

Programme

for the Meetings

of the Standing Committees

20 - 24 June | 2011

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction



INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAMME 2010 | 2011

Calendar of the week of meetings of the Standing Committees | 20 - 24 June 2011

	MONDAY 20 JUNE	TUESDAY 21 JUNE	WEDNESDAY 22 JUNE	THURSDAY 23 JUNE	FRIDAY 24 JUNE
09:00				> Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration 	
10:00	> General Status and Operation of the Convention 	> Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies 	> Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies 		> Cooperation and Assistance 
11:30				> Concurrent small group meetings on victim assistance, mine clearance and national legislation 	
13:00	> Meeting of the Universalisation Contact Group	> Briefing on the Jordan Valley Landmine Verification Programme	> Art. 7 Contact Group > Launch of VA publication		
14:00				> Concurrent small group meetings on victim assistance and mine clearance	
15:00	> Stockpile Destruction 	> Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies 	> Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration 		> General Status and Operation of the Convention 
16:00				> Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration 	
16:30	> Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies 				
18:00				> Reception hosted by the GICHD	

Notes

- > In keeping with past practice, the programme for the week will be structured to include discussion items on numerous specific topics of interest to the States Parties. Participants, therefore, are encouraged to participate actively in discussions on these specific topics and to refrain from making statements of a general nature.
- > The principle of flexibility will be applied with respect to time allocations (e.g., if one Standing Committee meeting uses less than its allocated time the subsequent Standing Committee could immediately commence).
- > States Parties that are asked to provide updates on implementation are encouraged to take into account the questionnaires prepared by the Co-Chairs.

The information given in this document is correct as of May 3, 2011.

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OPENING OF THE WEEK OF STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

10:00 | Opening of the week of meetings

The week of meetings will be opened by the President of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties (10MSP), H.E. Gazmend Turdiu of Albania, and by the Director of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Ambassador Stephan Husy.

Please note: (a) Participants are encouraged to participate actively in discussions on specific topics and **to refrain from making statements of a general nature**. (b) The principle of **flexibility will be applied with respect to time allocation** (e.g., if one Standing Committee meeting uses less than its allocated time the subsequent Standing Committee meeting could immediately commence). (c) States Parties providing updates on implementation are encouraged to provide **only new information**.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL STATUS AND OPERATION OF THE CONVENTION

10:15 | Opening of the meeting by the Co-Chairs

Introduction by the Co-Chairs (Canada and Thailand) on the work of the Standing Committee.

Overview of the general status of implementation: Update on the pursuit of the aims of the Cartagena Action Plan

The President of the 10MSP, H.E. Gazmend Turdiu, will provide an overview of the pursuit of the aims of the *Cartagena Action Plan*.

Overview of the general status of universalisation

(Cartagena Action Plan: #1, #6)

The *Cartagena Action Plan* recorded the resolve of the States Parties to achieve universal adherence to the Convention and its norms in order to realise the goal of a world free of anti-personnel mines.

- > Update by the incoming and outgoing Coordinators of the Universalisation Contact Group, (Belgium and Canada).
- > Update by the 10MSP President, H.E. Gazmend Turdiu, and the President's Special Envoy on the Universalisation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, His Royal Highness Prince Mired Raad Al-Hussein of Jordan.
- > Opportunity for States not parties that have taken steps towards ratification of, or accession to, the Convention to provide updates or make announcements regarding the date when they intend to join the Convention.
- > Opportunity for States Parties and organisations that have contributed to universalisation efforts to provide updates on their activities.

**Implementation Support Unit:
agreement between the States Parties and the GICHD**

At the 10MSP, the States Parties endorsed the final report of the ISU Task Force and, in doing so, mandated the President, in consultation with the States Parties, to conclude an amended agreement with the GICHD regarding the ISU. In connection with endorsement of the Task Force report, the 10MSP President stated that, following discussions with the GICHD, the draft amended agreement will be circulated to all States Parties, an informal meeting will be called and the draft amended agreement will be submitted to all States Parties for approval at the intersessional meeting in June 2011.

- > President of the 10MSP.
- > Discussion.

Implementation Support Unit: funding models

Also in endorsing the final report of the ISU Task Force, the 10MSP tasked the President to establish an informal open-ended working group to examine new models for the financing of the ISU and present recommendations and draft decisions on the most feasible comprehensive financing model for adoption by the 11MSP, so it may be effective from the financial year 2012.

- > President of the 10MSP.
- > Discussion.

Implementation Support Unit: update on activities and finances
(Cartagena Action Plan: #64-#66)

Also in endorsing the final report of the ISU Task Force, the 10MSP adopted the “Directive from the States Parties to the ISU”. This “Directive” indicates inter alia that the ISU shall “report in written form as well as orally on the activities, functioning and finances of the ISU to each Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference and to informal meetings under the Convention as appropriate”. In addition, while the decisions of the 10MSP included tasking the President to establish a working group to examine new models for the financing of the ISU, it remains the States Parties’ collective responsibility in 2011 to fund the ISU’s core work plan through the existing funding model.

- > President of the 10MSP.
- > Discussion.

Transparency and the exchange of information

(Cartagena Action Plan: #11, #12, #14, #17, #28, #54, #55)

At the 10MSP, the States Parties considered a paper presented by Belgium, which highlighted the importance of further discussions on a number of matters concerning the Convention's transparency provisions and the reporting process. In this paper, Belgium indicated that it would like to "engage all States Parties and stakeholder organisations in a discussion to explore possible means of revitalising the Article 7 reporting process, with an equal focus on the problems of reporting regularity, precision and quality".

- > Presentation by the Coordinator of the Article 7 Contact Group, Belgium.
- > Discussion.

Compliance

(Cartagena Action Plan: #53)

At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed that "all States Parties will, in case of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention, work together with the States Parties concerned to resolve the matter expeditiously in a manner consistent with Article 8.1". The 10MSP Geneva Progress Report recorded that the States Parties were informed about an allegation that may relate to compliance with the Convention's prohibitions within the territory of a particular State Party.

- > Opportunity for updates and an exchange of views on compliance.

13:00 | Meeting adjourns until Friday 24 June at 15:00

STANDING COMMITTEE ON STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION

15:00 | Opening of the meeting by the Co-Chairs

The Co-Chairs (Lithuania and the Philippines) will set the scene for the work of the Standing Committee through a presentation that recalls salient aspects of the Review and Action Plan adopted in Cartagena and the 10MSP Geneva Progress Report.

An overview of the status of stockpile destruction

- > Views of the ICBL on the state of implementation.

Updates from relevant States Parties on the status of implementation

(Cartagena Action Plan: #7-#11)

At the Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties that have missed their deadlines for Article 4 implementation will comply without delay by destroying all stockpiles and provide a plan to ensure compliance as soon as possible and in strict conformity with relevant safety and environmental standards, including for this purpose relevant legislative measures taken, structures established, committed national resources, assistance needed and committed, and an expected completion date”. As of the 10MSP, the following four States Parties were still in the process of implementing Article 4: Belarus, Greece, Turkey and Ukraine.

- > Opportunity for updates (approximately 7-8 minutes) by States Parties that are in the process of complying with their Article 4 stockpile destruction obligations. These updates have been requested in response to the following three questions:
 1. What is your plan to ensure compliance as soon as possible?
 2. What progress has been made in the implementation of Article 4 since the 10MSP?
 3. What is your expected completion date?
- > Opportunity for comments and questions.

The destruction of previously unknown stockpiles

(Cartagena Action Plan: #12)

In the *Cartagena Action Plan*, it was agreed that all States Parties will, when previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, and in addition take advantage of other informal means to share such information as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority.

- > Opportunity for updates by States Parties on previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines.
- > Opportunity for comments and questions.

Updates on other developments and initiatives in support of the application of the stockpile destruction aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan

- > Opportunity for brief updates on other developments and initiatives in support of the application of the stockpile destruction aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan.

Closing remarks by the Co-Chairs

16:30 | Meeting ends (Approximate timing)

STANDING COMMITTEE ON MINE CLEARANCE, MINE RISK EDUCATION AND MINE ACTION TECHNOLOGIES

16:30¹ | Opening of the meeting by the Co-Chairs

The Co-Chairs (Colombia and Switzerland) will open the meeting by providing an overview of the work of the Standing Committee, reporting on initiatives that they have undertaken and delivering a presentation on the status of the implementation of Article 5.

Updates by States Parties that have completed implementation of Article 5 since the 10MSP

Some States Parties may be in a position to report that they have completed implementation of Article 5 of the Convention since the 10MSP.

- > Updates by States Parties that have completed implementation of Article 5 since the 10MSP.
- > Opportunity for comments and questions.

Updates by States Parties that have been granted extensions on deadlines for implementing Article 5

At Meetings of the States Parties and at the Second Review Conference, it was agreed that those States Parties that have been granted extensions on their deadlines for implementing Article 5 of the Convention would provide updates at meetings of the Standing Committees relative to the commitments they had made in their extension requests and to the decisions taken on their requests. The following States Parties will therefore be invited to provide such updates: Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, Jordan, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe.²

- > Updates by States Parties that have been granted extensions on deadlines for implementing Article 5.
- > After each set of five presentations, the Co-Chairs will provide an opportunity for comments or questions.

18:00 | Meeting adjourns until Tuesday 21 June at 10:00

¹ The Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies will begin its work immediately following the close of the meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction.

² In addition to these States Parties, Cambodia and Mozambique have also been granted extensions. Detailed updates will be provided by Cambodia and Mozambique on Thursday 23 June during the time set aside for experimenting with different ways of conducting intersessional work.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON MINE CLEARANCE, MINE RISK EDUCATION AND MINE ACTION TECHNOLOGIES

10:00 | Updates by States Parties that were granted extensions on deadlines for implementing Article 5

- > Continued from the previous day's session.
- > After each set of five presentations, the Co-Chairs will provide an opportunity for comments or questions.

Updates by States Parties that have submitted requests in 2011

Four States Parties – Algeria, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Eritrea – have submitted requests for extensions for consideration at the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties (11MSP). In addition, the process of analysing requests, agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties, has commenced.

- > Presentation by the President of the 10MSP on the status of requests received and the analysis of them.
- > Opportunity for States Parties that have submitted requests to share highlights of their requests with the Standing Committee.
- > Following each presentation, there will be an opportunity for comments and questions.

13:00 | Meeting adjourns until 15:00

15:00 | Updates by other States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5

In addition to the States Parties that have been granted extension requests or that have submitted requests for consideration by the 11MSP, as of the close of the 10MSP, the following States Parties were still in the process of implementing Article 5: Afghanistan, Angola, Bhutan, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, Iraq, Nigeria, Serbia, Sudan and Turkey.

Of particular interest regarding these and other States Parties implementing Article 5 is the emphasis the Second Review Conference placed on the fact that “several States Parties, including some for which the Convention entered into force several years ago, have not yet provided clarity pursuant to their obligation under Article 7, paragraph 1(c), to report on the location of all mined areas that contain or are suspect to contain, anti-personnel mines.”³

- > Opportunity for updates by those States Parties which have indicated that they are in the process of fulfilling obligations under Article 5 of the Convention.
- > Opportunity for comments and questions.

18:00 | Meeting adjourns until Wednesday 22 June at 10:00

³ Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention, 2005-2009, paragraph 79.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON MINE CLEARANCE, MINE RISK EDUCATION AND MINE ACTION TECHNOLOGIES

10:00 | What happens after completion?

At the Second Review Conference, the States Parties noted that they “have come to see that the lessons derived from fulfilling Article 5 obligations are applicable in addressing related challenges associated with other explosive remnants of war. In many instances, the organisational structures, the capacities that have been built and the standards that have been established largely as a result of the need to implement Article 5 are also being applied to address weapons contamination more broadly.”⁴

The Co-Chairs wish to draw upon the experience of States Parties that have completed implementation of Article 5 to provide an opportunity for the Standing Committee to discuss questions such as: Following completion, how have States Parties made best use of the materiel and human resources which have been at their disposal for Article 5 implementation? How have they adapted coordination and management structures developed for Article 5 implementation and applied the knowledge gained from Article 5 implementation to address other challenges? How should States Parties prepare for completion?

- > Presentations by States Parties that have completed Article 5 implementation.
- > Discussion.

11:15 | Updates from relevant States Parties on the status of implementation of Article 5 (continued, if necessary)

- > Continued from the previous day’s session.

Updates on other developments and initiatives in support of the application of the mine clearance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan

The Co-Chairs will provide an opportunity for brief updates on other developments and initiatives in support of the application of the mine clearance aspects of the *Cartagena Action Plan*.

13:00 | Meeting ends

⁴ Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention, 2005-2009, paragraph 97.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION

15:00 | Opening of the meeting by the Co-Chairs

The Co-Chairs (Australia and Uganda) will open the meeting noting that the primary aim of the meeting is to support progress of the States Parties that have reported responsibility for significant numbers of landmine victims in fulfilling the commitments made in the *Cartagena Action Plan* to address the needs and protect the rights of landmine survivors, their families and communities.

The Co-Chairs will set the scene for the work of the Standing Committee through a presentation that recalls salient aspects of the *Cartagena Action Plan* and the 10MSP Geneva Progress Report.

Updates from relevant States Parties on efforts to apply the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan at the national level

The Co-Chairs will provide an opportunity for updates (maximum 7-8 minutes) to be provided by those States Parties that have indicated that they hold the responsibility to provide for the well-being of significant numbers of landmine survivors. These States Parties have been asked to respond to the following three questions:

- > Since the 10MSP, what has your State done at the national level to raise awareness on the Cartagena Action Plan?
- > Has further progress been made on any specific actions in the Cartagena Action Plan?
- > What plans does your State have to ensure the application of the VA provisions contained within the Cartagena Action Plan?

The Co-Chairs will provide an opportunity for comments and questions in response to the presentations made by those States Parties that have indicated that they hold the responsibility to provide for the well-being of significant numbers of landmine survivors.

18:00 | Meeting adjourns until Thursday 23 June 2011 at 09:00

STANDING COMMITTEE ON VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION

09:00 | Updates from relevant States Parties on efforts to apply the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan at the national level (continued)

Updates (maximum 7-8 minutes) will continue to be provided by those States Parties that have indicated that they hold the responsibility to provide for the well-being of significant numbers of landmine survivors. These States Parties have been asked to respond to the following three questions:

- > Since the 10MSP, what has your State done at the national level to raise awareness of the Cartagena Action Plan?
- > Has further progress been made on any specific actions in the Cartagena Action Plan?
- > What plans does your State have to ensure the application of the VA provisions contained within the Cartagena Action Plan?

The Co-Chairs will provide an opportunity for comments and questions in response to the presentations made by those States Parties that have indicated that they hold the responsibility to provide for the well-being of significant numbers of landmine survivors.

Updates from and views of other States Parties and other actors on efforts to apply the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan

Time permitting, the Co-Chairs will provide an opportunity for other States Parties and other actors to provide updates and share views on the application of the victim assistance aspects of the *Cartagena Action Plan*.

11:00 | Meeting adjourns until 16:00

**EXPERIMENTING WITH NEW WAYS
OF USING THE INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAMME**

11:30 | A focus on national contexts and other ways to support the application of the Cartagena Action Plan

At the 10MSP, the States Parties requested the Coordinating Committee to allocate time during the week of meetings for Co-Chairs and others to experiment with new ways to more intensively focus on national contexts or to otherwise support progress in the application of the *Cartagena Action Plan*. Pursuant to this decision, the Co-Chairs of three Standing Committees have decided to convene concurrent small group discussions.

Mine Clearance: Implementing plans in Article 5 extension requests – Cambodia	Victim Assistance: Applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan – Afghanistan	General Status: National implementing legislation (Article 9)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Presentation by Cambodia > Presentations by actors assisting Cambodia in implementing Article 5 > Discussion on assisting Cambodia in fulfilling commitments contained in its Article 5 extension request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Presentation by Afghanistan > Discussion on cooperation to assist Afghanistan in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Presentation by the ICRC > Case studies of States Parties which have adopted legislation / reported existing legislation as being sufficient / are in the process of reviewing legislative aspects > Discussion on cooperation to assist in implementing Article 9 of the Convention

13:00 | Break

14:00 | A focus on national contexts and other ways to support the application of the Cartagena Action Plan (continued)

Mine Clearance: Implementing plans in Article 5 extension requests – Mozambique	Victim Assistance: Applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan – Uganda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Presentation by Mozambique > Presentations by actors assisting Mozambique in implementing Article 5 > Discussion on assisting Mozambique in fulfilling commitments contained in its Article 5 extension request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Presentation by Uganda > Discussion on cooperation to assist Uganda in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan

15:30 | Small group discussions end

STANDING COMMITTEE ON VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION

16:00 | The World Report on Disability and its relationship to the AP Mine Ban Convention

In response to the need for better research and data on disability, the WHO and World Bank have been working on global report on disability for the past five years. This report, to be launched on 9 June, should be of great interest to the States Parties as it explores evidence about discrimination and barriers, identifies need, and provides an analysis of what works to improve the lives of people with disabilities in the areas of health, rehabilitation, support services, information, infrastructure, transportation, education and employment.

Experts from the WHO and World Bank will be invited to present relevant parts of the World Report on Disability and to discuss the applicability of the Report for States Parties implementing the victim assistance provisions of the *Cartagena Action Plan*.

Closing remarks by the Co-Chairs

18:00 | Meeting ends⁵

⁵ Immediately following the close of the meeting, the GICHD will host a reception for all delegates.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

10:00 | Opening of the meeting by the Chair

The Chair (the 10MSP President) will open the meeting noting that the primary aim of the meeting is to build upon the progress made during the special session on cooperation and assistance that took place in June 2010 and on follow-up discussions that took place during the 10MSP. The Chair will also report on the 31 May to 1 June symposium on cooperation and assistance convened by the Chair in Tirana.

Partnerships and coordination

The Standing Committee will be provided with an opportunity to follow up on the recognition made in 2010 that, by defining coordination of assistance and cooperation as a central aspect of national ownership and international partnerships, the discourse changes from one of donor priorities to one of partner responsibilities. In recognising this, the challenge of coordination becomes one of ensuring that contributions to mine clearance reinforce a State Party's capacity to implement Article 5 as effectively as possible.

Ensuring a high level of efficiency in cooperation and assistance

In 2010, some actors called for the flow of funding to be as efficient as possible. What are the relative advantages of different mechanisms, forms of partnership and means to build national capacity and strengthen national ownership?

Closing remarks by the chair

13:00 | Meeting ends

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL STATUS AND OPERATION OF THE CONVENTION

15:00 | Intersessional Work Programme: experimenting with new ways of carrying out work

At the 10MSP, the States Parties requested the Coordinating Committee to organise the week of meetings of the Standing Committees in 2011 in such a way that time is allocated for Co-Chairs, individual States Parties and others to experiment with new ways of using the Intersessional Work Programme to more intensively focus on national contexts or to otherwise creatively support progress in the application of the *Cartagena Action Plan*. The Meeting further agreed that, on the basis of experimentation carried out during various Intersessional Work Programmes, the States Parties should keep an open mind regarding the structure of the week of meetings of the Standing Committees to ensure the ongoing effectiveness of the Intersessional Work Programme.

- > Updates on experimental activities carried out during the week of meetings of the Standing Committees

Intersessional Work Programme: rationalising the number of States Parties in leadership positions on Standing Committees

At the 10MSP, the States Parties “agreed to examine the possibility of rationalising the number of States Parties in leadership positions on Standing Committees, and, in this regard, requested that the President, on behalf of the Coordinating Committee, submit to the June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, ideas regarding how many Co-Chairs / Co-Rapporteurs may be required to ensure the effective functioning of the mechanisms established by the States Parties, with a view to a decision to be taken on this matter at the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties.”

- > The President of the 10MSP, H.E. Gazmend Turdiu, will present the Coordinating Committee’s ideas on “rationalising the number of States Parties in leadership positions on Standing Committees”.

Implementation Support Unit (Continued, if necessary)

If necessary, the Co-Chairs will provide additional time for discussions on the Implementation Support Unit.

Article 3: Updates on plans for and use of mines retained for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques (Cartagena Action Plan: #56-#58)

In the *Cartagena Action Plan*, the States Parties agreed to three action points regarding mines retained for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention.

- > Opportunity for those States Parties that have reported mines retained for the purposes permitted in Article 3 to share information on their plans requiring the retention of mines in accordance with Article 3, the actual use of these mines and the results of this use. These updates have been requested in response to the following three questions:
 1. What are the reasons for changes / no changes in quantity and types of mines retained by your State since the Second Review Conference?
 2. What are the purposes for which retained mines have been used and what have been the results of this use, including for example:
 - a. the mine detection, clearance or destruction techniques that have been / are being developed?
 - b. the mine detection, clearance or destruction training that has been carried out?
 - c. the number of personnel trained and to what standard?
 3. What are your State’s plans for the further development of mine detection, clearance or detection techniques and further training which would result in the use of mines retained under Article 3?
- > Opportunity for comments, questions and discussion.

The practical implementation of the various other provisions of the Convention

- > An opportunity for updates or views to be shared on other provisions of the Convention not otherwise covered by this or other Standing Committees.

Preparations for the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties

At the 10MSP, the States Parties recalled that the Second Review Conference warmly welcomed the offer made by Cambodia to host and preside over the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties (11MSP). In this context, the 10MSP agreed with the proposal that His Excellency Prak Sokhonn, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, be designated President of the 11MSP, and, that the 11MSP take place in Phnom Penh from 28 November to 2 December 2011. In addition, the meeting adopted cost estimates for the 11MSP.

- > Presentation by the President-Designate of the 11MSP.
- > Discussion.
- > Update provided by the Secretary-General-Designate of the 11MSP and by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs on 11MSP organizational matters.
- > Discussion.

Updates on other implementation mechanisms

- > Update by the Coordinator of the Sponsorship Programme.
- > Updates (if desired) by the Coordinators of the Contact Groups.

Any other business

Closing remarks by the Co-Chairs

CLOSING OF THE WEEK OF STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

17:45 | Remarks by the Director of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

18:00 | Week of Standing Committee meetings ends

ISU financing model | Monday 20 June

At the 10MSP, the States Parties endorsed the final report of the ISU Task Force and, in doing so, tasked the President to establish an informal open-ended working group to examine new models for the financing of the ISU and present recommendations and draft decisions on the most feasible comprehensive financing model for adoption by the 11MSP, so it may be effective from the financial year 2012. The 10MSP President will report on this effort to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 20 June.

What happens after mine clearance is complete? | Wednesday 22 June

At the Second Review Conference, the States Parties noted that they “have come to see that the lessons derived from fulfilling Article 5 obligations are applicable in addressing related challenges associated with other explosive remnants of war. In many instances, the organisational structures, the capacities that have been built and the standards that have been established largely as a result of the need to implement Article 5 are also being applied to address weapons contamination more broadly.” At the 22 June meeting of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, there will be an opportunity for States Parties to draw upon the experience of those that have completed implementation of Article 5.



Experimenting with new forms of intersessional work | Thursday 23 June

At the 10MSP, the States Parties requested the Coordinating Committee to allocate time during the week of meetings for Co-Chairs and others to experiment with new ways to more intensively focus on national contexts or to otherwise support progress in the application of the *Cartagena Action Plan*. Pursuant to this decision, the Co-Chairs of three Standing Committees have decided to convene concurrent small group discussions on Thursday 23 June.

HIGHLIGHTS

The World Report on Disability | Thursday 23 June

In response to the need for better research and data on disability, the WHO and World Bank have been working on global report on disability for the past five years. This report, to be launched on 9 June, should be of great interest to the States Parties. Experts from the WHO and World Bank will be invited to present relevant parts of the World Report on Disability to the 23 June meeting of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and to discuss the applicability of the Report for States Parties implementing the victim assistance provisions of the *Cartagena Action Plan*.

Resources, cooperation and assistance | Friday 24 June

The new Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance will meet for the first time on 24 June. The primary aim of the meeting is to build upon the progress made during the special session on cooperation and assistance that took place in June 2010 and on follow-up discussions that took place during the 10MSP. The Chair of this Standing Committee will also report on the 31 May to 1 June symposium on cooperation and assistance in Tirana.



11MSP President-Designate H.E. Prak Sokhonn

Preparations for the 11MSP | Friday 24 June

At the 10MSP, the States Parties recalled that the Second Review Conference warmly welcomed the offer made by Cambodia to host and preside over the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties (11MSP). In this context, the 10MSP agreed with the proposal that His Excellency Prak Sokhonn, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, be designated President of the 11MSP, and, that the 11MSP take place in Phnom Penh from 28 November to 2 December 2011. H.E., Prak Sokhann, will present a draft programme for the 11MSP to the 24 June meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention.

LIST OF THE STATES PARTIES

A

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria

B

Bahamas
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi

C

Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Comoros
Congo, Republic of
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d' Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic

D

Dem. Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic

E

Ecuador
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia

F

Fiji
France

G

Gabon
Gambia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana

H

Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary

I

Iceland
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Italy

J

Jamaica
Japan
Jordan

K

Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait

L

Latvia
Lesotho
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg

M

Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova, Republic of
Monaco
Montenegro
Mozambique

N

Namibia
Nauru
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway

P

Palau
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal

Q

Qatar

R

Romania
Rwanda

S

Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland

T

Tajikistan
Tanzania, United Republic of
Thailand
The Former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan

U

Uganda
Ukraine
United Kingdom
Uruguay

V

Vanuatu
Venezuela

Y

Yemen

Z

Zambia
Zimbabwe

DEADLINES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

State Party	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belarus	1 March 2008					
Greece	1 March 2008					
Turkey	1 March 2008					
Ukraine	1 June 2010					

STATES PARTIES WITH SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF LANDMINE SURVIVORS

A	E	P
Afghanistan	El Salvador	Peru
Albania	Eritrea	S
Angola	Ethiopia	Senegal
B	G	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guinea-Bissau	Sudan
Burundi	I	T
C	Iraq	Tajikistan
Cambodia	J	Thailand
Chad	Jordan	U
Colombia	M	Uganda
Croatia	Mozambique	Y
D	N	Yemen
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Nicaragua	

DEADLINES FOR THE CLEARANCE OF MINED AREAS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Afghanistan				1 March 2013									
Algeria			1 April 2012										
Angola			1 January 2013										
Argentina		1 March 2010								1 January 2020			
Bhutan						1 February 2016							
Bosnia and H.	1 March 2009								1 March 2019				
Burundi				1 April 2014									
Cambodia		1 March 2010									1 January 2020		
Chad	1 Nov. 2009			1 January 2014									
Chile		1 March 2012											
Colombia	1 March 2011											1 March 2021	
Congo, Rep. of			1 November 2011										
Croatia	1 March 2009								1 March 2019				
Cyprus				1 July 2013									
DRC			1 November 2012										
Denmark	1 March 2009			1 July 2012									
Ecuador	1 October 2009									1 October 2017			
Eritrea			1 February 2012										
Ethiopia						1 June 2015							
Gambia				1 March 2013									
Guinea-Bissau			1 November 2011	1 January 2012									
Iraq												1 February 2018	
Jordan	1 May 2009			1 May 2012									
Mauritania	1 January 2011					1 January 2016							
Mozambique	1 March 2009				1 May 2014								
Nigeria				1 March 2012									
Peru	1 March 2009									1 March 2017			
Senegal	1 March 2009					1 March 2016							
Serbia				1 March 2014									
Sudan				1 April 2014									
Tajikistan			1 April 2010									1 April 2020	
Thailand	1 May 2009											1 November 2018	
Turkey				1 March 2014									
Uganda		1 August 2009		1 August 2012									
United Kingdom	1 March 2009									1 March 2019			
Venezuela	1 October 2009				1 October 2014								
Yemen	1 March 2009				1 March 2015								
Zimbabwe	1 March 2009				1 January 2013								

Each State Party must destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas as soon as possible but not later than 10 years after entry into force of the Convention for a State Party. These 10 year deadlines are represented by dark blue bars in the table above. If a State Party believes it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas within 10 years, it may request an extension. Extended deadlines are represented by the light blue bars in the table above.

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

Preamble

The States Parties,

Determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, that kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians and especially children, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement,

Believing it necessary to do their utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to face the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world, and to assure their destruction,

Wishing to do their utmost in providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration of mine victims,

Recognizing that a total ban of anti-personnel mines would also be an important confidence-building measure,

Welcoming the adoption of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and calling for the early ratification of this Protocol by all States which have not yet done so,

Welcoming also United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/45 S of 10 December 1996 urging all States to pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines,

Welcoming furthermore the measures taken over the past years, both unilaterally and multilaterally, aiming at prohibiting, restricting or suspending the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity as evidenced by the call for a total ban of anti-personnel mines and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and numerous other non-governmental organizations around the world,

Recalling the Ottawa Declaration of 5 October 1996 and the Brussels Declaration of 27 June 1997 urging the international community to negotiate an international and legally binding agreement prohibiting the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Emphasizing the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to this Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization in all relevant fora including, inter alia, the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament, regional organizations, and groupings, and review conferences of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,

Basing themselves on the principle of international humanitarian law that the right of the parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, on the principle that prohibits the employment in armed conflicts of weapons, projectiles and materials and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering and on the principle that a distinction must be made between civilians and combatants,

Have agreed as follows:

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

Article 1 | General obligations

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances:
 - a. To use anti-personnel mines;
 - b. To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;
 - c. To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.
2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 2 | Definitions

1. "Anti-personnel mine" means a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons. Mines designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person, that are equipped with anti-handling devices, are not considered anti-personnel mines as a result of being so equipped.
2. "Mine" means a munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle.
3. "Anti-handling device" means a device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.
4. "Transfer" involves, in addition to the physical movement of anti-personnel mines into or from national territory, the transfer of title to and control over the mines, but does not involve the transfer of territory containing emplaced anti-personnel mines.
5. "Mined area" means an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines.

Article 3 | Exceptions

1. Notwithstanding the general obligations under Article 1, the retention or transfer of a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques is permitted. The amount of such mines shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the above-mentioned purposes.
2. The transfer of anti-personnel mines for the purpose of destruction is permitted.

Article 4 | Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Except as provided for in Article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

Banning AP mines...



clearing mined areas,

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

Article 5 | Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas

1. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.
2. Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.
3. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines referred to in paragraph 1 within that time period, it may submit a request to a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years.
4. Each request shall contain:
 - a) The duration of the proposed extension;
 - b) A detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension, including:
 - i. The preparation and status of work conducted under national demining programs;
 - ii. The financial and technical means available to the State Party for the destruction of all the anti-personnel mines; and
 - iii. Circumstances which impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all the anti-personnel mines in mined areas;
 - c) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of the extension; and
 - d) Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.
5. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Review Conference shall, taking into consideration the factors contained in paragraph 4, assess the request and decide by a majority of votes of States Parties present and voting whether to grant the request for an extension period.
6. Such an extension may be renewed upon the submission of a new request in accordance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article. In requesting a further extension period a State Party shall submit relevant additional information on what has been undertaken in the previous extension period pursuant to this Article.

destroying stockpiles,



assisting mine victims.

Article 6 | International cooperation and assistance

1. In fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible.
2. Each State Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention. The States Parties shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision of mine clearance equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.
3. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis.
4. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for mine clearance and related activities. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international or regional organizations or institutions, non-governmental organizations or institutions, or on a bilateral basis, or by contributing to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance, or other regional funds that deal with demining.
5. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

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

6. Each State Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations system, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.
7. States Parties may request the United Nations, regional organizations, other States Parties or other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental fora to assist its authorities in the elaboration of a national demining program to determine, inter alia:
 - a) The extent and scope of the anti-personnel mine problem;
 - b) The financial, technological and human resources that are required for the implementation of the program;
 - c) The estimated number of years necessary to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under the jurisdiction or control of the concerned State Party;
 - d) Mine awareness activities to reduce the incidence of mine-related injuries or deaths;
 - e) Assistance to mine victims;
 - f) The relationship between the Government of the concerned State Party and the relevant governmental, inter-governmental or non-governmental entities that will work in the implementation of the program.
8. Each State Party giving and receiving assistance under the provisions of this Article shall cooperate with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of agreed assistance programs.

Article 7 | Transparency measures

1. Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party on:
 - a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9;
 - b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled;
 - c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced;
 - d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3;
 - e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities;
 - f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;
 - g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4;
 - h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance; and
 - i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.

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

2. The information provided in accordance with this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the last calendar year, and reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit all such reports received to the States Parties.

Article 8 | Facilitation and clarification of compliance

1. The States Parties agree to consult and cooperate with each other regarding the implementation of the provisions of this Convention, and to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance by States Parties with their obligations under this Convention.
2. If one or more States Parties wish to clarify and seek to resolve questions relating to compliance with the provisions of this Convention by another State Party, it may submit, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a Request for Clarification of that matter to that State Party. Such a request shall be accompanied by all appropriate information. Each State Party shall refrain from unfounded Requests for Clarification, care being taken to avoid abuse. A State Party that receives a Request for Clarification shall provide, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within 28 days to the requesting State Party all information which would assist in clarifying this matter.
3. If the requesting State Party does not receive a response through the Secretary-General of the United Nations within that time period, or deems the response to the Request for Clarification to be unsatisfactory, it may submit the matter through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the next Meeting of the States Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the submission, accompanied by all appropriate information pertaining to the Request for Clarification, to all States Parties. All such information shall be presented to the requested State Party which shall have the right to respond.
4. Pending the convening of any meeting of the States Parties, any of the States Parties concerned may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to exercise his or her good offices to facilitate the clarification requested.
5. The requesting State Party may propose through the Secretary-General of the United Nations the convening of a Special Meeting of the States Parties to consider the matter. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate this proposal and all information submitted by the States Parties concerned, to all States Parties with a request that they indicate whether they favour a Special Meeting of the States Parties, for the purpose of considering the matter. In the event that within 14 days from the date of such communication, at least one-third of the States Parties favours such a Special Meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene this Special Meeting of the States Parties within a further 14 days. A quorum for this Meeting shall consist of a majority of States Parties.
6. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties, as the case may be, shall first determine whether to consider the matter further, taking into account all information submitted by the States Parties concerned. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach a decision by consensus. If despite all efforts to that end no agreement has been reached, it shall take this decision by a majority of States Parties present and voting.
7. All States Parties shall cooperate fully with the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties in the fulfillment of its review of the matter, including any fact-finding missions that are authorized in accordance with paragraph 8.
8. If further clarification is required, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall authorize a fact-finding mission and decide on its mandate by a majority of States Parties present and voting. At any time the requested State Party may invite a fact-finding mission to its territory. Such a mission shall take place without a decision by a Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties to authorize such a mission. The mission, consisting of up to 9 experts, designated and approved in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10, may collect additional information on the spot or in other places directly related to the alleged compliance issue under the jurisdiction or control of the requested State Party.

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

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare and update a list of the names, nationalities and other relevant data of qualified experts provided by States Parties and communicate it to all States Parties. Any expert included on this list shall be regarded as designated for all fact-finding missions unless a State Party declares its non-acceptance in writing. In the event of non-acceptance, the expert shall not participate in fact-finding missions on the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of the objecting State Party, if the non-acceptance was declared prior to the appointment of the expert to such missions.
10. Upon receiving a request from the Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, after consultations with the requested State Party, appoint the members of the mission, including its leader. Nationals of States Parties requesting the fact-finding mission or directly affected by it shall not be appointed to the mission. The members of the fact-finding mission shall enjoy privileges and immunities under Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted on 13 February 1946.
11. Upon at least 72 hours notice, the members of the fact-finding mission shall arrive in the territory of the requested State Party at the earliest opportunity. The requested State Party shall take the necessary administrative measures to receive, transport and accommodate the mission, and shall be responsible for ensuring the security of the mission to the maximum extent possible while they are on territory under its control.
12. Without prejudice to the sovereignty of the requested State Party, the fact-finding mission may bring into the territory of the requested State Party the necessary equipment which shall be used exclusively for gathering information on the alleged compliance issue. Prior to its arrival, the mission will advise the requested State Party of the equipment that it intends to utilize in the course of its fact-finding mission.
13. The requested State Party shall make all efforts to ensure that the fact-finding mission is given the opportunity to speak with all relevant persons who may be able to provide information related to the alleged compliance issue.
14. The requested State Party shall grant access for the fact-finding mission to all areas and installations under its control where facts relevant to the compliance issue could be expected to be collected. This shall be subject to any arrangements that the requested State Party considers necessary for:
 - a) The protection of sensitive equipment, information and areas;
 - b) The protection of any constitutional obligations the requested State Party may have with regard to proprietary rights, searches and seizures, or other constitutional rights; or
 - c) The physical protection and safety of the members of the fact-finding mission.In the event that the requested State Party makes such arrangements, it shall make every reasonable effort to demonstrate through alternative means its compliance with this Convention.
15. The fact-finding mission may remain in the territory of the State Party concerned for no more than 14 days, and at any particular site no more than 7 days, unless otherwise agreed.
16. All information provided in confidence and not related to the subject matter of the fact-finding mission shall be treated on a confidential basis.
17. The fact-finding mission shall report, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties the results of its findings.
18. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall consider all relevant information, including the report submitted by the fact-finding mission, and may request the requested State Party to take measures to address the compliance issue within a specified period of time. The requested State Party shall report on all measures taken in response to this request.
19. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may suggest to the States Parties concerned ways and means to further clarify or resolve the matter under consideration, including the initiation of appropriate procedures in conformity with international law. In circumstances where the issue at hand is determined to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the requested State Party, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may recommend appropriate measures, including the use of cooperative measures referred to in Article 6.

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

20. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach its decisions referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 by consensus, otherwise by a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting.

Article 9 | National implementation measures

Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.

Article 10 | Settlement of disputes

1. The States Parties shall consult and cooperate with each other to settle any dispute that may arise with regard to the application or the interpretation of this Convention. Each State Party may bring any such dispute before the Meeting of the States Parties.
2. The Meeting of the States Parties may contribute to the settlement of the dispute by whatever means it deems appropriate, including offering its good offices, calling upon the States parties to a dispute to start the settlement procedure of their choice and recommending a time-limit for any agreed procedure.
3. This Article is without prejudice to the provisions of this Convention on facilitation and clarification of compliance.

Article 11 | Meetings of the States Parties

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention, including:
 - a) The operation and status of this Convention;
 - b) Matters arising from the reports submitted under the provisions of this Convention;
 - c) International cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6;
 - d) The development of technologies to clear anti-personnel mines;
 - e) Submissions of States Parties under Article 8; and
 - f) Decisions relating to submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5.
2. The first Meeting of the States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one year after the entry into force of this Convention. The subsequent meetings shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations annually until the first Review Conference.
3. Under the conditions set out in Article 8, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a Special Meeting of the States Parties.
4. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend these meetings as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 12 | Review Conferences

1. A Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention. Further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties, provided that the interval between Review Conferences shall in no case be less than five years. All States Parties to this Convention shall be invited to each Review Conference.
2. The purpose of the Review Conference shall be:
 - a) To review the operation and status of this Convention;
 - b) To consider the need for and the interval between further Meetings of the States Parties referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 11;
 - c) To take decisions on submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5; and
 - d) To adopt, if necessary, in its final report conclusions related to the implementation of this Convention.

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

3. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Review Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 13 | Amendments

1. At any time after the entry into force of this Convention any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all States Parties and shall seek their views on whether an Amendment Conference should be convened to consider the proposal. If a majority of the States Parties notify the Depositary no later than 30 days after its circulation that they support further consideration of the proposal, the Depositary shall convene an Amendment Conference to which all States Parties shall be invited.
2. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Amendment Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.
3. The Amendment Conference shall be held immediately following a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference unless a majority of the States Parties request that it be held earlier.
4. Any amendment to this Convention shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the States Parties present and voting at the Amendment Conference. The Depositary shall communicate any amendment so adopted to the States Parties.
5. An amendment to this Convention shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Convention which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article 14 | Costs

1. The costs of the Meetings of the States Parties, the Special Meetings of the States Parties, the Review Conferences and the Amendment Conferences shall be borne by the States Parties and States not parties to this Convention participating therein, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.
2. The costs incurred by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under Articles 7 and 8 and the costs of any fact-finding mission shall be borne by the States Parties in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

Article 15 | Signature

This Convention, done at Oslo, Norway, on 18 September 1997, shall be open for signature at Ottawa, Canada, by all States from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 December 1997 until its entry into force.

Article 16 | Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

1. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval of the Signatories.
2. It shall be open for accession by any State which has not signed the Convention.
3. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

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

Article 17 | Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited.
2. For any State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 18 | Provisional application

Any State may at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it will apply provisionally paragraph 1 of Article 1 of this Convention pending its entry into force.

Article 19 | Reservations

The Articles of this Convention shall not be subject to reservations.

Article 20 | Duration and withdrawal

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.
2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Convention. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties, to the Depositary and to the United Nations Security Council. Such instrument of withdrawal shall include a full explanation of the reasons motivating this withdrawal.
3. Such withdrawal shall only take effect six months after the receipt of the instrument of withdrawal by the Depositary. If, however, on the expiry of that six-month period, the withdrawing State Party is engaged in an armed conflict, the withdrawal shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict.
4. The withdrawal of a State Party from this Convention shall not in any way affect the duty of States to continue fulfilling the obligations assumed under any relevant rules of international law.

Article 21 | Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depositary of this Convention.

Article 22 | Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN 2010-2014: ENDING THE SUFFERING CAUSED BY ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

Introduction

1. Reaffirming the fundamental goals of preventing mine casualties and promoting and protecting the human rights of mine survivors, and addressing the needs of mine victims, including survivors, their affected families and communities,
2. Reaffirming their unconditional commitment to the universalization and the full and effective implementation of the Convention,
3. Guided by the knowledge that collectively they are responsible for promoting compliance with the Convention,
4. Building on the Nairobi Action Plan and the accomplishments made in its application as well as the conclusions on implementation as reflected in the documents adopted at the Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World,
5. Affirming the importance of new international humanitarian and human rights instruments that, inter alia, reflects enhanced understanding of victim assistance since the Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World,
6. Recognizing the special partnerships in the universalization and implementation of the Convention with the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines,
7. Pursuing a gender-sensitive, age-appropriate, inclusive, coherent and coordinated approach to the development and implementation of relevant national policies, plans, legal frameworks and instruments of international law,
8. Pledging to translate this action plan into sustainable progress while acknowledging their respective local, national and regional circumstances in its practical implementation.



Handover ceremony of the Cartagena Declaration | Cartagena, Colombia | 4 December 2009

CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN 2010-2014: ENDING THE SUFFERING CAUSED BY ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

The States Parties agree to undertake the following actions in the period 2010 – 2014, in support of enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention:

I. UNIVERSALIZING THE CONVENTION

9. States Parties are resolved to achieve universal adherence to the Convention and its norms in order to realize the goal of a world free of anti-personnel mines. To this end:

All States Parties will:

Action #1

Seize every opportunity to promote ratification of and accession to the Convention, in particular in regions with low adherence to the Convention.

Action #2

Encourage and support the universalization efforts of all relevant partners, including international organizations, regional organizations, international and national non-governmental organizations as well as the formal and informal mechanisms of the Convention.

Action #3

Seize every opportunity to promote and encourage adherence to the norms of the Convention.

Action #4

Continue promoting universal observance of the Conventions' norms, by condemning, and taking appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by armed non-state actors.

Action #5

Condemn and continue to discourage in every possible way any production, transfer and use of anti-personnel mines by any actor.

Action #6

Encourage States not Parties, particularly those that have professed support for the humanitarian objectives of the Convention, to participate in the work of the Convention.

II. DESTROYING STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

10. States Parties are resolved to ensure the expeditious and timely destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 4, limit to the absolute minimum necessary the number of anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3, prevent further cases of non-compliance, and report as required by Article 7 and in line with the recommendations made by the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties. To this end:

States Parties that have missed their deadlines for completion of obligations under Article 4, and thus remain non-compliant with the Convention, will:

Action #7

Comply, without delay, with Article 4, by destroying all stockpiles of anti-personnel mines.

Action #8

Immediately communicate, to all States Parties, the reasons, which should be cases of force majeure, for failing to comply.

Action #9

Provide a plan to ensure compliance as soon as possible and in strict conformity with relevant safety and environmental standards, including for this purpose relevant legislative measures taken, structures established, committed national resources, assistance needed and committed, and an expected completion date.

CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN 2010-2014: ENDING THE SUFFERING CAUSED BY ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

All States Parties yet to complete their obligations under Article 4 will:

Action #10

Take all necessary steps to comply with Article 4 as soon as possible, develop necessary national policies, plans, legal frameworks and destruction capacity, prepare plans to implement Article 4 by their deadlines within the first year of becoming a State Party and to begin destroying stockpiles within two years of joining the Convention.

Action #11

Report on the progress of implementation of Article 4, including steps taken at national level, anticipated particular technical and operational challenges, resources allocated and number of anti-personnel mines destroyed, to other States Parties through annual transparency reports, at every meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and at every Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference.

All States Parties will:

Action #12

When previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, and in addition take advantage of other informal means to share such information as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority.

III. CLEARING MINED AREAS

11. States Parties are resolved to ensure the expeditious identification of all mined areas under their jurisdiction or control and to ensure the clearance and release of these areas as soon as possible, even if an extension has been granted. The speed and manner of mine clearance will have crucial implications for development and human security - the safety and well-being of affected individuals and their communities. To this end:

The States Parties that have been granted an extension to their initial Article 5 deadline will:

Action #13

Complete implementation of Article 5 as soon as possible but not later than their extended deadlines, ensure progress toward completion proceeds in accordance with the commitments made in their extension requests and the decisions taken on their requests, and report regularly on such progress to the meetings of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.

States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, will do their utmost to:

Action #14

Identify, if they have not yet done so, the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced, report this information as required by Article 7, no later than the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, and incorporate the information into national action plans and relevant broader development and reconstruction plans.

Action #15

Ensure that all available methods for the full and expedient implementation of Article 5 (1), as recommended by States Parties at the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, are applied where and as relevant, by developing and implementing applicable national standards, policies and procedures for releasing land through technical and non-technical means that are accountable and acceptable to local communities, including through the involvement of women and men in the acceptance process.



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Action #16

Take full national ownership of their Article 5 obligations by developing, implementing and regularly reviewing national mine action strategies and associated policies, plans, budget policies and legal frameworks, and inform the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies on their implementation.

Action #17

Provide annually, in accordance with Article 7, precise information on the number, location and size of mined areas, anticipated particular technical or operational challenges, plans to clear or otherwise release these areas and information on the areas already released, disaggregated by release through clearance, technical survey and non-technical survey.

Action #18

Provide access to all mined border areas where access may be difficult or contested, without prejudice to potential border delineation, to ensure that clearance can proceed as soon as possible, making use of the good offices of Presidents of Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences or other third parties as appropriate.

Action #19

Provide mine risk reduction and education programmes, as part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations, which are age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, in particular data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.

Action #20

Ensure that all relevant mine action actors inform and actively involve affected local communities and survivors in the assessment of needs, planning and prioritization of activities, and handover of cleared land, by utilising community liaison or other similar means to ensure meaningful participation of all stakeholders.

States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control but due to exceptional circumstances need to request an extension to their 10-year deadline, will:

Action #21

Inform the States Parties of these exceptional circumstances in due time, develop the extension request in line with the recommendations made by the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties and utilise the opportunity for informal dialogue with the group mandated to analyze the extension request.

All States Parties will:

Action #22

When previously unknown mined areas are discovered after reporting compliance with Article 5 (1), report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, take advantage of other informal means to share such information and destroy the anti-personnel mines in these areas as a matter of urgent priority.



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IV. ASSISTING THE VICTIMS

12. States Parties are resolved to provide adequate age- and gender-sensitive assistance to mine victims, through a holistic and integrated approach that includes emergency and continuing medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support, and social and economic inclusion in accordance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law, with the aim of ensuring their full and effective participation and inclusion in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities.
13. Victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, while placing particular emphasis on ensuring that mine victims have access to specialised services when needed and can access on an equal basis services available to the wider population.
14. States Parties are resolved not to discriminate against or among mine victims, or between mine survivors and other persons with disabilities, and to ensure that differences in treatment should only be based on medical, rehabilitative, psychological or socio-economic needs of the victims.
15. Victim assistance shall be made available, affordable, accessible and sustainable.
16. The principles of equality and non-discrimination, full inclusion and participation, openness, accountability and transparency shall guide victim assistance efforts.

To this end, States Parties, particularly those accountable to and responsible for the well-being of significant numbers of mine victims, will reinforce their efforts and will do their utmost to:

Action #23

Ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations as well as other relevant stakeholders in victim assistance related activities, in particular as regards the national action plan, legal frameworks and policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation.

Action #24

Establish, if they have not yet done so, an inter-ministerial/inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks, and ensure that this focal entity has the authority and resources to carry out its task.

Action #25

Collect all necessary data, disaggregated by sex and age, in order to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate adequate national policies, plans and legal frameworks including by assessing the needs and priorities of mine victims and the availability and quality of relevant services, make such data available to all relevant stakeholders and ensure that such efforts contribute to national injury surveillance and other relevant data collection systems for use in programme planning.

Action #26

Develop, or review and modify if necessary, implement, monitor and evaluate national policies, plans and legal frameworks with a view to meet the needs and human rights of mine victims.

Action #27

Develop and implement, if they have not yet done so, a comprehensive plan of action and budget that addresses the rights and needs of mine victims through objectives that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound, ensuring that such a plan is integrated into broader relevant national policies, plans, and legal frameworks.

Action #28

Monitor and evaluate progress regarding victim assistance within broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks on an ongoing basis, encourage relevant States Parties to report on the progress made, including resources allocated to implementation and challenges in achieving their objectives, and encourage States Parties in a position to do so to also report on how they are responding to efforts to address the rights and needs of mine victims.

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Action #29

Ensure the continued involvement and effective contribution in all relevant convention related activities by health, rehabilitation, social services, education, employment, gender and disability rights experts, including mine survivors, inter alia by supporting the inclusion of such expertise in their delegations.

Action #30

Strengthen national ownership as well as develop and implement capacity building and training plans to promote and enhance the capacity of the women, men and associations of victims, other organisations and national institutions charged with delivering services and implementing relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks.

Action #31

Increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate services for female and male mine victims, by removing physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including by expanding quality services in rural and remote areas and paying particular attention to vulnerable groups.

Action #32

Ensure that appropriate services are accessible through the development, dissemination and application of existing relevant standards, accessibility guidelines and of good practices to enhance victim assistance efforts.

Action #33

Raise awareness among mine victims about their rights and available services, as well as within government authorities, service providers and the general public to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities including mine survivors.

V. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE FOR ACHIEVING THE CONVENTION'S AIMS

17. States Parties recognize that fulfilling their obligations will require sustained substantial political, financial and material commitments, provided both through national commitments and international, regional and bilateral cooperation and assistance, in accordance with the obligations under Article 6.

To this end, States Parties with obligations to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines, identify and clear mined areas, and assist mine victims, will:

Action #34

Without delay, and no later than the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, develop or update national plans as well as map the national resources available to meet their obligations and the needs for international cooperation and assistance.

Action #35

Make their needs known to other States Parties and relevant organisations if they require financial, technical or other forms of international cooperation and assistance to meet obligations under the Convention, and identify these activities as a priority in relevant development goals and strategies.

Action #36

Promote technical cooperation, information exchange on good practices and other forms of mutual assistance with other affected States Parties to take advantage of the knowledge and expertise acquired in the course of fulfilling their obligations.

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States Parties in a position to do so will:

Action #37

Promptly assist States Parties that have communicated needs for support for stockpile destruction, mine clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance, responding to the priorities for assistance as articulated by mine-affected States Parties themselves in their national plans and ensuring the continuity and sustainability of resource commitments.

Action #38

Support specialised mine action programmes, providing where possible multi-year funding to facilitate long-term planning of mine action programmes, under national management and ownership, paying particular attention to the specific needs and circumstances of the least developed States Parties, and ensuring that mine action remains a high priority, including in broader humanitarian, development assistance, disarmament and security programmes.

Action #39

Support the national efforts of those States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs to develop their capacities to provide assistance to mine victims and other persons with disabilities by providing where possible multi-year financial, material or technical assistance in response to the priorities of the affected State to facilitate long-term planning, implementation and monitoring of victim assistance-related activities.

Action #40

In the spirit of the Convention's aims, endeavour to continue supporting States Parties that have completed their Article 5 obligations in their efforts to address the humanitarian consequences resulting from mine and explosive remnants of war contamination.

Action #41

Ensure that international cooperation and assistance, including development cooperation, is age-appropriate and gender-sensitive and inclusive of, and accessible to, persons with disabilities, including mine survivors.

Action #42

Support the further investigation and development of technical solutions to overcome the particular challenges associated with destroying PFM mines.

Action #43

Continue to support, as appropriate, mine action to assist populations in areas where armed non-state actors operate including by facilitating access for humanitarian organizations.

All States Parties will:

Action #44

Ensure that mine action activities of the United Nations, national and international non-governmental organizations and other actors, where relevant, are incorporated into national mine action planning frameworks and are consistent with national priorities and international obligations.

Action #45

Develop and promote regional cooperation in sharing and effectively using national experiences and good practices, resources, technology and expertise in stockpile destruction and mine clearance, to implement the Convention and to engage the cooperation of regional organizations.



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Action #46

Develop and promote regional and bilateral cooperation in sharing and effectively using national experiences and good practices, resources, technology and expertise in addressing the rights and needs of mine victims and other persons with disabilities, to implement the Convention and to engage the cooperation of regional organizations.

Action #47

Strengthen the partnerships between affected and non-affected States Parties and among affected States Parties to identify and mobilise new technical, material and financial sources of support for activities to implement the Convention.

Action #48

Ensure that the Convention and its informal mechanisms include and provide a specific and effective framework for identifying needs and mobilising national and international resources to meet these needs.

Action #49

Contribute to further development of the International Mine Action Standards to be used as a frame of reference to establish national standards and operational procedures for addressing all aspects of mine and other explosive ordnance contamination.

Action #50

In recognition of the pivotal role of mine action in meeting the UN Millennium Development Goals, continue to promote the inclusion of mine action activities into ongoing development programmes, bearing in mind the international aid effectiveness agenda, and to promote the identification of mine action as a priority in local, national and international development actions, in cooperation with regional and international organizations and the international financial institutions.

Action #51

Ensure cooperation among all relevant actors to improve national and international policies and development strategies, enhance effectiveness in mine action and reduce the need to rely on international personnel.

Action #52

Ensure that assistance in mine action is based on appropriate surveys, needs analysis, age-appropriate and gender-sensitive strategies and cost-effective approaches.



VI. ADDITIONAL ACTIONS ESSENTIAL TO ACHIEVING THE CONVENTION'S AIMS

Compliance

Action #53

All States Parties will, in case of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention, work together with the States Parties concerned to resolve the matter expeditiously in a manner consistent with Article 8 (1).

Reporting and transparency

States Parties that have not submitted their initial Article 7 report will:

Action #54

Immediately fulfil their obligation to initially submit and annually update Article 7 transparency reports.

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All States Parties will:

Action #55

Maximise and take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process as a tool to assist in implementation, including through the reporting format "Form J" to provide information on matters which may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance, victim assistance efforts and needs and information on measures being taken to ensure gender sensitization in all aspects of mine action.

States Parties that have retained anti-personnel mines under Article 5 of the Convention will:

Action #56

Regularly review the number of anti-personnel mines retained to ensure that they constitute the minimum number absolutely necessary for the purposes permitted by the Convention and destroy all those exceeding that number and where appropriate explore available alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research activities.

Action #57

Annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of anti-personnel mines retained, explain any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.

All States Parties will:

Action #58

Encourage States Parties that have maintained, under the provisions of Article 3, the same number of anti-personnel mines over periods of years, and have not reported on the use of such mines for permitted purposes or on concrete plans for their use, to report on such use and such plans and to review whether these anti-personnel mines are needed and constitute the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and to destroy those that are in excess of this number.

Accountability

States Parties that have not developed national implementation measures will:

Action #59

As a matter of urgency, develop and adopt legislative, administrative and other measures in accordance with Article 9, to fulfil their obligations under this Article and thereby contributing to full compliance with the Convention.

All States Parties will:

Action #60

Share information on implementing legislation and its application through reports made in accordance with Article 7 and the Intersessional Work Programme.

Action #61

Recognize that when armed non-state actors operate under State Parties' jurisdiction or control, such non-state actors will be held responsible for acts prohibited to States Parties under the Convention, in accordance with national measures taken under Article 9.

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Implementation partnerships and support

All States Parties will:

Action #62

Recognize and further encourage the full participation in and contribution to the implementation of the Convention by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, the United Nations, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, international and regional organizations, mine survivors and their organizations, and other civil society organizations.

Action #63

Support the efforts of the President and the Coordinating Committee to ensure effective and transparent preparations and conduct of meetings of the Convention.

Action #64

Recognize the essential role of the Implementation Support Unit, hosted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, in implementing the Convention, including by preparing the meetings of the Standing Committees, the Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences, supporting the President and the Coordinating Committee, providing advisory services to the States Parties and by administering the Sponsorship Programme.

Action #65

Make use of synergies with other relevant instruments of international humanitarian and human rights law.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

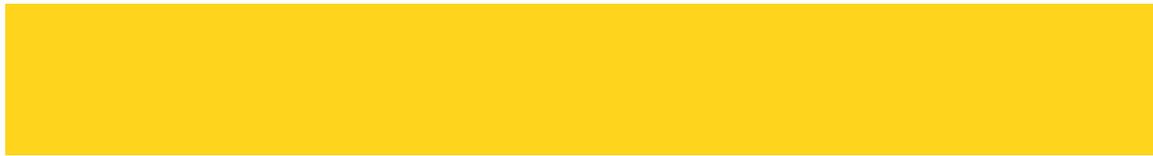
Action #66

Provide necessary financial resources for the effective operation of the Implementation Support Unit.

Action #67

Contribute to the Sponsorship Programme thereby permitting widespread representation at meetings of the Convention, particularly by mine-affected developing States Parties.





This document was prepared by the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit to support delegations participating in the 2011 Intersessional Work Programme.

The Implementation Support Unit is the standing support to the Convention and the States Parties. It was established at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining pursuant to a 2001 formal decision of the States Parties.

The Implementation Support Unit is a cost-effective and innovative means to service the needs of the States Parties. It serves as the authoritative information source on the Convention and its implementation. It is funded on a voluntary basis by States Parties to the Convention.



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