

The Cartagena Summit

on a Mine-Free World

29 November -

4 December 2009

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

A Shared Commitment
Cartagena / Colombia
29 November - 4 December / 2009





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1. WHAT IS THE AP MINE BAN CONVENTION?

> What is the AP Mine Ban Convention?

This is a short reference 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 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.

For their determination in calling for the Convention, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and its coordinator Jody Williams were awarded the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize.

The Convention entered into force on 1 March 1999.

The Convention's first five-year review, the *Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World*, was held in the Kenyan capital from 29 November to 3 December 2004. At that event, the *Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009* was adopted at a high political level.

> What is the purpose of the Convention?

The purpose is "to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel (AP) mines" through the pursuit of four core aims:

- > universal acceptance of a ban on AP mines
- > destruction of stockpiled AP mines
- > clearance of mined areas
- > providing assistance to mine victims.

> How many countries have joined?

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

- > most of the States that at one time used, stockpiled, produced or transferred AP mines
- > the vast majority of States that are or have been affected by AP mines
- > every State in the Americas, except Cuba and the United States
- > every State in sub-Saharan Africa, except Somalia
- > every Member State of the European Union, except Finland and Poland

1. WHAT IS THE AP MINE BAN CONVENTION?

> What has been the impact of the Convention?

Use of anti-personnel mines has decreased dramatically – 156 countries have agreed to not use AP mines by ratifying or acceding to the Convention. Most States not parties adhere to the Convention’s norms.

Production has decreased significantly – 34 of the 50 States that previously manufactured AP mines are now bound by the Convention’s ban on production. Most States not parties have place moratoria on production and / or transfers of mines.

Destruction of stockpiled mines is one of the Convention’s great success stories – over 42.3 million mines have been destroyed by the States Parties. 152 States Parties now no longer hold stocks.

Demining has resulted in millions of square metres of once dangerous land released for normal human activity. 13 of 53 States Parties that originally reported mined areas have completed the task of clearing all such areas. Annual casualty rates have fallen in many countries.

Survivors’ needs are being taken seriously. The Convention is the first arms control / disarmament convention that takes their needs into account. Most of the 26 States Parties responsible for significant numbers of survivors have developed objectives and a plan of action to meet the needs and guarantee the rights of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities.



2. WHAT IS THE CARTAGENA SUMMIT ON A MINE-FREE WORLD?

- > The *Cartagena Summit* is the name that has been given to the Second Review Conference of the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.
- > The *Cartagena Summit* is a formal diplomatic meeting with the main purpose being to review the past five years of efforts to pursue a world free of anti-personnel mines, to assess remaining challenges and to commit to actions to overcome these challenges.
- > A special focus will be placed on addressing the needs and guaranteeing the rights of the women, men, girls and boys who have fallen victim to mines.
- > Over 1,000 delegates representing over 100 States and dozens of international and non-governmental organisations will discuss a comprehensive *Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention, 2005-2009*. This report documents progress made between the first *Summit on a Mine-Free World* in Nairobi in 2004 and the 2009 *Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World*.
- > At the *Cartagena Summit*, it is expected that the international community, at a high political level, will adopt the *Cartagena Action Plan* to guide implementation efforts between 2010 and 2014. In addition, these high level representatives will adopt and sign the *Cartagena Declaration*, reaffirming their commitment to ending the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines and to achieving a world free of mines.



3. WHAT WILL HAPPEN AT THE CARTAGENA SUMMIT?

- > The *Cartagena Summit* will begin with a day-long set of events in and around Cartagena on 29 November that will highlight the theme of ability. These events, which are being staged by Colombia and by a number of non-governmental organisations, include:
 - > a 5 kilometre road race open to runners, walkers, wheelchair users and those using crutches or other assistive devices
 - > an opportunity for conference delegates to go diving with landmine survivors from Colombia as part of a unique rehabilitation programme
 - > a field visit to a nearby hospital to discuss the role of the institutions in the process of rehabilitation of landmine survivors
- > On Sunday 29 November, the opening ceremony of the *Cartagena Summit* will be presided over by Colombian Vice President Francisco Santos.
- > The work of the *Cartagena Summit* begins the morning of 30 November when the President of the 9MSP, Ambassador Jürg Streuli of Switzerland, will preside over the election of Ambassador Susan Eckey of Norway as the Summit's President.
- > From 30 November to 2 December, the *Cartagena Summit* will feature thematic discussions in the context of the review of the operation and status of the Convention. These thematic discussions will begin with victim assistance and cooperation and assistance, followed by universalisation, stockpile destruction and mine clearance and other matters essential for achieving the Convention's aims.
- > It is intended that by the end of the day on 2 December the conference would agree to recommend for adoption the final documents.
- > On 3 and 4 December, a high level segment will take place at which heads of State/government, ministers and other VIPs will address the Summit. Each high level participant will then have the opportunity to sign a ceremonial copy of the *Cartagena Declaration*.
- > Up to six thematic side events will take place each day from 13:00 to 15:00 at the site of the Summit. In addition, several evening events will take place with many of these open to both delegates and residents of Cartagena.

4. WHAT WILL BE DECIDED AT THE CARTAGENA SUMMIT?

The States Parties will consider for adoption the following documents:

- > *Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction: 2005-2009*
- > *Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014: Ending the Suffering Caused by Anti-Personnel Mines*
- > *A Shared Commitment for a Mine-Free World: the 2009 Cartagena Declaration*

The States Parties will consider taking decisions on the following matters:

- > requests submitted by Argentina, Cambodia, Tajikistan and Uganda for extensions of deadlines for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention
- > the proposal that the meetings of the Standing Committees in 2010 take place the week of 21-25 June in Geneva
- > the proposal that the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2010 takes place the week of 29 November to 3 December in Geneva
- > the election of States Parties to serve as the Co-Chairs and Co-Rapporteurs of the Standing Committees until the end of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties



5. HOW CAN DELEGATIONS PREPARE FOR THE CARTAGENA SUMMIT?

Thematic discussions

- > The conference will immediately begin work on the morning of Monday 30 November and proceed until the end of the third day with discussions on the basis of draft documents submitted in advance of the Review Conference.
- > **Addresses to the conference and general statements are discouraged at the beginning of the conference and during the first three days of it.**
- > Most of the first three days of the conference will be dedicated to thematic discussions in the context of the review of the operation and status of the Convention.
- > Thematic discussions will begin with victim assistance and cooperation and assistance, highlighting the importance that States Parties have placed on these matters. There will also be thematic discussions on the other core aims of the Convention – universalisation, stockpile destruction and mine clearance – as well as on other matters essential for achieving the Convention’s aims.
- > The purpose of the thematic sessions is to share views and experiences as concerns these topics and to remark on relevant portions of the review and action plan. As time is short, the nature of these discussions would be different from how they are handled at Meetings of the States Parties (MSPs).
- > Delegations are invited to share their views and experiences (4 minutes maximum) regarding (a) what accomplishments have been made since the 2004 First Review Conference, (b) what main challenges remain, and (c) what is needed beyond the Second Review Conference to overcome these challenges.
- > Delegations may remark on relevant portions of the Review and the Action Plan with a particular invitation to delegations to indicate how, on a national basis, they intend to apply the Action Plan during the period 2010 to 2014.

Article 5 extension requests

- > During the afternoon session on Monday 30 November, Argentina, Cambodia, Tajikistan and Uganda will present requests submitted for extensions of deadlines for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. In addition, the 9MSP President will present the analysis of each of these requests.
- > Following the presentation of these requests, delegations will have a chance to informally consult one another prior to formal consideration, which will take place on Wednesday, December 2nd.
- > At the 9MSP, it was agreed that the 15 States Parties whose requests had been considered at that meeting would be asked to provide to the Second Review Conference updates relative to their accounting of mined areas and / or benchmarks for progress. Therefore, an opportunity for such updates will be provided.

5. HOW CAN DELEGATIONS PREPARE FOR THE CARTAGENA SUMMIT?

Provisional adoption of the final documents

- > It is the aim of the President of the *Cartagena Summit* that, at the end of the afternoon session on Wednesday 2 December, the conference would agree to recommend for adoption the final documents.

High level segment

- > A high level segment will take place on Thursday 3 December from 10:00 to 13:00 and from 16:00 to 19:00, continuing on Friday 4 December until the speakers' list has been exhausted.
- > A high level representative of each participant and observer delegation is invited to participate by delivering **a statement that should not exceed six minutes in length**.
- > In the establishment of a speakers' list, precedence will be given to States Parties represented at the level of Head of State or Government, Minister or State Secretary, delivering their statements prior to statements being delivered by high level representatives of observer delegations.
- > Immediately after each high level participant delivers her or his statement, she or he will be escorted to a nearby room to sign a ceremonial version of the Cartagena Declaration. She or he may bring into the signing room others who she or he wishes to witness this event. A photographer will record each ceremonial signing.
- > Participants at the level of Head of State or Government, Minister or State Secretary will be invited to a lunch on 3 December at 14:00 hosted by the President of Colombia, Dr. Alvaro Uribe Velez.
- > Participants at the level of State Secretary, Minister or higher will be invited to participate in a field visit hosted and organised by Colombia that will take place in the morning of December 4th.

Closing ceremony

- > The *Cartagena Summit* will conclude with a closing ceremony that will take place during the afternoon session on Friday 4 December.

6. WHO IS PRESIDING OVER AND ORGANISING THE CARTAGENA SUMMIT?

President of the Cartagena Summit

Ambassador Susan Eckey | Norway

Since 1991, Susan Eckey has served Norway's Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, beginning as a trainee and executive officer and rising through the ranks to the level of Ambassador and head of the Section for Humanitarian Affairs, including humanitarian disarmament. She represented Norway abroad in its Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York and in the Embassy of Norway in Santiago, Chile.

Susan Eckey has a Master of Science in Economics and Business Administration from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration. In addition, she was awarded an International Baccalaureate Diploma, from the UWC Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific (British Columbia, Canada).

Secretary-General of the Cartagena Summit

Ambassador Clara Inés Vargas Silva | Colombia

Clara Inés Vargas Silva, currently the Director of Multilateral Political Affairs in Colombia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has for over 32 years served Colombia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its foreign service. Her rich experience includes having worked in Bogota as Sub-Secretary of Foreign Policy, Chief of Staff, Chief of the Legal Office, Director of Consular Affairs and Communities Abroad, Director of Special Affairs, International Negotiator, and Director of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law. She has represented Colombia at its embassies in France and Venezuela and at its missions to the United Nations and the Organisation of American States. In addition, she has represented Colombia at the negotiations of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Clara Inés Vargas Silva received a law degree from the Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario in Bogota. She also studied international affairs at the Centre of International Studies of the Universidad de Los Andes in Bogota.



Ambassador Clara Inés Silva | Colombia
Secretary-General of the Cartagena Summit



Ambassador Susan Eckey | Norway
President of the Cartagena Summit

7. BANNING USE, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFERS

What the Convention says

- > Each State Party undertakes **never under any circumstances**:
 - > to **use** anti-personnel mines;
 - > to **develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer** to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;
 - > to **assist, encourage or induce**, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.
- > The Articles of this Convention **shall not be subject to reservations**.

Progress made

- > The use of anti-personnel mines has decreased dramatically. The Convention's prohibition on the **use** of AP mines binds its 156 parties and this norm has enjoyed widespread acceptance by other States.
- > Production of anti-personnel mines is now rare. At one time more than 50 States produced anti-personnel mines. 34 of these States are now parties to the Convention, thereby having agreed to be bound by the Convention's prohibition of the production of anti-personnel mines.
- > By having joined the Convention, 156 of the world's States have accepted a legally-binding prohibition on transfers of anti-personnel mines. Even for most States not parties this has become the accepted norm, with many of these States having put in place moratoria or bans on transfers of the weapon.

Challenges that remain

- > Since the 2004 *Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World*, three States not parties to the Convention have made new use of AP mines.
- > 13 States not parties continue to retain the capacity to produce AP mines.
- > Universal acceptance of the Convention's norms is impeded by armed non-State actors that continue to use, stockpile, and produce AP mines.

8. DESTROYING STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

What the Convention says

- > Each State Party undertakes to **destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines** it owns or possesses, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but **not later than four years** after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.
- > States Parties **may retain** a number of anti-personnel mines **for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques**. This number shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for these purposes.

Progress made

- > 152 States Parties now no longer hold stockpiled anti-personnel mines.
- > Together the States Parties have destroyed more than 42.3 million stockpiled mines.

Challenges that remain

- > 4 States Parties are still in the process of destroying their stockpiled anti-personnel mines, including 3 that have missed their deadlines.
- > Combined, these 4 States Parties must destroy several million mines.
- > Destroying a particular type of mine – the Soviet-era “PFM-1” mine – is extremely hazardous and poses serious technical difficulties.

Deadlines for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

State Party	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belarus	1 March 2008					
Greece	1 March 2008					
Turkey	1 March 2008					
Ukraine				1 June 2010		

Deadlines for clearance of anti-personnel mines

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Afghanistan				1 March 2013							
Algeria				1 April 2012							
Angola				1 January 2013							
Argentina		1 March 2010									
Bhutan						1 February 2016					
Bosnia and H.		1 March 2009								1 March 2019	
Burundi				1 April 2014							
Cambodia		1 January 2010									
Chad	1 Nov. 2009		1 January 2011								
Chile				1 March 2012							
Colombia		1 March 2011									
Congo, Rep. of				1 November 2011							
Croatia	1 March 2009									1 March 2019	
Cyprus					1 July 2013						
DRC					1 November 2012						
Denmark	1 March 2009		1 January 2011								
Ecuador	1 October 2009								1 October 2017		
Eritrea				1 February 2012							
Ethiopia						1 June 2015					
Greece						1 March 2014					
Guinea-Bissau				1 November 2011							
Iraq										1 February 2018	
Jordan	1 May 2009			1 May 2012							
Mauritania	1 January 2011										
Mozambique	1 March 2009					1 May 2014					
Nicaragua	1 May 2009	1 May 2010									
Nigeria				1 March 2012							
Peru	1 March 2009							1 March 2017			
Rwanda			1 December 2010								
Senegal	1 March 2009							1 March 2016			
Serbia				1 March 2014							
Sudan						1 April 2014					
Tajikistan	1 April 2010										
Thailand	1 May 2009									1 November 2018	
Turkey						1 March 2014					
Uganda	1 August 2009										
United Kingdom	1 March 2009										1 March 2019
Venezuela	1 October 2009					1 October 2014					
Yemen	1 March 2009					1 March 2015					
Zimbabwe	1 March 2009		1 January 2011								

Each State Party must destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas as soon as possible but not later than 10 years after entry into force of the Convention for a State Party. These 10 year deadlines are represented by dark blue bars in the table above. If a State Party believes it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas within 10 years, it may request an extension. In 2008, 15 States Parties requested and were granted extensions. These extended deadlines are represented by the light blue bars in the table above.

9. CLEARING MINED AREAS

What the Convention says

- > Each State Party must make every effort to **identify all areas** under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced.
- > Each State Party must **ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas** until all anti-personnel mines contained within have been destroyed.
- > Each State Party must **destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas** as soon as possible but not later than 10 years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.
- > If a State Party believes it is unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas within 10 years, it may **request an extension**.

Progress made

- > 53 States Parties have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control. Of these 13 have indicated that they have fulfilled their clearance obligations:

Albania	France	Malawi
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Suriname
Costa Rica	Honduras	Swaziland
Djibouti	Macedonia, the FYR of	Tunisia
		Zambia

- > Demining activities and risk reduction efforts have led to a reduction in the annual casualty rates in most countries.

Challenges that remain

- > 40 States Parties remain in the process of fulfilling their mine clearance obligations. Some will require a decade more to finish this task.
- > Fulfilling obligations as soon as possible for some will mean making use of the full range of technical and non-technical survey methods to release, with confidence, suspected hazardous areas. This will enable expensive and time-consuming demining work to be carried out where it is really needed.

What the Convention says and what the States Parties understand

- > Each State Party in a position to do so is obliged to provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims.
- > The States Parties have defined a “landmine victim” broadly to include individuals, families and communities – those who either individually or collectively have suffered physical or psychological injury, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights through acts or omissions related to mine utilisation.
- > The States Parties understand “victim assistance” as a process that involves an age- and gender-sensitive, rights based, and holistic approach and which includes the following components: emergency and continuing medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support, and social and economic reintegration / inclusion.
- > The States Parties understand the place of victim assistance within the broader context of disability, healthcare, social services, rehabilitation, reintegration, employment, development, human rights and gender equality, recognising that their efforts should promote the development of services, infrastructure, and policies to address the rights and needs of all women, men, boys and girls with disabilities, regardless of the cause of the disability.

Progress made

- > For the first time a disarmament/arms control convention contains measures to assist the victims of the weapons in question.
- > The Convention has drawn attention to the plight of landmine survivors – and hence the challenges of all persons with disabilities – in some of the world’s poorest countries.
- > Efforts taken in the context of the Convention to enhance health care, rehabilitation and other services have benefited not only landmine survivors but also broader communities.
- > Specialised organisations such as the ICRC and Handicap International have generated over US\$ 200 million since the 2004 *Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World* in support of emergency medical care, physical rehabilitation and other assistance.
- > There are 26 States Parties that have reported a responsibility for significant numbers of landmine survivors. Many of these have developed measureable victim assistance objectives and are implementing plans of action to meet the needs and guarantee the rights of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities.
- > The Convention’s practices in responding to the needs of mine victims have served as the model for other instruments of international humanitarian law, including the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions.

10. ASSISTING THE VICTIMS

Challenges that remain

- > The 26 States Parties that are responsible for significant numbers of landmine survivors include some of poorest countries on earth. Achieving progress is complicated by the broader set of complex challenges that most developing countries face.
- > States Parties will need to continue to deepen their sense of responsibility to provide for the care and rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims, particularly as the needs of victims will remain long after mined areas have been cleared.
- > While the most identifiable gains since the 2004 *Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World* have been process-related, there remains a significant challenge in translating increased understanding on victim assistance into tangible improvements and a sustainable difference in the daily lives of mine victims.

26 States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors

A Afghanistan Albania Angola	E El Salvador Eritrea Ethiopia	P Peru
B Bosnia and Herzegovina Burundi	G Guinea-Bissau	S Senegal Serbia Sudan
C Cambodia Chad Colombia Croatia	I Iraq	T Tajikistan Thailand
D Dem. Rep. of the Congo	J Jordan	U Uganda
	M Mozambique	Y Yemen
	N Nicaragua	

11. OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS FOR ACHIEVING THE CONVENTION'S AIM

What the Convention says

- > **Cooperation** Each States Party has the right to seek and receive assistance. Each State Party in a position to do so is obliged to provided assistance.
- > **Transparency** Each State Party must provide an initial transparency report within 180 days of the Convention entering into force for it, and hence update this report annually.
- > **Compliance** The primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Convention rests with each individual State Party through the legal and other measures it is obliged to take to prevent and suppress prohibited acts.

Progress made

- > **Cooperation** Global funding levels for activities consistent with the aims of the Convention remain high with approximately US\$ 2.0 billion having been generated since the 2004 *Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World*.
- > **Transparency** All but 2 of the States Parties with a requirement to submit an initial transparency report have done so.
- > **Compliance** There are now 59 States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation to prevent and suppress prohibited acts. In addition, 30 States Parties have indicated that they consider existing laws to be sufficient.

Challenges that remain

- > **Cooperation** A dilemma exists in that while a great deal of funding continues to be generated in general terms for “mine action”, this is not addressing the specific needs of some States Parties that are in the process of implementing the Convention.
- > **Transparency** The rate of compliance with the obligation to provide transparency reports stands at just under 60 percent in 2009. The rate has declined since the 2004 *Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World*.
- > **Compliance** There are 67 States Parties that have not yet indicated that they have legislation sufficient to prevent and suppress prohibited acts.

12. STATES PARTIES TO THE AP MINE BAN CONVENTION

A

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria

B

Bahamas
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi

C

Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d' Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic

D

Dem. Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic

E

Ecuador
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia

F

Fiji
France

G

Gabon
Gambia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana

H

Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary

I

Iceland
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Italy

J

Jamaica
Japan
Jordan

K

Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait

L

Latvia
Lesotho
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg

M

Macedonia, the FYR of
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova, Republic of
Monaco
Montenegro
Mozambique

N

Namibia
Nauru
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway

P

Palau
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal

Q

Qatar

R

Romania
Rwanda

S

Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland

T

Tajikistan
Tanzania, United Republic of
Thailand
Timor Leste
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan

U

Uganda
Ukraine
United Kingdom
Uruguay

V

Vanuatu
Venezuela

Y

Yemen

Z

Zambia
Zimbabwe

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

SUNDAY | 29 NOVEMBER 2009

06:00 – 16:00 | Visita de reconocimiento en el contexto de las víctimas

Hosted by Handicap International

Location: Carmen de Bolivar (Pre-registration required)

Delegates are invited to talk with Colombian survivors and learn about the cultural history and the evolution of the internal conflict in Montes de Maria. They will visit of the Hospital Nuestra Senora del Carmen and discuss the role of institutions in the rehabilitation of landmine survivors. Mine risk education initiatives will also be presented.

For more information: dp@handicap.org.co

07:00 – 15:00 | Sembrarte en Portonaito

Hosted by the Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC)

Location: Islas del Rosario (Pre-registration required)

In Portonaito, participants will have an unforgettable experience sampling the rehabilitation and leadership process being performed with children and young people with disabilities. They will have the opportunity to sail, kayak, rappel, watch the sea or simply have a powerful conversation with survivors. This activity has a purpose: sharing new and more efficient ways to live daily life thereby contributing to the achievement of psychosocial rehabilitation.

For more information: ojedas@cirec.org

07:30 – 15:30 | Dive with us!

Hosted by the Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC)

Location: Islas del Rosario (Pre-registration required)

Participants will join landmine survivors in enjoying the unique experience of diving at Islas del Rosario. This innovative activity for the psychosocial rehabilitation of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities puts them in a completely new environment, provides them with tools for life, and also the likelihood of changing their paradigm regarding their disability, in communion with the biodiversity and the marine beauty of Colombia.

For more information: ojedas@cirec.org

SUNDAY | 29 NOVEMBER 2009 | OPENING DAY

> 06:00 – 16:00

Visita de reconocimiento en el contexto de las víctimas

Hosted by Handicap International

Location: Carmen de Bolivar

> 07:00 – 15:00

Sembrarte en Portonaito

Hosted by the Centro Integral de
Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC)

Location: Islas del Rosario

> 07:30 – 15:30

Dive with us!

Hosted by the Centro Integral de
Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC)

Location: Islas del Rosario

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

08:00 – 12:00 | CARTAGENA 5K – the Race for a Mine-Free World

Hosted by Colombia

Location: Inside Cartagena's old city

The "Cartagena 5K" race is part of the "More Sports, Less Landmines" strategy designed and promoted by Colombia's Presidential Programme for Comprehensive Action against Anti-personnel Mines. This strategy promotes the participation of persons with disabilities in sports events as part of a comprehensive strategy for rehabilitation and social inclusion. The race also aims to involve Cartagena's citizens in the fight against anti-personnel mines and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities. *Cartagena Summit* participants are invited to join landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities in a fascinating race that will run along the city walls of Cartagena.

For more information: nathaliecastro@presidencia.gov.co

18:00 – 22:30 | Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World: Opening Ceremony

Hosted by Colombia

Location: Getsemani Auditorio followed by Plaza de la Aduana

The *Cartagena Summit's* opening ceremony will feature two dance companies that have been invited by Colombia to delight the audience with three pieces of inclusive dance. Both companies promote the participation of persons with disabilities in dance, and provide opportunities for inclusion for Colombians with physical, sensory or cognitive disabilities. Dancing allows people to understand their bodies and generate social inclusion dynamics. Furthermore, dancing allows awareness and increasing reflection on discourses related to body, ability and disability. At 19:30, Colombia will offer dinner and drinks at Plaza de la Aduana.

For more information: julianachavez@presidencia.gov.co

> 08:00 – 12:00

Cartagena 5K - the Race a for Mine-Free World

Hosted by Colombia

Location: Inside Cartagena's old city

> 18:00 – 22:30

Cartagena Summit on Mine-Free World: Opening Ceremony

Hosted by Colombia

Location: Getsemani Auditorio
followed by Plaza de la Aduana

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

MONDAY | 30 NOVEMBER 2009

13:00 – 15:00 | Briefing on Landmine Monitor

Hosted by the ICBL

Location: Salon Pegasus

At this event, the major global findings of the Landmine Monitor Report 2009, Landmine Monitor's 11th annual report, will be presented.

For more information: jackie@icbl.org

Maintaining momentum: extraordinary successes of mine action and challenges in resource mobilization

Hosted by the UN Mine Action Team

Location: Comisión 1

UN officials and other panelists will refer to challenges for mine action, including funding, at an event that will also serve to launch the UN's 2010 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects. The Portfolio provides a snapshot of global mine action projects and requirements in more than 30 countries, territories and peacekeeping missions. The Portfolio is a resource for donors, policy-makers and service providers. This year's launch is an opportunity for high-level stakeholders to share their views and take stock of the sector's impressive successes, but also to put some thought into the challenges ahead.

For more information: buckleya@un.org

Building partnerships for sustainable mine action: meeting of the Resource Utilisation Contact Group

Hosted by Norway

Location: Comisión 2

Many States Parties with obligations to assist victims and to clear mined areas report that lack of resources is a major obstacle to achieve their targets. How can the partnerships underpinning the Convention be reshaped into strategic frame works for ensuring predictable and sustainable mine action programmes? Presentations on this matter will be made by States Parties and international and non-governmental organisations.

For more information: ingunn.vatne@mfa.no

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

13:00 – 15:00 | Good practices in socio-economic inclusion

Hosted by Handicap International

Location: Comisión 3

Based on the research conducted by HI on good practices for the economic inclusion of persons with disabilities and on HI field work on socio-economic inclusion in Colombia and Afghanistan, this workshop aims to sensitise practitioners, NGOs, diplomats and funding agencies on good practices and lessons learned on socio-economic inclusion and initiate active partnership among the participants. HI will present both the results of an October 2009 workshop in Afghanistan on “training for micro finance actors and civil society in order to promote access to credit and other financial tools for people with disabilities” and, from a Colombian victim point of view, the Colombian experience on socio-economic inclusion.

For more information:

hbernard@handicap-international.org or cgosselin@handicap-international.org

Overcoming victimhood

Hosted by Survivor Corps and the Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC). Location: Comisión 4

Victims in many countries remain in a state of victimhood, waiting for reparation and frequently experiencing additional victimisation caused by a lack of understanding of their condition, by stigmatisation or by difficulty in moving on with their lives. This roundtable discussion will feature survivors who have overcome or are in the process of overcoming their situation as victims, experts in the field of victim assistance and policy makers discussing the theme of overcoming victimhood. Experiences from around the world will be shared with special attention given to the Colombian context, key issues identified, and potential future actions proposed.

For more information: tleibowitz@survivorcorps.org

18:30 – 20:30 | Cartagena Summit President’s Reception

Hosted by Norway. Location: El Centro de Formación de la Cooperación Española (Claustro de Santo Domingo)

All delegates are invited to a reception hosted by the President of the Second Review Conference, Ambassador Susan Eckey of Norway.

For more information: ingunn.vatne@mfa.no

18:30 – 21:30 |

Competition of Latin American videos related to the landmine issue

Hosted by Handicap International and GTO-14 (Grupo de Trabajo Ottawa)

Locations: Plaza de la Proclamación, Plaza San Diego and Plaza Santa Teresa

Several candidates will present their videos in various locations inside Cartagena’s old city. The winners will be announced on 3 December.

For more information: czc@handicap.org.co or dp@handicap.org.co

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

TUESDAY | 1 DECEMBER 2009

13:00 – 15:00 | Albania: Successful completion of Article 5 obligations

Hosted by DanChurchAid, the International Trust Fund and the Albanian Mine Action Executive. Location: Salon Pegasus

At this event, achievements, challenges and lessons learned will be presented from the perspective of the Albanian Mine Action Executive, International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance and DanChurchAid in clearance completion of Albania. At the *Cartagena Summit* Albania will declare that it has fulfilled obligations under the Article 5 of the Convention, having been one of the first significantly contaminated countries that has done so before its deadline.

For more information: EVV@dca.dk

Meeting of the Linking Mine Action and Development Contact Group

Hosted by Canada
Location: Comisión 1

The Linking Mine Action and Development Contact Group is open to all States Parties and organisations involved in efforts to assist affected developing countries to adhere to the norms of the Convention in a manner which is also developmental. Each meeting presents topics of interest to participants which, it is hoped, will integrate mine action with ongoing agricultural, economic or social development initiatives and provide additional incentive for donor support. In addition, updates are provided on issues of interest such as land release.

For more information: anne.woodbridge@acdi-cida.gc.ca

What is Gender-Sensitive Mine Action? Good Practices and Lessons from Field Programmes

Hosted by the UN Mine Action Team, the ICBL and the Swiss Campaign to Ban Landmines. Location: Comisión 2

The event will focus on practical examples from the field illustrating how gender mainstreaming benefits mine action. UN field practitioners will provide operational and inter-agency coordination perspectives while non-governmental organisations will provide an implementing perspective with practical examples from field programmes. References will be made to relevant legal instruments and resolutions.

For more information: russog@un.org or a.calza-bini@scbl-gender.ch

Promoting inclusion in humanitarian development

Hosted by Switzerland
Location: Comisión 3

Since the *Nairobi Summit*, the concept of inclusive development has been highlighted as an appropriate mechanism to ensure that landmine victims and other persons with disabilities have access to the same opportunities in life — for healthcare, social services, a life-sustaining income, education and participation in the community — as every other sector of their community. This event aims to increase understanding of this concept.

For more information: thea.ruggia@eda.admin.ch

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

TUESDAY | 1 DECEMBER 2009 (contd)

13:00 – 15:00 | Victim assistance partnerships

Hosted by Japan and Association of Aid and Relief
Location: Comisión 4

This event focuses on the importance of formulating partnerships among individuals, corporations, governmental and non-governmental organisations in Japan in the field of victim assistance. Based on the experience gained in this field since the entry into force of the Convention, prospects for advancing victim assistance will be discussed.

For more information: chisa.sato@mofa.go.jp

18:00 – 18:45 | Launch of the exhibition “Impact”

Sponsored by the UN Mine Action Team
Location: Claustro de la Animas (in front of Salon Pegasus)

“Impact” is a unique mine action art exhibition featuring work by ten Cambodian artists. With funding provided by the UNDP, ten artists were given the opportunity to meet with people living on mined and cleared land, as well as survivors of mine accidents, deminers and others working in the mine action sector. Months in the making, the exhibition highlights the ongoing crisis involving landmines in Cambodia as well as the successes achieved in mine eradication over more than a decade. This launch event will feature a *vin d'honneur*.

For more information: buckleya@un.org

18:30 – 21:30 | Competition of Latin American videos related to the landmine issue

Hosted by Handicap International and GTO-14 (Grupo de Trabajo Ottawa)
Locations: Plaza de la Proclamación, Plaza San Diego and Plaza Santa Teresa

Several candidates will present their videos in various locations inside Cartagena's old city. The winners will be announced on 3 December.

For more information: czc@handicap.org.co or dp@handicap.org.co

19:00 – 21:00 | Reception hosted by the President and Director of the GICHD

Location: Hilton Cartagena Hotel

The GICHD will warmly welcome all delegates to its regular annual reception, hosted by the President of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Dr Barbara Haering and the Director of the GICHD, Ambassador Stephan Husy. This will be an opportunity to meet fellow delegates, and continue the week's discussions, in a relaxed setting.

For more information: s.rihs-aeby@gichd.org

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

WEDNESDAY | 2 DECEMBER 2009

08:00 – 09:30 | Successful experiences in the care and rehabilitation of children and young victims of landmines in Colombia

Hosted by the Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC) and Religions for Peace. Location: Hotel Santa Teresa (Pre-registration required)

This workshop will explore CIREC's successful practice in rehabilitation/integration and illustrate that religion and religious leaders have much to offer a holistic healing process and social reintegration. The faith community and place of worship is often a centrepiece in societies and an ideal place to develop programmes and actions that give support to survivors. Helping women, men, girls and boys with disabilities to claim their rights and become active citizens is one of the most powerful ways that religious leaders and communities can improve the lives of survivors. This event will include survivors and representatives of CIREC, as well religious leaders from Africa and Asia.

For more information: gbeszterczey@gmail.com or apytlak@religionsforpeace.org

13:00 – 15:00 | Briefing on the Convention on Cluster Munitions

Hosted by the Cluster Munition Coalition, Colombia and the Lao PDR
Location: Salon Pegasus

This side event will update delegations on global efforts to promote the swift entry into force and universal adherence to the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions. States are invited to provide an update on their efforts to sign, ratify or take national steps to implement the Convention. The Cluster Munition Coalition, the UN and the ICRC will also provide an update on their work on the Convention.

For more information: thomas@stopclustermunitions.org

The USA and Landmines

Hosted by the US Campaign to Ban Landmines
Location: Comisión 1

This event will explore the US position on anti-personnel landmines. A range of speakers will discuss the status of US policy, including actions that can be taken to urge the Obama Administration to join the Convention.

For more information: wareham@hrw.org

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

WEDNESDAY | 2 DECEMBER 2009 (contd)

13:00 – 15:00 | Contracting in mine action

Hosted by the GICHD
Location: Comisión 2

A substantial amount of donor contributions to mine action is now spent on contracting commercial entities, NGOs and public sector operators to conduct demining and other mine action related activities. The difference between contracting in mine action and in other industries is that it is often harder to define the end product in terms of exact area, quality and the number of square metres. As there appears to be limited contracting experience within some sections of the mine action community, the GICHD has produced “*A Guide to Contracting in Mine Action*”. The Guide is intended to assist national directors and staff of mine action programmes understand the principles of good contracting processes and procedures and provide practical examples. This event will be the official launch of the Guide and will include a brief description of the main topics covered in it.

For more information: i.mansfield@gichd.org

Ensuring access to social services for persons with disabilities in the Middle East

Hosted by Handicap International (HI) and Christoffel Blindenmissie (CBM)
Location: Comisión 3

The “*Making it Work: From good practice to good policy*” initiative looks at collecting data and developing advocacy tools for persons with disabilities, including land mine survivors. It also aims at linking international legal instruments such as the Convention and new international standards on the rights of persons with disabilities for the effective implementation of humanitarian assistance. As part of this effort, Switzerland is sponsoring HI and CBM in carrying out the Disability Monitoring Initiative-Middle East, which is part of the international Making it Work programme, in support of local, national and regional capacity building for persons with disabilities. This event aims to introduce this approach to the States Parties.

For more information: pvermeulen@handicap-international.ch

Land release and the International Mine Action Standards

Hosted by Norwegian People’s Aid
Location: Comisión 4

The UN’s new International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) that incorporate the land release methods developed over the last few years are being adopted. These global standards can contribute to implementing Article 5 of the Convention in a more efficient and effective way. For this to happen all stakeholders must understand and apply IMAS 8.20-22, and it is especially important that national authorities use this framework to develop new strategies and plans. This workshop will attempt to gather stakeholders, including national authorities, donors and operators, to discuss how best to implement the new standards.

For more information: atlek@npaid.org

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

MONDAY 30 NOVEMBER

- > **10:00 – 13:00**
Cartagena Summit begins
 - > Election of the President and Vice-Presidents
 - > Confirmation of the Secretary-General
 - > Adoption of the agenda, programme, rules of procedure and budget
 - > Review of the operation and status of the Convention: Assisting the victims

- > **13:00 – 15:00**
Briefing on Landmine Monitor
Salon Pegasus

Maintaining momentum: extraordinary successes of mine action and challenges in resource mobilization
Comisión 1

Building partnerships for sustainable mine action: meeting of the Resource Utilisation Contact Group
Comisión 2

Good practices in socio-economic inclusion
Comisión 3

Overcoming Victimhood
Comisión 4

- > **15:00 – 18:00**
Cartagena Summit continues
 - > Review of the operation and status of the Convention: Cooperation and assistance
 - > Informal presentation of requests submitted under Article 5 and the analyses of these requests

- > **18:30 – 20:30**
Cartagena Summit President's Reception
El Centro de Formación de la Cooperación Española / Claustro de Santo Domingo

- > **18:30 – 21:30**
Competition of Latin American videos related to the landmine issue
Plaza de la Proclamación, Plaza San Diego and Plaza Santa Teresa

TUESDAY 1 DECEMBER

- > **10:00 – 13:00**
Cartagena Summit continues
 - > Review of the operation and status of the Convention: Universalising the Convention
 - > Review of the operation and status of the Convention: Clearing mined areas

- > **13:00 – 15:00**
Albania: Successful completion of Article 5 obligations
Salon Pegasus

Meeting of the Linking Mine Action and Development Contact Group
Comisión 1

What is gender-sensitive mine action? Good practices and lessons learned from field programmes
Comisión 2

Promoting inclusion in humanitarian development
Comisión 3

Victim assistance partnerships
Comisión 4

- > **15:00 – 18:00**
Cartagena Summit continues
 - > Review of the operation and status of the Convention: Clearing mined areas
 - > Review of the operation and status of the Convention: Destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines

- > **18:00 – 18:45**
Launch of the exhibition 'Impact'
Claustro de la Animas, in front of Salon Pegasus

- > **19:00 – 21:00**
Reception hosted by the President and the Director of the GICHD
Hilton Cartagena Hotel

- > **18:30 – 21:30**
Competition of Latin American videos related to the landmine issue
Plaza de la Proclamación, Plaza San Diego and Plaza Santa Teresa

WEDNESDAY 2 DECEMBER

- > **08:30 – 09:30**
Successful experiences in the care and rehabilitation of children and young victims of landmines in Colombia
Hotel Santa Teresa

- > **10:00 – 13:00**
Cartagena Summit continues
 - > Review of the operation and status of the Convention: other matters important for achieving the Convention's aims

- > **13:00 – 15:00**
Briefing on the Convention on Cluster Munitions
Salon Pegasus

The USA and Landmines
Comisión 1

Contracting in mine action
Comisión 2

Ensuring access to social services for persons with disabilities in the Middle East
Comisión 3

Land release and the International Mine Action Standards
Comisión 4

- > **15:00 – 18:00**
Cartagena Summit continues
 - > Consideration of submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5
 - > Dates, duration and locations of future meetings
 - > Recommendation for adoption of the final documents

- > **18:30 – 21:30**
Competition of Latin American videos related to the landmine issue
Plaza de la Proclamación, Plaza San Diego and Plaza Santa Teresa

- > **18:30 – 22:00**
'Rumble in Cartagena' Quad Rugby Match
Colegio Salesianos

- > **19:00 – 21:00**
Star of Hope
Hotel Santa Teresa

THURSDAY 3 DECEMBER

FRIDAY 4 DECEMBER

- > **10:00 – 13:00**
Cartagena Summit continues
 - > High Level Segment

- > **10:00 – 13:00**
Cartagena Summit continues
 - > High Level Segment

- > **13:00 – 15:00**
All the voices
Getsemani Auditorio

- > **13:00 – 15:00**
**Perspective for a Latin America
free of landmines: next steps**
Salon Pegasus

**The Middle East and North Africa:
10 years of mine action**
Salon Pegasus

**Involving young people in human rights
campaigns: opportunities and challenges**
Comisión 1

Universalization Contact Group
Comisión 1

Rwanda's road from conflict to peace
Comisión 2

**The Ottawa Convention and the Geneva
Declaration on Armed Violence and
Development**
Comisión 2

**Universalisation of the Ottawa and Oslo
Conventions in the Asia Pacific region**
Comisión 3

**Presentation of the conference report,
“Integral Mine Action in Colombia”**
Comisión 3

**Visit to the REI Foundation
Rehabilitation Centre**
Fundación REI

Article 7 Contact Group
Comisión 4

- > **16:00 – 19:00**
Cartagena Summit continues
 - > High Level Segment

- > **15:00 – 18:00**
**Cartagena Summit
High Level Segment concludes**
 - > High level segment
 - > Any other business
 - > Adoption of the final documents
 - > Closing ceremony

- > **18:30 – 21:30**
**Competition of Latin American videos
related to the landmine issue**
Plaza de la Aduana

- > **19:00 – 21:30**
Colombia: Culture and Traditions
La esplanada de bandera,
outside of the conference centre

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

WEDNESDAY | 2 DECEMBER 2009 (contd)

18:30 – 21:30 |

Competition of Latin American videos related to the landmine issue

Hosted by Handicap International and GTO-14 (Grupo de Trabajo Ottawa)

Locations: Plaza de la Proclamación, Plaza San Diego and Plaza Santa Teresa

Several candidates will present their videos in various locations inside Cartagena's old city. The winners will be announced on 3 December.

For more information: czc@handicap.org.co or dp@handicap.org.co

18:30 – 22:00 | “Rumble in Cartagena” Quad Rugby Match

Hosted by Survivor Corps, the ICBL, the CMC and Fundacion Arcangeles

Location: Colegio Salesianos

December 3 marks the anniversary of the signing of both the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions as well as International Day of Persons with Disabilities. On the eve of this day, a celebratory event will take place that weaves a memorable sports game with words by key figures in promoting victim assistance and the rights of persons with disabilities. After the game, spectators will have the chance to have a hands-on experience with quad rugby. They will be encouraged to jump in the chairs and have a friendly game with the athletes. The exhibition will end with a cocktail and live music.

For more information: olivia@icbl.org

19:00 – 21:00 | Star of Hope

Hosted by the Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC)

Location: Hotel Santa Teresa (Pre-registration required)

The Star of Hope is a gala evening awarding persons with disabilities who have shown great achievements as well as entities working on the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

For more information: ojedas@cirec.org

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

THURSDAY | 3 DECEMBER 2009

13:00 – 15:00 | The Middle East and North Africa: 10 years of mine action

Hosted by Protection
Location: Salon Pegasus

This briefing/debate is intended to discuss efforts in mine action in the Middle East and North Africa in the last 10 years, challenges, lessons learned, opportunities and the future of mine action in the region.

For more information: asorour@mena-protection.org

Meeting of the Universalization Contact Group

Hosted by Canada
Location: Comisión 1

The Universalization Contact Group is open to all States Parties and organisations that are involved in efforts to promote the ratification and accession to the Convention by those 39 States that have not yet accepted the Convention. Meeting participants will be asked to provide updates on universalization efforts undertaken since the last meeting of the Contact Group and to share information on efforts planned for 2010.

For more information: john.macbride@international.gc.ca

The Ottawa Convention and the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development

Hosted by the Philippines
Location: Comisión 2

This event aims to familiarise delegates with the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (GDAVD) and to highlight the common thrusts and aims of the AP Mine Ban Convention and the GDAVD processes. The event also aims to create synergies between and among landmine and AVD experts and advocates, with a view towards helping to establish a broader global community of practice for disarmament. Delegates will be briefed on the upcoming and planned AVD regional and special meetings in Oslo, the Caribbean, the Middle East and Asia-Pacific.

For more information: domingojs23@yahoo.com

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

THURSDAY | 3 DECEMBER 2009 (contd)

13:00 – 15:00 | Presentation of the conference report, “Integral Mine Action in Colombia”

Hosted by the Geneva Call
Location: Comisión 3

On 13-14 August 2009, the Geneva Call and Colombia organised a conference in Bogota with the participation of 120 representatives from national authorities, international organisations and affected communities from south eastern Colombia. The Conference discussed how to respond concretely to mine action needs in the conflict zones where local communities live, specifically the indigenous and afro-Colombian communities. Recommendations made by conference participants will be discussed during this event.

For more information: mbalci@genevacall.org

Meeting of the Article 7 Contact Group

Hosted by Belgium
Location: Comisión 4

The Article 7 Contact Group is open to all States Parties and organisations that are involved in efforts to promote compliance with the Convention’s transparency reporting provisions. Meeting participants will be asked to provide updates on efforts undertaken since the last meeting of the Contact Group and to coordinate efforts for 2010.

For more information: Philippe.Bronchain@diplobel.fed.be

All the voices

Hosted by Fundación Mi Sangre
Location: Getsemani Auditorio

Colombian singer Juanes will lead an open discussion with Colombian survivors about their stories of life and hope. This will be an opportunity for the audience to understand the reality of a vulnerable population whose voice is not always heard.

For more information: ccock@fundacionmisangre.org

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

THURSDAY | 3 DECEMBER 2009 (contd)

18:30 – 21:30 |

Competition of Latin American videos related to the landmine issue

Hosted by Handicap International and GTO-14 (Grupo de Trabajo Ottawa)
Location: Plaza de la Aduana.

The three winners of the video competition will be announced.

For more information: czc@handicap.org.co or dp@handicap.org.co

19:00 – 21:30 | Colombia: Culture and Traditions

Hosted by Colombia

Location: La esplanada de banderas (outside of the conference centre)

The Colombian Government will offer to all delegates a taste of Colombian culture and traditions. This festival will feature typical food, music, flowers and dance, providing delegates with a chance to experience the traditional richness of the host country.

For more information: anadiaz@presidencia.gov.co

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

FRIDAY | 4 DECEMBER 2009

13:00 – 15:00 | Perspective for a Latin America free of landmines: next steps

Hosted by various ICBL Latin American members

Location: Salon Pegasus

This event will identify practical measures to be taken towards full implementation of the Convention in Latin America, in the framework of the Cartagena Action Plan. Measures to be discussed will include field actions as well as policy recommendations and national plans of action on humanitarian demining, victim assistance and transparency.

For more information: piadevoto@gmail.com

Involving young people in human rights campaigns: opportunities and challenges

Hosted by the Italian Campaign to Ban Landmines and Moviment per la Pau

Location: Comisión 1

Through the results and lessons learned from their work with young women and men, the Italian Campaign to Ban Landmines will share strategies and methodologies to improve the involvement of young people in human rights campaigns.

For more information: t.ambrosini@campagnamine.org

Rwanda's road from conflict to peace

Hosted by the Mines Awareness Trust

Location: Comisión 2

This event will showcase a short film highlighting Rwanda's road from conflict to peace with emphasis on the role of demining in support of a lasting peace in Rwanda and featuring the success of the Rwandan National Demining Programme.

For more information: ben@minesawareness.org

Universalisation of the Ottawa and Oslo Conventions in the Asia Pacific region

Hosted by Japan and the Japanese Campaign to Ban Landmines

Location: Comisión 3

The event aims to share experiences and lessons learned from promoting the universalization of the Ottawa Convention in the Asia Pacific region and to work towards further promotion of the Ottawa and Oslo Conventions.

For more information: chisa.sato@mofa.go.jp

13. CARTAGENA SUMMIT PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

FRIDAY | 4 DECEMBER 2009 (contd)

13:00 – 15:00 | Visit to the REI Foundation Rehabilitation Centre

Hosted by Colombia

Location: Fundación REI (Pre-registration required)

Delegates are invited to visit the “Fundación REI” Rehabilitation Centre that provides physical and psychological rehabilitation as well as other services through an interdisciplinary approach aimed at promoting the self-sufficiency of persons with disabilities, including mine survivors. Delegates will also have the opportunity to see a display set up in the grounds of the centre which shows the experience of Colombian organisations working with and for mine survivors in other parts of the country.

To register for this activity or for more information:

hildafierro@presidencia.gov.co

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Preamble

The States Parties,

Determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, that kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians and especially children, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement,

Believing it necessary to do their utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to face the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world, and to assure their destruction,

Wishing to do their utmost in providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration of mine victims,

Recognizing that a total ban of anti-personnel mines would also be an important confidence-building measure,

Welcoming the adoption of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and calling for the early ratification of this Protocol by all States which have not yet done so,

Welcoming also United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/45 S of 10 December 1996 urging all States to pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines,

Welcoming furthermore the measures taken over the past years, both unilaterally and multilaterally, aiming at prohibiting, restricting or suspending the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity as evidenced by the call for a total ban of anti-personnel mines and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and numerous other non-governmental organizations around the world,

Recalling the Ottawa Declaration of 5 October 1996 and the Brussels Declaration of 27 June 1997 urging the international community to negotiate an international and legally binding agreement prohibiting the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Emphasizing the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to this Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization in all relevant fora including, inter alia, the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament, regional organizations, and groupings, and review conferences of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,

Basing themselves on the principle of international humanitarian law that the right of the parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, on the principle that prohibits the employment in armed conflicts of weapons, projectiles and materials and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering and on the principle that a distinction must be made between civilians and combatants,

Have agreed as follows:



Article 1 | General obligations

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances:
 - a. To use anti-personnel mines;
 - b. To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;
 - c. To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.
2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 2 | Definitions

1. "Anti-personnel mine" means a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of 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.
2. "Mine" means a munition 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.
3. "Anti-handling device" means a device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.
4. "Transfer" involves, in addition to the physical movement of anti-personnel mines into or from national territory, the transfer of title to and control over the mines, but does not involve the transfer of territory containing emplaced anti-personnel mines.
5. "Mined area" means an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines.

Article 3 | Exceptions

1. Notwithstanding the general obligations under Article 1, the retention or transfer of a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques is permitted. The amount of such mines shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the above-mentioned purposes.
2. The transfer of anti-personnel mines for the purpose of destruction is permitted.

Article 4 | Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Except as provided for in Article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.



CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Article 5 | Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas

1. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.
2. Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.
3. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines referred to in paragraph 1 within that time period, it may submit a request to a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years.
4. Each request shall contain:
 - a) The duration of the proposed extension;
 - b) A detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension, including:
 - i. The preparation and status of work conducted under national demining programs;
 - ii. The financial and technical means available to the State Party for the destruction of all the anti-personnel mines; and
 - iii. Circumstances which impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all the anti-personnel mines in mined areas;
 - c) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of the extension; and
 - d) Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.
5. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Review Conference shall, taking into consideration the factors contained in paragraph 4, assess the request and decide by a majority of votes of States Parties present and voting whether to grant the request for an extension period.
6. Such an extension may be renewed upon the submission of a new request in accordance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article. In requesting a further extension period a State Party shall submit relevant additional information on what has been undertaken in the previous extension period pursuant to this Article.

Article 6 | International cooperation and assistance

1. In fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible.
2. Each State Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention. The States Parties shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision of mine clearance equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.
3. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis.
4. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for mine clearance and related activities. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international or regional organizations or institutions, non-governmental organizations or institutions, or on a bilateral basis, or by contributing to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance, or other regional funds that deal with demining.
5. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

6. Each State Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations system, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.
7. States Parties may request the United Nations, regional organizations, other States Parties or other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental fora to assist its authorities in the elaboration of a national demining program to determine, inter alia:
 - a) The extent and scope of the anti-personnel mine problem;
 - b) The financial, technological and human resources that are required for the implementation of the program;
 - c) The estimated number of years necessary to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under the jurisdiction or control of the concerned State Party;
 - d) Mine awareness activities to reduce the incidence of mine-related injuries or deaths;
 - e) Assistance to mine victims;
 - f) The relationship between the Government of the concerned State Party and the relevant governmental, inter-governmental or non-governmental entities that will work in the implementation of the program.
8. Each State Party giving and receiving assistance under the provisions of this Article shall cooperate with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of agreed assistance programs.

Article 7 | Transparency measures

1. Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party on:
 - a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9;
 - b) 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;
 - c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its 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;
 - d) 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;
 - e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities;
 - f) 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;
 - g) 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 anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4;
 - h) 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; and
 - 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.

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2. The information provided in accordance with this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the last calendar year, and reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit all such reports received to the States Parties.

Article 8 | Facilitation and clarification of compliance

1. The States Parties agree to consult and cooperate with each other regarding the implementation of the provisions of this Convention, and to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance by States Parties with their obligations under this Convention.
2. If one or more States Parties wish to clarify and seek to resolve questions relating to compliance with the provisions of this Convention by another State Party, it may submit, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a Request for Clarification of that matter to that State Party. Such a request shall be accompanied by all appropriate information. Each State Party shall refrain from unfounded Requests for Clarification, care being taken to avoid abuse. A State Party that receives a Request for Clarification shall provide, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within 28 days to the requesting State Party all information which would assist in clarifying this matter.
3. If the requesting State Party does not receive a response through the Secretary-General of the United Nations within that time period, or deems the response to the Request for Clarification to be unsatisfactory, it may submit the matter through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the next Meeting of the States Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the submission, accompanied by all appropriate information pertaining to the Request for Clarification, to all States Parties. All such information shall be presented to the requested State Party which shall have the right to respond.
4. Pending the convening of any meeting of the States Parties, any of the States Parties concerned may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to exercise his or her good offices to facilitate the clarification requested.
5. The requesting State Party may propose through the Secretary-General of the United Nations the convening of a Special Meeting of the States Parties to consider the matter. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate this proposal and all information submitted by the States Parties concerned, to all States Parties with a request that they indicate whether they favour a Special Meeting of the States Parties, for the purpose of considering the matter. In the event that within 14 days from the date of such communication, at least one-third of the States Parties favours such a Special Meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene this Special Meeting of the States Parties within a further 14 days. A quorum for this Meeting shall consist of a majority of States Parties.
6. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties, as the case may be, shall first determine whether to consider the matter further, taking into account all information submitted by the States Parties concerned. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach a decision by consensus. If despite all efforts to that end no agreement has been reached, it shall take this decision by a majority of States Parties present and voting.
7. All States Parties shall cooperate fully with the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties in the fulfillment of its review of the matter, including any fact-finding missions that are authorized in accordance with paragraph 8.
8. If further clarification is required, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall authorize a fact-finding mission and decide on its mandate by a majority of States Parties present and voting. At any time the requested State Party may invite a fact-finding mission to its territory. Such a mission shall take place without a decision by a Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties to authorize such a mission. The mission, consisting of up to 9 experts, designated and approved in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10, may collect additional information on the spot or in other places directly related to the alleged compliance issue under the jurisdiction or control of the requested State Party.

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare and update a list of the names, nationalities and other relevant data of qualified experts provided by States Parties and communicate it to all States Parties. Any expert included on this list shall be regarded as designated for all fact-finding missions unless a State Party declares its non-acceptance in writing. In the event of non-acceptance, the expert shall not participate in fact-finding missions on the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of the objecting State Party, if the non-acceptance was declared prior to the appointment of the expert to such missions.
10. Upon receiving a request from the Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, after consultations with the requested State Party, appoint the members of the mission, including its leader. Nationals of States Parties requesting the fact-finding mission or directly affected by it shall not be appointed to the mission. The members of the fact-finding mission shall enjoy privileges and immunities under Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted on 13 February 1946.
11. Upon at least 72 hours notice, the members of the fact-finding mission shall arrive in the territory of the requested State Party at the earliest opportunity. The requested State Party shall take the necessary administrative measures to receive, transport and accommodate the mission, and shall be responsible for ensuring the security of the mission to the maximum extent possible while they are on territory under its control.
12. Without prejudice to the sovereignty of the requested State Party, the fact-finding mission may bring into the territory of the requested State Party the necessary equipment which shall be used exclusively for gathering information on the alleged compliance issue. Prior to its arrival, the mission will advise the requested State Party of the equipment that it intends to utilize in the course of its fact-finding mission.
13. The requested State Party shall make all efforts to ensure that the fact-finding mission is given the opportunity to speak with all relevant persons who may be able to provide information related to the alleged compliance issue.
14. The requested State Party shall grant access for the fact-finding mission to all areas and installations under its control where facts relevant to the compliance issue could be expected to be collected. This shall be subject to any arrangements that the requested State Party considers necessary for:
 - a) The protection of sensitive equipment, information and areas;
 - b) The protection of any constitutional obligations the requested State Party may have with regard to proprietary rights, searches and seizures, or other constitutional rights; or
 - c) The physical protection and safety of the members of the fact-finding mission.In the event that the requested State Party makes such arrangements, it shall make every reasonable effort to demonstrate through alternative means its compliance with this Convention.
15. The fact-finding mission may remain in the territory of the State Party concerned for no more than 14 days, and at any particular site no more than 7 days, unless otherwise agreed.
16. All information provided in confidence and not related to the subject matter of the fact-finding mission shall be treated on a confidential basis.
17. The fact-finding mission shall report, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties the results of its findings.
18. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall consider all relevant information, including the report submitted by the fact-finding mission, and may request the requested State Party to take measures to address the compliance issue within a specified period of time. The requested State Party shall report on all measures taken in response to this request.
19. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may suggest to the States Parties concerned ways and means to further clarify or resolve the matter under consideration, including the initiation of appropriate procedures in conformity with international law. In circumstances where the issue at hand is determined to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the requested State Party, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may recommend appropriate measures, including the use of cooperative measures referred to in Article 6.

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20. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach its decisions referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 by consensus, otherwise by a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting.

Article 9 | National implementation measures

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.

Article 10 | Settlement of disputes

1. The States Parties shall consult and cooperate with each other to settle any dispute that may arise with regard to the application or the interpretation of this Convention. Each State Party may bring any such dispute before the Meeting of the States Parties.
2. The Meeting of the States Parties may contribute to the settlement of the dispute by whatever means it deems appropriate, including offering its good offices, calling upon the States parties to a dispute to start the settlement procedure of their choice and recommending a time-limit for any agreed procedure.
3. This Article is without prejudice to the provisions of this Convention on facilitation and clarification of compliance.

Article 11 | Meetings of the States Parties

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention, including:
 - a) The operation and status of this Convention;
 - b) Matters arising from the reports submitted under the provisions of this Convention;
 - c) International cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6;
 - d) The development of technologies to clear anti-personnel mines;
 - e) Submissions of States Parties under Article 8; and
 - f) Decisions relating to submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5.
2. The first Meeting of the States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one year after the entry into force of this Convention. The subsequent meetings shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations annually until the first Review Conference.
3. Under the conditions set out in Article 8, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a Special Meeting of the States Parties.
4. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend these meetings as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 12 | Review Conferences

1. A Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention. Further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties, provided that the interval between Review Conferences shall in no case be less than five years. All States Parties to this Convention shall be invited to each Review Conference.
2. The purpose of the Review Conference shall be:
 - a) To review the operation and status of this Convention;
 - b) To consider the need for and the interval between further Meetings of the States Parties referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 11;
 - c) To take decisions on submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5; and

- d) To adopt, if necessary, in its final report conclusions related to the implementation of this Convention.
3. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Review Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 13 | Amendments

1. At any time after the entry into force of this Convention any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all States Parties and shall seek their views on whether an Amendment Conference should be convened to consider the proposal. If a majority of the States Parties notify the Depositary no later than 30 days after its circulation that they support further consideration of the proposal, the Depositary shall convene an Amendment Conference to which all States Parties shall be invited.
2. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Amendment Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.
3. The Amendment Conference shall be held immediately following a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference unless a majority of the States Parties request that it be held earlier.
4. Any amendment to this Convention shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the States Parties present and voting at the Amendment Conference. The Depositary shall communicate any amendment so adopted to the States Parties.
5. An amendment to this Convention shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Convention which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article 14 | Costs

1. The costs of the Meetings of the States Parties, the Special Meetings of the States Parties, the Review Conferences and the Amendment Conferences shall be borne by the States Parties and States not parties to this Convention participating therein, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.
2. The costs incurred by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under Articles 7 and 8 and the costs of any fact-finding mission shall be borne by the States Parties in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

Article 15 | Signature

This Convention, done at Oslo, Norway, on 18 September 1997, shall be open for signature at Ottawa, Canada, by all States from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 December 1997 until its entry into force.

Article 16 | Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

1. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval of the Signatories.
2. It shall be open for accession by any State which has not signed the Convention.
3. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Article 17 | Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited.
2. For any State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 18 | Provisional application

Any State may at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it will apply provisionally paragraph 1 of Article 1 of this Convention pending its entry into force.

Article 19 | Reservations

The Articles of this Convention shall not be subject to reservations.

Article 20 | Duration and withdrawal

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.
2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Convention. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties, to the Depositary and to the United Nations Security Council. Such instrument of withdrawal shall include a full explanation of the reasons motivating this withdrawal.
3. Such withdrawal shall only take effect six months after the receipt of the instrument of withdrawal by the Depositary. If, however, on the expiry of that six-month period, the withdrawing State Party is engaged in an armed conflict, the withdrawal shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict.
4. The withdrawal of a State Party from this Convention shall not in any way affect the duty of States to continue fulfilling the obligations assumed under any relevant rules of international law.

Article 21 | Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depositary of this Convention.

Article 22 | Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

15. DRAFT CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN

CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN 2010 | 2014 ENDING THE SUFFERING CAUSED BY ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

Submitted by the President-Designate of the Second Review Conference | 19 October 2009

Introduction

1. Reaffirming the fundamental goals of preventing mine casualties and promoting and protecting the human rights of mine survivors, and addressing the needs of mine victims, including survivors, their affected families and communities,
2. Reaffirming their unconditional commitment to the universalisation and the full and effective implementation of the Convention,
3. Guided by the knowledge that collectively they are responsible for promoting compliance with the Convention,
4. Building on the Nairobi Action Plan and the accomplishments made in its application as well as the conclusions on implementation as reflected in the documents adopted at the Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World,
5. Affirming the importance of new international humanitarian and human rights instruments that, inter alia, reflects enhanced understanding of victim assistance since the Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World,
6. Recognizing the special partnerships in the universalisation and implementation of the Convention with the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines,
7. Pursuing a gender-sensitive, age-appropriate, inclusive, coherent and coordinated approach to the development and implementation of relevant national policies, plans, legal frameworks and instruments of international law,
8. Acknowledging that particular regional, national and local circumstances may warrant specific adaptations of the practical implementation of this action plan,
9. The States Parties agree to undertake the following actions in the period 2010 – 2014, in support of enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention:
10. Universalizing the Convention

States Parties are resolved to achieve universal adherence to the Convention and its norms in order to realise the goal of a world free of anti-personnel mines. To this end:

All States Parties will:

Action #1

Seize every opportunity to promote ratification of and accession to the Convention, in particular in regions with low adherence to the Convention.

Action #2

Encourage and support the universalisation efforts of all relevant partners, including international organisations, regional organisations, international and national non-governmental organisations as well as the formal and informal mechanisms of the Convention.

Action #3

Seize every opportunity to promote and encourage adherence to the norms of the Convention.

15. DRAFT CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN

Action #4

Continue promoting universal observance of the Conventions' norms, by condemning, and taking appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by armed non-state actors.

Action #5

Condemn and continue to discourage in every possible way any production, transfer and use of anti-personnel mines by any actor.

Action #6

Encourage States not Parties, particularly those that have professed support for the humanitarian objectives of the Convention, to participate in the work of the Convention.

II. DESTROYING STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

States Parties are resolved to ensure the expeditious and timely destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 4, limit to the absolute minimum necessary the number of anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3, prevent further cases of non-compliance, and report as required by Article 7 and in line with the recommendations made by the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties. To this end:

States Parties that have missed their deadlines for completion of obligations under Article 4, and thus remain non-compliant with the Convention, will:

Action #7

Comply, without delay, with Article 4, by destroying all stockpiles of anti-personnel mines as soon as possible.

Action #8

Immediately communicate, to all States Parties, the reasons, which should be extraordinary, for failing to comply.

Action #9

Provide a plan to ensure compliance as soon as possible, including for this purpose committed national resources, assistance needed, and an expected completion date.

All States Parties yet to complete their obligations under Article 4 will:

Action #10

Take all necessary steps to comply with Article 4 as soon as possible, develop necessary national policies, plans, legal frameworks and destruction capacity, prepare plans to implement Article 4 by their deadlines within the first year of becoming a State Party and to begin destroying stockpiles within two years of joining the Convention.

Action #11

Report on the progress of successful implementation of Article 4, including steps taken at national level, 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.

All States Parties will:

Action #12

When previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, and in addition take advantage of other informal means to share such information as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority.



15. DRAFT CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN

III. CLEARING MINED AREAS

States Parties are resolved to ensure the expeditious identification of all mined areas under their jurisdiction or control and to ensure the clearance and release of these areas as soon as possible, even if an extension has been granted. The speed and manner of mine clearance will have crucial implications for development and human security - the safety and well-being of affected individuals and their communities. To this end:

The States Parties that have been granted an extension to their initial Article 5 deadline will:

Action #13

Complete implementation of Article 5 as soon as possible but not later than their extended deadlines, ensure progress toward completion proceeds in accordance with the commitments made in their extension requests and the decisions taken on their requests, and report regularly on such progress to the meetings of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.

States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, will do their utmost to:

Action #14

Identify, if they have not yet done so, the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or are suspected to be placed, report this information as required by Article 7, no later than the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, and incorporate the information into national action plans and relevant broader development and reconstruction plans.

Action #15

Ensure that all available methods for the full and expedient implementation of Article 5 (1), as recommended by States Parties at the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, are applied where and as relevant, by developing and implementing applicable national standards, policies and procedures for releasing land through technical and non-technical means that are accountable and acceptable to local communities, including through the involvement of women and men in the acceptance process.

Action #16

Take full national ownership of their Article 5 obligations by developing, implementing and regularly reviewing national mine action strategies and associated policies, plans, budget policies and legal frameworks, and inform the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies on their implementation.

Action #17

Provide annually, in accordance with Article 7, precise information on the number, location and size of mined areas, anticipated particular technical or operational challenges, plans to clear or otherwise release these areas and information on the areas already released, disaggregated by release through clearance, technical survey and non-technical survey.

Action #18

Provide access to all mined areas where access may be difficult or contested, including border areas, without prejudice to potential border delimitation, to ensure that clearance can proceed as soon as possible, making use of the good offices of Presidents of Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences or other third parties as appropriate.

Action #19

Provide mine risk reduction and education programmes, as part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations, which are 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, in particular data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.



15. DRAFT CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN

Action #20

Ensure that all relevant mine action actors inform and actively involve affected local communities and survivors in the assessment of needs, planning and prioritisation of activities, and handover of cleared land, by utilising community liaison or other similar means to ensure meaningful participation of all stakeholders.

States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control but due to exceptional circumstances need to request an extension to their 10-year deadline, will:

Action #21

Inform the States Parties of these exceptional circumstances in due time, develop the extension request in line with the recommendations made by the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties and utilise the opportunity for informal dialogue with the group mandated to analyse the extension request.

All States Parties will:

Action #22

When previously unknown mined areas are discovered after reporting compliance with Article 5 (1), report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, take advantage of other informal means to share such information and destroy the anti-personnel mines in these areas as a matter of urgent priority.

IV. ASSISTING THE VICTIMS

States Parties are resolved to provide adequate age and gender-sensitive assistance to mine victims, through a holistic and integrated approach that includes emergency and continuing medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support, and social and economic inclusion in accordance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law, with the aim of ensuring their full and effective participation and inclusion in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities.

Victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, while placing particular emphasis on ensuring that mine victims have access to specialised services when needed and can access on an equal basis services available to the wider population.

States Parties are resolved not to discriminate against or among mine victims, or between mine survivors and other persons with disabilities, and to ensure that differences in treatment should only be based on medical, rehabilitative, psychological or socio-economic needs of the victims.

Victim assistance shall be made available, affordable, accessible and sustainable.

The principles of non-discrimination, full inclusion and participation, openness, accountability and transparency shall guide victim assistance efforts.

To this end, States Parties, particularly those accountable to and responsible for the well-being of significant numbers of mine victims, will reinforce their efforts and will do their utmost to:

Action #23

Collect all necessary data in order to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate adequate national policies, plans and legal frameworks including by assessing the needs and priorities of mine victims and the availability and quality of relevant services, make such data available to all relevant stakeholders and ensure that such efforts contribute to national injury surveillance and other relevant data collection systems for use in programme planning.

15. DRAFT CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN

Action #24

Develop, or review and modify if necessary, implement, monitor and evaluate national policies, plans and legal frameworks with a view to meet the needs and human rights of mine victims.

Action #25

Develop and implement, if they have not yet done so, a comprehensive plan of action and budget that addresses the rights and needs of mine victims through objectives that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound, ensuring that such a plan is integrated into broader relevant national policies, plans, and legal frameworks.

Action #26

Establish, if they have not yet done so, an inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination mechanism for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks, and ensure that this focal entity has the authority and resources to carry out its task.

Action #27

Ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations as well as other relevant stakeholders in victim assistance related activities, in particular as regards the national action plan, legal frameworks and policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation.

Action #28

Strengthen national ownership as well as develop and implement capacity building and training plans to promote and enhance the capacity of the women, men and associations of victims, other organisations and national institutions charged with delivering services and implementing relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks.

Action #29

Increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate services including quality emergency and continuing medical services, for female and male mine victims, by removing physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including by expanding quality services in rural and remote areas, and for vulnerable groups.

Action #30

Ensure that appropriate services are accessible through the development, dissemination and application of existing relevant standards, accessibility guidelines and of good practices to enhance victim assistance efforts.

Action #31

Raise awareness among mine victims about their rights and available services, as well as within government authorities, service providers and the general public to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities including mine survivors.

Action #32

Monitor and evaluate progress regarding victim assistance within broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks on an ongoing basis, encourage relevant States Parties to report on the progress made, including resources allocated to implementation and challenges in achieving their objectives, and encourage States Parties in a position to do so to also report on how they are responding to efforts to address the rights and needs of mine victims.

Action #33

Ensure the continued involvement and effective contribution in all relevant convention related activities by health, rehabilitation, social services, education, employment, gender and disability rights experts, including mine survivors, inter alia by supporting the inclusion of such expertise in their delegations.

15. DRAFT CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN

V. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE FOR ACHIEVING THE CONVENTION'S AIMS

States Parties recognise that fulfilling their obligations will require sustained substantial political, financial and material commitments, provided both through national commitments and international, regional and bilateral cooperation and assistance, in accordance with the obligations under Article 6.

To this end, States Parties with obligations to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines, identify and clear mined areas, and assist mine victims, will:

Action #34

Without delay, and no later than the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, develop or update national plans as well as map the national resources available to meet their obligations and the needs for international cooperation and assistance.

Action #35

Make their needs known to other States Parties and relevant organisations if they require financial, technical or other forms of international cooperation and assistance to meet obligations under the Convention, and identify these activities as a priority in relevant development goals and strategies.

Action #36

Promote technical cooperation, information exchange on good practices and other forms of mutual assistance with other affected States Parties to take advantage of the knowledge and expertise acquired in the course of fulfilling their obligations.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

Action #37

Promptly assist States Parties that have communicated needs for support for stockpile destruction, mine clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance, responding to the priorities for assistance as articulated by mine-affected States Parties themselves in their national plans and ensuring the continuity and sustainability of resource commitments.

Action #38

Support specialised mine action programmes, providing where possible multi-year funding to facilitate long-term planning of mine action programmes, under national management and ownership, paying particular attention to the specific needs and circumstances of the least developed States Parties, and ensuring that mine action remains a high priority, including in broader humanitarian, development assistance, disarmament and security programmes.

Action #39

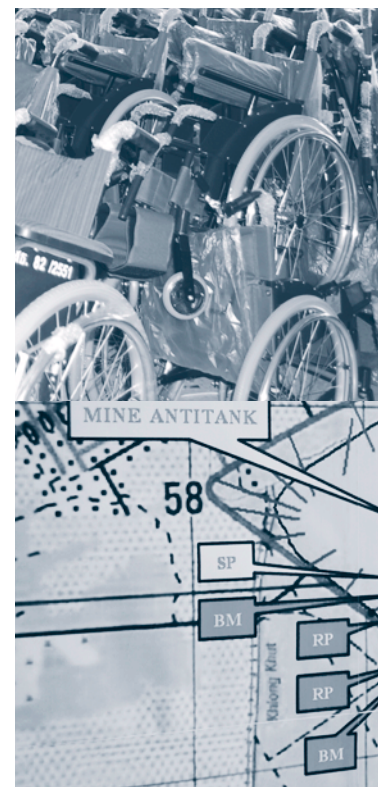
Support the national efforts of those States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs to develop their capacities to provide assistance to mine victims and other persons with disabilities by providing where possible multi-year financial, material or technical assistance in response to the priorities of the affected State to facilitate long-term planning, implementation and monitoring of victim assistance-related activities.

Action #40

In the spirit of the Convention's aims, endeavour to continue supporting States Parties that have completed their Article 5 obligations in their efforts to address the humanitarian consequences resulting from mine and explosive remnants of war contamination.

Action #41

Ensure that international cooperation and assistance, including development cooperation, is age-appropriate and gender-sensitive and inclusive of, and accessible to, persons with disabilities, including mine survivors.



15. DRAFT CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN

Action #42

Continue to support, as appropriate, mine action to assist populations in areas where armed non-state actors operate including by facilitating access for humanitarian organisations.

All States Parties will:

Action #43

Ensure that mine action activities of the United Nations, national and international non-governmental organisations and other actors, where relevant, are incorporated into national mine action planning frameworks and are consistent with national priorities and international obligations.

Action #44

Develop and promote regional cooperation in sharing and effectively using national experiences and good practices, resources, technology and expertise in stockpile destruction and mine clearance, to implement the Convention and to engage the cooperation of regional organisations.

Action #45

Develop and promote regional and bilateral cooperation in sharing and effectively using national experiences and good practices, resources, technology and expertise in addressing the rights and needs of mine victims and other persons with disabilities, to implement the Convention and to engage the cooperation of regional organisations.

Action #46

Strengthen the partnerships between affected and non-affected States Parties and among affected States Parties to identify and mobilise new technical, material and financial sources of support for activities to implement the Convention.

Action #47

Ensure that the Convention and its informal mechanisms include and provide a specific and effective framework for identifying needs and mobilising national and international resources to meet these needs.

Action #48

Contribute to further development of the International Mine Action Standards to be used as a frame of reference to establish national standards and operational procedures for addressing all aspects of mine and other explosive ordnance contamination.

Action #49

In recognition of the pivotal role of mine action in meeting the UN Millennium Development Goals, continue to promote the inclusion of mine action activities into ongoing development programmes, bearing in mind the international aid effectiveness agenda, and to promote the identification of mine action as a priority in local, national and international development actions, in cooperation with regional and international organisations and the international financial institutions.

Action #50

Ensure cooperation among all relevant actors to improve national and international policies and development strategies, enhance effectiveness in mine action and reduce the need to rely on international personnel.

Action #51

Ensure that assistance in mine action is based on appropriate surveys, needs analysis, age-appropriate and gender-sensitive strategies and cost-effective approaches.



VI. Additional actions essential to achieving the Convention's aims

Compliance

Action #52

All States Parties will, in case of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention, encourage current and incoming Presidents of Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences and Co-Chairs of relevant Standing Committees to work together with the States Parties concerned to resolve the matter expeditiously in a manner consistent with Article 8 (1).

Reporting and transparency

States Parties that have not submitted their initial Article 7 report will:

Action #53

Immediately fulfil their obligation to initially submit and annually update Article 7 transparency reports.

All States Parties will:

Action #54

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 mobilisation, 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.

States Parties that have retained anti-personnel mines under Article 3 of the Convention will:

Action #55

Regularly review the number of anti-personnel mines retained to ensure that they constitute the minimum number absolutely necessary for the purposes permitted by the Convention and destroy all those exceeding that number and where appropriate explore available alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research activities.

Action #56

Annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of anti-personnel mines retained, explain any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.

All States Parties will:

Action #57

Encourage States Parties that have maintained, under the provisions of Article 3, the same number of anti-personnel mines over periods of years, and have not reported on the use of such mines for permitted purposes or on concrete plans for their use, to report on such use and such plans and to review whether these anti-personnel mines are needed and constitute the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and to destroy those that are in excess of this number.

15. DRAFT CARTAGENA ACTION PLAN

Accountability

States Parties that have not developed national implementation measures will:

Action #58

As a matter of urgency, develop and adopt legislative, administrative and other measures in accordance with Article 9, to fulfil their obligations under this Article and thereby contributing to full compliance with the Convention.

All States Parties will:

Action #59

Share information on implementing legislation and its application through reports made in accordance with Article 7 and the Intersessional Work Programme.

Action #60

Recognise that when armed non-state actors operate under State Parties' jurisdiction or control, such non-state actors will be held responsible for acts prohibited to States Parties under the Convention, in accordance with national measures taken under Article 9.

Implementation partnerships and support

All States Parties will:

Action #61

Recognise and further encourage the full participation in and contribution to the implementation of the Convention by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, international and regional organisations, mine survivors and their organisations, and other civil society organisations.

Action #62

Support the efforts of the President and the Coordinating Committee to ensure effective and transparent preparations and conduct of meetings of the Convention.

Action #63

Recognise the essential role of the Implementation Support Unit, hosted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, in implementing the Convention, including by preparing the meetings of the Standing Committees, the Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences, supporting the President and the Coordinating Committee, providing advisory services to the States Parties and by administering the Sponsorship Programme.

Action #64

Provide the necessary financial resources for the effective operation of the Implementation Support Unit.

States Parties in a position to do so will:

Action #65

Contribute to the Sponsorship Programme thereby permitting widespread representation at meetings of the Convention, particularly by mine-affected developing States Parties.



This document was prepared by the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit to assist delegates participating in and journalists covering the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World.

The Implementation Support Unit is the standing support to the Convention and the States Parties. It was established at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining pursuant to a 2001 formal decision of the States Parties.

The Implementation Support Unit is a cost-effective and innovative means to service the needs of the States Parties. It serves as the authoritative information source on the Convention and its implementation. It is funded on a voluntary basis by States Parties to the Convention.



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