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**Preparing Draft Documents for Consideration at the Review Conference:
Suggested Elements For The “Review” And “Action Plan”**

Discussion Paper by Canada, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Norway

Background:

1. In his October 2003 *food-for-thought* paper and at the informal meeting he hosted in December 2003, the President-Designate suggested inter alia:
 - that the States Parties develop a comprehensive **review** of the operation and status of the Convention guided by the emphasis that the States Parties have placed on the Convention’s core humanitarian aims.
 - that the States Parties develop an **action plan** which would highlight, in concrete terms, actions to overcome the challenges that lie before us in the period 2004-2009.
 - that in accordance with Article 12.2.c, the States Parties adopt **conclusions**, if necessary, related to the implementation of the Convention.

Reviewing the operation and status

2. The Review should be structured to emphasise progress to date in the pursuit of the four core aims of the Convention: **clearing mined areas, assisting victims, destroying stockpiles of anti-personnel mines and universalizing the Convention**. In addition, it should identify the remaining challenges related to these matters. The Review should also assess progress and challenges related to key matters essential for achieving these aims, particularly: **resource mobilization; the exchange of information; measures taken to prevent and suppress prohibited activities; and, measures to facilitate compliance**. A notional but not necessarily exhaustive outline for the Review could be the following:

I. Clearing Mined Areas:

- A review of obligations and of the types of challenges remaining.
- Progress made and remaining challenges in key areas (e.g., mine risk education; mine action technologies; national coordination; impact assessment; information management, et cetera).
- A review of the development of and progress in implementing national plans to fulfill the obligations.

II. Assisting victims:

- A review the responsibility to provide for the care, rehabilitation and reintegration of landmine survivors and of the types of challenges faced.
- Progress made and remaining challenges in key areas (e.g., medical care; physical and psychological rehabilitation; social and economic reintegration; national legislation; and, national planning and coordination).
- A review of the development of and progress in implementing national plans to fulfill the responsibility.

III. Destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines:

- A review of the obligation and of the types of challenges remaining.
- Progress made and remaining challenges in key areas such as destruction technology, environmental aspects and economics of destruction.
- A review of the development of and progress in implementing national plans to fulfill the obligation.

IV. Universalizing the Convention:

- Progress made and types of challenges remaining related to the pursuit of universal acceptance of the Convention.

V. Ensuring progress:

- Progress made and remaining challenges in the fields of:
 - the mobilization of resources to implement the Convention, for all of the core areas above, including explicit consideration of resource mobilization for victim assistance, and from all possible sources, including national, donor, regional and international;
 - transparency and the exchange of information;
 - measures to prevent and suppress prohibited acts; and, other measures to facilitate compliance.

Developing an Action Plan

4. Whereas the Review would be retrospective, the Action Plan should be forward-looking. Like the Review, the Action Plan should emphasise the pursuit of the Convention's core aims and matters that are essential to driving progress. It should identify the actions that must be taken to overcome the challenges noted in the Review and to ensure measurable progress in the period 2004-2009. The Action Plan should be concise enough to effectively communicate key messages

and provide specific, goal-oriented plans for 2004-2009. A notional, but not necessarily exhaustive outline for the Action Plan could be the following:

I. Clearing mined areas:

- Concrete steps to full implementation of Article 5 obligations, on the basis of the plans and needs communicated by relevant States Parties,.
- An articulation of any relevant further work in key areas (e.g., national priority setting, mine risk education, mine action technology, and mine action information management).

II: Assisting victims:

- Concrete steps to fulfill a more focused and concretely defined responsibility to provide for the care, rehabilitation and reintegration of landmine survivors. on the basis of the plans and needs communicated by relevant States Parties,
- An articulation of any relevant further work in key areas (e.g., medical care, physical rehabilitation, economic reintegration, psychological and social rehabilitation and reintegration, national planning and coordination and legislation).

III. Destroying stockpiled mines:

- Concrete steps to ensure continued full implementation of the obligation by States Parties, on the basis of the needs that exist and the plans communicated by relevant States Parties.

IV: Universalizing the Convention:

- Concrete steps to address the challenges to universalization of the Convention posed by States that remain outside of the Convention.

V. Ensuring progress:

- Concrete steps to ensure sufficient resources are mobilised and used efficiently and effectively to meet the Convention's aims in the 2004-2009 period for all core areas, including explicit consideration of resource mobilization for victim assistance, and from all possible sources (inter alia, national, donor, regional and international).
- Concrete steps to overcome challenges posed by, and to maximize opportunities presented by, Article 7 reporting.
- Concrete steps to address needs related to the measures that must be taken to prevent and suppress prohibited acts, and to facilitate compliance.

Drawing Conclusions

5. In a manner consistent with Article 12 of the Convention, the States Parties may wish to adopt at the Review Conference conclusions related to the implementation of the Convention, including conclusions pertaining to particular Articles. For example, at the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties, the States Parties were called upon to continue to share information with respect to various Articles with a view to developing understandings on various matters by the Review Conference. There certainly will not be a need to comment on every Article of this Convention. However, through the course of reviewing the operation and status of the Convention and developing an action plan possible conclusions could emerge.

Proceeding with the tasks at hand

6. Information necessary to prepare a Review and Action Plan can be gathered from a number of sources and events planned in the lead-up to the Review Conference. The most significant starting point is information supplied by the States Parties themselves. A wealth of information has been provided in a formal manner by the States Parties through their Article 7 reports. States Parties can also contribute information by taking full advantage of the many regional conferences and seminars planned by various actors for 2004. States Parties could use these regional events as informal means to prepare for the Review Conference.

7. In addition, information can be shared during the Intersessional Work Programme. We should recall that the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties called upon States Parties to ensure that prior to the First Review Conference plans are in place consistent with the Convention's deadlines, to take concrete steps to implement these plans, and to use the opportunity presented by the Intersessional Work Programme to present their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance.

8. The Convention's culture of partnership with international and non-governmental organizations has been a valuable contribution to its success, and suggests that we can benefit greatly by drawing upon various other resources like landmine impact surveys and the Landmine Monitor Report, and experts from the United Nations system, the GICHD, the ICRC, the ICBL and other organizations. The Friends and the President-Designate intend to consult widely to seek input into the content of the draft documents, and all States Parties and other relevant actors should consider this their invitation to contact us to provide information, data and suggestions at any time.
