

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

30 October 2020

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**Eighteenth Meeting****Geneva, 16-20 November 2020**

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

**Consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention**

**Achieving the aims of the Oslo Action Plan:  
Priorities for Implementation 2020-2021**

**Submitted by the President of the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties, the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, the Committee on Victim Assistance, the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance and the Committee on Cooperative Compliance\***

**I. Universalization – Mandate of President of the 18MSP:  
Sudan**

**Priorities for implementation**

(a) *All States Parties should direct specific efforts towards encouraging demonstrable progress by those States not party which have indicated that they could ratify or accede to the Convention in the near-term including Lao PDR, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Fed.States of, Mongolia and Nepal;*

(b) *All States Parties should use all available avenues to promote ratification of/accession to the Convention, including meetings of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the United Nations General Assembly and its committees;*

(c) *All States Parties should encourage participation in the work of the Convention by inviting States not party to the 2021 Intersessional Meetings and the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties and to communicate their views and practices related to the Convention. In particular, the following States, for which no official information has been made available, should be encouraged to communicate their views: Bahrain, Korea, DPR of, Tonga and Uzbekistan.*

(d) *All States Parties should encourage those States which have expressed support for the object and purpose of the Convention to provide voluntary transparency reports including Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Myanmar, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.*

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\* The present report was submitted after the deadline owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.



## **II. Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines - Mandate of President of the 18MSP: Sudan**

### **Priorities for implementation**

#### **Stockpile Destruction**

(a) *Efforts should be directed, in accordance with Actions #13 and #14 of the OAP, towards proceeding with implementation as soon as possible and destroy all remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines;*

(b) *Given that the two States Parties which have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline have both been in non-compliance for more than 10 years, increased attention must be given to finding ways to overcome remaining challenges in order to achieve progress in destroying their remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines;*

(c) *States Parties that are in non-compliance and which have not yet presented a time-bound plan for completion should do so as soon as possible;*

(d) *All States Parties with obligations under Article 4 should regularly inform on progress made and remaining challenges in implementation;*

(e) *Appropriate actions should be taken to ensure that those States Parties that have not reported their stockpile status in their Article 7 transparency reports do so in a timely manner;*

(f) *Appropriate actions should be taken to ensure that those States Parties that reported the discovery of previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroy these mines no later than six months after the discovery.*

#### **Retention of Anti-Personnel Mines**

- (a) The States Parties should annually review the number of anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3;
- (b) Those States Parties which have not submitted updated information on anti-personnel mines retained for training in 2020 and those that did not provide such information for many years should submit their reports as a matter of urgency, making use if necessary, of the available assistance to this end;
- (c) The States Parties should continue exploring available alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes where possible.

## **III. Survey and clearance of mined areas – Mandate of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation: Austria, Canada, Norway and Zambia**

### **Priorities for implementation**

(a) *States Parties reporting a high number of Suspected Hazardous Area pending survey should speed up their survey efforts to acquire an evidence-based baseline for implementation no later than by the 19MSP in 2021;*

(b) *States Parties that have not submitted their Article 7 Reports - the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Niger, Nigeria, Sri Lanka – should do so as soon as possible;*

(c) *States Parties should employ the Guide to Reporting and seek any support necessary from the Committee and the Implementation Support Unit in reporting;*

(d) *Eritrea – the remaining State Party with a 2021 deadline that has not submitted a request for extension under Article 5 – must submit a request for extension as soon as*

possible, as it will otherwise find itself in a situation of non-compliance with Article 5 of the Convention following the expiration of its deadline on 31 December 2020.

(e) Nigeria, as a State Party that has reported having identified new contamination, should submit its outstanding request for extension under Article 5 as soon as possible, in adherence with the Convention and the process and decisions of the 7MSP and 12MSP;

(f) States Parties which are affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature should ensure the application of all provisions of the Convention;

(g) States Parties should provide information in their Article 7 Reports on the methodologies employed to ensure inclusive consultations with women, girls, boys and men and how they ensure that planning and implementing is undertaken through an inclusive process;

(h) States Parties should continue disseminating their implementation challenges in their Article 7 Reports as well as during informal and formal meetings of the Convention and take advantage of the individualised approach to support their implementation efforts; and

(i) States Parties should continue to explore methodologies to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of their commitments by their respective deadlines including by ensuring the updating of their National Mine Action Standards in line with IMAS.

#### **IV. Mine risk education and reduction – Mandate of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation: Austria, Canada, Norway and Zambia**

##### **Priorities for implementation**

(a) States Parties should provide more detailed information on the methodologies employed which ensures that mine risk education and reduction programmes are context specific and take gender, age, disability, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account;

(b) States Parties should provide information on the challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age;

(c) States Parties that have not done so will ensure that a national capacity is in place to deliver mine risk education as soon as possible including through its integration into other national plans.

#### **V. Victim Assistance: Mandate of the Committee on Victim Assistance: Chile, Italy, Sweden and Thailand**

##### **Priorities for implementation**

(a) States Parties should employ the Guide to Reporting and seek any support necessary from the Committee and the Implementation Support Unit;

(b) State that have not submitted information on implementation efforts - Albania, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka and Uganda – should submit information in their Article 7 Reports, including an update on victim assistance, as soon as possible;

(c) State Parties should continue strengthening their data collection efforts to fully understand the needs and challenges faced by mine survivors, affected families and communities and to ensure a suitable and sustainable response and share their challenges in

*data collection as well as their proposals for overcoming these challenges as widely as possible;*

*(d) States Parties should ensure ongoing efforts to guarantee the integration of victim assistance into relevant national policies, structures and programmes to ensure a multi-sectoral approach, ensuring the monitoring of such efforts and reporting on progress and challenges in this regard.*

*(e) States Parties should strengthen data sharing efforts and ensuring that data concerning landmine victims is integrated into relevant national centralised or unified databases, such as national injury surveillance databases;*

*(f) States Parties and the international community should increase their support to victim assistance including through broader frameworks of, for example, development, health, education and broader humanitarian cooperation ensuring that mines victims are not left behind;*

*(g) States Parties should strengthen reporting on how they ensure consideration for gender and diversity in all relevant victim assistance/disability policies and programmes.*

## **VI. International Cooperation and Assistance - Mandate of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance: Colombia, Germany, Turkey and the United Kingdom**

### **Priorities for implementation**

*(a) States Parties should ensure the demonstration of a high level of national ownership in the implementation of their commitments under the Convention by, for example, contributing financial resources for implementation, establishing national platforms for regular dialogue between stakeholders on implementation and taking part in the individualised approach;*

*(b) States Parties should ensure that they have evidence-based strategies and work plans in place and effective resources mobilization strategies to support their implementation efforts.*

*(c) Likewise, all States Parties in a position to provide assistance should contribute financial and technical resources to the efforts of mine affected States Parties in line with the OAP.*

*(d) States Parties should explore and share lessons learned in accessing innovative funding to address their remaining challenges;*

*(e) State Parties should provide detailed information on their implementation challenges through their annual Article 7 reports including specific information on the resources required and proposed measures to overcome their challenges;*

*(f) All State in a position to provide assistance should strengthen their coordination efforts in support of mine affected countries, including through participation in the Mine Action Support Group framework.*

*(g) State Parties should continue efforts to share best practices and experiences including through regional organizations and on a bilateral basis.*

## **VII. Measures to ensure compliance – Mandate of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance: Iraq, Panama, Poland, Sudan and Switzerland**

### **Priorities for the second year of implementation**

(a) *States Parties with pending investigations into allegations of use of mines should continue to communicate with the States Parties in a transparent manner through their Article 7 reports as well as during informal and formal meetings of the Convention on efforts and challenges to address allegations as soon as possible;*

(b) *State Parties that have not submitted Article 7 reports detailing progress in implementation of their Article 4, Article 5 and on the status of mines retained under Article 3 should do so as soon as possible to ensure continued compliance with the provisions of the Convention;*

(c) *In this regard, the President will assist and engage, as soon as possible and in close cooperation with the relevant Committees, with States Parties that have not submitted an Article 7 report in the past two years detailing information on progress in implementation in accordance with Action#49;*

(d) *States Parties that have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that they consider that existing laws are sufficient to give effect to the Convention should do so as soon as possible and communicate any challenges and requirements for support.*

## **VIII. Best Practices for implementing the Convention**

### **Priorities for the second year of implementation**

(a) *States Parties should continue to ensure that the outlined best practices continue to be implemented and report on their application to ensure an accurate assessment of their implementation efforts including increasing their reporting on how they take the needs of mine affected communities into consideration in implementation of the Convention;*

(b) *States Parties in a position to provide support should strengthened partnerships and ensure multi-year support to mine affected States Parties demonstrating a high level of national ownership and that have evidence-based work plans in place;*

(c) *States Parties should ensure that their assessed contribution are paid early in 2021 and States with arrears address this issue immediately.*