CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE [Party/Signatory]: Albania
Date of Submission: 30 April 2003

FOREWORD

By Mr. Pavli Zeri, Deputy Minister of Defense

The Minister of Defense in the Republic of Albania presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honor to submit this Article 7 Report in respect of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, for the calendar year 2002.

The Kosovo crisis left more than 15 million square meters of land in Northeast Albania contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). This in a region, which is probably one of the poorest in Europe and where poverty is exacerbated by the mountainous terrain and mines contamination. Approximately 120,000 people are directly or indirectly affected, while 39 villages are severally affected. Since 1999, 27 died, while 216 were seriously injured (the most recent in January 2003), losing limbs and/or the use of their eyesight. Not only do the mines cause physical harm, but it also inhibits poverty alleviation and development. A further serious concern is the detrimental effect it has on border management between Kosovo and Albania. Normal border patrolling is virtually impossible there because of the contamination and 13 border policemen have so far been killed or injured by mines and UXO in the execution of their duties. Although this problem is geographically contained to Northeast Albania, it has a profound effect on these communities. A further serious concern is its effect on integrated border management in the region. It is virtually impossible to control the Albanian side of the border with Kosovo because of virtually continuous mines and UXO contamination.

The commitment of the Government of Albania to solve this problem, was evident in its rapid surface clearance immediately after conflict, survey of dangerous areas, ratification of important international treaties banning such weapons, destroying its own stockpile of anti-personnel mines two years ahead of its obligation in terms of the Ottawa Treaty and establishing a structure for humanitarian mine action. Before 2002 funding was sporadic and there were difficulties in coordination due to the legal status of the structure and the limited support to AMAE. It had no dedicated funding and as a result, lacked the capacity to address mine action other than superficially. Despite these difficulties and the real performance of the AMAE, uncoordinated mine action activities took place in Albania since 1999. Small scale Mine Action activity occurred largely on a bi-laterally funded basis but AMAE had been unable to confirm the suitability or quality of much of this. This situation resulted in poor demining performance and by December 2001 only 425,000 m2 was cleared.

In April 2002 UNDP Albania embarked on a two-year programme in support of mine action, and building the capacity of the Albanian mine action structures. In June 2002 all the stakeholders came together and formulated a national mine action strategy, plan, vision and mission to free Albania from the effect of mines and UXO by 2005. This resulted in a more concerted effort and by the end of 2002, AMAE, with its demining partners Swiss Foundation for Mine Action and Danish Church Aid, announced a total of just over 9 million m2 of land free of mines and UXO. In addition to that AMAE, with the assistance of the ICRC, the Albanian Red Cross and the International Trust Fund for Demining and Victim Assistance, arranged the fitment of prostheses to 66 victims of the Northeast. Despite this effort, some 6.25 million m2 of contamination still remains and people are still killed and maimed by mines and UXO along the Kosovo border.

In conclusion, it is fair to say that there is a significant mines and UXO threat in NE Albania, but also an increased awareness and commitment to solve the problem. The year 2002 was the turning point for the Albania MA program and 2003 will be crucial. Albania can now set the pace in the region on issues such as stockpile destruction. The focus in 2003 will be on accurately determining the extent of the mines and UXO problem and initiating the transition strategy. Albania can be rendered free from the effect of mines and UXO by 2005 with a reasonable budget.

Pavli Zeri

STATE Party:	**ALBANIA**
Date of Submission	**30 APRIL 2003**
Point of Contact	**ALBANIA MINE ACTION EXECUTIVE**
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Form A National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

Measures	Supplementary information
1. On 11 November 1999, Law No. 8547 on the Ratification of the Convention “On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of the APM and their Destruction” was passed in the Republic of Albania. This law brought into legal force the obligations of Albania in terms of the Ottawa Treaty. 2. Decree No. 2488 dated 23.11.1999 of the President of the Republic of Albania implemented Law No.8547. 3. Decision of the Council of Ministers No.269, dated 25.05.2000 "On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of the APM and their Destruction", ratified the Ottawa Treaty in Albania. 4. Order of the Minister of Defence No.140 dated 23.04.2001 "On Destruction of the APM recorded in the inventory of the Albanian Armed Forces", initiated the Albanian APM Stockpile Destruction Programme. 5. Albania needs to pass national legislation now to legally enforce the Ottawa Treaty in Albania. Discussions have already started and it is an objective for 2003.	**See Annex A**

Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Article 7. 1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

Mine Type	Equivalent	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not Applicable				All anti-personnel mines destroyed. **See form G.**

Form C Location of mined areas

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

1. Areas that contain mines

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
See Annex B.	Various types including:	Not known, no records of minefields are available to Albania.	During the Kosovo crisis of 1999.	All mines were laid by fYR forces, **see Annex B.**
	PMA-1, PMA-2, PMA-3, PMR-2A, PMR-2AS, MRUD, MON-50.			

2. Areas suspected to contain mines

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Not Applicable				The are no other identified mined areas

Form D APMs retained or transferred

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not Applicable				Albania concluded there were no justifiable reasons for the retention of APM for training or any other purpose. Therefore, the entire stockpile has been destroyed.

2. Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Not Applicable				

3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Not Applicable				Albania received no request for the transfer of APM's. The stockpile was destroyed locally and therefore no transfer was necessary.

Form E Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Converted	**Completed**	Albania originally possessed two facilities with the capability of manufacturing APM; ULP Mjekës in central Albania and KM Poliçan in the south of the country. Both facilities are elements of the Military Industry but have not manufactured explosives or ammunition in many years. Both facilities no longer possess equipment unique to the manufacture of APM and have transformed their activities to ammunition demilitarization under the auspices of Albanian Government and NATO projects**.**

Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

	Details of:
Description of the status of programs, including location of destruction sites	
A project to destroy the entire stockpile of APM's commenced in January 2001 and a total of 1,683,860 APM's, against a predicted stockpile of 1,607,420, were destroyed by 04	**Methods:** Demilitarization techniques were based on reverse assembly and recycling was a major

April 2002. The additional 76,440 APM were discovered through a self-generated internal verification programme of the Albanian Armed Forces. The project established a demilitarization facility at the government owned explosives factory ULP Mjekës for the destruction of the entire APM stockpile.	aspect of the project. Over 1,100 tonnes of ferrous metals were recovered and recycled into construction materials for the repair of the country's infrastructure. 192 tonnes of TNT explosives were recovered and reconstituted into commercial explosives (Ammonite) only suitable for use in the commercial construction sector to assist in the reconstruction of the Albanian and Kosovo economy
	Applicable safety standards: Applicable NATO standards were applied.
	Applicable environmental standards: Applicable NATO standards were applied. Open burning and open detonation techniques were not used in this project.

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Description of the status of programs including, Location of destruction sites	Details of:
See Annex C	**Methods:** Open Detonation
	Applicable safety standards: Albanian Mine Action Executive Technical and Safety Standards (AMAE TSS's)/IMAS
	Applicable environmental standards: AMAE TSS's/IMAS

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Original	Destroyed	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Mine AP Wood	234,980	243,979		The additional 76,440 APM were discovered through a self-generated internal verification programme of the Albanian Armed Forces. 8,100 AP mines were destroyed on Sazan Island because there were no means available to transport them to the mainland.
Mine AP Bakelite	310,290	176,447		
Mine AP Fragmentation	930,050	989,825		
Mine AP Fiber	132,100	265,509		
Mines Destroyed on Sazan Island		8,100		
TOTAL	**1,607,420**	**1,683,860**		

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Qty / 2000	Qty / 2001	Qty / 2002	Supplementary information
PMA3 , VPMA -3	182	828	217	
PMA-1, PMA-1A, VPMA-1A	141	450	1619	
PMR-2A	219	276	228	
PMA-2, VPMA-2	172	462	127	
PMR-3,VPMR-3			2	
MRUD	4		2	
Unknown AP Mines			2	
TOTAL	**718**	**2016**	**2197**	

Form H Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content	Metallic content	Color photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type grams			
AP Mine Wood/ Bakelite	200mm x 90mm x 45	Mine Anti-Personnel Wood may be operated by pressure or tripwire. The fuze assembly is inserted into mine and the detonator is pressed home into the TNT explosive charge. In the pressure the winged striker-retaining pin is turned through 90 degrees to align the	TNT, 200 g wax paper wrapped, unmarked	Fuze SHT Arming rod	**Yes**	**See Annex D**

		flattened end of the pin with the elliptical striker retaining pinhole. The lid of the mine then rests on the wings. Once armed, pressure applied on the lid simply pushes the pin out of the fuze assembly allowing the striker to impinge on the detonator.				
AP Mine Fragmentation	130mm x 60mm	The fuze is fitted with either a push-fit or screwed detonator as appropriate and fitted in the fuze-well. The anchored trip-wire is attached to the release pin and the safety pin can then be removed from the mine. When the trip-wire is pulled, the pin is extracted allowing the	TNT, 75 g wax paper wrapped, usually unmarked	Mine body-cast iron Striker mechanism Release pin Trip wire	**Yes**	

		pre-cocked striker to impinge on the detonator				
AP Mine Fiber	110 mm diameter, 53 mm deep	The Mine Anti-Personnel Fibre is operated by pressure. The fuze assembly is inserted into the mine traversely and the detonator and striker are kept out of line by the plunger. When the safety pin is removed it starts a lead shear-wire decay mechanism, which provides a safe-to-arm period of up to 20 minutes. When armed and sufficient pressure is exerted on the mine the plunger moves down allowing the striker to impinge on the detonator.	TNT cast.240 g	Lid securing ring Detonator Safety pin	**Yes**	

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content	Metallic content	Color photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type grams			
Not Applicable						**Albania does not possess any stocks of AP mines**

Form I Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

Mine Risk Education progress

Most of the 39 directly affected communities in North East Albania were reached by the end of 2001 but people were still dying. MRE implementing partners carried out mine risk education activities in Albania including poster campaigns, brochures, visits to schools and community facilities, concerts, TV, press and radio campaigns.

A survey of MRE activities was completed in August 2002 by AMAE and CARE International. It was carried out in the three districts of Kukes, covering all the priority villages identified by AMAE. The survey covered 4.5% of the population of the selected villages and tried to sample all relevant population groups. The overall results showed a good level of MRE coverage

throughout the area. There was an average of 54.5% participation in MRE activities over the survey area, with 56.3% participation in Has, 54.1% in Kukes and 53.1% in Tropoje. Of these participants 54.9% were Male, 52.5% were Female, 69.2% were under 17 years of age, 56.8% were aged between 17 and 49 years and 32.8% were 50 years or over. There have been consistent levels of MRE activities between 2000-2002, of those surveyed, 55.1% participated in 2000, 54.3% in 2001 and 51.1% in 2002. CARE, the VMA (local NGO), the Albanian Red Cross and the Swiss Foundation for Demining have primarily carried out these activities. Overall, of those who participated in MRE activities, 80.2% can correctly describe a mine, as opposed to only 58.2% of those who had not participated in such activities. The existence of mines in and around these villages continues to have a significant affect, especially in terms of economic activity. A total of 69.9% of those surveyed stated a need to enter in mine affected areas. Of the reasons involved, 24.7% gave going to work, 24.5% grazing animals, 11.7% collecting firewood, 4.2% collecting winter animal feed, 3.3% selling at market and notably, 1.7% going to school, as reasons. Sixty two percent of those who report that they need to enter mined areas have not received MRE. Taken into account the fact that only 58.2% of those who have not participated in MRE activities can correctly describe a mine in comparison to 80.2% of those who have, there is still room for targeted MRE activities in Kukes, Has and Tropoje.

Physical delineation.

The physical delineation of known mine and UXO contaminated territory along the Albania-Kosovo border has been problematic due to:
· Constant theft of minefield marking post. (This is due to a shortage of fencing materials and fuel in the mine affected areas).
· Inclement weather during winter months preventing access.
· Lack of resources.

Revision of MRE strategy

The MRE strategy was therefore revised in the fall of 2002 (**See Annex E**). Target groups were readjusted and it was decided to:
· Focus on economically active group 15-30 and remote villages.
· Do further assessment of gender issues relating to women as a potential target group.
· Raise awareness of mine action problem nationally and internationally.
· Implement an integrated structure to involve all of the implementing partners including AMAE, UNICEF, ICRC, Albanian Red Cross, the Victims of Mines and Weapons Association, (LNGO), demining organisations and the village Anti-mining Committees.
· Implement a more durable and permanent minefield marking system.

Form J Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: Albania reporting for time period from/for 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Since the end of the Kosovo conflict in 1999, 202 accidents have occurred as a result of mines and UXO in North East Albania, which have killed 27 people and injured 216 within Albanian territory. This represents some 25% of the total number of the post Kosovo conflict casualties. Approximately one third were of the economically active group between 15-30 and half of the victims were farming, grazing cattle or going to school.

There has been considerable progress in the area of Victim Assistance by 2002:
· The Tirana Orthopedic Centre was upgraded and operated by Government with EU and HI support.
· 14 Prostheses technicians trained with Italian and ITF support.
· 147 victims were treated and prostheses fitted in Albania with ICRC assistance.
· 62 victims received advanced treatment and fitment of prostheses at the Slovenian Rehabilitation Institute with ITF assistance.
· 12 victims were assisted by the ICRC to set up small enterprises.
· Several laws now afford the disabled special privileges.
· The Albanian monthly disability pension recently increased

In 2002 an integrated victim assistance strategy was adopted:

Goal

To build a sustainable Albanian mine action capability by 2005.

Objectives

· Fitment of prostheses to priority lower limb amputees in Albania.
· Fitment of prostheses to upper limb amputees abroad (Slovenia).
· Rehabilitation of sight impaired victims abroad.
· Building the capacity of Albanian institutions to fit all types of prostheses and orthotheses in Albania by 2005.
· Building a victim rehabilitation capacity in Albania by 2005.
· Building a capacity in NE Albania to surgically treat trauma and amputee victims and serve as a level three medical facility for victims of demining accidents.
· Economic reintegration of mine victims through a micro-financing scheme.

Serial	Activity	Duration	Total Budget
1.	Implement the victim assistance strategy	2003	

2.	Advocacy for victims	2003-2005	$3,000
3.	Treatment of 30 upper limb amputees, including three sight impaired victims abroad per year	2003-2005	$300,000
4.	Provision of raw materials to the Tirana Orthopedic Centre with ICRC support	2003-2005	$15,000
5.	Treatment of 30 lower limb victims in Albania per year with ICRC support	2003-2005	$21,000
6.	Training of 3 doctors from NE Albania in advanced surgical (trauma and amputations) procedures over 3 yrs	2003-2005	$30,000
7.	Improving surgical facilities in NE Albania	2003-2004	$92,000
8.	Training of 6 orthopedic technicians in upper limb prostheses and orthotheses	2003-2005	$15,000
9.	Training of 6 doctors/nurses in basic physiotherapy	2003-2005	$15,000
10.	Conducting a survey to determine further areas of economic integration of the families of 243 victims	2003	$5,000
11.	Micro-finance to assist with reintegration of victims, basically bee-keeping and animal husbandry	2003-2005	$150,000
12.	Transitional strategy implemented to ensure a sustainable Albanian victim assistance capacity in place by 2005	2003-2005	
13.	Management	2003-2005	$65,000
	Total		**$711,000**

Although none of this has been funded yet, ITF pledged around $100,000 per year for fitment of prostheses in Slovenia and UNICEF, through the VMA, is funding a pilot of the victim reintegration project.

ANNEX A (Form A)

LAW
No. 8547 DATED 11/11/1999

ON THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION "ON BAN OF USE, STORAGE, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND THEIR DESTRUCTION"

In compliance with articles 78, 83, items 1 and 121 of the Albanian Constitution and article 17 of the law nr. 8371, dated 9.07.1998 "On the international treaties and conventions" on the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE PARLIAMENT

OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECIDED
Article 1
The ratification of the convention “On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of anti-personnel mines and their destruction”.
Article 2
This law enters into force 15 days after the publication of this document in the Official Gazette.

Declared by decree No 2488, dated 23.11.1999 of the President of the Republic of Albania, Rexhep Meidani.

Attached the convention “On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction”.

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
THE PRESIDENT

DECREE THE ISSUE OF A LAW

Based on articles 93 and 84, item 1, of the Constitution

I decree the issue of the law No. 8547, dated 11/11/1999 on the ratification of the convention "On the ban of use, storage, production, transfer of anti-personnel mines and their disposal."

DECISION

No. 269 DATED 25.05.2000

ON BAN OF USE, STORAGE, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND THEIR DESTRUCTION

Based on articles 100 and 122 of the Constitution and law No.8547 dated 11.11.1999 on the ratification of the Convention “ On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of the anti-personnel mines and their destruction”, on proposal of the Minister of Defence, the Council of Ministers

DECIDED

1) In the Republic of Albania the use all types of anti-personnel mines is forbidden.

2) In the Republic of Albania the production, by governmental and private agencies, of any and all types of anti-personnel mines, is forbidden.

3) In the Republic of Albania the sale or export anti-personnel mines is forbidden.

4) The Ministry of Defence will withdraw from the inventory of the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) all types of anti-personnel mines, currently in use.

5) All anti-personnel mines in the inventory of the AAF must be destroyed by 2004.

6) It is permitted to transfer anti-personnel mines only for destruction, according to an approved program.

7) All mines contaminated areas within the territory of the Republic of Albania have to be identified and cleared by 2009.

8) Based on items 5 and 7 of this decision, the Ministry of Defence must submit to the Council of Ministers, the program and the financial effects required to fulfill these obligations, three months after it enters into force.

9) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and other governmental institutions through official contacts with Ottawa Treaty members and other governments, UNO and other NGO-s, should seek financial and technologic support in the implementation of the anti-personnel mines destruction projects, clearance of mined areas and mine victims assistance.

10) The Ministry of Defense and the MoFA will cooperate regarding the exchange of mutual information on the implementation of the program and the MoFA will then report to the UNO, to the Secretary-General not later than 30 April of each year, on the progress and problems encountered during the program implementation process according to the articles of the Convention.

This decision will enter into force after publication of this document in the Official Gazette.

PRIME MINISTER
ILIR META

THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

ORDER

No. 140 Dated 23/4/2001
ON THE DESTRUCTION OF ANTI PERSONNEL MINES IN THE INVENTORY OF THE ALBANIAN ARMED FORCES

To:

The Commander of Land Forces
The Commander of Air Forces
The Commander of Naval Forces
The Commander of Logistics
Tirana
The Director of Explosives Plant - Mjekes

In compliance with the Ottawa Convention, the Law No.8547 dated November 11, 1999 passed by the Parliament, the Decision of the Council of Ministers No.268 dated February 25,2000 (Item 5) and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Albania and NAMSA "For the destruction of all the antipersonnel mines in the inventory of the Albanian Armed Forces by 2004":
I ORDER:

1. The destruction of anti-personnel mines in the Explosives Plant in Mjekes in compliance with the relevant procedures and the legal and sub-legal acts into force.
2. The transportation to ULP Mjekes should start in April 2001 and should continue in accordance with the deadlines set in cooperation with the office in charge of the mine destruction project at the Ministry of Defence.
3. The Director of Logistics Department and the Director of ULP Mjekes sign the contract with NAMSA stating the obligations of each party involved in the activity.
4. The Commander of Logistics should put vehicles at the disposal of the project for the transportation of mines in compliance with a plan that should be submitted by the Logistics Department.
5. The unit commanders, the Army Main Supply Base should take technical and organizational actions to deliver mines based on the register books and associated with the full documentation. For mines missing parts clarification should be provided in the delivery documentation.
6. All actions should be taken for the loading, the safe transportation to the destination in compliance with the orders, instructions and rules for the ammunition transportation.
7. Mines delivery should be done based on regular documentation in compliance with the Rules and Regulations of the ammunition service.
8. Upon completion of mine delivery each unit should provide information to the Logistic Department on the application of this order, issues that have come up and the transportation certificate.
9. Upon completion of the task by each unit, the Director of ULP Mjekes should submit the hand over documents and the process-verbal of destruction.
10. The military representative of ULP Mjekes should attend the mine delivery process by the military units, continue to follow the destruction process and should report to the Logistics Department every month.
11. Responsibility for the application of this order are the Commanders of Forces, Commander of Logistics, the Director of Economy and Privatization and the Director of the Service Administration who will report on the performance of their duties.

12. The Logistics Department at the General Headquarters should closely follow the application of the order and report to the relevant institutions in compliance with the deadlines.

ANNEX B (Form C)

Table 1 - Locations and sizes of contaminated areas in Albania

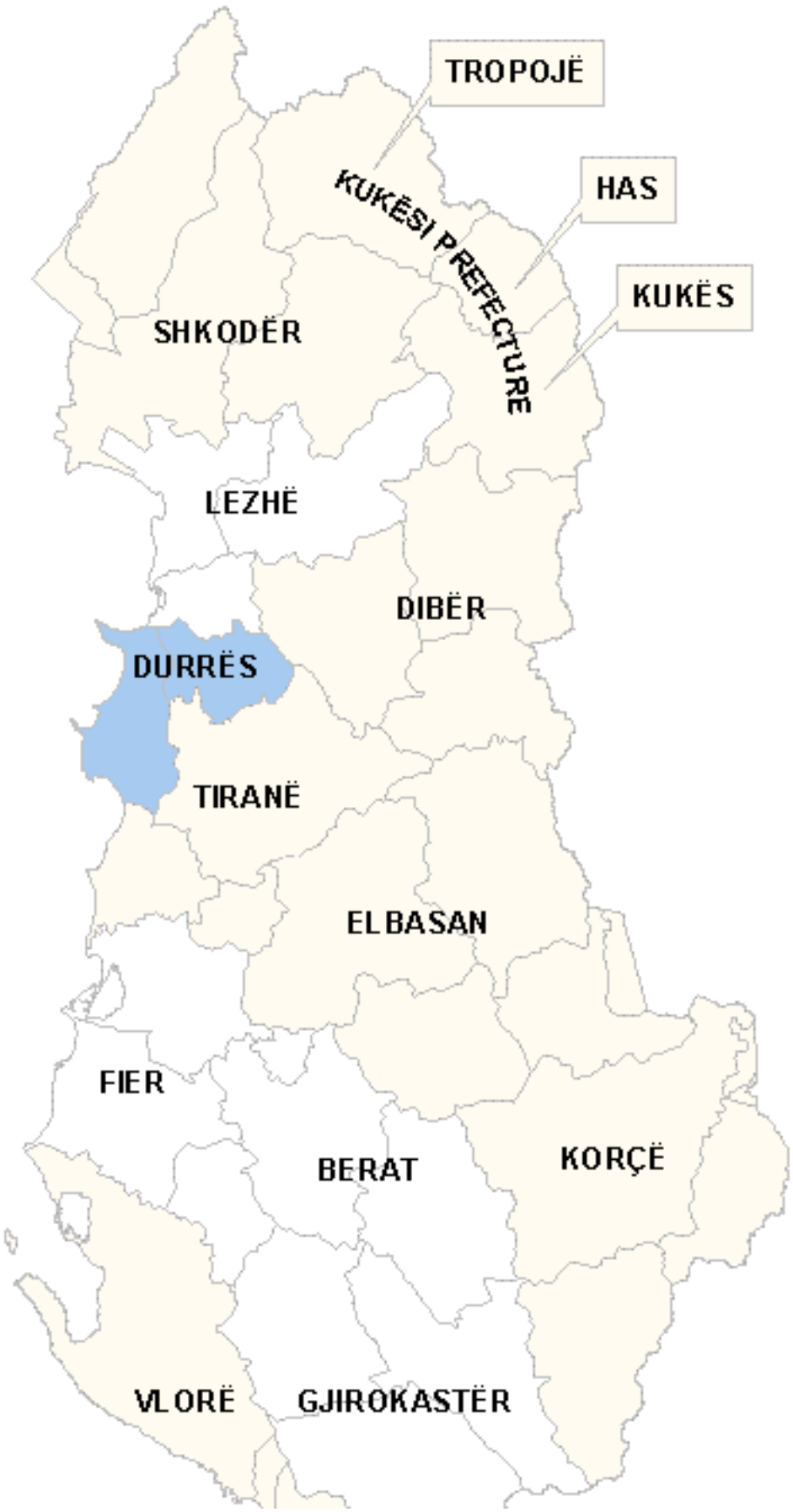
Ser No	District	Commune	Locations	Priority	Dangerous Areas (Hectares)	Size of Mined Area
1	**TROPOJE**	Qerem	q. Bellazs	Low	26.30	26.30
2			m. Kershi Ujkut	Low	16.87	16.87
3			Stanet e Doberdolit	Medium	40.62	40.62
4			q. e Ali Qeles	Medium	25.00	25.00
5			Stanet e Sulbices	Medium	22.50	22.50
6		Tropoje	Tropoje/m. Brevines	Low	17.50	17.50
7			Lugu I Brenines	Medium	12.50	26.45
8			m. Gllaves	Medium	87.40	85.25
9			Gegaj / Kamenice	High	44.40	3.00
10			Kasaj / q.Morin	High	59.30	59.30
11			q.Morin P.Nr.6	High	29.90	5.00
12			Faqja e Urishtes	Medium	102.90	8.75
13			m. I Zymit ,Vicidoll	Low	25.00	3.36
14			m. Pellumit	Medium	44.60	1.50
15			q. e Gjonajve , Lugi i Zi	Medium	25.00	4.60
16		Pac	Zherke / m.Padines	High	70.40	20.38
17			Suka e Lekes	Low	62.50	32.24
18			Zogaj / q. e Veres	Medium	21.80	8.00
19			Zogaj / m. Gjate	Low	34.20	34.20
20			Zogaj / q. Kacines	Medium	64.00	2.23
21			Mahalla e Eperme	High	55.00	4.81
22			Zogaj /Q.Stoberda/ m. Kralices	Medium	87.50	4.40
22	**TOTAL TROPOJE**			**Low: 6 Med: 11 High: 5**	**975.19**	**452.26**

New No	District	Commune	Locations	Priority	Dangerous Areas (Hectares)	Size of Mined Area
23	**HAS**	Letaj	q. Prushit,	High	43.70	43.70
24			Letaj / l. Bardoshi	High	62.50	3.00
25		Golaj	Zylfai,	High	25.00	5.00
26			m. Shkukzes	High	31.20	31.20
27			Shpella e Pellumbave	Medium	84.30	5.00
28		Vlahen	m. Kunores	Low	34.90	34.90
29			q. e Mullareve	Medium	26.80	3.00
30			m. Pishes / Pashtrik	Medium	30.60	3.00
31		Kishaj	Pogaj	Low	11.20	1.00
32			Kishaj	Medium	1.20	1.20
10	**TOTAL HAS**			**Low: 2 Medium: 4 High: 4**	**351.40**	**131.00**
33	**KUKES**	Bardhoc	Morini	Medium	11.20	11.20
34			Livadhet e Camerise	High	15.90	1.50
35			Padina e madhe,Bardhoc i Ri Kolsh(Stani i Ashlit)	Medium	21.80	7.50
36			Padina e vogel	Medium	1.80	1.80
37		Zapod	Pakisht	Medium	3.70	3.70
38			Orgjost	Medium	3.70	1.50
39			Borje / m. Zeze	High	12.40	2.50
40		Shishtavec	Livadhet	High	2.00	1.00
8	**TOTAL KUKES**			**Low: 0 Medium: 5 High: 3**	**72.50**	**30.70**
40	**GRAND TOTAL**			**Low: 8 Medium: 20 High: 12**	**1,399.09**	**613.96**

Table 2 - List of 39 affected villages in North East Albania

Nr	Kukes District	Has District	Tropoje District
1	Bele	Zaharisht	Tropoje
2	Zapod	Helshan	Vicidol
3	Borje	Vlahen	Buqaj
4	Novosej	Dobrune	Gegaj
5	Shishtavec	Krume	Zogaj
6	Morine	Nikoliq	Prush
7	Bardhoc	Letaj	Padesh
8	Pakisht	Cahan	Kamenice
9	Orgjiost	Kishaj	Zherke
10	Gjegjan	Peraj	Stoberde
11	Kolsh	Zgjec	Kasaj
12		Golaj	Cerem
13		Gajrep	Kepenek
14		Myc-Has	Papaj

Updated maps of Contaminated Areas in Albania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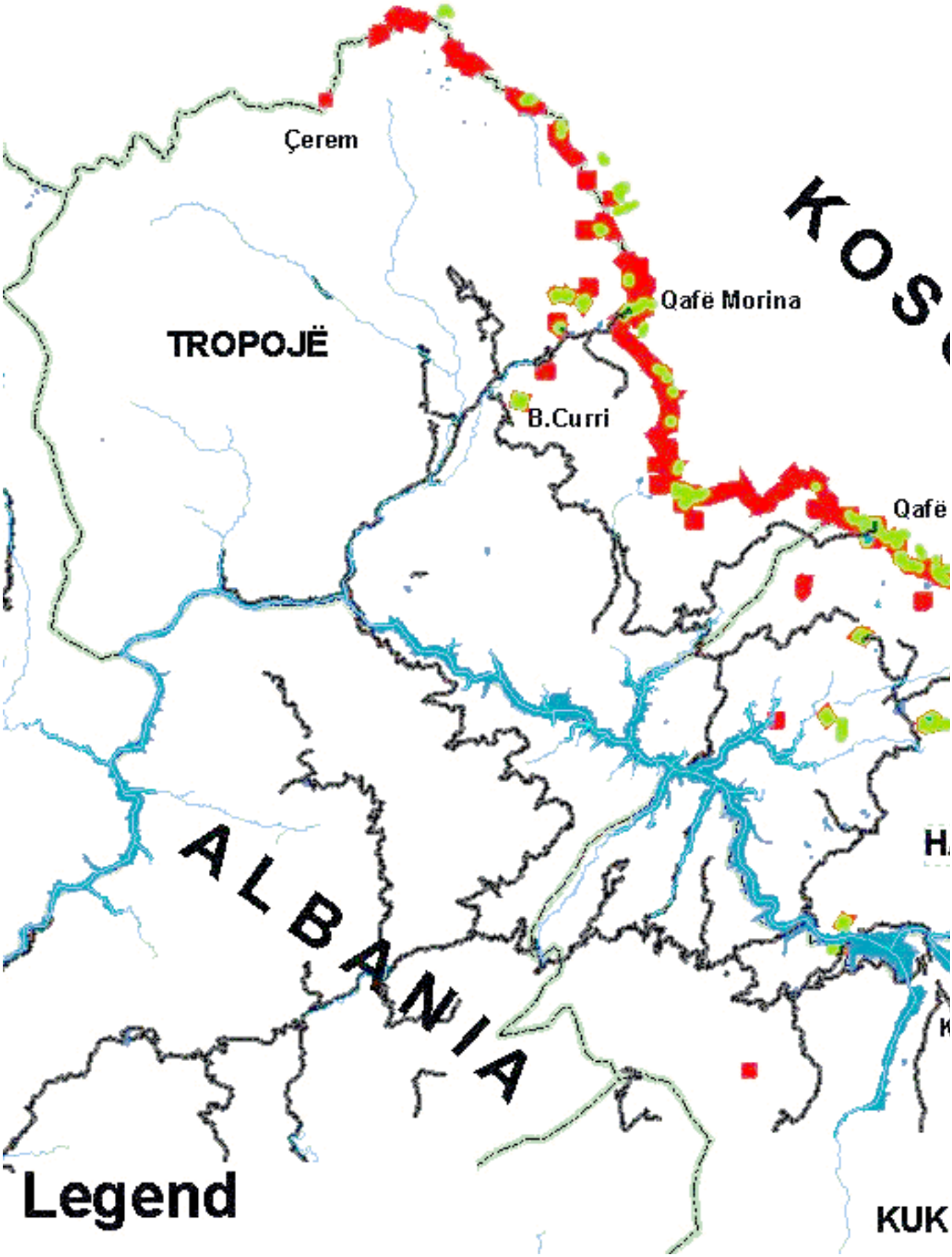
HAS
KUKËS
KUKËSI PREFECTURE
SHKODËR
LEZHË
DIBËR
DURRËS
TIRANË
ELBASAN
FIER
BERAT
KORÇË
VLORË
GJIROKASTËR


Çerem
TROPOJË
Qafë Morina
B.Curri
Qafë
ALBANIA
Legend
KUK

ANNEX C (Form F)

Table 3 - Cleared Areas in North East Albania during 2002

NR	TYPE	IMSMA ID	Location	Demining Organisation	End Of Report Period	Area Cleared/m2	Type of mine	AP Mines destroyed
1	CR CR-Completion Report	28	Q.Prushit	DCA	2002-04-15	1,049.0	PMA-3, VPMA-3	82
2	CR	29	Tropoje	DCA	2002-05-13	855.5	PMA-1, PMA-1A, VPMA-1A	72
3	CR	1472	Myc-Has	FSD	2002-07-02	9,560.0	No Mines	0
4	CR	1474	Kolsh	FSD	2002-08-06	18,330.0	No AP Mines	0
5	SR SR-Suspension Report	1475	Stoberde	DCA	2002-11-06	1,016.0	PMR-2A	7
6	CR	1476	Zogaj	DCA	2002-07-05	2,209.0	PMA-3, VPMA-3	77
7	CR	1478	Stoberde	DCA	2002-08-02	2,126.5	PMR-2A	70
							PMA-2, VPMA-2	1
8	CR	1479	Tropoje	DCA	2002-07-10	1,582.0	No Mines	0
9	CR	1480	Stoberde	DCA	2002-11-08	2,100.0	No Mines	0
10	SR	1481	Stoberde	DCA	2002-09-06	830.0	PMR-2A	4
11	CR	1482	Letaj	DCA	2002-08-28	429.0	No AP Mines	0
12	CR	1483	Kolsh	FSD	2002-09-19	10,004.0	No mines	0
13	CR	1486	Stoberde	DCA	2002-08-27	1,121.2	PMA-2,VPMA-2	32

14	CR	1487	Stoberde	DCA	2002-11-15	1,996.0	PMR-2A	13
15	CR	1488	Stoberde	DCA	2002-10-28	11,900.0	PMA-1, PMA-1A, VPMA-1A	398
16	CR	1489	Stoberde	DCA	2002-10-28	6,000.0	PMR-2A	45
17	CR	1490	Stoberde	DCA	2002-11-12	10,200.0	PMR-2A	7
18	CR	1491	Stoberde	DCA	2002-11-12	3,750.0	PMR-2A	12
19	CR	1492	Stoberde	DCA	2002-11-22	4,192.0	PMA-1, PMA-1A, VPMA-1A	295
20	CR	1493	Stoberde	DCA	2002-11-15	25,000.0	PMA-1, PMA-1A, VPMA-1A	93
							PMR-2A	35
							PMA-2, VPMA-2	75
21	CR	1494	Stoberde	DCA	2002-10-15	1,071.0	No Mines	0
22	CR	1495	Stoberde	DCA	2002-11-11	1,538.0	MRUD	2
							PMR-2A	22
23	CR	1496	Stoberde	DCA	2002-10-28	2,600.0	PMR-2A	8
24	SR	1497	Mehalla Eperme	DCA	2002-10-21	1,300.0	PMA-3, VPMA-3	54
25	CR	1499	Tropoje	FSD	2002-10-25	48,626.0	PMR-2A	3
							PMA-3, VPMA-3	4
							PMA-2, VPMA-2	5
26	SR	1500	Tropoje	FSD	2002-11-22	2,124.0	PMA-2, VPMA-2	14
27	SR	1501	Letaj	FSD	2002-11-22	19,477.0	PMA-1, PMA-1A, VPMA-1A	479
							PMR-2A	1

							PMR-3, VPMA-3	1
							Unknown AP Mine	1
28	SR	1502	Letaj	FSD	2002-11-21	21,316.0	PMA-1, PMA-1A, VPMA-1A	282
							PMR-2A	1
							PMR-3, VPMA-3	1
							Unknown AP Mine	1
29	SR	1503	Kolsh	FSD	2002-11-26	10,195.0	No Mines	0
30	CR	1504	Zaharisht	FSD	2002-10-22	28,051.0	No Mines	0
31	CR	1505	Shishtavec	FSD	2002-11-07	2,149.0	No Mines	0
32	CR	1506	Orgjost	FSD	2002-11-26	4,013.0	No Mines	0
			TOTAL			**256,710.2**		**2197**

UPDATE ON THE ALBANIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

MINE ACTION PROBLEM

The threat emanates from the Kosovo conflict, it includes 120 km border between Albania and Kosovo from Shistavec to the Montenegro border in the North. After the Albanian Armed Forces' (AAF) survey, 57 areas were identified, representing 15,250,000 m2. The threat includes AP and AT mines laid by fRY forces and unexploded ordnance (UXO) and sub-munitions, including at least six NATO cluster strikes within Albanian territory. An added complication is that no records of minefields are available to Albania. None of this has been caused by Albania, as a matter of fact the AAF were requested by NATO not to get involved in the conflict.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

The population of the Kukes prefecture, almost 120,000 of which 75% are rural, are of the poorest in Albania, if not in Europe. Thirty-nine villages are directly affected. The average size of farms is 1.5 ha and the main activities are grazing, farming, gathering firewood, and other subsistence livelihoods. Poverty and the pressure on land are further by 75% mountainous terrain and the mines. Although most people have been informed and educated about the mines threat, some are still killed and injured because of economic pressure. Since 1999 202 accidents happened as a result of the mines and UXO in NE Albania, the last of which occurred in January 2003. The casualties were 27 people killed and 216 injured; approximately one third were of the economically active group between 15-30 and half of the victims were farming, grazing cattle or going to school. The mines problem also has an impact on infrastructure development. In 2002 88,379 m2 had to be cleared by Danish Church Aid and Swiss Foundation for Demining for the construction of the critical road connection between Bajram Curri and

Gjakova. Its impact on the environment should not be underestimated. Some water sources in NE Albania are still blocked by mined areas and the whole of the Albania/Kosovo border, prime land for eco-tourism development, is a wasteland because of mines and unexploded ordnance contamination.

IMPACT ON BORDER MANAGEMENT

A grave consequence of the mines is the added difficulty of patrolling the Albania/Kosovo border, where trafficking, and other crimes, takes place on a cross-border basis. Since the end of the Kosovo crisis 13 police officers have already been wounded or killed by mines and UXO in the execution of their duties. Patrolling is almost impossible as it takes 1 to 2 hours to respond to a border incident due to mines and unexploded ordnance contamination. This is a weak point regarding integrated border management in South East Europe. It was reported from UNMIK that criminals have identified and cleared lanes through minefields, through which they pass unfettered to and from Kosovo, while police cannot respond effectively. In September 2002 two border control posts had to be opened in Shistavec and Orgjost respectively and it was found that the proposed positions were on land suspected to be mined. A total area of 6,162 m2 had to be verified by the Swiss Foundation for Demining before it could be declared safe for use.

ALBANIAN RESPONSE AND COMMITMENT

The Albanian Government responded swiftly after the Kosovo crisis in the following ways:

· Rapid surface clearance, which drastically reduced civilian casualties (no areas were certified cleared and have to be recleared according to humanitarian standards)
· A Level 1 Survey, which indicated virtually the total border area to be contaminated.
· Ratification of all relevant international treaties, including the Ottawa Treaty on the anti-personnel mine ban and the Convention on Conventional Weapons.
· Adoption of international humanitarian mine action standards.
· Establishment of a national humanitarian mine action structure; AMAC and AMAE

POLICY, STRATEGY AND ADVOCACY

Progress 2002:
A national workshop was held in June 2002, formulating vision, mission, priorities and 3-yr plan:
· Vision - Albania free from mines and unexploded ordnance by 2010.
· Mission - Develop and implement a sustainable mine action programme in order to eliminate the effect of mines and unexploded ordnance in North-east Albania by 2005.
· The Stockpile Destruction Programme was concluded and the last APM of 1,683,860 was demilitarised on 4 April 2002.

Planning 2003:
· Regularise activities of AMAC, the National policy-making body on MA.
· Formulation and ratification of comprehensive MA Policy.
· Pass legislation in terms of Ottawa Treaty Art 9.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Progress 2002:
· A UNDP 2-year capacity building programme commenced in April 2002, funded for 1 year by UNDP and DFID.

· AMAC was assisted with advise on policy, strategy and legal structures.
· Priorities for MA, to achieve the mission, were implemented.
· A regional office for MA in NE Albania was established with EU and ITF assistance.
· A fully functional AMAE, including an integral quality management (QM) Section, was established. This section, integral to AMAE, monitors all mine action in terms of the International Standards Organisation (ISO) Standards ISO 9000 and ISO 14000.
· A complete set of AMAE Technical & Safety Standards (TSS's), based on IMAS, was introduced.

Planning 2003:
· Appointment of a Swiss in-kind Ops Advisor in May 2003.
· Evaluate and revise TSS's.
· Optimise Operations/IMSMA (Information Management System for Mine Action) integration.
· In-service training of the QM Team.
· Assist AMAE with Impact Survey, Tech Survey, clearance and training standards.
· Assist with QC (quality control, sampling, according to ISO 9000) tasks.
· Capacity building of the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) for humanitarian demining.
· Management training of AMAE staff, including middle management training of 2 managers, exchange of another 2 managers with other MAC's and study tours to at least 2 neighbouring MAC's.

DEMINING
Progress 2002
· Danish Church Aid (DCA-ACT) and Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD) were deployed for demining, mostly with EU, ITF and German funding. The demining assets totaled 8 manual demining teams, 4 survey teams and one mini-flail.
· ICRC and ARC assisted actively in creating an atmosphere conducive to demining.
· 70% of the impact surveys were accurately redone, and technical surveys initiated by end of 2002, with internal resources.
· With increased coordination and more efficient utilisation of demining assets, more than 7,000,000 m2 of formerly contaminated land released through survey and clearance during 2002.
Planning 2003
In 2003 the focus will be on capacity building and it is also intended to expand demining to a full technical survey capability, in addition to the 2 demining organisations, DCA-ACT and FSD with a total of 10 manual mine clearance teams, 3 survey teams, one mechanical ground preparation system and one MDDT. With this capability, the following demining objectives will be pursued:

· Complete Impact Surveys – release a further 1,990,000 m2.
· Complete 54% of Technical Surveys with 6 manual technical survey teams, 2 flails and 2 mine detection dog teams – release a further 445,000 m2 (based on 3 months implementation of the technical survey project).
· Clear at least 350,000 m2, clearance of all contaminated areas in NE Albania will then be 61% completed.

DETAILED DEMINING PLANNING 2003-2005

Year	**2000-2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Total Reduction**

							2002-05
Contaminated Area m2	**15,250,000**	**13,250,000**	**6,232,000**	**2,447,000**	**571,000**	**181,000**	
Reduction by Impact Survey m2	**938,000**	**5,893,000**	**2,990,000**				**9,821,000 m2**
Reduction by Technical Survey m2	**637,000**	**675,000**	**445,000**	**1,496,000**			**3,253,000 m2**
Reduction by Clearance m2	**425,000**	**450,000**	**350,000**	**380,000**	**390,000**		**1,995,000 m2**
Total Reduction m2	**2,000,000**	**7,018,000**	**3,785,000**	**1,876,000**	**390,000**		**15,069,000 m2**

IMSMA

Progress 2002:
· A fully functional Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Cell and database was established with ITF and Swiss support.
· The database was populated with up to date MA information as at 31 December 2002
· Albanian maps were georeferenced from Krasovsky projection to UTM 35 projection with EU and ITF support.

Planning 2003:
· Full integration of Ops/IMSMA.
· Appointment of IT Chief in February 2003.
· Database management training.
· Implement IMSMA TSS in February 2003.
· Convert to IMSMA Version 3 and Albanian format.

MRE

Most of the 39 directly affected communities were reached by the end of 2001, but people were still dying. The MRE strategy was therefore revised in the fall of 2002. Target groups were readjusted and it was decided to:
· Focus on economically active group 15-30 and remote villages.
· Raise awareness of MA problem nationally and internationally.
· Implement an integrated structure to involve all of the implementing partners including AMAE, UNICEF, ICRC, Albanian Red Cross, the Victims of Mines and Weapons Association, (LNGO), Demining organisations and the village Anti-mining Committees.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE
See form J.

TECHNICAL SURVEY

UNDP will implement a 21-month EU funded technical survey project in 2003 through AMAE.

Technical survey is the detailed topographical and technical investigation of known or suspected mined areas identified during the planning phase. The aim of the Technical Survey Project is therefore to accurately delineate all of the minefields and battle areas in NE Albania and thereby contributing to the overall mission of the Albanian Mine Action Programme of freeing NE Albania from mines and UXO by 2005.

By completing the technical survey project, minefields and battle areas will be accurately defined, they can be marked and communities informed of their proximity and dangers. Resource mobilisation can be focused on accurate estimations of the threat and scarce clearance resources can be tasked to clear according to priorities and suitability of assets. This, again, will lead to the following benefits:

· a measure of integrated border management on the Albania/Kosovo border will be restored;
· civilian casualties can be avoided; and
· cost-effective utilisation of clearance assets.

TRANSITION STRATEGY

The Albania Government's responsibility will be phased in by 2004-2005. After 2005 there will be a reduced MA programme, allowing for a leaner structure and only low impact areas left to demine. An Albanian capacity for demining and victim assistance will be fully established by 2005, the MRE objectives will mostly be reached and a solid resource mobilisation base will have been established.

FUNDING

Previous and current donors include UNDP, EU, DFID, ITF, ICRC, Canadian, Danish, German, Swiss and US Governments. In June 2002, the EU reached consensus to fund MA in Albania "as far as possible" from the CARDS programme (Integrated Border Management Project). Of the US$5.066m budget for 2003, US$4.48m has already been funded, leaving a shortfall of US$0.586m. This will mean that, if no additional funds are mobilized, demining operations have to cease around July/August 2003. Albania, though, received promising indications of further EU and ITF funding for 2003.

ACTIVITY	FUNDING 2002	BUDGET 2003	MOBILIZED	SHORTFALL
Capacity Building and Coordination of MA (Implemented by UNDP)	**UNDP: $119,000 EU/ITF: $27,000 DFID: $125,000 Total: $271,000**	**$420,000**	**DFID $225,000 UNDP $90,000 (2002) ITF $5,000 (2002)**	**$100,000**
Technical survey		**$2,000,000**		**EU pledge $2,000,000**
Demining FSD	**EU/ITF: $330,000 Switzerland: $330,000 Germany/HELP:**	**$1,000,000**	**EU, Germany and ITF $1,000,000**	

	$300,000 FSD; $70,000 Total: $1,100,000			
Demining DCA-ACT	**ACT Holland: €350,000 DCA-ACT: €363,700 Danida: €297,895 US: €43,500 Luxembourg: €48,000 Other: €158,900 Total: €1,261,995**	**$1,300,000**	**$1,000,000 mostly from EU and matching funds from ITF**	**$300,000**
ACTIVITY	**FUNDING 2002**	**BUDGET 2003**	**MOBILIZED**	**SHORTFALL**
Victim Assistance	**ITF: $100,000 ICRC: $35,000 Total: $135,000**	**$255,000**	**$130,000**	**$130,000 pledges from ITF and ICRC**
MRE	**UNICEF: $71,000**	**$91,000**	**$30,000**	**UNICEF pledge $91,000**
TOTAL	**$2,768,000**	**$5,066,000**	**$4,480,000**	**$586,000**

ANNEX D (Form H)
Mine AP Wood / Bakelite

The Mine Anti-Personnel Wood / Bakelite is an approximate copy of the RFAS PMD-6 and was manufactured in large quantities in Albania. An identical bakelite copy was also manufactured. The majority of these mines were manufactured in Albania, but a quantity of 150,000 was imported from the former Soviet Union between 1953 and 1959.

Mine Anti-Personnel Wood is a simple box design, the origins of which can be traced back to the Second World War.

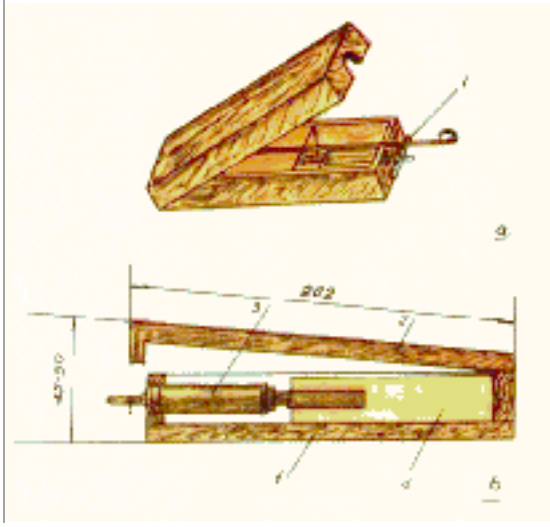
Manufacturer

Mines were manufactured the ULP Mjekës and KM Poliçan facilities.

Components

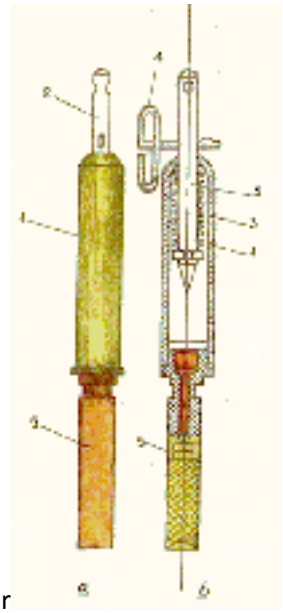
Components of the mine11 AAF Publication “Manual per Perdorimin E Minave Dhe Te Eksploziveve Ne luften Popullore”
1. Arming rod. 2. Mine body

3. Fuze SHT
4. TNT charge



Components of the Fuze SHT

1. Striker body
2. Striker
3. Striker spring
4. Safety pin

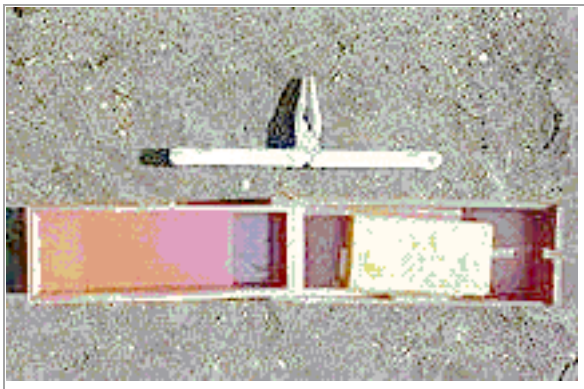


5. Detonator

General Information

Emplacement	By hand only
Depth laid2 2 As taught by the Albanian Armed Forces	1-2 cm below the ground, covered.
Detectability	Easily detectable
Anti-handling	None
Blast resistance Blast resistance to counter-charging.	Very susceptible to counter-charging.
Cross reference	Chinese type 59, FRY PMD-1, Czech PP Mi-D

Mine AP Bakelite boxed



Mine AP Bakelite, open.

Mine AP Wood boxed

Mine AP Wood, open.

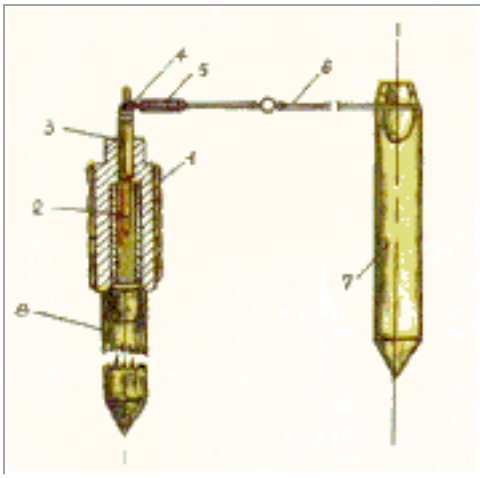
Mine AP Fragmentation

The Mine Anti-Personnel Fragmentation is a simple design that has been copied by many countries. The mine is an approximate copy of the Chinese type 59 and was manufactured in large quantities in Albania as well as being imported from both China and the RFAS. There are two variations of the mine; one has a screw–fit striker and the other a push-fit.

Manufacturer

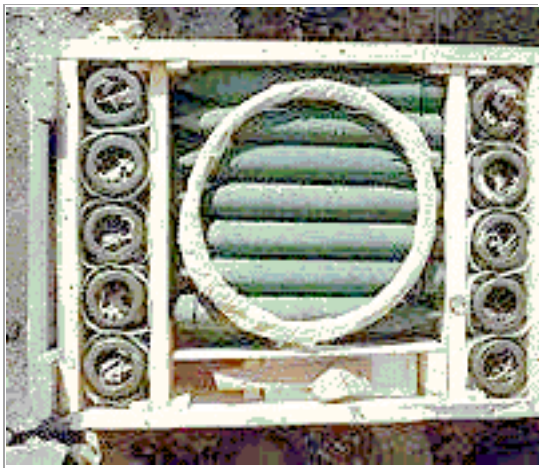
Mines were manufactured the ULP Mjekës and KM Poliçan facilities.

Components of the mine AAF Publication “Manual per Perdorimin e Minave dhe Te Eksploziveve Ne luften Popullore”

1. Mine body 2. Explosive charge 3. Striker mechanism 4. Release pin 5. Tensioner 6. Trip wire 7. Anchor stake 8. Mine stake	

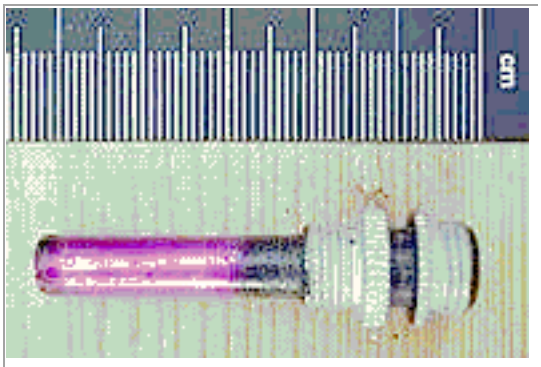
General Information

Emplacement	By hand only
Depth laid As taught by the Albanian Armed Forces	Laid above surface, on stake.
Detectability	Easily visibly detectable.
Anti-handling	None
Blast resistance Blast resistance to counter-charging.	Difficult to counter-charge because of thickness of mine wall.
Cross reference	Chinese type 58, Czech PP-Mi-Sk, FRY MPR-1.

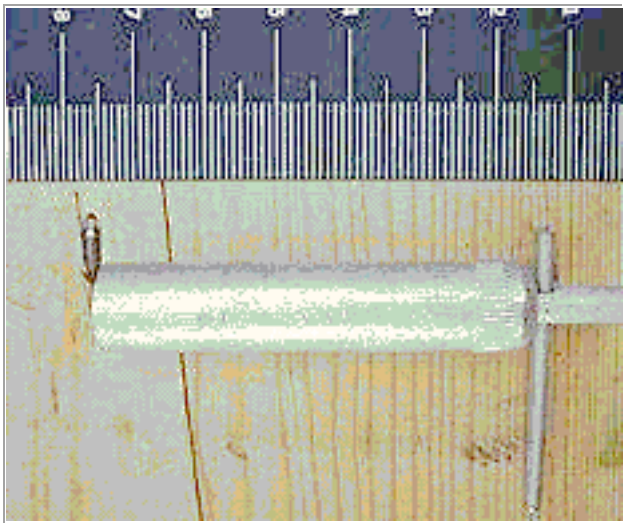


Boxed mines

Mine body and charge



Detonator



Striker mechanism

Mine AP Fiber

The Mine AP Fiber is a pressure operated AP mine that was introduced into service in the early 1960s. The Mine Anti-Personnel Fiber is in fact the RFAS PMN and Chinese type 58 (Blast mine). Imports from China and the RFAS over the period 1969-70.

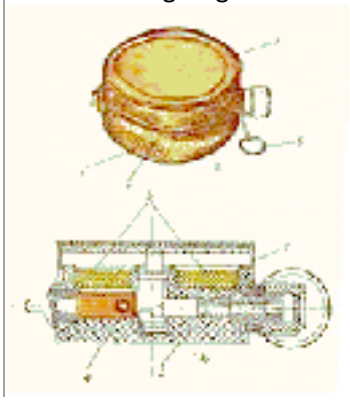
Manufacturer

Mines were manufactured the ULP Mjekës and KM Poliçan facilities.

Components

1. Fiber mine body

2. Rubber lid
3. Fuze assembly
4. Detonator
5. Explosive charge.
6. Safety pin
7. Lid securing ring.



General Information

Emplacement	By hand only.
Depth laid As taught by the Albanian Armed Forces	Cover with soil or camouflage or 5 cm snow.
Detectability	Fairly easily detectable
Anti-handling	None known
Blast resistance Blast resistance to counter-charging.	None. The mine is very susceptible to counter-charging.
Cross reference	CIS: PMN, Hungarian GYATA-64, Chinese Type 58, FRY PMA-3.

ANNEX E (Form I)
MRE STRATEGY

Vision

To prevent all mine and UXO incidents in NE Albania.

Mission

AMAE/AMAC is to direct and coordinate the implementation of the MRE Strategy in NE Albania forthwith as an integral part of the AMAP in order to effectively reach all targeted groups by 2005.

GOAL 1:
*AMAC1*1 Albania Mine Action Committee*/AMAE2*2 Albania Mine Action Executive*to direct and coordinate the implementation of the MRE Strategy by 31 October 2002*

OBJECTIVES:

1. AMAE to prioritise mine awareness targeted areas and groups by 15 October 2002.
2. AMAE to finalize and implement the MRE Strategy by 31 October 2002.
3. AMAE to establish a system to accredit, license and monitor implementing partners taking part in MRE activities by 31 October 2002.
4. AMAE to update the IMSMA33 Information Management System for Mine Action data base with mine awareness information by 15 October 2002 and continue updating on a continuous basis.

ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS
· Analyse AMAE MRE reassessment. · Do further assessment of gender issues relating to women as a potential target group. · Collect all other relevant data. · Collate data and form priorities	· Priority MRE areas/villages identified. · Priority population groups identified.
· Complete formulation of MRE Strategy. · Distribute for comment. · Finalize MRE Strategy and ratify. · Distribute. · Implement.	· MRE Strategy document. · MRE Strategy ratified.
ACTIVITIES	**OUTPUTS**
· Notify potential I.P.s to apply for an active MRE Implementation role. · Notify potential I.P.s of Standard Operating Procedures. · Assess potential I.P. applications and accredit. · Design monitoring system. · Implement.	National MRE Strategy implemented.
· Identify IMSMA data gaps. · Enforce reporting procedures on I.P.s (by 7 th of every month for MRE I.P.s and weekly for demining companies) · Continually update.	IMSMA database up to date.

GOAL 2:

Implementing Partners (I.P) are to reach all targeted groups in NE Albania in collaboration with demining companies, communities and national/local authorities by 2005.

OBJECTIVES:

1. I.P.s to have Letters of Agreement to implement MRE activities with local authorities in all targeted areas and Memoranda of Understanding with the Ministry of Defence by January 2003.
2. I.P.s to identify produce and distribute all relevant MRE materials from January 2003 to 2005.
3. I.P.s to conduct community liaison activities in identified targeted areas in cooperation with Anti Mine Committees from January 2003 to 2005.
4. I.P.s to conduct MRE in identified target areas in cooperation with Anti Mine Committees from January 2003 to 2005.
5. I.P.s to monitor, exchange information and report all MRE activities throughout the entire MRE program to AMAE, other I.P.s and relevant authorities.

ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS
· Accredited I.P.s to prepare proposals for MRE interventions. · AMAE to vet proposals for adherence to strategy. · Prepare Letters of Understanding and MoUs. · Negotiate and sign LoAs and MoUs with relevant authorities.	LoAs and MoUs signed with relevant authorities based on AMAE accepted proposals.
· Identify all appropriate materials (posters, leaflets, materials for plays etc) for MRE activities for targeted groups. · Procure identified appropriate materials. · Distribute appropriate materials.	Sufficient amount of relevant materials available for MRE and MRE activities.
· Identify existing community based Anti Mine Committees. · Assess effectiveness of existing committees. · Form/reform new committees if necessary. · Develop workshop curricula and work plan. · Procure and distribute workshop materials. · Conduct 4 community based workshops per year in each of Kukes, Has and Tropoje. · Evaluate and monitor workshops. · Report on workshops to authorities and donors according to AMAE and donor schedules.	Communities engaged in MRE and MRE activities.
ACTIVITIES	**OUTPUTS**
· Assess most effective MRE activity for specific targeted group (plays, competitions, handouts, etc). · Discuss specific MRE activities with relevant Anti Mine Committee. · Discuss specific MRE activity with Demining Companies and coordinate. · Implement MRE activity.	Activities designed for targeted group.
· I.P. to design system for monitoring and reporting based on AMAE and donor guidelines. · AMAE to approve. · I.P.s to attend regular AMAE coordinating meetings. · I.P.s to hold regular briefing sessions with relevant local and national authorities. · I.P.s to monitor and report according to AMAE/Donor guidelines.	· Better coordination. · Monitoring information available to alter specific activities if necessary. · IMSMA database updated.

GOAL 3:
All Implementing Partners are to ensure a sustainable national MRE Program through to 2005.

OBJECTIVES:
1. To implement a campaign for mine action in NE Albania within the national and international community, forthwith until 2005.

2. To advocate for resource mobilization through advocacy and regular reporting to donors and AMAE continually.
3. To build national capacities in order to provide for a sustainable, credible national MRE capacity by 2005.

ACTIVITIES	**OUTPUTS**
· I.P.s to cultivate a positive response to MRE in NE Albania from local and international media. · I.P.s to prepare regular, short, to the point, press releases for the local media (to be vetted by AMAE)	Better awareness of the situation regarding mines in NE Albania in Albania as well as internationally.
· I.P.s to report regularly to donors and AMAE according to donor and AMAE requirements.	· An updated IMSMA database to provided data to donors. · A better informed donor community
· Identify potential local I.P.s to carry out MRE. · Train own and implementing partner personnel.	Less reliance on international Implementing Partners.