

The full and speedy implementation of the treaty relies on strong partnerships between the donor community and affected states.

Thanks to support from mine action donors, ICBL-CMC members have been able to carry out risk education activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, conduct survey and clearance in Colombia, advance the rights of survivors and people with disabilities in Iraq, provide assistance to victims in Cambodia, research on the implementation of the treaty in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Together with the progress being reported during this week, these examples clearly illustrate the impact of sustained commitment from donors and the need to continue and expand this support.

So, why does the lack of resources remain the main factor preventing more progress? Why do we keep seeing thousands of billions in military spending each year and just hundreds of millions in support for mine action? Why aren't we spending more on human security?

As reported by the Landmine Monitor: international donors are *the* main source of mine action funding. Each year, most of international funding is going to clearance activities, strongly favoring those with massive and new contamination. None of this is news, we know where are the gaps.

We cannot afford to leave aside countries with smaller or legacy contamination. We cannot afford to overlook the need for access to services to survivors, people injured, and affected communities. We cannot afford to stop investing in building national capacities or to disregard the role of advocacy work in protecting the norm.

Given the current climate of multiple and compounding crisis expanding humanitarian needs and putting pressure on resources available, there is an urgent need to scale up mine action funding to ensure operations can take place in *all* affected states and territories. In. To do so, ICBL-CMC calls for:

1. Increased national ownership of affected states. This includes: providing regular and up-to-date information on challenges and developing clear operational and resource mobilization plans.
2. Greater coordination among donors to reach a wider range of countries with different levels of contamination and needs.
3. Direct engagement and close follow-up between donors and affected states and implementing partners they support. This will contribute to enhance mine action programming and results as well as to address weaknesses in national capacities or any other obstacles preventing the effective use of resources.

Lastly, when it comes to exploring innovative financing for mine action. ICBL-CMC considers this could help create new funding opportunities and enhance resources flows in some specific contexts. However, such mechanisms must be considered as *additional* sources of funding and not substitutes for states' traditional funding. a

We are at a critical crossroads with less than three years to go to the 2025 target. Simply put, there is an urgent need for renewed commitment by donors to invest in human security and to ensure we have the means to achieve a mine free world.

Thank you.