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

Reporting Formats for Article 7

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(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

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]:	New Zealand	reporting for time period from	01/01/2014	to	31/12/2014	

New Zealand retains operational stocks of Change Directional Fragmentation M18A1 Claymores which are operated in the command-detonated mode only. These devices are not anti-personnel mines, as defined in Article 2 of the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and are therefore not prohibited under the Convention. The New Zealand Defence Force holds a very limited quantity of inert practice mines, used solely in the training of personnel in Mine Clearance Operations.

Mine Action Programmes:

UNMAS

In 2014 New Zealand provided NZ\$1m in untagged flexible core funding to UNMAS (the UN Mine Action Service), to support the organisation's work in removing and destroying mines, explosive remnants of war and stockpiles, risk education and advocacy. NZ\$0.5 m was provided in support of UNMAS's Rapid Technical Response capacity.

Cambodia

New Zealand provided US\$1 million from 2012 to 2014 to fund landmine clearance in Cambodia. New Zealand's funding is part of a larger contribution of US\$2.5 million (NZ\$3.27 million) for a three-year agricultural development project in heavily landmine-affected Odtar Meanchey province. The mine clearance funding by New Zealand will be conducted by the HALO Trust. The agricultural programme aims to reduce vulnerability and improve income and livelihood opportunities for the rural poor through integrated demining and agricultural value chain strengthening.

Lao PDR

New Zealand is providing US\$1.9 million to fund unexploded ordnance clearance in Lao's Xieng Khouang province from June 2014 to December 2015. The mine clearance funding by New Zealand will be conducted by UXO Lao, and administered by the UNDP Trust Fund.

West Bank

New Zealand, along with the UK, the US and the Netherlands, provides funding to the HALO Trust for mine clearance in the West Bank and capacity building to the Palestinian Mine Action centre (PMAC). New Zealand's total contribution of NZ\$3.1 million is over two years (2014-2015).

Egypt

Following earlier funding to the UNDP/Egyptian Government mine and unexploded ordnance clearance action programme, in 2013 the New Zealand Aid Programme contributed NZ\$600,000 for a UNDP project to develop agriculture in previously mined land in Egypt.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The New Zealand Aid Programme provides NZ\$2.5 million each year in untagged core funding to support ICRC's work, including physical rehabilitation and preventative unexploded ordnance action programmes which focus on risk reduction, education and advocacy work. Those programmes aim to reduce the human cost of mines and explosive remnants of war.

Other international/UN agencies

The New Zealand Aid Programme also prioritises core funding to other UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, OCHA, OHCHR and WFP, all of which undertake unexploded ordnance clearance activities as part of their work. Funding is also directed to the World Bank, which helps address the long-term consequences of landmines on economic and social development.