



Thanks to the organisers of this workshop for providing an excellent and useful opportunity to discuss military and humanitarian issues surrounding the Mine Ban Convention *in LOCATION to be adapted to states invited)*

The Amman Seminar is one in the series of regional meetings that will be held throughout the year leading us to the **2004 Nairobi Summit on a Mine Free World**, the first Review Conference of the Convention. These regional meetings aim at making progress and concrete work to ensure that the Nairobi Summit is a success.

# What is the Nairobi Summit?

- 5MSP in Bangkok
- First Review Conference
- Milestone Event in life of the Treaty
- New impetus



Damir



*Suggestion : to adapt if Amb Petritsch/ or another rep of Austria already spent time to describe what the Summit will be or, or simply summarise )*

Since 1992 the ICBL has engaged in a sustained and systematic global effort to establish the ban on antipersonnel landmine. After securing the treaty banning in 1997, we have relentlessly promoted its full universalization and effective implementation. Through the Landmine Monitor, we are monitoring compliance with the treaty and the norm that is rapidly being established against the antipersonnel mine.

Together, we are making tremendous strides in eradicating this weapon and in saving lives and limbs in every region of the world.

We expect that governments attending the first Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty in November will also highlight the immense progress that has been made since 1997 in ridding the world of antipersonnel mines.

The Review Conference is being called the "*2004 Nairobi **Summit** on a Mine Free World,*" given the location of the event, Africa, the **most mine affected** continent and because the event will mark the **most significant gathering of world leaders** to discuss the global landmine problem since the historic December 1997 Convention signing ceremony in Ottawa.

On this road to a Mine Free World we also know that **tremendous challenges** remain, which will be overcome only if we all **strengthen our commitment** against landmines, *here in Nairobi, at the end of this year.*

## Who will participate ?

- States Parties – highest level possible
- Non-States Parties, as observers
- UN agencies
- ICRC
- ICBL and member organizations, deminers, survivors, researchers, campaigners, Youth
- Media



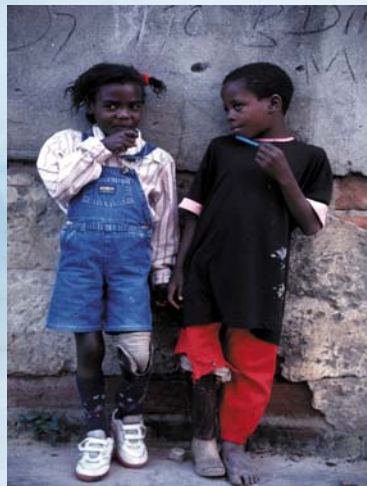
We encourage States Parties to **participate at the highest possible level** and to ensure that what comes out of this important event are **strong commitments, and concrete and results oriented planning** for the next five years.

In addition to State Party delegations, **all of the major players in the mine ban movement** will be there, including observer states, ICBL and member NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN agencies and youth.

**The media** are also invited to seek accreditation for the meeting, and the numerous public events and media briefings during the week.

## What are ICBL expectations?

- At least 150 SP
- Reinforce new norm
- Allowing NGOs to engage with NSAs
- Strengthen compliance with all provisions



Tim Grant



The ICBL is urging governments attending the Review Conference **to adopt a powerful declaration and action programme recommitting themselves to finish the work started in 1997.**

### What do we expect ?

In the lead-up to the Review Conference, States Parties should redouble their efforts **to universalize** the Mine Ban Treaty. We hope that by November **150 states will have joined the Convention.** ***IF POSSIBLE ADD 2 LINES ON UNIVERSALISATION VIS-À-VIS STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE SEMINAR BUT DON T HAVE THE LIST WITH ME. + POTENTIAL CANDIDATES***

The treaty's effectiveness is compromised by the failure of states in the former Soviet Republics, in the Middle East and North Africa, and parts of the Asia-Pacific region to come on board. Major antipersonnel mine producers and stockpilers, such as China, India, Pakistan, Russia, and the United States have also refused to join. **We continue to put pressure on these countries** to join the treaty or adopt interim measures that will demonstrate their solidarity with victims and their interest in this global humanitarian problem. We are also urging them

## ICBL expectations...

Reach common understanding on

- Assist (Article 1)
- Definitions (Article 2)
- Mines retained for training (Article 3)



ICBL



**It is especially important that the States Parties address key treaty implementation issues for the Nairobi Summit.**

Among them, the interpretation of ‘assist’ (Article 1), definitions (Article 2), and the number of mines retained for training (Article 3). At the treaty’s Fifth Meeting of States Parties in September 2003, States Parties agreed to try to reach common understandings before the Review Conference on these issues of concern.

We believe that the Convention will be stronger if ambiguity is removed and State practice consistent.

This will be a priority for ICBL to see this happen.



## ICBL expectations...

- Destroying stockpiles ahead of the deadlines
- Announcing plans, start implementing SP destruction



Lithuania, 7 June 2004



**Another key issues regarding the implementation of the Convention is**

### **SP destruction**

We are calling on all States Parties to complete their stockpile destruction by their deadlines, if not earlier in the period before the Nairobi Summit.

***HERE YOU CAN ADD SOMETHING ON SP DESTRUCTION IN THE REGION/ ADAPTED TO THE CONTEXT OF STATES INVITED TO THE SEMINAR***

## ICBL expectations...



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Adoption of national implementation measures (Art.9)

### **National implementation measures**

Ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Convention is essential in progressing toward a mine free world.

The adoption of a national implementation measure or law is one tool to do so. It is disappointing that so few SP have complied with this key provision of the Convention.

We urge them to complete the process by the Nairobi Summit and other States Parties who have to comply with Article 9 to initiate a legislative or administrative process without more delay.

**On compliance we are urging States Parties to take more action !** They need to ensure a more coordinated, systematic and effective response to compliance concerns. This should be done by the time of the 2004 Nairobi Summit.

## ICBL expectations

### for Mine Action



- **All Mine Affected SP to**
  - ✓ **to have strategic and achievable national Mine Action plans in place**
  - ✓ **include Mine action into broader development plans**
- **Renewed political and financial commitment**

### **Mine Action**

The Review Conference is significant because it marks the midway point between the Mine Ban Treaty's entry-into-force, in 1999, and the date when the first States that accepted the Convention will be required to have cleared mined areas, in 2009.

The ICBL expects mine affected SP **to ensure that a plan is in place, and demonstrate steps toward its implementation**, which will allow them to meet this important deadline of the Convention. It is very important that these plans be in place before the Review Conference, as the post 2004 Action Plan, as well as donor decisions, will be based on what is known at that time.

### ***HERE add something on africa***

ICBL also challenges those whose problems are less severe to have completed implementation of Article 5 by the Review Conference. To do so, we also hope that mine affected SP will make the best use of mechanisms in place for the implementation of the Convention to share **Plan, Priorities, Progress and Problems** they have to implement clearing activities and mine risk education on their territories.

Meeting the treaty deadline for completion of mine clearance will not be possible without **a renewed political and financial** commitment of the donor community to finish the work.

ICBL expects that SP in a position to do so will strengthen their assistance to mine affected countries.



## ICBL expectations...

### Adequate and appropriate Victim Assistance



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#### All Mine affected SP

- to address the needs and rights of mine survivors
- To develop or implement legislation to protect the rights of all persons with disabilities, including mine survivors.
- Share their 4Ps!

### Last but certainly not least, VICTIM ASSISTANCE

The suffering of survivors was the core reason of the NGOs original commitment against anti-personnel mines in 1992. This is also what brought so many states and organisations to work together to ensure that a proper response would be given to the victims of this indiscriminate weapon.

New mine casualties were *registered last year in 65 countries, including XXX in Africa*. But even if the number of new casualties decreases, the number of survivors continues to grow, and in most mine-affected states the assistance available for their rehabilitation and reintegration into society is hopelessly inadequate.

**For the Nairobi Summit to be a success, the ICBL expect SP to raise Victim Assistance higher on their agenda, and**

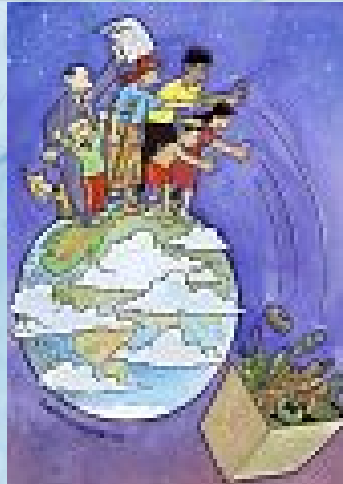
- All Mine-affected States to develop and/or implement a plan of action to address the needs and rights of mine survivors, and more generally to improve rehabilitation services for all persons with disabilities.
- All mine-affected States to develop and/or fully implement legislation to protect the rights of all persons with disabilities, including mine survivors.

More generally

ICBL also expects all SP to

- Strengthen the understanding of their responsibility to provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims as laid out in Article 6.3 of the Mine Ban Treaty.

# Partnership



International **TO BAN**  
**CAMPAIGN**  
**LANDMINES**

- Governments/ NGO Partnership is key to ensure the landmine issue stay a high priority on political agenda

Let's work together to succeed!

**The challenges ahead are huge, but we can only meet them if the treaty and the landmine issue continues to be given high priority by governments and NGOs, and if political will remains strong.**

**We can best meet these challenges by intensifying the government-NGO partnership that has been central to this process, from the very beginning....*COMPLETE WITH ONE QUOTATION FROM THE GUEST COUNTRY IF POSSIBLE ON NGO GVT PARTNESRSHIP***