

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



An overview of current issues

Kerry Brinkert

**Manager of the AP Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining**

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AP Mine Ban Convention

Preventing future suffering



Purpose:
"To put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines."

Addressing existing suffering



Universalizing prohibitions

+ **33 former AP mine producers are now parties to the Convention and bound never again to produce the weapon:**

Albania	Italy
Argentina	Japan
Australia	Netherlands
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Peru
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Portugal
Brazil	Romania
Bulgaria	Serbia
Canada	South Africa
Chile	Spain
Colombia	Sweden
Czech Republic	Switzerland
Denmark	Turkey
France	Uganda
Germany	United Kingdom
Greece	Zimbabwe
Hungary	

- **13 States not parties continue to produce AP mines or have not done so for some time but retain production capacity:**

China	Nepal
Cuba	Pakistan
India	Russian Federation
Iran	Singapore
Korea, DPR of	United States
Korea, Rep. of	Vietnam
Myanmar /Burma	

- **11 States not parties have made new use of AP mines since 1997:**

Georgia	Myanmar (Burma)
India	Pakistan
Iraq*	Russian Federation
Israel	Sri Lanka
Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan
Nepal	

* Use by Iraq was under its former regime.



Destroying stockpiled mines

- + **All States Parties whose 4-year deadlines for destruction have occurred have now reported completion of their stockpile destruction programmes.**
- + **Up to 142 States Parties now no longer hold stockpiled anti-personnel mines.**
- + **Together the States Parties have destroyed approximately 40 million mines.**
- **As many as 11 States Parties are still in the process of destroying their stockpiled anti-personnel mines.**
- **One State Party recently missed its deadline; Another may also miss an upcoming deadline.**
- **Reporting on and destroying stockpiles discovered after deadlines have passed remains an important issue.**



Clearing mined areas

- + **52 States Parties have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control.**
- + **7 of these – Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Guatemala, Honduras, Macedonia (FYR of) and Suriname – have indicated that they have fulfilled their clearance obligations.**
- + **Several more are in a position to complete clearance soon with relatively small amounts of money.**
- + **Clearance activities and risk reduction measures have led to a reduction in annual casualty rates in many countries.**
- **The 10 year deadline for 20 States Parties to complete clearance will occur by the end of 2009.**
- **Meeting deadlines will require accelerated efforts to release land suspected to be dangerous through technical survey, area reduction, and, cancellation.**
- **States Parties will need to put to the test the process they agreed to for the preparation and analysis of requests submitted for extensions.**

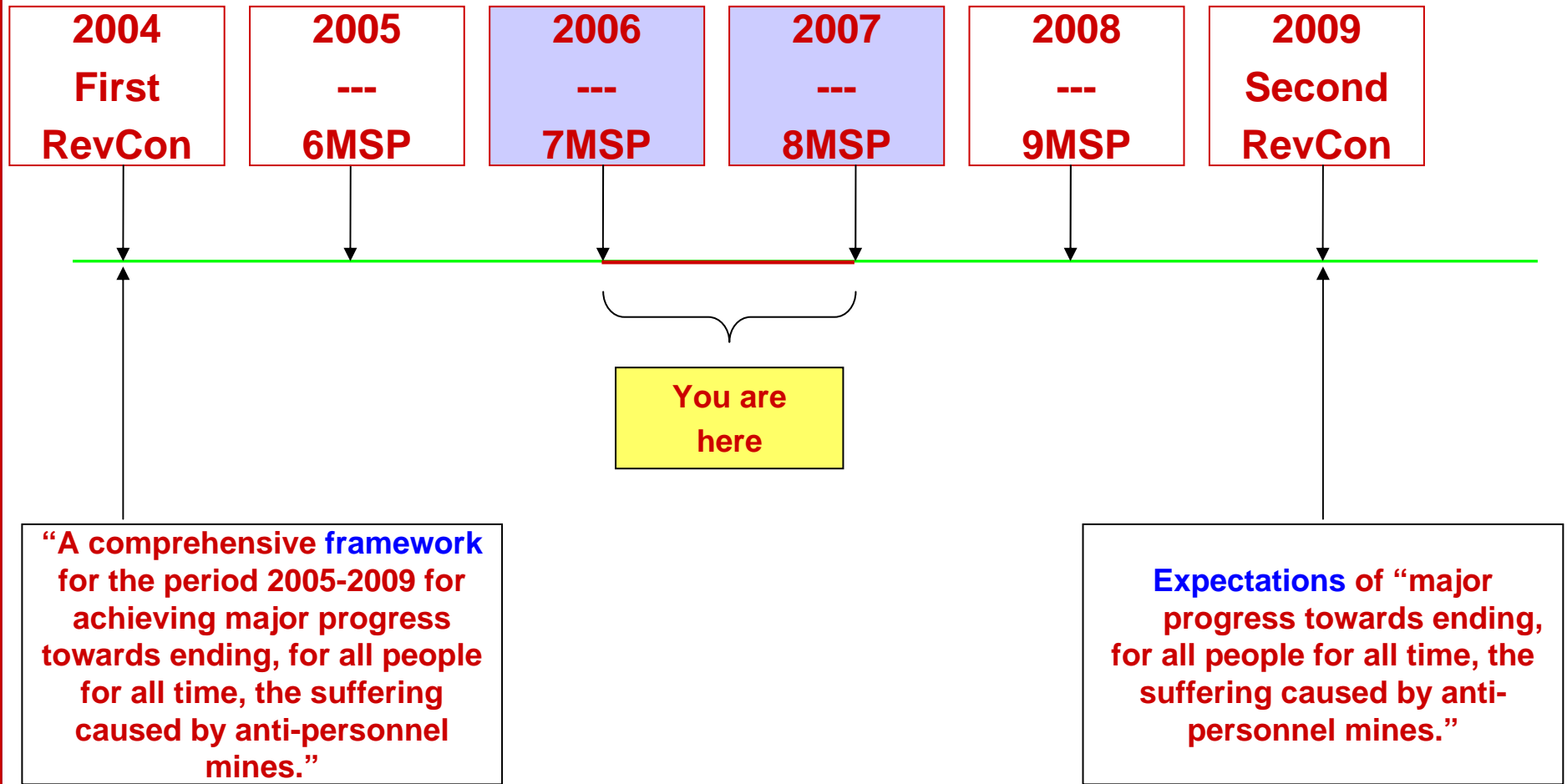


Assisting the victims

- + **For the first time a multilateral disarmament / arms-control convention contains measures to assist victims.**
 - + **Attention has been drawn to survivors / persons with disabilities, in some of the world's poorest countries.**
 - + **Specialized organizations have raised millions of dollars to assist survivors / persons with disabilities.**
 - + **24 States Parties have indicated that they hold responsibility for significant numbers of survivors. Some of these have established SMART objectives**
 - + **A wealth of guidelines / standards exists.**
- **Many of the 24 relevant States Parties are some of the poorest on earth.**
 - **Many have not yet developed objectives / plans necessary to achieve and measure progress.**
 - **Affected States need to enhance existing structures; Donors need to support these efforts.**
 - **Both need to take into account the broader disability context.**
 - **Donors need to know what they're already funding (bilaterally); Affected States need to know existing plans (national disability, health care plans)**



Framework for work 2005-2009





Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009

- A comprehensive framework for the period 2005-2009 for achieving major progress towards ending, for all people for all time, the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines.

- 70 specific action points to:
 - secure achievements to date;
 - sustain and strengthen the effectiveness of cooperation under the Convention; and
 - spare no effort to meet challenges ahead in universalizing the Convention, destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines, clearing mined areas and assisting victims.

- Underscores the supremacy of the Convention and provides the States Parties with guidance in fulfilling their Convention obligations.





Intersessional Work Programme



Seventh Meeting
of the States Parties
Geneva, 18-22 September 2006

Meetings of the Standing
Committees, Geneva
April 23-27
2007



Aug 28: Informal
meeting in advance of
the 8MSP

- Assessment of progress made in the second year of the Nairobi Action Plan's application (*Geneva Progress Report*)

- Informal exchange of information on steps being taken to fulfill core obligations and on assistance available

- Assessment of progress made in the third year of the Nairobi Action Plan's application (*Dead Sea Progress Report*)



www.apminebanconvention.org

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- OVERVIEW AND CONVENTION TEXT
- BACKGROUND / STATUS OF THE CONVENTION
- MEETINGS OF THE STATES PARTIES
- REVIEW CONFERENCE
- INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAMME
- CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
- IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT UNIT
- BULLETIN BOARD



The Convention banning anti-personnel mines indicates that the Convention's States Parties "shall meet regularly in order to consider any matter with regard to the application of implementation of (the) Convention." The Convention prescribed that Meetings of the States Parties would be held annually until the Convention's First Review Conference, which was held in 2004.

At the First Review Conference, the States Parties agreed to hold annually, until the Second Review Conference, a meeting of the States Parties to discuss the implementation of the Convention.

GICHD | CIDHG

The GICHD, through its Implementation Support Unit (ISU), provides de facto secretariat services for the AP Mine Ban Convention. The GICHD, which has been supportive of the Convention since the Convention entered into force, established the ISU on the basis of a 2001 mandate agreed to by the Convention's States Parties. This mandate sees the ISU provide support to the Convention's President, Standing Committee Co-Chairs and individual States Parties in pursuing their aims and in ensuring the effective operations of the Convention. Materials are provided as is. GICHD is not responsible for the contents or availability of material at linked web sites.

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Standing Committees, 23-27 April 2007

INFO RESOURCES

Internet

Check the bulletin board in coming days to access presentations made in Port Vila.



Thank you!



'ending the suffering caused
by anti-personnel mines'
ap mine ban convention