



UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action
(IACG-MA)

The United Nations Mine Action Strategy

2022 Progress Report

M&E Mechanism

May 2023



FINDINGS ON THE PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS THE STRATEGIC OUTCOMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION STRATEGY



KEY FINDINGS – ANNUAL COMPARISON

	Countries/ Territories	Casualties	UN EORE Beneficiaries	UN Mine Action Funds (\$)
2022	27	9,198	5,535,800	186,377,784
2021	30	12,153	2,479,373	206,678,105
2020	30	8,898	2,361,638	205,032,759
2019	29	15,764	3,758,347	249,013,674
2018	30	13,599	4,620,708	250,801,811

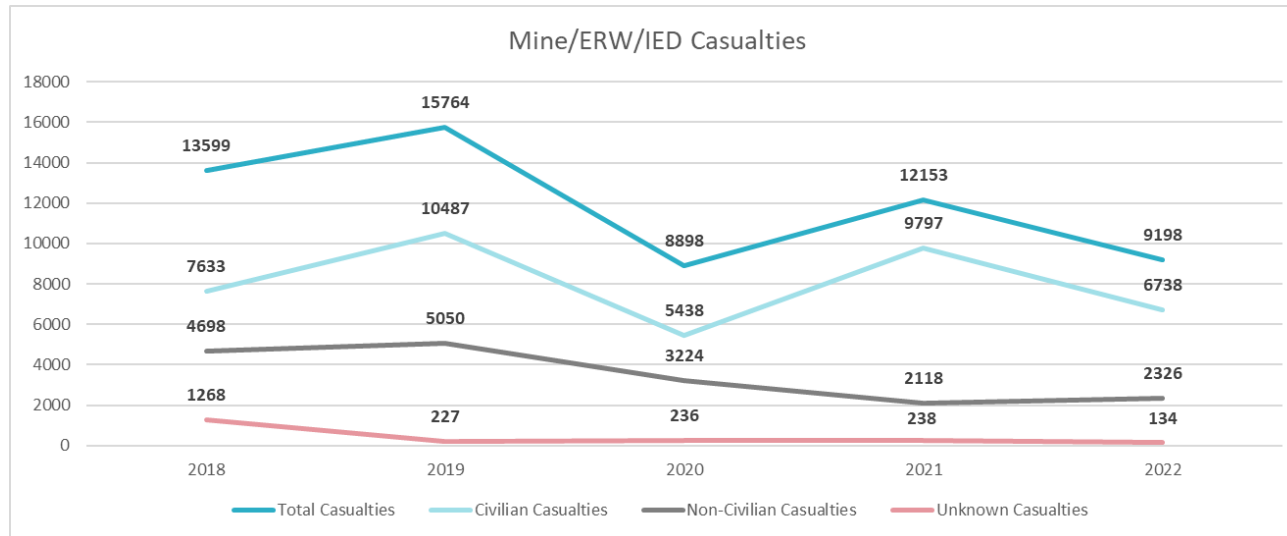
The data is primarily captured through the M&E country-level survey. In 2022, **27 out of 28 countries** with active UN mine action operations – including UNDP, UNICEF and UNMAS – **completed the survey**. Survey completion rate is **96%** the highest since the onset of this strategy.



STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES FROM THE RISKS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE STRENGTHENED



1- Assessment of Casualties and Risks – Casualty Trend



With the easing of COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns, the lifting of global restrictive health policy measures, and the almost full return of UN mine action operations to their pre-pandemic pace, 2022 recorded 9,198 casualties of explosive ordnance (including civilians, peacekeepers, and uniformed personnel). This figure is the lowest reported since the beginning of the strategy and is a noticeable decrease from the slightly over 12,000 casualties recorded the previous year.

Afghanistan 2022 data is included although our estimate is that Afghanistan figures are underreported due to reduced reporting time period (9 months instead of 12 months) and limited access to the source of casualty information.

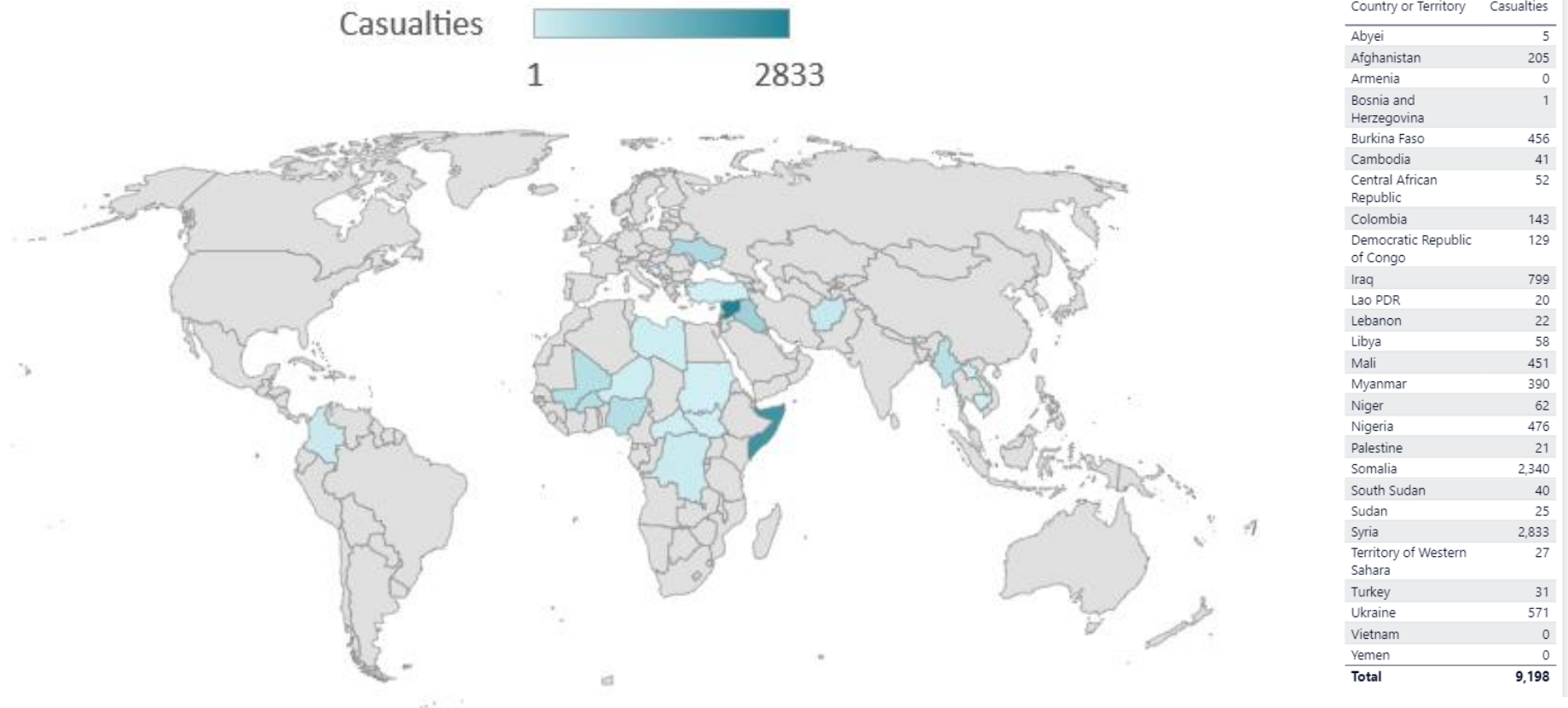
Ukraine casualty figures collected between 24 Feb to 31 Dec 2022.



STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES FROM THE RISKS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE STRENGTHENED



1- Assessment of Casualties and Risks – Casualties by Country

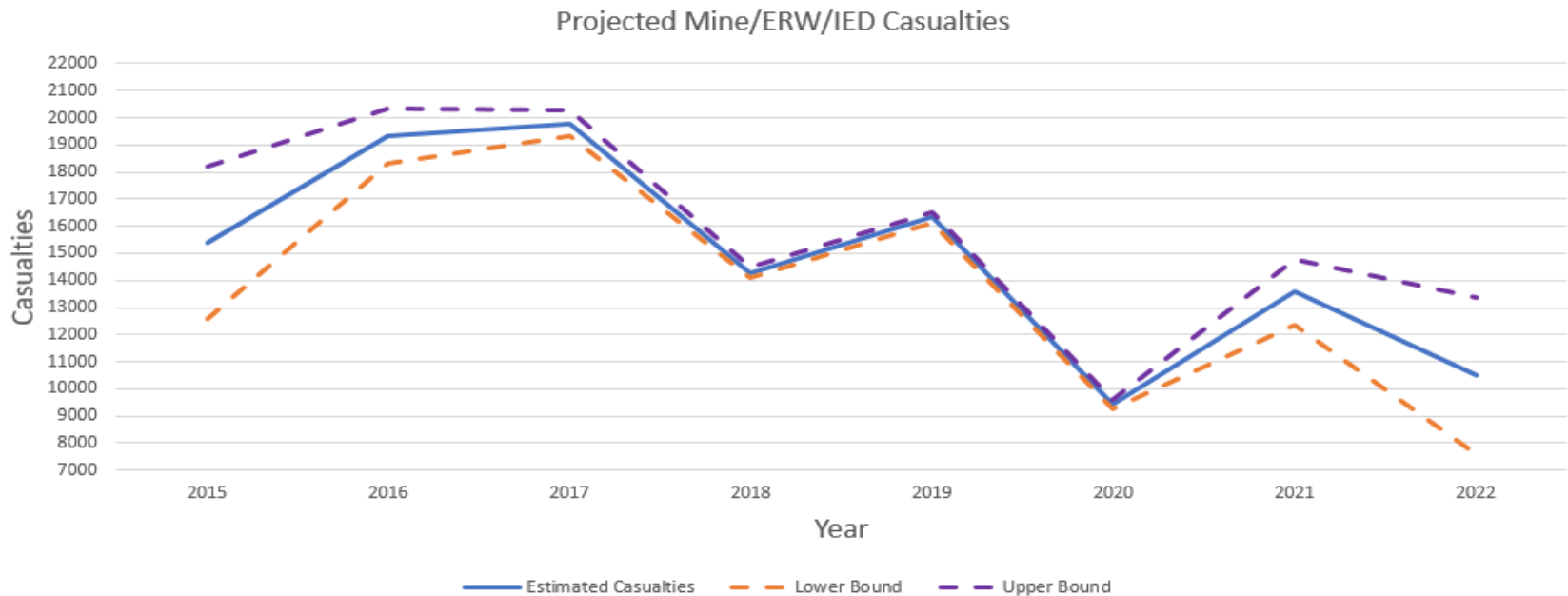


Syria, Somalia, and Iraq continue to consecutively record the highest number of casualties, followed by Ukraine, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Mali, all of which recorded almost the same number of casualties. Afghanistan has always recorded over 1000 casualties until this round of data collection, when figures are most likely underreported as explained.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES FROM THE RISKS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE STRENGTHENED



1- Assessment of Casualties and Risks – Projected Casualties

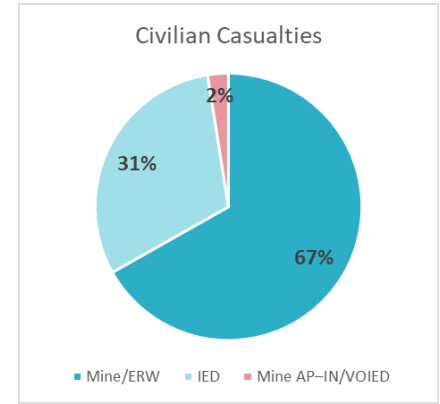
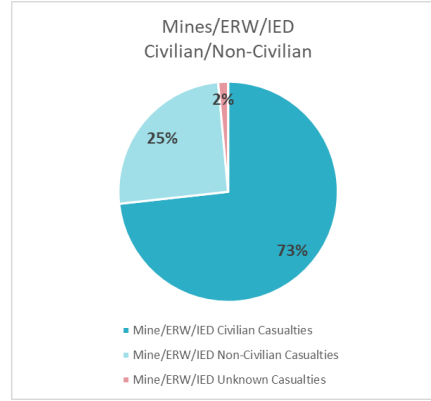
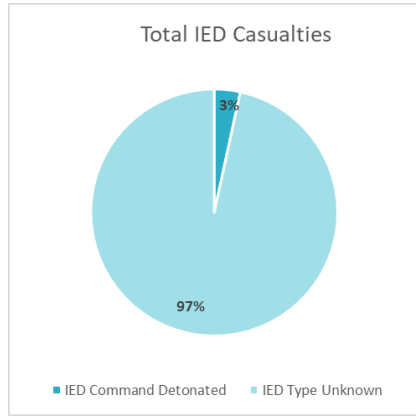
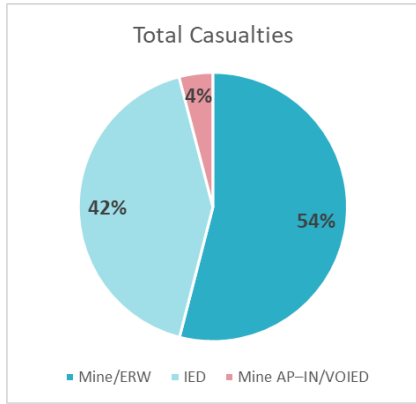


- Afghanistan** initially recorded a total of 205 casualties in 2022 which is an outlier compared to the trend from previous years. Projected value for Afghanistan showed 851 casualties.
- Iraq** initially recorded a very low number of casualties in 2022 – 95, a significant outlier compared to previous years. After two rounds of Data Quality Assurance (DQA), with data provided from two sources (HRD and United Nations Department of Safety and Security) and after triangulation, the projected number was 799 casualties.
- Ukraine** initially recorded a total of 21,793 Mine/ERW casualties in 2022, which was a significant outlier. After DQA, new estimates showed the number to be 571 Mine/ERW/IED casualties.



STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES FROM THE RISKS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE STRENGTHENED

1- Assessment of Casualties and Risks – Breakdown of Casualties



Data shows that the percentage of casualties caused by mines and ERW, including Anti-Personnel mines of an Improved Nature/Victim-Operated IEDs, dropped from 72% in 2021 to **58%** in 2022.

IEDs conversely caused much higher number of casualties in 2022 compared to 2021 with the percentage of IED casualties rising from 28% to **42%**.

97% of IEDs remain of an unknown type.

The high rate of casualties attributed to unknown IED types remain a major contributor to aggregate casualty data.

Despite a decrease in the percentage of civilian casualties from 81% in 2021 to **73%** in 2022, this percentage remains **worryingly high**, and civilians continue to be the most affected by explosive ordnance.

In 2022, traditional mines and ERW caused **67%** of civilian casualties compared to 74% in 2021, while IEDs caused more casualties during the current reporting period with **31%** of civilian deaths and injuries reported from IEDs.

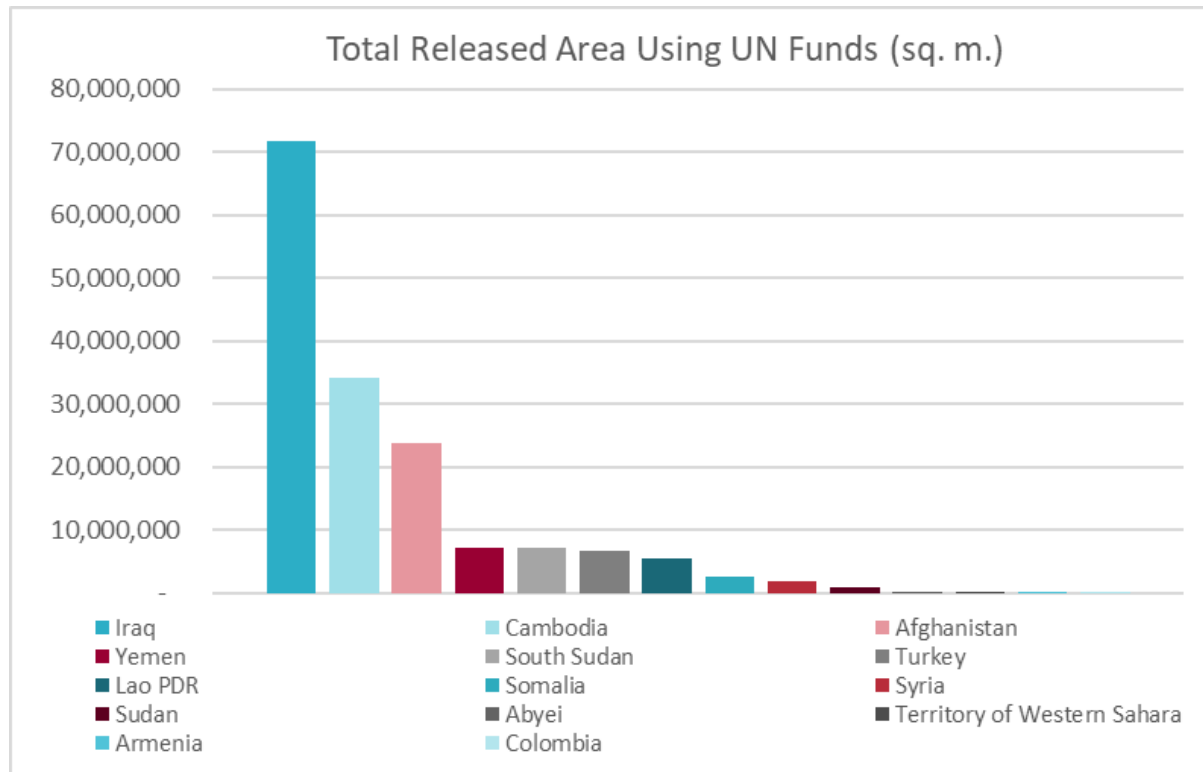


STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES FROM THE RISKS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE STRENGTHENED



2- Contamination and Clearance – Contamination Removal

- The UN continued to protect people by clearing contamination and returning safe infrastructure to communities. In 2022, the UN was able to clear and return to the communities over **163** km² of land (28 km² of former battlefields and 135 km² of minefields), compared to 300 km² in 2021.
- Also, in 2022, almost **3,124** km² of battlefields and minefields were designated as suspected hazardous areas (SHA), and almost **2,822** km² were designated as confirmed hazardous areas (CHA).



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2- Contamination and Clearance – Clearance of Infrastructure

- The UN was able to release 674 infrastructure points including hospitals, schools, government buildings, markets, religious places, water points, etc.) and marked **209 km** of roads as either Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) or Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA), a slight decrease from **725** infrastructures points, and **189 km** of roads in 2021.

Type of Infrastructure	With UN Funds
Hospitals (number)	28
Educational Facilities (number)	10
Government Buildings (number)	38
Roads marked as SHA (km)	5
Roads marked as CHA (km)	204
Villages (number)	45
Markets (number)	18
Other (e.g., water points, religious facilities, etc.) (number)	535

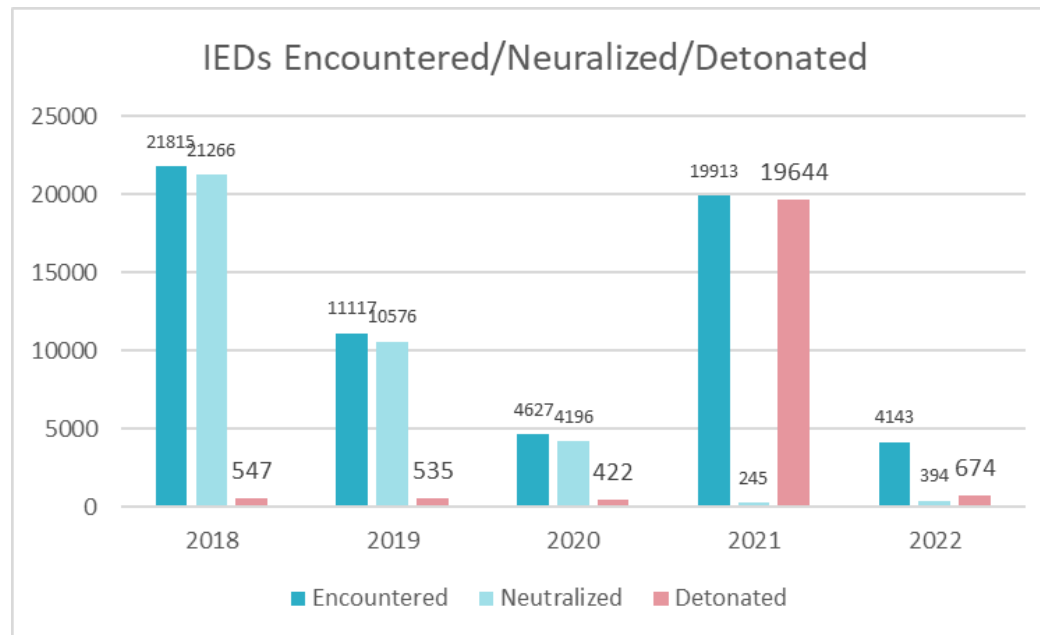


STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES FROM THE RISKS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE STRENGTHENED



2- Contamination and Clearance – Clearance Through Spot Tasks

- The number of UN-funded EOD/IEDD spot tasks performed was 3,018 in 2022 compared to 3,705 in 2021.
- Since 2018, 100% IEDs encountered were either neutralized or detonated. In 2022 however, this percentage was noticeably reduced to 34%, due to the fact that 76% of all IEDs were encountered in one country (Yemen) and only 3% of those were neutralized and none were detonated.

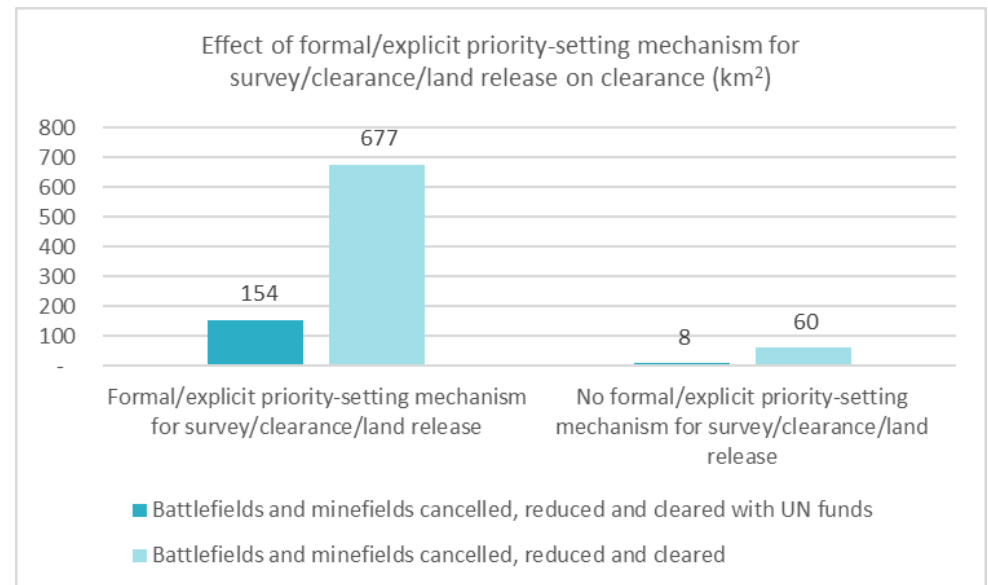


STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES FROM THE RISKS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE STRENGTHENED



2- Contamination and Clearance – Priority-Setting Mechanism for Survey/Clearance/Land Release

- Increasingly, countries with UN Mine Action presence are now conducting **national EO Contamination surveys**. In 2022, **67%** of countries/territories reported having already conducted a survey compared to 57% in 2021.
- At the institutional level, the survey continues to examine the effect of an existing formal/explicit priority-setting mechanism for survey/clearance/land release on levels clearance reports that 95% of the cleared battlefields and minefields were in countries where such a mechanism exist (59% of the countries surveyed). On the other hand, countries that did not establish a similar mechanism was able to clear only 5% of the total land cleared in the given countries. This result is consistent with the findings under the 2021 survey.
- These figures are evidence to how the support that the UN is providing to establishing formal survey/clearance/land release priority-setting mechanisms at the national level are resulting in better protection against the threats of explosive ordnance.

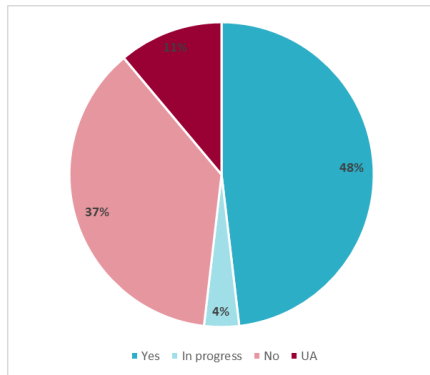




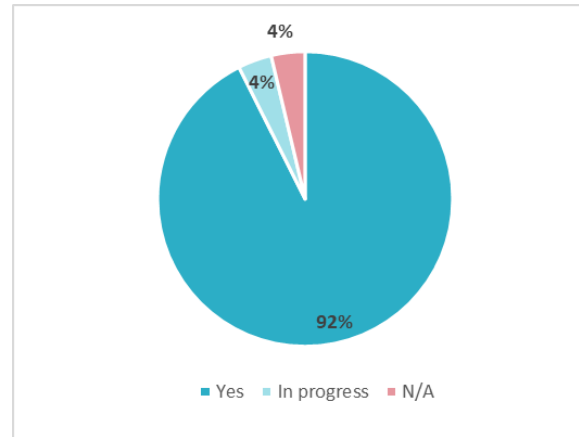
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES FROM THE RISKS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE STRENGTHENED

3- Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

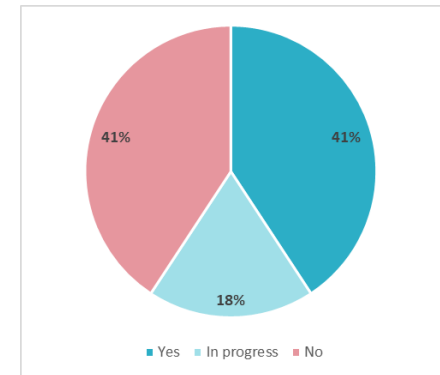
Presence of an EORE Priority-Setting Mechanism



EORE Focal Point



Integration of EORE into School Curricula



- ✓ The number of beneficiaries reached by UN-funded **face-to-face EORE projects** more than doubled between 2021 and 2022 increasing from **2.5 million to an impressive 5.5 million beneficiaries**. UN contribution to the protection of civilians is gradually increasing over the years, with the number of beneficiaries reached with UN funds out of the overall EORE beneficiaries in countries with UN mine action activities increased from **58% in 2021 to 62% in 2022**.
- ✓ The data continues to show increasingly positive trends and improved ability of national institutions to reduce EO risks through institutionalization of EORE. In 2022, more countries have **national EORE priority-setting mechanism (40% to 48%)**, more have an **EORE focal point (80% to 92%)**, and more countries **integrated EORE in their national school curricula (36% to 41%)**.



STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: SURVIVORS, FAMILY MEMBERS AND COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO HEALTH AND EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATE FULLY IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE

1- Victim Assistance Advocacy, Inclusion and Coordination

The survey shows continuously improved trends in commitment to victim assistance (VA) translated in the improved indicators almost across all VA areas including the number of countries with UN mine action presence that have:

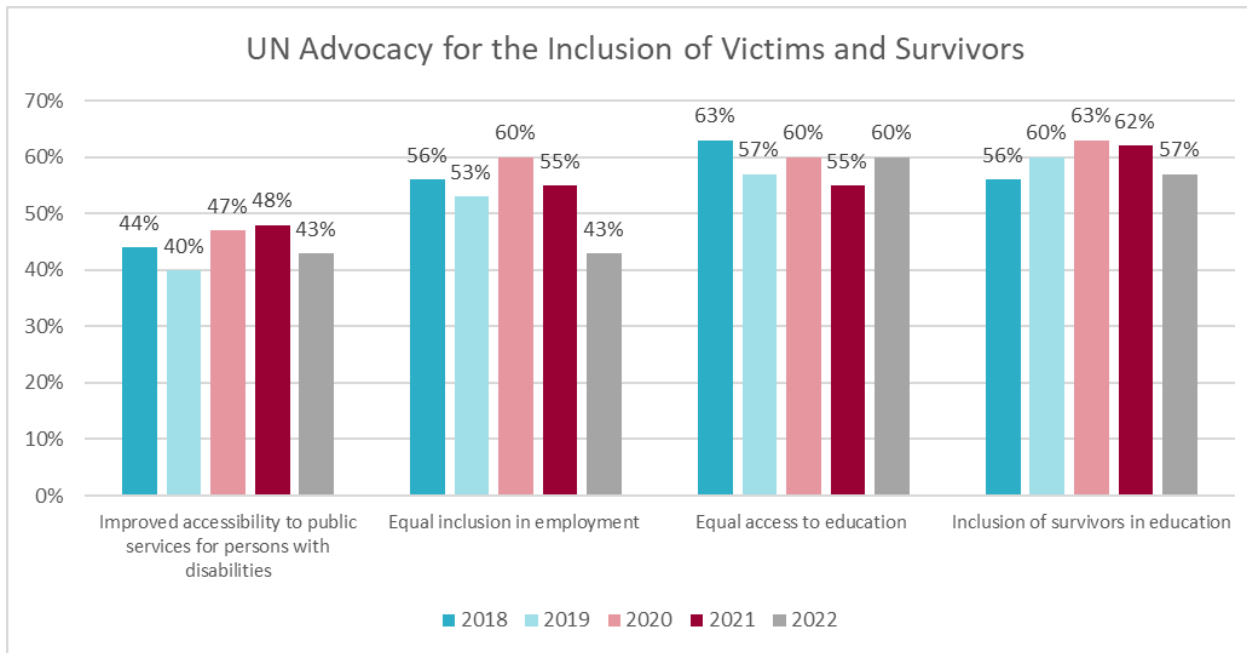
Key VA Indicator	2021	2022
Advocacy and Inclusion		
A national disability policy	63%	74%
A national victim assistance strategy/framework/plan	43%	52%
National Representative of Victims/Survivors Needs	47%	56%
Coordination		
Documenting and supporting referral pathways mechanisms	40%	52%
National mine action standards on VA that are compliant with IMAS	30%	33%
Mapping of service providers to support victims of EO	20%	30%
Regular meetings with National Authority on VA	47%	52%
A UN coordination mechanism for VA	30%	37%



STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: SURVIVORS, FAMILY MEMBERS AND COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO HEALTH AND EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATE FULLY IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE

2- Victim Assistance: Victim Participation

The United Nations promoted the enhancement of economic opportunities and access to livelihoods for explosive ordnance victims, survivors, and their families. Figures from the survey show signs of post-COVID-19 recovery in **UN support to victims' participation** in social and economic life, with more room to advocate for the inclusion of survivors in education, as well as sustain the positive efforts to push for victims' inclusion in employment, accessibility to public services for persons with disability, and equal access of men, women, girls, and boys to education.



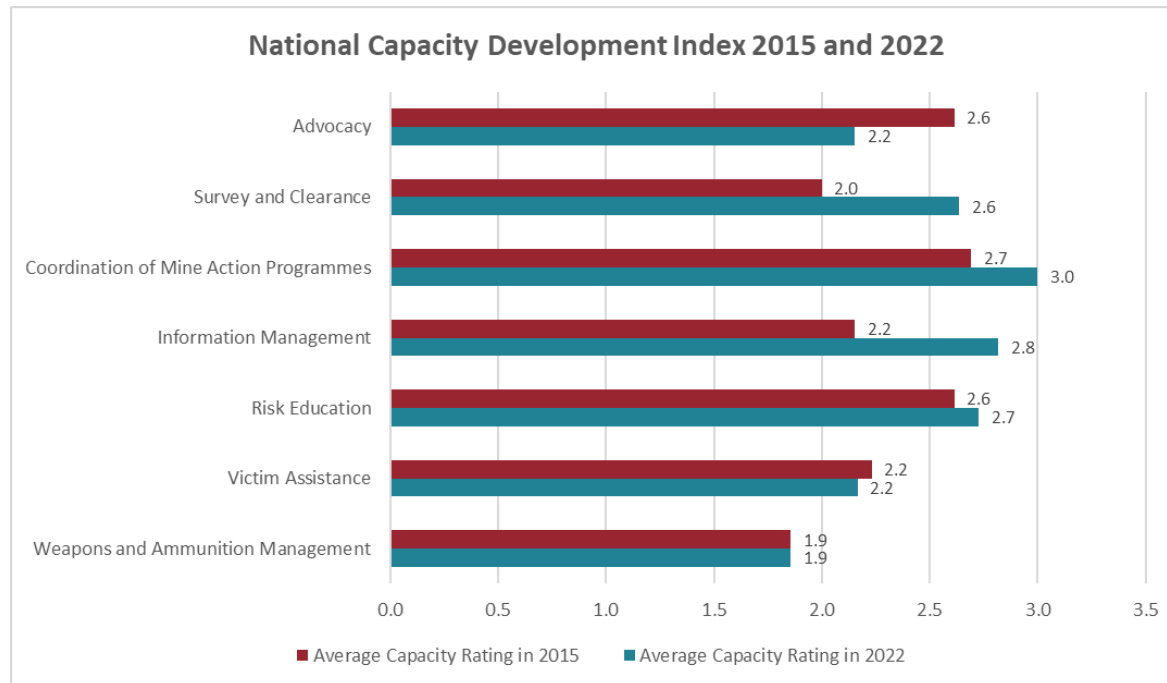
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS EFFECTIVELY LEAD AND MANAGE MINE ACTION FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



1-National Capacity Development - National Capacity Development Index

Investments in national capacity building **continue to deliver returns**. Comparing national capacity figures across mine action core activities shows sustained and/or improved results in almost all areas (except for advocacy that has been lagging over the past few years).

National Capacity Development is usually better measured with time trends (comparing 2022 to 2015 instead of 2021) since it typically requires more time to show progress.





STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS EFFECTIVELY LEAD AND MANAGE MINE ACTION FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1-National Capacity Development – Key National Capacity and Legislative Frameworks Indicators

Figures show sustained and/or improved signs of enhanced national mine action legislative frameworks, national institutional capacity for mine action management, and national operational capacity.

Area of Capacity Building	Key Indicator	2021	2022
National MA Legislative Frameworks	National Mine Action Strategy	70%	81%
	National Mine Action Law	57%	59%
	National Mine Action Authority	77%	85%
National Institutional Capacity for MA Management	National MA priority-setting mechanism (UN-Supported)	37%	48%
	Data quality assurance system	80%	93%
	MA information strategy	30%	56%
Operational Capacity	National MA Standards (UN-Supported and IMAS Compliant)	57%	70%
	National accreditation system	67%	78%



CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: MOMENTUM AND PROFILE OF MINE ACTION EFFORTS, INCLUDING THROUGH MAINSTREAMING IN MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORKS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACEBUILDING, STABILIZATION, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MAINTAINED AND ENHANCED

1- Key Figures on MA Momentum Maintenance and Enhancement

48% of UN mine action programmes provided technical support to national authorities/ partners with reporting for relevant treaties on mine action (i.e., APMBC, CCW, CCM and CRPD).

Inclusion of MA in *19 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs)* compared to *17* in 2021 including those of:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen.

Inclusion of MA in *19 national UN-supported development framework (e.g., UNSDCF)*, compared to *15* plans in 2021 including those of:

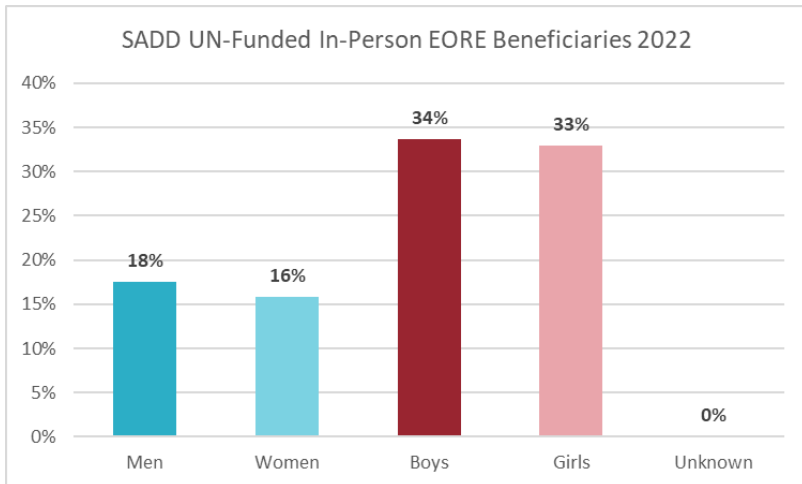
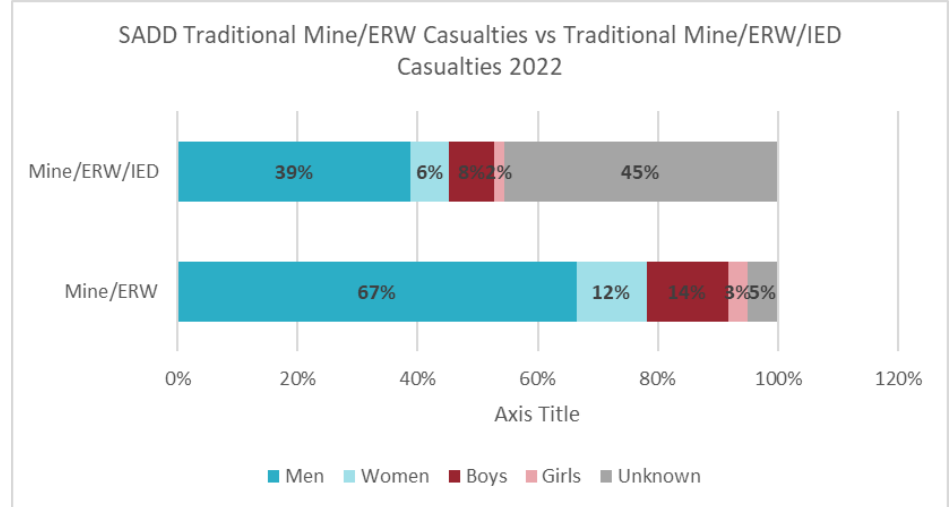
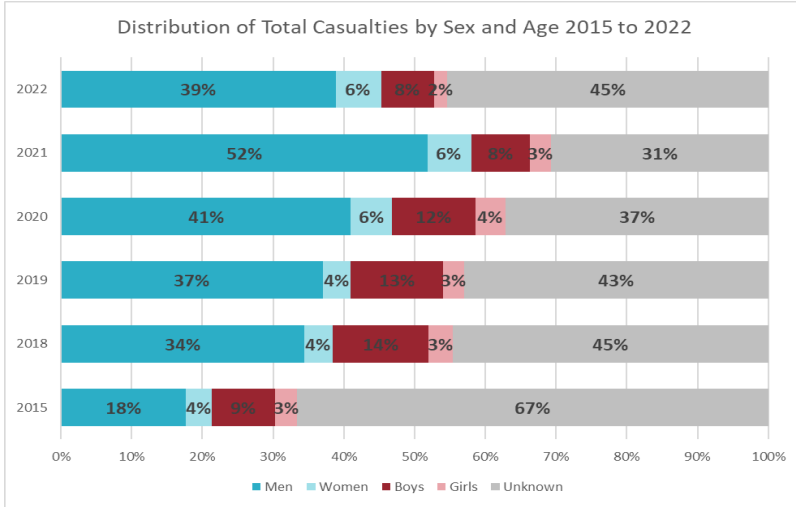
Afghanistan, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Lao PDR, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen





CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: MINE ACTION PROGRAMMES ADDRESS THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF WOMEN, GIRLS, MEN AND BOYS FROM DIVERSE GROUPS, WHILE FACILITATING THEIR EMPOWERMENT AND INCLUSION

1- Sex and Age Data Disaggregation



Sex and age data disaggregation (SADD) rates of casualty data decreased from **69%** in 2021 to **55%** in 2022 due to unavailability of data from some of the participating countries. **Men** continue to be the most affected by explosive ordnance with **39%** of casualties reported are men.

The high rate of **unknown sex and age of IED casualties continue to be the main contributing factor to the lack of disaggregation of 45% of all casualties**. Excluding unknown IED casualties improves that rate from **55% to 95%** SADD casualty data.

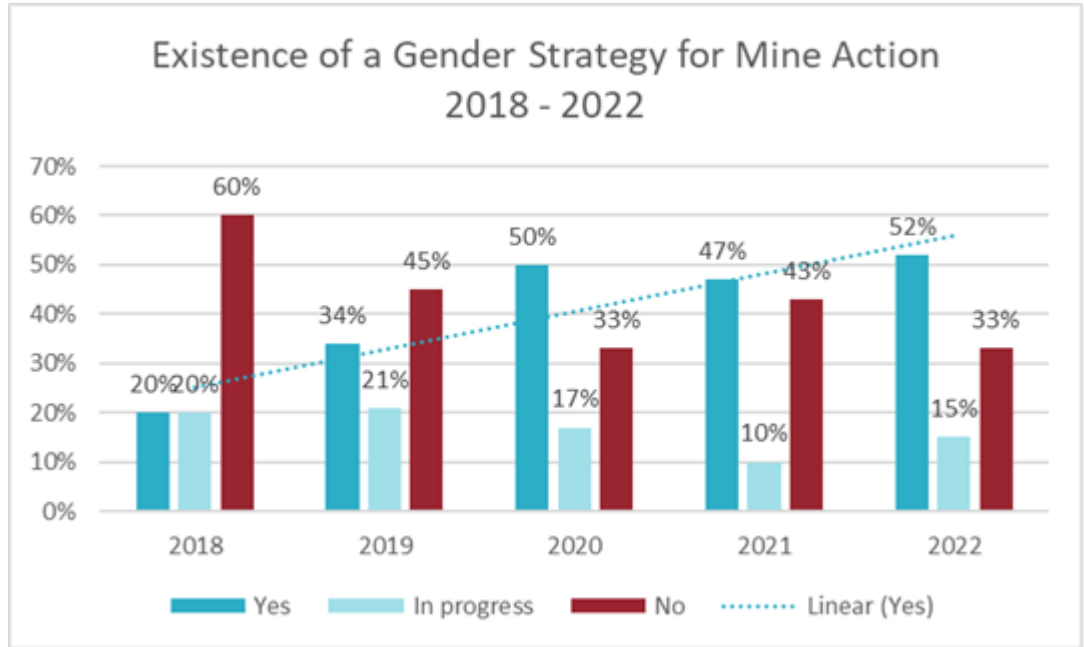
As in 2021, **all UN-funded EORE beneficiary data continued to be 100% disaggregated**.



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1- Gender Mainstreaming

- ✓ The survey shows consistency in commitment to mainstreaming gender across mine action at the national level. The number of countries reported having a gender strategy for mine action has increased from 47% in 2021 to 52% in 2022.



- ✓ Also, more UN programmes support national authorities by providing **technical assistance and training** on how to mainstream gender & diversity aspects in Mine Action with the percentage increasing from 37% in 2021 to **56%** in 2022.
- ✓ **Gender parity** across all organizational levels saw improvement in 2022, which was reflected in an increased percentage of women staff from 30% in 2021 to **36%** in 2022, the highest percentage recorded since the beginning of the strategy. This reflects UN commitment to gradually achieve targeted male/female ratio among UN mine action personnel.