

# International pledging conference

Geneva - 28 February 2017  
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#pledgingconf



## I. SUMMARY

The Second International Pledging Conference for the Implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, hosted by the Austrian presidency, was held in Geneva on 28 February 2017.

The Conference was opened by H.E. Michael Linhart, Vice Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria and chaired by the President of the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties, H.E. Thomas Hajnoczi, Ambassador of Austria in Geneva. Keynote addresses were delivered by Mr. Louis Maresca, Senior Legal Advisor at the International Committee of the Red Cross, Ms. Amelie Chayer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager at the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and Mr. Firoz Ali Alizada, Campaigns and Communications Manager at the ICBL.



The first part of the Conference featured presentations by the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit (ISU) on its budget and work plan for 2017, by Australia, in its capacity as Coordinator of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's Sponsorship Programme on the priorities for the Sponsorship programme in 2017 and by UN Office for Disarmament Affairs on the status of assessed contributions for the Convention's Meetings of the States Parties.

47 delegations were present at the Pledging Conference, including 36 States Parties, 2 States not party and 9 non-governmental and international organisations.



18 States Parties made pledges to the Implementation Support Unit amounting to approximately CHF 514,000 and 3 States Parties pledged CHF 51,000 for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Sponsorship Programme.

The upcoming 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Convention was highlighted by many delegations as well as the many accomplishments of the States Parties in their efforts to implement the Convention. However, emphasis was also placed on the remaining challenges, particularly as States Parties work tirelessly to achieve the commitment they made in the *Maputo +15 Declaration* of the Third Review Conference to “intensify their efforts to complete their respective time-bound obligations” and “to meet these goals to the fullest extent possible by 2025.”

A number of donor States highlighted their commitments to the goals of the Convention and their continued support to humanitarian mine action including by announcing multi-year contributions to mine action programmes and projects.

The critical role of civil society was also highlighted. Non-governmental organisations, including the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Handicap International (HI) highlighted the need to appeal to donors to maintain or increase funding to meet the ambitious goals of the Convention in less than a decade.

Finally, a number of States Parties also emphasised the importance of ensuring the sustainability of the work carried out under this Convention, by ensuring that the costs for Meetings of the States Parties are paid in full.



## II. KEYNOTE ADDRESSES

- **H.E. Michael Linhart, Vice Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria** indicated that:

*“Since its adoption in 1997, the Convention has become a global success story, a trail-blazer for humanitarian disarmament. Austria is honoured to have the presidency during 2017, the year of 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signature of the Convention in Ottawa. Austria strives for cooperation among all States Parties as well as with civil society to achieve tangible results in the implementation of the Convention, thereby making this planet a safer place.”*

- **Mr. Louis Maresca, Senior Legal Advisor at the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** highlighted that the ICRC believes that today we are closer than ever to reaching the goal of a world free of anti-personnel and to fulfilling the promises of the Convention:

*“The importance of this promise cannot be overstated and it should never be forgotten as work advances. The States Parties to the Convention are to be commended for their commitment to fulfilling these promises. As we know, there has been substantive and tangible accomplishments and progress in mine clearance, stockpile destruction and victim assistance throughout the life of this convention.”*

*“In the Maputo Declaration where States Parties reaffirmed their commitment to “comply with and complete” their obligations under the Convention and pledged to meet the principal goals of the Convention “to the fullest extent possible” by 2025. The ICRC warmly welcomed these commitments and calls on States Parties to urgently follow through on them. (...) So I will not delve further into those issues other than to urge States Parties to ensure that the necessary funding is made available to ensure the fruition of these goals.”*

- **Ms. Amelie Chayer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager at the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)** in presenting on the status of support for mine action, indicated that:

*“Between 2012 and 2015, the international support to mine action has decreased from 498.9 million USD to 352 million USD. In 2015, the five biggest donors contributed over 70 percent of the total contributions to mine action and 21 States Parties were recipient of this funding. Clearance and risk education receive 64 percent of the total funding.”*

- **Mr. Firoz Ali Alizada, Campaigns and Communications Manager at the ICBL**, indicated that:

*“An average of 18 people are maimed or killed by landmines every day and victims’ needs are not properly addressed.(...) We all have the expertise and knowledge we need to implement the Convention. While we a lot has been achieved we still must coordinate our efforts to implement the Convention”*

### III. PRESENTATIONS ON THE CONVENTION’S MECHANISMS

- **Mr. Juan Carlos Ruan, Director of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (ISU)**, recalled that the ISU was established by the States Parties to, in part, provide support to the Convention’s office holders, in advancing the implementation of the Convention, as well as to provide technical support to States Parties in understanding and fulfilling their obligations under the Convention. He highlighted that the ISU can only carry out its work through the voluntary contributions of the States Parties. (...) Big and small contributions are all significant and very welcome.

He indicated that the work plan for the ISU in 2017 had a budget totaling CHF 515,429 for “core support” and that “enhanced support” would require an additional CHF 150,000-200,000. He also indicated that:

*“As we continue to support the efforts of the Convention’s machinery and States Parties implementing core obligations of the Convention, we look forward to working with all of you, contributing States, national authority, and members of civil society and hope that our contribution to the implementation of the Convention continues to be of value to all of you.”*

- **Ms. Sophie Delfolie, ISU Implementation Support Specialist**, presented the main activities of the ISU work plan for 2017, all of them aiming to have an impact on the implementation of the Convention and the Maputo Action Plan.

*“The mandate of the ISU guides the work that we do and annual work plans are prepared on the basis of our mandate so that our activities can ultimately have an impact on the implementation of the Convention and that they can enhance the implementation of the Maputo Action Plan. This year will be no exception.”*

- **Mr. Hugh Watson of Australia, Coordinator of the Sponsorship programme**, highlighted the priorities of the Convention’s Sponsorship Programme for 2017. In doing so, he indicated that:

*“The Programme is essential to the work of the Convention, supporting widespread participation in this work, particularly by States Parties with few means and which are in the process of clearing mined areas, destroying stockpiles and assisting victims.”*

He indicated that the Programme received only a limited number of contributions in 2016 and highlighted that the decline in contributions to the Programme was continuing:

*“Allowing mine-affected States Parties a strong voice in the future direction of the Convention’s work is critical. I therefore urge all states parties to consider funding the Sponsorship Programme as part of voluntary contributions to the work of the Convention in 2017, including as part of commitments made at today’s Conference”*

- **Mr. Peter Kolarov, Political Affairs Officer at the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs**, highlighted the differences between the two cost structures underlying the Convention: 1) the voluntary funding for the Implementation Support Unit (CHF 515,429 in 2017) and the assessed contributions which cover the conference services costs of the annual Meetings of the States Parties (USD 503,800 in 2017). He recalled that, at the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the States Parties, States Parties and States not party participating had been requested to proceed with the payment of their share of the estimated costs as soon as the assessment invoices have been received from the United Nations in order to avoid issues that can potentially affect the viability and efficiency of future meetings.

#### IV. STATEMENTS AND ANNOUCEMENTS OF PLEDGES

State	Pledges
Algeria	Algeria emphasised that its commitment to ensure and improve the functioning of the Convention is reflected through annual voluntary contributions to the Convention over more than a decade as well as through the country' participation in the Convention's Committees and through its presidency of the Convention in 2013. Algeria indicated that its commitment to the Convention will continue and it will take into consideration how to contribute to strengthening cooperation and assistance in the light of the experience Algeria has acquired during the implementation of the Convention.
Australia	Australia outlined a new multi-year partnership agreement with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) for 2016-2019, including an annual contribution of AUD 140,000 to the Implementation Support Unit and an annual contribution of AUD 35,000 to the Sponsorship Programme through to financial year 2018-19. As well as these contributions, Australia will continue supporting a range of bilateral and global mine action programmes.
Austria	Austria emphasised the need to ensure predictable and sustainable funding for the ISU, with a pledge of USD 10,000 to the 2017 ISU's budget. In addition, Austria stressed that broad participation in Meetings of the States Parties is essential to achieve and maintain progress in the implementation of the Convention and therefore will contribute USD 10,000 to the Sponsorship Programme in 2017.
Belgium	Belgium remains strongly committed to the Convention, both politically and financially. Belgium is at this stage not in a position to announce a financial contribution to the Convention for 2017 but is closely considering funding a number of projects relevant to the Convention. Belgium indicated that further details will be shared once decisions will have been taken.
Estonia	Estonia spoke in support of the President's efforts to ensure a healthy financing mechanism for implementing the Convention. Estonia is a firm supporter of humanitarian demining activities and mine action and has been regularly contributing to demining efforts for more than 10 years. Since 2006, Estonia has regularly supported and gradually increased contributions to the Implementation Support Unit in achieving its mandate-based targets. In 2017, Estonia will provide support to the ISU in the amount of EUR 5,000.
Finland	Finland indicated that the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention is an important element of the global disarmament machinery and, as in previous years, Finland was pleased to pledge EUR 10,000 in support of the ISU. Finnish support to humanitarian mine action dates back to the 1990's and it will continue in the future. A new humanitarian mine action policy was adopted last year and is now in operation. Finland will channel EUR 120 million during the period 2016-2019 to implement this policy and the support will concentrate on fragile states and environments.

State	Pledges
France	France indicated that in 2017, it will maintain its efforts towards demining and its financing mechanisms are being currently reviewed to increase efforts significantly.
Germany	Germany highlighted its significant contribution to mine action in 2016 in the context of both humanitarian assistance and stabilization efforts and indicated that those concrete measures are the backbone for the full implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention until 2025. EUR 33 million were allocated to mine action projects in the financial year 2016 covering the whole spectrum of humanitarian mine action. For 2017, Germany aims to maintain the 2016 funding level.
Indonesia	Highlighted the 20 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Convention and the importance of renewing commitment to the principles of the Convention and ensuring that resources are allocated for its implementation. Indonesia underlined the important role of the Implementation Support Unit and the need for adequate and sustainable financing to implement its 2017 work plan and budget. Indonesia remains committed to support the work of the ISU and will continue its USD 1,700 contribution to support the ISU.
Italy	Recalled its commitment that although not a landmine-affected country, Italy has traditionally shown great awareness and attention for the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of anti-personnel landmine use. Last year, Italy allocated a comprehensive amount of EUR 190,000 to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), which included a grant of EUR 57,500 specifically destined to the Implementation Support Unit. Italy indicated that it is firmly intentioned to keep its financial contribution at the same level as last year.
Japan	Japan placed emphasis on 'The Last Stretch' to realise a mine-free world by 2025 and its redoubled effort and continued cooperation with the international community, in particular States Parties, international organisations and NGOs. Japan remarked on the important role that the Implementation Support Unit plays in order to cope with the remaining challenges. Japan shared its intention to contribute CHF 89,669 to the ISU for fiscal year 2017.
Luxembourg	Luxembourg pledged EUR 13,000 for the ISU.
Netherlands	Indicated that the Netherlands runs a multi-annual humanitarian Mine Action and Cluster Munitions programme of EUR 45 million, spanning over the period 2016-2020 supporting the activities of three operators in 13 countries. Indicated that it has been supporting the ISU with a yearly contribution of EUR 50,000 for a number of years and will again contribute EUR 50,000 intending to continue this practice. Called on the States Parties in a position to do so to also consider contributing to the financial security buffer of the ISU.
New Zealand	Indicated that it is again making a contribution of NZD 5,000 to the work of the Convention's Implementation Support Unit in 2017. Indicated that its contribution is commensurate with what is understood New Zealand's assessed contribution would be, were the ISU to be funded compulsorily. Indicated that this contribution will be made again also in 2018.
Sweden	Sweden shared its appreciation of the excellent service delivered to the Convention and its member states by the Implementation Support Unit, a key actor, tasked with facilitating and overseeing the implementation of the Convention and the Maputo Action Plan. Sweden indicated that, while it is unable to make a formal commitment for funding to the ISU at this time, it is Sweden's intention to continue voluntary contributions to the ISU. Sweden indicated that it expected to be able to take a decision later in the year on allocating a sum of up to SEK 500,000 in 2017 for the running activities of the ISU. In addition, in relation to conference costs, Sweden strongly called upon all States that have yet to pay in full their outstanding invoices from previous years to carry out the payment without further delay.
Switzerland	Switzerland renewed its support to the ISU with a pledge of CHF 80,000 as a voluntary contribution to the ISU. In addition, Switzerland pledged a contribution of around CHF

State	Pledges
	15,000 to the Convention's Sponsorship Programme for 2017. Underlined that while Switzerland welcomes the financial developments over the past year, this result is not automatically guaranteed for the years to come and with this in mind, States Parties should further their efforts and continue proceeding with caution. Emphasised the importance of financial security for the work under this Convention, also beyond the ISU.
Turkey	Reiterated its determination to fulfil its commitments emanating from the Convention. Shared its intention to again support the Implementation Support Unit's budget in 2017 and the Sponsorship Programme as Turkey did in previous years.
United Kingdom	Shared its belief that the most effective funding model for the Convention's Implementation Support Unit is one based on voluntary contributions, and indicated that it hopes that this Pledging Conference will help to bring the predictability and sustainability needed on ISU funding. The United Kingdom announced a voluntary donation of GBP 15,000 to the ISU for its 2017 work plan.

Organisation	Pledges
European Union	Emphasised that for the European Union, a strong proponent of multilateralism, the universalization and the implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention is one of its main priorities in the area of human security and disarmament. Indicated that it is in the process of preparing a second Council Decision that will enable the Convention's Implementation Support Unit to support national planning and reporting on mine clearance in up to five affected States Parties that have upcoming mine clearance deadlines as well as to support States Parties to embed the victim assistance aspects of the Maputo Action Plan in an integrated policy linked with national policies on human rights and the rights of persons with disabilities. In addition, the decision will enable a high level task force to engage States not party at a high level. Finally, the project will support States Parties in reaching commitments with regards to stockpile destruction.
GICHD	Reiterated its commitment to the current architecture and to the ISU in particular, which is delivering tremendous support to States Parties with limited resources. The GICHD indicated that it provides in-kind support to the ISU – such as office space and IT infrastructure. The GICHD indicated that it looked forward to continuing the fruitful cooperation with the ISU.
Handicap International	Emphasised that while as a Humanitarian Mine Action operator, Handicap International has clearly seen the results and the success of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, it remains acutely aware of the challenges ahead. Highlighted the need to fund transparent partnerships across all operators, support increased national ownership and capacity building and encourage new strides in innovation and operational efficiency. Called on States to stay committed to allocate sufficient funding to States that are implementing the Convention. Emphasised that that an integrated approach is the only way forward: ensuring continued support for, and implementation of, specific victim assistance efforts, while at the same time contributing to realising victim assistance obligations through broader development, human rights, and humanitarian efforts.

MAG	Stressed that completion in many States is achievable and our sector has the people, knowledge and good practice to succeed by then; in some cases even sooner. MAG indicated that we can only succeed with a step change in funding, combined with the full application of good practice. 2017 is a year for the international community to renew its commitment to a world where no one lives at risk of death or injury from an indiscriminate weapon that has no place in modern warfare. Emphasised that progress towards 2025 will be faster and more effective when we work together but success will only be possible with increased and sustained funding.
UNDP	Confirmed its view that meeting the Convention's obligations also contributes directly to poverty eradication, peace-building, and conflict prevention and to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda by increasing livelihood opportunities, particularly for landmine survivors. UNDP indicated that in 2016, it launched its 2016-2019 "Development and Mine Action Support Framework" which highlights mine action as a critical factor, in restoring livelihood capacities and building resilience to shocks and stresses.

#### Pledges for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit in 2017

State	CHF amount	Original currency amount	Original currency
Algeria		See narrative table	
Australia		140,000	AUD
Austria		10,000	USD
Belgium		See narrative table	
Estonia		5,000	EUR
Finland		10,000	EUR
France		See narrative table	
Germany		See narrative table	
Indonesia		1,700	USD
Italy		See narrative table	EUR
Japan	89,669		CHF
Luxembourg		13,000	EUR
Netherlands		50,000	EUR
New Zealand		5,000	NZD
Sweden		See narrative table	
Switzerland	80,000		CHF
Turkey		See narrative table	
United Kingdom		15,000	GBP

#### Pledges for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Sponsorship Programme

State	CHF amount	Original currency amount	Original currency
Australia		35,000	AUD
Austria		10,000	USD
Switzerland	15,000		CHF

**Second International Pledging Conference  
for the Implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention**

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Tuesday, 28 February 2017, 15:00 – 17:00  
Palais des Nations, Room XII  
Agenda

Opening

- Opening remarks by H.E. Thomas Hajnoczi, Ambassador of Austria, President of the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties

Keynote speakers

- H.E. Michael Linhart, Vice Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, Austria
- Mr. Louis Maresca, Senior Legal Advisor, Legal Division, ICRC
- Ms. Amelie Chayer, Government Liaison and Policy Manager, ICBL
- Mr. Firoz Ali Alizada, Campaigns and Communications Manager, ICBL

The Implementation of the Convention

- The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention ISU and the Budget and Work Plan for 2017, Mr. Juan Carlos Ruan and Ms. Sophie Delfolie, ISU
- Sponsorship Programme priorities for 2017, Mr. Hugh Watson, Coordinator of the Sponsorship programme, Australia
- Sustainable financing of the Meetings of the States Parties, Mr. Peter Kolarov, UNODA

Opening of the floor for pledges

The floor will be open for States and organisations to take the floor.

Closing

- Closing remarks by H.E. Thomas Hajnoczi, Ambassador of Austria, President of the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties



## ANNEX II: CONVENTION FACTS AND FIGURES

### What is the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention?

- This is a short way of referring to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, also known as the Ottawa Convention.
- The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention is the international community's comprehensive response to the humanitarian problems caused by anti-personnel mines, weapons that are indiscriminate and that last for decades after conflicts have ended.
- The Convention was adopted in Oslo on 18 September 1997 and opened for signature in Ottawa on 3 and 4 December 1997 at a ceremony that featured the participation of dozens of world leaders. This year, the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signature of the Convention will be celebrated.
- For their determination in calling for the Convention, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and its coordinator Jody Williams were awarded the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize.
- The Convention entered into force on 1 March 1999.
- At their Third Review Conference in 2014, States Parties adopted at a high political level the *Maputo + 15 Declaration* in which they committed to intensify efforts to promote universal adherence and observance of the Convention's norms, destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines, address mined areas and assist mine victims and expressed their aspiration to meet their goals to the fullest extent possible by 2025. At the same conference, States Parties further adopted the Maputo Action Plan 2014 – 2019 to guide their efforts.
- In 2017, the Convention is presided over by Austria. The presidency will aim to encourage cooperation and partnerships amongst all States Parties as well as with civil society to achieve tangible results in the implementation of the Convention. Austria has also announced its intention to reach out to the remaining States that have not yet acceded to or ratified the Convention and to further the full inclusion of survivors in close cooperation with other relevant Conventions' office holders and relevant organisations.

### What is the purpose of the Convention?

The purpose of the Convention is “to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines” through the pursuit of four core aims:

- Universal acceptance of a ban on anti-personnel mines
- Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines
- Clearance of mined areas
- Assistance to mine victims

### How many countries have joined?

162 States have ratified or acceded to the Convention. They include:

- Most of the States that at one time used, stockpiled, produced or transferred anti-personnel mines
- The vast majority of States that are or have been affected by anti-personnel mines
- Every State in the Americas, except Cuba and the United States
- Every State in sub-Saharan Africa
- Every Member State of the European Union

Year	Number of ratifications / accessions	Year	Number of ratifications / accessions
1997	3	2006	4
1998	55	2007	4
1999	32	2008-2010	-
2000	19	2011	2
2001	13	2012	3
2002	8	2013	-
2003	11	2014	1
2004	3	2015-2016	-
2005	4	2017	?

- There are 35 States not party to the Convention, including one signatory State.
- At the 70<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly, 17 States not party voted in favour of the resolution on the implementation of the Convention and 17 States not party abstained.

### How much progress has been achieved since 1999 and what is the remaining challenge?

#### Destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines

States Parties have four years after entry-into-force to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control.

- Of the 90 States Parties that reported stockpiled anti-personnel mines, 86 have completed their stockpile destruction programmes, with almost 49 million stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroyed.
- In addition, 13 States Parties have reported the destruction of approximately 205,000 previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines after deadlines had passed.
- The work continues for Belarus, Greece, Oman and Ukraine which together still hold approximately 7.9 million stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

State Party	Anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed	Art.4 projected completion date
Belarus	1,862,080	End of 2017
Greece	643,265	Timeline to be established
Oman	17,260	Within the Article 4 deadline (1 Feb 2019)
Ukraine	5,350,877	2021

#### Retaining anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes

- There are 77 States Parties which reported retaining 164,095 anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques as permitted by Article 3 of the Convention.
- A number of States Parties have not reported on the use or plans for the use of retained anti-personnel mines in accordance with the purposes permitted by Article 3 and/or have retained the same number of anti-personnel mines for a number of years.

## Destroying anti-personnel mines in mined areas

States Parties shall make every effort to identify all areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced. States Parties have ten years to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas and return these areas to a state for normal human activity. If the States Parties are unable to do so in ten years, they may ask for an extension of their deadlines.

Of the 61 States Parties that have reported mined areas, 30 have reported that they have completed implementation of their mine clearance obligations in compliance with the Convention, with tens of millions of square metres of previously dangerous land due to the presence or suspected presence of anti-personnel mines released.

Year of completion	State Party
1999	Bulgaria
2002	Costa Rica
2004	Djibouti and Honduras
2005	Guatemala and Suriname
2006	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
2007	Swaziland
2008	France and Malawi
2009	Albania, Greece, Rwanda, Tunisia and Zambia
2010	Nicaragua
2011	Nigeria
2012	Congo, Republic of, Denmark, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Jordan and Uganda
2013	Bhutan, Germany, Hungary and Venezuela
2014	Burundi
2015	Mozambique
2017	Algeria

31 States Parties are still in the process of fulfilling their mine clearance obligations the majority of which have faced circumstances that have led them to request extensions:

State Party	Article 5 deadline
<b>Afghanistan</b>	1 March 2023
<b>Angola</b>	1 January 2018
<b>Argentina</b>	1 January 2020
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	1 March 2019
<b>Cambodia</b>	1 January 2020
<b>Chad</b>	31 December 2019
<b>Chile</b>	1 March 2020
<b>Colombia</b>	1 March 2021
<b>Croatia</b>	1 March 2019
<b>Cyprus</b>	1 July 2019
<b>DRC</b>	1 January 2021
<b>Ecuador</b>	31 December 2017
<b>Eritrea</b>	1 February 2020
<b>Ethiopia</b>	1 June 2020
<b>Iraq</b>	1 February 2018
<b>Mauritania</b>	1 January 2021

State Party	Article 5 deadline
<b>Niger</b>	31 December 2020
<b>Oman</b>	1 February 2025
<b>Peru</b>	31 December 2024
<b>Senegal</b>	1 March 2021
<b>Serbia</b>	1 March 2019
<b>Somalia</b>	1 October 2026
<b>South Sudan</b>	9 July 2021
<b>Sudan</b>	1 April 2019
<b>Tajikistan</b>	1 April 2020
<b>Thailand</b>	1 November 2018
<b>Turkey</b>	1 March 2022
<b>Ukraine</b>	1 June 2016
<b>UK</b>	1 March 2019
<b>Yemen</b>	1 March 2020
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	1 January 2018

## Assisting the victims

The Convention was the first multilateral arms control / disarmament convention to include provisions to assist the victims of the weapons in question. In doing so, the Convention established a new norm.

- 29 States Parties have indicated that they have significant numbers – hundreds or thousands – of landmine survivors for which they must provide care.
- States Parties have agreed that victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks, including those related to the rights of persons with disabilities.
- The Convention has served as a catalyst for drawing attention to the plight of landmine survivors – and hence the challenges of all persons with disabilities – in some of the world’s poorest countries.

## Implementation support

### The Implementation Support Unit

The implementation of the Convention is supported by a secretariat based in Geneva and called the Implementation Support Unit (ISU). The ISU is mandated to provide support to the Convention machinery as a whole and to provide advice and technical support to individual States Parties implementing the Convention. The ISU conducts its work in coordination with all relevant organisations which participate in the work of the Convention.

The ISU is funded on a voluntary basis by the States Parties to the Convention. In 2016, the ISU received contributions from 26 States Parties: **Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Oman, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.**

### The Committees of the Convention


Since the Third Review Conference, four Committees work in support of the implementation of the Convention and provide assistance to States Parties in fulfilling their commitments.

**I. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation** works to intensify efforts particularly those outlined in the Maputo Action Plan, to ensure that Article 5 of the Convention (clearing mined areas) is fully implemented as soon as possible.

Committee Chair:  Zambia | 2016-2017

Members:  Chile | 2017-2018

 Costa Rica | 2016-2017


 Switzerland | 2017-2018


**II. The Committee on Cooperative Compliance** assists the States Parties in acting upon their commitment under Article 8.1 of the Convention to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance in a supportive and amicable manner.

Committee Chair:  Austria | 2016

Members:  Iraq | 2017-2018

 United Kingdom | 2017-2018


 Peru | 2016-2017


 Sweden | 2016-2017

**III. The Committee on Victim Assistance** supports the States Parties in their national efforts to strengthen and advance victim assistance, particularly in States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control.

Committee Chair  Colombia | 2016-2017

Members  Belgium | 2016-2017


 Croatia | 2017-2018


 Ecuador | 2017-2018

**IV. The Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance** supports the States Parties in the full implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, in line with their reaffirmation that ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines is a shared commitment.

Committee Chair  Netherlands | 2016-2017

Members  Algeria | 2017-2018

 Canada | 2017-2018

 Uganda | 2016-2017

### **The Coordinating Committee**

The Coordinating Committee coordinates the work flowing from and related to formal and informal meetings of the States Parties and also fulfils responsibilities related to the accountability of the Implementation Support Unit. The Coordinating Committee is composed of the Convention's President, the President-designate and the members of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, the Committee on Cooperative Compliance, the Committee on Victim Assistance, and the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance.

The Coordinating Committee invites the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) as observers.