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

Reporting Formats for Article 7 of the Convention

STATE PARTY	New Zealand
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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 01/01/2021 31/12/2021
period from _____ to _____

Compliance. 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 also holds a very limited quantity of inert and practice mines, used solely in the training of personnel in Mine Clearance Operations

UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). In 2021, New Zealand made a non-earmarked core contribution of NZ\$1.5 million (US\$1,082,000) to UNMAS' Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), to support UNMAS' coordination and implementation of efforts to mitigate the risks posed by explosive hazards through de-mining, risk education and advocacy.

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. To date, a total of NZ\$17.5m has been spent on this activity.

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 56km² across three provinces (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin), strategic alignment of mine action activities, and strengthening mine action sector management, capacity and international compliance. A total of NZ\$3.5m million in grant payments has been made to the end of 2021.

Assistance for Colombia. Aotearoa New Zealand has supported humanitarian demining operations in Columbia since 2017 through a partnership with The HALO Trust. Contributions totalling NZ\$1.7 million have been made over a four year period (2017-2021). The aim of this

support is to increase the economic and social resilience of communities in Colombia by reducing the impacts of antipersonnel landmines and explosive remnants of war.

Assistance for Iraq. In 2021, New Zealand contributed US\$368,000 (equivalent of NZ\$0.5m) towards UNMAS' Iraq programme, and continued to support the role of explosive threat mitigation adviser within UNMAS Iraq at a cost of US\$330,000 (equivalent of NZ\$471,000).

Rehabilitation Programmes:

Syria. New Zealand has provided more than NZ\$39 million in humanitarian assistance to Syria and the Syrian refugee response since 2011. New Zealand allocated NZ\$2 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross in 2021 for their emergency operations in Syria.

Yemen. New Zealand has provided a total of NZ\$20.5 million in humanitarian funding in response to the crisis in Yemen. This includes NZ\$1 million allocated to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in 2021 and NZ\$1 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) for their emergency operations in Yemen, including medical and food assistance to conflict-affected people.

Afghanistan. New Zealand provided NZ\$6 million in humanitarian funding in response to the crisis in Afghanistan in 2021. This includes contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN Refugee Agency, UNICEF, and the UN Population Fund.

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 2021, this included \$2 million for South Sudan administered by the WFP, \$4.75 million for Ethiopia administered by OCHA's Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund, and the ICRC, \$1.5 million for Venezuela administered by 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.
