



Crisis prevention and increased resilience

MINE ACTION

GLOBAL CONTEXT

Landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) are present in more than 60 countries and seven territories around the world, posing a threat to people's lives and livelihoods and impeding development. More than half of the affected states are Least Developed Countries — those falling behind in growth and sustainable development and least able to bear the burden posed by landmine threats. In many countries, the achievement of multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) depends on the effectiveness of Mine Action. Landmines and other ERW hamper the provision of aid and relief, hinder reconstruction and deprive communities of the productive and safe use of land for cultivation and gathering of water and firewood.

UNDP'S SERVICE LINES

The goal of UNDP's support to Mine Action is to help countries become mine-free and contribute to mine risk-free recovery and sustainable development. UNDP's development approach to Mine Action emphasizes that in some contexts it is a critical factor in poverty reduction and building resilience with a focus on:

1. Integrating mine clearance and victim assistance in recovery, peace building and long-term development processes in crisis and post-crisis settings. This includes supporting livelihoods recovery and peace building through Development and Mine Action programmes in crisis and post-crisis situations.
2. Strengthening capacities of national and local institutions to manage mine action with a focus on, inter alia, advocacy, clearance, land release, land utilization for development, integration into SDGs. Key focus is on Capacity building of national institutions and civil society. UNDP will continue to help countries to comply with international norms and adhere to international treaties and other normative frameworks.

KEY DELIVERABLES / SUCCESSES OF THE CURRENT PORTFOLIO

UNDP provided 170,000 victims in affected areas with vocational training, access to small grants and social rehabilitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia and Lebanon.

In Cambodia over 59,000 people (50 percent female) benefited from the clearance of 12.5 square kilometers between January to December 2018.

In Yemen, with the support from UNDP, the Yemen Mine Action Center activities reached over 1.5

million beneficiaries, clearing over 123,000 of different UXO during 2018. Over 383,000 people benefited from Mine Risk Education activities. **In Bosnia and Herzegovina**, between 2008 to 2018 UNDP supported the disposal of over 14,000 tonnes of unsafe ammunition. More than 650,000 people have benefited from increased local community safety. **In Lao PDR**, the efficiency of clearance operations was enhanced and included a new evidence-based survey methodology. More effective clearance has also attracted more investment in humanitarian area clearance in 2018 and 2019. It also contributes to the achievement of the national SDG18 targets.

Azerbaijan set up a fully functioning mine action agency with the support of UNDP, which integrated sustainable development considerations and now shares experiences with other countries, including Afghanistan, Georgia and Turkey. **In Tajikistan**, UNDP has been helping to develop the capacity of the National Mine Action Centre, following a Transition to National Ownership strategy. With assistance from UNDP, **Albania, Guinea Bissau, Jordan, Mozambique and Uganda** declared themselves free of known anti-personnel mines, and thus meeting their demining obligations under the APMBC.



PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP's work contributes to UN system coherence and coordination on Sustaining Peace and Conflict Prevention. Rooted in the 2030 Agenda, UNDP works closely with UNMAS, UNICEF, UNODA, and other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action. In line with the UN Strategy on Mine Action (2019-2023), UNDP is the lead agency on developmental approaches to mine action. Other partners include the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Implementation Support Units of the Convention on Cluster Munition (CCM), Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), and civil society organizations.

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