Dear Colleagues, Thank you very much for joining us for this panel discussion entitled - Aligning donor coordination to support implementation of the Oslo Action Plan.

International Cooperation and Assistance has always been a key component of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and its implementation.

In fact, since the negotiations of the treaty, a number of States have been clear that they require cooperation and assistance in order to implement the provisions of the Convention.

Likewise, States Parties have recorded time and time again that, while States are ultimately responsible for implementing the Convention in areas under their jurisdiction or control, the Convention’s shared goals can be advanced through enhanced cooperation.

For this reason, since the first Review Conference, the States Parties have adopted Action Plans that contain actions related to Cooperation and Assistance including in the Nairobi, Cartagena, Maputo and, of course, most recently last November, the Oslo Action Plan.

Importantly, at the Third Review Conference in Maputo, the States Parties committed to intensify their efforts to complete the Convention’s time-bound obligations, to the fullest extent possible, by 2025.

At the Fourth Review Conference, the States Parties recommitted to making progress towards this aim by adopting the Oslo Action Plan 2019-2024 as an essential tool towards the fulfilment of this ambition.
The Oslo Action Plan includes several actions aimed at enhancing cooperation and assistance in order to meet the Convention’s obligations as soon as possible. There are also some interesting new elements to consider, such as:

1. The encouragement for States Parties to demonstrate high levels of national ownership;

2. The encouragement of State Parties to ensure sustained dialogue at an international and national level on progress, challenges and requirements for assistance;

3. The encouragement of States in a position to provide assistance to support evidence based national strategies and work plans and, importantly to coordinate their support; and finally

4. To encourage more cooperation, including South-South Cooperation.

We also adopted the Oslo Declaration in which we committed to “strengthen national ownership and international cooperation and assistance” and “to strengthen partnerships and to sustain and, where necessary, increase resources, assistance, national and international funding.”

Today I have 5 speakers with me that will look at different aspects of these points.

Firstly:

- **Sergio Larraín Barth**, Disarmament Specialist, International Cooperation Unit, Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Ministry of National Defense of Chile

As many of you know Chile has recently completed the enormous effort of addressing mined areas. We will hear from Sergio on how they managed to get the job done by ensuring strong national ownership (as defined by the States Parties) and some of the lessons learned in this regard.

Next we will hear from:

- **Wolfgang Bindseil**, who works at the German Foreign Ministry, but who is also the Chair of the Mine Action Support Group

Wolfgang will talk to us about how the MASG supports donor coordination.

Next we will hear from:
- **Joe Shapiro**, Mine Action Policy and Programme Lead, Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department, Department for International Development, of the United Kingdom

Joe has been doing some work on donor coordination, particularly on the benefits of aligning donor theories of change and indicators.

Next we will hear from:

- **Jun Yamada**, First Secretary, Defense Attaché, Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament

Jun will share with us some of the efforts that are ongoing in terms of South–South Cooperation and the importance of this issue.

Finally we will hear from:

- **Diana Esperanza Castillo Castro**, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Colombia to the UN at Geneva

Diana is our Committee’s Gender Focal Point and she will say a few words about the importance of gender and diversity.

Now without further ado and with a very big congratulations, I would like to turn over the floor to Sergio Larraín Barth of Chile.

Sergio, you have the floor.

Thank you very much Sergio. The lessons learned from Chile will be extremely important to continue sharing. I hope that we can hear more about the challenges faced throughout the process and how Chile managed to overcome them. Congratulations once again to Chile for its success and its great example in implementation of the Action # 1 of the Oslo Action Plan.

Next allow me to offer the floor to Wolfgang Bindseil to offer us the perspective of the MASG on donor coordination.

Wolfgang you have the floor

Thank you very much Wolfgang. It is clear that the MASG is well placed to support the implementation of the Oslo Action Plan.

Now let me offer the floor to Joe Shapiro to offer us some of DFID’s latest thinking on aligning donor coordination.

Joe you have the floor

Thank you very much Joe. The joint GICHD/Itad work to map donor approaches to measuring outcomes seems timely, particularly given likely
budgetary constraints as a result of Covid-19. As you said, donors often prioritise different objectives, but hopefully your work to produce a set of model outcome indicators will be of value to donors. We look forward to seeing the final paper.

Now allow me to invite Jun Yamada to take the floor to give us Japan’s perspective on South-South Cooperation.

Jun you have the floor

Thank you very much Jun. It was excellent to hear about Japan’s efforts to foster South-South cooperation and to learn about how triangular cooperation works.

Now allow me to invite Diana, our Committee’s Gender Focal Point, to say a few words about the importance of gender and diversity.

Diana you have the floor

Thank you Diana.

I would like to start the Q&A part by asking the donors on the panel to respond to what Diana has just said and ask them to say something about how they integrate gender and diversity into their programming. Joe, then Jun, then Wolfgang.

I would now like to turn to one of the questions submitted by ICBL: 1. “How are donors concretely coordinating to ensure that all mine affected countries and areas receive adequate support and that donors are not only responding to humanitarian crises but also addressing smaller levels of contamination and legacy contamination to achieve completion in the shortest possible time?”

Again, I would like to turn to Joe and Wolfgang to respond to this question.

I want to thank all the panellists and all of you for joining us today.

Our efforts to implement the Convention are reliant on strengthening national and international efforts to foster closer cooperation and assistance with stakeholders. The Oslo Action Plan provides us with the road map, but we will need to turn these good ideas into actions, in order to improve this key aspect of implementation.