

Oslo Action Plan

(as adopted at the final plenary meeting on 29 November 2019)

I. Introduction

1. Ensuring the full universalisation and implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention is vital for protecting people and putting an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines. While recognising the progress made since the entry into force of the Convention, States Parties are deeply concerned by the rise in the number of casualties since 2014. Anti-personnel mines contamination from the past continues to cause harm and new use of anti-personnel mines, including those of an improvised nature, has added to the challenge in recent years.

2. The States Parties reaffirm their unwavering commitment to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines for all people for all time. They will intensify their efforts to complete their time-bound obligations as soon as possible, and to the fullest extent possible by 2025. In doing so, the States Parties recognise that achieving a mine-free world will not immediately mean a world without mine victims and survivors and continue to be guided by their desire to ensure sustainable, integrated support for victims.

3. Mine action is broadly recognised as a humanitarian protection activity as well as a key enabler for development, humanitarian action, peace and security. Implementation of the Convention contributes significantly to preventing human suffering and in turn to advancing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitment to leave no one behind.

4. The Convention is the legally binding framework that guides the States Parties' actions as they implement the Convention in pursuit of their common goal. The Oslo Action Plan details the actions States Parties will take during the period of 2020–2024 to support implementation of the Convention, building on the achievements of the Nairobi, Cartagena and Maputo Action Plans.

II. Best practices for implementing the Convention

5. The States Parties are committed to meeting their obligations in the Convention's traditional spirit of cooperation and transparency. In support of fulfilling their obligations, they will continue to recognise the special partnerships of the Convention with the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and to foster partnerships with civil society in support of implementing the Convention. Since the entry into force of the Convention, the States Parties have identified best practices that are key to the successful implementation of the Convention's obligations, including, but not limited to:

- strong national ownership;
- evidence-based national strategies and work plans;
- integrating and mainstreaming gender considerations and taking the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account in mine action programming;
- efficient use of available resources, including through the use of the latest methodologies in line with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS);

- partnership, coordination and regular dialogue between stakeholders;
- national and international resource commitments, where possible on a multi-year basis;
- transparency and the exchange of high quality and accurate information in line with the Convention obligations;
- accurate and sustainable national information management systems;
- the effective functioning of the Convention's implementation machinery, including the work of the Committees, the support provided by the Implementation Support Unit and the holding of Meetings of the States Parties.

6. Recognising these best practices, the States Parties will take the following cross-cutting actions, which will contribute to the effective implementation of all areas of the Oslo Action Plan:

Action #1 Demonstrate high levels of national ownership¹, including by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate, and by making financial and other commitments to implementation.

Action #2 Develop evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategies and work plans to fulfil and implement Convention obligations as soon as possible.

Action #3 Ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and mine action programmes, in order to deliver an inclusive approach. Strive to remove barriers to full, equal and gender balanced participation in mine action and in Convention meetings.

Action #4 Take into consideration the needs of mine survivors and affected communities and ensure their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters, including their equal and active participation in Convention meetings.

Action #5 Keep national mine action standards up to date in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapt them to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation.

Action #6 Strengthen partnerships and integrate responses between the mine action community and relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, development and human rights communities, bearing in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Action #7 States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance, where feasible, to other States Parties in developing, updating or implementing their national strategies and work plans to fulfil their respective Convention obligations. Where possible, they will enter into multi-year partnerships and provide multi-year funding.

¹ The States Parties have defined national ownership as entailing the following: 'maintaining interest at a high level in fulfilling Convention obligations; empowering and providing relevant State entities with the human, financial and material capacity to carry out their obligations under the Convention; articulating the measures its State entities will undertake to implement relevant aspects of Convention in the most inclusive, efficient and expedient manner possible and plans to overcome any challenges that need to be addressed; and making a regular significant national financial commitment to the State's programmes to implement the Convention'.

Action #8 Provide quality information on progress and challenges in implementing the Convention, including on cooperation and assistance, by 30 April each year in line with Article 7, employing the Guide to Reporting², and during formal and informal meetings.

Action #9 Establish and maintain a national information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data at the national level on the status of implementation. The design and implementation of information management systems will ensure that they are nationally owned, sustainable and take into account the need for data that can be accessed, managed and analysed post-completion.

Action #10 Pay their assessed contributions in line with Article 14 of the Convention as early in the year as possible, and swiftly settle any arrears, to ensure that meetings can take place as planned. States Parties in a position to do so will consider providing voluntary resources for the effective functioning of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), making multi-year commitments where feasible, in accordance with the ISU's 5-year work plan.

III. Universalisation

7. The Convention has established a strong norm against any use, production, stockpiling and transfer of anti-personnel mines. While this norm is widely adhered to even by States not Party to the Convention, efforts to promote universalisation of the Convention and the strengthening of its norms must continue. In order to do so, the States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #11 Use all available avenues to promote ratification of/accession to the Convention by States not party including by encouraging their participation in the work of the Convention.

Action #12 Continue to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms and objectives, condemn violations of these norms and take appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-State actors.

IV. Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines

8. Great strides have been made in the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines since the entry into force of the Convention. Each mine destroyed potentially represents a life or limb saved. To ensure that all stockpiled anti-personnel mines are expeditiously destroyed in line with Article 4 of the Convention and that anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes, States Parties with obligations under Article 4 and/or who retain anti-personnel mines in line with Article 3 will take the following actions:

Action #13 Develop a time-bound plan with clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4 within their deadline as soon as possible following the entry into force of the Convention, and regularly inform States Parties on progress made and remaining challenges in implementation.

Action #14 States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline and therefore are in non-compliance with Article 4, will present a time-bound plan for completion

² APLC/MSP.14/2015/WP.2
https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/transparency/art7-reporting/Guide_to_reporting_EN.pdf

and urgently proceed with implementation as soon as possible in a transparent manner, regularly informing States Parties on progress made and remaining challenges.

Action #15 Any State Party that discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform States Parties as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after their discovery.

Action #16 Any State Party that retains anti-personnel mines for reasons permitted under Article 3 of the Convention will annually review the number of mines retained to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes, and will destroy all anti-personnel mines that exceed that number. The States Parties will report annually by 30 April on the use of retained mines and on their destruction.

Action #17 Explore available alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes where possible.

V. Survey and clearance of mined areas

9. Considerable progress has been made in addressing mined areas, but the States Parties reiterate the need to increase the pace of survey and clearance activities to meet Article 5 obligations as soon as possible to ensure significant progress towards their ambition of completing their time-bound obligations to the fullest extent possible by 2025. Accelerated survey and clearance will provide the greatest contribution to reducing human suffering and to protecting people from the risk posed by anti-personnel mines. New use of anti-personnel mines in recent conflicts, including those of an improvised nature, has added to the remaining challenge of some States Parties in fulfilling their commitments under Article 5. In their efforts to address all remaining anti-personnel mine contamination safely and swiftly, States Parties with obligations under Article 5 will take the following actions:

Action #18 States Parties that have not yet done so will identify the precise perimeter of mined areas, to the extent possible, and establish evidence-based, accurate baselines of contamination based on information collected from all relevant sources no later than by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021.

Action #19 Develop evidence-based and costed national work plans, including projections of the number of areas and the amount of mined area to be addressed annually to achieve completion as soon as possible, and no later than their Article 5 deadline, to be presented at the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2020.

Action #20 Annually update their national work plans based on new evidence and report on adjusted milestones in their Article 7 reports by 30 April each year, including information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established.

Action #21 States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature will ensure that they apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination as they do for all other types of anti-personnel mines, including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and disaggregate by types of mines when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7 obligations.

Action #22 Report in a manner consistent with IMAS by providing information on the remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination. Report on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).

Action #23 States Parties submitting requests for extensions will ensure that these requests contain detailed, costed and multi-year work plans for the extension period and are developed through an inclusive process, in line with the decisions of the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties³ and the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties in the paper «Reflections on the Article 5 Extensions Process»⁴.

Action #24 States Parties submitting requests for extensions will also ensure that the request include detailed, costed and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

Action #25 States Parties who complete their clearance obligations will continue the best practice of submitting voluntary declarations of completion and give due consideration to the paper «Reflections and understandings on the implementation and completion of Article 5 mine clearance obligations»⁵ in that regard.

Action #26 Ensure that national strategies and work plans for completion make provisions for a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas discovered following completion. In addressing these areas, they will consider the commitments made at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper «Proposed rational response to States Parties discovering previously unknown mined areas after deadlines have passed»⁶.

Action #27 Take appropriate steps to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance, including by promoting the research, application and sharing of innovative technological means to this effect.

VI. Mine risk education and reduction

10. Mine risk education can help prevent new mine accidents and save lives. In addition to clearance, providing risk education and other risk reduction programmes to affected populations is a primary means of preventing injuries and fatal accidents. In recent years, large new groups of refugees and internally displaced persons have come to count among the many groups at risk from anti-personnel mines and the number of casualties has been on the rise. Against this backdrop, the delivery of effective, relevant risk education and other risk reduction programmes that are sensitive to gender, age, disability and that take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account, require ongoing focus in order to prevent new mine accidents. In order to address this situation, the States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #28 Integrate mine risk education activities with wider humanitarian, development, protection and education efforts, as well as with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities to reduce the risk to the affected population and decrease their need for risk-taking.

Action #29 Provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes to all affected populations and groups at risk. Ensure that such programmes are developed on the basis of a needs assessment, that they are tailored to the threat encountered by the population,

³ APLC/MSP.7/2006/L.3, https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/MSP/7MSP/7MSP_Art5_Presidents_Paper_7Sept06_Final.pdf

⁴ APLC/MSP.12/2012/4, <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/MSP/12MSP/12MSP-Reflections-Art5-Extensions-Process-Sep2012.pdf>

⁵ APLC/MSP.17/2018/10, <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/MSP/17MSP/Reflections-Art.5-en.pdf>

⁶ APLC/MSP.12/2012/7, <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/MSP/12MSP/12MSP-Previously-Unknown-Mined-Areas-CoChairs-Proposal.pdf>

and that they are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account.

Action #30 Prioritise people most at risk by linking mine risk education and reduction programmes and messages directly to an analysis of available casualty and contamination data, an understanding of the affected population's behaviour, risk pattern and coping mechanisms, and, wherever possible, anticipated population movements.

Action #31 Build national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes with the ability to adapt to changing needs and contexts, including the delivery of such programmes to affected communities in the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered.

Action #32 Report on mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes in Article 7 reports, including the methodologies used, the challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age.

VII. Victim assistance

11. States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society, based on respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The States Parties have recognised that, in order to be effective and sustainable, victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, and to health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable and accessible services to mine victims, on an equal basis with others. In order to realise this commitment, States Parties with a significant number of victims under their jurisdiction or control will take the following actions:

Action #33 Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.

Action #34 Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Action #35 Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

Action #36 Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.

Action #37 Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.

Action #38 Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying particular attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs.

Action #39 Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

Action #40 Ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines.

Action #41 Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.

VIII. International cooperation and assistance

12. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the States Parties stress that enhanced cooperation can support implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible. With a view to enhancing cooperation in order to meet the Convention's obligations and aspirations as soon as possible, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #42 Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.

Action #43 States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.

Action #44 States Parties will strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention. They will consider, where relevant, establishing an appropriate national platform for regular dialogue among all stakeholders.

Action #45 States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance to other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention, in line with their development policies. In doing so, they will support the implementation of clear, evidence-based national strategies and work plans that respond to the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities and are built on sound gender, age and disability analysis. Support to victim assistance can be provided through the mine action budget, and/or through integrating victim assistance into broader development and humanitarian efforts.

Action #46 States Parties in a position to provide assistance will, where possible using existing mechanisms, coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties.

Action #47 Continuously explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional and bilateral, cooperation between affected States Parties or South-to-South, with a view to voluntary sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Cooperation of this kind may include making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, sharing experience of integrating gender and taking the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account into programming, and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material and scientific and technological information (or donating them after one State Party reaches completion) in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.

IX. Measures to ensure compliance

13. Stressing the importance of complying with all the Convention's provisions, the States Parties remain committed to ensuring compliance with the obligations of the Convention in order to reach its objectives. Reaffirming their commitment to promote compliance with the Convention, the States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #48 In the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned will provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. It will work together with other States Parties in a spirit of cooperation to resolve the matter in an expeditious and effective manner, in accordance with Article 8.1.

Action #49 Any State Party implementing obligations in particular under Article 4 or 5, or retaining or transferring mines in line with Article 3 that has not submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations each year will provide in close cooperation with the ISU an annual update on the status of implementation in line with Article 7 and will provide information to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. If no information on implementing the relevant obligations for two consecutive years is provided, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant Committee.

Action #50 Any State Party that has not yet fulfilled its obligations under Article 9 of the Convention will urgently take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement those obligations and report on the measures taken no later than by the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties.

Appendix

Indicators

In order to monitor progress in implementing the Oslo Action Plan, the following table of indicators has been developed. The information submitted in the States Parties' annual Article 7 reports will serve as the main source of data to assess progress. Members of the Coordinating Committee and the President will be responsible for measuring progress within their mandate, with the support of the Implementation Support Unit. A baseline value for all indicators will be established based on the data reported in the first year of implementation, in Article 7 reports due by 30 April 2020, and progress in subsequent years will be compared to this baseline. States Parties are encouraged to provide detailed information allowing for as accurate an assessment as possible of the implementation of the Oslo Action Plan.

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| <i>Best practices for implementing the Convention</i> | |
| <p>1. Demonstrate high levels of national ownership, including by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate, and by making financial and other commitments to implementation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that report, having included Convention implementation activities in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities, where appropriate the percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of their obligations under the Convention |
| <p>2. Develop evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategies and work plans to fulfil and implement Convention obligations as soon as possible.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place |
| <p>3. Ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and mine action programmes, in order to deliver an inclusive approach. Strive to remove barriers to full, equal and gender balanced participation in mine action and in Convention meetings.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of affected States Parties whose national work plans and strategies integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account the percentage of women in States Parties' delegations attending Convention meetings |
| <p>4. Take into consideration the needs of mine survivors and affected communities and ensure their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters, including their equal and active participation in Convention meetings.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of affected States Parties that report having developed their national strategies and work plans in an inclusive manner the number of mine victims participating as parts of delegations to Convention meetings |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| 5. Keep national mine action standards up to date in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapt them to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of States Parties with a significant number of victims that report that they include victim organisations in victim assistance planning at the national and local level the percentage of affected States Parties that have updated their national standards to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, taking into consideration the latest IMAS |
| 6. Strengthen partnerships and integrated responses between the mine action community and relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, development and human rights communities, bearing in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that report having included mine action related activities within their humanitarian response plans, peacebuilding, development or human rights plans, where relevant |
| 7. States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance, where feasible, to other States Parties in developing, updating or implementing their national strategies and work plans to fulfil their respective Convention obligations. Where possible, they will enter into multi-year partnerships and provide multi-year funding. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that report partnerships with other States Parties in support of fulfilment of Convention obligations the number of States Parties that report providing financial or other support to affected States Parties the number of States Parties that report providing multi-year funding to affected States Parties |
| 8. Provide quality information on progress and challenges in implementing the Convention, including on cooperation and assistance, by 30 April each year in line with Article 7, employing the Guide to Reporting, and during formal and informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that prepare their Article 7 reports using the Guide to Reporting the number of States Parties that report on progress and challenges during formal and informal meetings |
| 9. Establish and maintain a national information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data at the national level on the status of implementation. The design and implementation of information management systems will ensure that they are nationally owned, sustainable and take into account the need for data that can be accessed, managed and analysed post-completion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of affected States Parties that report having a sustainable national information management system in place |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| <p>10. Pay their assessed contributions in line with Article 14 of the Convention as early in the year as possible, and swiftly settle any arrears, to ensure that meetings can take place as planned. States Parties in a position to do so will consider providing voluntary resources for the effective operation of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), making multi-year commitments where feasible, in accordance with the ISU's 5-year work plan.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of States Parties that pay their assessed contributions no later than three months before the Meeting of the States Parties • the number of States Parties that make voluntary financial contributions to the ISU |
| <i>Universalisation</i> | |
| <p>11. Use all available avenues to promote ratification of/accession to the Convention by States not party including by encouraging their participation in the work of the Convention.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of new States Parties to the Convention • the percentage of States not party participating in meetings of the Convention • the percentage of States not party submitting voluntary Article 7 reports |
| <p>12. Continue to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms and objectives, condemn violations of these norms and take appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-State actors.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of States not party that report putting in place moratoria on activities prohibited by the Convention • the number of votes in favour of the annual UN General Assembly resolution on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention |
| <i>Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines</i> | |
| <p>13. Develop a time-bound plan with clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4 within their deadline as soon as possible following the entry into force of the Convention, and regularly inform States Parties on progress made and remaining challenges in implementation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of States Parties that have completed their Article 4 obligations • the number of States Parties implementing Article 4 that have time-bound plans in place for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines • the number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroyed |
| <p>14. States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline and therefore are in non-compliance with Article 4, will present a time-bound plan for completion and urgently proceed with implementation as soon as possible in a transparent manner, regularly informing States Parties on progress made and remaining challenges.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of States Parties that failed to meet their deadline that present time-bound plans for completion and report progress in implementation |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| <p>15. Any State Party that discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform States Parties as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after their discovery.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of the States Parties that have reported the discovery of previously unknown stockpiles destroy these anti-personnel mines within six months |
| <p>16. Any State Party that retains anti-personnel mines for reasons permitted under Article 3 of the Convention will annually review the number of mines retained to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and will destroy all anti-personnel mines that exceed that number. The States Parties will report annually by 30 April on the use of retained mines and on their destruction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of States Parties with anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes that report on the current and planned uses of these mines |
| <p>17. Explore available alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes where possible.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the total number of States Parties that report replacing live anti-personnel mines with alternative measures for training and research purposes |
| <p><i>Survey and clearance of mined areas</i></p> | |
| <p>18. States Parties that have not yet done so will identify the precise perimeter of mined areas, to the extent possible, and establish evidence-based, accurate baselines of contamination based on information collected from all relevant sources no later than by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of affected States Parties that have established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline no later than the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021 (and by each year thereafter if not all affected States Parties have done so by 19MSP) the percentage of affected States Parties that report having established their baseline through inclusive consultations with women, girls, boys and men |
| <p>19. Develop evidence-based and costed national work plans, including projections of the number of areas and the amount of mined area to be addressed annually to achieve completion as soon as possible, and no later than their Article 5 deadline, to be presented at the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2020.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of affected States Parties presenting work plans for the implementation of Article 5 by the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties (and MSPs thereafter and by each year thereafter if not all affected States Parties have done so by 18MSP) |
| <p>20. Annually update their national work plans based on new evidence and report on adjusted milestones in their Article 7 reports by 30 April each year, including</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of affected States Parties that have reported annual updates and adjusted milestones to their national work plans in their 30 April transparency reports |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that have fulfilled their obligations under Article 5 |
| 21. States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature will ensure that they apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination as they do for all other types of anti-personnel mines, including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and disaggregate by types of mines when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7 obligations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (for the purpose of this indicator: survey, clear and report) |
| 22. Report in a manner consistent with IMAS by providing information on the remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination. Report on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of affected States Parties reporting on the remaining challenge and progress made in accordance with IMAS the percentage of affected States Parties providing survey and clearance data in Article 5 extension requests and Article 7 reports that disaggregates by type of contamination |
| 23. States Parties submitting requests for extensions will ensure that these requests contain detailed, costed and multi-year work plans for the extension period and are developed through an inclusive process, in line with the decisions of the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties and the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties in the paper «Reflections on the Article 5 Extensions Process». | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of extension requests that include detailed, costed and multi-year work plans for the extension period the percentage of extension requests that are submitted in accordance with the process established by the States Parties |
| 24. States Parties submitting requests for extension will also ensure that the request includes detailed, costed and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of extension requests that include appropriate plans for risk education and reduction activities |
| 25. States Parties who complete their clearance obligations will continue the best practice of submitting voluntary declarations of completion and give due consideration to the paper «Reflections and understandings on the implementation and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of States Parties that have completed their Article 5 obligations and that submit voluntary declarations of completion |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| completion of Article 5 mine clearance obligations» in that regard. | |
| <p>26. Ensure that national strategies and work plans for completion make provisions for a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas discovered following completion. In addressing these areas, they will consider the commitments made at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper «Proposed rational response to States Parties discovering previously unknown mined areas after deadlines have passed».</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of affected States Parties that include provisions for addressing previously unknown mined areas in their national strategies and/or completion plans • the percentage of affected States Parties that report having put in place sustainable national capacities to address the discovery of previously unknown mined areas • the percentage of States Parties that discover previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, that apply the decision of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties |
| <p>27. Take appropriate steps to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance, including by promoting the research, application and sharing of innovative technological means to this effect.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of States Parties that report promoting research, application and sharing of innovative technological means |
| <i>Mine risk education and reduction</i> | |
| <p>28. Integrate mine risk education activities with wider humanitarian, development, protection and education efforts, as well as with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities to reduce the risk to the affected population and decrease their need for risk-taking.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of affected States Parties that report having included mine risk education and reduction programmes in their humanitarian response and protection plans and/or development plans, as well as in their mine action plans, where relevant |
| <p>29. Provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes to all affected populations and groups at risk. Ensure that such programmes are developed on the basis of a need's assessment, that they are tailored to the threat encountered by the population, and that they are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of affected States Parties that report having mine risk education and reduction programmes for all affected populations in place • the percentage of States Parties that report carrying out mine risk education and reduction activities that collect, analyse and report data disaggregated by gender, age, disability and other diverse needs |
| <p>30. Prioritise people most at risk by linking mine risk education and reduction programmes and messages directly to an analysis of available casualty and contamination data, an understanding of the affected population's behaviour, risk pattern and coping mechanisms, and,</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of States Parties that report having established an evidence-based priority-setting mechanism for mine risk education and reduction programmes |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| <p>wherever possible, anticipated population movements.</p> <p>31. Build national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes with the ability to adapt to changing needs and contexts, including the delivery of such programmes to affected communities in the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered.</p> <p>32. Report on mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes in Article 7 reports, including the methodologies used, the challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that provide risk education and reduction programmes to affected communities in the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered the number of States Parties reporting on their mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes and results |
| <p><i>Victim assistance</i></p> <p>33. Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes</p> <p>34. Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>35. Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that have designated a government entity to coordinate victim assistance activities the number of States Parties that have national action plans in place containing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound objectives and related indicators the number of States Parties that report that they include mine victims in relevant national policy and support frameworks the number of States Parties that include victims of anti-personnel mines in disability data systems |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that disaggregate victim data by gender, age and disability |
| 36. Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties reporting on efforts to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response to mine accidents |
| 37. Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties that report having a national referral mechanism the number of States Parties that report having a directory of services in place |
| 38. Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation services, where necessary, while paying particular attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of States Parties reporting on efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of comprehensive rehabilitation services the number of States Parties reporting on efforts to increase the availability of psychological and psychosocial support services the number of States Parties that have established peer-to-peer services within their national healthcare system |
| 39. Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of States Parties reporting on efforts to remove barriers to the social and economic inclusion of mine victims |
| 40. Ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of States Parties that report integrating protection of mine survivors in their humanitarian response and preparedness plans |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines. | |
| 41. Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of States Parties that report that they include victim representatives or their organizations in victim assistance planning at the national and local level |
| <i>International cooperation and assistance</i> | |
| 42. Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of mine-affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of their obligations under the Convention • the number of States Parties that provide financial or other support to affected States Parties • alternative and/or innovative sources of financing have been explored |
| 43. States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of States Parties requiring support that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for assistance in Article 7 reports and Convention meetings • the number of States Parties that have taken advantage of the individualised approach and that report having received follow-up and/or increased support to meet the needs identified |
| 44. States Parties will strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention. They will consider, where relevant, establishing an appropriate national platform for regular dialogue among all stakeholders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of States Parties that have an in-country platform for dialogue among all stakeholders that meets on a regular basis |
| 45. States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance to other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention, in line with their development policies. In doing so, they will support the implementation of clear, evidence-based national strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of States Parties that report providing financial or other support to affected States Parties • The number of States Parties that report providing support to victim assistance through the mine action budget and/or making support |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| <p>and work plans that respond to the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities and are built on sound gender, age and disability analysis. Support to victim assistance can be provided through the mine action budget, and/or through integrating victim assistance into broader development and humanitarian efforts.</p> | <p>available to victims, on an equal basis with others, as part of broader development and humanitarian efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of States Parties that report providing support to mine clearance activities |
| <p>46. States Parties in a position to provide assistance will, where possible using existing mechanisms, coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of States Parties that report coordinating their support for the effective implementation of the Convention |
| <p>47. Continuously explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional and bilateral, cooperation between affected States Parties or South-to-South, with a view to voluntary sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Cooperation of this kind may include making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, sharing experience of integrating gender and taking the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account into programming, and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material and scientific and technological information (or donating them after one State Party reaches completion) in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of States Parties that report sharing best practices and lessons learnt through international, regional, South-to-South and/or bilateral cooperation |
| <p><i>Measures to ensure compliance</i></p> | |
| <p>48. In the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned will provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. It will work together with other States Parties in a spirit of cooperation to resolve the matter in an expeditious and effective manner, in accordance with Article 8.1.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of States Parties with alleged or known non-compliance in relation to Article 1 • the percentage of States Parties in a situation of alleged/known non-compliance with Article 1 that provide updates to all States Parties |
| <p>49. Any State Party implementing obligations in particular under Article 4 or 5, or retaining or transferring mines in line with Article 3 that has not submitted an</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of States Parties that are implementing obligations under Article 4 or 5, or retaining mines in line with Article 3.1, and that have not submitted an Article 7 report |

| <i>Action items</i> | <i>Indicators</i> |
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| <p>Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations each year will provide in close cooperation with the ISU an annual update on the status of implementation in line with Article 7 and will provide information to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. If no information on implementing the relevant obligations for two consecutive years is provided, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant Committee.</p> <p>50. Any State Party that has not yet fulfilled its obligations under Article 9 of the Convention will urgently take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement those obligations and report on the measures taken no later than by the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties.</p> | <p>detailing progress in implementing these obligations in the last two years, that provide updates to all States Parties in Article 7 reports and during meetings of the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of States Parties that have reported having fulfilling Article 9 |