

2019

United Nations (UN) Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023

United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMAS

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THE UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION STRATEGY 2019-2023



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Cover photo caption:

In Nepal, UNICEF provides risk education to local children in a school, near to where one child was killed and another injured when they tampered with an Improvised Explosive Device (IED).
UNICEF/Laurence

THE UNITED NATIONS IN MINE ACTION

The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 is an accountability framework for the UN system. The Strategy reflects the collective engagement of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA). Members contribute to the objectives of the Strategy in accordance with their respective mandates and ensure the effective integration of mine action within global and country-level coordination mechanisms, including those relevant to humanitarian, peace and security, and development frameworks.

Members of the IACG-MA include:

- ▶ UN Department of Peace Operations/UNMAS (Chair)
 - ▶ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 - ▶ UN Development Programme (UNDP)
 - ▶ Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 - ▶ UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 - ▶ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
 - ▶ UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
 - ▶ UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
 - ▶ UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
 - ▶ UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
 - ▶ World Food Programme (WFP)
 - ▶ World Health Organization (WHO)
-
- ▶ United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)*
 - ▶ World Bank*

*Observer status

VISION

The vision of the United Nations is a world free from the threat of mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), including cluster munitions, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs),¹ where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to sustainable peace and development where no one is left behind, where the human rights and the needs of victims² are met and where they are fully integrated as equal members of their societies.

¹ For the purposes of this Strategy, the term “explosive ordnance” will be used to refer to this list of items which are defined under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, 1997; the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, as amended in 1996 (Amended Protocol II to the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects); the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, 2003 (Protocol V to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons); and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 2008.

² For the purposes of this Strategy the term 'victim' will refer to individuals (survivors), family members and communities directly and indirectly impacted by explosive ordnance, consistent with the UN Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action (2016) and relevant international humanitarian laws and conventions.

MISSION STATEMENT

It is the primary responsibility of States to protect their peoples and communities from the threat of explosive ordnance. The United Nations works with States and affected communities to reduce the threat and impact of explosive ordnance on humanitarian action, human rights, peace and security, and socio-economic development. United Nations activities are undertaken with strict respect to the principles which guide humanitarian assistance,³ engagement in peace and security settings, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through its partnership with States, international and regional organizations and civil society, the United Nations assists and protects those impacted by conflict, empowers affected individuals and communities, and strengthens national capacities to manage the risks of explosive ordnance, until such time as the assistance of the UN is no longer requested.

³ These principles include the four humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and the relevant peacekeeping principles of consent of parties and impartiality.

Young girls participate in a risk education session in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. UNMAS/Cengiz Yar



CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Globally, progress has been made in addressing the threats posed by explosive ordnance. This includes advances in the universalization and implementation of relevant international humanitarian laws, and assistance to affected communities in returning to peaceful and prosperous economic and social life. Mine action has become a nexus between humanitarian action, peace and security, and development as well as a cornerstone for conflict prevention.

Nonetheless, explosive ordnance continue to pose significant threats. A number of intense and protracted conflicts, particularly in urban areas, has resulted in higher levels of contamination, including by IEDs, an increase in civilian deaths and injuries and the destruction of, or damage to, civilian objects and critical infrastructure. In these contexts, explosive ordnance continue to kill, injure and traumatize people and communities, and severely impede humanitarian responses, peacebuilding and stabilization efforts, and social and economic recovery.

The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 (the Strategy) articulates the strategic objectives and commitments of the United Nations to address the evolving context and nature of explosive ordnance, and the humanitarian and development challenges these pose. The engagement of the UN is based on a theory of change that defines core priorities for achieving global impact in reducing the threat posed by explosive ordnance, and against which the role and contribution of the UN are defined.

The Strategy orients United Nations activities at both global and national levels to ensure responsiveness to context-specific needs and priorities, while ensuring the integration of mine action across broader humanitarian, human rights, peace and security, and development responses. It also ensures that people remain at the center of mine action efforts, including a focus on addressing the different needs and priorities of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups. The Strategy provides an accountability framework for the United Nations investment and delivery in mine action. The United Nations will follow a rigorous monitoring and evaluation approach to review and report on progress at regular intervals based on the results framework, the underlying theory of change and the outputs for which the UN is mandated and accountable.

Mine action contributes to gender empowerment in Tajikistan.
UNDP



CHAPTER II: CONTEXT AND OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Significant progress was made at country and global levels during the period of the 2013-2018 UN Mine Action Strategy. Adherence to mine action normative frameworks remains strong. The profile of mine action was raised in international debates and multilateral fora, notably the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly. Throughout, partnerships between the United Nations and States, regional organizations, and with NGOs remain essential to progress.

Ongoing crises and conflicts create increased contamination, particularly in urban settings, giving rise to new challenges and risks. This has created new challenges for the protection of civilians and resulted in higher civilian casualty rates and damage to civilian objects and critical infrastructure. These crises and conflicts also contribute to population displacement, loss of livelihoods, impeded or obstructed access to essential infrastructure and services, and increased vulnerability. Contamination in urban and populated environments poses serious operational challenges, while there are indications that increased use of IEDs, together with ERW, account for more casualties among civilians than manufactured anti-personnel mines.

Addressing the needs of victims of explosive ordnance, including survivors, affected family members and communities requires global attention and action. Increasing numbers of people are being directly and indirectly impacted by explosive ordnance. More needs to be done to address the full range of physical, psychological and socio-economic needs of all those directly and indirectly affected, whilst empowering and respecting their dignity and autonomy. Developing integrated approaches to victim assistance, including a focus on addressing key gaps in assistance, multi-sector responses and linkages with broader humanitarian, human rights and development efforts, are key priorities in this regard.

Countries affected by explosive ordnance are increasingly leading their own national mine action efforts, decreasing reliance on international assistance. There has been significant progress in developing national capacities to address explosive ordnance. In a number of countries this has allowed the United Nations and the international community to reorient or scale down their activities. At the same time, challenges remain in ensuring the sustainability of national efforts, and their responsiveness to new threats. This requires a continued focus on targeted institutional capacity building including as a contribution to broader national governance reforms, institution strengthening and development planning.

Significant funding for the mine action sector needs to be sustained and match requirements as they evolve. In particular, risk education, victim assistance and national capacity development require additional financial resources. This underscores the need for closer partnerships and dialogue between donors, national and international partners, as well as the private sector, to ensure that mine action needs are met in the context of humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, stabilization, and reconstruction.

Mine risk education facilitates "Safe Return".
UNHCR/Petterrick Wiggers



CHAPTER III: STRATEGIC APPROACH

1. THE UNITED NATIONS IN MINE ACTION

The United Nations, through its mandates and with the full support of States, addresses threats posed by explosive ordnance across a range of contexts, including in immediate post-conflict and humanitarian responses, peacebuilding and stabilization activities as well as in recovery and sustainable development settings. The role of the UN in mine action is underscored by Security Council and General Assembly resolutions which refer to the significant role of the UN while reaffirming the primary responsibility of States, as well as by UN policies on relevant thematic issues and the strategic plans of individual UN entities. Mine action activities are implemented in strict compliance with the core principles of the UN which guide its humanitarian assistance and engagement in peace and security settings.

MINE ACTION IS A CRITICAL ENABLER FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION, PEACEBUILDING, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Humanitarian Action: Mine action is a key component of efforts to ensure the centrality of protection, including child protection, in humanitarian action and is integrated within humanitarian responses as an Area of Responsibility (AoR) under the Global Protection Cluster. Mine Action also contributes to the Agenda for Humanity, including the core commitments to respect the rules of war and to leave no one behind.

Peace and Security: Within UN initiatives to prevent conflict and sustain peace, mine action contributes to building confidence, facilitating local peacebuilding, and supporting people-centered stabilization efforts. The UN will continue to advocate for the inclusion of mine action in peace processes and as a core component of peace operations, with a focus on the protection and safety of civilians, generating peace dividends, and enabling humanitarian access and socio-economic recovery. Mine action is also a practical tool that cuts across the UN engagement on disarmament, as recognized in the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament: Securing Our Common Future.

Sustainable Development: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provides a globally adopted framework for integrating mine action in national development plans. Through reducing risk of explosive ordnance and assisting those affected, the UN will contribute to efforts to enable recovery and development processes; support national capacity development; and facilitate access for survivors to basic services and social and economic opportunities.

2. OVERARCHING GOAL AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN MINE ACTION

The overarching goal of the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 is to contribute to a world free from the threat of explosive ordnance by **protecting and assisting individuals and communities through the establishment of safe environments conducive to recovery, sustainable peace and development.**

The UN will pursue this overarching goal by contributing to the achievement of progress across five priority areas and corresponding strategic outcomes which are essential to reduce the global impact of explosive ordnance. UN activities will be articulated through UN mine action country strategies and programmes, which will be aligned with corresponding SDG goals, targets and indicators and integrated into UN and multi-stakeholder strategies and planning frameworks.

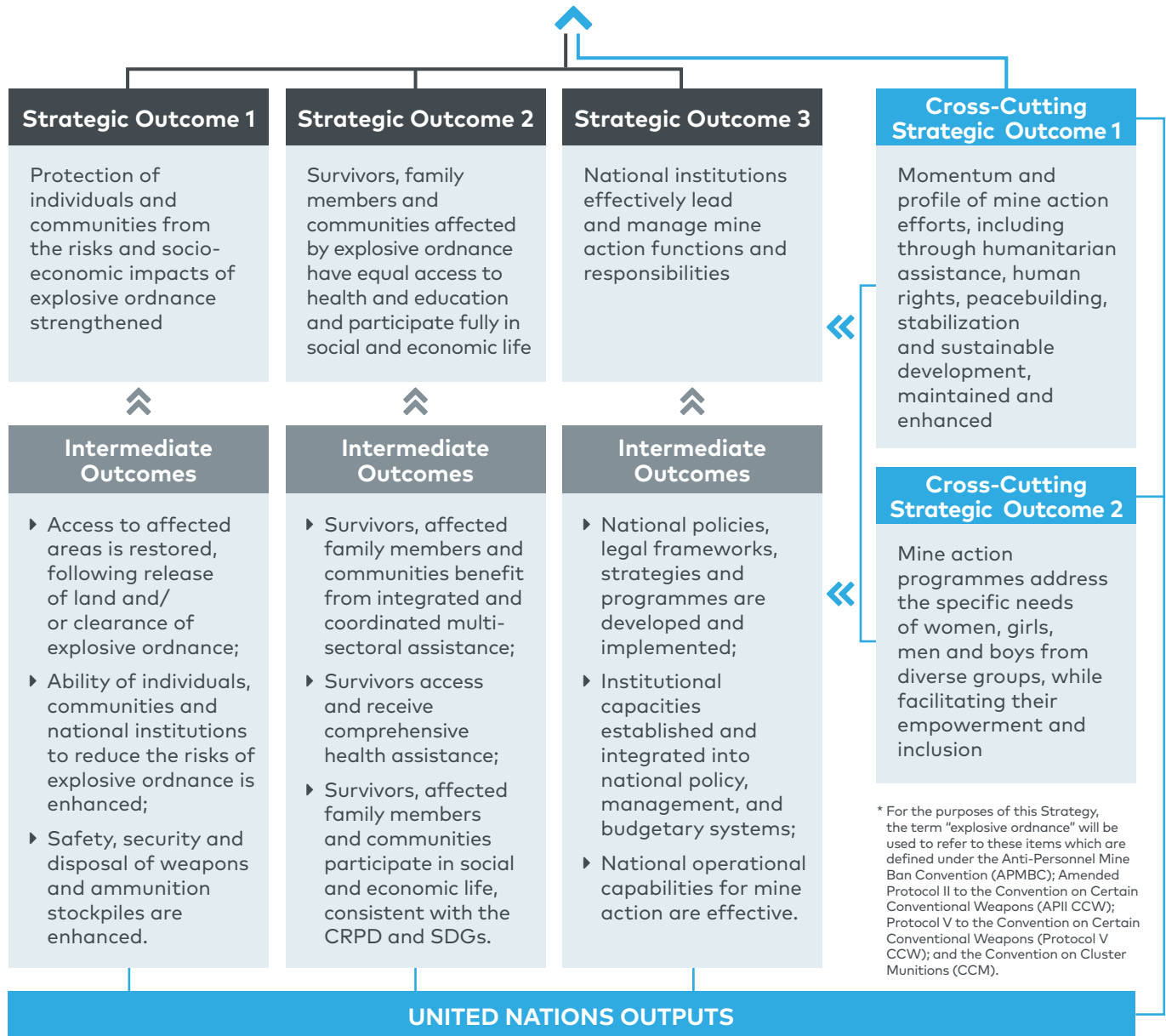
THE THEORY OF CHANGE UNDERLYING THE STRATEGY

The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 is grounded in a theory of change (see insert) which describes the interventions needed to achieve meaningful change at global level. It is based on a recognition that a global reduction of the risks posed by explosive ordnance requires concerted efforts by a broad range of national and international stakeholders, to which the UN will contribute through specific outputs based on mandates and its comparative advantage. This theory of change is comprised of three components:

1. A common understanding of how progress towards the desired vision of a world free of the threat of explosive ordnance can be achieved, consisting of two primary levels of causality: results across five priority areas of action which are necessary to effect change at global level; and the specific results which are necessary and together contribute to explaining the impact of each priority area of action in relation to global level change.
2. Based on the theory of change, a hierarchy of results defines the actions necessary to achieve change at the level of both the global impact and the five priority areas of action. Results at the level of areas of action are articulated as 'strategic outcomes', and within each area of action 'intermediate outcomes' denote specific results which, together, contribute to the strategic outcome.
3. The third component is the identification of the specific contributions and impact of the UN within this framework. These are articulated in terms of outputs of UN activities which are linked to the achievement of individual intermediate outcomes, but also a description of implementation approaches (how the UN will tailor efforts in different contexts) and underlying assumptions.

VISION

A world free from the threat of mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), including cluster munitions, and improvised explosive devices (IEDS)*



* For the purposes of this Strategy, the term "explosive ordnance" will be used to refer to these items which are defined under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC); Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (APII CCW); Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (Protocol V CCW); and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).

3. ENSURING EFFECTIVE UN ACTION

“Leaving no one behind” is a fundamental principle driving the overall work of the UN system, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other multilateral frameworks. UN mine action activities continue to be tailored to the context and specific needs of populations and countries at risk. Where there is significant contamination and high civilian casualties, the UN will focus primarily on, but not be limited to, operational interventions to protect civilians and mitigate immediate risks to human life, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and ensure that survivors receive assistance. Where progress has been made in mitigating the threats posed by explosive ordnance, the UN will continue to support national institutions and communities to reduce risks and enable inclusive social and economic recovery and development. The UN will also prioritize support for injury surveillance in order to enable evidence-based action across all mine action priority areas. Advocacy for mine action and relevant international humanitarian law instruments constitute a core part of the approach of the UN in all contexts. At the same time, the UN will maintain flexibility in the planning, programming and implementation of activities to respond to existing country situations and needs. In all contexts, UN mine action activities will be aligned with national priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the IASC Protection Policy.

The UN will also leverage its convening and coordination responsibilities, including through the IACG-MA, senior UN officials in-country, the UN Country Teams, and the Mine Action Area of Responsibility in the humanitarian cluster system, along with its principled approach to facilitate effective action at global and country levels. The UN will promote inclusive and sustainable approaches, in full support of national ownership and leadership.

4. PARTNERSHIPS

Effectively mitigating the threats posed by explosive ordnance requires close collaboration with States, regional organizations, affected communities, civil society and the private sector. During the 2019-2023 period the UN will strengthen and expand its partnerships at international, regional and national levels in order to enhance coordination and synergies across countries on specific thematic issues and challenges.

Priorities for strengthening partnerships will include broadening collaboration on multi-sectoral assistance for survivors and their communities. In humanitarian action, the UN will engage with all stakeholders to enhance the protection of conflict-affected people and to reduce the use of explosive ordnance. In addition, the UN will enhance its support to national development actors, including government agencies, civil society and the private sector to enable socio-economic recovery in cleared areas and inclusion of survivors and their communities in national development plans and frameworks.

The UN will also continue to advocate for and support the universalization, implementation and monitoring of relevant international human rights law and international humanitarian law instruments.

5. ENABLING FACTORS

Several enabling factors will be essential for the UN to achieve results within the framework of the Strategy:

- **Continued engagement and leadership by States** in determining their needs and the type of support required; in applying international mine action standards, as appropriate; in integrating mine action, including assistance to survivors and their communities, into national planning and budget processes; and in complying with international humanitarian law and international human rights law.
- **Enhanced political support from Member States and regional organizations**, in particular by mainstreaming mine action into policies, resolutions, decisions, national plans and other relevant policy frameworks.
- **Sustained and predictable international and national financial support** to ensure the responsiveness, effectiveness and adequacy of UN responses, including in emergency situations, and to facilitate longer-term investments in building national mine action capacities.
- **The effective integration of mine action in country-level UN strategic and coordination frameworks** to ensure its inclusion as a strategic component of broader humanitarian, peacebuilding, and development efforts, as relevant and appropriate.
- **Improved integrated management of data, information and analyses among UN entities**, facilitated through the pooling of resources and enhanced coordination through the IACG-MA.
- **Continued close coordination and collaboration with regional organizations and arrangements, NGOs, the private sector, research institutes, and other stakeholders** in joint operational responses, information sharing and collective advocacy efforts.
- **Strengthening of the substantive and technical skills of UN staff**, by further developing and expanding the general skills of UN mine action personnel in areas such as result-based management, project management, and the use of technology, as well as broader mine action responses.
- **Access to affected areas and communities** where the safety and security of UN staff and humanitarian personnel to operate and provide assistance can be ensured.

Mine action strengthens national demining capacity in Colombia.
UNMAS/Juan Arredondo



CHAPTER IV: STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: Protection of individuals and communities from the risks and socio-economic impacts of explosive ordnance strengthened.

UN activities will be prioritized and expanded in countries characterized by a significant increase in contamination and civilian casualties, including in urban areas, as well as risks associated with poorly secured or managed explosive materiel. Together with other partners, the United Nations will continue risk reduction and mitigation activities in countries where significant progress has been achieved with a view to strengthening national capacities and an eventual phasing out of UN assistance. Key priorities in all contexts, while enhancing coordination of mine action activities among UN, national and international partners, will include: strengthening national and local ownership and capacities; promoting beneficiary feedback and participation in prioritization; and UN and national programme planning and development. (see Annex 1)

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: Survivors, family members and communities affected by explosive ordnance have equal access to health and education and participate fully in social and economic life.

The United Nations will enhance its assistance to victims — understood as individuals (survivors), family members and communities directly and indirectly impacted by explosive ordnance — in accessing needed health services and ensuring their inclusion in social and economic life. During the 2019-2023 period, UN activities will be progressively expanded and scaled up geographically and sectorally in response to needs and requests, and subject to the availability of financing. UN assistance will be provided in accordance with international humanitarian law provisions relating to victim assistance, relevant international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and the United Nations Victim Assistance Policy (2016). The approach of the UN will be based on core principles including protecting the rights of those who have survived or been affected by explosive ordnance; promoting their participation and empowerment in social and economic activities; and ensuring respect for and safeguarding of their dignity. The UN will prioritize an integrated approach by advocating for, facilitating and supporting comprehensive and multi-sector national responses, where necessary and subject to the availability of capacities and resources, to address critical gaps in sectoral assistance, while taking into account the specific needs and priorities of men, women, girls and boys from diverse groups. (see Annex 2)

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities.

The United Nations will continue to support national leadership and capacities for mine action through the provision of technical and capacity development advice, evidence-based and

context-specific interventions, and development of benchmarks for the progressive phasing out of UN assistance. In recognition of the importance of institutional development for enhancing resilience and breaking cycles of fragility and conflict, UN support will be provided in post-conflict, emergency and development situations. Across all of its activities in support of national capacity strengthening, the UN will promote and advocate for the integration of gender and diversity considerations, including addressing the different needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men from diverse groups, and promoting greater gender and social inclusion in national mine action efforts. (see Annex 3)

CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: Momentum and profile of mine action efforts, including through mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance, human rights, peacebuilding, stabilization, and sustainable development, maintained and enhanced

A key priority for the United Nations is to sustain momentum and profile of mine action at global, regional and national levels. In this regard, the UN will continue to advocate for and support the universalization and implementation of international humanitarian and human rights law instruments. It will also advocate for and support enhanced integration and mainstreaming of mine action efforts in broader UN and country-level humanitarian, peacebuilding, stabilization, and development frameworks. This constitutes a cross-cutting outcome contributing directly to risk reduction, assistance to survivors and national capacity development priorities. (see Annex 4)

CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: Mine action programmes address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups, while facilitating their empowerment and inclusion

The Strategy addresses gender inclusion and diversity as a cross-cutting strategic outcome, in line with SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), by enhancing the integration and mainstreaming of relevant considerations across all UN country strategies, programmes and operations, as well as staffing, management, and reporting. A core UN priority is to ensure equal participation, consultation and inclusion of all affected populations in the planning and implementation of mine action programmes. The UN will ensure that the different exposure to and knowledge of risks related to explosive ordnance among women, girls, boys and men from diverse groups is incorporated into risk reduction efforts, including clearance and risk education. It will also facilitate and support multi-sectoral assistance to victims of explosive ordnance that is responsive to the needs of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups, and advocate for the mainstreaming of gender and diversity considerations in national mine action policies, institutions and programmes. (see Annex 5)

Mortars collected and ready for disposal in Iraq,
UNMAS/Cengiz Yar



CHAPTER V: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is integral to the effective and responsive implementation of the Strategy and to demonstrating the UN contribution to mine action. The UN M&E approach reinforces the accountability framework embodied by this Strategy and builds on the commitment of all UN entities involved in mine action to report regularly on progress. Three principles underpin this approach: 1) respecting national ownership, 2) operating in partnership with all relevant stakeholders within the sector to support standardized tools and data collection methodologies and, 3) maintaining cost-effectiveness through avoiding duplication of data collection.

The M&E approach for the Strategy is based on the theory of change that describes the mine action outcomes and corresponding outputs for which the UN is mandated and accountable. Data will be collected on UN outputs as well as the outcomes towards which they contribute. Over the course of 2019-2023, the United Nations will build up a body of quantitative and qualitative evidence from a variety of sources. Reporting will reflect how UN mine action contributes to broader sector developments and is tailored to specific country contexts. Reporting will also be expanded to reflect ways in which mine action acts as an enabler for humanitarian action, peacebuilding, and sustainable development.

In addition to regular progress reporting, the biennial reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on Assistance in Mine Action will incorporate analysis reported through this M&E approach. The relevance and efficacy of the Strategy to the UN's support for mine action will be assessed through mid-term and final reviews.

Strong partnerships within the UN and between the UN and the mine action sector are essential to ensuring consistent and reliable data collection and for promoting the standardization, to the extent possible, of data aggregation systems, approaches, and processes. In addition, engagement by the United Nations in broader discussions in the sector on improving data sharing and overall M&E approaches will continue to identify opportunities to demonstrate and improve the effectiveness and impact of mine action. The UN will also seek partners from across the mine action sector with whom to explore new areas of collaboration and refining of methodologies for greater coherence.

Effective and meaningful M&E by the United Nations to assess progress of this Strategy and deliver on a rigorous approach will continue to require dedicated financial and staffing resources for the management, operation, regular review, and maintenance of data collection, data quality, analysis and reporting.


Mine action allowed children to return to school in South Sudan.
UNMAS/Martine Perret



NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 was developed through extensive consultations within the UN – at headquarters, regional and country level - and with affected states, donors, research institutes, non-governmental organizations, and civil society with the aim of ensuring a transparent and comprehensive approach. This process included four retreats of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action from May to October 2018 as well as a series of bilateral consultations with UN field programmes and external stakeholders from June to September 2018. When in-person discussions were not possible, stakeholder consultations were held through video and teleconferences. Drafts of the Strategy were shared with each of these constituents prior to finalization. UNMAS, on behalf of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action, extends its sincere appreciation and thanks for the positive, constructive, and informed engagement of all who were consulted in the course of this process.

The Principals of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action endorsed the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 on 4 December 2018.

A man with a beard, wearing a white cap and a white long-sleeved uniform, is working in a workshop. He is holding a large, white, curved prosthetic limb and using a blue marker to draw lines on it. A green measuring tape is draped around his neck. The workshop is cluttered with various tools and materials. In the background, there are posters on the wall, one of which has text in Persian. The floor is covered with a colorful, patterned rug.

Mine action victim assistance empowers survivors and safeguards dignity. UNMAS/Cengiz Yar

Strategic Outcome 1

Protection of individuals and communities from the risks and socio-economic impacts of explosive ordnance strengthened



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

(1) Access to affected areas is restored, following release of land and/or clearance of explosive ordnance

(2) Ability of individuals, communities and national institutions to reduce the risks of explosive ordnance is enhanced

(3) Safety, security and disposal of weapons and ammunition stockpiles are enhanced



UNITED NATIONS OUTPUTS

1.1 Non-technical surveys, technical surveys and clearance of Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) undertaken, with an emphasis on direct UN support in contexts where other actors are unable to operate;

1.2 Survey and clearance activities facilitated, coordinated and prioritized based on humanitarian and development criteria;

1.3 Application of standardized technical approaches (such as land release) and quality control measures advocated for, including those referenced in relevant national and international standards such as the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), among UN, national, international and other actors.

2.1 Risk education prioritizing most affected populations and vulnerable groups, as well as UN staff and other personnel operating in affected areas, provided and supported, in a gender and age responsive manner;

2.2 Local and national capacities to facilitate greater awareness of the risks of explosive ordnance among individuals and communities, including marking, information and communication, outreach and other risk reduction campaigns, supported.

3.1 Measures to safeguard, secure and safely manage weapons and ammunition stockpiles enhanced, consistent with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG);

3.2 Unserviceable and unstable weapons and ammunition stockpiles are destroyed and disposed of.

Strategic Outcome 2

Survivors, family members and communities affected by explosive ordnance have equal access to health and education and participate fully in social and economic life



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

(1) Survivors, affected family members and communities benefit from integrated and coordinated multi-sectoral assistance

(2) Survivors access and receive comprehensive health assistance

(3) Survivors, affected family members and communities participate in social and economic life, consistent with the CRPD and SDGs



UNITED NATIONS OUTPUTS

- 1.1 Dissemination and implementation of global standards on assistance for survivors within national policies and other frameworks supported;
- 1.2 Technical assistance and guidance on assistance for survivors, including development of referral pathways for multi-sectoral assistance, provided;
- 1.3 Awareness raising and communication on assistance priorities, service accessibility and referrals data undertaken with national and international stakeholders;
- 1.4 Coordination and planning of national and international efforts to integrate assistance to survivors, affected family members and communities within broader programmes facilitated and supported;
- 1.5 Reporting by governments on progress with respect to victim assistance as part of relevant international humanitarian law instruments supported;
- 1.6 Equal participation of all survivors in assessments, decision-making, planning and implementation of multi-sectoral assistance advocated for and facilitated.

- 2.1 Collection, analysis and dissemination of age and gender disaggregated data on survivors facilitated through relevant coordination mechanisms;
- 2.2 Development of integrated health service and assistance referral pathways for survivors supported and facilitated;
- 2.3 Inclusion of critical life-saving health services, integrated and continued access to rehabilitation, within ongoing health programmes and initiatives advocated for and facilitated, to address gaps in coverage of survivors.

- 3.1 Equal access to quality gender and age-inclusive education and learning opportunities for survivors, affected family members and communities, including through upgraded education facilities, advocated for, supported and monitored;
- 3.2 Equal inclusion of female and male survivors, affected family members and communities within gender and age-inclusive employment and livelihood programmes, as well as national social protection and development strategies, advocated for and supported;
- 3.3 Equal accessibility for all persons with disabilities, including survivors, to public services advocated for and supported through technical assistance.

Strategic Outcome 3

National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

(1) National policies, legal frameworks, strategies and programmes are developed and implemented

(2) Institutional capacities established and integrated into national policy, management, and budgetary systems

(3) National operational capabilities for mine action are effective



UNITED NATIONS OUTPUTS

- 1.1 Development of comprehensive and coordinated national mine action legislative frameworks, policies, strategies and programmes, including alignment with national development frameworks and the SDGs, enabled through provision of training, capacity development assistance, advice on legislative processes and advocacy efforts;
- 1.2 Collaboration between national actors, donors and UN entities promoted and facilitated to mobilize financing for implementation of national plans that support compliance with international treaty obligations, as relevant;
- 1.3 National compliance with relevant treaties and international humanitarian law facilitated through advocacy and technical assistance.

- 2.1 Mine action management functions, including operational planning, prioritization, coordination and quality control, strengthened;
- 2.2 Development and use of national mine action information management and analysis capacities enabled and supported;
- 2.3 Opportunities for global and regional exchanges and learning facilitated through regional, inter-country and UN networks;
- 2.4 National budget integration, resource mobilization and financial management functions strengthened.

- 3.1 National operational capacities and resources to manage the threat of explosive ordnance strengthened within key government and national non-government institutions;
- 3.2 National operational technical experts for critical threat mitigation functions trained to national standards and deployed.

Cross-Cutting Strategic Outcome 1

Momentum and profile of mine action efforts, including through humanitarian assistance, human rights, peacebuilding, stabilization and sustainable development, maintained and enhanced



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

(1) Progress towards the universalization and implementation of international normative frameworks is advanced

(2) Mine action effectively mainstreamed within humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, stabilization, and sustainable development strategies and plans



UNITED NATIONS OUTPUTS

- 1.1 Continued advocacy and provision of technical assistance for the ratification of and adherence to international legal instruments (namely the APMBC, CCW, CCM and CRPD) as well as international standards, such as the IMAS and IATG (SO1), where applicable;
- 1.2 Responsive and timely UN mine action interventions to support countries in implementing international legal instruments, including risk reduction and assistance to survivors (as reflected in the outputs of SO1 and SO2);
- 1.3 Strengthening national capacities to enhance compliance and implementation of international humanitarian legal instruments, where applicable (SO2 and SO3).

- 2.1 Ensuring mine action is effectively integrated into peacemaking, peacebuilding and stabilization strategies and programmes, in accordance with relevant UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions (SO1);
- 2.2 Facilitating and supporting the development and maintenance of injury surveillance systems as a prerequisite for prioritization of risk reduction efforts (SO1, SO2, SO3);
- 2.3 Supporting the protection of and assistance to individuals and population groups at risk within humanitarian and development programming (SO1);
- 2.4 Enhancing coordination of mine action activities within the UN system, including through the humanitarian cluster system and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and related planning frameworks to strengthen the impact and efficiency of UN system-wide efforts (SO1, SO2, SO3);
- 2.5 Ensuring that national development strategies and plans integrate a focus on mine action priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SO1, SO2, SO3).

Cross-Cutting Strategic Outcome 2

Mine action programmes address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups, while facilitating their empowerment and inclusion



CONTRIBUTING OUTCOME AREAS

(1) Protecting individuals and communities from explosive ordnance

(2) Assistance to victims of explosive ordnance

(3) Strengthening national capacities for mine action



UNITED NATIONS OUTPUTS

- 1.1 Ensuring gender and age sensitive approaches to the surveying, prioritization and procedures for handover of cleared land;
- 1.2 Ensuring that risk education programmes target the specific behaviors of at-risk women, girls, boys and men;
- 1.3 Facilitating incorporation of gender, age and other social, economic, cultural and religious considerations in risk education programmes;
- 1.4 Ensuring that institutional risk mitigation capacities cater to the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys, while specifically recognizing the role and capacity of women as agents of change in households and within affected communities.

- 2.1 Ensuring that assistance is gender responsive, addresses specific gender and age needs and requirements, and is inclusive of all members of the affected population;
- 2.2 Supporting participatory, consultative and age and gender disaggregated approaches to data collection, analysis and monitoring in support of multi-sector assistance strategies;
- 2.3 Advocating for and supporting gender parity among health, rehabilitation and social-support workers to ensure that the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men are addressed;
- 2.4 Taking into consideration the principle of 'do no harm' so that inclusive and empowering assistance does not exacerbate the exposure of risks to Gender Based Violence (GBV).

- 3.1 Promoting a gender and diversity focus in development of national mine action capacities, including NGOs and civil society, in order to ensure that the different needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men from diverse groups are effectively addressed;
- 3.2 Advocating for a gender and socially inclusive approach in the development of national policies, legal frameworks and plans for mine action;
- 3.3 Advocating for gender equality and non-discrimination in employment and decision making opportunities in mine action programming.

ACRONYMS

AOR Area of Responsibility

APMBC Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (also referred to as Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention)

CCM Convention on Cluster Munitions

CCW Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (also referred to as Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons)

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

CHA Confirmed Hazardous Areas

CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal

ERW Explosive Remnant of War

GPC Global Protection Cluster

HRP Humanitarian Response Plan

IACG-MA Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action

IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

IED Improvised Explosive Device

IHL International Humanitarian Law

IMAS International Mine Action Standards

ISF UN Integrated Strategic Framework

MA Mine Action

MASG Mine Action Support Group

MRE Mine/ERW Risk Education

SDG Sustainable Development Goal

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

WAM Weapons and Ammunition Management

UN United Nations

UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNGA United Nations General Assembly

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNMAS United Nations Mine Action Service

UNODA United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

UNSF United Nations Strategic Framework



The UN Global Advocate for the Elimination of Mines and Explosive Hazards Daniel Craig and the UN Secretary-General António Guterres promote UN mine action efforts. UNMAS/Runa A



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