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CAMPAIGN LANDMINES

Landmine Monitor REPORT 2005 PAKISTAN

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Sustainable Peace
And Development
Organization

Landmine Monitor

In June 1998, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) established Landmine Monitor to monitor and report on implementation of and compliance with the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty, and more generally, to assess the international community's response to the humanitarian crisis caused by landmines.

For the first time in history, non-governmental organizations have come together in a coordinated, systematic and sustained way to monitor a humanitarian law or disarmament treaty, and to regularly document progress and problems, thereby successfully putting into practice the concept of civil society-based verification.

The Landmine Monitor system features a global reporting network, Annual Report, Executive Summary, CD-ROM, Fact Sheets and independently published Country Reports. A network of over 70 Landmine Monitor researchers from over 70 countries gathers information to prepare research products. The researchers come from the ICBL's campaigning coalition and from other elements of civil society, including journalists, academics and research institutions.

Six Annual Reports have been released to date: 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000 and 1999. These reports have been widely hailed as vital documents.

Landmine Monitor is coordinated by an Editorial Board of four non-governmental organizations and by a team of Thematic Research Coordinators. To find out more about Landmine Monitor or to make a comment, please email lm@icbl.org.

The seventh Annual Report will be released on Wednesday, 23 November 2005. It will be distributed to governments attending the Sixth Meeting of States Parties of the Mine Ban Treaty from 28 November to 2 December 2005 in Zagreb, Croatia.

Pakistan

Key developments since May 2004: Several non-state armed groups have used landmines and improvised explosive devices regularly, most notably in Baluchistan, Waziristan Agency and elsewhere in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Pakistan claims to have completely cleared the border area that it mined during tensions with India in 2001-2002. Mine risk education was carried out by NGOs in the FATA, and to some extent by Pakistani authorities. In 2004, the number of casualties increased significantly compared with 2003; most were due to improvised explosive devices.

Mine Ban Policy

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. There has been little change in government policy over the past decade. Pakistan has repeatedly stated that antipersonnel mines are a necessary part of its self-defense strategy and that it cannot relinquish the weapon until viable alternatives are developed.¹ Pakistan has consistently abstained from voting on the annual pro-ban UN General Assembly resolutions since 1996, including the vote on UNGA Resolution 59/84 on 3 December 2004.

Nevertheless, Pakistan has acknowledged the negative human and socioeconomic impact of landmines, and expressed support for the goal of the eventual elimination of antipersonnel mines. In November 2003, Pakistan proposed that “mine-laying prevention and mine clearance” be included as essential objectives in conflict situations.²

Pakistan has rarely taken part as an observer in Mine Ban Treaty-related meetings since the treaty’s negotiation in 1997, and did not attend the First Review Conference in Nairobi in November-December 2004 or the intersessional meetings in June 2005.

Pakistan ratified Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) on 9 March 1999, and indicated it would exercise the option to defer implementation of key technical provisions for a nine-year period. Pakistan participated in the Sixth Annual Conference of States Parties to Amended Protocol II in November 2004, and submitted its annual report required by Article 13. Pakistan believes that Protocol II “strikes the right balance between the legitimate security concerns of the States Parties and humanitarian considerations....”³

Several NGOs based in Peshawar continued their activities in support of the antipersonnel mine ban during 2004 and the first half of 2005. In November 2004, the Sustainable Peace & Development Organization (SPADO) released *Landmine Monitor Report 2004* in a briefing at the Peshawar Press Club; this generated news stories in at least 13 national daily newspapers as well as international attention. In 2004, SPADO organized 11 community gatherings in different parts of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) to educate about the need to ban landmines and secure support for this goal. On 13 January 2005, it held a workshop, *Landmines in the perspective of Islam*, for religious scholars from different school of thoughts, as well as media and NGOs.⁴ On 9 February 2005, SPADO organized another seminar, in cooperation with the department of defense and strategic studies at the

¹ See, for example, Statement by Pakistan, Fourth Annual Conference of States Parties to Amended Protocol II, Geneva, 11 December 2002; Statement by Pakistan, First Annual Conference of States Parties to Amended Protocol II, Geneva, 17 December 1999, p. 5.

² Statement by Pakistan in UN Security Council’s 4858th Meeting, S/PV.4858, 13 November 2003.

³ Statement by Pakistan, Fifth Annual Conference of States Parties to Amended Protocol II, Geneva, 26 November 2003.

⁴ Participants included Dr. Qibla Ayaz, a prominent scholar and dean of Islamic and Oriental Studies at the University of Peshawar.

University of Quaid-i-Azam, Islamabad, to educate the students and faculty about the humanitarian dimensions of the landmine issue. Also in February, SPADO organized an exhibition on landmines in the sociology department of the University of Peshawar, to raise awareness and to encourage involvement by students in campaign activities. In March 2005, in collaboration with its department of fine arts, the University of Peshawar arranged a posters/sketches competition on the topic of landmines.

In August 2004, the Pakistan Campaign to Ban Landmines, in collaboration with Community Motivation and Development Organization, organized a conference on landmine survivor assistance in FATA, followed by another conference in October 2004 in Islamabad on children and landmines.

Production, Transfer and Stockpiling

Pakistan is one of a small number of countries still producing antipersonnel mines. Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF), located at Wah cantonment, is a state-owned weapons manufacturer established in 1951 that has produced six types of landmines: two minimum-metal blast mines (P2Mk1 and P4Mk2); two bounding fragmentation mines (P3MK2 and P7Mk1); two directional fragmentation Claymore-type mines (P5Mk1 and P5Mk2). According to the government, the “private sector is not allowed to manufacture landmines... Mines are produced by government factories and subsequently stored and used by armed forces only.”⁵

Pakistan was reported to be developing a remotely-delivered antipersonnel mine system in 2002, but no further information has been discovered since then.⁶ After 1 January 1997, POF began production of new, detectable versions of hand-emplaced blast mines that are compliant with CCW Amended Protocol II.⁷

Pakistan declared a complete moratorium on export of antipersonnel mines in 1997, which became legally binding through Statutory Regulatory Order No. 123 (1) of 25 February 1999.⁸ It has stated that in practice it has not exported mines “since early 1992.”⁹ In the past, the country was a major exporter of landmines and Pakistani-made mines are found in Afghanistan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sri Lanka and other locations.

The Pakistani armed forces continued to seize weapons, including antipersonnel mines, in Baluchistan province and FATA in 2004 and 2005, which it claimed were being smuggled by non-state actors.¹⁰

There is no official information available on the size of Pakistan’s antipersonnel mine stockpile. Since 2000, Landmine Monitor has estimated that Pakistan holds at least six million antipersonnel mines in stockpile, which constitutes the fifth largest stockpile in the world. In November 2004, Pakistan said that by December 2007, all old stockpiled mines would be modified and made detectable.¹¹ The government also reported that the Pakistan Army Ordnance Corps “destroys unserviceable mines... whenever required.”¹²

⁵ CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report, Form D, 8 October 2004.

⁶ Letter to PCBL Coordinator from Joint Staff Headquarters, Chaklala Cantonment, 4 April 2002.

⁷ Pakistan noted in November 2004 that since acceding to Amended Protocol II, it has only produced detectable antipersonnel mines. Sixth Annual Conference of States Parties to CCW Amended Protocol II, Summary Record of the 1st Meeting, Geneva, 17 November 2004 (CCW/AP II/CONF.6/SR.1), 13 May 2005, p. 14.

⁸ Letter from Joint Staff Headquarters, 14 February 2002; Article 13 Report, 10 December 2001.

⁹ Letter from Joint Staff Headquarters, 14 February 2002. Previously Pakistan said it had not exported since 1991.

¹⁰ Landmine Monitor (Community Appraisal and Motivation Program, CAMP) interview with Army official, Quetta, Baluchistan, 29 May 2005.

¹¹ Sixth Annual Conference of States Parties to CCW Amended Protocol II, Summary Record of the 1st Meeting, Geneva, 17 November 2004 (CCW/AP II/CONF.6/SR.1), 13 May 2005, p. 14.

¹² Article 13 Report, Form F, 8 October 2004.

Illicit Production and Sale

The arms bazaar at Dara Adam Khel, 40 kilometers south of Peshawar in the North West Frontier Province, consists of more than 4,000 shops selling an array of weapons, but not landmines. Landmine Monitor discovered during interviews with weapons merchants and some of the 50 small-scale weapons manufacturers at Dara Adam Khel, that landmines are not locally produced and cannot be purchased openly in the market.¹³ The local political administration's Jirga system and community elders of Dara Adam Khel have put in place a ban on the sale and manufacture of landmines, punishable by a fine of Rs.20,000 (US\$333).¹⁴ It is reportedly possible, with some effort and much secrecy, to purchase an antipersonnel mine for between two and three US dollars. Weapons shops in Peshawar do not openly sell antipersonnel mines as such sales come under government control and the Pakistani Arms Act therefore applies.

Landmine Monitor could find no evidence of any local manufacture of landmines in Baluchistan and FATA.¹⁵

Use

Landmine Monitor could find no confirmed instances of use of antipersonnel mines by Pakistani armed forces during 2004 or the first half of 2005.¹⁶ In its October 2004 Amended Protocol II report, Pakistan stated, "No new minefields were laid during the period covered in this Annual report," which was 16 August 2003 to 15 August 2004.¹⁷

The last major mine-laying operation took place between December 2001 and mid-2002 along the Indian border. In October 2004, Pakistan reported that 100 percent of the mines it laid on the eastern border with India had been lifted, and "proofing of mined areas was carried out by the army engineers."¹⁸ This massive mine-laying operation by both Pakistan and India resulted in numerous landmine casualties on both sides of the border.

Pakistan has stated that claims by Human Rights Watch that it has taken insufficient measures to protect civilians from mines "cannot be substantiated by any evidence," and that "mines have never caused humanitarian concerns in Pakistan."¹⁹ It also asserted, "Every mine laid by Pakistan armed forces is accounted [for]" using the Global Positioning System and an "up-to-date record" is maintained at "unit, formation, and Army headquarters."²⁰ Finally, Pakistan asserted that it laid only detectable mines.²¹

Non-State Armed Groups

Several non-state armed groups within Pakistan use landmines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) regularly, most notably in the province of Baluchistan, in Waziristan Agency and elsewhere in FATA where tensions between the local tribes run

¹³ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interviews with several weapons dealers/shopkeepers and weapons manufacturers, Dara Adam Khel, 17 May 2005.

¹⁴ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interviews with community elders ("maliks") of Dara Adam Khel, 17 May 2005.

¹⁵ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interviews with local tribal people, media, Army personnel, landmine victims, teachers and NGO workers in Aurakzai, Bajaur, Kurram and Dara Adam Khel areas of FATA, and Baluchistan province, 25 April-29 May 2005.

¹⁶ In April 2005, Nobel Peace Laureate Jody Williams received a letter from Baluchi nationalists calling on her to protest "the ugly action of [the] Pakistani Military" in laying landmines in Dera Bugti and Kohlu in Baluchistan province. Letter to Jody Williams, ICBL, from "The Friends of Baloch," emailed 9 April 2005.

¹⁷ Article 13 Report, Form F, 8 October 2004.

¹⁸ Article 13 Report, Form B, 8 October 2004.

¹⁹ Article 13 Report, Form F, 8 October 2004.

²⁰ Article 13 Report, Form F, 8 October 2004.

²¹ Sixth Annual Conference of States Parties to CCW Amended Protocol II, Summary Record of the 1st Meeting, Geneva, 17 November 2004 (CCW/AP II/CONF.6/SR.1), 13 May 2005, p. 14.

high. Landmines and IEDs are known to be used in family feuds, tribal clashes and sectarian violence, as well as against government troops and law enforcement agencies.

One notable mine incident occurred in April 2005. As a significant confidence-building measure, Pakistan and India agreed on 16 February 2005 to demine and open a road for civilian traffic between Muzaffarabad in Pakistan and Srinagar in India.²² Just prior to the launch of the new bus service, on 5 April 2005, seven persons were injured by a landmine planted on the road surface by one of the armed groups opposed to the peace process.²³

Mine Use in Federally Administered Tribal Areas

When the local NGO Community Appraisal and Motivation Program (CAMP) visited the FATA agencies of Aurakzai, Bajaur, Dara Adam Khel and Kurram in April and May 2005, a majority of people interviewed knew of recent incidents of mine use and casualties. It appears that most mine use occurred as part of personal feuds. Local people in FATA have also used landmines in sectarian violence and tribal clashes.²⁴

Landmine Monitor was told that in Tehsil Mamond in Bajaur Agency, mines have been used extensively in personal feuds. However, the local administration of Bajaur Agency, which organizes Jirgas to resolve tribal and family conflicts, has forbidden the use of landmines during such conflicts, with severe punishment for violations.²⁵

In Kurram Agency, locals said that there had been widespread and recent use of landmines, largely in tribal and sectarian clashes, particularly between Shiite and Sunni Muslims.²⁶ In some parts of Kurram Agency near the border with Afghanistan, local laborers reportedly accept landmines as barter in return for their daily wages.²⁷ Several people said that an antipersonnel mine could be purchased for Rs.250-300 (\$4 to \$5), an increase from Rs.60-100 (\$0.90-\$1.60) a few years ago.²⁸ As in Bajaur, the political administration, with the help of elders/maliks, has forbidden mine use and assessed severe punishments.²⁹ The local administration has also allocated some funds for first aid treatment and compensation for landmine survivors.³⁰

Mine Use in Baluchistan

A worsening insurgency in Baluchistan province against the federal government has seen apparently increased use of both landmines and IEDs, mostly against government properties, including trains, railway lines, electricity and telephone towers, as well as the Pakistani Army. Baluchi nationalists have launched armed attacks on the country's main natural gas installations, to express their anger on a range of contentious issues. In the first

²² "India, Pakistan seal deal on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus link," *Hindu*, 16 February 2005.

²³ "Seven injured in blast on Kashmir bus route," *Dawn*, 5 April 2005.

²⁴ Field research by CAMP for Landmine Monitor in FATA, including interviews with local elders/maliks, journalists, local administration, NGOs and others, April and May 2005. Knowledge of the mine use in personal feuds and family disputes was shared by an overwhelming number of interviewees from diverse sections of society, although specifics were hard to come by. Some said local mine use techniques could be traced to two refugee families who allegedly practiced planting and detecting mines as a profession, and gradually transferred this knowledge to the local people.

²⁵ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interview with Mir Zaman Khan and Shakir Ullah, Political Administration (Tehsildar), Bajaur Agency, 26 April 2005; interviews with Bismillah Khan (community leader or malik), Mohammad Azam (physician's aide) and Mohammad Alamgir (health worker), Bajaur Agency, 26-27 April 2005.

²⁶ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interviews with social workers, teachers, media, mine victims, tribal leaders, health professionals and local administrators in Kurram Agency, 9-13 May 2005, including interview with Ihsan Ullah, Political Administration (Tehsildar).

²⁷ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interview with Ali Afzal Afzal, Correspondent, GEO Television, Kurram Agency, 10 May 2005.

²⁸ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interviews with social workers, teachers, media, mine victims, tribal leaders, health professionals and local administrators in Kurram Agency, 9-13 May 2005.

²⁹ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interview with Ihsan Ullah, Political Administration ("Tehsildar"), Kurram Agency, 10 May 2005.

³⁰ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interview with Javed Ullah, Political Administration ("Tehsildar"), Kurram Agency, 10 May 2005.

half of 2005, Baluchi rebels carried out several attacks, including the planting of landmines, resulting in the deaths of military personnel, security agents, government officials and civilians.³¹

On 27 April 2005, a paramilitary soldier was killed when he stepped on a landmine in the Kahan area of Kohlu district.³² On 3 April 2005, two Frontier Corps personnel were injured when a landmine exploded in the Kahan area of Kohlu district.³³ On 2 July 2004, seven border guards were wounded by a landmine at Dera Murad Jamali in the Sui area.³⁴ On 7 June 2004, two people, including a soldier, died when their van hit a landmine in the remote southeast of Baluchistan.³⁵

The use of antipersonnel landmines against government forces is not a new phenomenon in the area. According to an Army officer, the rebels have planted mines in roads when they expect a government convoy to pass by, and often ambush the convoy after the explosion. Mines have been used offensively against the government forces in order to deter them from their area, and to create lawlessness and weaken the government's control.³⁶ Baluchi expertise in mine use is believed to derive from fighters that fled to Afghanistan, where they joined the war, returning after the capture of Kabul by the Taliban, and then put their training to use in the laying of mines against Pakistani government forces, especially in their area of Kohlu.³⁷

In the Mechter and Chamalog areas in Loralai district, two tribes have waged a violent conflict over the ownership of a local coal mine. The road between Mechter and Chamalog is sometimes mined when the tribes receive information about an intended shipment of coal. On 4 May 2005, an electrical worker lost his right leg when he stepped on a mine near Barkhan in Loralai district.³⁸ On 31 May 2005, five women were killed and six others injured when their pickup truck hit an antivehicle mine in Loralai district.³⁹

Mine Use in Waziristan Agency

It appears that a number of groups in Waziristan Agency have been using mines in 2004 and 2005, including the Wazirs and Mahsud tribes.⁴⁰ While a research visit to Waziristan Agency was not possible due to security concerns, based on an analysis of local newspaper articles and other sources it appears that these tribes and their sub-tribes have used landmines frequently against government forces, both offensively and defensively. In March 2004, the Pakistan Army launched an operation in South Waziristan Agency against tribes believed to be harboring Taliban and al-Qaeda terrorists.

³¹ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) review of local newspapers; interviews with an unnamed Army officer and various journalists, Baluchistan province, 27-29 May 2005. See also, Amir Mir, "The Centre Cannot Hold...", *South Asia Intelligence Review*, Vol. 3, No. 37, 28 March 2005.

³² "Land mine explosion kills paramilitary soldier in southwestern Pakistan," *Associated Press*, 27 April 2005.

³³ "2 FC Men Injured in a Mine Blast," *News* (Quetta), 4 April 2005.

³⁴ Kanchan Lakshman, "Musharraf's Confident Claims Do Not Match Up With Ground Realities," www.balochunity.org

³⁵ "Two dead in Pakistan mine blast," *News International*, 7 June 2004.

³⁶ Landmine Monitor (CAMP) interview with Army officer in Quetta, Baluchistan, 29 May 2005. The mines used are of Soviet-manufacture and allegedly brought in from Afghanistan. Telephone interview with Haroon Rashid, BBC Correspondent for Pakistan, Peshawar, 17 May 2005.

³⁷ This view was expressed by several journalists during a group interview by CAMP at Quetta Press Club, Quetta, Baluchistan, 28 May 2005.

³⁸ "WAPDA man injured in land mine blast," *Pakistan Press International* (Loralai), 4 May 2005.

³⁹ "Landmine kills five women in southwest Pakistan," *turkishpress.com* (Quetta), 31 May 2005.

⁴⁰ The main sub-tribes of the Wazirs tribe (clan), apparently using mines, are the Ahmadzai and Yar Gul Khel; of the Mahsud tribe, the Shaman Khel, Shabi Khel and Bahlolzai sub-clans.

On 14 April 2005, one man was killed and two others injured when their vehicle struck a landmine 25 kilometers west of Miran Shah in North Waziristan.⁴¹ On 22 November 2004, media reported that Pakistan troops had seized a large quantity of weapons including 340 landmines during an anti-terrorism operation at the former stronghold of tribal militant Abdullah Mahsud in South Waziristan. On 4 November 2004, nine Pakistani soldiers were killed and 15 injured in four separate explosions caused by IEDs in different parts of South Waziristan.⁴² On 24 October, two landmine explosions on roads killed a civilian and injured four soldiers near Makin in South Waziristan.⁴³ On 1 October 2004, three children were killed and two injured when they handled a mine they found on a road on their way to school 60 kilometers east of Wana in South Waziristan.⁴⁴

Landmine and UXO Problem

Pakistan reported in October 2004 that it “faces no problem of mines. We have cleared the entire area, which was mined during Indo-Pakistan escalation of 2001-2002, with negligible casualties. The few casualties that occurred in the past, in the area adjoining Pakistan-Afghanistan border were due to unaccounted mines left by the former Soviet troops.”⁴⁵ Moreover, “mines have never caused humanitarian concerns in Pakistan, despite having fought three wars with India and... military standoff during 2001-2002.”⁴⁶

In October 2004, the government acknowledged that “The problems of landmines in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) near Pak-Afghan border still persist to some extent.”⁴⁷ The contamination dates from the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan (1979-1989), when mines were scattered from helicopters by Soviet and Afghan forces, and mujahideen used mines to protect their bases in the tribal areas. Significant quantities of weaponry, including landmines, entered Pakistan during the Afghan war, and are undocumented and unaccounted for.⁴⁸ One of the antipersonnel mines widely used in FATA was reported to be the Pakistan-manufactured P2 Mk2 blast mine; also frequently encountered are the PFM-1 Butterfly mine, Soviet PMN, PMD-6 and M46 bottle mine, and other mines manufactured by Pakistani Ordnance Factories.⁴⁹ An assessment of the mine/UXO contamination in 2000 recommended: a household and casualty survey; a technical survey; initiating mine/UXO clearance; expanded community awareness programs; emergency evacuation for casualties.⁵⁰ As of May 2005, no progress on implementation had been reported.

In Baluchistan, areas known to be mined include Rait, on the Afghan border near Spin Boldak in Chaman district. According to local journalists, an average of four to five incidents occur there each year. Mekhter and Chambalang, areas near the district border of

⁴¹ Pazir Gul, “Land mine explosion in Pakistani tribal region kills one man, injures two others,” *Associated Press* (Miran Shah), 14 April 2005.

⁴² “Nine soldiers die in S. Waziristan blast,” *News* (Tank), 5 November 2004.

⁴³ “Mine Blasts Kill One, Injure Four in Pakistan,” *Associated Press* (Peshawar), 24 October 2004.

⁴⁴ “Landmine kills three Pakistani children near the Afghan border,” *Agence France-Presse* (Peshawar), 1 October 2004.

⁴⁵ CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report, Form B, 8 October 2004. For mine/UXO contamination reported in previous years, see *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 1088.

⁴⁶ CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report, Form F, 8 October 2004.

⁴⁷ CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report, Form A, 8 October 2004.

⁴⁸ Joint Staff Headquarters Strategic Plans Division, ACDA Directorate, Chaklala Cantonment, Pakistan, 14 February, 2002; Naveed Ahmad Shinwari and Salma Malik, “Situation Analysis of SALW in Pakistan and Its Impact on Security,” CAMP research paper, Peshawar, Pakistan, February 2005, p. 13.

⁴⁹ Rae McGrath, Human Survival and Development, “Assessment of Organizational Structure and of Operations and Plans in Response to Landmines and UXO-Affected Communities in the Federally Administered Tribal Agencies of Pakistan,” August-September 2000, p. 6. The assessment was carried out for the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action.

⁵⁰ Rae McGrath, Human Survival and Development, “Assessment of Organizational Structure and of Operations and Plans in Response to Landmines and UXO-Affected Communities in the Federally Administered Tribal Agencies of Pakistan,” August-September 2000, p. 13.

Loralai, which are affected by Pushtun and Baluch tribal disputes due to its coalmines, and Kirbag, the homelands of the Mari Baluchi tribe, are also known to have a mine problem.⁵¹

The mine/UXO problem in FATA and in Baluchistan appears to have been exacerbated by widespread availability of landmines, and the ongoing use of mines as well as IEDs in local conflicts, as noted earlier in this report.⁵² In 2004, the number of casualties in Pakistan from mines, UXO and IEDs increased significantly compared with 2003 (see *Landmine/UXO Casualties* later).

Mine/UXO Clearance

Pakistan has no formal civilian mine action program. Mine/UXO clearance is carried out by engineer units of the Armed Forces, and “Regular training is being imparted to troops and officers during training cycles in the units especially those formations/units operating/deployed in the border area with India and Afghanistan.”⁵³

On the border with India, engineer units are reported to “have ensured complete mine clearance.” Furthermore, “To ensure 100% clearance of mines laid during escalation of 2001-2002 with India, proofing of mined areas was carried out by the army engineers.... To ensure recovery of every missing mine, specially trained sniffing dogs are employed for search of mines.”⁵⁴

After demining, the road between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar in Kashmir was opened to civilian traffic in April 2005, as a confidence-building measure resulting from the ongoing peace dialogue between Pakistan and India.⁵⁵ The route has been closed since partition in 1947. It was expected that this may be followed by a second route across the Line of Control, between Rawalkot and Poonch, after clearance of mines on the Indian side.⁵⁶ No information has been reported about clearance on the Pakistan side for this second route.

As regards mine-affected areas that Pakistan reports exist in FATA, no information has been reported on government plans for survey, assessment or clearance. However, Pakistan acknowledges the role of NGOs in risk-reduction activities in these areas.

Mine Risk Education

Organizations providing mine risk education (MRE) in 2004 and 2005 include Community Motivation and Development Organization (CMDO), CAMP, Sustainable Peace and Development Organization, Basic Education and Employable Skills Training, Christian Hospital Quetta and the British NGO Islamic Relief, assisted by Mines Advisory Group.

Pakistan's Article 13 report, submitted in October 2004, acknowledged the role of NGOs in conducting MRE, mentioning the Pakistan Campaign to Ban Landmines and CMDO, which have focused on “Afghan refugees and own civilians living in border area with Afghanistan regarding safety and protection measures against mines.” The same report

⁵¹ This view was expressed by several journalists during a group interview at Quetta Press Club, Quetta, Baluchistan, 28 May 2005.

⁵² Field visit to Kurram, Aurakzai, Dara Adam Khel and Bajaur in the FATA by local NGO Community Appraisal and Motivation Program (CAMP), April-May 2005.

⁵³ CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report, Form B, 8 October 2004.

⁵⁴ CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report, Form B, 8 October 2004.

⁵⁵ “Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus rejuvenates border economy,” *Daily Times* (Pakistan), 22 February 2005; “India, Pakistan seal deal on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus link,” *Hindu*, 16 February 2005. On 7 April 2005, the Kaarwan-e-Aman (Caravan of Peace) bus service was inaugurated from each end, simultaneously, by the prime ministers of both countries.

⁵⁶ Anil Bhatt Hajipeer, “Army faces onerous task of de-mining Poonch-Rawalkot road,” *Outlook India.com*, 4 May 2005, www.outlookindia.com, accessed 7 July 2005.

also stated that Pakistan has played a vital role for almost two decades in the education of Afghan refugees regarding the hazards of and protection methods from mines.⁵⁷

CMDO launched MRE in Kurram in FATA in 2003, in partnership with the British NGO Response International. From February 2003 to November 2004, 78,992 civilians received MRE, mainly through schools, mosques and other public places. The three-year project will end in January 2006; it has funding of £300,000 (\$549,900) from the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund through Response International UK.⁵⁸ The project sought to target children who were encouraged to share what they had learnt with their peers and female family members, who could not be accessed by the male MRE instructors. In 2004, a female MRE team was recruited, to target women and girls for MRE. Instructors go village to village. MRE instructors also teach first aid and primary care for mine casualties.⁵⁹

Basic Education and Employable Skills Training (BEST), a local NGO working in refugee camps, implemented the Extremely Vulnerable Individuals Project in 2003-2004, with funding from the International Catholic Migration Commission. The target audience was Afghan refugees returning to Afghanistan. The annual budget was \$13,445.⁶⁰

The Christian Hospital in Quetta implemented a disability and landmine awareness project in refugee camps in Baluchistan, from March 2001 to February 2004. The target audience was Afghan refugees living in Quetta slums, refugee camps and villages; MRE was imparted in the Pushtu and Dari languages by health outreach workers; 1,355 Afghan refugees were reached. Funding of £90,000 (\$165,000) was provided by the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund through Mercy Corps.⁶¹

In 2004, the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) was invited by Islamic Relief to undertake an initial mine action assessment in Azad Jammu Kashmir. In March 2005, MAG deployed a community liaison advisor to conduct a 10-day assessment of the preliminary needs of local populations suffering as a result of landmine and UXO contamination; this was funded by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office. MAG then conducted MRE training-of-trainers for 20 Islamic Relief field staff to internationally recognized standards. MAG planned to provide follow-up workshop and an evaluation of the MRE component later in 2005.⁶² The Islamic Relief MRE program, as part of its health education program in Kashmir, was expected to benefit approximately 70,000 people.⁶³

In its 2004 Amended Protocol II report, Pakistan stated that civilians residing in the India-Pakistan border area “were educated regarding minefields marking and the safety precautions.” Also, “elders of the small villages close to border with India and Afghanistan are educated through local administration and NGOs regarding the safety precautions against the mine hazards.”⁶⁴

Landmine/UXO Casualties

In 2004, according to Sustainable Peace and Development Organization, there were at least 195 new casualties, including 67 people killed and 128 injured, caused by landmines,

⁵⁷ CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report, Forms A and B, 8 October 2004.

⁵⁸ CMDO Progress Report, 2004. Average exchange rate for 2004 £1 = \$1.833. US Federal Reserve, “List of Exchange Rates (Annual),” 3 January 2005.

⁵⁹ Information provided by Naveed Shinwari, then Chief Executive, CMDO, 13 July 2005.

⁶⁰ Information provided by Majid Khan, Administration Assistant, BEST, 27 May 2005.

⁶¹ Information provided by Najeeb Rauf Bhatti, Project Manager, Christian Hospital, Quetta, Baluchistan, 27 May 2005.

⁶² Email from Tim Carstairs, Policy Director, Mines Advisory Group, 20 September 2005.

⁶³ “Islamic Relief’s mine risk education programme in AJK,” *News International*, 24 May 2005.

⁶⁴ CCW Amended Protocol II Article 13 Report, Forms A and B, 8 October 2004.

UXO or IEDs; 59 were civilians, including 11 children and five women.⁶⁵ This represents a significant increase from the 138 new casualties (48 killed and 90 injured) reported in 2003.⁶⁶ Of the total casualties, 76 were caused by antivehicle mines, 69 by IEDs, 29 by antipersonnel mines and 21 by UXO. The majority of casualties were recorded in the Federally Administrated Tribal Areas: 130 in South Waziristan; nine in Kurram; eight in North Waziristan; four in Mohmand; three in Dara Adam Khel; one in Bajaur. In the remaining four provinces: 25 casualties were recorded in Baluchistan; nine in the Northwest Frontier Province; four in Punjab; two in Sindh. There was a sharp increase in casualties in the last four months of 2004, with 128 casualties reported between September and November, due to rising tensions in southern FATA. Most incidents occurred while people were traveling; 22 casualties were caused by tampering.

Casualties continue to be reported in 2005. Community Appraisal and Motivation Program recorded 11 people killed and 57 others injured to 29 May 2005; 66 were civilians, including four children. The majority of casualties were caused by IEDs.⁶⁷ On 31 May, two children and three women were killed and six other people were injured when their vehicle hit a landmine in the southeastern province of Baluchistan.⁶⁸ In July, three tribesmen were injured when a landmine exploded on a volleyball ground in South Waziristan.⁶⁹

Community Motivation and Development Organization also collects casualty data in the tribal areas. In 2004 and early 2005, 103 new mine/UXO casualties were recorded, including 24 people killed and 79 injured.⁷⁰

One UNMIL Pakistani EOD officer was slightly injured in 2004 when disposing of a hand grenade in Liberia.⁷¹

There is no comprehensive reporting or data collection system in Pakistan and a large number of mine casualties are likely to be unreported. Several national NGOs record casualties based on media reports, or information coming from their teams in the field and from other NGOs. Therefore, the total number of landmine casualties is not known. According to CMDO and the Pakistan Campaign to Ban Landmines, it is estimated that there are 5,000 landmine casualties in the tribal areas.⁷² CMDO's household survey collected information on 736 landmine casualties, including 292 people killed and 444 injured (346 amputees) to March 2003 in Bajaur Agency.⁷³ In a household survey by Response International UK (RI) and CMDO in Kurram Agency, 7,189 households have been surveyed: 707 reported mine casualties in their household, including 293 people killed and injured; 243 required an amputation and 171 suffered other injuries; 123 were under 18 years of age; 82 were female.⁷⁴

⁶⁵ Casualty statistics sent to Landmine Monitor (HI) by Raza Shah Khan, Executive Director, SPADO, 29 May 2005. SPADO maintains a database on landmine and UXO casualties with information collected from newspapers, field personnel and NGOs working on mine-related issues.

⁶⁶ For details, see *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, pp. 1089-1090.

⁶⁷ CAMP database of landmine casualties, accessed on 29 May 2005. In 2005, CAMP also started a database on landmine and UXO casualties based on media reports.

⁶⁸ "Five killed in landmine explosion in southeastern Pakistan," *Xinhua* (Islamabad), 1 June 2005.

⁶⁹ "Thousands attend funerals of Pakistani suspected militants killed by US," *AFP* (Miranshah), 16 July 2005.

⁷⁰ Response to Landmine Monitor Questionnaire by Faiz Mohammad Fayyaz, Chief Executive, CMDO, Peshawar, 14 July 2005. SPADO includes these statistics in its database.

⁷¹ Email to Landmine Monitor from Col. Claes Wolgast, CMPIO/UNMIL, 23 August 2005.

⁷² "5000 tribesmen hit by landmines," *Pakistan Press International (PPI)*, 3 May 2005; see also *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 1090.

⁷³ Bajaur Agency, CMDO database, March 2004. Information provided to Landmine Monitor by Naveed Ahmad Shinwari, CMDO.

⁷⁴ Response International UK, "A Resume of Mine Action in Pakistan, September 2005," sent to Landmine Monitor (HI) by Philip Garvin, CEO, RI, 4 September 2005.

Survivor Assistance

In Pakistan, there are no specialized medical, surgical or first aid facilities for landmine casualties close to the mine-affected areas, and local hospitals are not adequately equipped to respond to the needs of landmine/UXO casualties. There is a lack of trained staff, funding, medicines, equipment and management. Seriously injured people, including landmine casualties, are referred to hospitals in Peshawar or other major cities. Civilians must cover the costs of medicine, treatment and transport. There are insufficient ambulances or first aid services to stabilize and transport casualties in a timely manner. The lack of services is partly due to funding gaps and the absence of a social infrastructure. Afghan mine survivors residing in Pakistan also use the Pakistani medical infrastructure, which adds an additional strain in an already densely populated country.⁷⁵

There are no known government-run rehabilitation programs for mine survivors in the mine-affected areas.⁷⁶ The Lady Reading Hospital and Khyber Teaching Hospital in Peshawar have rehabilitation centers, where prostheses and other assistive devices are available on a full payment basis. The average rehabilitation time for the fitting of prostheses is three weeks, and the cost for below-knee prostheses is about \$600-\$700.⁷⁷ The cost of prostheses is beyond the reach of the poor and marginalized people of FATA. The Pakistan Institute of Prosthetic and Orthotic Sciences (PIPOS) also provide prostheses and orthoses on a payment basis, assisting more than 1,500 people per year. PIPOS has provided assistance to 167 mine/UXO survivors from FATA with funding provided by CMDO (64), Human Resource Development Project (27), PIPOS Fund (43), and 33 others from sources including the government. PIPOS is working on the establishment of two regional centers in FATA in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the FATA directorate. PIPOS also provides training in conjunction with the University of Peshawar, leading to a degree in prosthetics and orthotics.⁷⁸

The Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education funds the Social Welfare Department of NWFP at the Hayat Shaheed Hospital in Peshawar to provide rehabilitation, including an orthopedic workshop, and social support for persons with disabilities. In 2004, 186 people benefited from the services, including two landmine survivors.⁷⁹

The Rehabilitation Center for Physically Disabled (RCPD) in Peshawar runs several health and disability programs, including an integrated rehabilitation program and a national community-based rehabilitation (CBR) program. Facilities include a prosthetic workshop, vocational training center and 60-bed hospital. Social workers are also available. The integrated rehabilitation program includes the provision of prostheses, orthotics and other assistive devices, vocational training, inclusive education, home visits and community meetings. RCPD has established 13 small CBR centers in the border areas of FATA: eight in Azad Jammu and Kashmir; four in FATA (Kurram, Orakzai, Bajaur, Mohmand); one in Quetta. In 2004, 20 new CBR centers were started in the four provinces. RCDP provided equipment and physiotherapy training to 85 CBR centers in Pakistan, and micro loans and small grants to 16 centers. The three-year landmine survivor rehabilitation project,

⁷⁵ "Landmines and UXOs continue to endanger life in isolated tribal belt," *IRIN*, November 2004, www.irinnews.org accessed 4 July 2005; see also *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 1090.

⁷⁶ See *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 1091 for more information.

⁷⁷ "Landmines and UXOs continue to endanger life in isolated tribal belt," *IRIN*, November 2004, www.irinnews.org accessed 4 July 2005.

⁷⁸ Response to Landmine Monitor Questionnaire by Bakht Sarwar, Director, PIPOS, Peshawar, 24 July 2005.

⁷⁹ Response to Landmine Monitor Questionnaire by Ms. Nosheen, Manager, orthopedic workshop, Hayat Shaheed Hospital, Peshawar, 15 May 2005.

implemented in partnership with Action for Disability UK, ended in March 2004. However, the RCPD continues to provide services to landmine/UXO survivors, free of charge. In 2004, the center assisted 727 people; 103 landmine survivors were fitted with prostheses. In addition, 75 crutches and 35 wheelchairs were distributed in 2004-2005. Some survivors were also assisted through skills training, tool kits and financial assistance if needed.⁸⁰

The Community Motivation and Development Organization program, in partnership with Response International UK (RI), in Kurram Agency focuses on the physical rehabilitation of landmine/UXO survivors through physiotherapy and facilitating access to other health services, including prosthetics; the program also includes a component for socioeconomic reintegration. Physiotherapy is provided in the Disabled Rehabilitation Center at the Parachinar hospital in Upper Kurram. In 2004, 969 people received physiotherapy treatments, and 300 mobility devices were distributed in FATA. The project is funded by the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund. In 2004, CMDO also distributed 100 wheelchairs to landmine survivors in Bajaur (40) and Kurram (60), which were donated by the Taiwan-based NGO Eden Social Welfare Foundation, with airport duty and taxes paid by RI.⁸¹

In 2004, the Human Development Promotion Group (HDPG) assisted 10 landmine survivors from Bajaur Agency—including two double amputees—with artificial limbs, medical assistance, physiotherapy and reconstructive surgery. HDPG covers the costs of travel to Peshawar, and food and accommodation during treatment. HDPG also arranges community gatherings. The program is supported by the First Hand Foundation.⁸²

Christian Hospital's Baluchistan Community Rehabilitation Program (BCRP) provides physiotherapy services, and orthopedic and prosthetic (lower limb) devices, to Pakistanis and Afghan refugees living in Quetta slums, refugee camps and villages in Baluchistan. In 2004, BCRP assisted 750 people, including 85 landmine survivors from Pakistan and Afghanistan; 418 people received physiotherapy and 490 mobility devices were distributed (including 247 prostheses). The program was supported by Mercy Corps Scotland until July 2004.⁸³ BCRP continues to provide assistance, with support from ICRC since late 2004. ICRC will introduce polypropylene technology, cover the running costs of the center, and equip a mobile unit.⁸⁴

Following an assessment mission in August 2004, ICRC initiated a physical rehabilitation program in Pakistan to ensure that people from conflict areas and in refugee camps have safe access to services. The program, not fully operational until January 2005, includes referring disabled Afghans to ICRC centers in Kabul and Jalalabad (Afghanistan), and negotiating with PIPOS and the Fauji Foundation to increase the number of referral centers. In 2004, the Jalalabad center fitted 169 refugees with prostheses and 10 with orthoses; the costs of fitting eight amputees was covered by the ICRC at the PIPOS center. The Fauji Foundation-supported Artificial Limbs Center in Rawalpindi will fit amputees who live near the Line of Control.⁸⁵

⁸⁰ Interview with Sibghat ur Rehman, Hon. Director, RCPD, Peshawar, 14 July 2005; response to Landmine Monitor Questionnaire by Mr. Imtiaz, CBR trainer, RCPD, Peshawar, 15 May 2005; see also *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 1091.

⁸¹ Response to Landmine Monitor Questionnaire by Faiz Mohammad Fayyaz, Chief Executive, CMDO, Peshawar, 14 July 2005; see also *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 1091.

⁸² Response to Landmine Monitor Questionnaire by Syed Murad Ali, Executive Director, HDPG, Peshawar, 14 July 2005.

⁸³ Response to Landmine Monitor Questionnaire by Najeeb Raouf Bhatti, Project Manager, BCRP, Quetta, 27 May 2005; see also *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 1091.

⁸⁴ ICRC Physical Rehabilitation Program, "Annual Report 2004," Geneva, June 2005, p. 29; ICRC Special Report, "Mine Action 2004," Geneva, June 2005, p. 29.

⁸⁵ ICRC Physical Rehabilitation Program, "Annual Report 2004," Geneva, June 2005, p. 29; ICRC Special Report, "Mine Action 2004," Geneva, June 2005, p. 29.

SPADO provides a referral service for landmine survivors to the appropriate services, in cooperation with the ICRC, UN Development Programme, government, and national and international partner organizations. Through its media activities, SPADO highlighted the need for the socioeconomic reintegration of landmine survivors, and developed an action plan for a comprehensive program. However, due to a lack of funding, the plan cannot be implemented.⁸⁶

Intersos organizes vocational training in Peshawar for Afghan refugees and vulnerable Pakistanis, and skills training in the tribal areas combined with community services inside refugee camps. Intersos is present in 10 camps providing skill trainings to over 500 refugees. A large number of Afghan mine survivors live in the refugee camps, and are benefiting from the program. Funding is provided by the European Commission.⁸⁷

Disability Policy and Practice

The 1981 Disabled Person (Empowerment and Rehabilitation) Ordinance protects the rights of persons with disabilities and established the National Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. The Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, is responsible for issues relating to disabled persons. A national policy for persons with disabilities was formalized in 2002. In April 2005, the Ministry, in collaboration with the World Bank, organized a two-day workshop, entitled National Consultation on National Plan of Action to Implement National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, in Islamabad.⁸⁸

Landmine survivors are entitled to the same welfare services as other people with disability. However, Pakistan has not fully acknowledged the scope of the landmine problem in Pakistan, especially in FATA. Pakistani law and regulations do not apply to FATA.⁸⁹

The government is paying compensation to survivors and the families of those killed as a result of the conflict on the Pakistan-India border; however, it is not known how mine victims have benefited.⁹⁰

⁸⁶ Email to Landmine Monitor (HI) from Raza Khan Shah, Chief Executive, SPADO, Peshawar, 29 May 2005; see also, Standing Tall Australia and Mines Action Canada, "101 Great Ideas for the Socio-Economic Reintegration of Mine Survivors," June 2005, p. 69. Canada provided C\$18,900 (\$14,519) to SPADO for the promotion of public awareness and the needs of survivors. Emails from Elvan Isikozlu, Mine Action Team, Foreign Affairs Canada, June-August 2005. Average exchange rate for 2004: US\$1 = C\$1.3017. US Federal Reserve, "List of Exchange Rates (Annual)," 3 January 2005.

⁸⁷ Email to Landmine Monitor (HI) from Line Beltran, Officer in charge, Intersos, Peshawar, 13 July 2005, and Response to Landmine Monitor Questionnaire by Line Beltran, 13 July 2005.

⁸⁸ For more information, see "National Consultation on National Plan of Action (NPA) to Implement National Policy for Persons with Disabilities," www.worldbank.org.pk.

⁸⁹ "Landmines and UXOs continue to endanger life in isolated tribal belt," *IRIN*, November 2004, www.irinnews.org, accessed 4 July 2005; see also *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 1090.

⁹⁰ For details, see *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*, p. 1092.