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United Nations Development Programme



MINE ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



UNDP Iraq irrigation project in Zubeir. Agriculture starts over in Zubeir after mine clearance.
(Photo: UNDP Iraq/Jamal Penjweny)

Irrigation canal in Azerbaijan built following clearance by ANAMA the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action. (Photo: Charles Downs)

UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Team, January 2013. Eighteen years after the conflict, the mine situation hampers development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (Photo: UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Chanthavone Inthavongsy is the first woman to become a senior explosives ordnance deminer in Lao PDR.
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Mine Action for Sustainable Development
UNDP'S DEVELOPMENT AND MINE ACTION SUPPORT FRAMEWORK
UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)
June 2016

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One United Nations Plaza, NEW YORK, NY10017, USA

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With a changing international context as the backdrop, UNDP’s 2014–17 Strategic Plan builds on UNDP’s core strengths and experience to make the next big breakthrough in development: helping countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of extreme poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. **In many of the most fragile post-conflict contexts that count on UNDP support for sustainable recovery, landmines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war (ERW) are a significant hindrance to this vision.** To be an effective development partner in these settings, UNDP must therefore support the efforts of these countries to rid themselves of landmines and ERW.

Designing new ways of doing business is no longer an option but a necessity. In 2016, UNDP’s Independent Evaluation Office evaluated UNDP mine action and recommended UNDP “reaffirm its strategic commitment to mine action,” calling attention to the need to implement mine action within the context of UNDP’s assistance to programme countries. This means focusing on establishing an enabling environment and needed capacities rather than the actual physical removal of mines. Such an approach involves designing and implementing livelihoods and poverty reduction programmes that tackle the connected issues of poverty, inequality and exclusion while transforming productive capacities, thus helping to avoid the irreversible depletion of social and natural capital, and lowering risks that may arise from shocks and situations of stress. In other words, **mine action should be seen as a critical factor in restoring livelihood capacities and building resilience.**

With this in mind, UNDP’s approach to mine action is driven by a strategy that includes analysis, selection of areas of focus and clear results.

RIGOROUS CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT	Ensuring that the impact of mines and ERW on development is known nationally and that this information is factored into the selection of recovery and development priorities. Assessment also covers policy and institutional capacities required to enhance recovery and livelihoods through mine action.
CAREFUL SELECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND TECHNICAL FOCUS AREAS	Assisting countries in selecting and packaging technical and geographical areas of focus that are informed by the assessment and analysis carried out. The technical areas selected are guided by their relevance to and synergy with related areas of focus of the United Nations Development Assistant Framework’s (UNDAF) and national development strategies and plans
SHARP FOCUS ON RESULTS	Measuring contributions to development outcomes either directly or indirectly in terms of human, food and community security and restored livelihoods; other social and environmental indicators are used depending on the focus of the mine action intervention.



UNDP's Development and Mine Action programmes will have three major areas of focus: rebuilding lives and livelihoods, building the capacity of local and national authorities; and advocating for and supporting the implementation of international normative frameworks.

(1) Rebuilding lives: translating mine action into sustainable development dividends

UNDP aims to help improve the resource endowments of the poor and boost food and human/community security, employment and livelihoods by using mine action to:

- i. empower and protect people and their communities;
- ii. restore livelihoods;
- iii. support peacebuilding, recovery and development.

UNDP will establish strong linkages between this goal of using mine action to empower the poor and the issues of environmental sustainability, governance, gender and resilience.

The key development outcomes and results to be achieved by UNDP's Development and Mine Action programmes are:

- Improved physical capital (e.g., debris/waste management, irrigation systems, road construction, water and sanitation systems);
- Improved human capital (agricultural production, land title issues and land use planning, support to victims/survivors and other persons with disabilities);
- Improved financial capital: (e.g., promoting investments in previously mine-affected areas).

UNDP is in a unique position, as its country offices and institutional expertise, as well as its privileged relationship with various government sectors and other stakeholders, make it possible to implement the key fundamental development dimensions by mainstreaming it in programme planning and management. Once the expected outcomes of a contextualized development and mine action plan are clear, programmes can be planned using a multisectoral perspective, partnerships developed within and outside UNDP and responsibilities distributed accordingly.

(2) Building capacity of national institutions that accelerate development benefits

UNDP's mine action has a strong record of successfully building the capacity of national institutions. The majority of UNDP's mine action programmes have "focused on establishing the enabling environment and management capacities rather than the physical process of landmine removal,"¹ and provide three types of assistance: policy and management assistance to local mine action institutions; coordination and resource mobilization, and technical assistance in survey and clearance methods.

¹ UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, Evaluation of UNDP Contribution to Mine Action, New York, UNDP, 2016, p. xi.



Len Pheap recounts how her mother almost stepped on a landmine barely 10 meters away from their house. Pheap asked local authorities to check and clear the surrounding areas. Now, she is able to grow crops on safe ground. “I feel safe for my children,” Pheap adds. © Maria Frio, UNDP

In addition to maintaining partnerships with mature programmes to provide targeted support, UNDP also extends its unique expertise to countries currently affected by conflict. Lessons learned come from mine action programming and from other sectors’ experiences; they provide a basis to develop new programmes and recommend agile institutional arrangements. UNDP will work with other development actors, in particular the private sector, and national public service institutions to ensure planning aims at the inclusion, protection and development of affected people and communities at large. UNDP will maintain its role of initiator, and nurture South-South and triangular collaboration, ensuring the inclusion of development practitioners. UNDP will also maintain its role of facilitator of debates around key sustainable development themes and the universalization of a global disarmament framework.

(3) Supporting international normative frameworks on mine action

UNDP mine action works with other agencies and programmes to promote international instruments and normative frameworks that comprehensively address the threats posed by landmines and ERW. It advocates for the instruments that prohibit or in other ways regulate the use of weapons in order to protect lives and livelihoods and contribute to peacebuilding and conflict prevention. In particular, the programme focus on the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (APMBC); the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM); the 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, and its Protocols (CCW); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).



TABLE 1: UNDP MINE ACTION'S THREE AREAS OF FOCUS

<p>TRANSLATING MINE ACTION INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DIVIDENDS IN THE FORM OF JOBS AND LIVELIHOODS; PROTECTING LIVES; RESTORING LIVELIHOODS; AND SUPPORTING RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Support recovery and development in affected communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess how people live, their capacities and vulnerabilities;• Provide strategies and techniques for human, community and food security; job creation; and market development;• Channel targeted donor support, private sector and development investments towards improving socio-economic conditions in mine-affected communities;• Utilize the land released for productive socioeconomic development;• Build/rehabilitate community infrastructure for improved livelihoods;• Build the capacity of local authorities, citizen associations, academia and media to assist development and mine action;• Liaise with and support the development of policies and strategies encouraging the contribution/participation of the private sector.
<p>STRENGTHENING NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS THAT ACCELERATE DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS, INCLUDING LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD AND HUMAN SECURITY</p>	<p>Support the capacity of affected states to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess capacities and needs and promote coordination and management mechanisms that are inclusive;• Improve the capacity of all concerned sectors (mine action and beyond) through technical advice, capacity assessments and institutional capacity-building; Reach out to development actors and the private sector;• Promote inclusive community and national resilience and development;• Develop and implement national plans with milestones for a UNDP phase out;• Advocate for the inclusion of mine action in national budgets;• Facilitate the mobilization of resources and coordination.
<p>SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS ON MINE ACTION</p>	<p>Support development of norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocate for and support the universalization and implementation of the APMBBC, CCM, CCW and CRPD;• Advocate for other relevant national, regional and international norm-building processes on mine action, protection of civilians from explosive violence, civil society participation, gender mainstreaming, South-South cooperation and sustainable development.



SECTION 1: BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Cambodia: Demining transforms former battleground into field of hope
Cambodian farmer Prak Chrin, third from left, plants green bean seeds on her new land that has recently been cleared of landmines in Samlot district, Battambang province. © UNDP Cambodia



Global context

Mines, cluster munitions and other ERW are present in more than 70 countries and seven territories around the world,² posing a threat to people's lives and livelihoods, and impeding recovery and development.³ In these countries, anti-personnel landmines affect around three quarters, and some 24 states and unexploded cluster sub-munitions affect three territories.⁴ This is apart from other unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination. **More than half of the affected countries are among the least developed countries**, those least able to bear the burden posed by the threat posed by these remains as they fall behind in growth and sustainable development.

These weapons have killed and maimed hundreds of thousands of people over the last decades. The vast majority of victims (75 percent) are civilians.⁵ In countries emerging from conflict, mines and other ERW slow the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs, whose numbers have reached over 60 million), hamper the provision of aid and relief and deprive communities of the productive and safe use of land for cultivation, the gathering of firewood and other necessities, reconstruction and water. Their presence on roads and infrastructure not only restricts freedom of movement but also makes travelling and rehabilitation efforts hazardous. Their removal requires surveys, clearance and the development of mine action programmes.

The impact of these weapons on human security and development came to be widely recognized in the late 1980s and early 1990s, leading to the development of humanitarian mine action programmes and worldwide campaigns to ban anti-personnel mines, and later, cluster munitions.⁶ UNDP was quick to support affected states with the establishment of programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Mozambique in the mid-1990s. Advocacy efforts culminated in the development of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (APMBC) in 1997, and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) in 2008. Both contain strong recovery provisions for victims and affected communities and preventive measures banning the use, production and transfer of these weapons and requiring their destruction, efforts often referred to as mine action. Mine action, which addresses landmines, cluster munitions and UXO alike, led to a number of countries previously affected by landmines and cluster munitions being able to declare themselves in full compliance with clearance obligations. However, the struggle against mines and other ERW and their effect on human security and development is not yet over, especially in countries affected by violence and conflict.

2 'Landmines' refer to explosive ordnance as defined and governed by the APMBC, prohibiting the use, transfer, production and stockpiling of anti-personnel landmines. 'Cluster munitions' refer to explosive ordnance as defined and governed by the CCM, prohibiting the use, transfer, production and stockpiling of cluster munitions. 'ERW' refers to all other types of explosive ordnance the use of which is regulated by the IHL of the Geneva Conventions and post-facto recovery efforts are regulated in Protocol V of the CCW.

3 A 2003 study identified 82 countries and 10 territories affected by ERW; the 2015 Landmine Monitor Report identified 56 states and four other areas with landmine contamination as of October 2014.

4 'Landmine Monitor 2012', at www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/our-research/landmine-monitor/2012.aspx.

5 Handicap International 2016, at http://www.handicap-international.us/anti_landmine_campaign_continues, accessed 15 April, 2016. "Of the recorded victims, 75 percent are civilians and one third are children. More than 500,000 survivors of these accidents need assistance, including prosthetics, orthotics and rehabilitation, for life."

6 The five pillars of mine action under the UN definition are: (1) advocacy in support of the universalization and implementation of existing frameworks; and to promote the development of, and compliance with, international legal instruments that address the problems of mines and ERW, and promote the human rights of affected people. Advocacy to also support local adoption and implementation of laws and decrees; (2) mine risk education, including educational activities which seek to reduce the risk of injury from mines and ERW by raising awareness and promoting behavioural change including public information dissemination, education and training and community mine action liaison; (3) demining, which includes non-technical and technical survey, mapping, marking, clearance, post-clearance documentation, community mine action liaison and the handover of cleared land; (4) victim assistance, including rehabilitation and reintegration; and (5) stockpile destruction.



SECTION 1: BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

International normative frameworks and mine action

Mine action is governed by an interlocking series of normative frameworks, which include:

- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, referred to as the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention, **APMBC**, (1997);
- The Protocols on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, as amended in 1996 (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); referred to as the **Amended Protocol II (APII) to the CCW**; and the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, 2003 (**Protocol V to the 1980 Convention**);



Reducing the impact of UXO is Lao PDR's own national Sustainable Development Goal. By committing to Goal 18 as a part of the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Lao PDR holds itself accountable to advancing the reduction of UXO impact and contributing to many other goals at the same time, e.g. Goal 1, Ending Poverty. © UNDP Lao PDR



- The Convention on Cluster Munitions, **CCM**, (2008);
- Additional Protocols to the **Geneva Conventions** of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts **Protocol I** (1977); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, **CRPD**, (2006).

Responsibility of national governments

The United Nations' role in mine action is rooted in the UN Charter and further defined in UN resolutions which reaffirm the General Assembly's determination to put an end to "the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, which kill or injure thousands of people — women, girls, boys and men — every year, and which place people living in affected areas at risk and hinder the development of their communities." Further, the resolutions consider mine action to be "an important component of United Nations humanitarian and development activities."⁷ The UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions have recognized the relevance of mine action across peace and security, humanitarian, human rights and development pillars. They include those adopted on the protection of civilians; on the protection of children in armed conflict; on women, peace and security; on youth, peace and security; and on the relationship between disarmament and development.

While reaffirming that states have the primary responsibility to protect their population and address the threats posed by landmines, cluster munitions and other ERW, these resolutions consistently refer to the significant role of the UN in supporting the efforts of affected states. Everyone acknowledges the sheer scale of the problem and the need for national and international partnership to assist national governments. The UN, through its mine action team of 14 agencies formalized under the Inter Agency Coordination Group (IACG-MA) forms a key partner for affected states.⁸

UNDP is a key partner and recognized leader in linking mine action and development, and the current UNDP Strategic Plan 2014–17 provides a framework under which mine action is embedded as a development activity, and hence a major contributor to the eradication of extreme poverty and the significant reduction in inequalities and exclusion, thus contributing to peacebuilding, reconciliation and conflict prevention.

⁷ Resolution 68/72 and 70/55 on assistance in mine action adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 2013 and 7 December 2015, respectively.

⁸ Fourteen United Nations departments, programmes, funds and agencies are involved in mine action to varying degrees, in accordance with their mandates, areas of expertise and comparative advantages. These are the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues (OSAGI), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank. They coordinate their activities under the umbrella of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action (IACG-MA), chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping.



SECTION 1: BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE



THE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON MINE ACTION 2013-2018



The United Nations mandate and strategy

The mandates of each UN agency are clearly laid out in the 2005 UN Inter-Agency Policy, and specific direction has been promulgated through three successive multiyear strategies. The current Strategy of the UN on Mine Action 2013–2018 was developed jointly by the IACG in the last six months of 2012 with strong UNDP participation and input. Below is a synopsis of the UN's vision, mission and objectives on mine action.

The vision of the United Nations is a world free of the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development and where the needs of victims are met. The Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018 presents the common objectives and commitments that guide the UN in mine action over its 6 years duration.

Vision: *A world free of the threat of mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development and where the human rights and the needs of mine and ERW victims are met and survivors are fully integrated as equal members of their societies.*

Mission statement: *United Nations works with affected states to reduce the threat and impact of mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, on peace and security, humanitarian relief, human rights and socio-economic development. It does so in partnership with civil society, the private sector, international and regional arrangements and donors with the aim of reaching a level of prevention and protection for individuals and communities where UN mine action assistance is no longer requested.*

Strategic objective 1: *Risks to individuals and the socio-economic impacts of mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, are reduced.*

Strategic objective 2: *Comprehensive support is provided by national and international actors to mine and ERW victims within broader responses to injury and disability.*

Strategic objective 3: *The transfer of mine action functions to national actors is accelerated, and the national capacity to fulfil mine action responsibilities is increased.*

Strategic objective 4: *Mine action is promoted and integrated in multilateral instruments and frameworks as well as national plans and legislation.*



**SECTION 2:
A REFOCUSED CORPORATE STRATEGY
FOR A CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT**

Chanthavone Inthavongsy is the first woman to become a senior explosives ordnance deminer in Lao PDR.
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SECTION 2: A REFOCUSSED CORPORATE STRATEGY FOR A CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT

UNDP's approach to mine action

UNDP's bold vision for development, encapsulated in the 2014–17 Strategic Plan and elsewhere, is **“to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of extreme poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion.”**

This is a vision within reach, with the eradication of extreme poverty and major reductions in overall poverty feasible within a generation. It should be possible as well to make significant inroads against income and non-income measures of inequality and exclusion within this timeframe. Mines and ERW in more than 70 countries are a significant hindrance to this vision. A new emphasis on embedding mine action into development would help affected countries not only to reduce casualties, humanitarian suffering and fear but also to recover and accelerate the reduction of poverty and achievement of sustainable human development.

A number of development programmes are affected by mines and ERW and development actors and investors have identified that the most significantly affected projects are concentrated among those who undertake infrastructure projects, agriculture, natural resource exploration and extraction, integrated rural development and nature tourism.⁹ Development actors engaged in improving people's livelihoods, economic recovery and sustainable development found their work obstructed, in areas such as IDP and refugee

⁹ Downs, Charles. "Linking Mine Action and Economic Development." The Journal of ERW and Mine Action, Issue 14.1, Spring 2010. <http://www.jmu.edu/csr/journal/14.1/Notes/downs.shtml>



UNDP in Albania established the National Prosthetic-Orthotic Centre and a prosthesis workshop within Kukës Regional Hospital. After a decade of mine clearance, Albania is officially free from the threat of mines. A total of 12,452 anti-personnel mines, 152 anti-tank mines and 4,965 unexploded ordnance (UXOs) were found and destroyed. ©UNDP Albania

SECTION 2: A REFOCUSSED CORPORATE STRATEGY FOR A CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT



resettlement, mineral exploration, petroleum exploration, petroleum and water infrastructures, electric power transmission, road construction, railroad rehabilitation, integrated rural development, tourism, national parks and historic sites, agriculture, irrigation and access to services such as health and education.

The relevance of mine action to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is outlined in Annex III. As shown UNDP's Development and Mine Action programme has the potential to contribute, depending on the context, to the attainment of most of the SDGs. At minimum, the presence of landmines and ERW hampers access to and use of resources and infrastructure. Mine action removes those barriers and prevents accidents, providing freedom from fear and insecurity. UNDP's Development and Mine Action approach, in addition, can contribute to rebuilding more resilient communities, by championing the mainstreaming of gender considerations and the realization of the rights of people with disabilities, or by bringing together stakeholders as diverse as armed forces, local civil society and the private sector.

Where jobs, livelihoods and human security for the poor are threatened and where institutions have no capacity to lead and coordinate mine action programmes and development plans, the inability to bridge the gap between development and mine action will affect progress for years. UNDP's approach and focus aims to close this gap for the benefit of affected people. Moreover, by building and supporting international normative frameworks, UNDP helps shape national pro-poor policies and institutions.

It is within this context that UNDP has resolved to bring a sharper development focus to its mine action and development agenda (Figure 1). Consequently, UNDP's approach to Development and Mine Action will follow three tracks (Figure 1):

1. **Context analysis and assessment:** This assistance is provided upon request and ensures that the impact of mines and ERW on individuals, communities and on food security as well as on peace, recovery and development is understood at the national level and informs the priority areas of focus, both technical and geographical. The assessment also includes policy and institutional capacities required to enhance human, community and food security, livelihoods and inclusive development through mine action programming. Overall, the socio-economic development is guided by the livelihoods building blocks (N=Natural; F=Financial; S=Social; H=Human; and P=Physical). See Fig 1 below.
2. **Capacities and focus areas:** Assisting countries in the selection and packaging of focus areas that are informed by the assessment/analysis results, this process ensures that Development and Mine Action effectively contributes to the development outcomes for that geographical area or country, whether protecting lives and livelihoods, human security or supporting development.
3. **Outcomes:** UNDP will assist countries in measuring development outcomes either directly or indirectly against human, community or food security improvement, generated jobs and livelihoods; other social and environmental indicators will also be used depending on the focus of the mine action intervention.¹⁰

¹⁰ Indicators may include a reduction in causality rates (link to SDG 16); decreased feeling of insecurity; social inclusion of mine victims; area of land released for productive interventions; value of output produced on cleared land (differentiating between the work generally performed by each gender, for example, gardening and crop outputs in areas where those are not shared responsibilities); improvement in food security; increased livelihoods of female-headed households; number of working days for women and men; increased community resilience to natural disasters and improved management of natural resources.



SECTION 2: A REFOCUSSED CORPORATE STRATEGY FOR A CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT

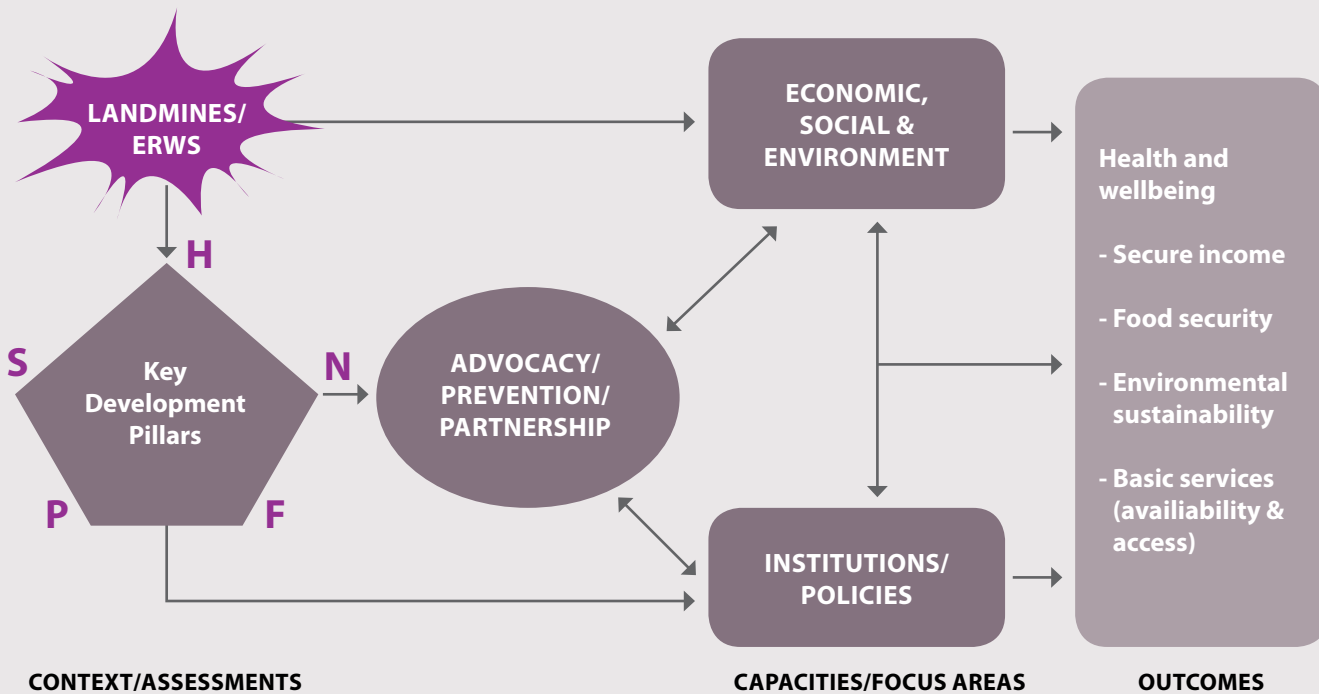
Figure 1 below provides a summary of this three-track approach with the outcome being resilient societies.

Gender and **environment** will be key cross cutting issues to be given high priority by UNDP and its implementing partners. The social and environmental standards will be applied across the whole process as well as the focus areas of support. Advocating for the prevention of new contamination, which forms part of UNDP’s work in support of humanitarian disarmament and the subsequent implementation and universalization of international legal frameworks such as the APMBC and CCM, and the CRPD, will add to the basis of engagement with affected states and other partners. UNDP will provide support to Member States to fulfil their obligations, and facilitate and contribute to debates related to these instruments and their link with SDGs.

Mine action is a broad sector. Advocacy and international legal regimes addressing the legacy of war have gathered various and different partners. UNDP’s approach can thus only succeed by **building strong partnerships** with affected communities, national governments and local authorities, UN agencies and with donors and development partners as well as international and local civil society organizations. The private sector will also play a key role in this approach.

At the level of **global coordination and policy**, UNDP, alongside United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and UNICEF, is a key contributor to the New York-based IACG. UNDP consistently offers recognized intellectual leadership in its developmental approach to mine action. UNDP will continue to support the

Figure 1: UNDP’s three-track approach to mine action and outcomes



SECTION 2: A REFOCUSED CORPORATE STRATEGY FOR A CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT



organization of Mine Action National Directors and UN advisors Meeting (NDM), an annual gathering of the mine action community of practice, attended by 150 to 300 participants, for sharing knowledge and experiences, and triggering South-South exchange.

Implementing mine action at the local level similarly requires concerted engagement of numerous and varied actors. UNDP's primary partner is the **government**, which is ultimately responsible for addressing the issue and accountable to the beneficiaries in affected communities. UNDP has the unique advantage of having a privileged partnership with all sectors of government, which makes it the only UN agency capable of strengthening the capacity of all required institutions. While it has been done with success in some countries, UNDP will now more systematically address mine action directly with all concerned ministries and institutions. Ministries of development and economy, labour and social affairs, territorial institutions, finance, health, foreign affairs, as well as institutions such as civil protection, police and auxiliaries like the Red Cross, all have a stake in issues related to landmines and ERW. UNDP needs to build on its strengths and lessons learned and strategically work on partnerships to leverage development and recovery through mine action.

Many country programmes have successfully partnered with local **academia**, producing studies and analyses that have contributed to opening perspectives and a widening audience. From now on, UNDP will work more systematically with academia and think tanks to better understand and adapt to changes in addition to consolidating lessons learned, continue to improve the skills of involved staff and partners, and maintain and increase its intellectual leadership. At the country office level, UNDP regularly develops formal partnerships with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) that has undertaken considerable work on regulating mine action, defining best practices and providing advice on capacity-building. Much of its work is of direct relevance to UNDP. The Geneva Centre can deliver knowledge, training, evaluations and other services in UNDP programme countries, sometimes at no cost.

South-South and triangular collaboration among national mine action programmes have been supported through a mine action exchange programme established in the early 2000s. With limited funds available in recent years, international gatherings and communities of practice have offered opportunities for representatives of national programmes and other UNDP partners to meet. UNDP supports and assists national programmes to prepare for these encounters, triggering numerous nationally led initiatives. Besides bilateral exchanges, tight partnerships generate communities of practices, where knowledge and experiences, assets and services are shared and other stakeholders are invited to contribute. It is essential that UNDP maintains its role as initiator, nurturing South-South and triangular collaboration, and expands them to include development practitioners. It is also important to acknowledge that as many supported national programmes have matured, UNDP support has too, from managing the well-funded Mine Action Exchange (MAX) programme 10 years ago, to becoming a discreet instigator and supporter, a role more difficult to assess and sometimes not acknowledged.

For a decade, the mine action sector has been trying to include development in mine action, to ensure mine action efforts result in development and poverty alleviation. Despite all the sector's efforts, it has remained a mine action organization's initiative, and not — or rarely — a development organization one. Through its non-mine-action-specific partners' network, UNDP has the opportunity to reach to **development stakeholders** and open a conversation on how, from a development perspective, mine action can help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of extreme poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion.



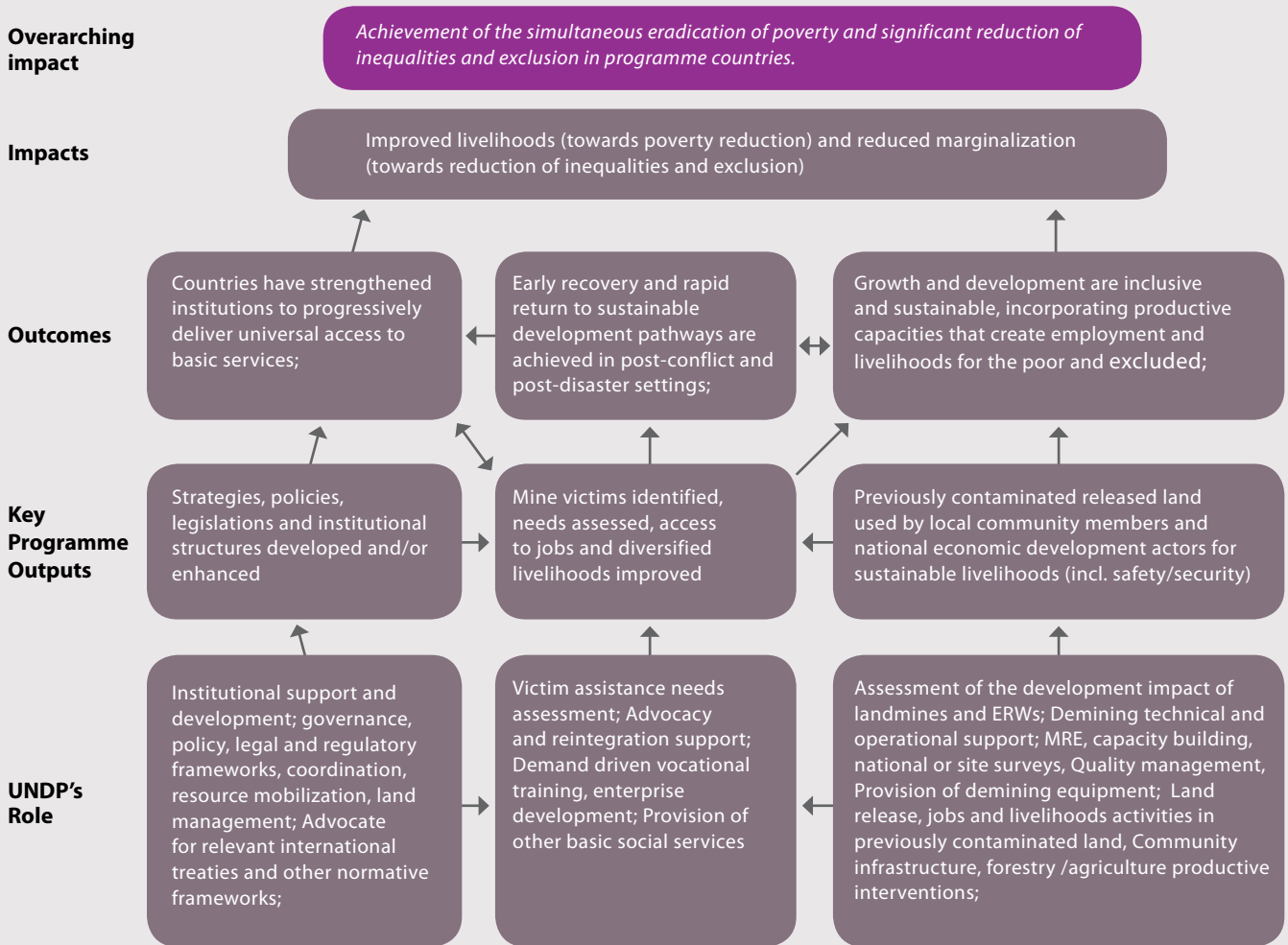
SECTION 2: A REFOCUSSED CORPORATE STRATEGY FOR A CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT

Focus areas for mine action

UNDP’s support to Development and Mine Action is guided by the Theory of Change (ToC) (Figure 2). The immediate impact is improved livelihoods (poverty eradication) and reduced marginalization (reduction of inequalities and exclusion); and this contributes to the UNDP vision: Helping countries achieve simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. The key outcomes are consistent with the UNDP Strategic Plan, with key outputs focused on policy and institutional development, socio-economic recovery and development. Victim assistance is a key area of work for a number of UNDP programmes on development and mine action.

The focus areas of UNDP’s Development and Mine Action Framework are elaborated below, and should be read together as part of the Theory of Change.

Figure 2: Theory of change



SECTION 2: A REFOCUSED CORPORATE STRATEGY FOR A CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT



Some country offices are already incorporating a Theory of Change approach to mine action programming, which is consistent with UNDP's approach to building the Theory of Change into programme development across all focal areas. As just one example, UNDP Cambodia has developed a draft Theory of Change for its new mine action programme, covering 2016–2019, which emphasizes the human development aspects of this support.

UNDP's Development and Mine Action approach, as detailed earlier (and summarized in Table 1) will be implemented through three focus areas: **rebuilding lives and livelihoods, building capacity and supporting international normative frameworks**. When implemented as an integrated package of interventions, these areas of focus will contribute to resilience and poverty eradication in programme countries.

A. Translating mine action into sustainable development dividends

While UNDP is regarded a leader on mine action and development, linking mine action programming to development priorities, there has been no consistent and rigorous way of measuring the socio-economic impact of mine action. A more focused and strategic effort is needed. Mine action will therefore be implemented within the context of UNDP's assistance to programme countries.

The aim is to design and implement development pathways that tackle connected issues of poverty, inequality and exclusion while transforming productive capacities, avoiding the irreversible depletion of human, social and natural capital and lowering risks arising from shocks. In this context, UNDP aims to help improve the resource endowments of those affected by landmines and ERWs, in particular, the most vulnerable, and boost their prospects for security, employment and sustainable livelihoods. In mine-affected countries, many of these resources are inaccessible, in particular to the poor, but can contribute significantly to poverty eradication when made accessible. By doing this, UNDP will offer strong connections to issues of environmental sustainability, governance and resilience. Overall, this approach demands thought leadership, advice on 'big picture' development planning, capacity-building of communities, national and local authorities, and actions to boost security, employment and livelihoods and greater attention to effective risk management.¹¹

¹¹ May also include lobbying to enact local policies that promote the socio-economic reintegration of victims, such as laws promoting the employment of victims and government-sponsored loans for victims.

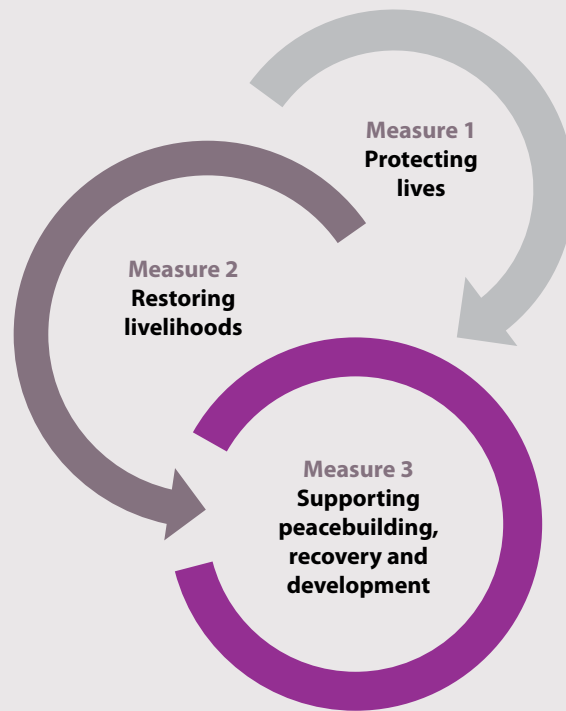


Tajikistan: Border Rural Households get safety briefing on mines and UXOs. Mothers and grandmothers coming to school to pick-up children also receive mine risk education materials from local community leaders. © UNDP Tajikistan



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The mine action programme's contribution is articulated in three measurement and focus areas: protecting lives; restoring livelihoods; and supporting recovery and development.



Protecting lives: This involves advocacy and mine risk education. In partnership with other mandated agencies, UNDP will work with partners to ensure that lives are protected. UNDP supports mine risk education for example in Albania, Lao PDR, Lebanon and Tajikistan. Advocacy for collective compliance with international instruments that prohibit or regulate the use of weapons with the objective of protecting lives and livelihoods and contributing to peace and development is a measure that helps prevent conflict and build peace. It also serves to protect collective development investments and is an area for further UNDP engagement.

Restoring livelihoods: The outcome of UNDP's work will be measured through the economic gains for people made possible by the release of previously contaminated land, and victim assistance, with a focus on three outcomes:

- a) Area of land released for productive interventions;
- b) Value of outputs produced on cleared/released land;
- c) Income derived as a result of vocational training, income-generating activities or support for micro-enterprise development provided under victim assistance programming.

Supporting peacebuilding, recovery and development: Identifying what socio-economic changes may have occurred following land release is by nature a more complex and resource-intensive task than applying

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the previous measures. UNDP will focus on the effect of land release for the construction of schools, dams, water sources, forest and natural resource management, further diversification of rural livelihoods, etc.

Examples of the key fundamental development dimensions to be addressed by UNDP are:

Improvement in physical capital:

- Irrigation systems: Increase in area under irrigation; increase in crops per annum; increase in overall yields; average months of food security from primary agriculture; diversification of agriculture and animal husbandry;
- Road construction: Reduced travel times and transport costs; increased diversification of primary production; increased rates of health service utilization, including pre- and post-natal attendances, maternal and child immunization completions; school enrolment, attendance and retention rates;
- Water and sanitation systems: More households with access to safe water sources; frequency of diarrhoeal episodes and household expenditure on treatment;
- Rural electrification: Decrease in household energy expenditure; diversification of secondary economic activity and improvement in associated household incomes, which also contributes to risk reduction by reducing need to search for firewood.



Mine clearance restores children's dream of education. Kimleang, 12, reads a coursebook during a mathematics lesson in Tomnop primary school in Pailin province. This new school is nearer to her house, allowing her to come to school regularly. The school was built in 2013 after its compound had been cleared of landmines. © Chansok Lay/UNDP Cambodia)



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Improvement in human capital:

- Agricultural extension: Increased participation rates of small producers in agricultural extension programming; reduction of farm production costs;
- Land title issues and land use planning: The planning of demining requires the identification of land ownership, issue of land titles, protecting the poor from land grabbing, to which demining priorities are linked;
- Improved health and psychosocial support and increased livelihood opportunities for victims, survivors and other persons with disabilities.

Improvement in financial capital:

- Employment creation: Direct job creation (associated with development projects);¹² secondary job growth within retail and service sectors; growth in real wages. For example, liquidation of main mine action capacities (personnel) once clearance has been finalized presents a major challenge as once cleared, the labour intensive capacities are no longer needed. This has presented massive challenges in many programmes and should be addressed from the get-go through jobs and livelihoods development.
- Promoting investment: Improvement in land tenure/land value; wider demographic access to rural credit facilities and increased loan approvals, same for small and medium enterprises incubator funds.

¹² There are also the jobs created directly from labour intensive mine action, and the immediate impact in terms of temporary jobs and livelihoods on affected communities hosting mine action teams. This has been studied and quantified. It is important to make a distinction between direct short-term jobs created by demining operations themselves and more long-term jobs created through post-clearance development projects, for example, non-labour intensive agriculture or tourism activities, or service jobs like teachers or nurses, that in turn attract other residents and investors.



Irrigation canal in Azerbaijan built following clearance by ANAMA the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action. © Charles Downs

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UNDP Iraq irrigation project in Zubeir. Agriculture starts over in Zubeir after mine clearance.
(Photo: UNDP Iraq/Jamal Penjweny)

UNDP will strengthen partnerships with the **private sector** on mine action. This will include demining, to build, rehabilitate or maintain infrastructures or properties that might be contaminated; provision of equipment and supplies; victim and survivor assistance through employment and training; information and technology services and mobile phone operators offering hotlines and other services; and some bank partnership and crowd funding. While these may be facilitated by UNDP, UNDP is rarely formally involved in final agreements between operators or the government and private sector entities. A new, clearer development and mine action perspective, and better coordination between UNDP domains of practice should allow for the development of new partnerships with the private sector, like small enterprises (including agriculture cooperatives, tourism companies, etc.) or larger companies' corporate social responsibility schemes.

UNDP's development and mine action work is linked to other UN global goals as described below.



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UNDP Development and Mine Action Framework's links to other Plans/Strategies

Link to UN Mine Action Strategy:

Support for sustainable development pathways falls under the UN Mine Action Strategic Plan Objective 1: Risks to individuals and the socio-economic impacts of mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, are reduced.

Indicators:

- Percentage of previously affected land cleared and being used for socio-economic purposes
- Percentage increase in safe access to basic services, facilities and vital infrastructure

Link to UNDP Strategic Plan 2014–17

UNDP's mine action work will be reported against the following outcomes and outputs of the Strategic Plan:

Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

- Output 1.1. National and subnational systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and employment- and livelihoods-intensive.

Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings

- Output 6.1. From the humanitarian phase after crisis, early economic revitalization generates jobs and other environmentally sustainable livelihoods opportunities for crisis-affected men and women
- Output 6.3. Innovative partnerships are used to inform national planning and identification of solutions for early recovery

Outcome 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.

- Output 7.5 South-South and Triangular cooperation partnerships established and/or strengthened for development solutions

Links to relevant SDGs and targets (Agenda 2030)

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.a and 1.b
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Targets 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Targets 8.3, 8.5 and 8.9
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Targets 9.1 and 9.b
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Targets 11.6 and 11.7
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Target 15.c
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8

B. Strengthening national institutions that accelerate development benefits

Over the last decade, UNDP's mine action programming has focused on capacity-building of national institutions with the aim of ensuring strategic management and priority setting in line with broader development priorities in affected areas. These efforts include requests by states for the following:

- Support in developing and implementing national strategies and completion plans with milestones for transition in accordance with their needs and international legal obligations;
- Technical advice, institutional support, capacity assessments and capacity-building for national authorities on mine action activities;

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- Support for the development of national information management and data collection systems, with data disaggregated by age and gender;
- Advocacy for inclusion of mine action in national budgets and enabling the mobilization and coordination of resources.

Significant achievements are apparent in this area, with over 30 countries having institutions in place to manage mine action, including inter-ministerial commissions in charge of policy-making, inter-ministerial coordination, national planning, foreign relations and resource mobilization and an operational centre implementing policies and plans.¹³ UNDP has been supporting countries like Lao PDR and Cambodia to manage their very large programmes for many years and efforts are bearing fruits. UNDP's unique expertise in this area can now to be extended to benefit countries where conflicts have recently begun occurring.

UNDP's new mine action agenda will encompass the above interventions as well as strengthening civil society and democratic governance (promoting citizen participation in decentralized planning and governance of mine action). UNDP will help governance institutions adapt to changing public expectations and deliver clear benefits to citizens, whether in terms of newly released land areas or improved access to other resources needed for reinsertion, employment and livelihoods. UNDP can offer its ability to advocate, advise, promote dialogue, achieve consensus and build institutions that accelerate the realization of food and community security, livelihoods and inclusion. In doing so, UNDP will ensure it cements linkages that exist between democratic governance and progress towards sustainable development pathways and resilience.

¹³ Inter alia Albania, Angola, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Mozambique, Lebanon, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Yemen have national authorities (inter-ministerial bodies) in charge of policy, and mine action centres (executive bodies in charge of implementing policy decisions made by the so-called national authority, which for the purpose of clarity we could call mine action inter-ministerial commissions.



UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Team, January 2013. Eighteen years after the conflict, the mine situation hampers development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. © UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina



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In Tajikistan, landmine survivors do morning exercises in the Centre for Rehabilitation supported by UNDP.
© UNDP Tajikistan

Mine action programming and other sector experiences offer many lessons learned; they should provide a basis to develop new programmes and recommend new set ups. It is also important to look at current experiences and trends and systems that will function effectively in the quickly changing environment. One example is the trend in addressing coordination needs through clusters or working groups whose memberships and responsibilities evolve as the context changes. The general trend, and one UNDP participates in setting, is towards lighter and more fluid, ultimately more agile management and coordination structures. This also applies to development and mine action.

In this sense, the national institutions that UNDP will support **will now not only include National Mine Action Authorities (NMAA), the inter-ministerial commission in charge of policy making, and National Mine Action Centres (NMAC) in charge of policy implementation** but also ministries and government institutions for sector-led development in charge of economy, gender, health, agriculture, education, water and labour (whichever might be the best placed in a country).¹⁴ Assistance needs to be broadened beyond National Mine Action Authorities, as development takes place through sector ministries. To complement this work, a key focus for UNDP will be to strengthen its capacity development of civil society organizations that enable people's participation in development planning and the acceleration of peace and development dividends, and ensure the participation of persons with disabilities and victims of conflict.

UNDP will continue to assist affected countries (which it has worked with for several years) to better leverage the knowledge and capacity built over this time, including building the capacity for South-South cooperation on development and mine action. UNDP will work more systematically with other development actors and reach out, in particular, to the private sector and national public service institutions to ensure planning is done for protection, recovery and development, in line with what development actors are planning to invest on.

¹⁴ Other often key ministries include the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Infrastructure/(Re-)Construction and the Ministry of Public Health.

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The Survey Action Centre project that sought to improve planning for economic development and mine action by increasing the use of mine action information by development actors makes a recommendation that fully supports UNDP DMA approach.¹⁵ “The national mine-action authority should actively map the non-mine-action organizations interested in mine-action information and conduct targeted outreach to individual development actors to identify projects that could face mine/ERW obstacles and undertake development planning jointly to overcome such obstacles. The outreach should develop an inventory of planned projects requiring mine-action assistance, identify the services that may be required, inform the development actors of the services and operators available, and provide assistance with developing statements of work for eventual tenders or contracts. The effectiveness of the outreach should be periodically assessed through client surveys to understand what information and assistance is most useful for development actors, how it is used and what else may be required.”

¹⁵ <http://www.jmu.edu/cisr/journal/14.1/Notes/downs.shtml>.

Link to other Plans/Strategies

Link to UN Mine Action Strategic Plan Objective 3:

The transfer of mine action functions to national actors is accelerated, with national capacity to fulfil mine action responsibilities increased.

Indicators:

- Percentage of affected states in which national authorities coordinate mine action activities and directly implement and manage mine action responses
- Percentage of resources for mine action designated under national budget or managed by national authorities
- Percentage of affected states with national strategies and completion plans that articulate milestones

Link to UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-17:

UNDP’s work will be reported against the following outcomes and outputs of the Strategic Plan:

Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.

- Output 3.1. Core functions of government enabled (in post-conflict situations) to ensure national ownership of recovery and development processes.

Outcome 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.

- Output 7.5. South-South and Triangular cooperation partnerships established and/or strengthened for development solutions services.

Link to relevant SDGs and targets (Agenda 2030)

SDGs and targets to which development and mine action contributes:

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.a and 1.b
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Targets 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Targets 8.3, 8.5 and 8.9
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Targets 9.1 and 9.b
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Targets 11.6 and 11.7
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Target 15.c
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8



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C. Supporting international normative frameworks on mine action

UNDP will work with other agencies and programmes countries to promote the relevant international instruments and normative frameworks. It will advocate for the instruments that prohibit or in other ways regulate the use of weapons with the aim of protecting lives and livelihoods and contribute to peacebuilding and conflict prevention in order to protect our collective development investments and build an area for further UNDP engagement.

In particular, UNDP will focus on the APMBC, CCM, CCW and CRPD conventions.

UNDP will also contribute to UN efforts to develop norms protecting civilians from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas as well as the development of other relevant national, regional and international norm-building processes in these areas:

- Mine action standards and standard operating procedures for humanitarian demining;
- Civil society participation;
- Gender mainstreaming;
- South-South cooperation;
- Sustainable development.

UNDP's activities will include advocacy, sharing knowledge and best practices and using multilateral platforms such as the meetings of the State Parties of APMBC and CCM, annual meetings of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations Advisors, the IACG-MA, the Mine Action Support Group and relevant UN General Assembly Committees (particularly the First, Third and Fourth).¹⁶ Support will be provided to programme countries to ensure their compliance with the instruments, drafting of relevant legislation, incorporation of mine action into national budgets, and monitoring of implementation.

UNDP will ensure that global guidance is provided to the country offices on development and mine action concepts, approaches and programming. UNDP's Development and Mine Action programme supports country offices with resource mobilization efforts (particularly in accordance with the priorities and funding gaps identified and presented to the Mine Action Support Group) and ensures a coordinated outreach to the partners and future donors.

¹⁶ Because of the great number of questions it is called upon to consider, the Assembly allocates items relevant to its work among its six Main Committees, which discuss them, seeking where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and then present them at a plenary meeting of the Assembly draft resolutions and decisions for consideration. First Committee (Disarmament and International Security), Second Committee (Economic and Financial), Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization), Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) and Sixth Committee (Legal).

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Harvesting cassava from former mine field in Cambodia Teng Louch from Khla Ngap village in Banteay Meanchey province bundles cassava tubers for planting on land that is now free of landmines.
© Maria Frio/UNDP



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Link to the UN Mine Action Strategic Plan:

Objective 2: Comprehensive support is provided by national and international actors to mine and ERW victims within broader responses to injury and disability.

Indicators:

- Percentage of affected states that have adopted and implemented a disability policy and plan of action that incorporate all aspects of victims assistance
- Percentage increase in external support to and national budgetary allocations from affected states for the provision of services to mine and ERW, including cluster munitions victims within a broader framework of disability
- Percentage of affected states that collect, analyse and disseminate data related to mine and ERW related disabilities disaggregated by age and gender

Objective 4: Mine action is promoted and integrated in multilateral instruments and frameworks as well as national plans and legislation.

Indicators:

- Percentage of States Parties in mine action treaties and conventions, including the APMBBC, CCM, CCW (Amended Protocol II and Protocol V) and CRPD
- Percentage of states that report completely on all mine action related treaties and conventions including the APMBBC, the CCM, the CCW (Amended Protocol II and Protocol V) and the CRPD
- Percentage of relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on peace and security, human rights, gender, development, and humanitarian referencing mine action
- Percentage of ceasefire and peace agreements including or reflecting mine action provisions
- Percentage of national development plans, strategies and frameworks that include mine action

Link to UNDP Strategic Plan 2014–17:

UNDP's work will be reported against the following outcomes and outputs of the Strategic Plan:

Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.

- Output 3.1 Core functions of government enabled (in post-conflict situations) to ensure national ownership of recovery and development processes.

Outcome 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.

- Output 7.5 South-South and Triangular cooperation partnerships established and/or strengthened for development solutions services.

Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings.

- Output 6.2 National and local authorities/institutions enabled to lead the community engagement, planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of early recovery efforts.

Link to relevant SDGs and targets (Agenda 2030):

- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.9 and 3.c
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8 and 16.a
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development: Targets 17.3 (finance), 17.6 (technology), 17.9 (capacity-building), 17.16 and 17.17 (multi-stakeholder partnerships), 17.18 and 17.19 (data, monitoring and accountability)
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Targets 8.3, 8.5 and 8.9.
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.a and 16.b
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Targets 17.1, 17.3, 17.6, 7.7 and 17.8 (finance), 17.9 (capacity-building), 17.16 and 17.17 (multi-stakeholder partnerships), 17.18 and 17.19 (data, monitoring and accountability)

A demining worker wearing a white cap, a blue protective vest over a tan shirt, and tan pants is standing in a desert landscape. He is holding a red flag on a metal stake, marking a mine. The background is a clear blue sky. The ground is sandy and uneven.

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Mine-cleaning in Safwa area, Iraq. DDG, Danish Demining Group at work. Preparation for the explosion of a mine. © Jamal Penjweny/UNDP Iraq



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UNDP's organizational structure for delivery

Regional and country offices are on the frontlines of implementing the Development and Mine Action Support Framework with their government partners. They are responsible for strengthening their mine action support programming, partnerships and monitoring to contribute efficiently to security and sustainable development, ensuring their development and mine action support work contribute to the attainment of UNDP Strategic Plan Outcomes.

To assist them in supporting national programmes in line with UNDP's Development and Mine Action Support Framework, UNDP has recruited Specialists and Advisors on Development and Mine Action within the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support. The Development and Mine Action Specialists and Advisors are part of the Sustainable Development /Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Team. The UNDP/Bureau for Policy and Programme Support's Development and Mine Action Specialists and Advisors are responsible for developing and advocating for relevant policy and providing guidance to support regional bureaux and country offices in the implementation of the Development and Mine Action Support Framework. It provides technical advice to country offices, advocates for UNDP corporate messages, represents UNDP at multi-stakeholder forums including public-private dialogues, government and civil society dialogues, South-South and Triangular cooperation initiatives, and engages in UN inter-agency coordination in specific thematic areas. It works closely with UNDP's Crisis Response Unit to support emergency and crisis response.

In particular, within the first two years of the inception of the framework, the Development and Mine Action Specialists and Advisors in headquarters (HQ) and at the regional level will coordinate UNDP's global policy on development and mine action and provide policy guidance to the UNDP country offices and the wider mine action community. UNDP's global policy guidance will aim at ensuring UNDP mine action projects deliver outputs that contribute to sustainable development outcomes such as safe habitable conditions, food and community security, and livelihoods. UNDP will also participate in UN inter-agency coordination and with policy leaders to ensure lessons learned from UNDP field operations and the needs of our beneficiaries are included into global policy discussions. The UNDP Development and Mine Specialists and Advisors will work with UNDP country offices and other partners to ensure mine action is aligned with the achievement of the SDGs through the production of knowledge products and dissemination of information through UNDP's Community of Practice on Development and Mine Action.

In close coordination with UNDP's regional bureaux and regional hubs, the UNDP Development and Mine Action specialists in the Sustainable Development Cluster will provide programmatic guidance and technical assistance directly to UNDP country offices and beneficiary governments. Technical assistance will be provided remotely by the specialists and through country office support missions. Support missions will assist UNDP country offices develop and plan new development and mine action projects and mobilize the required resources for implementation. Monitoring and evaluation of ongoing mine action projects will also be conducted in order to ensure the high quality of mine action programming and for capturing lessons learnt to share with other projects and partners. The Development and Mine Action Specialists and Advisors will also promote south-south and triangular cooperation among the various landmine and ERW affected countries. South-South cooperation will be promoted through Mine Action Exchange visits and the organization of regional workshops where national mine action centres can gather and share best practices and lessons learnt in key areas of mine action. The UNDP Development and Mine Action Specialists and Advisors will actively promote international normative frameworks on mine action including universalization of the conventions and the completion and compliance by State Parties of all obligations under the Conventions.

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Sabahudin Baraković, right, during demining in Goražde municipality in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. Baraković, or Barak to his friends, leads a mine clearance team in extremely difficult terrain, near Goražde municipality.

UNDP will participate in meetings of the various treaties and legal frameworks — inter alia, Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, Convention on Cluster Munitions, Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities — in order to: (1) highlight in international policy discussions the lessons learnt and the needs from national partners and affected communities; (2) Meet with other mine action and development partners and beneficiary governments; (3) upon request, assist beneficiary countries in participating in global and regional meetings. UNDP will also provide technical assistance to beneficiary governments in order to assist them and build their capacity to fulfil their obligations under the various treaties. In close collaboration with other State Parties and the Implementation Support Units of the Conventions, UNDP will assist governments to formulate completion plans for treaty obligations, provide technical assistance for the preparation of extension requests and compliance declarations as well as advise governments on the development of transition plans for national mine action capacities to address any residual risk from ERW through sustainable and nationally owned capacity.



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Monitoring and evaluation

UNDP will record lessons learnt from the implementation of the Development and Mine Action Support Framework, and produce policy and programmatic guidance to share with UNDP country offices, national beneficiaries and the wider mine action and development sector. As part of UNDP's regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, evaluations will be conducted on a regular basis and the results of the evaluations will be publicly available in order to share best practice and lessons learnt across countries.

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the support framework will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation activities: tracking the results in line with the three focus areas of the development and mine action framework; monitoring and management of risks; capturing knowledge and learning; and annual reporting and evaluations. The UNDP Integrated Results and Resources Framework provides a list of indicators (output and outcome level) that will be used to monitor the achievement of results and impact at scale for development and mine action policy and programming.

Partnerships

In order to add value and maximize cost efficiency, the UNDP DMA will coordinate and facilitate the establishment of global partnerships with other relevant mine action actors. In the context of partnering with national institutions, UNDP will work not only with national mine action authorities but also with relevant ministries for sector-led development.

A key focus for UNDP will be to strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations that enable people's participation in development planning, and the acceleration of peace and development dividends, in particular livelihoods in areas previously affected by mines. UNDP will work with other development actors, in particular the private sector and national public service institutions, to ensure that planning for development is effective.

In addition, UNDP will maintain its role of initiator and nurture South-South and triangular collaboration, including with a wide range of development practitioners. South-South cooperation will be promoted through webinars, online discussions, visits and regional workshops where national partners including those in development can gather and share best practices and lessons learnt in key areas. This will focus on the creation of development benefits for affected women, men and communities.

When possible and advantageous, such partnerships will be formalized through global or regional memorandums of understanding. Relevant partners include, inter alia:

- UNDP country offices: The Development and Mine Action Global Project will work closely with UNDP country offices implementing development and mine action projects and will assist country offices in starting or restarting projects. The global project team will provide policy guidance, programmatic support and technical assistance to UNDP country offices and the national governments that they work with. At the same time, UNDP country offices and project beneficiaries will provide lessons learnt and field experiences on the implementation of development and mine action projects that the global project team will input to international policy discussions through the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action and meetings of the international conventions on mine action.
- The IACG-MA: UNDP is an active member in the IACG-MA which coordinates the policy and work of the 14 UN departments and offices of the Secretariat, specialized agencies, funds and programmes that

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are active in mine action programmes across the world. A policy developed jointly by these institutions (i.e., the UN Inter-Agency Policy on Mine Action and Effective Coordination) guides the division of labour within the UN. The 2013–2018 Strategy of the UN on Mine Action establishes the framework for the UN to work towards a common vision of a world free of the threat of mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development and where human rights and the needs of victims of mines and ERW are met and survivors are fully integrated as equal members of their societies. In accordance with the IACG-MA Strategies and Policies, UNDP will partner and coordinate its mine action activities in the field and at the global policy level with the other members of the IACG-MA, in particular UN Mine Action Services (UNMAS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO), to ensure coherence, effectiveness and impact of collective responses delivered based on comparative advantage and the UN's division of labour.



Partnership with civil society: Cambodian Disabled People's Organization staff members have a rehearsal before the launch of their live radio programme. © UNDP Cambodia



SECTION 3: UNDP'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR DELIVERY, MONITORING & EVALUATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD): One of the primary focus areas of the UNDP development and mine action projects is to build national capacities to manage programmes addressing the consequences of ERW and strengthen national institutions that accelerate development benefits for the country and people affected by landmines and ERW. UNDP builds national capacity by providing long-term and daily technical assistance and support to its national beneficiaries in the countries UNDP works in. The GICHD is a global centre of expertise on mine action and provides capacity development to national mine action centres by providing short-term experts and training missions. Wherever possible, UNDP and GICHD will coordinate their activities in country to complement each other's initiatives, with UNDP resident partnerships with national authorities requesting and building upon the GICHDs short-term technical support. This approach ensures better results for all partners.
- Implementation Support Units (ISU) of the CCM and APMBC: The ISU of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions are both established by the State Parties of the conventions to act as secretariats for the respective conventions and support service for State Parties in implementing obligations under the treaties. The UNDP will coordinate all activities under Area of Focus 3 with the Implementation Support Units in regards to promotion of universalization and compliance with the conventions. When providing technical assistance to State Parties for the preparation of extension requests, completion plans and compliance declarations, the UNDP will coordinate and liaise closely with the ISUs to ensure consistency in messaging and support to the relevant State Parties and Standing Committees of the Conventions.
- Gender Mine Action Programme (GMAP): UNDP incorporates gender perspectives in all relevant mine action initiatives and operations in accordance with the 2010 UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes as well as with UNDP gender policy and guidelines. GMAP is an independent association based in Geneva (Switzerland) and supported by the Swiss Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Government of Switzerland. GMAP aims to make mine action more inclusive, efficient and effective by supporting partners and encouraging stakeholders to mainstream gender and diversity in policies, programming and operations through in-country and remote advisory services, technical assistance, capacity development, research and advocacy. In order to ensure gender is integrated into mine action projects in the field, UNDP will liaise with GMAP on gender policy issues related to mine action. UNDP will draw on its on gender experts at regional and national levels and collaborate with GMAP to ensure gender perspectives are integrated into the normal monitoring and evaluation of UNDP mine action projects in countries around the world. In addition, development and mine action work often presents the opportunity to champion gender issues, introducing it into programming in government policy and planning, and promoting gender equality in a sphere usually perceived as male driven. In this way, development and mine action contributes to the achievement of SDG 8, 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'.
- Partnerships with civil society organizations: **Civil society** plays an essential role and while UNDP partners with civil society organizations engaged in mine action (advocacy, risk education, disability support), some efforts have been made to also engage with organizations and groups that could contribute through other types of development activities such as agriculture extension and small grants schemes. UNDP has had long partnerships with **catalytic international mine action NGOs**, including

SECTION 3: UNDP'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR DELIVERY, MONITORING & EVALUATION AND PARTNERSHIPS



those with which it shares vision and values.¹⁷ NGOs bring new ideas to the table and often have alternative ways and views with aims **to address exclusion and inequality, improve livelihood, foster development and ensure that the rights of victims are realized**. Going forward, more efforts need to be made to create long-lasting partnerships with civil society involved in development, recovery, natural resources management, disability support and gender.

At the level of **global coordination and policy**, UNDP will continue to work alongside UNMAS and UNICEF, as a key contributor to the New York-based IACG. UNDP consistently offers recognized intellectual leadership in offering a developmental approach to mine action. This is reflected in the Strategy, and recognized and applauded in the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) mine action evaluation 2011, which sees it as the most notable achievement of UN engagement in mine action. IACG, with key contributions from UNDP, organizes the Mine Action National Directors and UN advisors Meeting, an annual gathering of the mine action community of practice, attended by 150 to 300 participants. The meeting participants share considerable knowledge; additional South-South exchanges are triggered, general directions for the sector are set and global progress is informally assessed.

Similarly, UNDP will continue to strengthen partnership with donors, for example, through participation as an observer in the Mine Action Support Group (MASG), an informal donor coordination group. UNDP's participation in the MASG informs of programme developments, priority areas and funding shortfalls, but also on results in terms of poverty reduction. It is important that UNDP remains a key member of the IACG and MASG and essential for UNDP to maintain its participation in the annual meetings of Mine Action National Directors which should be increased to include more country office mine action specialists and non-mine action specialists.

¹⁷ International NGOs that specialize in the delivery of mine action services at the field level include but are not limited to Norwegian Peoples Aid, Mines Advisory Group, Danish Demining Group, Danish Church Aid mainly for demining related activities, and Handicap International that also provides excellent advice in the area of assistance to victims and to people with disabilities. National NGOs bring additional insight to the local context and its politics.



ANNEX I: DEVELOPMENT AND MINE ACTION INDICATIVE RESULTS FRAMEWORK WITH ACTIVITIES AND REPORTING COUNTRIES

OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT ARE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE, INCORPORATING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES THAT CREATE EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS FOR THE POOR AND EXCLUDED		
<p>Output 1.1. National and subnational systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and are employment-intensive and livelihoods-intensive</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of new jobs and other livelihoods including human and food security generated disaggregated by sex and by status as mine victims</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of countries with policies, systems and/or institutional measures in place at the national and subnational levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods including human and food security (through mine action programmes)</p>	
SP OUTCOME 3: COUNTRIES HAVE STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONS TO PROGRESSIVELY DELIVER UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES		
<p>Output 3.1: Core functions of government enabled (in post-conflict situations) to ensure national ownership of recovery and development processes</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of countries with restored or strengthened core government functions (to be defined) (mine action institutions)</p>	



ACTIVITIES

REPORTING COUNTRIES

Support recovery and development in affected communities by

- Providing support for **capacities and needs assessments**;
- Providing **strategies and techniques for food and human security, job creation and market development**, and by **involving development actors and private sector**
- Channelling targeted **donor support** towards improving socio-economic conditions for mine-affected communities
- Building the **capacity of local authorities, citizen associations and media** to contribute to and follow up monitoring and evaluation of development and mine action
- Reaching out and supporting the development of **policies and strategies encouraging the involvement of the private sector**

Regional Bureau for Africa: Angola, Benin, Chad, Eritrea, Mauritania, Nigeria, Zimbabwe

RBAP: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar (not yet started), Viet Nam

RBAS: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Yemen, State of Palestine

RBEC: Albania, Azerbaijan (IDP resettlement), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tajikistan (VA), Turkey, Ukraine

RBLAC: Colombia (if starts)

Support affected states in developing and implementing national strategies and completion plans with milestones for transition in

accordance with their needs and international legal obligations (ensure wide inter-sectoral consultation and participation, reaching out to civil society, academia, media, donors and private sector) in the following ways:

- Provide national mine action authorities **and other stakeholders** with **technical advice, institutional support, capacity assessments, and capacity-building**
- Advocate for relevant **international treaties** and other normative frameworks
- Support the development of **adequate capacities within government institutions** to collaborate to address **hampered development and exclusion** due to mines/ERW
- **Reach out to development actors and private sector**, as well as other government sectors for **monitoring and evaluation** (quality management) mechanisms adapted to national context
- Advocate for **inclusion of mine action in national budgets** and facilitate the **mobilization and coordination of resources**

RBA: Angola, Benin, Chad, Eritrea, Mauritania, Nigeria, Zimbabwe

RBAP: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar (not yet started), Viet Nam

RBAS: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, State of Palestine, Yemen

RBEC: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine

RBLAC: Colombia



OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	
SP OUTCOME 6:EARLY RECOVERY AND RAPID RETURN TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS ARE ACHIEVED IN POST-CONFLICT AND POST-DISASTER SETTINGS		
Output 6.1.From the humanitarian phase after a crisis, early economic revitalization generates jobs and other environmentally sustainable livelihood opportunities for crisis-affected women and men	6.1.1 Number of women and men benefiting from jobs and other diversified livelihoods opportunities, including human and food security, during and in post-crisis settings disaggregated by vulnerability groups	



ACTIVITIES

REPORTING COUNTRIES

Support early recovery and return to sustainable development in affected communities by ensuring

- Early geographic assessments
- Early **capacities and needs assessments** of affected communities and sub-groups; including pro-active identification of **excluded and fragile people and communities**
- **Systematic context analyses**; identification of potential impact of mine action on human security, assistance, recovery, development in and beyond affected communities;
- Advocacy for the inclusion of development and mine action in planned assessments,
- Reaching out to other stakeholders, advocating for development and mine action in ER and protection, and ensuring development and mine action interventions are carefully coordinated
- Providing strategies and techniques for food and human security (including humanitarian assistance access), return and settlement, emergency job creation and market development, and inclusive community recovery and development
- Channelling targeted donor support early recovery in mine-affected communities
- Building the capacity of **local authorities, citizen associations, academia** and **media** to contribute to and follow up monitoring and evaluation of development and mine action
- **Reaching out** and supporting the development of **policies and strategies encouraging** the participation of other international and local stakeholders including the **private sector**
- - Monitoring and **rapid documentation of lessons learned** to improve agility of new set ups and interventions

RBA: Chad, Nigeria

RBAP: Myanmar (not yet started)

RBAS: Iraq, Lebanon, Libya (if restarts), Yemen

RBEC: Ukraine (if starts)

RBLAC: Colombia (if starts)



ANNEX I

OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	
Output 6.2.National and local authorities / institutions enabled to lead the community engagement, planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of early recovery efforts	6.2.2 Percentage of national and subnational authorities in crisis-affected countries with physical and human resources in place lead the design and implementation of early recovery efforts (mine action programming)	



ACTIVITIES	REPORTING COUNTRIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacities and needs assessments for the management of development and mine action (policy, coordination and implementation) - Support for the identification of agile institutional structures adapted to manage mine/ERW problem in the immediate, medium and long term - Advocate for relevant international treaties and other normative frameworks - Support the setup of identified management system - Support the development of local and national strategy for mine action contribution to early recovery and development with milestones for transition towards an independent and sustainable capacity to address residual risks (ensure wide intersectoral consultation and participation, reaching out to UN, international NGOs, civil society organizations, academia, media, donors and private sector) - Ensure inclusion of relevant actors, including affected communities, in consultations and implementation and monitoring - Provide all relevant stakeholders and not just national mine action authorities with technical advice, institutional support, capacity assessments and capacity building - Support the development of information management and monitoring and evaluation (quality management) mechanisms adapted to national/local current context and capacities - Advocate for inclusion of mine action in emergency and early recovery national budgets and international assistance - Facilitate the mobilization and coordination of resources, channel donors contributions 	<p>RBA: Nigeria</p> <p>RBAP: Myanmar (not yet started)</p> <p>RBAS: Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen</p> <p>RBEC: Ukraine (if starts)</p> <p>RBLAC: Colombia (if starts)</p>



ANNEX II: CURRENT UNDP MINE ACTION PROGRAMMES

Since 1993, UNDP has provided mine action support to over 40 countries. Of these, many countries have successfully dealt with their landmine and ERW contamination. Many have successfully transitioned to a fully independent national mine action centre, and integrated capacities to address residual risks in existing institutions like civil protection agencies, the police or armed forces, and incorporated addressing survivors' needs into their disability policy and programmes (e.g., Albania, Croatia, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Zambia).¹⁸ UNDP is currently providing mine action support to over 30 countries. This varies from targeted assistance with strategic planning at the time of reviews and revision, to full support in the establishment of new institutions and implementation, including provision of technical advisers, funds, equipment and facilitation of partnerships with operators and other stakeholders. In the recent years, 15 to 20 country offices have requested support from HQ.

In **Africa**, UNDP Angola facilitated the country contribution to the monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the implementation of the UN mine action strategy. UNDP Benin provided support to the regional franco-phone mine action school, UNDP Mozambique successfully supported the mine action programme to meet its deadline to destroy all antipersonnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, for thereafter to disengage from mine action leaving a sustainable capacity to address residual risk. In June 2014, with UNDP support, the Government of Mozambique organized the 3rd Review Conference of the APMBC in Maputo. The Maputo Declaration will guide the implementation of the APMBC until 2019. New requests for support were received or are expected from Zimbabwe and Nigeria.

In the **Asia Pacific** UNDP has supported mine action programmes in Cambodia and Lao PDR since their inception in the 1990s, and the type of assistance drastically evolved as national programmes matured and capacities developed. In Cambodia, with UNDP support, 76,198 people have benefited from the clearance of 8,300 hectares of land; the number of casualties from landmines and other ERW dropped from 4,300 in 1996 to 111 in 2013. UNDP Sri Lanka disengaged in 2013, leaving the Ministry of Defence in charge of all mine-action-related activities while maintaining a liaison with the Ministry of Defence; in Myanmar, the new government presents an opportunity for a breakthrough in mine action activities, where effective actions to reduce the threat to civilians from mines have not yet been initiated.

In the **Arab States** region, UNDP supports programmes linked to old and recent conflicts, and even current ones such as in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and Yemen. Several Arabic language initiatives bring UNDP supported programme personnel together for tools development and experience sharing. In Egypt, nearly 130 square kilometres were cleared with UNDP support for development purposes between 2007 and 2014 and UNDP has now helped clear 66 percent of total contaminated areas in Lebanon. Ninety-seven percent of cleared land has been immediately put to use by the local population.

In **Europe and Central Asia**, UNDP initiated a new partnership with Turkey around a substantial project aiming at ensuring Turkey's compliance with the APMBC and European Union accession prerequisites in terms of border management. The Ukraine Country Office requested support in the area of mine action and

¹⁸ Victim assistance remains often the least developed capacity of mine action capacity building, progress is slow and external support often abruptly interrupted once a state meets its obligations against Article 5 and its mine/ERW problem considered as solved. A better and more systematic integration of victim assistance programmes and projects in a way that benefits the disability sector is more likely to ensure sustainability of results, step by step. Some aspects of victim assistance are nevertheless specific, like legal status recognition, rescue and the use of accident data for prioritization, and should not be ignored.



recovery. Mature programmes such as those of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina requested support to address recovery needs following natural disasters in 2014. In Tajikistan, UNDP is supporting the final phase of transition to a National Mine Action Programme. Persian and Russian language communities of practices regularly share expertise and pool resources, generally under the leadership and initiative of national programmes, with support from UNDP, The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), GICHD and others. In **Albania**, UNDP helped clear mines remaining from the recent conflict, freeing 16 million square metres of agricultural land for economic development.

In the **Latin Americas and Caribbean** region, UNDP supported UNMAS to provide technical assistance to the Colombian government and may further contribute to quick impact projects for economic development among affected communities. If a peace agreement is signed, needs and potential for scaling up development interventions will be significant.

Countries that received UNDP support in recent years are listed below with those receiving support in 2015 in **bold**:

- **RBA: Angola, Benin** (not a mine-affected country but host to the francophone demining school), Burundi (UNDP disengaged in 2009), **Chad, Eritrea**, Ethiopia (closed in 2012), Guinea-Bissau (closed in 2015), **Mauritania, Mozambique** (closed in 2015), **Niger, Nigeria**, Senegal (UNDP disengaged in early 2015), Somalia (handed over to UNMAS in 2008), Uganda (closed in 2014), Zambia (closed in 2010), Zimbabwe
- **RBAP: Cambodia**, Iran, **Lao PDR, Myanmar** (in preliminary stage), Sri Lanka (closed in 2013), Thailand, **Viet Nam**;
- **RBAS: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq**, Jordan, **Lebanon**, Libya, State of Palestine, **Yemen**
- **RBEC: Albania**, Armenia, **Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina**, Cyprus (in collaboration with UNOPS and the UNFICYP), Georgia, **Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine**; and through the South East Europe Small Arms Clearinghouse, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova and Montenegro, with a new project in Belarus
- **RBLAC: Colombia**, Nicaragua (with UNOPS, closed)¹⁹

¹⁹ In June 2010, Nicaragua announced it had fulfilled the obligations under Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty, having cleared all known mined areas. Since then, Nicaragua has been addressing a residual problem of ERW throughout the country.



ANNEX III: MINE ACTION AND THE SDGS

UNDP's mine action and development initiatives contribute to the implementation of most of the SDGs in the following ways: (Goals 7, 13 and 15 are not on this list.)

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Ensuring mine action contributes to sustainable jobs and livelihoods as well as enabling conditions for socio-economic development.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Prioritizing and linking mine action efforts to sustainable agricultural development, enabling previously contaminated land to be used for cultivation. Mine action can also open trading (and relief) routes and marketplaces, enabling better distribution and access to food.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Prioritizing mine action efforts that improve access to health services, as well as reduce landmine and ERW casualties, encourage better data collection and management regarding victims and survivors and aid survivor/victim assistance.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning. Prioritizing mine action programmes that contribute to access to schools and support mine risk education.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Championing mainstreaming of gender considerations in mine action assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all. Prioritizing mine action efforts that improve access to water and sanitation services.

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. Prioritizing mine action efforts that catalyse and support economic growth and job creation, including for persons with disabilities such as landmine survivors and victims.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Prioritizing mine action efforts that open access to the development of crucial infrastructure.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries: Designing mine action programmes that foster the participation and inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized people, including survivors and victims.

Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Prioritizing urban mine action that makes safe densely populated areas.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Developing mine action programmes that contribute to sustainable use of natural resources and effective waste management.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources: Prioritizing mine action projects that open access to ports and sustainable use of coastal regions.

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies. Encouraging the return of displaced people, opening freedom of movement in a post-conflict society, decreasing fear and the threat of the 'frozen violence' of landmines and other ERW. Mine action often plays the role of a confidence-building measure in post-conflict societies.



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