

*Lao as Coordinator*

## **Convention on Cluster Munitions**

**3MSP to States Parties, 11-14 Sept 2012, Oslo, Session on Clearance and Risk Reduction education**

**Coordinator's presentation by Lao PDR (H.E. Yong CHANHTHALANGSY**

**Permanent Representative of the Lao PDR to UNOG)**

Mr. President,

Excellencies, distinguished delegates,

Lao PDR and Ireland, the Co-Coordination on clearance and risk reduction education, would like to express our sincere thanks to all states parties, for your cooperation and support in our endeavour.

Before starting a substantive discussion session, I would like to outline the provision of article 4, of Vientiane action plan (VAP) and other document related to clearance and risk reduction, as follows,

**Firstly**, the article 4 of the CCM is one of the key provisions of the convention, it seeks to reduce the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions remnants, it requires states parties to clear areas contaminated by cluster munitions as soon as possible but no later than ten years after entry into force of the convention for that state party, and in addition to obligations under article 4, in article 6 of the convention states parties are strongly encouraged to provide assistance to help clear and destroy cluster munitions.

**Secondly**: Vientiane action plan (VAP), adopted in 2010, composed of 66 actions which build on the obligations and commitments of the CCM by setting a number of measurable steps to implement such as actions 4, action 10 to 19, action 33-36 and 47 and 56 are all relevant to clearance and risk reduction education. These actions call on affected states parties to start on developing a national plan on clearance, to collect information, the location and size of all cluster munitions contaminated area, to increase capacities for clearance and to apply all available and relevant methods of technical and non-technical

survey for clearance and conduct risk reduction programme to ensure awareness among civilians.

**Thirdly:** The Application of all available methods for efficient implementation of the 4 produced by Australia in 2011, as friends of the Chair on clearance and risk reduction education encouraged states parties to implement the recommendations.

Since 2MSP and during the Intersessional meeting in June 2012, thirteen states parties and five signatory states with reported contamination from cluster munitions remnants have taken steps to address this contamination in line with article 4 and Vientiane action plan(VAP). This represents the majority of the 28 states and tree territories that are believed to be conataminated with cluster munitions remnants and includes one state party and one signatory states that are considered among the four countries most heavily affected worldwide. The progress achieved by states has been facilitated by development national plan, development in survey and clearance technology and methodology. These advances were highlighted, discussed and helped demonstrate how convention has served as a catalyst for new approaches and to the challenge of clearance of cluster munitions remnants.

I now wish to turn the floor to my Co- Coordinator, Ireland represented by Mr. Robert Jackson Deputy Permanent Representative of Ireland to UNOG to provide an update on progress, challenges and obstacles towards implementation of Article 4 for discussion at this meeting, 3MSP

please Ireland

#### **Final Comments from Coordinators of WG on Clearance and Risk education**

#### **( Optional )**

On behalf of co - coordinators, Lao PDR and Ireland, I would like to express my sincerely thanks for president for your leadership and guidance, States parties,



signatory States, observers, Civil society and International organizations for your active, interactive discussion and constructive engagement. We took note of your comment, lesson learnt and challenges to be addressed to speeding up clearance and risk reduction education in the coming years.

I am Thank you