
**Fifth Review Conference of the States Parties to the
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,
Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines
and on Their Destruction**

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Review of the operation and status of the Convention**Draft Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029****Submitted by the President of the Fifth Review Conference^{*,**}****I. Introduction**

1. States Parties recognise the progress made since the entry into force of the Convention on 1 March 1999. While noting this progress, the States Parties recognise the importance of continued and accelerated pursuit of the universalization and implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mined Ban Convention as the comprehensive framework to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines.

2. The States Parties remain deeply concerned about the continued presence and new use of anti-personnel mines, including those of an improvised nature, in new and protracted armed conflicts that annually kill and injure thousands of women, girls, boys and men around the world and recall that States Parties have undertaken never, under any circumstances, to use anti-personnel mines. The States Parties reaffirm their unwavering commitment to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines for all people for all time. In doing so, States Parties will spare no effort to uphold and strengthen the norm established by the Convention and condemn the use of anti-personnel mines by any actor. States Parties will also intensify their cooperative implementation efforts, and work together towards the substantive reduction in the number of mine-affected States Parties over the life of the *Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029*.

3. The States Parties recognise the tangible impact of the Convention on the well-being of mine-affected communities by returning land to productive use, ensuring the social and economic inclusion of mine victims and contributing to peace and security. The implementation of the Convention contributes significantly to preventing and alleviating human suffering, creating the conditions for a life with dignity, supporting climate resilient and environmentally responsible land use and livelihoods, and advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, the Women Peace and Security agenda (UNSC 1325), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as other international frameworks and the commitment to leaving no one behind. Furthermore, effective implementation of the *Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029* offers a framework to underscore the commitment of States Parties to uphold international law and to strengthen multilateralism and international rules-based system.

4. The *Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan* provides a road map for States Parties in the implementation and universalization of the Convention leading to the Sixth Review Conference in 2029. The *Plan* and its accompanying indicators build on the achievements of

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

** The present report was submitted after the deadline in order to reflect the most recent developments/information.

the Nairobi, Cartagena, Maputo, and Oslo Action Plans. The road map provided is based on best practice and incorporates the wealth of experience, expertise, and lessons learnt since the Convention's entry into force 25 years ago for different national contexts, including during peacetime and armed conflict.

5. The information submitted by States Parties in their annual Article 7 reports serves as the main data source to assess progress. The President and members of the Coordinating Committee are responsible for measuring progress within their mandate, with support of the Implementation Support Unit. A baseline value for all indicators is to be established based on data reported contained in Article 7 reports due by 30 April 2025, progress in subsequent years is to be compared to this baseline. States Parties are encouraged to provide detailed information on implementation, allowing for as accurate an assessment as possible of the implementation of the *Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029*.

II. Best Practices in Implementation

6. The States Parties commit to meeting their obligations in the Convention's traditional spirit of cooperation and transparency, recognising the special partnerships of the Convention with the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining; and, to foster partnerships with civil society in support of the implementation and universalization of the Convention.

7. Since the entry into force of the Convention, the States Parties have identified best practices that are key to the successful implementation of the Convention, including the following:

- Strong national ownership¹;
- Inclusion and meaningful participation of mine survivors in all areas of the Convention's implementation;
- Sustainable national capacities;
- Evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans;
- Efficient use of available resources, including through ensuring National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) are up to date, in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS);
- Integration and mainstreaming consideration for gender, age, and disability and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, including mine survivors;
- Integration of climate and environmental considerations;
- Effective partnership, coordination, cooperation, and regular dialogue between stakeholders to foster a conducive environment for implementation, including through the removal of logistic and administrative barriers to implementation and strengthening of cooperation and assistance;
- Strengthened localisation efforts to support the sustainability of interventions;
- Provide annual transparency reports to ensure transparency and the exchange of high-quality information on implementation;

¹ The States Parties have defined national ownership as entailing the following: 'maintaining interest at a high level in fulfilling Convention obligations and addressing challenges; empowering and providing relevant state entities with the human, financial and material capacity to carry out their obligations under the Convention; articulating the measures its state entities undertake to implement relevant aspects of the Convention in the most inclusive, efficient and expedient manner possible and plans to overcome any challenges that need to be addressed; and, making a regular significant national financial commitment to the state's programmes to implement the Convention'.

- Accurate and up-to-date, nationally managed, national information management systems;
- Effective functioning of the Convention's implementation machinery, including the work of the President, Committees, and the support provided by the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and the holding of Meetings of the States Parties; and
- Integration of technological advancements to enhance the efficiency, safety, and speed of implementation of the Convention.

8. Recognising these best practices, the States Parties will pursue the following cross-cutting actions:

Action 1: Demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, health and mental health, gender equality, inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, Human Rights, climate change adaptation, environmental protection and improvement and/or disaster risk reduction, as appropriate.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, on health and mental health, gender equality inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, Human Rights, climate change adaptation plans, environmental protection and improvement, and/or disaster risk reduction.

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having strengthened partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, climate, environmental, development, health, disability, and human rights sectors.

Action 2 Establish sustainable national capacities able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance and undertake post completion activities, including in the event that previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, are discovered.

Indicator:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties reporting having sustainable national capacities in place able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance and undertake post completion activities, including management of residual risk.

Action 3 Develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans to implement Convention obligations as soon as possible and no later than the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties and ensure that they are periodically reviewed and updated based on new evidence.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having reviewed and updated their national strategies and work plan based on new evidence.

Action 4 Keep National Mine Action Standards up to date in accordance with International Mine Action Standards to ensure efficient, effective, and safe operations.

Indicator:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.

Action 5 Ensure that gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation; and report on efforts to deliver an inclusive approach including by striving to remove barriers to full, equal, and meaningful gender-balanced participation, including during Convention meetings.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies developed through inclusive consultation with stakeholders including survivors and representatives of mine-affected communities,

(3) Number of mine victims and survivor organisations participating in Convention meetings;

(4) Percentage of women participating in Convention meetings.

Action 6 Ensure that climate and environmental considerations inform all relevant areas of Convention implementation to appropriately address climate and environmental risks.

Indicator:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans.

Action 7 States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance to all States Parties in need of support in implementing national strategies and work plans to fulfil their respective Convention obligations, including victim assistance provisions as soon as possible, including through multi-year-partnerships and funding and through contributions to local organisations as appropriate.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of States Parties that report providing assistance to affected States Parties in implementing their national strategies and work plans, including through multi-year partnerships and multi-year funding;

(2) Percentage of States Parties that report providing contributions to local organisations, as appropriate.

Action 8 Provide quality information on the implementation of the Convention and the Siem Reap–Angkor Action Plan by 30 April of each year in line with Article 7, employing the Guide to Reporting.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of States Parties that submit Article 7 reports by 30 April of each year;

(2) Percentage of States Parties that prepare their Article 7 reports using the Guide to Reporting.

Action 9 Establish and maintain a national, centrally managed information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of implementation.

Indicator:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national, centrally-managed information management system in place containing up-to-date information on implementation at the national level.

Action 10 Pay assessed contributions in line with Article 14 of the Convention as early in the year as possible and no later than three months before Meetings of the States Parties/the Review Conference, and swiftly settle any arrears. States Parties in a position to do so will consider providing voluntary contributions for the effective operation of the ISU, making multi-year commitments where feasible, in accordance with the ISU's five-year work plan.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of States Parties that pay their assessed contributions no later than three months before Meetings of the States Parties/the Review Conference;

(2) Percentage of States Parties that make voluntary financial contributions to the Implementation Support Unit.

III. Universalization

9. Stressing the importance of complying with all the Convention's provisions, the States Parties remain committed to do so in a manner consistent with the principles of the Convention and to meet its purpose and objectives as soon as possible. The States Parties have established a strong norm against the use, production, stockpiling, and transfer of anti-personnel mines. While the norms established by the Convention are widely adhered to, even by most States not party to the Convention, the continued and increased use of anti-personnel mines and their severe humanitarian impact constitute a grave concern. This also highlights the urgency of strengthening efforts to promote a collective and coordinated approach to the universalization of the Convention and reinforcement of its norms. This includes condemnation of the use of anti-personnel mines by any actor. The Convention has also established key mechanisms for international cooperation and assistance to support universalization efforts. The States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 11 Use all available avenues, at the global, regional, and subregional levels, including through high level engagement and cooperation and assistance, to promote ratification of/accesion to the Convention by States not party including by encouraging their participation in the work of the Convention.

Indicators:

(1) Number of States Parties that report on efforts to promote ratification/accesion by States not party;

(2) Number of new ratifications/accesions to the Convention;

(3) Number of States not party submitting voluntary Article 7 reports;

(4) Number of States not party participating in informal and formal meetings of the Convention.

Action 12 Intensify efforts to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms and objectives in a concerted and sustained manner, including through political and military-to-military dialogue with States not party, condemn violations of the norms and take appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-state actors, under any circumstances.

Indicators:

- (1) Number of States not party that report putting in place moratoria on activities prohibited by the Convention;
- (2) Number of votes in favour of the annual UN General Assembly resolution on Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

IV. Stockpile Destruction and Retention of Anti-Personnel Mines

10. Great progress has been made in the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines. The States Parties acknowledge the importance of ensuring the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines as soon as possible in the realization of the Convention's humanitarian objectives. To ensure that all stockpiled anti-personnel mines are expeditiously destroyed in line with Article 4 of the Convention. Ensure continued and strengthened transparency and accountability concerning retained anti-personnel mines under Article 3, the number of which shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes. States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 13 Following the entry into force of the Convention, develop a realistic, costed and time-bound plan with clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4 as soon as possible and within deadline, regularly inform States Parties on progress made and remaining challenges in implementation, report on the status of such mines in accordance with Article 7, and ensure that destruction methods align with international standards for the protection of public health and the environment.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of States Parties implementing Article 4 that report having a realistic, costed, and time-bound plan in place that includes clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4 as soon as possible;
- (2) Percentage of States Parties implementing Article 4 that report on aligning their destruction methods with international standards for the protection of public health and the environment.
- (3) Percentage of States Parties with stockpile destruction obligations that report on the status of such mines in accordance with Article 7.

Action 14 States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline and are therefore in non-compliance with Article 4 will present, by the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties, a realistic, costed, and time-bound plan with clear milestones for fulfilling Article 4 as soon as possible, report on the status of such mines in accordance with Article 7, urgently proceed with implementation in a transparent and environmentally responsible manner and regularly inform States Parties on progress and remaining challenges.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline that report having in place a realistic, costed, and time-bound plan with clear milestones for fulfilling Article 4 as soon as possible;
- (2) Percentage of States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline that report on progress and remaining challenges in implementation;
- (3) Percentage of States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline that report on the status of such mines in accordance with Article 7.

Action 15 States Parties that discover previously unknown stockpiles, including stockpiles of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, will inform the President of their discovery and plans for the destruction of these stockpiled anti-personnel mines as soon as possible, and ensure their destruction as a matter of urgent priority, in an environmentally responsible manner in accordance with the Convention and in line with IMAS, no later than six months after their discovery.

Indicators:

- (1) Number of States Parties that report the discovery of previously unknown stockpiles;
- (2) Percentage of these States Parties that destroy these anti-personnel mines within six months of their discovery.

Action 16 Annually review the number of anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes under Article 3 to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary, destroy as soon as possible all anti-personnel mines that exceed that number, report annually on their use and planned use and on their destruction. Explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines, and report annually on all of these efforts.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of States Parties that retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes which report on annual reviews of the number of these mines;
- (2) Percentage of States Parties that retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes that report on the current, planned use, and destruction of these mines;
- (3) Percentage of States Parties that retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes that report exploring alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines.

V. Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas

11. While considerable progress has been achieved in identifying and addressing mined areas, States Parties have recognised that accelerating the implementation of Article 5, including through the application of evidence-based land release methodologies and improved planning, prioritisation, and resource mobilisation provides the greatest contribution to reducing human suffering and for protecting people from the risk posed by anti-personnel mines and other explosive ordnance. Efforts to establish a baseline and the development of evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education and reduction activities are essential and should be reported even where full survey and clearance may not be possible including in situations of armed conflict. This includes enhancing cooperation to meet the humanitarian aims of the Convention, including in disputed areas. In their efforts to address all remaining anti-personnel mine contamination, including contamination by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, affected States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 17 Identify suspected and confirmed hazardous areas to the extent possible and establish as soon as possible, accurate baselines of contamination using data- and evidence-based information collected in an inclusive manner including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS;
- (2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a baseline through inclusive consultations.

Action 18 Develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education as soon as possible and in an inclusive manner. These should include projections of the number of mined areas, size, and amount to be addressed annually, ensuring consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and the environment to achieve completion as soon as possible. National work plans are to be updated annually based on new evidence.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey and clearance;
- (2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education;
- (3) Percentage of affected States Parties that report in their Article 7 reports updates to their national work plans, including adjusted milestones based on new evidence, including budgets for implementation, and requirements for assistance.

Action 19: Ensure that survey and clearance are prioritised based on clear nationally-driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria with consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, and the environment.

Indicators:

- (1) Number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development criteria in survey, clearance, planning, and prioritisation;
- (2) Number of affected States Parties that report on the consideration of inclusion of gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and environment in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.

Action 20 States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (improvised explosive devices (IEDs) which meet the definition of an anti-personnel mine) will apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7.

Indicators:

- (1) Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature including in survey and clearance operations under Article 5;
- (2) Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature to reporting obligations under Article 7.

Action 21 Ensure the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to implement the Convention and address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, discovered following completion. Consider the commitments made at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper “Proposed rational response to States Parties discovering previously unknown mined areas after deadlines have passed”.²

² APLC/MSP.12/2012/7.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national capacity in place to implement the Convention and address any previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas discovered following completion;
- (2) Number of States Parties that following completion, report the discovery of previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas.

Action 22 Report in a manner consistent with IMAS. Provide information on the remaining challenge disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’, their relative size, type of contamination, and provide information on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size;
- (2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress made to address mined areas in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- (3) Percentage of affected States Parties that report in a disaggregated manner by type of contamination.

Action 23 Ensure that requests for extensions of Article 5 deadlines contain detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year work plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education for the extension period in line with the decisions of States Parties concerning the extension request process and ensure consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, as well as climate and the environment.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for survey and clearance;
- (2) Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities;
- (3) Percentage of extension requests submitted that ensure consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, as well as climate, and the environment.

Action 24 States Parties that complete their clearance obligations are to submit voluntary Declarations of Completion considering the recommendations made by the Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties in line with the paper “Reflections and understandings on the implementation and completion of Article 5 mine clearance obligations”.³

Indicators:

- (1) Number of affected States Parties that declare completion of their Article 5 obligations;
- (2) Percentage of these States Parties that submit voluntary Declarations of Completion.

³ APLC/MSP.17/2018/10.

Action 25 Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance including through the application of up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in line with IMAS and promote the research, analysis, and adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to this effect.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance;
- (2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on research, analysis, and the adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.

VI. Mine Risk Education and Reduction

12. In addition to clearance operations, providing mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes to populations currently or anticipated to be at-risk is a primary means of preventing injuries and fatalities. Mine risk education and reduction programmes may be among the few interventions feasible in emergencies, armed conflict, and other scenarios where access is restricted making them a vital component of frontline mine action responses. Given this context, it is essential to deliver effective, context-specific mine risk education and reduction programs that consider gender, age, and disability while addressing the diverse needs and experiences of affected communities, including mine survivors. Furthermore, these programmes should also account for additional risks posed by mines in the context of conflict, climate change, environmental degradation, and population movements. In this regard, affected States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 26 Integrate mine risk education and risk reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection, development, health, mental health, climate, the environment, education, and/or disaster risk reduction or other relevant plans; as well as within survey, clearance and victim assistance activities and other efforts to raise awareness, reduce the risk to the affected population, and work towards creating the conditions for safer behaviour until the threat is addressed.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having integrated mine risk education and reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection, development, health, mental health, climate, the environment, education, and/or disaster risk reduction or other relevant plans; as well as within survey, clearance and victim assistance activities;
- (2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to reduce the affected population's risk-taking behaviour and to increase knowledge and awareness.

Action 27 Provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes that are tailored to the threat encountered by the population and prioritise people most at risk by ensuring that these programmes are developed on an analysis of available casualty and contamination data, climate and environmental risk, an understanding of the affected population's behaviour, risk pattern and coping mechanisms, and, wherever possible, anticipated population movements. Ensure that such programmes are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account.

Indicator:

- (1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an evidence-based priority-setting mechanism for mine risk education and reduction programmes tailored to the threat encountered by the population and which prioritises people most at risk.

Action 28 Establish sustainable national capacities to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes able to adapt to changing needs and contexts including in the case that previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas are discovered and/or in emergency settings.

Indicator:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having sustainable national capacities in place to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes in case previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas are discovered and/or in emergency settings.

Action 29 Report on the implementation of mine risk education programmes, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved and include information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities.

Indicator:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report carrying out mine risk education and reduction programmes including information on how priorities are established, methodologies used (e.g. interpersonal, mass, or digital media), challenges faced, and results achieved and included information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.

VII. Victim Assistance

13. States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal, and effective participation of mine victims in society based on respect for human rights, gender equality, equity, and diverse needs, inclusion, and non-discrimination. To be effective and sustainable, victim assistance needs to be integrated into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities and to rehabilitation, health, mental health, education, employment, development, and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Women, Peace, and Security agenda. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable, inclusive, and accessible services to mine victims and their families on an equal basis with others and to ensure victims and their representative organisations are consulted on the development and implementation of such services. In this regard, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 30 Ensure that a relevant government entity in affected States Parties is assigned as the focal point to coordinate victim assistance and oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance activities into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability, including following Article 5 completion. The focal point will work with relevant national entities, survivors and their representative organisations, and other relevant stakeholders to develop a national specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound disability action plan. The plan should be inclusive of the needs and rights of mine victims and ensure consideration for gender, age, and disability among others. The focal point is to monitor and report on the plan's inclusive implementation.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the relevant government entity assigned as the focal point to oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability, including following Article 5 completion;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having an inclusive national action plan in place considering mine and other explosive ordnance victims, gender, age, disability, and other considerations and containing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound objectives;

(3) Percentage of affected States Parties that report including mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level;

(4) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans.

Action 31 Carry out inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are effectively addressed through relevant national policy and legal frameworks and budgets relating to disability, health, mental health, education, employment, climate change, the environment, development, and poverty reduction in line with relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place an inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are addressed;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report including the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims in relevant national policies, legal frameworks, and budgets.

Action 32 Carry out efforts to identify all mine and other explosive ordnance victims and collect accurate and comprehensive information on their needs, challenges and geographic locations in a manner disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other considerations, making data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims available to relevant stakeholders including by integrating this data into a national centralised database, such as disability data systems to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable response in line with relevant national data protection regulations/measures.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to identify mine and other explosive ordnance victims and disaggregate victim data by gender, age, disability, and other considerations;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report the inclusion of data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims in a national centralised database such as disability data systems and make data available to relevant stakeholders in accordance with data protection regulations/measures.

Action 33 Provide effective and efficient context-specific emergency medical care to new casualties and improve national capacity through training, including on psychosocial first care, specialized training for health professionals and layperson first responder training in affected communities and ensure that mine and other explosive ordnance survivors have access to health services including in rural and remote areas.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a mechanism in place to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response to new casualties;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on availability and accessibility of health services, including in rural and remote areas.

Action 34 Ensure that a national/sub-administrative area referral mechanism is in place to facilitate access to services for mine and other explosive ordnance victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine and other explosive ordnance victims.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national/sub-administrative referral mechanism in place which is available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims.

Action 35 Take steps to ensure that considering local, national, and regional circumstances, all mine and other explosive ordnance victims including in rural and remote areas have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and assistive technology; including where necessary, through the provision of outreach and innovative rehabilitation services, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the provision of assistive technology;

(3) Percentage of States Parties that report on efforts to increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible.

Action 36: Ensure mine victims have access to psychological and psychosocial support services including to mental health, peer-to-peer support, community support, and other available services. Increase national capacity in mental health and psychological support and peer-to-peer support to address all needs, including in situations of emergencies.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing mental health and psychological support disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the provision of and integrating peer-to-peer support into public healthcare and other relevant systems.

Action 37 Strengthen efforts to meet the social and economic inclusion needs of mine victims by ensuring their access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, finance institutions/services, business development services, rural development, vocational training and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to remove barriers to the social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families.

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on programmes for inclusive employment, livelihoods, and other social protection services;

(3) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the number of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing social and economic services, disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.

Action 38 Ensure that relevant national emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans integrate the safety and protection of mine survivors and populations in affected communities in situations of risk. This includes situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and natural disasters in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, other relevant international humanitarian and human rights law, and international guidelines.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating the safety and protection of mine survivors in their emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on mine victims' inclusion and accessibility to programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection.

Action 39: Improve accessibility and strive to remove physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communications barriers to ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organisations including in rural and remote areas in all matters that affect them.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress in removing physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report including survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels.

VIII. International Cooperation and Assistance

14. Cooperation and assistance is a critical element of the Convention's implementation. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the States Parties stress that enhanced and coordinated cooperation and assistance can support the implementation of Convention obligations, including post-completion activities, as soon as possible. States Parties also recognise that cooperation and assistance should be responsive to gender, age, disability, climate, and environmental considerations among others. Considering the requirements for support expressed by affected States Parties and with a view to *leaving no State Party behind*, enhancing cooperation through strengthening donor coordination and effective partnerships towards completion is key. States Parties will therefore take the following actions:

Action 40 Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet their Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible funding sources including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding such as front loading models.

Indicators:

(1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of survey and clearance;

(2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of victim assistance;

(3) Percentage of affected States Parties that report making a national financial commitment to meet their stockpile destruction obligations;

(4) Percentage of States Parties that report on exploring all possible sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding or that report having innovative financial projects in place.

Action 41 Develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance including through annual Article

7 reports, requests for extension under Article 5 and updated work plans where applicable, and by taking advantage of the Individualised Approach tool.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance;
- (2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place;
- (3) Percentage of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.

Action 42 Strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including by establishing an appropriate National Mine Action Platform, wherever possible.

Indicators:

- (1) Percentage of affected States Parties that report efforts to strengthen national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance;
- (2) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a National Mine Action Platform.

Action 43 States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and support implementation of evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans which are built on sound analysis of the needs and priorities of affected communities, taking into account gender, age, disability, and other considerations including climate and the environment. Provide support to victim assistance through ear-marked funding in the mine action budget and/or through integrating victim assistance into broader development and humanitarian efforts by ensuring that this broader funding is relevant to the needs and interests of victims, including mine survivors and persons with disabilities.

Indicators:

- (1) Number of States Parties that report on providing assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of survey and clearance;
- (2) Number of States Parties that report providing assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of victim assistance;
- (3) Number of States Parties that report providing assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of mine risk education;
- (4) Number of States Parties that report providing assistance to States Parties in implementing their stockpile destruction obligations;
- (5) Number of States Parties providing assistance reporting on considerations for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors;
- (6) Number of States Parties providing assistance reporting on considerations for climate and the environment.

Action 44 States Parties in a position to provide assistance will strengthen efforts to effectively coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties, including in areas of stockpile destruction, mine clearance, risk education and reduction, and victim assistance. As part of this effort, States Parties will explore the feasibility of establishing a voluntary trust fund to support affected States Parties struggling to secure international assistance for their legal and time-bound

commitments under Article 5 of the Convention, with a view to reporting on the progress made to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties and to taking a decision thereon by no later than the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties.

Indicator:

(1) Number of States Parties in a position to provide assistance that report on coordinating their support with other States Parties in a position to provide assistance.

Action 45 Explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation including between affected States Parties or triangular cooperation for the voluntary sharing of national experiences and good practices. This may include mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, sharing experience of integrating considerations for gender, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, climate, the environment, scientific, methodological, and technological expertise into programming to strengthen the Convention's implementation.

Indicators:

(1) Number of States Parties that report sharing national experiences, best practices, and lessons learnt through international, regional, and bilateral cooperation;

(2) Number of States Parties that report sharing scientific, methodological, and technological expertise to strengthen the Convention's implementation.

IX. Measures to Ensure Compliance

15. Stressing the importance of complying with all the Convention's provisions, the States Parties remain committed to meet its purpose and objectives as soon as possible. Reaffirming the unwavering commitment to promote compliance with the Convention, in accordance with its provisions and principles, the States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 46 In the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned will undertake all necessary measures to investigate and address alleged or known non-compliance with Article 1, as well as measures taken to prevent any further instances of non-compliance, where relevant, and to provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. The State Party will work with other States Parties in a spirit of cooperation to resolve the matter in an expeditious and effective manner, in accordance with Article 8.1.

Indicators:

(1) Number of States Parties with alleged and/or known non-compliance with Article 1;

(2) Percentage of these that report updates to all States Parties on efforts to resolve the matter as soon as possible.

Action 47 States Parties implementing obligations under Article 4 or 5 or retaining or transferring anti-personnel mines in line with Article 3, that have not submitted an Article 7 report containing information on progress in implementing these obligations will submit transparency reports as soon as possible containing updated information on implementation. Should no information on implementation be submitted for two consecutive years, the President will assist and engage with the State Party concerned in cooperation with the relevant Committee.

Indicator:

(1) Percentage of States Parties that are implementing obligations under Article 4, 5 or that retain anti-personnel mines under Article 3, that submit Article 7 reports containing updated information on implementation.

Action 48 States Parties that have not fulfilled their obligations under Article 9 of the Convention will urgently take all appropriate legal, administrative, and other measures to implement those obligations and report on the measures taken as soon as possible and no later than the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties (2025).

Indicator:

(1) Percentage of States Parties that report having fulfilled their obligations under Article 9.

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