

Informal Discussion: Innovative finance for mine action
Breakfast meeting
Friday, 24 May, 08:30-09:45
Room B

Concept Note

Background

Cooperation and Assistance is a key pillar of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and is engrained in Article 6 of the Convention. The Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance was established to assist States Parties in the full implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, in line with their reaffirmation that ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines is a shared commitment. In achieving its purpose the Committee is mandated to, amongst others, promote cooperation and assistance under the Convention, including by organizing or encouraging the organization of multilateral, regional or national dialogues on cooperation and assistance.

At the Third Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention the States Parties adopted the *Maputo +15 Declaration* which emphasizes the aspiration of the States Parties to ensure that there are no new mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control, to see that survivors participate in their societies on an equal basis to others, and to intensify efforts to complete the respective time-bound obligations, to the fullest extent possible, by 2025. Since this time a number of the 32 States Parties¹ implementing Article 5 obligations have expressed the importance of the need for additional resources to be in a position to complete implementation by 2025. While international funding has been relatively stable, many States have indicated that support to clearance activities in their State has declined or is currently insufficient to address contamination by 2025.

Focus and objectives

Recognising the importance of stable multi-annual commitments and the fact that many donor countries may be unable to sustain major annual increases in funding to mine action, alternative funding mechanisms may be useful to meet immediate shortfalls and address the overall sustainability and predictability of funding to mine action.

The focus and objective of this interactive discussion is to discuss the practicality of further exploring innovative funding mechanisms for mine action to support States Parties in reaching completion by 2025 or as soon as possible.

Format

The informal discussion will be held in an interactive format, with presentations provided by Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and the HALO Trust. Following the presentations participants will have the opportunity to address questions to the speakers. The floor will then be open for discussion/brainstorming between participants on the application of the IFFIm model, or similar models in support of the implementation of mine clearance commitments under Article 5. States Parties and other participants are encouraged to actively participate by considering beforehand the

¹ Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Niger, Oman, Palestine, State of, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe

application of this or other similar models to mine action in support of addressing contamination in mine affected countries by 2025.

Speakers and panellists

- Jerzy Makarowski, Permanent Mission of Sweden, Chair of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance
- Camille Wallen, Head of Policy and Advocacy, the HALO Trust
- Tanguy Flahault, Manager, Innovative Finance, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

Background documents

- Think piece – Innovative finance for mine action: Exploring the application of the IFFIm Model to Mine Action
- IFFIm Resource Guide 2018

Questions for consideration:

- How can the mine action sector best meet the funding shortfalls in order to reach completion by 2025 or as soon as possible?
- Is there a role for innovative financing in mine action? How could innovative or alternative funding mechanisms support or complement existing bilateral, multi-lateral and other forms of existing funding agreements between relevant actors?
- What would be the challenges to setting up an innovative funding mechanism, such as the IFFIm may have within mine action? How could these be overcome?
- Given that range of stakeholders involved in mine action including; national authorities, national and international NGOs, as well as donor States, how could such innovative funding mechanisms be coordinated?
- What best practices could the mine action sector learn from the IFFIm/Gavi model to support the achievement of our mine clearance objectives under the Convention?