

# 30 YEARS AGO ONE CAMPAIGN CHANGED THE WORLD

Achieving an international ban on landmines was the fruit of combined efforts by civil society organizations, including the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, mine survivors and affected communities, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations, and like-minded governments.

Let's make the promise of a mine free world a reality.



Handicap International, Human Rights Watch, Medico International, Mines Advisory Group, Physicians for Human Rights, and the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation established the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL).

The United Nations took note. Member States of the United Nations took action. The Director of UNICEF, Jim Grant, UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, called for the total ban on landmines and the Government of the Netherlands agreed to destroy its stockpile and support a total ban.

Fourteen governments announced their support for a total ban. Canada hosted the Ottawa conference to build momentum for a treaty to ban landmines. The UN General Assembly resolution supporting the negotiation of a treaty to ban landmines was supported by 155 member states.

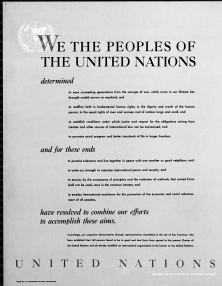
Burkina Faso became the 40th country to ratify the Mine Ban Treaty in September 1998, triggering the treaty's entry into force.

One hundred States (governments) ratified the Mine Ban Treaty.

At the Third Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty held in Maputo in 2014, the ICBL issued a Completion Challenge calling on States Parties to reach clearance goals within 10 years.



At the Fourth Review Conference in Oslo, States Parties reiterated their commitment to achieve a mine free world as soon as possible and by 2025 when feasible.



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Scores of national campaigns formed and hundreds of organizations joined the ICBL.



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The Belgium Government passed a law banning landmines. Pope John Paul II called for an end to the production and use of landmines. The ICRC launched a global petition pushing for a ban on landmines.



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ICBL gathered support from more than 1,000 organizations in 60 countries. A total of 122 nations signed the Mine Ban Treaty in Ottawa, Canada. Jody Williams and the ICBL received the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for the banning and clearing of anti-personnel mines."

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) was established by the UN General Assembly.



© ICI Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, May 1999

The Mine Ban Treaty enters into force on 1 March 1999, just seven years after the creation of the ICBL.



© Sales Campaign to Ban Landmines, September 2000

All countries from Sub-Saharan Africa region are members of the Mine Ban Treaty with the accession of Somalia.



UN Photo/Mark Gattin

Daniel Craig became the UN Global Advocate for the Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards.



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Today, 30 years after the launch of ICBL, 23 years after the Mine Ban Treaty came into force, more than 80% of the world's states have joined. It is one of the world's most successful and widely accepted treaties.

## States Parties (164):

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

## Signatory (1): Marshall Islands

\*Not Member States of the United Nations

## Non-signatories (32):

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Syria, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam

An international campaign initiated, driven, and promoted by civil society.