

Diagram 2: Country analyses

	Afghanistan	Angola	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Cambodia	Eritrea	Laos	Mozambique
1 Scale of Dutch commitments	18.292.112 (Average annual share 5.5 %)*	22.975.191 (Average annual share 15.9 %)*	7.151.191 (Average annual share 4.8 %)*	15.449.235 (Average annual share: 8.7 %)*	9.797.512 (Average annual share: 41.2 %)*	2.669.980 (Average annual share: 5.8 %)*	10.183.449 (Average annual share: 11.7 %)*
2 Duration of Dutch assistance	Uninterruptedly since 1996	Uninterruptedly since 1996	Financial support since 1996, with the exception of 2002 and 2003	Uninterruptedly since 1996	Financial support from 2000 until 2004	Financial support since 1997, with the exception of 1999 en 2003 Support has been run down in 2006	Financial support since 1996, with the exception of 1997
3 Dutch delivery channels	UNOCHA UNMAS Halo-Trust	MGM, Halo-Trust, NPA, MAG, HI.	UNDP	Until 1999 through UNDP, since 2000 through NPA en Halo-Trust.	UNDP en Halo-Trust	UNDP Trust Fund	NPA Halo-Trust HI
4 Activities supported by the Netherlands	Until 2002: Integrated mine action Since 2003: Mine clearance	Mainly mine clearance. Occasionally mine action, victim assistance	Capacity building Integrated mine action	Mine clearance	Mine awareness Mine clearance	Mine clearance Capacity building	Mine clearance Integrated mine action Mine awareness
5 Scale of the problem in the recipient country	One of the worst affected countries in the world	One of the worst affected countries in the world Worst affected country in sub-Saharan Africa	One of the worst affected countries in the world Worst affected country in Europe LIS-data: top rank land (LMR 2004)	One of the worst affected countries in the world LIS-data: top rank land (LMR 2004)	LIS-data: Middle rank land (LMR 2004)	Most bombed country per capita in world history	LIS-data Middle rank land (LMR 2004)
5 Nature of the mine problem in the recipient country	Landmines: Soviet occupation 1979-1989, civil war 1992-1996, Taliban regime 1996-2001	Landmines: Four decades of armed conflict until peace agreement signed in with UNITA in	Landmines and ERW's: War in former republic of Yugoslavia 1992-1995	Landmines and ERW's: Khmer Rouge and civil war 1970-1991	Landmines and ERW's: War of independence 1962-1991 War with Ethiopia 1998-2000	ERW's Second Indochina War; 2 million tons of ordnance dropped by the US between 1964 and	Landmines and ERW's: War of independence 1964-1975 Armed conflict

	ERW's: US-led coalition 2001	April 2002				1973	Frelimo and resistance movement Renamo 1975- 1992
7 Organisation of humanitarian demining in the recipient country	No national mine action authority UNMACA.	National coordination: CNIDAH Coordination mine action operators: CED	BHMAC	Until 2000 CMAC, then CMAA	UNMEE MAC 2000-2002 Since 2002 EDA	Lao National UXO Programme (UXO Lao)	National Demining Institute (IND)
8 Political situation in the recipient country	Free parliamentary and presidential elections Fluid security situation ISAF	Post-conflict reconstruction country	Weak central government: High Representative of Bosnia & Herzegovina to oversee the implementation of the Dayton Agreement 1995	Post-conflict reconstruction country Slow progress of the decentralisation and democratisation process Troublesome human rights situation	One-party system, No free elections Troublesome human rights situation	Communist one- party system Troublesome human rights situation Some progress in the domestic political situation in recent years	Since 1992 multi- party system, free parliamentary and presidential elections
9 Signature/ ratification of the Ottawa-treaty	Accession: 11 September 2002 Party to the treaty: 1 March 2003	Signature: 4 December 1997 Ratification: 5 July 2002 Party to the treaty: 1 January 2003	Signature: 3 December 1997 Ratification: 8 December 1998 Party to the treaty: 1 March 1999	Ratification: 28 July 1999 Party to the treaty: 1 January 2000	Accession: 27 August 2001 Party to the treaty: 1 February 2002	Non-signatory	Signature: 3 December 1997 Ratification: 25 August 1998 Party to the treaty: 1 March 1999
10 Bilateral development relations with the recipient country	Partner country since 2003 No sector support: most of the funds go to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	No structural development relation since the mid-nineties	Partner country since 2003: Support for good governance, human rights and peace building including the return of refugees	Support for good governance, human rights and peace building until 2003 Programme has been run down in 2004 and 2005	Partner country since 1999 Until October 2001 concentration on education Since 2005 good governance, human rights and	Bilateral development programme has been run down	Partner country Concentration on 1) education, 2) health en 3) water and sanitation

	(ARTF)				peace building		
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\* Average share of the Netherlands in the total annual donor funding in the recipient country in the period 1996-2004.