

knowledge sharing for ASEAN Member States"

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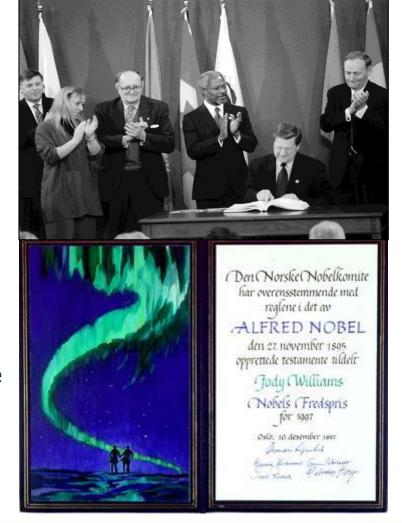
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit 14 November 2018

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction www.apminebanconvention.org

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

- Adopted September 18, 1997, Oslo.
- Opened for signature in December 3, 1997, Ottawa.
- Result of the unconventional "Ottawa Process."
- ICRC / Cornelio Sommaruga played key role.
- ICBL / Jody Williams awarded 1997 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Entered into force on 1 March 1999.





The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention





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Action 4: Recalling that in Maputo in 1999, the States Parties formally declared that "as a community dedicated to seeing an end to the use of anti-personnel mines, our assistance and cooperation will flow primarily to those who have foresworn the use of these weapons forever through adherence to and implementation of the Convention," State Parties in promoting the Convention will communicate that they will give specific consideration to those States that have committed to these principles, when considering giving assistance to States not party to the Convention, taking into account that each country will provide assistance on the basis of its own priorities and principles, including in emergency situations.

Action 19: Each State Party seeking assistance will do its utmost to demonstrate high-level <u>national ownership</u> in fulfilling Convention obligations, including by:

- maintaining interest at a high level in fulfilling Convention obligations;
- a clear understanding of the size, location and quality of the challenge or a commitment to promptly acquire such an understanding;
- 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.



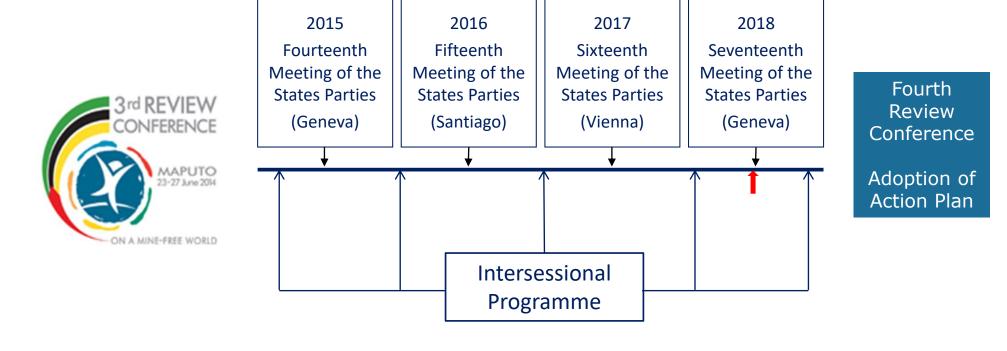
Action 21: States Parties in a position to provide assistance and those seeking to receive assistance, where relevant and to the extent possible, will enter into partnerships for completion, with partners specifying their responsibilities to each other, articulating age- and gender-sensitive timebound objectives and targets, making financial or other commitments, if possible on a multi-year basis, and engaging regularly in a dialogue on progress and challenges in meeting goals.

Action 22: States Parties in a position to provide assistance will support plans and programmes that are informed by relevant and accurate information on contamination and the socio-economic impact of antipersonnel mines – including information which is collected from affected women, girls, boys and men, and is analysed from a gender perspective – and that promote and encourage gender mainstreaming.



Action 23. All States Parties will develop and promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through South-South cooperation and by <u>sharing national experiences and good practices</u>, resources, technology and expertise to <u>implement the Convention</u>.

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Thank you

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