



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

INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAMME 2004-2005

GUIDE TO THE WEEK OF STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS



13-17 June 2005

**Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
Room A, 7bis avenue de la Paix (WMO Building), Geneva**

*****REVISED*****

GUIDE TO THE WEEK OF STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1 – Venue

The meetings are held at the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) building, 7 bis avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Room A. The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining is located on the 3rd floor of the WMO building and provides support for these meetings.

2 – Medical insurance

Participants are expected to have adequate medical coverage while in Switzerland.

3 – Language

Courtesy of the European Commission, simultaneous interpretation is provided in English, French and Spanish. Courtesy of the Government of Canada, simultaneous interpretation in Russian is also being provided on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

4 – Services at the WMO Building

Restaurant and Cafeteria on the Attique floor; Travel Agency on the ground floor.

5 – Transportation to and from the WMO Building

By bus from the main railway station (“Cornavin”):

- Fare: CHF 3.00 for a single ticket which can be purchased at ticket dispensers located at most bus stops.
- Easiest way: Take Tram #13 or #15 direction “Nations”, and get off at the “France” stop. Proceed on foot (stairs) through the Sécheron park-and-ride to the WMO Building, which is approx. 300 m in front of you.
- Other solution: Take Tram #13 or #15 direction “Nations”, switch to the shuttle bus at “Butini”, and get off at the “Mines” stop.

From the airport, the city centre and can be reached by:

- train (6 minutes travel time, departures every 10 minutes);
- taxi (10-20 minutes travel time, cost CHF 30);
- bus (#10, where you can exit that bus at the main train station, “Cornavin”).

The #28 bus also periodically departs the Airport directly for the WMO Building (direction “Jardin Botanique”). For more information on transportation, visit: www.gva.ch/en or www.tpg.ch.

6 - Money Exchange

Money can be changed at the Airport, banks, and the main railway station. CHF 1 = (approx.) 0.65 €
Cash machines can be found at and near the main railway station.

7 - Post Office

The main post office is located near the main railway station, Rue du Mont-Blanc 18 (open Monday to Friday, from 07:30 to 18:00).

8 – Computers / Internet

Internet cafes can be found throughout Geneva (CHF 5-7 per hour). Limited computer and Internet services are provided on-site by the GICHD.

IV. ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

MONDAY 13 JUNE

Opening of the week of Standing Committee meetings

10:00 Opening of the week of meetings

- The week of meetings will be opened by Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch, the President of the First Review Conference, and, by the Director of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Ambassador Stephan Nellen.
- In keeping with past practice, the programme for the week has been 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.

Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention

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

- The meeting will be opened by the Co-Chairs from New Zealand and South Africa. The Co-Chairs will be assisted by their Co-Rapporteurs from Belgium and Guatemala.

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

- The President of the First Review Conference will review progress made to date in the pursuit of the 70 action points contained in the Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009. (See Attachment #1.)

Overview of the general status of universalization

- The Nairobi Action Plan notes that during the period 2005 to 2009, universal adherence to the Convention will remain an important object of cooperation among States Parties. The Coordinator of the Universalization Contact Group (Canada) will provide an overview of steps taken since the First Review Conference to promote universalization. States Parties and others which have contributed to universalization efforts may wish to provide updates.
- States not parties which have taken steps towards ratification of, or accession to, the Convention are encouraged to provide updates or make announcements regarding the date when they intend to join the Convention.

Update on the mobilisation of resources to achieve the Convention's humanitarian aims

- In the Nairobi Action Plan, the States Parties recognized that fulfilling their obligations during the period 2005-2009 and effectively pursuing the actions and strategies set out in the Nairobi Action Plan will require substantial political, financial and material commitments. (See Actions #13, #14, #23, #25, #26, #27, #36, #43, #44, #45, #46, #47 and #50.) With respect to these matters, the Coordinator of the Resource Mobilisation Contact Group (Norway) will provide an update on ongoing discussions on all facets related to mobilising and efficiently using resources to implement the Convention. Others may wish to contribute to this discussion.

Update on Article 7 reporting

- The Nairobi Action Plan urges the States Parties that have not yet done so to fulfil their obligation to provide initial transparency reports under Article 7 without further delay (Action #51). In addition, it calls upon all State Parties to fulfil their obligations to annually update Article 7 transparency reports and maximise reporting as a tool to assist in implementation (Action #52). The Coordinator of the Article 7 Contact Group (Belgium) will provide an update on the status of reporting under the Article.

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 (time permitting)

- The Nairobi Action Plan notes that “transparency and the open exchange of information have been essential pillars on which the Convention’s practices, procedures and tradition of partnership have been built,” and, that “the States Parties recognize that transparency and effective information exchange will be equally crucial to fulfilling their obligations during the period 2005-2009.” To this end, the States Parties agreed to a number of actions, including that “all States Parties will (...) in situations where States Parties have retained mines in accordance with the exceptions in Article 3, provide information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use” (Action #54).
- Those States Parties that have reported mines retained for the purposes permitted in Article 3 are therefore invited to make a statement or presentation at the meeting to volunteer 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.

13:00 Meeting adjourns until Friday 17 June at 11:30

Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies

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

- The meeting will be opened by the Co-Chairs from Algeria and Sweden. The Co-Chairs will be assisted by their Co-Rapporteurs from Jordan and Slovenia.

General overview of the status of implementation

- The Nairobi Action Plan indicated that the States Parties will “intensify and accelerate efforts to ensure the most effective and most expeditious possible fulfilment of Article 5 (1) mine clearance obligations in the period 2005-2009” (Action #17). To set the scene for the meeting, the Co-Chairs will provide an overview of the status of implementation of Article 5.

Problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance

- Fulfilling the obligations of Article 5 of the Convention remains relevant for 47 States Parties. This Article requires each State Party to ensure the destruction of mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible but not later than 10 years after the entry into force of the Convention by that State Party. The Nairobi Action Plan highlighted that these 47 States Parties, where they have not yet done so, will do their utmost to undertake a series of actions, including “(making) their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance known (...) while specifying what resources they themselves have contributed to fulfil their Article 5 obligations” (Action #22).

- The Nairobi Action Plan also emphasised the Intersessional Work Programme “as a (forum) for mine-affected States Parties to present their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance” (Action #28). In this regard, the Co-Chairs have invited the 47 relevant States Parties to make presentations to the Standing Committee’s 13-14 June meeting. In preparing such presentations, these States Parties have been encouraged to use the attached set of questions as guidance. (See Attachment #2.)

18:00 Meeting adjourns until Tuesday 14 June at 10:00.

TUESDAY 14 JUNE

Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies

10:00 Meeting reconvenes

Problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance (continued)

- Updates will continue from the 47 States Parties which are in the process of fulfilling obligations under Article 5 of the Convention.

Comments from expert respondents

- With a view to initiating discussion, the Co-Chairs have asked expert respondents to offer comments on the presentations made by the States Parties which are in the process of fulfilling obligations. These expert respondents include Stephen Olejas of the mine action NGO Danish Church Aid, and, Sayed Aqa and / or Earl Turcotte of the UNDP.

Updates from those in a position to do so regarding cooperation and assistance

- The Nairobi Action Plan calls upon States Parties in a position to do so to “act upon their obligations under Article 6 (3) and 6 (4) to promptly assist States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs for external support for mine clearance and mine risk education, responding to the priorities for assistance as articulated by the mine-affected States Parties themselves and ensuring the continuity and sustainability of resource commitments.” The purpose of this agenda item is to provide States Parties and relevant organizations with an opportunity for updates on these matters.

13:00 Break for lunch

15:00 Updates from those in a position to do so regarding cooperation and assistance (continued)

- If required, updates will continue on the part of States Parties and others in a position to assist others with respect to their mine clearance and related obligations.

Mine risk education: Overview of progress made and challenges that remain

- The Nairobi Action Plan indicates that the States Parties will “significantly reduce risks to populations and hence reduce the number of new mine victims, hence leading us closer to the aim of zero new victims, including by prioritising clearance of areas with highest human impact, providing mine risk education and by increasing efforts to perimeter-mark, monitor and protect mined areas awaiting clearance in order to ensure the effective exclusion by civilians, as required by Article 5 (2)” (Action #20).
- In addition, States Parties are called upon to “ensure that mine risk education programmes are made available in all communities at risk to prevent mine incidents and save lives,

promote mutual understanding and reconciliation, and improve mine action planning, integrating such programmes into education systems and broader relief and development activities, taking into consideration age, gender, social, economic, political and geographical factors, and ensuring consistency with relevant International Mine Action Standards, as well as national mine action standards” (Action #21).

- Stan Brabant, Co-Coordinator of the ICBL Mine Risk Education Working Group, will provide an update on these matters.

Mine action technologies: Survey of progress and ongoing work

- In the Nairobi Action Plan, the States Parties have accepted that they will “strengthen efforts to enable mine-affected States Parties to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with Article 6 (2) and to further close the gap between end users of technology and those developing it” (Action #25). In addition, it states that the States Parties will “share information on – and further develop and advance – mine clearance techniques, technologies and procedures” (Action #26). Marc Acheroy (Belgium), Coordinator of an informal technologies experts group, will provide an update on these matters.

Mine action cost-effectiveness: Update on the discussions of the *NGO Perspective*

- The Nairobi Action Plan calls upon relevant actors to "ensure that assistance in mine action is based on adequate surveys, needs analysis and cost effective approaches" (Action #42). A workshop addressing this challenge as well as other relevant aspects of the Nairobi Action Plan is anticipated in June of this year. The purpose of this agenda item will be for a representative of the *NGO Perspective* to bring to the Standing Committee's attention key issues related to cost-effectiveness and what is needs to be done or is being done to address these issues.

Closing remarks by the Co-Chairs

18:00 Meeting ends.

Reception

18:15 Reception hosted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining*

WEDNESDAY 15 JUNE

Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction

10:00 Opening of the Meeting by the Co-Chairs

- At least 129 States Parties either never held anti-personnel mines or now no longer hold them and together the States Parties have destroyed more than 37 million mines. However, 15 States Parties are in the process of destroying their stockpiled anti-personnel mines and some may need assistance in destroying large stockpiles. In addition, some States Parties have not yet provided an Article 7 transparency report to confirm that no stockpiles are in their possession. It remains in the interest of the health of the Convention that we place a high priority on meeting our deadlines for stockpile destruction. During the June meeting, the Co-Chairs hope the many States Parties and others will share information on this matter.

* Location: Villa Rive Belle, 266 Route de Lausanne; transportation to be provided.

- Additionally the Co-Chairs would like the Standing Committee to adopt the goal that by the close of the Sixth Meeting of the States Parties, stockpile destruction will be an obligation relevant for at most eight States Parties.

An overview of the status of stockpile destruction

- Co-Chairs' presentation on progress in implementing Article 4
- Views of the ICBL on the state of implementation

Updates from relevant States Parties on the status of implementation

- While all States Parties with stockpile destruction deadlines that have occurred have fulfilled their Article 4 obligations, efforts continue to be needed to uphold this compliance record. With this in mind, the Co-Chairs will provide an open forum for States Parties which are in the process of destroying mines to provide updates, as well as those which have recently completed destruction programmes. To assist States Parties in preparing for the Standing Committee meeting, the Co-Chairs wish to suggest the following:
 - States Parties which are in the process of destroying mines and those which have recently completed destruction programmes may wish to prepare presentations on their destruction programmes, advances made, and challenges and needs that remain.
 - States Parties which need assistance are encouraged to make their requirements known.
 - Presentations, which can be delivered orally with or without the aide of audio-visual methods, should not exceed 8-10 minutes. Please contact the Co-Chairs or the Implementation Support Unit (isu@gichd.ch) if you intend on making a presentation.

13:00 Break for Lunch

15:00 Updates from relevant States Parties on the status of implementation (continued)

Matters of a thematic nature related to stockpile destruction

- The Nairobi Action Plan called for action in a number of thematic areas. These included resolving the technical challenges related to the PFM mine (Action #14) and dealing with the issue of the discovery of previously unknown stockpiles (Action #15). Additionally some States Parties have to deal with the issue of mines on national territory but not under their control. The Co-Chairs would appreciate any views on these issues.
- While the European Commission will present the results of recent tests regarding the destruction of PFM mines, States Parties may wish to prepare for this and other thematic discussions by considering the following suggestions which the Co-Chairs have made:
 - States Parties are encouraged to consider the matter of the destruction of PFM mines and to actively seek clarification of the technical issues involved.
 - States Parties which have experience regarding newly discovered stockpiles of mines are encouraged to provide the Standing Committee their plans for dealing with these mines.

- States Parties which have experience regarding the issue of mines on national territory but not under national control are encouraged to provide the Standing Committee their plans.
- Presentations, which can be delivered orally with or without the aide of audio-visual methods, should not exceed 8-10 minutes. Please contact the Co-Chairs or the Implementation Support Unit (isu@gichd.ch) if you intend on making a presentation.

Closing remarks by the Co-Chairs

18:00 Meeting ends

THURSDAY 16 JUNE

Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration

10:00 Opening of the meeting by the Co-Chairs

Overview of the status of implementation

- Presentation by the Co-Chairs

Problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance

- Twenty-four (24) States Parties have indicated that they hold the responsibility to provide for the well-being of significant numbers – hundreds or thousands, if not tens-of-thousands – of landmine survivors. As the ultimate responsibility of meeting the needs of landmine survivors within a particular state rests with that state, no external actor can define for it what can or should be achieved by when and how in meeting the needs of these survivors. While others may have the expertise and capacity to assist you in understanding problems, developing plans to deal with these problems and monitoring the efficacy and implementation of plans, real and sustainable progress rests with sovereign states articulating in their own voices their challenges and plans to overcome them.
- To support the 24 pertinent States Parties in raising their voices on this matter, the Co-Chairs have prepared the attached questionnaire. (See Attachment #3.) On the basis of this questionnaire, it is hoped that by mid-June these 24 States Parties will have made substantial progress towards articulating: (a) specific, measurable and realistic victim assistance objectives to be achieved by 2009; (b) plans to achieve these objectives; and, (c) means to implement these plans. At the Standing Committee meeting, these States Parties are encouraged to make presentations to highlight their objectives and plans.

13:00 Break for lunch

15:00 Problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance (continued)

Comments from expert respondents

- With a view to initiating discussion, the Co-Chairs have asked expert respondents to offer comments on the presentations made by the States Parties which are in the process of fulfilling obligations. These expert respondents include Sheree Bailey (Landmine Monitor Victim Assistance Research Coordinator), Margaret Arach Orech (Co-Chair of the ICBL's Victim Assistance Working Group), Dr. David Meddings (Medical Officer, WHO Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention), and Claude Tardif, Head of the ICRC's Orthopaedic Programmes.

Emergency medical care

- The Nairobi Action Plan stated that the States Parties “will do their utmost to establish and enhance health-care services needed to respond to immediate and ongoing medical needs of mine victims, increasing the number of healthcare workers and other service providers in mine-affected areas trained for emergency response to landmine and other traumatic injuries, ensuring an adequate number of trained trauma surgeons and nurses to meet the need, improving health-care infrastructure and ensuring that facilities have the equipment, supplies and medicines necessary to meet basic standards” (Action #29). The Co-Chairs have invited Dr A Reha and Dr H. Husum of the Trauma Care Center and Mark Steinbeck, Head of Sector of the ICRC’s Health Services Unit to set the scene for a discussion.

Socio-economic reintegration

- The States Parties in the Nairobi Action Plan also stated that they will do their utmost to “actively support the socio-economic reintegration of mine victims, including providing education and vocational training and developing sustainable economic activities and employment opportunities in mine-affected communities, integrating such efforts in the broader context of economic development, and striving to ensure significant increases of economically reintegrated mine victims” (Action #32). The Co-Chairs have invited expert presenters to highlight best practices related to these matters in order to set the scene for a discussion.

18:00 Meeting ends

FRIDAY 17 JUNE

Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration

10:00 Meeting reconvenes

Socio-economic reintegration (continued)

Cooperation and assistance

- The Nairobi Action Plan calls upon States Parties in a position to do so to “act upon their obligation under Article 6 (3) to promptly assist those States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs for external support for care, rehabilitation and reintegration of mine victims, responding to priorities for assistance as articulated by those States Parties in need and ensuring continuity and sustainability of resource commitments. The purpose of this agenda item is to provide an opportunity for donors to share information on their activities as well as for all actors to discuss the means available to assist States Parties in meeting their obligations.

Closing remarks by the Co-Chairs

11:30 Meeting ends

Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention

11:30 Meeting reconvenes

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

- The Nairobi Action Plan indicates that the States Parties will, “in situations where they have retained mines in accordance with the exceptions in Article 3, provide information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use” (Action #54). Relevant States Parties may wish to provide updates on this matter.

Article 9: Updates on the development and adoption of legislative, administrative and other measures Contact Group updates

- The Nairobi Action Plan notes that “primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Convention rests with each State Party. Article 9 of the Convention accordingly requires each party to take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress prohibited activities by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction and control.” To this end, the States Parties agreed to a variety of actions, including that the States Parties which have not yet done so will do the following:
 - “Develop and adopt legislative, administrative and other measures in accordance with Article 9 as soon as possible to fulfil their obligations under this Article thereby contributing to full compliance with the Convention report annually on progress as required by Article 7” (Action #59)
 - “Make their needs known to the ICRC or other relevant actors in instances when assistance is required to develop implementing legislation” (Action #60).
- Those States Parties which are either in the process of adopting legislation to implement the Convention or have not yet reported that they have taken any legislative measures in accordance with Article 9 are invited to make a statement or presentation at the meeting to volunteer information on their progress in developing and adopting legislative, administrative and other measures in accordance with Article 9, and, if relevant, to make their needs known if assistance is required.

The practical implementation of the various other provisions of the Convention

- The Nairobi Action Plan indicates that the States Parties will “exchange views and share their experiences in a cooperative and informal manner on the practical implementation of the various provisions of the Convention, including Articles 1, 2 and 3, to continue to promote effective and consistent application of these provisions” (Action #55). The purpose of this agenda item is to provide an opportunity for such an exchange of views and experiences.

13:00 Break for lunch

15:00 The practical implementation of the various other provisions of the Convention (continued)

- Exchange of views and experiences

Preparations for 28 November – 23 December 2005 Meeting of the States Parties

- In keeping with past practice, the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention will serve as a forum for views to be shared with respect to various procedural matters concerning the next Meeting of the States Parties. These matters include a draft agenda, draft programme, draft rules of procedure and draft cost estimates for the Meeting of the States Parties. These drafts will be distributed in advance of the 17 June meeting of the Standing Committee.
- An update on logistical preparations will also be provided by the host country, Croatia.

Matters pertaining to the general operations of the Convention

- In keeping with past practice, the Standing Committee will provide an opportunity for updates on various matters concerning the general operations of the Convention, including updates on the activities of the Coordinating Committee (President of the First Review Conference), the Implementation Support Unit (Director of the GICHD and Manager of the Implementation Support Unit), and, the Sponsorship Programme Programme (United Kingdom).

Closing remarks by the Co-Chairs

Closing of the week of Standing Committee meetings

17:30 Remarks by the Director of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

18:00 Week of Standing Committee meetings ends

ATTACHMENT #1:

ENDING THE SUFFERING CAUSED BY ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES: NAIROBI ACTION PLAN 2005-2009

Introduction:

1. *Having reaffirmed their unqualified commitment to the full and effective promotion and implementation of the Convention, the States Parties are determined, in full cooperation with all concerned partners:*

- (i) **to secure the achievements to date;**
- (ii) **to sustain and strengthen the effectiveness of their cooperation under the Convention; and**
- (iii) **to spare no effort to meet our challenges ahead in universalizing the Convention, destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines, clearing mined areas and assisting victims.**

To these ends they will over the next five years pursue a plan of action guided by the strategies set out below. In so doing, they intend to achieve major progress towards ending, for all people and for all time, the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines.

I. Universalizing the Convention

2. Committed by the Convention “to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization in all relevant fora,” the States Parties have made this a core task of their collective endeavours these past five years. In that short time, almost 75 per cent of the world’s States have joined, proving their commitment and capacity to fulfil national security responsibilities without anti-personnel mines, establishing a global framework for effective mine action assistance and cooperation, and demonstrating the significant benefits of joining this common effort. But the only guarantee that the significant disarmament and humanitarian advances to date will endure, and that a world free of anti-personnel mines will be ultimately realized, will lie in the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and implementation of its comprehensive ban. **Consequently, for the period 2005 to 2009, universal adherence will remain an important object of cooperation among States Parties.** To this end:

All States Parties will:

- Action #1: Call on those States that have not yet done so, to accede to the Convention as soon as possible.**
- Action #2: Persistently encourage those signatories of the Convention that have not yet done so to ratify it as soon as possible.**
- Action #3: Attach priority to effectively addressing universalization challenges presented by States not parties, and in particular those that continue to use, produce, or possess large stockpiles of anti-personnel mines, or otherwise warrant special concern for humanitarian reasons, or by virtue of their military or political attention or other reason.**
- Action #4: Accord particular importance to promoting adherence in regions where the level of acceptance of the Convention remains low, strengthening universalization efforts in the Middle East and Asia, and amongst the members of the Commonwealth of**

Independent States, with States Parties within these regions playing a key role in such efforts.

- Action #5:** **Seize every appropriate opportunity to promote adherence to the Convention** in bilateral contacts, military-to-military dialogue, peace processes, national parliaments, and the media, including by encouraging States not parties to abide by its provisions pending their adherence to the Convention.
- Action #6:** **Actively promote adherence to the Convention in all relevant multilateral fora**, including the UN Security Council, UN General Assembly, assemblies of regional organizations and relevant disarmament bodies.
- Action #7:** **Continue promoting universal observance of the Convention's 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 #8:** **Encourage and support involvement and active cooperation in these universalization efforts by all relevant partners**, including the United Nations and the UN Secretary General, other international institutions and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and other non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and interested citizens.

II. Destroying Stockpiled Anti-personnel mines

3. Article 4 of the Convention requires all States Parties to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines as soon as possible, but not later than four years after assuming their Convention obligations. With more than 37 million mines destroyed and the destruction process completed for all whose deadline has passed, the Convention's record of compliance to date has been impressive. **The States Parties are resolved to sustain such progress in meeting the Convention's humanitarian aims and disarmament goal during the 2005-2009 period, ensuring the expeditious and timely destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under their or jurisdiction or control.** To this end:

The 16 State Parties yet to complete their destruction programmes will:

- Action #9:** **Establish the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed**, and report this information as required by Article 7.
- Action #10:** **Establish appropriate national and local capacities** to meet their Article 4 obligations.
- Action #11:** **Strive to complete their destruction programmes if possible in advance** of their four-year deadlines.
- Action #12:** **Make their problems, plans progress and priorities for assistance** known in a timely manner to States Parties and relevant organisations and disclose their own contributions to their programmes in situations where financial, technical or other assistance is required to meet stockpile destruction obligations.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

- Action #13:** **Act upon their obligations under Article 6 (5) to promptly assist States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs** for external support for stockpile destruction, responding to priorities for assistance as articulated by those States

Parties in need.

Action #14: **Support** the investigation and further development of technical solutions to overcome the particular challenges associated with **destroying PFM mines**.

All States Parties will:

Action #15: When **previously unknown stockpiles** are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, take advantage of other informal means to share such information and destroy these mines as a matter of urgent priority.

Action #16: **Enhance or develop effective responses, including regional and sub regional responses**, to meet requirements for technical, material and financial assistance for stockpile destruction and invite the cooperation of relevant regional and technical organizations in this regard.

III. Clearing Mined Areas

4. Article 5 of the Convention requires each State Party to ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible but not later than 10 years after the entry into force of the Convention for that State Party. 2004 is the midpoint between the Convention's entry into force and the first mine-clearance deadlines. **Successfully meeting these deadlines will be the most significant challenge to be addressed in the coming five years and will require intensive efforts by mine-affected States Parties and those in a position to assist them.** The speed and manner with which it is pursued will have crucial implications for human security - the safety and well-being of affected individuals and communities.

The States Parties will therefore:

Action #17: **Intensify and accelerate efforts to ensure the most effective and most expeditious possible fulfilment of Article 5 (1) mine clearance obligations** in the period 2005-2009.

The 49 States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, where they have not yet done so, will do their utmost to:

Action #18: **Urgently identify all areas** under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced, as required by Article 5 (2) and report this information as required by Article 7.

Action #19: **Urgently develop and implement national plans**, using a process that involves, where relevant, local actors and mine-affected communities, emphasizing the clearance of high and medium impact areas as a matter of priority, and ensuring that task selection, prioritisation and planning of mine clearance where relevant are undertaken in mine-affected communities.

Action #20: **Significantly reduce risks to populations and hence reduce the number of new mine victims**, hence leading us closer to the aim of zero new victims, including by prioritising clearance of areas with highest human impact, providing mine risk education and by increasing efforts to perimeter-mark, monitor and protect mined areas awaiting clearance in order to ensure the effective exclusion by civilians, as required by Article 5 (2).

Action #21: **Ensure that mine risk education programmes are made available in all communities at risk** to prevent mine incidents and save lives, promote mutual understanding and reconciliation, and improve mine action planning, integrating such programmes into education systems and broader relief and development activities, taking into consideration age, gender, social, economic, political and geographical factors, and ensuring consistency with relevant International Mine Action Standards, as well as national mine action standards.

Action #22: **Make their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance known** to other States Parties, the United Nations, regional organizations, the ICRC and specialized non-governmental organisations, the Implementation Support Unit at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and other organizations, while specifying what resources they themselves have contributed to fulfil their Article 5 obligations.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

Action #23: **Act upon their obligations under Article 6 (3) and 6 (4)** to promptly assist States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs for external support for mine clearance and mine risk education, responding to the priorities for assistance as articulated by the mine-affected States Parties themselves and ensuring the continuity and sustainability of resource commitments.

All States Parties will:

Action #24: **Ensure and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their efforts in all of the above-mentioned areas**, involving all relevant actors in mine action coordination, ensuring that coordination exists at the local level and involves mine clearance operators and affected communities, making the best possible use of and adapting to national circumstances information management tools, such as the Information Management System for Mine Action, and using the International Mine Action Standards as a frame of reference to establish national standards and operational procedures in order to be of benefit to national authorities in meeting their obligations under Article 5.

Action #25: **Strengthen efforts to enable mine-affected States Parties to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information** concerning the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with Article 6 (2) and to further close the gap between end users of technology and those developing it.

Action #26: **Share information on – and further develop and advance – mine clearance techniques, technologies and procedures**, and, while work proceeds on developing new technologies, seek to ensure an adequate supply and most efficient use of existing technologies, particularly mechanical clearance assets and biosensors, including mine detection dogs.

Action #27: **Strive to ensure that few, if any, States Parties will feel compelled to request an extension** in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 5, paragraphs 3-6 of the Convention.

Action #28: **Monitor and actively promote the achievement of mine clearance goals and the identification of assistance needs**, continuing to make full use of Article 7 reporting, Meetings of the States Parties, the Intersessional Work Programme and regional meetings as fora for mine-affected States Parties to present their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance.

IV. Assisting the Victims

5. Article 6 (3) of the Convention calls for States Parties to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation and reintegration of mine victims. This constitutes a vital promise for hundreds of thousands of mine victims around the world, as well as for their families and communities. Keeping this promise is a crucial responsibility of all States Parties, though first and foremost of those whose citizens suffer the tragedy of mine incidents. This is especially the case for those 23 States Parties where there are vast numbers of victims. These States Parties have the greatest responsibility to act, but also the greatest needs and expectations for assistance. Recognizing the obligation of all States Parties to assist mine victims and the crucial role played by international and regional organisations, the ICRC, non-governmental and other organisations, **the States Parties will enhance the care, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts during the period 2005-2009 by undertaking the following actions:**

States Parties, particularly those 23 with the greatest numbers of mine victims, will do their utmost to:

- Action #29:** **Establish and enhance health-care services needed to respond to immediate and ongoing medical needs of mine victims**, increasing the number of healthcare workers and other service providers in mine-affected areas trained for emergency response to landmine and other traumatic injuries, ensuring an adequate number of trained trauma surgeons and nurses to meet the need, improving health-care infrastructure and ensuring that facilities have the equipment, supplies and medicines necessary to meet basic standards.
- Action #30:** **Increase national physical rehabilitation capacity** to ensure effective provision of physical rehabilitation services that are preconditions to full recovery and reintegration of mine victims by: developing and pursuing the goals of a multi-sector rehabilitation plan; providing access to services in mine-affected communities; increasing the number of trained rehabilitation specialists most needed by mine victims and victims of other traumatic injuries engaging all relevant actors to ensure effective coordination in advancing the quality of care and increasing the numbers of individuals assisted; and, further encouraging specialized organizations to continue to develop guidelines for the implementation of prosthetics and orthopaedic programmes.
- Action #31:** **Develop capacities to meet the psychological and social support needs of mine victims**, sharing best practices with a view to achieving high standards of treatment and support on a par with those for physical rehabilitation, and engaging and empowering all relevant actors – including mine victims and their families and communities.
- Action #32:** **Actively support the socio-economic reintegration of mine victims**, including providing education and vocational training and developing sustainable economic activities and employment opportunities in mine-affected communities, integrating such efforts in the broader context of economic development, and striving to ensure significant increases of economically reintegrated mine victims.
- Action #33:** **Ensure that national legal and policy frameworks effectively address the needs and fundamental human rights of mine victims**, establishing as soon as possible, such legislation and policies and assuring effective rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration services for all persons with disabilities.
- Action #34:** **Develop or enhance national mine victim data collection capacities** to ensure better understanding of the breadth of the victim assistance challenge they face and progress in overcoming it, seeking as soon as possible to integrate such capacities into

existing health information systems and ensuring full access to information to support the needs of programme planners and resource mobilisation.

Action #35: **Ensure that, in all victim assistance efforts, emphasis is given to age and gender considerations** and to mine victims who are subject to multiple forms of discrimination in all victim assistance efforts.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

Action #36: **Act upon their obligation under Article 6 (3) to promptly assist those States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs for external support** for care, rehabilitation and reintegration of mine victims, responding to priorities for assistance as articulated by those States Parties in need and ensuring continuity and sustainability of resource commitments.

All States Parties, working together in the framework of the Convention's Intersessional Work Programme, relevant regional meetings and national contexts will:

Action #37: **Monitor and promote progress in the achievement of victim assistance** goals in the 2005-2009 period, affording concerned States Parties the opportunity to present their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance and encouraging States Parties in a position to do so to report through existing data collection systems on how they are responding to such needs.

Action #38: **Ensure effective integration of mine victims in the work of the Convention**, inter alia, by encouraging States Parties and organizations to include victims on their delegations.

Action #39: **Ensure an effective contribution in all relevant deliberations** by health, rehabilitation and social services professionals and officials inter alia by encouraging States Parties -- particularly those with the greatest number of mine victims -- and relevant organizations to include such individuals on their delegations.

V. Other matters essential for achieving the Convention's aims

A. Cooperation and Assistance

6. While individual States Parties are responsible for implementing the Convention's obligations in areas within their jurisdiction or control, its cooperation and assistance provisions afford the essential framework within which those responsibilities can be fulfilled and shared goals can be advanced. In this context between 1997 and 2004, more than US\$2.2 billion was generated for activities consistent with the Convention's aims. **The States Parties recognize that fulfilling their obligations during the period 2005-2009 and effectively pursuing the actions and strategies set out herein will require substantial political, financial and material commitments.** To this end:

The States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control and those with the greatest numbers of mine victims will:

Action #40: **Ensure that clearing mined areas and assisting victims are identified as priorities**, wherever this is relevant, in national, sub-national and sector development plans and programmes, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), UN Development Assistance Frameworks, and other appropriate mechanisms, thus reinforcing national commitment and increasing ownership in fulfilling Convention obligations.

Action #41: **Ensure that the activities** of the UN, 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.**

Action #42: Call on relevant actors for cooperation to improve national and international policies and development strategies, enhance effectiveness in mine action, reduce the need to rely on international personnel and ensure that assistance in mine action is based on adequate surveys, needs analysis and cost effective approaches.

Action #43: Promote technical cooperation, information exchange and other mutual assistance to take advantage of the rich resource of knowledge and expertise acquired in the course of fulfilling their obligations.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

Action #44: Fulfil their obligations under Article 6 by promptly responding to calls for support from those States Parties in need and with a particular view to the first mine clearance deadlines occurring in 2009.

Action #45: Ensure the sustainability of their commitments through means such as integrating as appropriate mine action into broader humanitarian and / or development assistance programmes, providing where possible multi-year funding to facilitate long-term planning of mine action and victim assistance programmes, paying particular attention to the specific needs and circumstances of the least developed States Parties, and ensuring that mine action remains a high priority.

Action #46: Continue to support, as appropriate, mine action to assist affected populations in areas under the control of armed non-state actors, particularly in areas under the control of actors which have agreed to abide by the Convention's norms.

All States Parties will:

Action #47: Encourage the international development community – including national development cooperation agencies where possible and as appropriate – **to play a significantly expanded role in mine action**, recognising that mine action for many States Parties is fundamental to the advancement of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Action #48: Use, where relevant, their participation in decision making bodies of relevant organizations to urge the UN and regional organizations and the World Bank and regional development banks and financial institutions to support States Parties requiring assistance in fulfilling the Convention's obligations, inter alia by calling for the integration of mine action into the UN Consolidated Appeals Process and for the World Bank and regional development banks and financial institutions to make States Parties aware of opportunities for loans and grants.

Action #49: Develop and strengthen means to enhance cooperation at the regional level to implement the Convention and to effectively use and share resources, technology and expertise, engage the cooperation of regional organizations, and promote synergies between different regions.

Action #50: Pursue efforts to identify new and non-traditional sources of support, be they technical, material or financial, for activities to implement the Convention.

B. Transparency and Exchange of Information

7. Transparency and the open exchange of information have been essential pillars on which the Convention's practices, procedures and tradition of partnership have been built, through both formal means and informal means. These qualities and arrangements have in turn constituted an essential part of the foundation on which the Convention's significant disarmament and humanitarian gains have been achieved. **The States Parties recognize that transparency and effective information exchange will be equally crucial to fulfilling their obligations during the period 2005-2009 and to effectively pursuing the actions and strategies set out herein.** To this end:

All States Parties will:

- Action #51:** Urge the 5 States Parties that have not yet done so to fulfil their obligation to provide initial transparency reports under Article 7 without further delay, and request that the UN Secretary-General, as the recipient of these reports, call upon these States Parties to provide their reports.
- Action #52:** Fulfil their obligations to annually update Article 7 transparency reports and maximise reporting as a tool to assist in implementation, particularly in cases where States Parties must still destroy stockpiled mines, clear mined areas, assist mine victims or take legal or other measures referred to in Article 9.
- Action #53:** Take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process, including through the reporting format's "Form J" to provide information on matters not specifically required but which may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on mine victim assistance efforts and needs.
- Action #54:** In situations where States Parties have retained mines in accordance with the exceptions in Article 3, provide information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use.
- Action #55:** Exchange views and share their experiences in a cooperative and informal manner on the practical implementation of the various provisions of the Convention, including Articles 1, 2 and 3, to continue to promote effective and consistent application of these provisions.
- Action #56:** Continue to encourage the invaluable contribution to the work of the Convention by the ICBL, the ICRC, the United Nations, the GICHD, and regional and other organizations.
- Action #57:** Encourage States not parties, particularly those that have professed support for the object and purpose of the Convention, to provide voluntary transparency reports and to participate in the work of the Convention.
- Action #58:** Encourage individual States Parties, regional or other organizations to arrange on a voluntary basis regional and thematic conferences and workshops to advance the implementation of the Convention.

C. Preventing and Suppressing Prohibited Activities, and Facilitating Compliance

8. Primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Convention rests with each State Party and Article 9 of the Convention accordingly requires each party to take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and

suppress prohibited activities by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction and control. In addition, the States Parties are aware that the Convention contains a variety of collective means to facilitate and clarify questions related to compliance in accordance with Article 8. During the period 2005-2009, **the States Parties will continue to be guided by the knowledge that individually and collectively they are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Convention.** To this end:

States Parties that have not yet done so will:

Action #59: **Develop and adopt legislative, administrative and other measures in accordance with Article 9** as soon as possible to fulfil their obligations under this Article thereby contributing to full compliance with the Convention report annually on progress as required by Article 7.

Action #60: **Make their needs known to the ICRC or other relevant actors** in instances when assistance is required to develop implementing legislation.

Action #61: **Integrate the Convention's prohibitions and requirements into their military doctrine** as soon as possible.

States Parties that have applied their legislation, through the prosecution and punishment of individuals engaged in activities prohibited by the Convention, will:

Action #62: **Share information on the application of implementing legislation** through means such as Article 7 reports and the Intersessional Work Programme.

All States Parties will:

Action #63: In instances when serious concerns about non-compliance cannot be resolved through measures adopted pursuant to Article 9, **seek clarification in a cooperative spirit in accordance with Article 8**, and call upon the UN Secretary-General to undertake the tasks foreseen in Article 8 as required.

Action #64: In instances when armed non-state actors are operating in areas under States Parties' jurisdiction or control, **make it clear that armed non-state actors are required to comply with the provisions of the Convention** and that they will be called to account for violations of the Convention in accordance with measures taken under Article 9.

D. Implementation Support

9. The effective functioning and full implementation of the Convention has been enhanced through the structures and mechanisms that exist in the Convention, that have been established pursuant to the decisions of the States Parties or that have emerged on an informal basis. **The States Parties' implementation mechanisms will remain important during the period 2005-2009, particularly as key means to implement the Nairobi Action Plan, and in this regard the States Parties are committed to supporting them.** To this end:

All States Parties will:

Action #65: **Support the efforts of the Coordinating Committee** to ensure effective and transparent preparation of meetings.

Action #66: **Continue to make use of the valuable support provided for by the GICHD** in hosting the meetings of the Standing Committees, through the Implementation Support Unit, and by administering the Sponsorship Programme.

Action #67: **Continue to provide** on a voluntary basis, in accordance with their agreement with the GICHD, **the necessary financial resources for the operation of the Implementation Support Unit.**

Action #68: **Continue to reaffirm the valuable role of the United Nations** for providing support to Meetings of the States Parties.

Action #69: **Continue to utilize informal mechanisms such as the Contact Groups**, which have emerged to meet specific needs.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

Action #70: **On a voluntary basis contribute to the Sponsorship Programme** thereby permitting widespread representation at meetings of the Convention, particularly by mine-affected developing States Parties, with the latter maximising this important investment by actively participating and sharing information on their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance.

ATTACHMENT #2:

**Suggested framework for preparing presentations to the 13-14 June 2005 meeting of
the Standing Committee on
Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies**

Problems	<p>Identifying mined areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What steps (surveys, assessments, etc.) have been taken to identify all areas under your state's jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced, as required by Article 5(2)? • What areas are affected? What more must be done to acquire necessary information?
Plans	<p>Developing national plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a national plan been developed to clear mined areas as required by Article 5 (1)? What are the objectives of the plan and how do these objectives relate to the Convention's obligation to clear mined areas within a ten-year time-frame? • How has the process of national planning involved, where relevant, local actors and mine-affected communities. • To what extent has national planning emphasized the clearance of high and medium impact areas as a matter of priority, and ensured that task selection, prioritisation and planning of mine clearance where relevant are undertaken in mine-affected communities?
Progress	<p>Implementing national plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In detailed terms, what is the status of work conducted under your state's national demining programme? • Have organizational structures been developed to support mine action? What organizations and assets are being deployed and for which activities? How many individuals are involved in activities such as mine clearance, mine risk education, and coordination? What other core assets (e.g., mine detecting dogs, mechanical devices, etc.) are available? <p>Reducing risks to populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What has been done to significantly reduce risks to populations and hence reduce the number of new mine victims? In particular, what efforts have been undertaken to provide mine risk education and by increase efforts to perimeter-mark, monitor and protect mined areas awaiting clearance in order to ensure the effective exclusion by civilians, as required by Article 5 (2)? • To what extent have mine risk education programmes been made available in all communities at risk? To what extent have such programmes been incorporated into education systems and broader relief and development activities, taking into consideration age, gender, social, economic, political and geographical factors, and ensuring consistency with relevant International Mine Action Standards, as well as national mine action standards? <p>Measuring progress in implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On an annual basis, how much area has been cleared? How much area once suspected of containing mines or UXO has been considered safe as a result of survey or area reduction efforts? How many and what type of landmines and UXO have been cleared and destroyed? • Is there a system in place to record casualties? To what extent have casualty rates decreased?
Priorities for assistance	<p>Identifying financial and technical means to fulfill obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What financial and technical means have been made available on a national basis (e.g., state budgets, state enterprises, et cetera) to fulfill your state's Article 5 obligations? If relevant, has mine action been incorporated into national development and poverty reduction strategies? • If relevant, have efforts been made to engage the World Bank or other development banks to support the fulfillment of these obligations? • If relevant, what are your priorities for assistance from external sources of support?

ATTACHMENT #3:

Progress in victim assistance by 2009

Questionnaire

Background:

- 24 States Parties[†] have the responsibility to provide for the well-being of significant numbers – hundreds or thousands, if not tens-of-thousands – of landmine survivors.
- As the ultimate responsibility of meeting the needs of landmine survivors within a particular state rests with that state, no external actor can define for it what can or should be achieved by when and how in meeting the needs of these survivors.
- Others may have the ability to assist in understanding challenges, developing and monitoring the efficacy and implementation of plans. However, real and sustainable progress rests with sovereign states articulating in their own voices their challenges and plans to overcome them.
- Moreover, what can or should be achieved by when and how will be different for each of these 24 States Parties, given their unique characteristics.

Purpose:

- This questionnaire is intended to assist these 24 States Parties in articulating: (a) specific, measurable and realistic victim assistance objectives to be achieved by 2009; (b) plans to achieve this objectives; and, (c) means to implement these plans.
- By knowing now – in 2005 – what needs to be done by 2009 and how this can be achieved, the States Parties will acquire a clear understanding of what it means to have fulfilled their promises to mine victims by the Convention's Second Review Conference.

Structure of the questionnaire:

This questionnaire has six parts which correspond to the six elements that the States Parties have concluded comprise victim assistance:

Part I: understanding the extent of the challenge faced

Part II: emergency and ongoing medical care

Part III: physical rehabilitation

Part IV: psychological support and social reintegration

Part V: economic reintegration

Part VI: laws and public policies.

Each part of the questionnaire in turn has four sets of questions related to (a) the current situation, (b) objectives for 2009, (c) plans to achieve these objectives and (d) means to implement these plans.

Instructions:

1. Begin each part of the questionnaire with the questions in the column entitled “**Current situation – 2005**”. Wherever possible be detailed and specific, and provide quantified responses. However, where it is not possible to provide a detailed response, consider providing answers such as the following to questions that begin with, “To what extent”:

[†] Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Yemen.

- *Not at all*
- *Seldom (e.g., in urban areas only)*
- *Fairly regularly (e.g., in many mine affected areas)*
- *Nearly always (e.g., in most if not all mine affected areas)*
- *In all cases*

2. Having answered questions relative to the “Current situation”, proceed to the column entitled “**Objectives – 2009**” to describe what it is that your state wishes to achieve by 2009 relative to the current situation. Objectives should be...

- **Specific:** Does each objective describe a quantifiable change relative to the current situation?
- **Measurable:** Is there or will there be a system in place to measure progress towards the achievement of the objective?
- **Achievable:** With a reasonable amount of effort, is it realistic that each objective could be met?
- **Relevant:** Is each objective important to the achievement of the goals stated in the questionnaire?
- **Time based:** What is the end date for each objective (with each end date being no later than 2009)?

3. Having listed specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time based objectives, proceed to the column entitled “**Plans to achieve these objectives**”, describing, for each objective, the elements of the plans necessary to achieve the desired situation by 2009.

4. Finally, proceed to the column entitled “**Means to implement these plans**”, describing the resources required from domestic sources, development banks and the international donor community to implement each plan.

5. **This questionnaire is clearly extremely comprehensive and hence it is understood that completing all aspects of it may be very difficult for many States Parties. All that is expected is that States Parties make their best efforts to answer what they can, leaving what they can't blank at this stage.**

Part I: Understanding the extent of the challenge faced

Goal	Current situation -- 2005	Objectives -- 2009	Plans to achieve these objectives	Means to implement these plans
<p>To define the scale of the challenge, identify needs, monitor the responses to needs and evaluate the responses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Is there a known number or estimated number of landmine survivors? How was information on the known number or estimated number of survivors obtained? What is known about the current location of survivors and their demographics (e.g., gender and age)?</i> • <i>To what extent does nation-wide injury surveillance take place? Does data collection take into account landmine / UXO injuries?</i> • <i>How effective is the data collection and information management system? When did data collection and information management begin? Does data collection take place on an ongoing basis? If data collection does not take place on a national basis, which areas are covered?</i> • <i>Who collects data on injuries, including mine injuries? Do these actors collect data in a standardized manner? Is there coordination amongst these actors on a national basis?</i> • <i>To what extent is data shared with all relevant actors (e.g., all relevant ministries, national and local institutions, non-governmental organizations, donors, associations of landmine survivors, et cetera)?</i> • <i>To what extent are landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities involved in the design and development of data collection?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relative to the current situation, what are specific, measurable and achievable objectives to define the scale of the problem, identify needs, monitor the responses to needs and evaluate the responses?</i> • <i>What is the intended impact of each objective?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each objective, what are the main elements of the plan necessary to achieve success by 2009?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each plan necessary to achieve success by 2009, what resources are available from domestic sources, from development banks and from the international donor community?</i>

Part II: Emergency and ongoing medical care

Goal	Current situation -- 2005	Objectives -- 2009	Plans to achieve these objectives	Means to implement these plans
<p>To reduce deaths by stabilizing medical conditions and minimizing physical impairments in emergency settings that could result from injury.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To what extent do persons injured by landmines have ready access to trained first aid practitioners to address immediate and life-threatening issues and minimize further damage? To what extent are trauma specialists available? To what extent is peer support available to assist in wound management, etc?</i> • <i>To what extent is there a capacity for persons injured by landmines to receive blood transfusions? To what extent are safe blood / serum supplies available?</i> • <i>To what extent is the expeditious evacuation of persons injured by landmines to hospitals / clinics available? What means of transport are available to evacuate person injured by landmines to the nearest hospital / clinic? What is the typical time period between injury and arrival at a hospital / clinic?</i> • <i>To what extent is amputation / other trauma surgery available after the onset of injury? What is the typical time period between injury and emergency surgery?</i> • <i>How many trained health care workers (e.g., trauma surgeons, doctors, nurses) are currently in mine-affected areas? How many additional trained health care workers are required to meet existing needs in these areas?</i> • <i>Do health facilities in mine-affected areas have adequate infrastructure, equipment and supplies to meet existing needs? To what extent is there access to medication to relieve pain?</i> • <i>To what extent are individuals denied the right to services due to cost or other reasons?</i> • <i>To what extent are services available equally to men, women, boys and girls and older persons?</i> • <i>To what extent is there country-wide coordination involving all relevant actors (e.g., relevant ministries, national and local institutions, non-governmental organizations, donors, landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities, etc.)?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relative to the current situation, what are specific, measurable and achievable objectives to meet by 2009 to reduce landmine deaths and to minimize physical impairments in emergency settings that could result from injury?</i> • <i>What is the intended impact of each objective?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each objective, what are the main elements of the plan necessary to achieve success by 2009?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each plan necessary to achieve success by 2009, what resources are available from domestic sources, from development banks and from the international donor community?</i>

Part II: Emergency and ongoing medical care (continued)

Goal	Current situation -- 2005	Objectives -- 2009	Plans to achieve these objectives	Means to implement these plans
<p>To provide access to treatment to minimize physical impairment resulting from injury.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To what extent are surgeons trained in correct procedures for amputation available? Is training in the care of traumatic injuries available in-country? Who provides this training?</i> • <i>To what extent is there access to corrective surgery including cleaning of projectiles, debridement, pre-prosthetics re-modeling of stumps and report of damage to organs?</i> • <i>To what extent is there access to rigid dressing materials to properly prepare stumps following surgery?</i> • <i>To what extent is there access to eye care, auditory medical care and other specialized surgical and medical services?</i> • <i>To what extent are basic assistive devices (crutches, etc) made available at the medical services?</i> • <i>To what extent are the survivors referred to rehabilitation services by the medical services?</i> • <i>To what extent are individuals denied services due to cost or other reasons?</i> • <i>To what extent are services available equally to, and designed to meet the particular needs of, men, women, boys and girls and older persons?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relative to the current situation, what are specific, measurable and achievable objectives to meet by 2009 to minimize physical impairments that could result from injury?</i> • <i>What is the intended impact of each objective?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each objective, what are the main elements of the plan necessary to achieve success by 2009?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each plan necessary to achieve success by 2009, what resources are available from domestic sources, from development banks and from the international donor community?</i>

Part III: Physical rehabilitation

Goal	Current situation -- 2005	Objectives -- 2009	Plans to achieve these objectives	Means to implement these plans
<p>To restore maximum physical functional ability for landmine survivors, including the provision of appropriate assistive devices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To what extent do landmine survivors have access to post-acute rehabilitative care, including prosthetics, orthotics and physical therapy? Who provides these services? How long must an individual wait to receive rehabilitative care, including prosthetics, orthotics and physical therapy? Where are existing physical rehabilitation services located? Where do they need to be located?</i> • <i>To what extent do landmine survivors have access to repair, replacement and adjustment services to main assistive devices? To what extent are landmine survivors trained in methods of self-care and maintenance?</i> • <i>To what extent are aides and equipment locally produced? Who produces them?</i> • <i>To what extent are those assisting landmine survivors trained in physical therapy? To what extent are ISPO Category I, II or III trained technologists available to assist technicians with lower-level skills? Is training in physical therapy and prosthetics available in-country? Who provides this training?</i> • <i>How many trained rehabilitation workers (e.g., physiotherapists, prosthetics technicians, etc..)are currently in mine-affected areas? How many additional trained rehabilitation workers are required to meet existing needs in these areas?</i> • <i>To what extent are landmine survivors and their families included in the planning of rehabilitation interventions?</i> • <i>To what extent are individuals denied services or devices due to cost or other reasons?</i> • <i>To what extent are services or devices available equally to, and designed to meet the particular needs of, men, women, boys and girls and older persons?</i> • <i>To what extent is there country-wide coordination involving all relevant actors (e.g., relevant ministries, national and local institutions, non-governmental organizations, donors, landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities, etc.)?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relative to the current situation, what are specific, measurable and achievable objectives to meet by 2009 to restore maximum physical functional ability for landmine survivors?</i> • <i>What is the intended impact of each objective?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each objective, what are the main elements of the plan necessary to achieve success by 2009?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each plan necessary to achieve success by 2009, what resources are available from domestic sources, from development banks and from the international donor community?</i>

Part IV: Psychological support and social reintegration

Goals	Current situation -- 2005	Objectives -- 2009	Plans to achieve these objectives	Means to implement these plans
<p>To assist landmine survivors, including children, to resume their role in the community by helping them cope with psycho-social adjustment issues and assisting them to regain and maintain a healthy and positive outlook on life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To what extent is counseling available to help survivors deal with post-traumatic stress?</i> • <i>To what extent are landmine survivors provided with counseling to help them adjust to their new situation, including coping strategies and an understanding of how to set realistic goals and persevere in achieving them? To what extent are counseling services suited to different individuals' needs and community situations? Who provides assistance?</i> • <i>To what extent do hospitals / clinics treating landmine survivors have staff trained in the psychological adjustment process and practical issues including discrimination likely in communities? To what extent are landmine survivors involved in this training?</i> • <i>To what extent are there peer support programmes offering assistance in hospitals / clinics after surgery and after discharge?</i> • <i>To what extent are adult landmine survivors encourage to complete educational programmes?</i> • <i>To what extent do children disabled by landmines have access to educational opportunities in their communities? To what extent does this education occur in an integrated setting? To what extent do teachers have training to familiarize themselves with the problems of children with disabilities?</i> • <i>To what extent are individuals denied services due to cost or other reasons?</i> • <i>To what extent are services available to, and designed to meet the particular needs of, men, women, boys and girls and older persons?</i> • <i>To what extent is there country-wide coordination involving all relevant actors (e.g., relevant ministries, national and local institutions, non-governmental organizations, donors, landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities, etc.)?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relative to the current situation, what are specific, measurable and achievable objectives to meet by 2009 to minimize any psychological impairment resulting from injury, to restore maximum emotional functional ability, and to assist landmine survivors to resume their role in the community?</i> • <i>What is the intended impact of each objective?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each objective, what are the main elements of the plan necessary to achieve success by 2009?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each plan necessary to achieve success by 2009, what resources are available from domestic sources, from development banks and from the international donor community?</i>

Part V: Economic Reintegration

Goals	Current situation -- 2005	Objectives -- 2009	Plans to achieve these objectives	Means to implement these plans
<p>To assist landmine survivors to either return to their pre-injury occupation, or prepare for and find suitable employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To what extent are vocational rehabilitation programmes accessible to landmine survivors in affected areas? Who is implementing programmes? What is the capacity of current programmes?</i> • <i>To what extent do landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities have access to vocational counseling services to assist them in establishing a vocational rehabilitation plan that is practical and realistic? Who is implementing programmes?</i> • <i>To what extent do existing job placement and recruiting services ensure access for landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?</i> • <i>To what extent are vocational training programmes affordable, physically accessible and available to landmine survivors in affected areas?</i> • <i>To what extent do individuals return to their prior occupation if that is their wish?</i> • <i>To what extent are employers sensitized to ensure that landmines survivors and other persons with disabilities are not denied opportunities because of discrimination or stereotypical thinking?</i> • <i>To what extent do government sponsored incentives exist to promote adequate employment opportunities for landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?</i> • <i>To what extent are micro-enterprise or other economic development efforts accessible to landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities? To what extent is micro-financing available at favorable interest rates?</i> • <i>To what extent are economic reintegration efforts consistent with the realities of local market environments?</i> • <i>To what extent are individuals denied services due to cost or other reasons?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relative to the current situation, what are specific, measurable and achievable objectives to meet by 2009 to assist landmine survivors to either return to their pre-injury occupation, or prepare for and find suitable employment, and, to assist landmine survivors to initiate and maintain their own businesses?</i> • <i>What is the intended impact of each objective?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each objective, what are the main elements of the plan necessary to achieve success by 2009?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each plan necessary to achieve success by 2009, what resources are available from domestic sources, from development banks and from the international donor community?</i>

Part V: Economic Reintegration (continued)

Goals	Current situation -- 2005	Objectives -- 2009	Plans to achieve these objectives	Means to implement these plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To what extent are services available equally to, and designed to meet the particular needs of, men and women?</i> • <i>To what extent is there country-wide coordination involving all relevant actors (e.g., relevant ministries, national and local institutions, non-governmental organizations, donors, landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities, etc.)?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relative to the current situation, what are specific, measurable and achievable objectives to meet by 2009 to assist landmine survivors to either return to their pre-injury occupation, or prepare for and find suitable employment, and, to assist landmine survivors to initiate and maintain their own businesses?</i> • <i>What is the intended impact of each objective?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each objective, what are the main elements of the plan necessary to achieve success by 2009?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each plan necessary to achieve success by 2009, what resources are available from domestic sources, from development banks and from the international donor community?</i>

Part VI: Laws and public policies

Goal	Current situation -- 2005	Objectives -- 2009	Plans to achieve these objectives	Means to implement these plans
<p>To establish, implement and enforce laws and public policies that guarantee the rights of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To what extent do persons with disabilities have legal protection against discrimination and are guaranteed equal opportunity, including an acceptable level of care, access to services, education, vocational and employment opportunities? To what extent are these laws enforced and their implementation monitored?</i> • <i>What laws and policies exist to ensure access by persons with disabilities to buildings, public spaces and transportation? To what extent are these laws and policies implemented and enforced?</i> • <i>To what extent do persons landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities have access to a formal statutory complaint mechanism to address their concerns and protect their rights?</i> • <i>To what extent does the government raise public awareness of the rights and needs of its persons with disabilities and to counter the stigmatization of persons with disabilities?</i> • <i>To what extent is there government support for local organizations to advocate on behalf of and provide services to persons with disabilities?</i> • <i>To what extent is there government support for self-help groups or associations of persons with disabilities?</i> • <i>To what extent do laws and public policies against discrimination and to guarantee equal opportunities take into consideration the particular needs of, men, women, boys and girls and older persons?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relative to the current situation, what are specific, measurable and achievable objectives to meet by 2009 to establish, implement and enforce laws and public policies that guarantee the rights of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?</i> • <i>What is the intended impact of each objective?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each objective, what are the main elements of the plan necessary to achieve success by 2009?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For each plan necessary to achieve success by 2009, what resources are available from domestic sources, from development banks and from the international donor community?</i>