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|  |  | APLC/MSP.14/2015/WP.2 |
| **Meeting of the States Parties to the Conventionon the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-PersonnelMines and on Their Destruction** | 28 December 2015Original: English |

**Fourteenth Meeting**

Geneva, 30 November-4 December 2015

**Item 3 of the provisional agenda**

**Transparency, initiative on reporting: Presentation,
discussion and decision with regard to the Belgian initiative
on transparency/reporting**

 Guide to reporting

 Submitted by the President

Background

1. Each State Party is required to submit information within 180 days after entry into force and thereafter provide updated information annually. In addition, the States Parties have, on numerous occasions, committed to be transparent on implementation in ways that go beyond what is minimally required under Article 7 of the Convention. All of the information provided, whether required or on a voluntary basis, is potentially extremely helpful for States Parties in supporting the implementation of the Convention, including in facilitating cooperation and assistance.
2. Between 1999 and 2014, the States Parties took approximately 70 decisions on reporting and the voluntary provision of information. These included the adoption of a voluntary reporting format in 1999, five subsequent amendments to it and the recognition and appreciation of efforts to develop a reporting guide in 2001. The sheer volume of these decisions and sometime contradictions between them led to confusion.
3. The purpose of this guide is to consolidate and streamline over 16 years of decisions on reporting by providing updated and simplified advice on how States Parties may fulfil their reporting requirements. This guide aims to ease the reporting burden and improve transparency, which in turn could increase the opportunity for States Parties to understand current issues and possibly take action in a cooperative manner to address them.
4. This guide replaces previous reporting formats by providing guidance that can be applied in a flexible manner consistent with national circumstances, albeit with the proviso that useable, high-quality and comparable data are being obtained from all States Parties on relevant matters. This document stays within existing commitments, i.e., it does not to increase reporting commitments beyond what the States Parties have already agreed.
5. Given the mature state of the Convention, this document is intended to assist States Parties in the fulfilment of their obligation to provide updated information annually covering the previous calendar year. It is also intended to assist States Parties in providing information pursuant to political commitments such as those contained in the Maputo Action Plan. New States Parties that must fulfil the obligation of providing an initial transparency report may benefit from advice received directly from the Implementation Support Unit.

 I. A summary of reporting obligation and commitments

6. What States Parties are required to report is listed in nine subparagraphs of Article 7 of the Convention. These nine subparagraphs can be organised more coherently according to the six main topics for which information is required. In addition, political commitments agreed to by the States Parties point to other topics for which information is desired.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **National implementation measures** | 🡺 | **Article 7.1(a)****Political commitments** **(e.g. Maputo Action Plan)** |
| **Stockpiled anti-personnel mines** | 🡺 | **Article 7.1(b)****Article 7.1(f)****Article 7.1(g)** |
| **Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes** | 🡺 | **Article 7.1(d)****Political commitments** **(e.g. Maputo Action Plan)** |
| **Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines** | 🡺 | **Article 7.1(c)****Article 7.1(f)****Article 7.1(g)****Article 7.1(i)****Political commitments** **(e.g. Maputo Action Plan)** |
| **Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines** | 🡺 | **Article 7.1(h)** |
| **Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities** | 🡺 | **Article 7.1(e)** |
| **Victim assistance** | 🡺 | **Political commitments** **(e.g. Maputo Action Plan)** |
| **Cooperation and assistance** | 🡺 | **Political commitments** **(e.g. Maputo Action Plan)** |

 II. What to report and how to report it

 A. National implementation measures

7. Each State Party is required to provide updated information covering the previous calendar year on the following:

* All appropriate legal, administrative and other measures taken, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to the State Party under the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.[[1]](#endnote-2)

8. Most States Parties have already provided information either on legislation that they have enacted to prevent and suppress prohibited activities or on existing legislation that they consider to be sufficient. Therefore, until a time when additional States accede to the Convention, providing updated information may be relevant for few States Parties. That is, if a State Party has no new information covering the previous calendar year, it should not repeat information previously provided.

9. It is always possible, however, that States Parties may modify existing legislation and that those that have not taken any legal measures to date may adopt new legislation. In addition, the States Parties have agreed that reporting on this matter should include information “on the use of such measures to respond to cases of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention’s prohibitions.”[[2]](#endnote-3)

 B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

10. Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

* “The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled.”[[3]](#endnote-4)
* “The status of programmes for the destruction of (stockpiled) anti-personnel mines (…), including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”[[4]](#endnote-5)
* “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines (destroyed during the previous calendar year), to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed (…) along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine (…).”[[5]](#endnote-6)

11. The States Parties have also recognized the value of information that could be provided in addition to what is minimally required under Article 7. This includes “plans to implement Article 4,”“relevant legislative measures taken, structures established, committed national resources, assistance needed and committed, and an expected completion date” and “technical and operational challenges.”[[6]](#endnote-7)

12. Practice had shown that previously unknown stockpiles may be discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed. States Parties that discover such anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control are required to report on these mines and the destruction of them.[[7]](#endnote-8)

13. Note that anti-personnel mines that a State Party has retained for permitted purposes under Article 3 of the Convention should not be reported as stockpiled anti-personnel mines. Anti-personnel mines that have been retained for permitted purposes should be reported separately, with this matter covered in the next section of this guide.

Does the State Party own or possess stockpiled anti-personnel mines, or are stockpiled anti-personnel mines otherwise under the jurisdiction or control of the State Party?

No

Did the State Party previously possess stockpiled anti-personnel mines?

No

Consider reporting:

“[STATE PARTY] does not own or possess stockpiled anti-personnel mines, nor are stockpiled anti-personnel mines otherwise under the jurisdiction or control of the [STATE PARTY].”

...or...

“This matter is not applicable as [STATE PARTY] has never possessed stockpiled anti-personnel mines.”

...or...

“Not applicable”

Yes

Consider reporting:

“[STATE PARTY] does not own or possess stockpiled anti-personnel mines, nor are stockpiled anti-personnel mines otherwise under the jurisdiction or control of the [STATE PARTY].”

...or...

“This matter is not applicable as [STATE PARTY] [destroyed / ensure the destruction of] all stockpiled anti-personnel mines [DATE]. Please see the report submitted in [x-year] for information previously provided on this matter.”

...or...

“Not applicable”

Yes

Report:

1. Consider providing a list of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned, possessed, or under the State Party’s jurisdiction or control, as of 31 December of the previous year, with this list to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled.

Note: If previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines are discovered, consider providing information on how / where /when the mines were discovered.

2. Consider providing information on the status of programmes for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines:

(a) details of the methods used in destruction,

(b) the location of all destruction sites,

(c) applicable safety and environmental standards,

(d) a plan to fulfil obligations (i.e., what will be destroyed when and where by whom and at what cost?),

(e) relevant legislative measures taken,

(f) structures established,

(g) technical and operational challenges,

(h) committed national resources,

(i) assistance needed and committed,

(j) an expected completion date.

3. Consider providing a list of the types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed during the previous calendar year with this to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine.

 C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

14. Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

* “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained (…) for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques (…).”[[8]](#endnote-9)
* “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines (…) transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques (…).”[[9]](#endnote-10)
* “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines (…) transferred for the purpose of destruction.”[[10]](#endnote-11)
* “(…) the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3.”[[11]](#endnote-12)

15. It should be noted that “transfer” normally implies the movement of anti-personnel mines from one State to another and does not imply the movement of mines within a State.

16. Beyond what the information that is minimally required under Article 7, the States Parties have agreed to “report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.”[[12]](#endnote-13)

 D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

17. Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

* “To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under the State Party’s jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced.”[[13]](#endnote-14)
* “The status of programmes for the destruction of anti-personnel mines (in mined areas under the State Party’s jurisdiction or control), including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”[[14]](#endnote-15)
* “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed (in the course of fulfilling Article 5 obligations during the previous calendar year), to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed (…).”[[15]](#endnote-16)
* “The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified (that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines).”[[16]](#endnote-17)

18. The States Parties have agreed that information provided on “mined areas” should “identify the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require clearance, and that are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require further survey.”[[17]](#endnote-18)

19. In determining what constitutes a “mined area that contains anti-personnel mines” or a “mined area that is suspected to contain anti-personnel mines”, the States Parties have acknowledged that the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) can help guide implementation.[[18]](#endnote-19)

20. The IMAS state that an area should only be considered as an area known to contain anti-personnel mines if the presence of anti-personnel mines has been confirmed “on the basis of direct evidence”, and, that an area should only be considered as an area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines where there is reasonable suspicion of the presence of anti-personnel mines “on the basis of indirect evidence”.[[19]](#endnote-20)

21. The IMAS are also helpful in guiding reporting on “the status of programmes for the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas.” The IMAS points to three actions that can be taken to address areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and three specific outcomes associated with these actions:

* “Cancelled land” is “area concluded not to contain evidence of mine (and / or other explosive remnants of war) contamination following the non-technical survey of a suspected hazardous area / confirmed hazardous area”,[[20]](#endnote-21)
* “Reduced land” is “area concluded not to contain evidence of mine (and / or other explosive remnants of war) contamination following the technical survey of a suspected hazardous area / confirmed hazardous area”, and,[[21]](#endnote-22)
* “Cleared land” is “area cleared through the removal and/or destruction of all specified mine and (other) explosive remnants of war hazards to a specified depth.”[[22]](#endnote-23)

22. Given the guidance provided by the IMAS, in reporting on progress in implementing Article 5, and without prejudice to National Mine Action Standards established by States Parties to reflect its particular national circumstances, States Parties may wish to disaggregate, to the extent possible, information on the basis of the outputs (i.e., cancelled land, reduced land and cleared land), which in turn are related to different activities (i.e., non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance).[[23]](#endnote-24)

23. In reporting on the status of programmes for the implementation of Article 5, States Parties that have been granted an extended deadline may wish to report on time-bound commitments made in requests and on the decisions taken on requests.”[[24]](#endnote-25)

24. In reporting on the measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all mined areas, States Parties may wish to recall their agreement that such measures should be “part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations” programmes in question being “age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.”[[25]](#endnote-26)

25. Finally, practice had shown that previously unknown areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines may be discovered after mine clearance deadlines have passed. States Parties that discover such areas under their jurisdiction or control are required to report on these areas and otherwise fulfil obligations contained within Article 5.[[26]](#endnote-27)

 E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

26. Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

* “The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance.”[[27]](#endnote-28)

27. Many — if not all — States Parties that either previously produced anti-personnel mines or currently own or possess anti-personnel mines have provided a great deal of information on the technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, owned or possessed.

28. In addition, a great deal of information is otherwise publicly available on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines, which may facilitate mine clearance.

29. Therefore, it is assumed that very little relevant updated information would now be forthcoming and there is no need to repeat information already provided.

30. However, if a State Party did have additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines produced, owned or possessed, it could report this.

 F. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

31. Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

32. The status of programmes for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.[[28]](#endnote-29)

33. Many — if not all — States Parties that previously produced anti-personnel mines have provided a great deal of information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.

34. Therefore, it is assumed that very little relevant updated information would now be forthcoming and there is no need to repeat information already provided.

35. However, if a State Party did have additional information on the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities, it should report this.

 G. Victim assistance

36. The Convention does not require States Parties to provide information on victim assistance. However, political commitments have been made that each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will provide the following information. It has also been agreed that this information could be furnished through a State Party’s annual transparency report, as applicable:[[29]](#endnote-30)

37. Initially, time-bound and measurable objectives that the State Party seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Subsequently, on an annual basis, revisions/updates to objectives and information on the implementation of them.

38. Initially, enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. Subsequently, on an annual basis, information on efforts to implement these plans, policies and legal frameworks and efforts to enhance them.

39. Measurable improvements made in the well-being and the guarantee of the rights of mine victims, challenges that remain and priorities for assistance as relevant.

40. These political commitments provide the basis “to address victim assistance with the same precision and intensity as for other aims of the Convention.”[[30]](#endnote-31) They do so by empowering individual States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control (a) to specify what positive change can be expected by certain points in time and then (b) to measure progress towards the achievement of this change.

41. Victim assistance is well understood to include (a) data on mine victims and on disability generally, (b) medical care, (c) physical rehabilitation, (d) psychological support, (e) economic inclusion, (f) social inclusion, (g) coordination, (h) referral to services, and (i) inclusion in relevant legislative, policy or planning processes.[[31]](#endnote-32) In reporting on victim assistance, States Parties could relate each of these elements to the commitments to establish and pursue the attainment of objectives and to enhance and implement plans, policies and legal frameworks.[[32]](#endnote-33)

42. States Parties that are also parties to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) may wish to draw from efforts that have undertaken in the context of fulfilling CRPD reporting requirements and from the conclusions and recommendations made on these reports by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[[33]](#endnote-34)

 H. Cooperation and assistance

43. The Convention does not require States Parties to provide information on matters pertaining to Article 6 of the Convention — international cooperation and assistance. However, political commitments have been made to “maximize and take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process (…) to provide information on matters (that) may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance (…).”[[34]](#endnote-35) In addition, the States Parties have recognized the value of providing information “to further enhancing partnerships and to supporting the full implementation of the Convention.”[[35]](#endnote-36)

44. It has been agreed that “all States Parties in a position to do so will effectively use all possible avenues to support States Parties seeking to receive assistance in mine clearance; mine risk education; stockpile destruction; adopting appropriate national implementation measures; as well as meeting victims’ needs and guaranteeing their rights.”[[36]](#endnote-37) These States Parties in particular may wish to consider providing information on the range of support (e.g., financial, technical advice, the exchange of experience, etc.) that they have provided during the past calendar year for these purposes, and on what has resulted from this support.

45. States Parties that do wish to provide information on support that they have provided during the previous calendar year may also wish to provide information on the following commitments that were made at the Convention’s 2014 Third Review Conference:

* “States Parties in a position to provide assistance and those seeking to receive assistance, where relevant and to the extent possible, will enter into partnerships for completion, with partners specifying their responsibilities to each other, articulating age- and gender-sensitive time-bound objectives and targets, making financial or other commitments, if possible on a multi-year basis, and engaging regularly in a dialogue on progress and challenges in meeting goals.”[[37]](#endnote-38)
* “States Parties in a position to provide assistance will support plans and programmes that are informed by relevant and accurate information on contamination and the socio-economic impact of anti-personnel mines — including information which is collected from affected women, girls, boys and men, and is analysed from a gender perspective — and that promote and encourage gender mainstreaming.”[[38]](#endnote-39)
* “All States Parties will develop and promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through South-South cooperation and by sharing national experiences and good practices, resources, technology and expertise to implement the Convention.”[[39]](#endnote-40)

 III. Examples of ways to provide updated information

 Republic of Minelandia

 Updated information provided in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Submitted 15 April 2015 covering the period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

 National implementation measures

46. No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention.

[…OR…]

47. No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. See the report submitted in 1999 for information that has been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on measures that have been taken in the past.

[…OR…]

48. On 31 August 2014, the President of the Republic of Minelandia signed into law the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Act. This Act, an original language version of which is attached to this report as Annex I, establishes prohibitions and offences related to the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of anti-personnel mines, as well as obligations related to their destruction. This Act also provides for the collection of the information required to facilitate the drawing up of reports and clarifications under the Convention. The right of members of fact-finding missions to conduct inspections under Article 8 of the Convention is confirmed and access to places in accordance with the Convention is secured. In addition, this Act mandates the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs to carry out functions related to the destruction of stockpiled and emplaced anti-personnel mines, the retention of anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes and reporting to the depository on implementation.

[…OR…]

49. On 27 June 2014, a district court judge in Eastern Province issued a ruling declaring that two private individuals from Smalltown, Minelandia, were guilty of stockpiling several hundred anti-personnel mines in violation of the provisions of Minelandia’s 1999 Law on Prohibited Weapons. The two individuals in question were sentenced to six months in prison. Pending any appeal, anti-personnel mines no longer required for evidence will be provided to the Ministry of Defence for destruction.

 B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

50. Not applicable.

[…OR…]

51. As of 31 December 2014, the Republic of Minelandia possessed 953,285 stockpiled anti-personnel mines:

| *Type* | *Quantity Possessed* | *Lot Numbers* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| M2 | 50 000 | 90210  |
|  | 79 938 | 90211 |
|  | 50 000 | 90212 |
| DM31 | 241 760 | L89-67 |
| M16 | 529 292 | Unknown |
| M14 | 2 295 | Unknown |
| **Total** | **953 285** |  |

52. On 8 March 2014, the Republic of Minelandia’s armed forces carried out a test destruction of 2,654 anti-personnel mines at the armed forces weapons testing range located 20 kilometres east of Bigcity, Minelandia.

| *Type* | *Quantity Destroyed* | *Lot Numbers* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| M2 | 2 000 | 90210  |
| M14 | 654 | Unknown |
| **Total** | **2 654** |  |

53. Mines were destroyed using open detonation. With a view to ensuring transparency, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Minelandia and representatives of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations were invited to witness the destruction event.

54. With the test destruction having been considered a success, Minelandia will proceed in June 2015 with destroying all remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines at a rate of approximately 40,000 mines per month leading to a prospective date of 30 June 2017 when it is expected that stockpiled destruction will be complete. Minelandia has committed MLD£ 43,345,000 (US$ 875,000 at current exchange rates) for its destruction programme and has no requirements for external assistance.

55. Minelandia has established a Committee on Stockpile Destruction made up of senior officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and the Environment to monitor its programme for the destruction of anti-personnel mines, to ensure that destruction respects relevant legislative measures and to report as required.

56. The stockpile destruction programme will be carried out in accordance with the United Nations International Mine Action Standards on “principles and procedures for open burning and open detonation operations” (IMAS 11.20). The programme will also adhere to Minelandia’s 1991 Act on Natural Resources, which contains provisions related to sustaining, safeguarding, avoiding, remedying, and mitigating the adverse effects of the use of natural resources, the 2005 Dangerous Goods Act, as concerns the transportation of anti-personnel mines and the storage of them, and the Labour Protection Act, as amended in 2009, concerning the safety of individuals involved in the destruction process. As the armed forces weapons testing range borders a Ramsar Convention listed site, the stockpile destruction programme will also adhere to regulations flowing from Minelandia’s 1984 Ramsar Convention Implementation Act.

[…OR…]

57. As previously reported, on 3 March 2003, Minelandia completed the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines that it owned or possessed or that were under its jurisdiction or control, thereby complying with its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention by its 1 July 2005 deadline. However, on 29 February 2014, team of Minelandian People’s Aid deminers working in Little District in Western Province discovered an abandoned weapons cache that included a small stockpile of anti-personnel mines. Given the type and origin of the munitions discovered, it is presumed that these were left behind by the Rebel Liberation Forces during the Minelandia’s 1996-97 civil war. Minelandian People’s Aid immediately informed the Ministry of Defence of the discovery of this weapons cache, which in turn authorised Minelandian People’s Aid to destroy all weapons discovered, including all anti-personnel mines. These mines were destroyed on 3 September 2014 using an open burning technique in conformity with the United Nations International Mine Action Standards on “principles and procedures for open burning and open detonation operations” (IMAS 11.20) and local and national environmental standards and other relevant legislation.

| *Type* | *Quantity Destroyed* | *Lot Numbers* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PMN | 465 | Unknown |
| POMZ2 | 95 | Unknown |
| **Total** | **560** |  |

 C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

58. The Republic of Minelandia does not retain or transfer anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.

[…OR…]

59. As of 31 December 2014, the Republic of Minelandia retained 1,224 anti-personnel mines for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention:

| *Type* | *Quantity Retained* | *Lot Numbers* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DM-11 | 324 | LOT 47393-86 |
| OZM-3 | 76 | Unknown |
| PMN | 123 | Unknown |
| PPM-2 | 77 | Unknown |
| MON-100 | 577 | Unknown |
| POMZ-2 | 247 | Unknown |
| **Total** | **1 224** |  |

60. The Republic of Minelandia has authorised the following institutions to retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes: the Armed Forces Technical Center for Weapons and Ammunition, the Armed Forces School of Dog Handling Training Centre and the Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute.

61. The Republic of Minelandia retains anti-personnel mines for training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment. During the course of 2014, authorised institutions used 29 anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes as follows:

| *Type* | *Quantity Used* | *Authorized Institution* | *Lot Numbers* | *Actual use* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DM-11 | 15 | Armed Forces Technical Center | LOT 47393-86 | Used to test the new SuperClearer demining machine prior to its deployment in the field. |
| DM-11 | 5 | Armed Forces School of Dog Handling Training Centre | LOT 47393-86 | Used for the training of mine detection dogs |
| OZM-3 | 4 | Armed Forces Technical Center | Unknown | Used to test the new SuperClearer demining machine prior to its deployment in the field. |
| POMZ-2 | 5 | Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute | Unknown | Used to test the blast effect on new personal protective equipment, which is being developed for Minelandian People’s Aid deminers. |
| **Total** | **29** |  |  |  |

62. In 2015, the Republic of Minelandia anticipates that authorized institutions will again make use of approximately 30 anti-personnel mines for ongoing programmes related to training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment.

63. During the course of 2014, the Republic of Minelandia transferred 5 anti-personnel mines to Minebanistan for permitted purposes. The sole institution authorised by the Republic of Minelandia to transfer mines for permitted purposes is the Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute. These mines were transferred to the Joint Research Institute’s Minebanistan branch for the purposes of testing new destruction techniques.

| *Type* | *Quantity Transferred* | *Authorized Institution* | *Lot Numbers* | *Recipient State* | *Purpose of transfer* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| POMZ-2 | 5 | Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute | Unknown | Minebanistan | Testing on new destruction techniques involving lasers and high pressure water. |
| **Total** | **5** |  |  |  |  |

 D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

64. Not applicable.

[…OR…]

65. As of 31 December 2014, there were 124 areas in Minelandia known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 5,367,266 square metres and 41 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 3,999,629 square metres. See Annex II for complete list of these areas. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remain in 19 districts in all five provinces of Minelandia as follows:

 Summary of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2014

| *Province* | *District* | *Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines* | *Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines* | ***Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines*** | *Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines(square metres)* | *Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(square metres)* | ***Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(square metres)*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Northern | Cabrite | 4 | 3 | **7** | 230163 | 123 155 | **353318** |
| Cancrinite | 4 | 2 | **6** | 155587 | 101914 | **257501** |
| Calcite | 4 | 1 | **5** | 151695 | 132256 | **283951** |
| All districts | 12 | 6 | **18** | 537445 | 357325 | **894770** |
| Eastern | Carnalite | 10 | 1 | **11** | 400771 | 52435 | **453206** |
| Cerite | 0 | 7 | **7** | 0 | 321473 | **321473** |
| Chalcocite | 12 | 0 | **12** | 680128 | 0 | **680128** |
| Chromite | 7 | 1 | **8** | 300691 | 32436 | **333127** |
| Chromium | 6 | 1 | **7** | 128823 | 13345 | **142168** |
| All districts | 35 | 10 | **45** | 1510413 | 419689 | **1930102** |
| Central  | Cohenite | 21 | 0 | **21** | 0 | 776058 | **776058** |
| Coloradoite | 10 | 0 | **10** | 485502 | 0 | **485502** |
| Copper | 4 | 0 | **4** | 183359 | 0 | **183359** |
| All districts | 35 | 0 | **35** | 1444919 | 0 | **1444919** |
| Southern | Corderoite | 9 | 0 | **9** | 426180 | 0 | **426180** |
| Corundum | 4 | 0 | **4** | 109677 | 0 | **109677** |
| Covellite | 8 | 0 | **8** | 431880 | 0 | **431880** |
| Creedite | 7 | 0 | **7** | 253797 | 0 | **253797** |
| Cylindrite | 14 | 10 | **24** | 652955 | 549310 | **1202265** |
| Cristobalite | 0 | 4 | **4** | 0 | 489178 | **489178** |
| All districts | 42 | 14 | **56** | 1 787 158 | 1038488 | **2825646** |
| Western | Crocoite | 0 | 5 | **5** | 0 | 794754 | **794754** |
| Crossite | 0 | 6 | **6** | 0 | 1389373 | **1389373** |
| All districts | 0 | 11 | **11** | 0 | 2184127 | **2184127** |
| All provinces |  | 124 | 41 | **165** | 5367266 | 3999629 | **9366895** |

66. During the course of 2014, Minelandia was able to declare that 23 areas totalling 1,096,999 square metres are now no longer dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of anti-personnel mines and are fit for normal human activity. (See Annex III.) Areas were released in four districts in two provinces, with the effort resulting in implementation being declared complete in Danburite District in Western Province. In the course of carrying out operations to release these areas, a total of 10,065 anti-personnel mines and 143 other explosive items (i.e., anti-vehicle mines and UXO) were destroyed.

 Summary of area and areas released and devices destroyed, 1 January-31 December 2014

| *Province* | *District* | *Cancelled area (square metres)* | *Reduced area (square metres)* | *Cleared area (square metres)* | ***Total area released (square metres)*** | *Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed* | *Number of other explosive items destroyed* | *Number of areas released* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Southern | Corundum |  | 130673 | 74163 | **204836** | 3460 | 78 | 4 |
| Cristobalite | 301 513 |  |  | **301513** |  |  | 6 |
| Subtotal | 301 513 | 130673 | 74163 | **506349** | 3460 | 78 | 10 |
| Western | Crocoite |  |  | 228916 | **228916** | 5720 | 65 | 5 |
| Danburite | 317597 | 21384 | 22753 | **361734** | 885 |  | 8 |
| **Subtotal** | **317597** | **21384** | **251669** | **590650** | **6605** | **65** | **13** |
|  | **Total** | **619110** | **152 057** | **325 832** | **1096999** | **10065** | **143** | **23** |

67. In its request for an extended deadline, which was submitted in 2013, the Republic of Minelandia made time-bound commitments to enhance efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention. With respect to these commitments, in 2014, Minelandia enhanced its mine action information capacity by providing upgraded training to three information management officers and by upgrading its information management system to IMSMA version 12.3. With respect to the decision of the 2013 Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, which requested that Minelandia consider applying the full range of available means to efficiently and expediently release areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, in 2014, Minelandia adopted revised national standards for land release, which are based on IMAS 07.11, and trained 50 personnel in updated survey methodologies. These revised standards can be downloaded at www.minelandia.ma/mineactionstandards.

68. As noted in Annex II, the Republic of Minelandia has made projections for the year when each of the remaining 165 areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines would be released. In 2015, it is projected that XX areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling XX square metres and XX areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling XX square metres will be released in Northern Province.

 Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square metres) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released 2015-2019

|  |  | *Northern* | *Eastern* | *Central* | *Southern* | *Western* | ***Total areas*** | ***Total area*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2015 | Areas | 13 |  |  |  |  | **13** |  |
| Area | 610 819 |  |  |  |  |  | **610 819** |
| 2016 | Areas | 5 | 30 |  |  |  | **35** |  |
| Area | 283 951 | 1 454 807 |  |  |  |  | **1 738 758** |
| 2017 | Areas |  | 15 | 35 |  |  | **50** |  |
| Area |  | 475 295 | 1 444 919 |  |  |  | **1 920 214** |
| 2018 | Areas |  |  |  | 52 |  | **52** |  |
| Area |  |  |  | 2 423 799 |  |  | **2 423 799** |
| 2019 | Areas |  |  |  | 4 | 11 | **15** |  |
| Area |  |  |  | 489 178 | 2 184 127 |  | **2 673 305** |
| 2015-2019 | Areas | 18 | 45 | 35 | 56 | 11 | **165** |  |
| Area | 894 770 | 1 930 102 | 1 444 919 | 2 825 646 | 2 184 127 |  | **9 366 895** |

69. Minelandia has committed MLD£ 43,345,000 (US$ 875,000 at current exchange rates) per year from 2015 to 2019 to cover the costs of the Minelandian Mine Action Authority, which has responsibilities for priority setting, mine action information management, quality assurance and quality control, coordination with demining organization and cooperation partners, and establishing policy and standards. Minelandia requires approximately US$ 5.2 million each year from 2015 to 2019 to cover the costs of survey and clearance. Minelandia can furnish a detailed project proposal outlining is funding needs and expected results to those interested in supporting its efforts to complete implementation of Article 5.

70. All areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines have been marked and warning signs in both Minelandian and English are prominently displayed. Warning signs are replaced and maintained on a regular basis. Age-appropriate risk-reduction education has been incorporated into the school curriculum in every province. In addition, community liaison teams made up of both women and men regularly visit towns and villages that are most at risk to advise women and men on risk avoidance. Efforts are made to tailor messages according to community circumstances (e.g., according to the main economic, cultural and recreational activities carried in any particular locality).

71. Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, women, girls, boys and men still fall victim to mines in Minelandia, including four individuals who were killed and 12 who were injured in 2014.

 Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines,
1 January-31 December 2014

|  | *Women* | *Girls* | *Boys* | *Men* | ***Total*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Killed | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | **4** |
| Injured | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | **12** |
| **Total** | **1** | **1** | **5** | **9** | **16** |

 E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

72. Not applicable.

[…OR…]

73. The Republic of Minelandia has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed. See the report submitted in 2011 for information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed.

[…OR…]

74. In addition to information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed (see previous reports), in April 2014 deminers from Minelandian People’s Aid have unearthed an N15 anti-personnel mine. This mine, which was produced in Slovakia prior to its accession to the Convention, can be distinguished from other anti-personnel mines in that it appears identical to an ice hockey puck. However, the technical characteristics N15 anti-personnel mine are the same as those of the US-manufactured M14 anti-personnel mine. See past years’ reports for information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the technical characteristics of the M14 anti-personnel mine.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| N15 anti-personnel mine | M14 anti-personnel mine |
| http://www.hockeytron.com/1050-hockey-puck-ice-regulation.jpg | http://www.cat-uxo.com/communities/0/004/010/791/960/images/4572587043.jpg |

 F. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

75. Not applicable.

[…OR…]

76. The Republic of Minelandia has no additional information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities. See the report submitted in 2001 for information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.

[…OR…]

77. In addition to information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the conversion or decommissioning of three anti-personnel mine production facilities (see previous reports), in May 2014, a fourth munitions manufacturing facility, located in Nice City in Northern Province, was converted to other uses. This facility, which once produced the N27-Z anti-personnel mine as well as other munitions, is no longer equipped for munitions manufacturing and is now used as an elementary school. All facilities that at one time were used to manufacture anti-personnel mines have now been converted or decommissioned.

 G. Victim assistance

78. Not applicable.

[…OR…]

79. Minelandia does not have mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control.

[…OR…]

 (a) Data on direct and indirect victims

 Assessment:

80. On the basis of survey efforts undertaken by various operators, the Minelandian Mine Action Authority has records of 1,140 individuals injured by anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war since the end of the conflict in Minelandia, with data sex- and age-disaggregated as follows:

|  | *Women* | *Men* | *Girls* | *Boys* | ***Totals*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2012 | 89 | 423 | 22 | 212 | **746** |
| 2013 | 39 | 121 | 10 | 98 | **268** |
| 2014 | 2 | 84 | 13 | 27 | **126** |
| **Totals** | **130** | **628** | **45** | **337** | **1 140** |

81. All individuals recorded as having been injured by anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war received their injuries in Northern Province and Eastern Province. The Minelandian Mine Action Authority has no data on injuries in Central, Southern and Western provinces.

82. On the basis of a household survey carried out in Northern Province in 2012, it is understood that anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war are the source of 4.5 percent of all injuries in this province. This survey also concluded that 12.6 percent of the population of Northern Provinces lives with a disability, anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war the cause of disability for 0.5 percent of those living with a disability.

83. Minelandia has no data on indirect victims of anti-personnel mines. However, by relating 2013 census data to the geographic location of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, it is possible to estimate that approximately 55,000 people live within 500 metres of an area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines.

 Objectives

* By the end of 2015, the Minelandian Mine Action Authority will have expanded its coverage of data collection and information management of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war to also cover Central, Southern and Western provinces.
* By 2016, data obtained by the Minelandian Mine Action Authority on individuals injured by anti-personnel mines will have been integrated into the Ministry of Health’s national injury surveillance mechanism.
* By 2016, the Ministry of Health’s national injury surveillance mechanism will have included “anti-personnel mine / other explosive remnant of war” as a listed cause of injury.
* By 2017, a household survey will have been carried out in Eastern Province to collect data on impairments and activity limitations and participation restrictions, related health condition and environmental factors.

 Enhancements made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

* By the end of 2016, the national law on the realisation of the rights of persons with disabilities will have been amended to ensure that the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) becomes the unified standard used in Minelandia for collecting relevant data.

 Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans

* By the end of 2014, draft amendments on the national law on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities, which in part would ensure that the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) becomes the unified standard used in Minelandia for collecting relevant data, were distributed to stakeholders for consultation.

 (b) Medical care

 Assessment

84. From the household survey carried out in Northern Province in 2012, it is known that individuals who suffer traumatic lower limb injuries from causes such as anti-personnel mines/other remnants of war, gun violence, motor vehicle accidents, et cetera do not receive adequate services. Moreover, persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, do not benefit equally from existing public health services.

85. When individuals do not get the health care services that they need in their districts, long and costly travel to provincial or national health care centres is normally required.

86. While the health care costs of low income individuals are covered by the National Health Care Plan, others who are required to obtain private health insurance are regularly discriminated against because of disability.

 Objectives

* By the end of 2018, The Ministry of Health will have established an Emergency Surgical Trauma Unit at the Calcite, Chromium and Cooper District Health Centres.

 Enhancements made to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

* By the end of 2016, the Ministry of Health will have established national health care standards related to care of persons with disabilities and frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that standards are met.
* By the end of 2016, the National Health Care Plan will have been amended to remove financial barriers to accessing services when these services are not provided in individuals’ districts.
* By the end of 2015, a law will have been enacted making it illegal to deny health insurance to persons with disabilities.

 Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans

* By the end of 2014, an Emergency Surgical Trauma Unit was established at the Calcite District Health Centre and a trauma surgeon was recruited to work at the Chromium District Health Centre, which is scheduled to open in 2015.

 (c) Physical rehabilitation

 Assessment

87. There is no rehabilitation doctor in all of Minelandia and there are less than 10 prosthetists, othotists and physical therapists in the whole country, with all of these located in the national capital and working at the national physical rehabilitation centre. The national physical rehabilitation centre cannot meet existing demand for its services. Moreover, many individuals who come from rural areas, such as landmine survivors, either cannot afford to travel to access these services or cannot spend long periods away from their families or means of income.

 Objectives

* By the end of 2019, the Ministry of Health will have established a physiotherapy centre in each province.
* By the end of 2017, the Minelandian Technical University will have established a School of Prosthetics and Orthotics, which in turn will deliver an orthopaedic technologist programme and a bachelor’s degree in prosthetics and orthotics.
* By 2019, there will be 10X the number of prosthetists, othotists and physical therapists in Minelandia as there were at the end of 2014.

 Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans

* By the end of 2017, the National Health Care Plan will have been amended to include incentives for prosthetists, othotists and physical therapists to locate in provincial physical therapy centres.
* By the end of 2014, the Post-Secondary Education Act will have been amended to permit the establishment of physical rehabilitation programmes at the Minelandian Technical University.

 Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans

* The target was met for amending the Post-Secondary Education Act to permit the establishment of physical rehabilitation programmes at the Minelandian Technical University, with the amendments having been adopted by the Council of Ministers on 30 September 2014.
* The Ministry of Health, on 31 October 2014, made a budget submission to the Ministry of Finance to fund the anticipated expansion of physical rehabilitation programmes.

 (d) Psychological support

 Assessment

88. Landmine survivors, as well as others exposed to a stressful event or situation of exceptionally threatening or catastrophic nature, often develop posttraumatic stress disorder. However, standardized screening tools to detect possible symptoms and to suggest the need for a formal diagnostic assessment are not available for use in Minelandia. Basic counselling services are available only in the capital and more intensive psychotherapy programmes and unavailable due to a lack of psychiatric specialists in Minelandia.

 Objectives

* By working with international partners, basic counselling services will have been extended to each provincial capital by the end of 2016.

 Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans

* By the end of 2016, the Ministry of Health will have proposed a National Mental Health Strategy, drawing in part from the experience of landmine survivors and others in rural areas who have been exposed to a stressful event or situation of exceptionally threatening or catastrophic nature.

 Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

* No actions in 2014 on psychological support to report on.

 (e) Economic inclusion

 Assessment

89. From the household survey carried out in Northern Province in 2012, it is known that the unemployment rate for persons with disabilities, including landmines survivors, is 50 percent. (Note: The overall average unemployment rate in Northern Province is 38 percent.) Poverty is widespread in rural areas, which the Government of Minelandia is targeting through its Rural Poverty Reduction Strategy.

 Objectives

* By the end of 2019, the number of persons with disabilities who are employed will have doubled in Northern Province.

 Enhancements made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans

* By the end of 2017, a new policy will have been developed to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market, including through the provision of tax incentives to employ persons with disabilities, the recruitment of persons with disabilities in public administration and the development of self-employment programmes.
* By the end of 2015, the Rural Poverty Reduction Strategy will have been reviewed to ensure that it has mainstreamed disability-inclusive socio-economic development.

 Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans

* No actions in 2014 on economic inclusion to report on.

 (f) Social inclusion

 Assessment

* There is an absence of efforts to guarantee the right of persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, to live independently and to be included in the community, in particular in rural areas.

 Objectives

* By the end of 2017, Minelandia will have launched the Comprehensive Independent Living Programme to enable persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, to access a whole range of in-home, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support independent living and inclusion the community, especially in rural areas.

 Enhancements made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

* By the end of 2017, the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will have been amended to empower the National Disability Council to monitor and report on the implementation of the Comprehensive Independent Living Programme.

 Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

* An independent living pilot project was launched in Copper District in August 2014. Results of this pilot initiative will be made available by the end of 2015.

 (g) Coordination

 Assessment

90. The Minelandian Mine Action Authority has normally represented Minelandia in all Convention-related discussions. However, to date, interaction between the Minelandian Mine Action Authority and other relevant State entities, particularly the National Disability Council and the Ministry of Health, has been limited. Moreover, non-governmental organizations have directly engaged Minelandia’s cooperation partners on initiatives that may be inconsistent with the priorities established in Minelandia’s National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and National Health Care Plan.

 Objectives

* Beginning in 2015, the National Disability Council will convene inclusive quarterly stakeholders’ meetings to ensure sound coordination in the pursuit of aims related to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the promise made to mine victims through the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

 Enhancements made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

* By the end of 2015, consultations will have been carried out at the provincial level on ways to update the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to bring it in line with Minelandia’s obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
* By the end of 2016, the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will have been amended, bringing it in line with Minelandia’s obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

 Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans

* In April 2014, the National Disability Council, with the support of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention’s Implementation Support Unit and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, staged an inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshop at the national level on updating the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This workshop has provided a template for subsequent inclusive consultations at the provincial level.

 (h) Participation

 Assessment

91. The United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has observed that more should be done to include persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in planning, executing and monitoring of public decision-making processes at all levels and, in particular, in the matters affecting them.

 Objectives

* By the end of 2015, persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors where relevant, and their representative organizations will have been involved in consultations carried out at the provincial level on ways to update the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to bring it in line with Minelandia’s obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

 Enhancements made/ to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

* By the end of 2016, the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will have been amended to legally require the National Disability Council to consult with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in planning, executing and monitoring of public decision-making processes.

 Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans

* In April 2014, the National Disability Council, with the support of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention’s Implementation Support Unit and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, sought to address the concerns raised by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities regarding participation by staging an inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshop at the national level on updating the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Results of this activity include that persons with disabilities and their representative organizations perceived that they are central participants in planning, executing and monitoring of public decision-making processes. In addition, this workshop has provided a template for subsequent inclusive consultations at the provincial level.

 (i) Cooperation and assistance

92. Not applicable.

[…OR…]

93. Minelandia is not a State Party in a position to provide assistance to other States Parties.

[…OR…]

94. While Minelandia in not in a position to provide financial assistance, it is able to share expertise and/or experiences as concerns mine clearance and victim assistance. In 2014, Minelandian Mine Action Authority hosted a visiting delegation from Minebanistan in order to exchange experiences and learn from one another’s practices in non-technical survey. In addition, Minelandia’s Ministry of Health provided an expert to contribute to the World Health Organizations’ injury surveillance outreach project, which is intended to benefit up to five States Parties that are responsible for mine victims.

[…OR…]

95. The Minelandian Defence Forces maintain a capability to survey, search for, detect, clear and destroy landmines. This capability includes many types of detection equipment, mechanical clearance assets, disposal experts and specialist search and clearance teams.

96. Minelandia has been a consistent donor for many years in support of clearance operations related to landmines and unexploded ordnance. Minelandia contributed over € 18.0 million to humanitarian demining activities in 2014, providing support intended to benefit the following States Parties: Minebanistan and the Kingdom of Mines. Through funding provided to Minelandian People’s Aid, more than 12 million square metres of land known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines was released in 2015. In addition, through its € 75,000 grant to the Convention’s Implementation Support Unit, outreach efforts were carried out resulting in 15 mine-affected States Parties using the Convention’s new reporting guide to provide high quality transparency information.

 Annex I

 “Law Number 12 for the year 2012

 The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Law

Article 1:

This Law shall be called the (Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Law) for the year 2012. It shall enter into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Monitor.

Article 2:

The following words and phrases wherever mentioned in this Law shall have the specific meanings given hereunder unless the context indicates differently:

*The Republic*: Republic of […].

*The Convention*: the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction for the year 1997 and any amendments to it.

*Inquiry Team*: the team formed in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention.

*Mine*: munitions designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle.

*Anti-Personnel Mine (APM)*: a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact with a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons. Mines designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person that are equipped with anti-handling devices, are not considered anti-personnel mines as a result of being so equipped.

*Anti-Handling device*: a device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached or placed under the mine and which activates when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.

*Transfer*: the physical transfer of the Anti-Personnel Mines.

*Mined Area*: an area that is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines.

Article 3:

(a) It is prohibited to use and implant Anti-Personnel Mines in the Republic of […].

(b) It is prohibited, under any circumstances, to import, export, enter into the Republic, transfer, trade in, produce, manufacture, develop, own, possess, acquire, sell, purchase, deliver, receive or concede Anti-Personnel Mines.

(c) It is prohibited to mediate directly or indirectly in any act mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article.…

 Article 9:

Taken into consideration any stronger penalties stipulated in other legislation:

(a) Temporary hard-labor, or no less than a one thousand [currency] penalty or no more than a ten thousand [currency] penalty, or both penalties, are imposed on anyone breaking the statutes stipulated in paragraphs (a, b, c) of Article 3 of this Law.

(b) No more than a three month imprisonment penalty, or no more than five hundred [currency] penalty, or both penalties, are imposed on the person proven to have intentionally performed any activities that could hinder the mission of the inquiry team.

(c) Instigators and collaborators are also punishable under this law with the same penalties imposed on the perpetrators.

(d) The authorized court is at liberty to confiscate seized mines and any vehicles, machineries or equipment used in committing crimes that are stipulated in this Law, taken into consideration rights of others of good faith.”

Annex II

[English only]

 Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of31 December 2014, and the estimated date of completion

| *Record Number* | *Province* | *District* | *Longitude* | *Latitude* | *Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines* | *Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines* | *Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines* | *Estimated period when mines were emplaced* | *Estimated date of completion (year-end)* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 40.087051 | 15.107585 | 34345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 2 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.966275 | 15.062510 | 72342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 3 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.993392 | 15.022416 | 70134 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 4 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.491461 | 15.287426 | 53342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 5 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.518929 | 15.270878 |  | 56348 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 6 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.076270 | 15.445724 |  | 34458 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 7 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.127431 | 15.726789 |  | 32349 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 8 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.258665 | 15.579792 | 45567 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 9 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.055202 | 15.451970 | 32213 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 10 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.331927 | 15.441865 |  | 56347 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 11 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.038809 | 15.722388 |  | 45567 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 12 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.016914 | 15.723549 | 31348 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 13 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 38.651337 | 16.502760 | 46459 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 14 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.495319 | 16.116786 | 56678 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 15 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.493721 | 16.114706 | 34890 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 16 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.607606 | 16.341979 |  | 132256 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 17 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.669304 | 16.335277 | 34452 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 18 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.518841 | 16.283843 | 25675 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 19 | Eastern Province | Carnallite | 38.629531 | 16.495897 | 37456 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 20 | Eastern Province | Carnallite | 38.721625 | 16.676335 | 56345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 21 | Eastern Province | Carnallite | 38.723249 | 16.675412 | 38452 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 22 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.738506 | 16.663085 | 54342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 23 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.724941 | 16.675523 | 32564 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 24 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.718414 | 16.674950 | 31987 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 25 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.819487 | 16.595671 | 45347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 26 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.816200 | 16.588970 | 23278 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 27 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.785272 | 16.738119 | 45348 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 28 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.659548 | 16.833000 | 35652 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 29 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.781731 | 16.819245 |  | 52435 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 30 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.769679 | 16.857661 |  | 56785 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 31 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.812307 | 16.829198 |  | 42123 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 32 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.807497 | 16.909638 |  | 49321 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 33 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.726414 | 16.883031 |  | 54237 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 34 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.700436 | 16.791068 |  | 34453 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 35 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.721309 | 16.782659 |  | 38678 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 36 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.995764 | 16.879196 |  | 45876 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 37 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.769679 | 16.857661 | 38903 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 38 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.969795 | 16.896989 | 87765 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 39 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.769679 | 16.857661 | 56786 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 40 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.068903 | 16.776213 | 45786 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 41 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 39.143173 | 16.574032 | 70876 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 42 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.916143 | 16.813227 | 34345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 43 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.927648 | 16.865669 | 56786 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 44 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.891309 | 16.840956 | 34564 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 45 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.968586 | 16.897926 | 78305 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 46 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.735659 | 16.150545 | 75289 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 47 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.705186 | 16.133531 | 46378 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 48 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.492456 | 16.353470 | 54345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 49 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.491733 | 16.354799 | 12342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 50 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.620128 | 16.110769 | 68764 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 51 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.566372 | 16.131246 | 70231 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 52 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.623781 | 16.111957 | 23755 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 53 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.615671 | 16.081215 |  | 32436 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 54 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.683885 | 16.659192 | 72123 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 55 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.651638 | 16.634724 | 31134 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 56 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.622356 | 16.635957 | 22342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 57 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.612977 | 16.684411 |  | 13345 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 58 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.658442 | 16.641438 | 17134 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 59 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.721081 | 16.234995 | 23347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 60 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.740019 | 16.214028 | 25306 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 61 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.761100 | 16.179760 | 24347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 62 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.761100 | 16.199641 | 26349 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 63 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.541693 | 16.171821 | 12340 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 64 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.481517 | 16.202152 | 23321 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 65 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.688232 | 16.181655 | 34256 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 66 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.699189 | 16.140820 | 32367 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 67 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.739128 | 16.169424 | 22098 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 68 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.746363 | 16.210465 | 27456 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 69 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.725495 | 16.210160 | 34357 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 70 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.605567 | 16.047240 | 35567 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 71 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.569776 | 16.215046 | 45675 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 72 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.537876 | 16.200259 | 32256 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 73 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.539015 | 16.223865 | 45432 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 74 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.537876 | 16.200259 | 39341 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 75 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.542475 | 16.225885 | 32367 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 76 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.528461 | 16.262815 | 34327 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 77 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.529105 | 16.257957 | 38456 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 78 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.524363 | 16.265730 | 37320 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 79 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.601821 | 16.390413 | 57321 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 80 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.486900 | 16.375343 | 25453 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 81 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.521111 | 16.173940 | 37347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 82 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.509590 | 16.166769 | 56732 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 83 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.513320 | 16.182437 | 53342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 84 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.502608 | 16.333775 | 31267 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 85 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.493376 | 16.335031 | 67564 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 86 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.531524 | 16.645037 | 69563 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 87 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.394301 | 16.544440 | 34675 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 88 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.440682 | 16.427772 | 43421 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 89 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.436289 | 16.445470 | 23367 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 90 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.507156 | 16.624384 | 54879 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 91 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.494401 | 16.584950 | 67785 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 92 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.490300 | 16.569428 | 34238 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 93 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.481945 | 16.549826 | 36467 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 94 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.518008 | 16.647162 | 53543 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 95 | Central Province | Copper | 38.519743 | 16.644867 | 33463 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 96 | Central Province | Copper | 38.472970 | 16.549989 | 35786 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 97 | Central Province | Copper | 38.474797 | 16.546719 | 23345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 98 | Central Province | Copper | 38.469698 | 16.541268 | 90765 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 99 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.472088 | 16.542249 | 24643 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S1 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.499734 | 17.284979 | 78564 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S2 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.506005 | 17.278832 | 43340 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S3 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.499552 | 17.283398 | 45467 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S4 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.468620 | 17.403442 | 61238 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S5 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.427851 | 17.389986 | 56211 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S6 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.406651 | 17.471279 | 51231 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S7 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.578738 | 17.428990 | 43254 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S8 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.600339 | 17.413398 | 22232 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S9 | Southern Province | Corundum | 38.554170 | 17.402015 | 27347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S10 | Southern Province | Corundum | 38.581061 | 17.271372 | 22346 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S11 | Southern Province | Corundum | 38.580994 | 17.271340 | 32219 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S12 | Southern Province | Corundum | 38.580786 | 17.271636 | 27765 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S17 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.686662 | 17.054723 | 98765 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 113 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.696289 | 17.036479 | 39543 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 114 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.742114 | 16.968823 | 52123 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 115 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.752248 | 16.922973 | 39675 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 116 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.996836 | 17.136259 | 67894 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 117 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.781049 | 16.841370 | 54211 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 118 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.776230 | 16.840555 | 44342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 119 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.785030 | 16.925895 | 35327 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 120 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.551888 | 17.364874 | 48453 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 121 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.593878 | 17.408565 | 56431 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 122 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.851826 | 17.530293 | 32311 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 123 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.862318 | 17.518705 | 23043 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 124 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.834988 | 17.512175 | 35201 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 125 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.533186 | 17.354400 | 24245 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 126 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.525511 | 17.346390 | 34113 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 127 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.523574 | 17.338059 | 17022 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 128 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.512181 | 17.319592 | 67894 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 129 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.500085 | 17.327452 | 54211 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 130 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.499656 | 17.357640 | 44342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 131 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.364565 | 17.672071 | 35327 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 132 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.413522 | 17.579802 | 48453 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 133 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.389597 | 17.573028 | 56431 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 134 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.364227 | 17.574022 | 32311 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 135 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.352971 | 17.580881 | 43043 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 136 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.357011 | 17.586734 | 35201 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 137 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.329036 | 17.629797 | 34245 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 138 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.329570 | 17.651152 | 54113 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 139 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.446839 | 17.628140 | 87022 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 140 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.466389 | 17.302362 | 43340 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 141 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.488402 | 17.290705 |  | 45467 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 142 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.471473 | 17.284461 |  | 61238 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 143 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.471732 | 17.278531 |  | 56211 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 144 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.461617 | 17.286425 |  | 51231 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 145 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.381879 | 17.420013 |  | 43254 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 146 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.396528 | 17.440486 |  | 52232 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 147 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.473616 | 17.424978 |  | 37347 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 148 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.476661 | 17.398297 |  | 122346 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 149 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.470581 | 17.404958 |  | 42219 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 150 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.448335 | 17.489920 |  | 37765 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 151 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.418180 | 17.518630 |  | 43345 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| 152 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.438911 | 17.497128 |  | 223342 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| 153 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.671565 | 17.327882 |  | 132134 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| 154 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.624227 | 17.309403 |  | 90357 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W1 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.604657 | 17.318164 |  | 39678 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W2 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.628311 | 17.287147 |  | 76402 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W3 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.550692 | 17.240160 |  | 64142 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W4 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.538339 | 17.239375 |  | 73251 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W5 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38627612 | 16493515 |  | 541281 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W11 | Western Province | Crossite | 38627112 | 1624567 |  | 180461 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W12 | Western Province | Crossite | 38612412 | 16223456 |  | 120487 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W13 | Western Province | Crossite | 38601236 | 16213457 |  | 92801 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W14 | Western Province | Crossite | 38.628950 | 16.256685 |  | 661622 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W15 | Western Province | Crossite | 38.629099 | 16.242605 |  | 92841 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W16 | Western Province | Crossite | 38.625913 | 16.239679 |  | 241161 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| Total |  |  |  | 5 367 266 | 3 999 629 |  |  |  |

Annex III

[English only]

 Areas released, 1 January-31 December 2014

| *Record Number* | *Province* | *District* | *Longitude* | *Latitude* | *Cancelled area (square metres)* | *Reduced area (square metres)* | *Cleared area (square metres)* | *Total area released (square metres)* | *Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed* | *Number of other explosive items destroyed* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S13 | Southern Province | Corundum | 40.087051 | 15.107585 |  | 4 765 | 14 345 | 19110 | 452 | 23 |
| S14 | Southern Province | Corundum | 39.966275 | 15.062510 |  | 2 432 | 22 342 | 24774 | 242 | 53 |
| S15 | Southern Province | Corundum | 39.993392 | 15.022416 |  | 70 134 | 11 134 | 81268 | 2423 | 2 |
| S16 | Southern Province | Corundum | 39.491461 | 15.287426 |  | 53 342 | 26 342 | 79684 | 343 |  |
| S155 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.518929 | 15.270878 | 61 238 |  |  | 61 238 |  |  |
| S156 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.076270 | 15.445724 | 56 211 |  |  | 56 211 |  |  |
| S157 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.127431 | 15.726789 | 51 231 |  |  | 51 231 |  |  |
| S158 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.258665 | 15.579792 | 43 254 |  |  | 43 254 |  |  |
| S159 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.055202 | 15.451970 | 52 232 |  |  | 52 232 |  |  |
| S160 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.471473 | 17.284461 | 37 347 |  |  | 37 347 |  |  |
| W6 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.471732 | 17.278531 |  |  | 56 211 | 56 211 | 324 |  |
| W7 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.461617 | 17.286425 |  |  | 51 231 | 51 231 | 2432 |  |
| W8 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.381879 | 17.420013 |  |  | 43 254 | 43 254 | 532 |  |
| W9 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.396528 | 17.440486 |  |  | 52 232 | 52 232 | 2432 |  |
| W10 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.473616 | 17.424978 |  |  | 25 988 | 25 988 |  | 65 |
| W17 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.476661 | 17.398297 | 15223 |  |  | 15 223 |  |  |
| W18 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.470581 | 17.404958 | 23444 |  |  | 23 444 |  |  |
| W19 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.448335 | 17.489920 | 43555 | 2 345 | 8 742 | 54 642 | 34 |  |
| W20 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.418180 | 17.518630 | 12033 | 4 443 | 4 572 | 21 048 | 353 |  |
| W21 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.438911 | 17.497128 |  | 2 411 | 4531 | 6 942 | 432 |  |
| W22 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.671565 | 17.327882 |  | 5 663 | 2 452 | 8 115 | 54 |  |
| W23 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.624227 | 17.309403 |  | 6 522 | 2 456 | 8 978 | 12 |  |
| W24 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.604657 | 17.318164 | 223 342 |  |  | 223 342 |  |  |
| **Totals** |  |  |  | **619 110** | **152 057** | **325 832** | **1 096 999** | **10 065** | **143** |

 Annex IV

 Example of what to do if a State Party has no updated information to provide

1. The obligation under Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention is to provide updated information. It is likely that many States Parties will not have any updated information to provide. Therefore, they may wish to simply make this fact known through a note verbale.

2. Sample language for a note verbale when a State Party has no updated information to provide:

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [INSERT STATE’S NAME] presents its compliments to the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, and, with reference to [INSERT STATE’S NAME]’s obligation under Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on the Destruction to provide updated transparency information annually, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [INSERT STATE’S NAME] wishes to advise that it has no updated information to provide relative to what was contained in [INSERT STATE’S NAME]’s most recent previous report.

4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [INSERT STATE’S NAME] avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs the assurances of its highest considerations

 Annex V

 When to report and to whom to provide reports

1. States Parties that have updates information to provide are required to submit this to the Convention’s depository — the United Nations Secretary General — by 30 April of each year, with this information to cover the previous calendar year.

2. The Secretary-General has designated the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch, as the entity responsible for receiving reports and making them available. Reports should be submitted electronically, in at least one of the authentic languages of the Convention (i.e., Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russia or Spanish) to the following

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Officer-in-Charge

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch

aplc@unog.org

3. States Parties are encouraged to also provide an electronic copy of their reports to the Implementation Support Unit. The Implementation Support Unit makes the most recent report submitted by each State Party available on the Convention’s website and summarizes information contained in reports in order to support the work of the Convention’s Committees. Copies of reports can be directed to the following:

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit

isu@apminebanconvention.org

 Annex VI

[English only]

 Endnotes

 A National implementation measures

1. Article 7.1(a) of the Convention indicates that the State Parties are to report initially, and then provide updated information annually, on “the national implementation measures referred to in Article 9.” Article 9 states that “Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.” [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
2. In the Nairobi Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2004 First Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties that have applied their legislation, through the prosecution and punishment of individuals engaged in activities prohibited by the Convention, will share information on the application of implementing legislation through means such as Article 7 reports and the Intersessional Work Programme.” (See Action #62.)

 In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will share information on implementing legislation and its application through reports made in accordance with Article 7 and the Intersessional Work Programme.” (See Action #60.)

 In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has not yet done so, will, as soon as possible and no later than by the Fourth Review Conference, take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to prevent and suppress any activity that is prohibited the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control” and that “States Parties will report on such measures as required by the Convention and thereafter inform the States Parties of the use of such measures to respond to cases of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention’s prohibitions.” (See Action #29.)

 B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
3. Article 7.1(b) of the Convention. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
4. Article 7.1(f) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.” [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
5. Article 7.1(g) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4.” [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
6. At their 2008 Ninth Meeting, the States Parties “warmly welcomed the proposal submitted by Lithuania and Serbia on ensuring the full implementation of article 4, as contained in document APLC/MSP.9/2008/WP.36, and agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement the recommendations contained therein.” These recommendations included that “States Parties in the process of implementing Article 4 should communicate to other States Parties, through annual transparency reports, at every meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and at every meeting of the States Parties, plans to implement Article 4, successively reporting increasing progress that is being made towards the fulfilment of Article 4 obligations.” (See the Final Report of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 30, and, Annex III.)

 In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties yet to complete their obligations under Article 4 will report on the progress of implementation of Article 4, including steps taken at national level, anticipated particular technical and operational challenges, resources allocated and number of anti-personnel mines destroyed, to other States Parties through annual transparency reports, at every meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and at every Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference. (See Action #11.)

 In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has missed its deadline for the completion of its Article 4 obligations will provide to the States Parties, through the President, by 31 December 2014, a plan for the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under its control or jurisdiction as soon as possible, and thereafter keep the States Parties apprised of efforts to implement its plan through annual transparency reports and other means.” (See Action #5.) Furthermore, it was agreed that “each State Party in the process of destroying its stockpiled anti-personnel mines will regularly communicate to the States Parties, through annual transparency reports and other means, plans to fulfil its obligations and progress achieved, highlighting as early as possible any issues of concern.” (See Action #6.) [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
7. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party which discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform the States Parties as soon as possible, report pertinent information as required by the Convention, and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after the report of their discovery.” (See Action #7.)

 C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
8. Article 7(1)d of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3.” [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
9. Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
10. See Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
11. See Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
12. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties will annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.” (See Action #27.)

 D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
13. Article 7.1(c) of the Convention. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
14. Article 7.1(f) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.” [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
15. Article 7.1(g)of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4.” [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
16. See Article 7.1(i). “The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.” [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
17. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will undertake all reasonable efforts to quantify and qualify its remaining implementation challenge as soon as possible, and report this information through its Article 7 transparency report by 30 April 2015 and annually thereafter” and that “this information should identify the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require clearance, and that are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require further survey.” [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
18. The States Parties, at their 2004 First Review Conference, recorded that “the IMAS concerning clearing mined areas and related activities have been developed in part to assist States Parties in fulfilling Article 5 obligations. These standards aim to reflect mine action norms and practices.” (See the Final Report of the First Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 54.)

 The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “the implementation of Article 5 by some States Parties, particularly as evidenced in the Article 5 extension requests submitted by some, has again highlighted the value that States Parties derive from the United Nations International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 87.)

 In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will ensure as soon as possible that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.” (See Action #9.) [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
19. International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
20. International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
21. International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
22. International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3. [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
23. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will ensure as soon as possible that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.” (See Action #9.) In agreeing to this, the States Parties referenced that “recommendations on applying all available methods for the full and expedient implementation of Article 5 were endorsed by the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties.” These recommendations include that “the States Parties acknowledge that three main actions can be undertaken to assess and, where applicable, to release land that has been previously identified and reported as part of a mined area: through non-technical means, technical survey, and clearance,” that “in order to ensure the expedient, efficient and safe release of mined areas, States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5 are encouraged to develop national plans that employ, as required, the full range of methods, in addition to clearance, available to release land,” and, that “States Parties are encouraged to take all necessary steps to effectively manage information on changes in the status of previously reported mined areas and to communicate to other States Parties and relevant communities within their own countries such changes in status.” (See the Final Report of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 31, and Annex IV, paragraphs 9, 10 and 11.) [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
24. At their 2010 Tenth Meeting, the States Parties “warmly welcomed the report presented by the President of the Second Review Conference on the process for the preparation, submission and consideration of requests for extensions to article 5 deadlines,” with this report stating that “the analysis of requests in 2010 underscored the importance, as has been recorded by the States Parties in the past, of the States Parties agreeing that those that have been granted extensions be asked to report regularly on time-bound commitments made in requests and on the decisions taken on requests.” (See the Final Report of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 23, and, Annex II, paragraph 10.)

 At their 2012 Twelfth Meeting, the States Parties endorsed the recommendations contained in the paper entitled *Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process*and “agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement these recommendations.” These recommendations include that “States Parties that have been granted extensions should be requested to provide updates on efforts to implement the plans contained in their requests” and that “such reports should clearly document progress and challenges relative to what it committed to achieve.”(See the Final Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 25.) In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will apply the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper *Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process*.” (See Action #11.) [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
25. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has reported mined areas under its jurisdiction or control will provide mine risk reduction and education programmes, as part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations. These programmes shall be age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.” (See Action #10.) [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
26. At their 2012 Twelfth Meeting, the States Parties made the following commitments:

 “(a) If after its original or extended deadline to implement Article 5 has expired, a State Party, as an exceptional circumstance, discovers a mined area (as defined by Article 2.5 of the Convention), including a newly mined area, under its jurisdiction or control that is known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, the State Party should immediately inform all States Parties and all stake-holders of the affected area of such a discovery and shall undertake to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area as soon as possible.”

 “(b) If the State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area before the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference (whichever falls earlier), it should submit a request for an extended deadline, which should be as short as possible and no more than ten years, either to that Meeting or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery permits or to the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery does not permit, in accordance with the obligations enshrined in Article 5 and the process for submission of requests for extensions agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties. Requests submitted should be analysed also in accordance with the process agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties and commonly practiced since 2008, and decided upon in accordance with Article 5.”

 (c) States Parties concerned by the above mentioned decision shall continue to fulfil their reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Convention, including the obligation to report on the location of all mined areas that contain or are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control and on the status of programs for their destruction. Each State Party should also continue to provide updates relative to these and other commitments at meetings of the Standing Committees, Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.

 (See the Final Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 28.)

 E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
27. Article 7.1(h) of the Convention.

 F. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
28. Article 7.1(e) of the Convention.

 G. Victim assistance [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
29. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that:

 (a) “Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control, in a manner that takes into account sex- and age-disaggregated data, will do its utmost to assess the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victims to existing services where possible.”

 (b) “Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Every year, these objectives should be updated, their implementation monitored, and progress in implementing them reported to the States Parties.”

 (c) “Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. Every year, efforts to implement these plans, policies and legal frameworks and their enhancements should be communicated to the States Parties.”

 (d) “Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to report in advance of the next Review Conference on measurable improvements made in the well-being and the guarantee of the rights of mine victims, challenges that remain and priorities for assistance as relevant.”

 (See Actions #12, #13, #14 and #18.) [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
30. Maputo Action Plan, Part IV. [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
31. The States Parties, at their 2004 First Review Conference, recorded that “one of the major advances made by the States Parties (…) has been to better understand the elements that comprise victim assistance” with this leading “to the generally accepted view that the priorities in this area include: understanding the extent of the challenge faced; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation, including physiotherapy, prosthetics and assistive devices; psychological support and social reintegration; economic reintegration; and, the establishment, enforcement and implementation of relevant laws and public policies.” (See the Final Report of the First Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 69.) The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “these six defined components have worked well to provide a framework for action.” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 118.) [↑](#endnote-ref-32)
32. A conceptual tool to assist States Parties in organizing information in a manner consistent with what is suggested in this guide was prepared by the Convention’s Committee on Victim Assistance and distributed on 28 November 2014to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations (Geneva) of States Parties to the Convention that have indicated a responsibility for landmine survivors. [↑](#endnote-ref-33)
33. The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “the States Parties have come to recognise that new developments and understandings, such as the comprehensive manner in which the CRPD records what is required to promote the full and effective participation and inclusion of mine survivors in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities, provide a standard by which to measure victim assistance efforts. The CRPD may provide guidance to all States Parties in meeting their responsibilities to persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, and their families. The CRPD can provide the States Parties with a more systematic, sustainable, gender sensitive and human rights based approach by bringing victim assistance into the broader context of policy and planning for persons with disabilities more generally. The CRPD has linkages to the six components of victim assistance, particularly through the promotion of: health, including emergency and continuing medical care; personal mobility, including physical rehabilitation and assistive devices; psychological support; education, including primary to tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning; work and employment; adequate standard of living and social protection; participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport; inclusion; accessibility; inclusive development; awareness raising; statistics and data collection; and, legislation, policies and planning.” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 165.)

 The States Parties, at their 2014 Third Review Conference, recorded that “since the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties continued to note the linkages between the CRPD and victim assistance and recognised that the CRPD can be used to provide a framework for all States in meeting their responsibilities to mine survivors and their families.” (See the Final Report of the Third Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 272.)

 H. Cooperation and assistance [↑](#endnote-ref-34)
34. In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will maximise and take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process as a tool to assist in implementation, including through the reporting format “Form J” to provide information on matters which may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance, victim assistance efforts and needs and information on measures being taken to ensure gender sensitization in all aspects of mine action. (See Action #55.) [↑](#endnote-ref-35)
35. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will contribute, as they deem useful, to the information exchange tool ‘Platform for Partnerships’ and will provide new or updated information on their needs for assistance or on assistance which they are in a position to offer, when feasible, with a view to further enhancing partnerships and to supporting the full implementation of the Convention.” (See Action #24.) [↑](#endnote-ref-36)
36. Maputo Action Plan, Action #20. [↑](#endnote-ref-37)
37. Maputo Action Plan, Action #21. [↑](#endnote-ref-38)
38. Maputo Action Plan, Action #22. [↑](#endnote-ref-39)
39. Maputo Action Plan, Action #23.

 [↑](#endnote-ref-40)