DR Congo and Central African Republic.

Because of fear of being harmed by unexploded ordnance, many people have abandoned their gardens.

Residents and northern Uganda leaders have called upon the government to expeditiously remove unexploded ordnance from the affected areas to enable former internally displaced people settle down and engage in agriculture.

They say failure to urgently resolve the issue of unexploded ordnance is hindering recovery of the region where agriculture is the main economic activity.

They say cultivation of food crops is also being hindered, causing food shortage.

"Last year, I hired a big plot for cultivation but we have halted all the activities for fear of being hit by the land mines," says Susan Amono, a resident of Koro Sub-county in Omoro District.

Ms Amono says she can start cultivating the land only after government has checked and declared it safe.

Kitgum Municipality MP Beatrice Anywar says: "There is need to have people's land free from the UXOs, so that they can make use of it to carry on meaningful activities."

Uganda is riddled with landmine fields

United Nations 10 United Nations. "Uganda: Landmines Stop Thousands Returning Home." Refworld, www.refworld.org/docid/4cf8a04c1a.html. TG

LAMWO, 1 December 2010 (IRIN) - Uncleared minefields in northern Uganda's Lamwo district have prevented thousands of people displaced during the Lord's Resistance Army insurgency from returning home, officials said.

"These people can't go to their villages [in Agoro sub-county] unless the place is cleared and declared free of the landmines," local government official Mathew Ocen Akiya told IRIN. He said some 10,000 people were unable to go home because of the mines.

Among them is Geoffrey Onek, 59, who still lives in one of the camps, or "protected villages", established by the government during the war.

"I tried going back home in 2006 but a landmine killed two people," Onek told IRIN. "I saw how my neighbour Okello was hit by a landmine in Mica [his home village] in 2006. We were going to the village to begin constructing huts for the family to move away from the camp in Lukung but as we walked down the hill, I heard a thunderous blast followed by dark smoke."

"I would rather die here in the camp than risk my life and that of my children in that village," Onek added.

According to Lt. Denis Labu, head of the demining office in Lamwo, four suspected minefields in the hills of Agoro, where five people were killed and five injured in 2006, have yet to be cleared.

Ukraine

Ukraine is littered with landmines – causes hundreds of casualties

Agency Report 19, "269 civilians killed by landmines in Ukraine conflict," 1-25-2019, Premium Times Nigeria,
<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/foreign/world-foreign/305754-269-civilians-killed-by-landmines-in-ukraine-conflict.html>

At least 269 civilians, including 27 children, have been killed in landmine incidents in eastern Ukraine since April 2014 when fighting between government troops and pro-independence armed groups broke out, the country's Defense Ministry said Monday. Moreover, at least 564 people were injured after stepping on landmines in the conflict-hit area, the ministry said. **In the past three months, eight people lost their lives and 13 were injured in landmine incidents in the country's eastern Donbas region. The hostilities in eastern Ukraine have left about 16,000 square kilometres of land in the region strewn with explosive remnants of war, making Ukraine one of the most landmine-contaminated countries in the world.**

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan has lots of mines

Landmine Monitor 18. "Uzbekistan: Mine Action." Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. November 16, 2018.

<http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2018/uzbekistan/mine-action.aspx> TG

Notes: CHA = confirmed hazardous area; SHA = suspected hazardous area; ERW = explosive remnants of war; AXO = abandoned explosive ordinance.

The Republic of Uzbekistan's forces have laid mines along its international borders at various times, including on its borders with Afghanistan in 1998, with Kyrgyzstan in 1999, and with Tajikistan in 2000. In 2010, Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) Ban Ki-moon criticized as "unacceptable" Uzbekistan's emplacing of mines along parts of its border that have not been delineated.[1]

Soviet troops also laid mines on the Uzbek-Afghan border. Survey on the Tajik side of the border over several years had **identified a total of 57 SHAs** as of December 2008 (size unknown), which were subsequently **deemed to be on Uzbekistan territory**. Uzbekistan had reportedly cleared 95% of the minefields along the Tajik border by the end of 2007 in demining operations conducted by Uzbek army deminers in cooperation with Tajik border troops.[2]

Vietnam

Vietnam is filled with landmines

Rogers and Kuhn 17. Kathleen Rogers and Heidi Kuhn. "Vietnam War left a legacy of land mines." Clarion Ledger. September 24, 2017. <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/opinion/columnists/2017/09/24/vietnam-war-left-legacy-land-mines/697383001/> TG

The U.S. also left behind a devastated landscape, riddled with millions of hard-to-locate land mines and unexploded ordnances; and a once fertile land now defoliated by millions of gallons of Agent Orange, a deadly herbicide that causes cancer, neurological damage and birth defects and not only killed the land but also **killed and injured thousands of Vietnamese and American servicemen.**

More than 42 years later, that legacy remains.

It is estimated that **more than 3 million land mines/UXO/cluster munitions remain buried in Vietnam.** Since 1975, **over 40,000 Vietnamese have died** from these deadly remnants of war, and over **60,000** have been **injured.**

In the hospitals of Quang Tri province, part of the infamous DMZ, 80 percent of the land is still riddled with land mines and innocent children are dying each month.

2NR

Frontlines

2N O/V

Demining aid defuses landmines and trains local forces to stop and treat civilian casualties which stops innocent children from being blown up and killed – couple framing issues

1] CP solves the case – the 1AR warrants for solvency are all about ____, but the PIC ends that aid

2] Impact o/w on probability – the CP definitely reduces the number of landmines in the region which saves lives but we'll win any DA to demining is super improbable

3] No symbolic NB – demining doesn't cause their impacts but allows us to strategically reduce civilian deaths while resolving *their impacts* - it also makes the US look good since it cuts everything except aid that has a clear humanitarian benefit for the people of *country* which makes them like us

4] Sufficiency framing on *peace process/relations type thing* - there's no warrant for how much of a relation needs to be severed for it to be enough since we still maintain troop presence and development aid in the world of the aff so demining isn't that big of a difference

5] Judge kick if I'm losing the CP – it's a logical extension of conditionality and the status quo's always an option for a policymaker

AT: Circumvention

1] This makes no sense – demining aid involves training, equipment, and intel, not money. Regimes can't weaponize knowledge about neutralizing explosive devices to do _____. The same tech you use to defuse a landmine can't be used for _____.

2] It's only a few hundred thousand bucks – worst case scenario what they say happens, but the half billion we still end definitely solves their advantage – if any dollar is enough to not solve, they prob can't solve anyway cuz other countries will provide it, and they can reallocate from other areas

3] That's not how it works – a categorical grant to this specific program is used to buy and give equipment i.e. we pay ourselves and give *country* demining aid like tech and training, and then *country* pays us back, but there's no net money going to *country* - we have ev that proves

Gillespie 15 – Teaching Fellow in International Politics/Placement and Exchange Coordinator @ University of Surrey, this card is his PhD thesis. (Ciaran, September 30, 2015, "Aid & the Ouroboros: US Foreign Military Assistance and Human Security in Pakistan", eprints.surrey.ac.uk/811560/1/Aid%20the%20Ouroboros-%20US%20Foreign%20Military%20Assistance%20and%20Human%20Security%20in%20Pakistan%20%28Resubmit%20Final%20with%20bib%29.pdf, JC)

Under the United States' Foreign Military Sales Act (FMSA) **foreign countries are eligible to procure defence equipment, services and training from the US government or private industry, as well as US guarantees for private loans, to purchase these goods and services** (Brzoska, 1983, p. 272). Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the State Department was given the remit of overseeing the implementation of aid programs for foreign militaries (Serafino, 2008, p. 11). **Most military aid comes in the form of grants rather than loans taking the form of either direct transfers of equipment**, or transfers of cash with the specific function of helping purchase equipment (Tarnoff, C. & Lawson, M.L, 2011, p. 23). The three central mechanisms through which aid and grants are delivered are Foreign Military Sales (FMS), Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and the International Military Education and Training program (IMET) (Ibid). While the State Department oversees the implementation of these programs, they are carried out by the Department of Defense by one of its own sub agencies, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DCSA) (Serafino, 2008, p. 11)

4] Conditions solve – the US has checks on military aid and doesn't just arbitrarily dole it out – things like the Leahy laws ensure aid is being used for its proper intent. This is true in the context of the PIC – if we're only giving them one type of aid, it would be super easy to monitor it.

5] Extend 1NC Patierno

AT: Competition

---2NR Competition Block – Long

1] Err neg – the CP does all of the aff except demining aid – this debate is not a question of the aff vs the squo but a question of yes demining or no demining – there’s no DA to demining aid which means any .1% chance the aff ends demining aid means vote neg to be safe in resolving thousands of deaths.

2] Extend ICIJ – it says demining is aid under the NADR program. Err neg – our ICIJ ev is a database of “U.S. taxpayer funded programs or assistance that contributes to a nation’s offensive military capabilities” —the offensive and military planks of our definition should bolster its weight since it’s contextual to the topic lit.

ICIJ 7 - The Int'l Consortium of Investigative Journalists, “A citizen’s guide to understanding U.S. foreign military aid,”

<http://www.publicintegrity.org/2007/05/22/5772/citizen-s-guide-understanding-us-foreign-military-aid> WJ

For the “Collateral Damage” investigative study, the Center for Public Integrity created a database that tracks a subset of those financial flows: taxpayer-funded programs or assistance that contribute to a nation’s offensive military capabilities. The database does not include

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3] Aid includes training local personnel and transfer of equipment thru loan or grant programs – that's 1NC Bapat – demining is aid under that for multiple reasons as per 1NC Mansfield and Filipino

A] It involves a military advisory role – foreign militaries are assigned local personnel to advise in demining project implementation

B] It involves bilateral transfer of military equipment – the US provides mine flails, rollers, and armored bulldozers to remove mines in addition to protective equipment like vests

C] It involves mil-to-mil training that bolsters locals forces' capabilities – militaries train local forces in planning and executing mine action programs and dealing with blast trauma after accidents

4] The Census chart – it shows military demining, humanitarian demining, and other demining funds are all funded through military aid – that means the aff ends it

5] Prefer positive definitions over negative ones – a consensus of lit proves demining is explicitly military aid via multiple metrics like funding, program classification, and practical implementation. Their definition has no intent to exclude *explain* – positive definitions are more contextual to topic lit and aren't accidents

6] The 2AR will go for an argument about humanitarian assistance—here's some explicit pre-emptive work to that:

A] Humanitarian demining efforts are classified as demining military aid – that includes training, ops, and supplies

BPMA 18. Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. "2018 To Walk the Earth in Safety: Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center." US Department of State. 2018. <https://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/2018/287792.htm> TG

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B] There's no real distinction between humanitarian and military aid – even if it has humanitarian effects, it's still military aid and vagueness means err neg for topic inclusion

Stelzer 15 MAJ Paul, The United States Humanitarian Demining Program: Civilmilitary Relations in Humanitarian Demining, 2015, <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/1001874.pdf>

The conditions in Afghanistan illustrate the difficulties in civil-military relations with respect to the HDP. Actions during the civil war period were unsynchronized because the United Nations acted independently of the government and military, which resembles the problems described in the separatist theory. During the post 9/11 period, **the aligned interests** of the United Nations and the US military **blur the distinction between humanitarian and military aid which resembles the convergence theory. The result was the rejection of military aid in the form of attacks on deminers.**

The flood of international actors also pushed aside Afghan leadership which prevented the development of Afghan managerial capacity. The nationalization period marked a return to the separatist theory where the United Nations, the US government, and the military recognized the weakness of Afghan managerial capacity and all focused on independent exit strategies outside the scope of the Afghan government. **The result of the HDP in Afghanistan was the successful development of local demining capacity,** predominantly through the efforts of NGOs, with the absence of a governmental organization to coordinate their efforts. In many respects, the conditions in Afghanistan mirror conditions in other post conflict scenarios. The case of the HDP in Kosovo faced many of the same challenges as Afghanistan; however, **the DOD succeeded in contributing to humanitarian demining** in Kosovo where it failed in Afghanistan.

C] Even if it is humanitarian, we still give military aid to humanitarian programs, and that aid is key to demining success

Mansfield and Filippino 4. Ian Mansfield, Operations Director and Eric M. Filippino, Head, Socio-Economic Unit, GICHD. "The Role of the Military in Mine Action." Issue 8.1, June 2004. https://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/publications/JMA_JUNE04_%20Mansfield.pdf
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The GICHD study on the role of the military in mine action found that the military has played a significant role in a number of national mine action programmes. This can be either through involvement by the local military forces or with support from a visiting military force. Invariably, at the end of a conflict, local militaries will need training and equipment to enable them to undertake humanitarian demining tasks according to international standards. The decision to provide such support will need to be carefully weighed against the risk of enhancing their war-fighting capabilities, and what phase of the post-conflict period it is. The study was unable to determine if it was cheaper to use the military for demining tasks, as productivity and cost effectiveness are areas that require further study in the whole mine action sector. The use of visiting military forces on the other hand, has been found to be most effective in the emergency or start-up phase of a national mine action programme.

Wherever there is a mine or UXO problem, humanitarian and developmental initiatives necessarily involve a high degree of contact and interaction among military personnel, non-military mine action personnel and local communities. Military capabilities, if properly directed and controlled, can bring important skills and organizational assets to complement many mine action activities, particularly in the emergency or start-up phase of a programme. Military organizations are normally trained to be mission-oriented and to complete these missions as quickly and efficiently as possible. This works well for almost all military problems, and indeed for many humanitarian problems like infrastructure repair, but establishing national mine action programmes under post-conflict conditions normally requires a longer-term approach than a military "task-oriented" one. Military actors are unlikely to have the best idea how mine clearance fits into the larger mine action picture.

The component activities of mine action have to be closely coordinated if they are to work at all and military staff are well-versed in the concept of how many interlocking components make up a plan. Mine action plans require a similar degree of integration, but this planning has to take place with a number of different agencies, both military and non-military, which often have different perspectives and agendas. All the actors must be prepared to submit to overall coordination and direction. This does not mean interfering in the established military "chain of command," but that the broader issues like national strategies and priority setting for all the aspects of mine action are developed in a consultative manner with the full range of actors.

---2NR Competition Block – Short

The competition debate – this debate is not a question of the aff vs the squo but a question of yes demining or no demining – there's no DA to demining aid which means any .1% chance the aff ends demining aid means vote neg to be safe in resolving thousands of deaths.

1] Extend ICIJ – it says demining is aid under the NADR program. Err neg – our ICIJ ev is a database of “U.S. taxpayer funded programs or assistance that contributes to a nation’s offensive military capabilities” —the offensive and military planks of our definition should bolster its weight since it’s contextual to the topic lit.

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4] The 2AR will go for an argument about humanitarian assistance—here’s some explicit pre-emptive work to that:

A] Humanitarian demining efforts are classified as demining military aid – that includes training, ops, and supplies – even if it has humanitarian effects it is legally funded through military aid which means the aff ends it

BPMA 18. Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. “2018 To Walk the Earth in Safety: Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center.” US Department of State. 2018. <https://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/2018/287792.htm> TG

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responsibilities include validating humanitarian mine action project plans and budgets, and monitoring and evaluating global Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funded humanitarian mine action activities.

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The center utilizes a three-phase approach to provide support to the geographic combatant command humanitarian mine action programs. When a partner nation is accepted into the Department of Defense mine action program, HDTC deploys program analysts to assess the current state of a partner nation's demining program. The assessment, or requirements determination site survey (RDSS), identifies partner nation capability gaps in order to develop humanitarian mine action project objectives and resource requirements to assist the partner nation in achieving its demining goals. The completed RDSS establishes objectives and outcomes that support the request for OHDACA funded resources. The Director of HDTC, in consultation with the Defense Security Cooperation Agency Office of the General Counsel and humanitarian assistance program managers, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Special Operations Low Intensity Conflict, Stability and Humanitarian Affairs, and PM/WRA, approves mine action projects.

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The GICHD study on the role of the military in mine action found that **the military has played a significant role in a number of national mine action programmes. This can be either through involvement by the local military forces or with support from a visiting military force.** Invariably, at the end of

a conflict, **local militaries will need training and equipment to enable them to undertake humanitarian demining tasks according to international standards.** The decision to provide such

support will need to be carefully weighed against the risk of enhancing their war-fighting capabilities, and what phase of the post-conflict period it is. The study was unable to determine if it was cheaper to use the military for demining tasks, as productivity and cost effectiveness

are areas that require further study in the whole mine action sector. **The use of visiting military forces on the other hand, has been found to be most effective in the emergency or start-up phase of a national mine action programme.**

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---AT: Only Squo Aid

The plan removes all aid – provide is
Merriam Webster

to supply or make available (something wanted or needed) provided new uniforms for the band also : AFFORD curtains
provide privacy b : to make something available to provide the children with free balloons

1] Common usage proves—if I say the United States ought not provide ice cream to its citizens, the United States conditioning provision of that ice cream on citizen's credit scores would not prove the statement

2] Generics—the resolution is a generic statement without qualifiers – i.e. there's nothing conditioning the types of military aid.

Byrd ["Generic Meaning," Georgia State University, Transcript of lecture given by Pat Byrd, Department of Applied Linguistics & ESL]

Here are some things that we do know about these generic noun phrase types when

they are used in context: 1. The + singular: The computer has changed modern life. This form is considered more formal than the others--and is not as likely to be used in conversation as the plural noun: Computers have changed modern life. Master (1987) found in the sample that he analyzed that this form was often used to introduce a topic--and came at the beginning of a paragraph and in

introductions and conclusions. 2. **Zero + plural: Computers are machines. Computers have changed modern life. Probably the most common form for a generalization.** It can be used in all contexts--including both conversation (Basketball players make too much money) and academic writing (Organisms as diverse as humans and squid share many biological

processes). Perhaps used more in the hard sciences and social sciences than in the humanities. 3. A + singular: A computer is a machine. This generic structure is used to refer to individual instances of a whole group and is used to classify whatever is being discussed. The form is often used for definitions of terms. It is also often used to explain occupations. My sister is a newspaper reporter. I am a teacher. Use is limited to these "classifying" contexts. Notice that this form can't always be substituted for the other: *Life has been changed by a computer. *A

computer has changed modern life. 4. Zero + noncount: Life has been changed by the computer. **The most basic meaning and use of noncount nouns is generic--they are fundamentally about a very abstract level of meaning. Thus, the most common use of noncount nouns is this use with no article for generic meaning.** Zero Article and Generic Meaning: Most nouns without articles have generic meaning. Two types are involved. 1. Zero + plural: Computers are machines. Computers have changed modern life. 2. Zero + noncount: Life has been changed by the computer.

Prefer our definition for ground—all key neg ground is based on complete U.S. pullout of military aid—things like fill-in, stability, heg, terror, and more are all contingent on military aid completely ending—if the aff still allows other military aid to their authoritarian regimes, then it spikes the link to core neg ground since they'll just say future aid checks

---AT: Humanitarian Demining

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---AT: Aid is Offensive

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ICIJ 7 - The Int'l Consortium of Investigative Journalists, “A citizen’s guide to understanding U.S. foreign military aid,”
<http://www.publicintegrity.org/2007/05/22/5772/citizen-s-guide-understanding-us-foreign-military-aid> WJ

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---AT: Census says “military assistance”

NOTE – insert this at the end of #4 on the 2NR competition block if necessary

1] Military assistance includes aid – the same programs counted as aid are assistance like FMF, Peacekeeping, IMET and NADR

2] They’re the same thing – the same doc uses the phrases interchangeably, I’ve inserted an example in the doc

Census 5 – “U.S. Foreign Economic and Military Aid by Major Recipient”, US Census, 2005,
<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2005/compendia/statab/125ed/tables/06s1286.xls> WJ

A	B	C	D	E
Table 1286. U.S. Foreign Economic and Military Aid by Recipient Country: 2000 to 2003				
[In millions of dollars (15,870,231 represents \$15,870,231,000), except as indicated. For years ending Sept. 30]				
Recipient country				Total (million dollars)
	2000 (million dollars)	2001 (million dollars)	2002 (million dollars)	

3] They’re the same

Christopher J. **Coyne, 08** [Department of Economics, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26505-6025, chris.coyne@mail.wvu.edu.
The author was the F.A. Hayek Fellow at the London School of Economic and Political Science at the time of this research and gratefully acknowledges the support of the STICERD Centre at the LSE.] The “New” Fatal Conceit: The Errors of Foreign Intervention, George Mason Mercatus Center RE

Military Aid – Military assistance provided to governments for use in the acquisition of military equipment and training.

4] More ev —legislation proves

House Committee 74 “Congress Clears \$5.8-Billion Fiscal 1974 Foreign Aid Bill”
<https://library.cqpress.com/cqalmanac/document.php?id=cqal73-1228024> RE *bracketed for clarity*

Military Aid. Military assistance—including the emergency aid for Israel and

Cambodia—totaled [3.3 billion], 3,300,000,000. More than \$400-million had been cut from the administration's requests which totaled \$3,710,000,000.

The largest reduction was made in the administration's \$525-million request for foreign military credit sales; the committee reduced it to \$325-million. The committee also recommended the administration's proposed military grant aid program be reduced from \$685-million to \$500-million and emergency military aid for Cambodia from \$200-million to \$150-million. The committee added \$25-million to the administration's \$100-million request for security supporting assistance.

5] Even more ev

Operations Coordinating Board of Congress, 4-24-1957, “PROGRESS REPORT ON “UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD YUGOSLAVIA,” <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1955-57v26/d301> RE

Military Aid. Military assistance to Yugoslavia is still limited to spare parts and maintenance items in accordance with the policy set by the Presidential determination on aid of October 15, 1956. Pending a decision by the executive branch, deliveries of ammunition, major items, and aircraft remain suspended. (See Section B, Paragraph 6)

---More Definitions

Independently, here are 2 new definitions:

A] Overton 17

Iain Overton-editor, Jennifer Dathan-researcher, ADDRESSING THE THREAT POSED BY IEDS: NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL INITIATIVES, <https://aoav.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Addressing-the-threat-posed-by-IEDs.pdf>

However, the NAF itself has not received enormous amounts of foreign training or assistance, perhaps because the NAF have been accused of various human rights abuses during the conflict, deterring those who might otherwise provide **military aid**. In 2014, however, a Congressional Research Service Report asserted that \$5 million in aid **was being directed by the US to the NAF in the form of** military-civilian relations and **C-IED training**, an increase from the previous year. In one publicised incident, a US bomb squad supervisor volunteered to provide C-IED training to Nigerian police during a visit on an unrelated mission. Other countries, including the UK, are also providing C-IED training to the NAF.

B] Blanchard 8

Blanchard, 8 (Analyst in Africa Affairs, MA in Security Studies from Georgetown, "Africa Command: U.S. Strategic Interests and the Role of the U.S. Military in Africa," *CRS Report for Congress*, CRS-17, 4-10-2008, <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/104287.pdf>)

U.S. Military Assistance and Security Cooperation in Africa: An Expanding Role

The Department of Defense conducts a wide variety of activities in Africa in support of U.S. national interests. **Operational activities** may **include**, but are not limited to, humanitarian relief,⁶¹ peacekeeping, counter-narcotics, sanctions enforcement, **demining**, non-combatant evacuations (NEOs), and maritime interdiction operations (MIOs).

Our Blanchard ev o/w – it's a report for Congress written by a PhD in security studies that explicitly says military assistance includes demining aid

AT: UN PKO Solves

UN peacekeepers aren't as effective in substantial mine clearance

Mansfield and Filippino 4. Ian Mansfield, Operations Director and Eric M. Filippino, Head, Socio-Economic Unit, GICHD. "The Role of the Military in Mine Action." Issue 8.1, June 2004. https://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/publications/JMA_JUNE04_%20Mansfield.pdf
TG

UN peacekeepers have rarely engaged in large-scale humanitarian demining or EOD tasks (Kosovo being a notable exception). Thus, **although UN peacekeepers have been present in Lebanon for more than two decades, they have typically conducted only mine clearance to support their own operations** and according to their own national military procedures. Though this may be consistent with the obligations of parties to a conflict under international law to be responsible for mines, booby-traps and other explosive devices laid by those parties, **it does not necessarily lead to substantial remediation of the problem in humanitarian terms**. In fact, **throughout the more than 20-year experience in Lebanon of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), as seemingly simple a task as the handover of records concerning their mine clearance work between incoming and outgoing contingents appears not to have been accomplished.**

Rex 2nr

At the top—the impact debate—landmines are horrific: they prevent women from getting to their jobs, children from literally being able to go outside, and economic development in rural communities as a result of uncertainty over remnants of us imperialism. All of this is external to the hundreds of people blown to smithereens each month due to mines.

Their impact obviously matters but their internal link is vague and shady whereas we have a clear metric for being able to resolve the massive impacts of landmines.

Sufficiency framing—even if there's a small residual link to their framing they have not quantified the impact to that and they aren't a total break either because they don't get rid of troop presence, development aid, humanitarian aid, etc. which were all conceded alt causes, and means landmines are a unique harm only resolved by the counterplan.

A2 humanitarian:

Even if some demining assistance is humanitarian, our evidence indicates that a large portion is also military. The 2ar might be a bunch of new extrapolation about humanitarian assistance being able to fill-in, a few problems with that besides the fact that it would be completely new:

1] no impact—even if it hypothetically could solve, they've read no evidence that we currently provide humanitarian demining or that it would be ramped up. Trump obviously wouldn't because of America First and promises to cut foreign aid.

2] not terminal--some demining inevitably is military because mines are in remote areas and jungles where the military operates and humanitarian mining doesn't have expertise in, which means humanitarian can't resolve all of our impact

3] no evidence that humanitarian aid is effective—the only solvency evidence in the round is our 1nc evidence in the context of military demining, and civilians would obviously be worse because they don't have the same expertise, training or equipment as soldiers do

Extra

Solvency

Troops are key—provide capacity building, intel gathering, and training

Riely & Jones 15—K. Jack Riley Vice President of RAND National Security Research Division, PhD in public policy analysis from Pardee RAND Graduate school // Seth G. Jones PhD and MA in political science at U Chicago [“Djibouti: Outpost of stability in an unstable region,” *The Hill*, 4-10-2015, <http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/foreign-policy/238389-djibouti-outpost-of-stability-in-an-unstable-region>, accessed 8-9-2015]

Last week’s massacre in Kenya of 148 college students underscores the volatility of this eastern African region. In Kenya alone, the slaughter at Garissa University College comes on top of the **killings of at least 67 people in a Nairobi shopping mall in 2013 and numerous terrorist incidents dating back to the U.S. embassy bombing**, which killed more than 200 people in 1998.

Next door, **Somalia is in turmoil. Somalia is home to the extremist group al-Shabab, which carried out the attack in Kenya. Although the United States has made good progress in helping root out Somalia’s extremist militants,** including the September killing by drone of the al-Shabab commander known as Ahmed Abdi Godane, **Somalia remains perilous and rife with extremist elements.**

Directly across the Gulf of Aden from Somalia, the remnants of Yemen smolder under the weight of the Houthi insurgency. Yemen is—or was—a critical regional U.S. ally occupying the strategically important southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula.

In the midst of all this strife lies tiny Djibouti. It is a country that many Americans may not have heard of, **but it has emerged as a critical staging ground for promoting stability in east Africa and supporting operations** throughout the U.S. Central Command’s area of responsibility, which stretches from Egypt into Central Asia. Last May, **the United States re-upped its commitment to Djibouti with a 20-year lease at the country’s Camp Lemonnier,** an expansive base of 4,000 American service members and civilians focused on counterterrorism operations. Djibouti is adjacent to Somalia and just 17 miles across the Gulf of Aden from Yemen.

There is tremendous demand throughout east Africa for the types of capacity building that are necessary for national and regional security, from detecting and defusing improvised explosive devices to monitoring persistent threats and mitigating the consequences of horrific attacks, such as those that have plagued Kenya. At a minimum, **Camp Lemonnier serves as the eyes and ears on Somalia and on militant threats stemming from this region. The camp serves as a combat hub as well,** of course. **The U.S. operations based here also perform demining and humanitarian missions.**

The role being played by U.S. forces in Djibouti should be understood as more than the round-the-clock hours of intelligence surveillance, the number of drone strikes,

and more than the number of potential terrorist attacks prevented. Since at least 2001, east Africa has been one demonstration of both the geographic extent to which militant jihadism has spread and the operational extent to which it has entrenched itself in vulnerable territories. Confronting this threat has compelled the United States to devise innovative approaches to waging sustained efforts in some of the remotest corners of the world.

The collaborative role being played by the United States and Djibouti, therefore, represents the kind of partnerships that are now required in the battle against terrorism, because little-known places like Djibouti are one arena where the battle could be won or lost. In the immediate future, the U.S. role in east Africa will also represent a commitment to a part of the world where security problems continue to grow and where security interests have grown increasingly common among U.S. citizens and Kenyan students.

Builds local capacity to solve landmines – US military forces key

King 12—First female Commandant of the US Army, Sergeant Major in the US Army [Terysa, “USARAF participates in humanitarian mining program,” *US Army Africa*, 11-30-2012, http://www.usaraf.army.mil/NEWS/NEWS_121130_dmn.html, accessed 9-10-2015] (Edited for gendered-language – Gaz)

VICENZA, Italy – What started as a tasking from Africa Command eventually lead to a tremendous opportunity for U.S. Army Africa to help detect landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Africa in an effort to reduce loss of innocent lives and increase economic development.

Humanitarian Mine Action program helps foreign nations train their local demining cadre to help clear areas littered with landmines and ERW from the aftermath of several decades of civil war. Partner nations with landmine problems request the program through the Department of State.

Maj. Jennifer Smith, a plans officer in USARAF Plans, Operations and Training, is also the command’s HMA coordinator. To date, USARAF has completed eight HMA missions in Chad, the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Smith said USARAF’s role in the HMA program is to ensure their African counterparts are able to take training received from U.S. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Soldiers and train their own local EOD technicians to international standards.

“[The HMA program] is a train-the-trainer program to [help] build the capacity of our partner nation so they can take care of their own landmine and explosive remnants of war problems,” Smith, a Greensburg, Pa. native said.

Classes in the HMA program include demining, ordnance identification, explosives safety and theory, metal detector operations, demolitions, physical security, stockpile classes, medical training and one-man person drills in a 21-day program of instruction.

On average, each class has 20 students.

Smith said training not only highlights relationships between the United States and Africa, it also allows her to develop a mutual respect and understand of African soldiers.

“[This training] shows there’s a partnership between the U.S. and partner nations and it’s a way to show by example what a professional military looks like. They [African soldiers] have a lot of challenges in their countries, not only landmines but in the structure of the military, things we take for granted. I think it takes a lot of courage to show up every day and be interested in a subject even though you’re not sure you’re going to get paid for it. They keep a really positive mindset in spite of their uncertain careers,” Smith said.

Smith said she enjoys returning to the continent to see students continually and routinely engaged in the program. In Chad, Smith said students have been going out on their own to conduct operations and eliminate landmines and unexploded ordnance to improve the quality of life for their citizens, which Smith feels is great progress.

“I like this program because it’s not very expensive for the Department of Defense to run, yet out of all their reconstruction efforts I’ve been a part of, I feel like [the HMA program] is the most effective and has the greatest chance to build actual capacity in the country. It’s slow progress, but it’s better than building a million dollar school we don’t have books or teachers for. Training-the-trainer is always a good approach,” Smith said.

In the future, Smith said she hopes the program will start to teach preventive instruction within the local communities, in addition to the technical training.

“We’re hoping to expand into victim’s assistance and mine risk education. If that happens, our numbers will probably increase because we will have concurrent training squads,”

Smith said.

Impact

Landmines bad

APIC, 98 (African Campaigns to Ban Landmines, Africa: Landmines Campaigns Letter," *University of Pennsylvania: African Studies Center*, 3/23, http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Urgent_Action/apic_32398.html)

Background The presence of anti-personnel landmines (AP mines) in our continent has created and continues to create a humanitarian crisis of massive proportions. Anti-personnel landmines pose a major obstacle for sustainable community development and agricultural activity. Problems of reconstruction and development, foreign debt and poverty are exacerbated by the presence of these deadly weapons in our soil. In Africa, the legacy of war and in particular anti-personnel landmines continue to burden the most vulnerable sectors of our societies, amongst them women and children. African people continue to experience first hand the effects and tragedy wrought on civilian populations by the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines.

The international community now accepts that mines are no longer a security issue, but a humanitarian crisis of global proportions and have thus united to negotiate a treaty banning these weapons. Besides for countries such as the U.S.A, China, Russia, Pakistan and India, the world has largely been unanimous in its condemnation and revulsion of war and anti-personnel landmines, which have targeted civilian populations. Africa is a continent that is solidly behind the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction. In fact thirty-eight African nations have signed the Treaty - including all those in the Southern African Development Community. Thus far the Clinton Administration has refused to sign. As part of President Clinton's official agenda when he travels to several Africa states this month are discussions around the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and an African Peacekeeping Force. It is ironic that President Clinton will come to Africa to discuss economic recovery support when one of the most critical factors impeding economic recovery in Africa are the millions of acres of land that cannot be developed as a result of landmines.

President Clinton, whose visit to Africa is the first by an American President in 20 years, will visit six countries who have positively responded to the humanitarian crisis of landmines. All have played significant roles in the international collaborative efforts to create a mine-free world. In May 1997, member states of The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) met in Johannesburg for the First International Conference for African Experts on Landmines. Representatives from governments and non-governmental organisations agreed to adopt as a common goal the elimination of all anti-personnel landmines in Africa and the establishment of Africa as an anti-personnel landmine free zone.

Senegal, Ghana, Rwanda, Uganda, Botswana and South Africa signed the Brussels declaration, participated in the Oslo treaty negotiations and were in Ottawa in December to sign the Landmines Convention. Furthermore, Ghana's military forces do not use or have any stockpiles of anti-personnel landmines. Uganda, a former producer of two types of anti-personnel landmines has successfully converted its production infrastructure into a dry cell battery production line. South Africa, a former producer has destroyed over 300 000 of its anti-personnel landmine stockpiles in under six months and prior to its signing of the Convention.

U.S. mines are killing and maiming the people of Africa. How many more African women, children and men will have their lives destroyed by landmines? How many more hospital beds filled? Prostheses made? How much more agricultural land rendered unusable? How many more roads destroyed? How many more veterans,

development, humanitarian, women's, medical, children and religious groups will need to write to you?

How many more petitions must be signed and delivered to you before you sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction ?

The United States has manufactured anti-personnel landmines which have left Africa the most severely affected continent in the world. U.S. mines can be found in farmers' fields from the Horn to Southern Africa and as far across the continent as the Bedouin routes of Western Sahara. U.S. manufactured anti-personnel landmines have been found in Ethiopia, Somalia, Morocco, Tunisia, Angola, Malawi, Western Sahara and Zambia. For years, **the U.S. supplied mines covertly to rebel groups in Angola and Mozambique, two of the most mined countries in Africa. The U.S. provided mines to UNITA rebels in Angola until 1991. In addition many areas are strewn with unexploded U.S.-manufactured air-delivered anti-personnel and anti-tank sub-munitions.**

AFRICOM Good

AFRICOM is committed to doing demining where invited to do so – and training those interested in prevention – it is one place where Africom can be good.

Moore 14 – Author of Landmines in Africa – worked for the Landmine Survivors Network [Michael P. Moore, The role of AFRICOM in achieving a Landmine-Free Africa, <https://landminesinafrica.wordpress.com/2014/02/26/the-role-of-africom-in-achieving-a-landmine-free-africa/>]

The US military's Africa Command (**AFRICOM**) based in, of all places, Stuttgart, Germany, **inspires a kind neo-colonial fear** among many Africans and Africanists, not unlike the shadow that France and China cast over the continent. Without directly addressing those fears, **I believe it's important to recognize some of the good that can come from AFRICOM's presence and activity in Africa. Specifically AFRICOM's Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program.** Active since at least 2009, **AFRICOM's HMA program conducted 22 training missions in nine different countries** in 2013 alone (Email from Tom Saunders, U.S. Africa Command Office of Public Affairs, rec'd January 14, 2014). **Training included topics such as: demining, explosive remnants of war** (ERW), Explosive Ordnance Disposal (**EOD**) International Mine Action Standards (**IMAS**) Levels I and II, Vehicle Maintenance, Medical First Responder, Mine Risk Education, **and stockpile conventional munitions assistance** in support of the US Government's HMA program. **The training curricula were developed by experts at the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)** and reflect current best practices and knowledge (All Partners Access Network). One current gap in the training program is comprehensive victim assistance for landmine and ERW survivors. **To receive support** from AFRICOM's HMA support, **national authorities must submit requests** to the US embassy which then forwards requests to the State Department. The State Department then combines all requests and reviews them as part of the broader humanitarian efforts conducted by the State Department and the Department of Defense. While plans are still being confirmed, **AFRICOM may conduct as many as 40 HMA**

missions in nine countries in 2014 covering IMAS Levels I and II, ERW Operations, Medical First Responder, Basic and Advanced Demining, and stockpile management and destruction (Email from Tom Saunders, U.S. Africa Command Office of Public Affairs, rec'd January 14, 2014). As examples of the kind of training offered by AFRICOM, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have participated in multiple HMA missions. In 2009, the DRC military (the FARDC) requested support from the US State Department to conduct mine action activities in the eastern provinces, in and around Kisangani. After at least eight separate missions of up to three weeks in duration and the donation of \$125,000 worth of mine detection and explosive ordnance destruction equipment, a sustainable mine action program has been established within the FARDC. From the FARDC soldiers trained by AFRICOM, a select group of engineers participated in a training of trainers to further expand the skill set within the force (AFRICOM). About a year ago, AFRICOM hosted a Train the Trainer program for Kenyan Army EOD Combat Engineers.

AFRICOM deployed the US Navy's EOD Mobile Unit Six to train future instructors within the Kenyan military to respond to the variety of munitions and explosives the Kenyan army encountered in Somalia. Using a combination of classroom exercises and field simulations, the training mirrors that of the DRC training with the intention of increasing the ability of Kenyan soldiers to train their colleagues (AFRICOM). Other countries to have received support from AFRICOM include Burundi, Chad, Namibia, Mauritania, Mozambique, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Sharp-eyed readers will note that Kenya and Tanzania do not have landmine or significant ERW contamination and Burundi and Namibia have limited ERW contamination. For Kenya and Burundi, and likely **for other African countries with limited contamination, AFRICOM is deliberately training for**

peacekeeping operations like the African Union Mission in Somalia to which Burundi, Kenya and Uganda have contributed soldiers. Referring to the experience, one US Navy trainer said of the peacekeepers, ""They go downrange a lot and we want to make sure they have the knowledge to do well." Training engagements support the Component Commands' goals, like Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa's (CJTF-HOA) "mission to strengthen security in East Africa through military-to-military engagements with partner nations" (AFRICOM).

US Army Africa (USARAF), based in Vicenza, Italy, **is the most forward-thinking of AFRICOM's**

Component Commands. According to its HMA coordinator, Maj. Jennifer Smith, **USARAF is looking "expand**

into victim's assistance and mine risk education," adding preventive instruction to the technical training currently on offer. "If that happens, our numbers will probably increase because we will have concurrent training squads" (US Army Africa). USARAF has also reached out to UNMAS, the HALO Trust and the French government to complement, and not compete with, other actors' work and address shortfalls identified by the international community and civil society. USARAF wants to leverage its position to "assist in coordinating and integrating [the HMA] program with our multinational allies' efforts." **USARAF is also exploring tailoring "U.S. instruction on demining activities to correspond with UNMAS's ability to help host nations certify their own de-miners and unexploded ordnance incident responders"** (Email from Tom Saunders, U.S. Africa Command Office of Public Affairs, rec'd January 14, 2014).

Military humanitarianism is effective, especially in non-conflict settings

Chretien 11 – Jean-Paul Chretien, Director of Force Health Protection and Afghan National Security Forces Health Development for NATO International Security Assistance Force (Regional Command, South West) in Helmand Province, Afghanistan, 2011 ("US Military Global Health Engagement since 9/11: Seeking Stability through Health," *Global Health Governance*, Volume 4, Issue 2, Spring 2001, PDF, http://blogs.shu.edu/wp-content/blogs.dir/109/files/2011/11/Jean-Paul-Chretien_US-Military-Global-Health-Engagement-since-9-11_Spring-2011.pdf)

It is important to distinguish between peaceful and conflict settings in assessing medical stability operations against these principles.

Humanitarian assistance providers generally have praised the US military's response to natural disasters **in areas not beset by conflict, noting that no other organization can deliver large-scale logistical capabilities and relief assets so rapidly**. In these settings, most **humanitarian actors usually would see the "last resort" standard for military engagement met, along with the core principles of humanity, neutrality, and impartiality**. Humanitarian organizations have commented less (at least publicly) on medical stability operations in peaceful areas not experiencing an emergency. They have vigorously addressed military-led assistance in conflict settings.

Indigenous groups support the CP

Bernstein, 8

(Director of the Nobel Women's Initiative, former coordinator of the ICBL from 1998-2004, "Still Alive and Kicking," from, *Banning Landmines: Disarmament, Citizen Diplomacy, and Human Security*, edited by Jody Williams, Stephen D. Goose, and Mary Wareham, Page 46)

Conclusion

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines is seen as a quintessential ex- pression of the ability of Committed civil society to play a meaningful role in resolving key issues of our times. ICBL activists have never rested on their laurels but constantly reaffirm their commitment to a mine-free World and are continuously forward looking, strategizing on next steps to bring the "utopian vision" of a mine-free World to complete reality through the framework of the Mine Ban Treaty.

Even in its most difficult moments at the end of 1997 and into 1998, the core of the campaign held firm and adjusted itself to its own new realities as well as to the reality of the newly negotiated Mine Ban Treaty and all the Work it would take to ensure the treaty made a difference to those living with the daily scourge of landmines.

Staying focused on the goal in the face of fatigue and other demanding issues remains a critical objective a decade on. In 2007, as the Mine Ban Treaty entered into its tenth year of existence, the ICBL's

Executive Director Sylvie Brigot described the treaty as “... **a work in progress**” and **urged commitment By States Parties to “... continue providing the political leadership and financial resources to ensure we can declare final victory in the battle against land- mines.”**¹⁵

The ICBL began as a coalition of NGOs determined to reach the goal of banning antipersonnel landmines and then disband and move on to other work. Disbanding remains an objective. **Not abandoning the Work until the job is done remains the focus.** The ICBL has demonstrated that coalitions of independent NGOs can campaign together and achieve their goals. It has demonstrated an amazing ability to change with both the global context and as needed by its own membership.

At the same time, **the campaign is really a transnational group of citizens who recognized a problem and took action to change it.** Together we have proved that there is a place for “global citizen diplomacy.”

Together We have shown that individual action can and does make a difference- especially when those individuals number in the thousands and tens of thousands. ICBL activists exemplify those who work for human rights writ large by accepting their responsibility to act as global citizens working for a better World.

The whole thesis of their K is wrong – AFRICOM assistance is effective, not a colonialist Trojan horse

Erickson, Lecturer in IR – U Colorado Denver and Friend, PhD candidate – American U, ^{’14} (Dane and Alice, “The U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit: Security Initiatives Are Critical to Cementing Africa’s Gains,” August 14, Brookings Institution)

To implement such an agenda, **the U.S. and its African security partners must move beyond hollow discussions of the “militarization” of U.S.-Africa policy,** a criticism most associated **with** the U.S. Africa Command (**AFRICOM**). Some **African pundits are understandably wary** of both external powers and stronger local forces exercising undue influence on African politics, while other U.S.-based analysts are also critical of a policy that serves military interests more than African citizens.

But security threats must be dealt with head on for economies and societies to thrive, and weak, disorganized and unprofessional security forces are unable to meet current challenges. As National Security Advisor **Susan Rice clearly stated** in advance of the summit, **the U.S. is “not looking to militarize Africa.”** Rather, as President Obama explained in his May speech at West Point, **the U.S. is interested in building the capacity of local partners to prevent and resolve conflicts; and in Africa, for example, ministries of defense value the enhanced capacity AFRICOM provides to peacekeeping and counter-terrorism missions.**

As last week’s summit highlighted, Africa’s economic rise is becoming more conspicuous in the U.S. and around the world. But **without strategic investments in the security sector** by Africans and the international community, **instability can destroy communities**, destabilize nascent institutions, retard growth and discourage potential investors.

And **given the growing multitude of stakeholders on the continent and the complexity of former colonial relationships, the U.S. remains a trusted broker** in Africa. In fact, **many African leaders explicitly requested peace and security issues to be included on the summit agenda.** With the right approach and increases in resources, **the Obama administration’s** proposed

initiatives can provide the requisite **momentum for a renewed agenda to enhance security cooperation and reinforce** both **American and African goals for peace** and mutual prosperity.

Totalizing K of intervention bad Arkedis, 11

(Director of the National Security Project at the Progressive Policy Institute, "Not All Interventions Are The Same," 3/28, www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/03/28/not_all_interventions_are_the_same?print=yes&hidecomments=yes&page=full)

"Liberal interventionists are just 'kinder, gentler' neocons, and neocons are just liberal interventionists on steroids," political scientist and blogger Stephen M. **Walt** commenting on calls for U.S. involvement in Libya, **asserted** recently on this website, **echoing a false equivalence** that has sadly become a common **conceit** among foreign-policy thinkers. **It was inevitable that pundits would compare the invasion of Iraq** (an idea promoted by neoconservatives) **to the imposition of a no-fly zone in Libya** (an idea promoted by liberal interventionists). **Yet obscuring the difference between these two schools of thought threatens more than the vanity of a group of academics: It places the coherence and stability of the United States' long-term grand strategy in jeopardy.**¶ While Walt, a self-identified "realist," develops a more sophisticated version of this false equivalence, **there are** of course, **obvious fundamental differences between neocons' triumphal nationalism and liberals' conviction that America can best advance its interests and values in cooperation with other democracies**. Walt concedes the distinction, only to accuse liberals of being more cunning than neocons about concealing their will to power: "[T]he former have disdain for international institutions (which they see as constraints on U.S. power), and the latter see them as a useful way to legitimate American dominance."¶ **In Walt's estimation, intervention is intervention, no matter the avowed motives behind a given mission, or the various circumstances that can justify the use of force. Because** George W. **Bush and** Barack **Obama have each initiated a military action, it follows for Walt that neocons and "liberal interventionists" see the world much the same way.**¶ **This is bunk.** Traumatized by U.S. blunders in Iraq, realists now misapply that war's lessons to Obama's decision to join international efforts to **protect Libyans** from the wrath of a mad dictator. While the president is being attacked by everyone from John Boehner to Dennis Kucinich, it is critical to set the record straight.¶ Because Walt uses the terms "liberal interventionist" or "liberal hawk" pejoratively, I'll refer to "progressive internationalism" instead. Progressive internationalists aren't hard-core lefties, but rather progressives in the original sense of the word: **pragmatic liberals**. We **are ideological moderates rooted in** classically liberal understandings of individual liberty and equality of opportunity -- at home and abroad -- **who believe the world's problems should be solved through tough-minded diplomacy and negotiation, whenever possible.**¶ Further, the terms "hawk" or "interventionist" imply an overreliance on the military. **Walt accuses both neocons and progressive internationalists of looking at every problem as a nail to be pounded by the hammer of U.S. military might.** While progressive **internationalists certainly support a strong military** as the bedrock of America's foreign policy, **they also know that international affairs** in the 21st century **seldom present black-and-white binary decisions of**

the sort that Bush mistakenly sought to resolve with a good whack.¶ This no doubt brings to mind

Iraq, and I cannot go further without acknowledging the elephant in the room: **Yes, many progressive**

internationalists did support the decision to invade Iraq. (In 2003, I was a civilian counterterrorism analyst at the Department of Defense and did not take a public position on that action.) In hindsight, I believe constructive critique of my colleagues is warranted and they have learned much in Iraq's wake. The only point I offer in their defense is this: **It's just hard to imagine**

that an Al Gore administration -- which would have been stocked full of progressive internationalists -- **would have**

ginned up that ideological charge to war.¶ **Progressive internationalists recognize that**

U.S. foreign policy is now a holistic enterprise that must first summon all sources of

national power to deal with what goes on within states as well as between them --

direct and multilateral diplomacy, development aid to build infrastructure and civil

society, trade to promote growth, intelligence collection, and law enforcement, to name a few -- **and only then turn to**

force as the final guarantor of peace and stability.¶ Neocons, however, disdain multilateral diplomacy and

overestimate the efficacy of military force. Their lopsided preoccupation with "hard power" creates an imposing facade of strength, but in fact saps the economic, political, and moral sources of American influence. By overspending on the military and allowing the other levers of American power to atrophy, neocons misallocate precious U.S. national resources in two ways -- leaving the United States with too little of the "smart power" capacities desperately needed in war zones like Afghanistan and an overabundance of "hard power" capacities it will never use.

The trick is to carefully cultivate both, as Defense Secretary Robert Gates, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. Mike Mullen have championed since Obama took power.¶ Walt allows some daylight between neocons and progressive internationalists in their willingness to defer to international institutions, but he again misses the true difference. He rightly characterizes neocons' disdain for multilateral talking shops (see: John Bolton) but wrongly suggests progressives are insincere in embedding U.S. power in international institutions.

The fact is that we do indeed believe that international institutions make the world a safer place for the United States and other democracies by entrenching liberal norms around the globe. Can it really be an accident that America is embroiled in conflicts across the Middle East, a region whose countries are least touched by liberal democracy and adherence to internationalism?¶ Progressive internationalists believe the United States should be the unquestioned vanguard of democratic values, and that American leadership is strengthened when granted a sense of legitimacy that attracts others to our cause. Without a doubt, unilateral application of force in self-defense is a legitimate exercise of power, but legitimacy can evaporate under two circumstances: when America's actions betray its core values or when America acts offensively without an international mandate and the backing of close allies.

My organization, the Progressive Policy Institute, in a 2003 manifesto on progressive internationalism, argued that "the way to keep America safe and strong is not to impose our will on others or pursue a narrow, selfish nationalism that betrays our best values, but to lead the world toward political and economic freedom."¶ Neocons, by contrast, pursue security interests at the expense of American values and damage U.S. legitimacy while doing so. That was George W. Bush: He betrayed American values and alienated core international partners by torturing prisoners, denying them any sense of due process, and falsifying a threat to justify an effectively unilateral invasion of a Muslim country. He strove for the mere appearance of legitimacy, forging ham-fisted, bribed coalitions of the somewhat willing.¶ The Obama administration's actions in Libya are surely legitimate. The president chose to intervene after securing active support from the Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the Gulf Cooperation Council, not to mention the U.N. Security Council. The international community's near-unanimity is an acknowledgement of the "responsibility to protect" (or R2P), a U.N. norm that obliges the international community to defend innocents in the face of humanitarian atrocities.¶ Realists like Walt disdain R2P because shielding other human beings from mass murder does not fit within the realists' narrow band of core American interests.

To them, America's blood, attention, and treasure are not worth spending unless there is an immediate quid pro quo payoff in terms of national security. Ironically for Walt, realists are closer to neoconservatives on this score: Bush and Cheney meshed realism with neoconservatism when they sold the Iraq invasion as a quick and painless exercise of overwhelming American power that would render an immediate payoff in the form of a decapitated threat and an instantaneous "beacon of democracy" in the Middle East.¶ Progressive internationalists, like neocons, would define R2P as a core national interest, and we would both advocate strongly for the protection of innocent civilians who yearn to express their individual freedoms. We believe protecting civilians from murderous dictators creates a more stable international community and a safer America while promoting universal human rights and values. But though our ends are similar, our thresholds for intervention, our military methodology, and our justifications for action could not be more different. Neoconservatives' disdain for smart power and realists' shortsighted interpretation of core U.S. interests are poor uses of national resources. In contrast, progressive internationalists seek to use all of America's might to shape an international environment more congenial to the country's true interests and democratic values.¶

These differences are hardly trivial. Conflating them, as Walt does, is a

transparent attempt to reframe U.S. foreign-policy debates around a choice between

intervention and nonintervention. But time and again, the American people stubbornly

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messy, imprecise, unscientific approach to international politics, just like its approach to domestic politics. **Yes, this pragmatic progressive tradition has sometimes proved chaotic in practice, but Obama should be commended, not chastised, for aligning American interests and values, seeking international legitimacy, and looking to shape the world as both more democratic and ultimately safer.**