

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

**PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES,  
BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED  
TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF  
CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE  
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS  
(Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)**

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### REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH  
CONTRACTING PARTY: NEW ZEALAND

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 23/04/2021

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF  
CONTACT: International Security and Disarmament  
Division

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

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(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

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

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

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A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	G	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### Form B Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

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

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

New Zealand

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2020

to: 31/12/2020

dd/mm/yyyy

dd/mm/yyyy

#### **MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:**

**UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS):** New Zealand provided UNMAS with an annual grant core contribution of NZ\$1.5 million, non-earmarked and deposited into the UNMAS-administered Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), to support UNMAS’ coordination and implementation of international initiatives to support the organisation’s de-mining work, risk education and advocacy, in order to mitigate the risks posed by explosive hazards.

**International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC):** New Zealand provided the ICRC with an annual grant of NZ\$2.5 million in un-earmarked core funding to support its work, including physical rehabilitation and preventative unexploded ordnance action programmes which focus on risk education and advocacy. These programmes aim to reduce the human cost of mines and explosive remnants of war.

**Demining assistance in Lao PDR:** New Zealand provides funding through the UNDP Lao trust fund to clear 550 hectares of Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) in Xieng Khouang Province each year, and provides a New Zealand Technical Adviser to deliver training, monitoring and quality assurance, in conjunction with UXO Lao (the Lao national clearance operator). The NZ\$11.1 million four year activity (2016-2020) has been extended for four years (2021-2024), providing NZ\$11.5 million further assistance to clear an additional 2,200 hectares of priority land. A grant payment of NZ\$4 million was made in December 2020.

**Demining assistance in Cambodia:** New Zealand will contribute NZ\$6 million over six years (2020-2025) to the UNDP’s multi-donor funded Clearing for Results (CfR) Project in Cambodia. The project will support non-technical surveys and land clearance of a minimum of 56km<sup>2</sup> across three provinces (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin), strategic alignment of mine

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action activities, and strengthening mine action sector management, capacity and international compliance. A NZ\$2 million grant payment was made in 2020.

**Demining assistance for Colombia:** New Zealand supports The HALO Trust's mine clearance operations in Colombia. This support began in June 2017 for an initial two-year period (NZ\$747,200), and New Zealand has since extended funding for an additional two years (2020–2022). A grant payment of NZ\$450,000 was made in 2020, with a further contribution of NZ\$450,000 to be made in 2021.

**Demining assistance for Iraq:** New Zealand contributed US\$650,000 (equivalent of NZ\$1m) towards UNMAS' Iraq programme, and committed to providing two further contributions of NZ\$500,000 million each in 2021 and 2022. New Zealand also continued to support the placement of a New Zealand explosive threat mitigation adviser within UNMAS Iraq. Support for this role, which began in June 2018, and costs around US\$ 350,000 per year, has been extended to mid-2022.

**Demining assistance for Afghanistan:** New Zealand has continued work to carry out additional clearance of five firing ranges used by its Provincial Reconstruction Team in the Bamyan province in Afghanistan, from 2003-2013. These firing ranges had previously been cleared by the New Zealand Defence Force in accordance with the standards required at the time. The additional clearance work being undertaken will ensure that the firing ranges are cleared in accordance with updated standards that have since been adopted in Afghanistan. New Zealand has contracted the Organisation for Mine clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) NZ\$5.3 million to support the clearance of the five firing ranges in Bamyan Province. This support began in 2020 and work is expected to be completed in 2022 with the project running ahead of schedule. As of October 2020, OMAR had cleared 684 unexploded ordnance/explosive remnants of war.

**Demining assistance for occupied Palestinian territories:** New Zealand contributed US\$445,000 (NZ\$700,000) in 2020 towards provision by UNMAS of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in the West Bank. This was a one-off training of trainers' activity.

**Solomon Islands:** New Zealand Defence Force personnel contributed to the Australian-led operation 'Render Safe' to reduce the impacts of explosive remnants of war in the South West Pacific. As part of this, New Zealand Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel helped to safely dispose of over 1,000 remnants of war in the Solomon Islands.

**Solomon Islands:** As part of a broader project to upgrade Honiara's Multi-purpose Hall, New Zealand conducted a site survey for unexploded ordnance as part of the preparatory work in advance of groundworks commencing.

### REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

**Syria:** New Zealand has provided more than NZ\$37 million in humanitarian assistance to Syria and the Syrian refugee response since 2011. New Zealand allocated NZ\$2 million to the UN OCHA Syria Cross-Border Fund in 2020 for their emergency operations in Syria, including medical assistance to conflict-affected people.

## CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

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**Yemen:** New Zealand has provided a total of NZ\$18.5 million in humanitarian funding in response to the crisis in Yemen. This includes NZ\$3.5 million allocated to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in 2020 and NZ\$1.5 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) for their emergency operations in Yemen, including medical assistance to conflict-affected people.

New Zealand has also provided the following humanitarian funding to conflict-affected areas to meet those States' essential needs, and improve the situation for civilians, thereby helping to better protect their human rights. In 2020, this included \$2 million for South Sudan administered by the WFP, \$4 million for Ethiopia administered by OCHA's Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund, UNHCR and the ICRC, and \$2.75 million to Myanmar, administered by OCHA's Myanmar Humanitarian Fund and the ICRC. Besides these bilateral grants, New Zealand also contributed NZ\$3 million to OCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund, and NZ\$2.5 million to the ICRC to respond to humanitarian needs globally, including conflict and related crises.

We also provide core funding to a number of UN agencies that provide response to mine action work. This includes, UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, along with the UN Peacebuilding Fund. Additionally, the core contributions we provide to the World Bank look to address the long-term effects of landmines in fragile and conflict affected regions through economic and social impacts. We also contribute to the ADB, which does similar work, with its primary areas of focus in South-East Asia and Afghanistan.