



# **The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023**

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## The United Nations System in Mine Action

The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 constitutes an accountability framework for the UN system and participating UN entities. The Strategy reflects the collective engagement by the members of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA).<sup>1</sup> Individual UN entities contribute to mine action objectives and results in accordance with their respective mandates and ensure the effective integration of mine action within global and country-level coordination mechanisms, such as those relevant to humanitarian, peace and security, and development frameworks.

Members of the IACG-MA include:

**DPO/UNMAS (IACG-MA Chair):** The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) is the specialized entity on all mine action related matters that provides States, the United Nations system and its leadership, and the mine sector at-large with authoritative, impartial expertise and experience acquired through its humanitarian, peace operations, peacebuilding, and development assistance to affected countries, as well as through its participation in, and contributions to, treaty-related and inter-governmental processes. UNMAS is mandated to coordinate the United Nations system through the UN IACG-MA and subsidiary groups and is the lead for the Mine Action Area of Responsibility within the Global Protection Cluster. UNMAS also chairs the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) Review Board and its Steering Committee and is the United Nations depositary of these Standards. In representing the United Nations system in international legislative and other fora, UNMAS ensures the recognition of mine action as a critical enabler of the humanitarian, peace and security, and development nexus, and as an accelerator of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**FAO:** The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the specialized agency of the UN that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Its goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO's resilience building agenda focuses on developing, protecting and restoring sustainable livelihoods so that the integrity of societies that depend on farming, livestock, fish, forests and other natural resources is not threatened by crises. Where relevant FAO recognizes and promotes the importance of working with relevant entities to clear valuable farmlands of undetonated ordinances, so farmers can plant crops and graze their livestock safely. Restoring people's ability to farm and engage in productive livelihoods is important for food security and key for building prosperity and lasting peace in conflict/post conflict settings.

**UNDP:** The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works with local, national and international partners on linking mine action to development and achievement of the SDGs and helping mine-affected communities achieve resilience and sustainable development. UNDP's Mine Action programmes have three major areas of focus: 1) Translating mine action into sustainable development dividends, including human, food or community security and livelihoods; 2) Strengthening national institutions that accelerate development benefits, including food, human security, jobs and livelihoods; and 3) Supporting international normative frameworks on mine action.

**UNHCR:** In line with its mandate for the protection and promotion of the rights of refugees and others of concern to the High Commissioner, lead role for protection policy advice and guidance in the IASC, and in collaboration with its partners, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR): 1) is directly engaged in support of risk education, clearance programmes and associated humanitarian activities linked

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<sup>1</sup> The IACG-MA was established in 1998 to serve as the primary mechanism for consultation and coordination on mine action related issues and activities within the United Nations system. The IACG-MA promotes coherent approaches by utilizing the comparative advantage of its membership.

to displacement; 2) seeks to build the capacity of its local and international partners to undertake effective mine action projects in support of refugee programmes; 3) supports UNMAS and UNICEF in the development of national and international MRE policy, tools and techniques, guidelines and standards and 4) is an active advocate for the promotion of the total ban on anti-personnel landmines, the elimination of weapons that have indiscriminate effects, the development of legal instruments in relation to ERW and protection of the rights of women and children affected by armed conflict.

**UNICEF:** The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has central to its mandate the protection and promotion of the rights of children, including through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions on Children and Armed Conflict. In collaboration with its partners, UNICEF supports: 1) the development and implementation of mine risk education (MRE), including national and international MRE policy, guidelines and standards; 2) advocacy for the implementation and universalization of international humanitarian law and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; 3) victim assistance. In emergencies where national mine action authorities do not exist or are unable to respond, UNICEF acts directly to identify and prioritize at-risk populations, carry out emergency MRE, and support other risk reduction and victim assistance activities. Wherever possible UNICEF works to build the capacity of its partners, seeking to ensure that initial mine action responses and life-saving assistance move rapidly toward medium- and long-term solutions. This is done with an emphasis on community participation.

**UNOCHA:** The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crisis, and advocates for effective and principled humanitarian action. In collaboration with mine action partners, OCHA: 1) ensures that humanitarian planning and response meets the assistance and protection needs of those impacted by explosive ordnance and supports the mitigation of threats posed by them; 2) highlights the humanitarian impact of the use of explosive weapons in populated areas; and 3) advocates for adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law as well as practical measures to reduce harm and suffering.

**UNODA:** The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) promotes universalization and assists in the implementation of the mine action normative framework. UNODA has been delegated the implementation of the Secretary-General’s responsibilities under the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, with the exception of his/her depositary functions. UNODA also supports States weapons and ammunition management, principally through dissemination of relevant international guidelines and standards such as the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). UNODA supports the informal consultative process on conventional ammunition established pursuant to General Assembly resolution “Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus”, as well as the informal consultative process on IEDs established pursuant to General Assembly resolution “Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices” and relevant discussions under CCW Amended Protocol II.

**UNOHCHR:** The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all rights established in the UN Charter and international human rights law, including through prevention of human rights violations, securing respect for all human rights, promoting international cooperation to protect human rights, coordinating related activities throughout the UN, and strengthening and streamlining human rights throughout the UN system. OHCHR is engaged in a number of areas directly relevant to mine action, such as protecting the rights of and combating discrimination against persons with disabilities and undertaking advocacy on and assistance with the implementation of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including in relation to survivors of mines and other explosive ordnance.

**UNOPS:** The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) enables the UN and its partners to operationalize their mandates and objectives through the design and implementation of solutions across peace and security, humanitarian, and development contexts. As the operational arm of the UN in mine action and broader explosive hazard threat mitigation, UNOPS works closely with its partners on project, programme, and portfolio design, implementation, oversight and management controls. It does so across a number of key areas such as, human resources and talent management, supply chain and contract management of works, goods and services. With a focus on highly-effective project management and associated delivery of results, UNOPS supports partners to expand capacities, improve agility, manage risks, boost cost-effectiveness and increase quality.

**UNWOMEN:** The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women - UN Women - is committed to ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as partners and beneficiaries throughout all stages of the humanitarian development and peace nexus (HDPN). UN Women's mandate supports and enables the UN and the wider HDPN system in the integration of gender equality and women and girl's empowerment throughout all aspects of humanitarian, recovery and sustainable development planning and programming, including mine action. Through its inter-agency leadership and coordination role, UN Women supports other UN entities to promote gender equality and women and girls' empowerment. This includes sharing evidence-based best practice, minimum standards and guidance tools. UN Women also assists States develop policies and commitments to gender equality and women and girls' empowerment. Furthermore, it also promotes the voices, agency and capacity of women's civil society organizations and national women's machineries in HDPN efforts.

**WFP:** As well as providing food assistance as its core mandate, the World Food Programme (WFP) provides leadership to humanitarian inter-agency coordination mechanisms in food security and logistics. WFP's operations and effective mine action are mutually reinforcing. For example, delivery and distribution of food assistance is critically reliant on safe routes and safe access to distribution sites. At the same time, the nature of WFP's operations, in particular its deep field presence, provides key capacity support to the reach of risk education programmes. WFP actively seeks to include mine action considerations in the planning and conduct of its operations and, through its food security and logistics leadership roles, to that of the wider humanitarian community.

**WHO:** The World Health Organization (WHO) works with its Member States as well as local, national and international partners to promote access to emergency trauma care, treatment and rehabilitation, including mental health services and assistive products for those injured by explosive ordnance. In line with its mandate, WHO provides direct technical support to affected countries, supports the integration of survivor needs in relevant health strategies and action plans, and promotes preventative practices. In accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, WHO works closely with both governments and civil society to ensure the full and active participation of survivors with disability in education, labor, and social life on an equal basis with others.

### **Observers**

**UNIDIR:** The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is an autonomous institute within the UN dedicated to generating ideas and actions on disarmament and security. UNIDIR conducts research on key areas of the UN Mine Action Strategy, which includes supporting identification of good practices, sharing of lessons learned, and developing new and innovative policies, practices and approaches in the field of weapon and ammunition management as well as improvised explosive devices. UNIDIR contributes to the IACG-MA by consolidating knowledge, generating ideas, facilitating dialogue and providing policy and research advisory in these substantive areas.

**World Bank:** *[forthcoming]*

## Vision

The vision of the United Nations is a world free from the threat of mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), including cluster munitions, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs),<sup>2</sup> where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to sustainable peace and development, where no one is left behind, where the human rights and the needs of victims<sup>3</sup> are met and where they are fully integrated as equal members of their societies.

## Mission Statement

It is the primary responsibility of States to protect their peoples and communities from the threat of explosive ordnance. The United Nations works with States and affected communities to reduce the threat and impact of explosive ordnance on humanitarian action, peace and security, human rights, and socio-economic development. United Nations activities are undertaken with strict respect of the principles which guide humanitarian assistance,<sup>4</sup> engagement in peace and security settings, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through its partnership with States, international and regional organizations and civil society, the United Nations assists and protects those impacted by conflict, empowers affected individuals and communities, and strengthens national capacities to manage the risks of explosive ordnance, until such time as the assistance of the UN is no longer requested.

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<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of this Strategy, the term “explosive ordnance” will be used to refer to this list of items which are defined under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, 1997; the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, as amended in 1996 (Amended Protocol II to the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects); the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, 2003 (Protocol V to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons); and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of this Strategy the term ‘victim’ will refer to individuals (survivors), family members and communities directly and indirectly impacted by explosive ordnance, consistent with the UN Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action (2016) and relevant international humanitarian laws and conventions.

<sup>4</sup> These principles include the four humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and the relevant peacekeeping principles of consent of parties and impartiality. See [https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM-humanitarianprinciples\\_eng\\_June12.pdf](https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM-humanitarianprinciples_eng_June12.pdf); <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/revitalizing-principled-humanitarian-action>; and <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/what-is-peacekeeping>.

## Chapter I: Introduction

Mine action is a continuously evolving field of assistance relying on over two decades of diverse and multi-sectoral partnerships, established communities of practice and lessons learned. In close collaboration with the UN and civil society, affected countries have made important progress in addressing the threats posed by “explosive ordnance” which, as noted above, are defined here as consisting of mines, explosive remnants of war (including cluster munitions) and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). This includes advances in the universalization and implementation of relevant international humanitarian law<sup>5</sup> and achievements in enabling the return to peaceful and prosperous economic and social life in affected communities. Mine action has become a nexus between humanitarian action and development, in keeping with the New Way of Working (NWOW)<sup>6</sup>, and peace and security, as well as a cornerstone for conflict prevention.

Nonetheless, explosive ordnance continue to pose significant threats to individuals, communities and countries around the world. A number of intense and protracted conflicts, particularly in urban areas, has resulted in higher levels of contamination, including by IEDs. Together with the lack of effective implementation of international humanitarian and human rights law in many conflict situations, this has led in many conflicts to an increase in civilian deaths and injuries and the destruction of, or damage to, civilian objects and critical infrastructure. In these contexts, explosive ordnance continue to kill, injure and traumatize people and communities, and severely impede humanitarian responses, peacebuilding and stabilization efforts, and social and economic recovery.

The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 (the Strategy) articulates the strategic objectives and commitments of the United Nations<sup>7</sup> to address the evolving context and nature of explosive ordnance, and the humanitarian and development challenges they pose.

The Strategy is grounded in a theory of change (see Annex 1) which identifies five strategic outcomes that are essential to reduce the global impact of explosive ordnance, and towards which the UN intends to contribute based on its mandates, expertise and capabilities. The five agreed outcome areas are:

1. Protection of individuals and communities from the risks and socio-economic impacts of explosive ordnance strengthened;
2. Victims of explosive ordnance have equal access to comprehensive health assistance and education and participate fully in social and economic life;
3. National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities;
4. Momentum and profile of mine action efforts, including through mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance, human rights, peacebuilding, stabilization, and sustainable development, maintained and enhanced (cross-cutting);
5. Mine action programmes address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups, while facilitating empowerment, inclusion and greater gender parity in employment (cross-cutting);

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<sup>5</sup> 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, including Amended Protocol II and Protocol V; Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction; Convention on Cluster Munitions; and Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities

<sup>6</sup> The NWOW is a key commitment of the UN system resulting from the 2016 *World Humanitarian Summit*.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA) comprises the following UN entities: DPKO/UNMAS (Chair), FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOHCHR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNODA, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, WFP, WHO, and UNIDIR (observer), the World Bank (observer).

The Strategy orients United Nations activities at both global and national levels to ensure responsiveness to context-specific needs and priorities, while ensuring the integration of mine action across broader humanitarian, human rights, peace and security, and development responses. It also ensures that people remain at the center of mine action efforts, including a focus on addressing the different needs and priorities of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups, and directs UN assistance to areas where explosive ordnance pose the greatest threats to humanitarian action, peacebuilding, early recovery and sustainable development.

The Strategy provides an accountability framework for the United Nations investment and delivery in mine action. The United Nations will follow a rigorous monitoring and evaluation approach to review and report on progress at regular intervals based on the results framework, the underlying theory of change and the outputs for which the UN is mandated and accountable.

## Chapter II: Context and Operating Environment

**Significant progress was made at country and global levels during the period of the 2013-2018 UN Mine Action Strategy.** Adherence to mine action normative frameworks remains strong, including the stigmatization of the use of prohibited conventional weapons. The profile of mine action was raised in international debates and multilateral fora, notably the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly. The critical and strategic role of mine action was increasingly recognized in broader international responses to crisis and conflict, including humanitarian responses, peacebuilding, durable solutions for displacement, and achieving the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. In humanitarian action, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) has adopted a Policy on Protection, which commits humanitarian actors to engage collectively in efforts to mitigate and prevent risks to conflict and crisis-affected populations. Throughout, partnerships between the United Nations and States, regional organizations, and with NGOs remain essential to progress.

**Ongoing crises and conflicts create increased contamination, particularly in urban settings, giving rise to new challenges and risks.** Worldwide, mine action programmes continue to make progress in addressing risks associated with explosive ordnance, but increased contamination has resulted in higher civilian casualty rates and damage to civilian objects and critical infrastructure and created new challenges for the protection of civilians. These crises and conflicts also contribute to population displacement, loss of livelihoods, impeded or obstructed access to essential infrastructure and services, and increased vulnerability. Contamination in urban and populated environments pose serious operational challenges, while there are indications that increased use of IEDs, together with ERW, account for more casualties among civilians than manufactured anti-personnel mines. Moreover, while there has been progress in the development and implementation of the normative framework pertaining to mine action, calls for strict compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights law remain necessary.

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

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

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

## Chapter III: Strategic Approach

### 1. The United Nations in Mine Action

The United Nations, through its mandates and with the full support of States, addresses threats posed by explosive ordnance across a range of contexts, including in immediate post-conflict and humanitarian responses, peacebuilding and stabilization activities as well as in recovery and sustainable development settings. The role of the UN in mine action is underscored by Security Council and General Assembly resolutions<sup>8</sup> which refer to the significant role of the UN while reaffirming that States have primary responsibility for mine action, as well as by UN policies on relevant thematic issues and the strategic plans of individual UN entities. Mine action activities are implemented in strict compliance with the core principles of the UN which guide its humanitarian assistance and engagement in peace and security settings.

#### **Mine Action is a Critical Enabler for Humanitarian Action, Peacebuilding, and Sustainable Development**

**Humanitarian Action:** The presence of explosive ordnance is a driver of humanitarian need and vulnerability, and negatively affects the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The UN will ensure that mine action is integrated within assessment, planning and coordination activities to ensure the humanitarian assistance and protection needs generated by explosive ordnance are met and their impact on the safety of humanitarian personnel and delivery of humanitarian assistance are mitigated. Mine action is a key component of efforts to ensure the centrality of protection in humanitarian action<sup>9</sup>, and together with child protection, gender-based violence, and housing, land and property, is integrated within humanitarian response as an Area of Responsibility (AoR) under the Protection Cluster at global and field levels. Mine action also contributes to the Agenda for Humanity<sup>10</sup>, including the core commitments to respect the rules of war and to leave no one behind.

**Peace and Security:** Within UN initiatives to prevent conflict and sustain peace<sup>11</sup> mine action contributes to building confidence, facilitating local peacebuilding, and supporting people-centered stabilization efforts. Mine action does this in a number of ways such as: (1) Being an effective tool which enables rapid and early strengthening of confidence and peace in very complex and politically sensitive environments, such as peace processes; (2) Creating conditions conducive to peace and conflict prevention through employment of individuals from affected communities, including youth and former combatants; and (3) Inhibiting the recycling and exploitation of explosive materials that could be used to construct new explosive ordnance. As such, the UN will continue to advocate for the inclusion of mine action in peace processes and as part of mediation support, given its potential to contribute to confidence building between parties and enable humanitarian mine action efforts earlier in a post-conflict transition process. The UN will also continue to focus on mine action as a core component of peace operations, with a focus on the protection and safety of civilians, generating peace dividends, and enabling humanitarian access and socio-economic recovery. Mine action is also central to the United Nations engagement on disarmament. As recognized in the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament, *Securing Our Common Future*<sup>12</sup>, impact of mine action cuts across maintaining international peace and security, upholding

<sup>8</sup> See Security Council Resolution 2365 (2017); General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/75 on *Assistance in Mine Action*.

<sup>9</sup> See the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals' Statement on the *Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action* (2013) and the IASC *Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action* (2016).

<sup>10</sup> See Report of the Secretary-General for the World Humanitarian Summit (A/70/709) of 2 February 2016.

<sup>11</sup> See Security Council Resolution 2283 (2016).

<sup>12</sup> See <https://www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/>

humanitarian principles, protecting civilians, promoting sustainable development and preventing and ending armed conflict and violence.

**Sustainable Development:** The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provides a globally adopted framework for integrating mine action in national development plans. Through reducing risk of explosive ordnance and assisting those affected by them, the UN will contribute to enabling recovery and development processes; supporting national capacity development through the strengthened core national risk management capacities; and facilitating inclusion of survivors, affected family members and communities in longer-term multi-sector assistance for access to specialized health services, social services and creation of economic opportunities and livelihoods. Priority will be placed on integrating mine action into development planning and implementation; defining and monitoring mine action outcomes in relation to survival rate, equity, livelihood and development investments; and strengthening mine action provisions and references within UN Development Assistance Frameworks.

## 2. Overarching Goal and Strategic Outcomes of the United Nations in Mine Action

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

The UN will pursue this overarching goal by contributing to the achievement of progress across five priority areas and corresponding strategic outcomes which are essential to reduce the global impact of explosive ordnance:

- Protection of individuals and communities from the risks and socio-economic impacts of explosive ordnance strengthened;
- Victims of explosive ordnance have equal access to comprehensive health assistance and education and participate fully in social and economic life;
- National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities;
- Momentum and profile of mine action efforts, including through mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance, human rights, peacebuilding, stabilization, and sustainable development, maintained and enhanced (cross-cutting); and
- Mine action programmes address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups, while facilitating empowerment, inclusion and greater gender parity in employment (cross-cutting).

## 3. Ensuring Effective UN Action

“Leaving no one behind” is a fundamental principle driving the overall work of the UN system, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other multilateral frameworks. The UN will continue to ensure its effectiveness by tailoring mine action activities to the context and the specific needs of populations and countries at risk. Where there is significant contamination and high civilian casualties, the UN will focus primarily on, but not be limited to, operational interventions to protect civilians and mitigate immediate risks to human life, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and ensure that survivors receive assistance. Where progress has been made in mitigating the threats posed by explosive ordnance, the UN will continue to support national institutions and communities to reduce risks and enable inclusive social and economic recovery and development. The UN will also prioritize support for injury surveillance in order to enable evidence-based action across all mine action priority areas.

Advocacy for mine action and relevant international humanitarian law instruments constitute a core part of the approach of the UN in all contexts. At the same time, the UN will maintain flexibility in the planning, programming and implementation of activities to ensure responsiveness to changes in country situations and needs. In all contexts, UN mine action activities will be aligned with national priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the IASC Protection Policy.

In addition, the UN will leverage its convening and coordination responsibilities, including through the IACG-MA, senior UN officials in-country, the UN Country Teams, and the Mine Action Area of Responsibility in the humanitarian cluster system, and its international legitimacy along with its principled approach, to facilitate effective action at global and country levels. Utilizing its extensive networks, presence and programmes, the UN will promote inclusive and sustainable approaches to mitigating the threat posed by explosive ordnance in full support of national ownership and leadership.

#### **4. Partnerships**

Effectively mitigating the threats posed by explosive ordnance requires close collaboration with States, regional organizations, affected communities, civil society and the private sector. During the 2019-2023 period the UN will strengthen and expand its partnerships at international, regional and national levels in order to enhance coordination and synergies across countries on specific thematic issues and challenges. This includes continued engagement with the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) and regional organizations/arrangements such as the European Union, the African Union, and the League of Arab States.

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

The UN will continue to advocate for and support the universalization, implementation and monitoring of relevant international human rights law and international humanitarian law instruments. This will be achieved through continued participation in multilateral and UN processes, as well as through strengthened partnerships with Member States, civil society and private sector initiatives related to advocacy, data collection and analysis, and the development and dissemination of standards and operational guidance.

#### **5. Enabling Factors**

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

- **Continued engagement and leadership by States** in determining their needs and the type of support required; in applying international mine action standards, as appropriate; in integrating mine action, including assistance to survivors and their communities, into national planning and budget processes; and in complying with international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

- **Enhanced political support from Member States and regional organizations**, in particular by mainstreaming mine action into policies, resolutions, decisions, national plans and other relevant policy frameworks.
- **Sustained and predictable international and national financial support** to ensure the responsiveness, effectiveness and adequacy of UN responses, including in emergency situations, and to facilitate longer-term investments in building national capacities for sustainable reduction of risks associated with explosive ordnance.
- **The effective integration of mine action in country-level UN strategic and coordination frameworks**, including through the Humanitarian Country Teams and UN Country Teams, to ensure its inclusion as a strategic component of broader humanitarian, peacebuilding, and development efforts, as relevant and appropriate.
- **Improved integrated management of data, information and analyses among UN entities**, facilitated through the pooling of resources and enhanced coordination through the IACG-MA, for more effective monitoring, priority setting and reporting.
- **Continued close coordination and collaboration with regional organizations and arrangements, NGOs, the private sector, research institutes, and other stakeholders** in joint operational responses, information sharing and collective advocacy efforts.
- **Strengthening of the substantive and technical skills of UN personnel**, by further developing and expanding the general skills of UN mine action personnel in areas such as result-based management, project management, and the use of technology, as well as broader mine action responses.
- **Access to affected areas and communities** where the safety and security of UN staff and humanitarian personnel to operate and provide assistance can be ensured.

## Chapter IV: Strategic Outcomes

Based on the five priority areas for action – risk reduction, support to victims, strengthening national capacity, global advocacy, and gender and age mainstreaming – the United Nations has identified five corresponding Strategic Outcomes to which it will contribute. *Strategic outcomes* are the major changes needed to achieve the overarching vision of a world free of the threat of explosive ordnance, while *Intermediate outcomes* are the contributions that support progress towards the strategic outcome.

The UN will contribute to strategic and intermediate outcomes with the understanding that these are higher-order results requiring coordination and mutually reinforcing actions involving national and international partners. The UN intends to contribute to meaningful change at both strategic and intermediate outcome levels through its activities and outputs, as formulated through UN country strategies and programmes, which will be aligned with corresponding SDG goals, targets and indicators and integrated into UN and multi-stakeholder strategies and planning frameworks, such as Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) amongst others<sup>13</sup>.

### Strategic Outcome 1: Reducing Risks Posed by Explosive Ordnance

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

In this regard, the strategic outcome to which the UN intends to contribute is:

#### **Strategic Outcome 1: Protection of individuals and communities from the risks and socio-economic impacts of explosive ordnance strengthened.**

Reducing risks posed by explosive ordnance to individuals and communities and mitigating their negative socio-economic impacts will be successful when the following intermediate outcomes are achieved: contaminated areas are prioritized based on humanitarian and development priorities and surveyed, and explosive ordnance are detected, identified, rendered ineffective, recorded, recovered and disposed of; the ability of individuals and communities to mitigate associated risks are enhanced through their inclusion in mine action processes; and weapons and ammunition stockpiles are secured or disposed of.

The following UN outputs are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of these intermediate outcomes:

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<sup>13</sup> Along with HRPs and UNDAFs, mine action will be integrated into Integrated Strategic Frameworks (ISFs), UN Strategic Frameworks (UNSFs) and other planning mechanisms emerging from UN reform processes.

**Intermediate Outcome 1: Access to affected areas<sup>14</sup> restored following release of land and/or clearance of explosive ordnance.**

Specific UN outputs will include:

- 1.1 Non-technical surveys, technical surveys<sup>15</sup> and clearance of Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) undertaken, with an emphasis on direct UN support in contexts where other actors are unable to operate;
- 1.2 Survey and clearance activities facilitated, coordinated and prioritized based on humanitarian and development criteria;
- 1.3 Application of standardized technical approaches (such as land release) and quality control measures advocated for, including those referenced in relevant national and international standards such as the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), among UN, national, international and other actors;

In areas characterized by new contamination and/or an increase in civilian casualties, the UN will focus on conducting impact assessments (i.e. Non-Technical Surveys), strengthening and enhancing measures to address urgent threats to individuals and communities, facilitate humanitarian assistance, and enable socio-economic recovery and appropriate conditions for the return of displaced populations. In areas characterized by nationally-led survey and clearance activities, the UN will focus on enhancing national technical and operational capacities, while also directly undertaking survey and clearance as required and as requested. In all contexts, and in recognition of the different exposure to risks and needs of women, girls, boys and men from diverse groups, the UN will ensure an approach sensitive to gender, age, and diversity considerations across its activities in all contexts.

**Intermediate Outcome 2: Ability of individuals, communities and national institutions to reduce the risks of explosive ordnance is enhanced.**

Specific UN outputs will include:

- 2.1 Risk education prioritizing most affected populations and vulnerable groups, as well as UN staff and other personnel operating in affected areas, provided and supported, in a gender and age responsive manner.
- 2.2 Local and national capacities to facilitate greater awareness of the risks of explosive ordnance among individuals and communities, including marking, information and communication, outreach and other risk reduction campaigns, supported.

In areas characterized by new contamination and/or an increase in civilian casualties, the UN will focus on conducting impact assessments and prioritizing the most vulnerable population groups, including displaced persons and returnees. UN interventions will be integrated and coordinated with emergency and humanitarian response efforts, including through the protection cluster and mine action area of responsibility (AOR). In areas characterized by nationally-led risk reduction efforts, the UN will prioritize the strengthening of institutional capacities, policy and regulatory frameworks, including those related to

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<sup>14</sup> The term “area” as utilized in this Strategy includes land, infrastructure and other facilities, as well as urban areas, and other specific locations designated through ERW spot tasks.

<sup>15</sup> As defined by the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), ‘non-technical surveys’ comprise “the collection and analysis of data, without the use of technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of mine/ERW contamination”. ‘Technical surveys’ comprise, “the collection and analysis of data, using appropriate technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of mine/ERW contamination”. IMAS 04.10, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

States meeting relevant obligations under international humanitarian law. In all contexts, the UN will promote the representation and participation of affected populations in decision-making related to risk reduction programming as a priority.

**Intermediate Outcome 3: Safety, security and disposal of weapons and ammunition stockpiles are enhanced.**

Specific UN outputs will include:

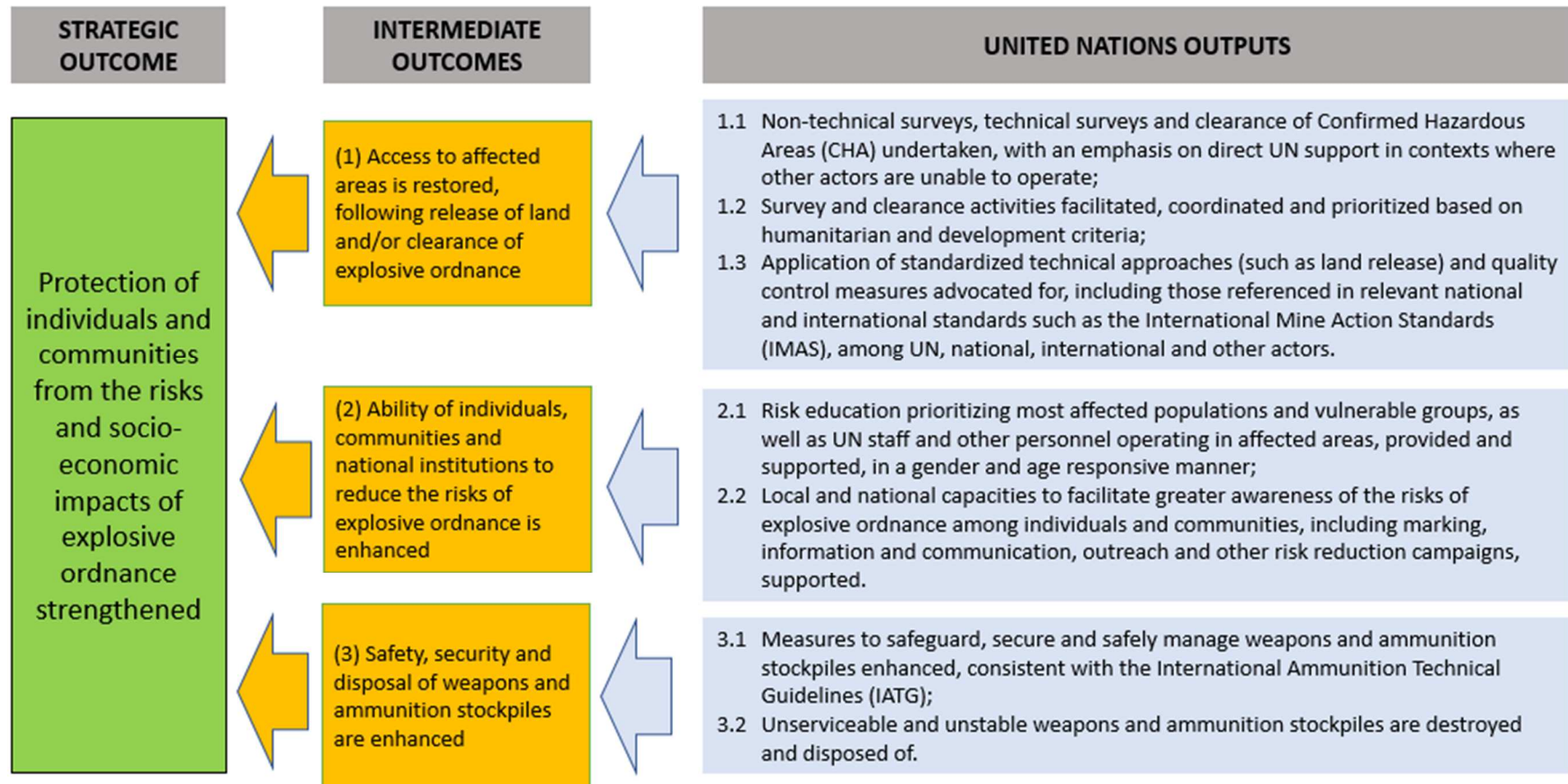
- 3.1 Measures to safeguard, secure and safely manage weapons and ammunition stockpiles enhanced, consistent with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG);
- 3.2 Unserviceable and unstable weapons and ammunition stockpiles are destroyed and disposed of.

In areas characterized by a high prevalence of unsecured or unmanaged weapons and ammunition stockpiles or following an unplanned explosion of such sites, the UN will prioritize the establishment of provisional measures for management and destruction and disposal, including through direct implementation, if requested. In areas characterized by existing but insufficient national capacities, the UN will prioritize strengthening of national technical and institutional capacities in conformity with international standards, complementing broader security sector reform efforts, as appropriate and without prejudice, while safeguarding humanitarian principles.

**Assumptions**

- Existence of a safe environment and humanitarian space allowing national authorities, the UN and its partners to operate;
- Commitment and engagement of national actors in effectively implementing mine action programmes and policies;
- Existence of social and economic measures to enable productive use of cleared land and other areas;
- Availability of institutional, technical and financial resources to respond adequately to needs in a timely manner as they emerge;
- Availability of information and data, disaggregated by gender and age enabling prioritization and targeting of interventions.

## Strategic Outcome 1



## Strategic Outcome 2: Providing Assistance to Victims of Explosive Ordnance

The United Nations will enhance its assistance to victims—understood as individuals (survivors), family members and communities directly and indirectly impacted by explosive ordnance—in accessing needed health services and ensuring their inclusion in social and economic life.<sup>16</sup> During the 2019-2023 period, UN activities will be progressively expanded and scaled up geographically and sectorally in response to needs and requests, and subject to the availability of financing. UN assistance will be provided in accordance with international humanitarian law provisions relating to victim assistance (notably the APMBC and CCM), relevant international human rights instruments (including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child) and the *United Nations Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action (2016)*<sup>17</sup>. The approach of the UN will be based on core principles including protecting the rights of those who have survived or been affected by explosive ordnance; promoting their participation and empowerment in social and economic activities; and ensuring respect for and safeguarding of their dignity. The UN will prioritize an integrated approach by advocating for, facilitating and supporting comprehensive and multi-sector national responses and, where necessary and subject to the availability of capacities and resources, addressing critical gaps in sectoral assistance, while taking into account the specific needs and priorities of men, women, girls and boys.

The strategic outcome to which the UN intends to contribute is:

### **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.**

Victims of explosive ordnance will be better able to recover from injury and participate in social and economic life if the following intermediate outcomes are achieved: integrated national multi-sectoral assistance strategies, programmes and frameworks exist; survivors are able to access and benefit equally from comprehensive national health services, including emergency and ongoing medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support; and survivors, affected family members and communities are included in social and economic programmes (including education, work/employment and social protection).

Within the framework of the *UN Policy on Victim Assistance* and the CRPD, and in support of national efforts, the following UN outputs are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of these intermediate outcomes:

### **Intermediate Outcome 1: Survivors, affected family members and communities benefit from integrated and coordinated multi-sectoral assistance.**

Specific UN outputs will include:

- 1.1 Dissemination and implementation of global standards on assistance for survivors within national policies and other frameworks supported;

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<sup>16</sup> The key elements of a multi-sector response for victims of explosive ordnance includes emergency and continuing medical care; rehabilitation; psycho-social support; access to education, social inclusion including inclusive sports, leisure and cultural activities as well as social protection and other basic social services; and inclusion in economic activities (livelihoods, job creation, employment and access to micro – finance for self-employment).

<sup>17</sup> See [https://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/un\\_policy\\_on\\_victim\\_assistance\\_in\\_mine\\_action\\_2016\\_update\\_0.pdf](https://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/un_policy_on_victim_assistance_in_mine_action_2016_update_0.pdf)

- 1.2 Technical assistance and guidance on assistance for survivors, including development of referral pathways<sup>18</sup> for multi-sectoral assistance, provided;
- 1.3 Awareness raising and communication on assistance priorities, service accessibility and referrals data undertaken with national and international stakeholders;
- 1.4 Coordination and planning of national and international efforts to integrate assistance to survivors, affected family members and communities within broader programmes facilitated and supported;
- 1.5 Reporting by governments on progress with respect to victim assistance as part of relevant international humanitarian and human rights law instruments supported;
- 1.6 Equal participation of all survivors in assessments, decision-making, planning and implementation of multi-sectoral assistance advocated for and facilitated;

In emergency situations or contexts of weak national institutional capacities, the UN will promote and facilitate, within relevant coordination mechanisms, the development of evidence-based strategies for referrals and monitoring within an integrated and multi-sector approach to victim assistance. In emergency contexts, the UN will advocate coverage in assistance programmes for all victims, including displaced and other affected groups. In contexts of functional national institutions and service delivery mechanisms, the UN will focus on provision of advocacy, technical and capacity development advice and coordination support to ensure adequate referral pathways and availability of services for all survivors as part of broader national multi-sector assistance strategies.

### **Intermediate Outcome 2: Survivors access and receive comprehensive health assistance.**

Specific UN outputs will include:

- 2.1 Collection, analysis and dissemination of age and gender-disaggregated data on survivors facilitated through relevant coordination mechanisms;
- 2.2 Development of integrated health service and assistance referral pathways for survivors supported and facilitated;<sup>19</sup>
- 2.3 Inclusion of critical life-saving health services, integrated and continued access to rehabilitation, within ongoing health programmes and initiatives advocated for and facilitated, to address gaps in coverage of survivors.

In emergency situations or where national services and institutions have been disrupted or are inadequate, the UN will focus on coordinating access to and provision of emergency and ongoing health services, rehabilitation and psycho-social support services to survivors within ongoing and planned UN programmes and operations. Where necessary, the UN will also facilitate and advocate for the mobilization of additional financing and expertise to ensure that gaps in addressing survivor needs are met. In contexts with functional national health services, the UN will focus primarily on advocating for provision of integrated services to survivors, consistent with relevant international treaty and national legal obligations and providing technical assistance and advice as necessary.

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<sup>18</sup> For the purposes of the Strategy, referral pathways are understood as the process by which survivors of explosive ordnance access and benefit from different types of assistance.

<sup>19</sup> These will include medical treatment, rehabilitation, assistive technology including prosthetics and orthotics, and psycho-social support.

### **Intermediate Outcome 3: Survivors, affected family members and communities participate in social and economic life, consistent with the CRPD and SDGs.**

Specific UN outputs will include:

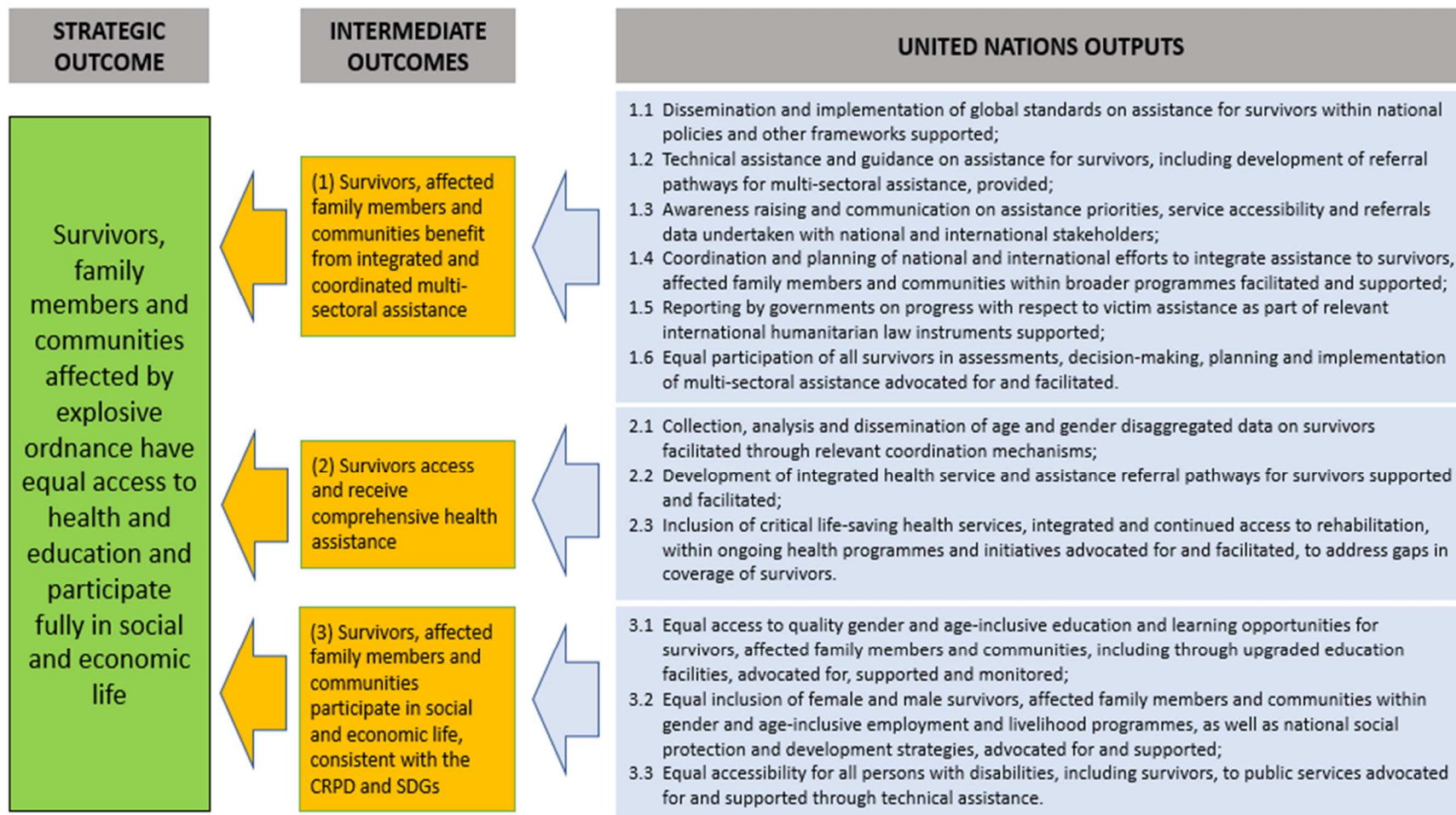
- 3.1 Equal access to quality gender and age-inclusive education and learning opportunities for survivors, affected family members and communities, including through upgraded education facilities, advocated for, supported and monitored;
- 3.2 Equal inclusion of female and male survivors, affected family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

In emergency situations or contexts where conditions for long-term development do not yet exist, the UN will focus on coordinating the inclusion of survivors within ongoing and planned humanitarian assistance service delivery and short-term employment creation (including cash for work) programmes and operations. Where necessary, the UN will also facilitate mobilization of additional financing and expertise to ensure that survivor needs are addressed and adequately monitored. In contexts where national social services and economic programmes exist, the UN will seek to enable and advocate for the inclusion of survivors, affected family members and communities as beneficiaries in accordance with national disability and other policies. In all contexts, the UN will seek to promote and support national leadership and engagement on victim assistance, while advocating for gender and age-tailored policies and programmes that take into account and address the different needs and priorities of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups.

#### **Assumptions**

- The adoption of national frameworks, laws and regulations with respect to the rights of persons with disabilities, including survivors, that are in accordance with international human rights law.
- Availability of gender and age-disaggregated data and information on provision of assistance to survivors across health and other relevant social and public services;
- Availability of financial resources to support inclusion of survivors in assistance programmes across all relevant sectors;
- Engagement and willingness of national and international stakeholders to collaborate and support integrated multi-sectoral victim assistance strategies.

## Strategic Outcome 2



## Strategic Outcome 3: Strengthening National Leadership and Capacities for Effective Mine Action

The United Nations will continue to support national leadership and capacities for mine action through the provision of technical and capacity development advice, evidence-based and context-specific interventions, and development of benchmarks for the progressive phasing out of UN assistance. In recognition of the importance of institutional development in enhancing resilience and breaking cycles of fragility and conflict, UN support will be provided in post-conflict, emergency and development situations. Across all of its support of national capacity strengthening, the UN will promote and advocate for the integration of gender and diversity considerations, including addressing the different needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men from diverse groups, and promoting greater gender and social inclusion in national mine action efforts.

In this regard, the strategic outcome to which the UN contributes to is:

### **Strategic Outcome 3: National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities.**

The effective and sustainable management of threats related to explosive ordnance will be greatly enhanced if the following intermediate outcomes are achieved: necessary national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks are developed or are in place; adequate national institutional capacities for managing and administering mine action exist; and there are sufficient national operational expertise and capabilities to implement mine action.

Based on an initial assessment of capacity gaps and benchmarks for the eventual phasing out of UN assistance, the following UN outputs are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of these intermediate outcomes:

### **Intermediate Outcome 1: National policies, legal frameworks, strategies and programmes on mine action are developed and implemented.**

Specific UN outputs will include:

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

In contexts characterized by constrained or weakened national capacities and/or emergency operational situations, the UN will focus on the development of national mine action operational and prioritization plans and other measures, including as part of emergency responses. In States where there are functioning mine action national capacities and where the national focus is on longer-term institutional and development plans, UN activities will focus on supporting comprehensive legal, policy and development planning processes that integrate mine action into broader institutional and capacity development reforms.

## **Intermediate Outcome 2: Institutional capacities for mine action established and integrated into national policy, management, and budgetary systems.**

Specific UN outputs will include:

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

In contexts characterized by constrained or weakened national capacities and/or emergency operational situations, the UN will focus on establishing critical national mine action functions and capacities utilizing robust capacity development approaches (twinning, co-management, and deployment of co-located advisors). This assistance will complement direct UN implementation of core mine action functions and include an explicit strategy for transferring knowledge and expertise, and progressively phasing out the UN technical and operational footprint based on the achievement of key capacity development performance milestones, including through training-of-trainers. In contexts characterized by mine action managed by national institutional capacities, UN activities will be tailored to address specific requirements and priorities (as opposed to a system wide support approach).

## **Intermediate Outcome 3: National operational capabilities for mine action are effective.**

Specific UN outputs will include:

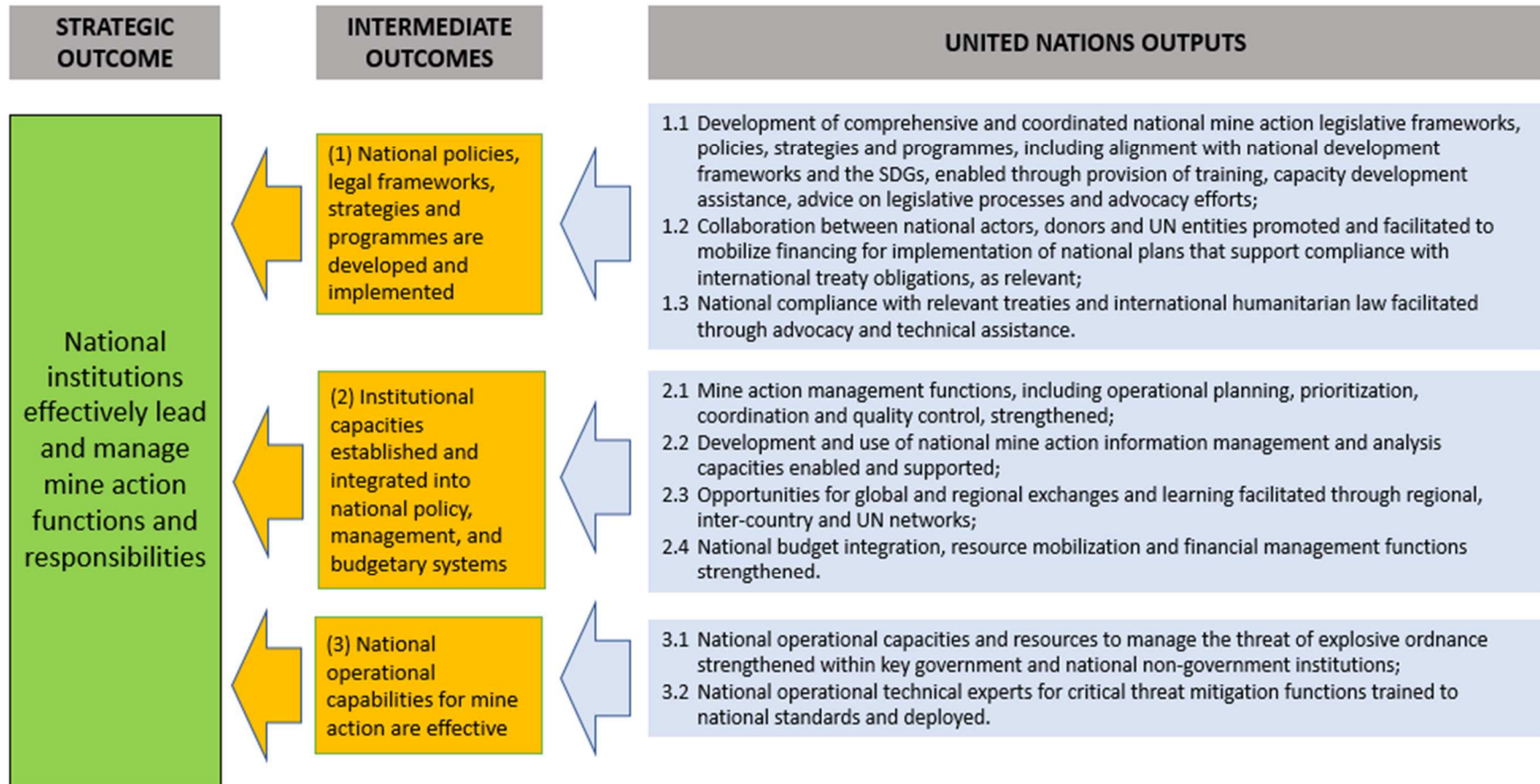
- 3.1 National operational capacities and resources to manage the threat of explosive ordnance strengthened within key government and national non-government institutions;
- 3.2 National operational technical experts for critical threat mitigation functions trained to national standards and deployed.

In contexts characterized by constrained or disrupted national capacities and/or emergency and humanitarian situations, the UN will focus on accelerated training of first responders, as well as provision of direct support for management (on a coordinated or joint control basis) of operations. In contexts characterized by existing institutional capacities, the UN will focus on provision of technical advice, training and other capacity development support within existing national frameworks, with a clear transition and exit strategy based on meeting capacity development benchmarks.

## **Assumptions**

- Existence of national ownership, commitment, engagement and leadership for mine action;
- Strong engagement and support of key international development institutions, including international financial institutions;
- National mine action institutions are integrated within broader national political and legislative systems for decision-making, funding and implementation;
- Effective cooperation and communication across relevant government ministries, and between central and local/regional administrative levels;
- Existence of coordination mechanisms for harmonizing capacity development assistance within the UN, and between UN agencies and other international partners and donors, including on criteria for monitoring and assessing progress;
- Clear systems of accountability and responsibility of national institutions engaged in mine action, including involvement of social services, military, civilian and police agencies.

## Strategic Outcome 3



## Cross-Cutting Strategic Outcome 1: Promoting Continued Support for Mine Action Across Thematic Areas and Strategic Frameworks

A key priority for the United Nations is to sustain the momentum and profile of mine action at global, regional and national levels, including through enhanced integration and mainstreaming in broader UN and country-level humanitarian, peacebuilding, stabilization, and development frameworks. This constitutes a cross-cutting objective contributing directly to risk reduction, assistance to survivors and national capacity development priorities articulated in the previous sections.

As such, the UN will contribute to the achievement of the following strategic outcome:

**Cross-Cutting Strategic Outcome: Momentum and profile of mine action efforts, including through mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance, human rights, peacebuilding, stabilization, and sustainable development, maintained and enhanced.**

The above outcome can only be achieved if there is continued engagement, support and resources for global, regional and national mine action efforts, and effective mainstreaming of mine action in multilateral and national strategies and programmes for humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, stabilization, and sustainable development. UN outputs are expected to contribute directly to two cross-cutting intermediate outcomes associated with the preceding three strategic outcomes.

**Intermediate cross-cutting outcome 1: Progress towards the universalization and implementation of international normative frameworks is advanced.**

The UN will continue to advocate for and support the universalization and implementation of international humanitarian and human rights law instruments and related action plans and other global priorities.

Key priority areas of action include:

- Continued advocacy and provision of technical assistance for the ratification of and adherence to international legal instruments (namely the APMBC, CCW, CCM and CRPD) as well as international standards, such as the IMAS and IATG (SO1), where applicable;
- Responsive and timely UN mine action interventions to support countries in implementing international legal instruments, including risk reduction and assistance to survivors (as reflected in the outputs of SO 1 and 2);
- Strengthening national capacities to enhance compliance and implementation of international humanitarian and human rights legal instruments, where applicable (SO2 and SO3);

**Intermediate cross-cutting outcome 2: Mine action effectively mainstreamed within humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, stabilization, and sustainable development strategies and plans.**

The UN will expand efforts to promote the integration and mainstreaming of mine action within broader assistance frameworks.

Key priority areas of action include:

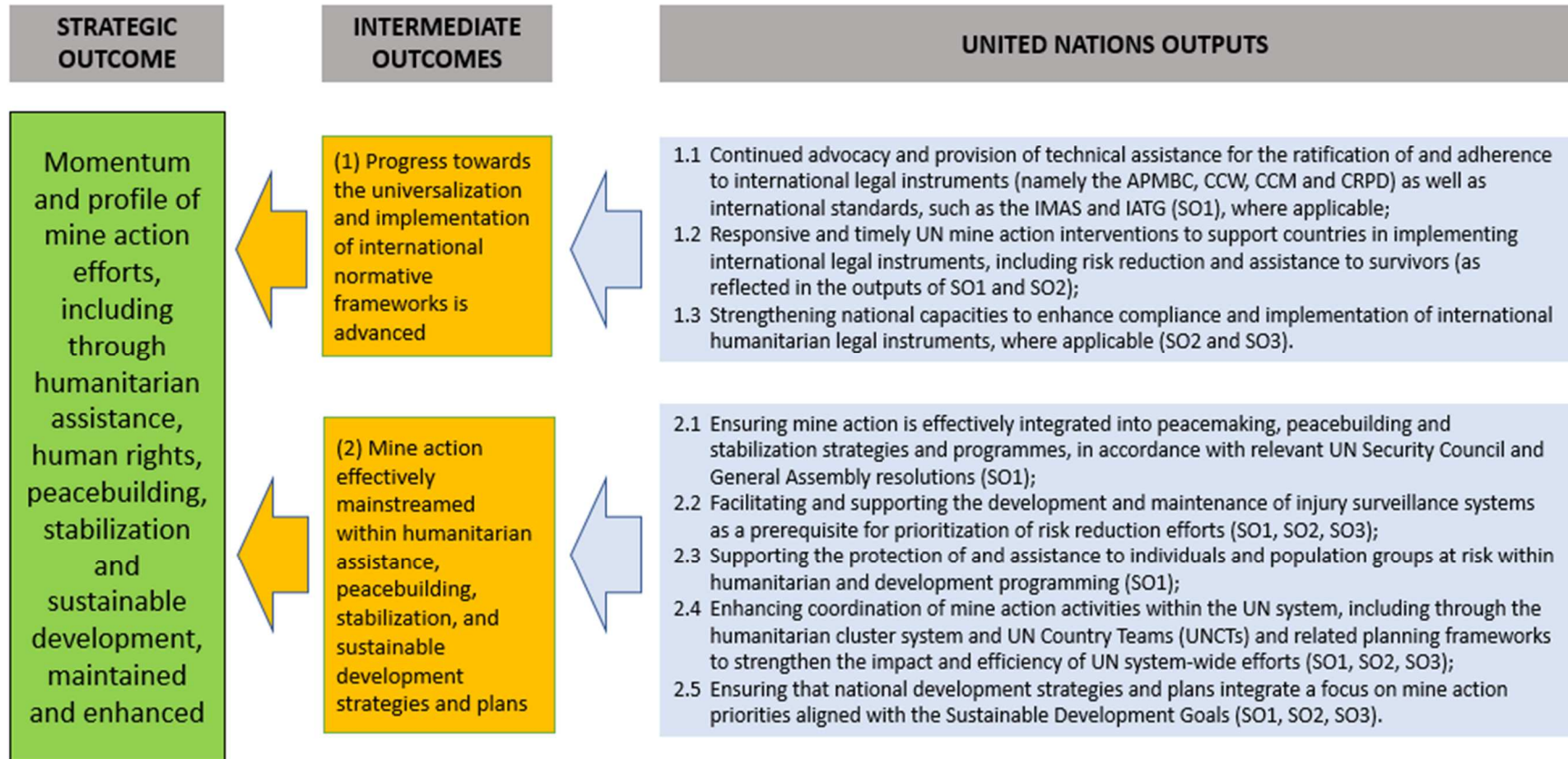
- Ensuring mine action is effectively integrated into peacemaking, peacebuilding and stabilization strategies and programmes, in accordance with relevant UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions (SO1);

- Facilitating and supporting the development and maintenance of injury surveillance systems as a prerequisite for prioritization of risk reduction efforts (SO1, SO2, SO3);
- Supporting the protection of and assistance to at-risk individuals and population groups within humanitarian and development programming (SO1);
- Enhancing coordination of mine action activities within the UN system, including through the humanitarian cluster system and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and related planning frameworks to strengthen the impact and efficiency of UN system-wide efforts (SO1, SO2, SO3);
- Ensuring that national development strategies and plans integrate a focus on mine action priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SO1, SO2, SO3).

### **Assumptions**

- Continued engagement and commitment by States, including donors and affected countries, in the universalization and implementation of international humanitarian and human rights instruments;
- Availability of financial resources at global and national levels to maintain progress in efforts to address risks posed by explosive ordnance;
- Current UN reforms in the areas of humanitarian assistance, peace and security, and the development system enable strategic and operational mainstreaming of mine action, as well as effective coordination within the UN system.

## Cross-Cutting Strategic Outcome 1



## Cross-Cutting Strategic Outcome 2: Promoting Gender Parity, Diversity, Empowerment and Inclusion in Mine Action

It is widely recognized that important gender and inclusion dimensions in mine action exist: women, girls, men, and boys from diverse groups are affected by explosive ordnance differently. In order to address the consequences of discrimination, inequalities and injustices – as well as reducing the risk of exacerbating their impact - the differing needs and priorities of women, girls, men and boys must be identified and taken into consideration. Furthermore, consideration should be given to the capacities and contributions that women, girls, men and boys can offer, to ensure not only their equitable participation as beneficiaries but also in the planning and implementation of mine action programmes. Within the framework of broader initiatives to address the issue of gender in humanitarian action, peace and security, and development (including notably UN Security Council Resolution 1325), as well as international normative frameworks, considerable progress has been made in mainstreaming gender and diversity in mine action strategies and programmes, but gaps remain.

The Strategy addresses gender inclusion and diversity as a cross-cutting strategic outcome, in line with SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), by enhancing the integration and mainstreaming of relevant considerations across all UN country strategies, programmes and operations, as well as staffing, management, and reporting. A core UN priority is to ensure equal participation, consultation and inclusion of all affected populations in the planning and implementation of mine action programmes.

As such, the UN will contribute to the achievement of the following global outcome:

**Cross-Cutting Strategic Outcome: Mine action programmes address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups, while facilitating their empowerment and inclusion.**

Effective reduction of the risks of explosive ordnance can only be achieved if gender, age and diversity are fully mainstreamed across all components of mine action programmes, including risk reduction, assistance for victims and the strengthening of national mine action capacities.

Informed by the revised *UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes*, the UN will contribute to this global cross-cutting outcome by integrating gender parity, age and diversity considerations and empowerment strategies across the three strategic outcome areas of the Strategy as follows:

**Strategic Outcome 1: Protecting individuals and communities from explosive ordnance.** In recognition of the different exposure to and knowledge of risks related to explosive ordnance among women, girls, boys and men from diverse groups, the UN will focus on the following key priorities:

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

**Strategic Outcome 2: Assistance to victims of explosive ordnance.** To avoid inequalities and discrimination in access to and the provision of assistance for survivors, affected family members and communities, the UN will focus on the following key priorities:

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

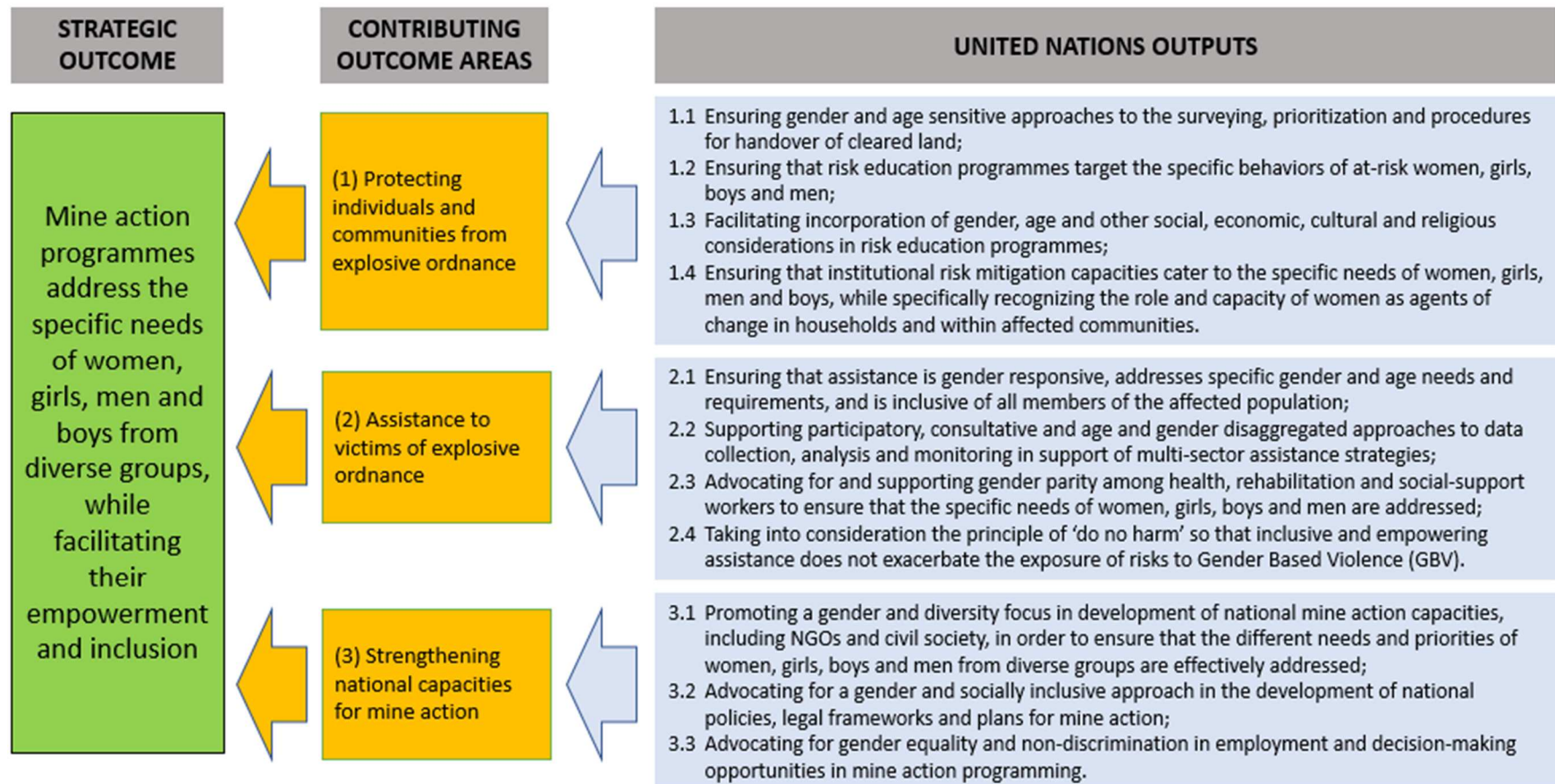
**Strategic Outcome 3: Strengthening national capacities for mine action.** As well as ensuring that gender and diversity considerations are mainstreamed in its own strategies and programmes, the UN will also focus on the following key priorities:

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

**Assumptions:**

- National authorities and other stakeholders engage and support gender and diversity mainstreaming.
- Adherence to policy and guidance such as the *IASC Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action Policy (2017)*, *IASC GBV Guidelines*, *IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action*, and the *UN Gender and Mine Action Guidelines* inform the integration of gender and diversity considerations in planning and implementation of UN mine action programmes.
- UN entities are able to effectively mainstream gender and diversity considerations within institutional approaches, strategies and programmes, including those of their contractors;
- UN entities, NGOs, civil society organizations and other stakeholders consider gender systematically in planning processes.

## Cross-Cutting Strategic Outcome 2



## Chapter V: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is integral to the effective and responsive implementation of the Strategy and to demonstrating the United Nations contribution to mine action. The UN M&E approach reinforces the accountability framework embodied by this Strategy and reinforces the commitment of all UN entities involved in mine action, from headquarters to country offices and field programmes as well as humanitarian and UN country teams, to report regularly on progress. Three principles underpin this approach: 1) respecting national ownership, 2) operating in partnership with all relevant stakeholders within the sector to support standardized tools and data collection methodologies and, 3) maintaining cost-effectiveness through avoiding duplication of data collection, while recognizing the complexity of data collection and aggregation in conflict-affected environments.

The UN M&E approach for the Strategy provides an overall framework for reflecting the United Nations investment and delivery in mine action. The UN will follow a rigorous M&E approach to review and report on progress at regular intervals. The UN M&E approach is based on an underlying theory of change that describes the mine action outcomes and corresponding outputs for which the UN is mandated and accountable. Over the course of 2019-2023, the M&E approach will build up a body of quantitative and qualitative evidence from a variety of sources that will demonstrate the contribution of the UN to broader developments in the mine action sector. To demonstrate how UN mine action is tailored to specific country contexts, the M&E approach will also involve undertaking targeted studies that combine qualitative and quantitative evidence.

The UN M&E approach will also assess how reducing and mitigating the threats posed by explosive ordnance will contribute to safer environments and enable humanitarian action, peacebuilding, and sustainable development. Examples of how mine action has played this essential role will also be presented to strengthen sectoral efforts for the mainstreaming of mine action into relevant strategic and operational frameworks. Reporting will also be expanded to reflect ways in which mine action acts as an enabler for humanitarian action, peacebuilding, and sustainable development.

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

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

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

See Annex II for more details.

## Note on Methodology

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

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

## Annex 1: Theory of Change for the United Nations Mine Action Strategy (2019 – 2023)

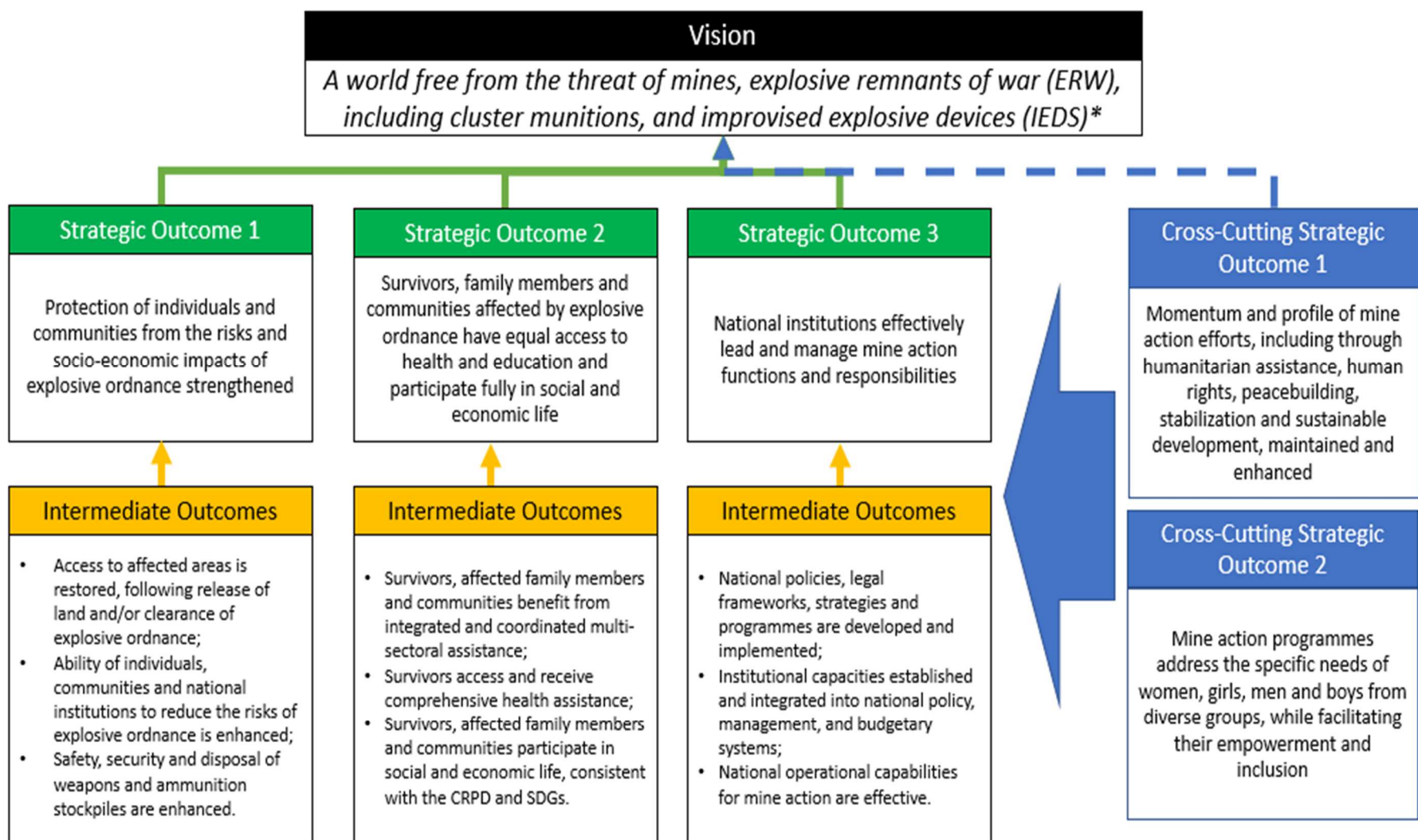
The outcomes and outputs of the UN in mine action as articulated in the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 are grounded in a *theory of change* which describes the interventions needed to achieve meaningful changes at global level. These are also based on a recognition that a global reduction of the risk of explosive ordnance requires concerted efforts by a broad range of national and international stakeholders, to which the UN will contribute through specific outputs based on its mandates and comparative advantages.

This approach is comprised of three components:

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

This can be further explained as follows:

- **Overarching theory of change:** Progress towards the realization of the vision and impact in mine action requires global-level changes across five strategic areas of action, which are defined in the Strategy as ‘strategic outcomes’. These consist of three strategic outcomes (highlighted in green in the diagram below) and two cross-cutting strategic outcomes (highlighted in blue in the diagram below). In order to achieve the global impact, meaningful results have to be achieved at global level with respect to reducing the risks of explosive ordnance to individuals and communities; assisting victims; strengthening national mine action leadership and capacities; maintaining momentum on mine action at international and national levels; and ensuring that gender and diversity considerations are effectively mainstreamed. As higher-order results, strategic outcomes are results requiring the concerted action of all national and international stakeholders involved in mine action.
- **Outcome level theory of change:** Specific theories of change explain the results necessary to produce change at the level of the individual strategic outcomes. For each strategic outcome, specific intermediate outcomes are identified which are considered essential for the achievement of the overall strategic outcome (highlighted in yellow in the diagram below and explained in Chapter IV). Intermediate outcomes, like strategic outcomes, are higher-order results to be achieved through the efforts of all national and international stakeholders in mine action.
- **Output level theory of change.** The UN contribution to intermediate outcomes are defined as outputs of UN activities. Aggregating these across the five strategic outcomes explains the overall UN role and contribution to the achievement of the global vision and impact.



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

## Annex 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

### 1. Introduction

As endorsed by Principals, the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 (the Strategy) provides an accountability framework for the United Nations investment in and delivery of mine action around the world. A robust Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach is integral to demonstrating this delivery and its results. The M&E Framework presented here outlines key elements and management arrangements for data collection, analysis and reporting on the UN contribution to mine action and progress towards implementing the Strategy. Three principles underpin the framework: i) respect for national ownership; ii) operating in partnership within the sector; and iii) maintaining cost-effectiveness through avoiding duplication of data collection while using standardized terms and methodologies. This approach also entails the development of tools and reporting products in recognition of the complexity of data and aggregation in conflict-affected contexts.

This Framework also describes how the monitoring and assessment of the Strategy will be carried out, including through the elaboration of roles and responsibilities of relevant UN actors, as well as steps to track progress systematically and in a transparent manner.

### 2. Organizational and Management Structure

Oversight of the M&E Framework and its related reporting is the responsibility of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA), under the overall management of UNMAS as the coordinator for mine action in the UN system. The IACG-MA is responsible for the strategic oversight of the progress made by the United Nations towards the Strategy using the findings delivered through the M&E Framework. The IACG-MA has delegated the responsibility to manage the M&E for the Strategy to its subsidiary Consultative Working Group on M&E (CWG). The CWG provides direction on M&E priorities and guidance on the M&E deliverables. Membership of the CWG includes representatives of UNDP, UNICEF, UNMAS and UNOPS with others to join on an *ad hoc* basis. UNMAS houses and manages the technical M&E capacity to deliver on this Framework and is responsible for the coordination, reporting, and administration of the M&E tools, surveys, and approaches.

The ability of the IACG-MA to deliver effectively on its commitment to take a robust M&E approach towards the Strategy also requires the commitment of all UN entities involved implementing mine action at country office and field programme levels to report progress on a core set of agreed and common indicators outlined in the Strategy. UN field and country programmes have the responsibility to coordinate quantitative data to be submitted through country survey tools as part of data collection for the Strategy and to provide feedback on the reporting and analysis delivered by the M&E technical capacity. At headquarters, the IACG-MA will seek to strengthen reporting through the integration of findings from existing reporting and data sources used by IACG-MA member organizations as well as through the engagement of the M&E units of respective IACG-MA members.

Members of the IACG-MA, at headquarters, regional offices, and at field level, also committed to using the findings related to progress on the Strategy to improve their respective planning, prioritization and delivery as it relates to mine action, when and as appropriate, as well as to advocate, as appropriate, for mainstreaming mine action within their respective organizations and strategic plans. To minimize duplication and consolidate resources, IACG-MA members will also develop or reinforce linkages

between the M&E support for the Strategy with internal agency and national M&E capacities and project formulation, reporting, and other initiatives within their respective organizations.

### **3. Approach**

The M&E Framework is based on the theory of change that describes the mine action outcomes and corresponding outputs for which the UN is mandated and accountable. Data will be collected on UN outputs as well as the outcomes towards which they contribute. Reporting will also be expanded to explore the different ways in which mine action acts as an enabler for humanitarian action, peacebuilding, and sustainable development. The United Nations will build up a body of quantitative and qualitative evidence from a variety of sources to identify thematic trends and use quantitative analysis to explore more deeply specific target areas.

#### **3.1 Quantitative Data**

Quantitative data collected from various sources will inform on trends across the UN contribution to mine action and the broader mine action sector. Data will be collected through a country survey tool disseminated to UN programmes on UN investment and outputs related to mine action (e.g. land released using UN-channelled funds, number of beneficiaries of MRE from UN-channelled funds, trainings provided by UN entities on mine action, etc.). Complementary desk research will collate publicly available data on broader progress in the mine action sector, including casualty data and land released in all affected countries, regardless if there is a United Nations presence or not. Additional research will examine how the United Nations has mainstreamed mine action into international reports, frameworks and agreements. Analysis of key thematic trends identified through the desk review, quantitative data collection and operations research will inform the products delivered by the M&E technical capacity to the IACG-MA.

As part of its regular review of the M&E Framework, the IACG-MA will seek ways over the course of the Strategy's lifetime to phase out direct data collection by streamlining data requirements through existing and to be developed operational and reporting processes, to the extent possible and relevant.

#### **3.2 Qualitative Data**

Qualitative data will be used to demonstrate and assess the wide spectrum of complex contexts in which mine action is practiced. To explore how United Nations engagement adapts to differing operating contexts, targeted thematic outcome studies (i.e. on such topics such as SDGs, early recovery, peacebuilding, risk reduction, victim assistance, conflict prevention), combining qualitative and quantitative evidence will be used to illustrate the range of UN mine action responses that take place.

Qualitative data will also be used to provide information on the UN contribution where it is challenging to capture using only quantitative indicators (e.g. assessments of provision of assistance to survivors, UN coordination of mine action, etc.).

Case studies obtained through existing operational processes and reporting will also be used to supplement qualitative data available for analysis by the M&E technical capacity. Furthermore, the IACG-MA will be identifying more targeted studies to be undertaken, depending on available resources.

### **4. Reporting Products**

Progress reports will be made annually based on analysis of data collected through the sources described above (e.g. country survey tool, desk reviews, additional research, case studies). The report, once endorsed by the IACG-MA, will be posted on [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org) and shared at appropriate international fora.

To strengthen information available to the IACG-MA, targeted studies will be commissioned regularly along relevant thematic areas. Examples include describing in more detail how UN mine action advocates and mainstreams mine action within UN structures and processes at UN headquarters and field level and exploring how UN advocacy for assistance for victims of mines, ERW, and IEDs complements the existing support systems in countries in which the UN operates.

These core products will be used to enable the IACG-MA to continue to advocate for mine action by highlighting key progress achieved and areas requiring further support.

## **5. Maintenance and Sustainability**

M&E capacity support will be centralized and housed in UNMAS and report to the IACG-MA through the CWG. To ensure consistent quality of data, all relevant partners would need to deliver data in a timely manner to allow for sufficient attention to be paid to data quality checks, including by triangulating data with other sources and previous trends. UNMAS, the M&E capacity, along with the CWG, will also engage in regular reviews of M&E tools and methodologies to ensure the sustainability and quality of efforts and to propose remedial measures or corrective action.

### **5.1 Quality Control**

The accuracy and reliability of data may differ greatly from one place to another or from one source to another. For this reason, procedures will be put in place for checking accuracy, consistency and comparability such as the following:

- Triangulation of findings by comparing trends identified in qualitative and quantitative data. Findings from complementary data sources can also inform the design and implementation of other data collection tools;
- Trends examined for inconsistencies and “outliers”, or unexpected departures from established relationships carefully checked; and
- Data sources assessed in terms of definitions and methods of data collection to ensure compatibility and consistency of data.

### **5.2 Learning and adaptability**

In order to measure performance and progress as well as adjust and refine policies where necessary, the IACG-MA through the CWG will:

- Review the M&E Framework for the Strategy, and its implementation plan, annually to assess whether modifications need to be made and / or the M&E approach adjusted.
- Commission mid-term and end-term evaluations on progress made by the UN on the Strategy and in implementing its M&E approach.

## **6. Stakeholders and Partnerships**

Strong partnerships within the UN and across the mine action sector are essential to ensuring consistent and reliable data collection and standardize data aggregation systems and processes. Data collection can be strengthened by continued engagement in the sector through agreements on terminology and definitions and by sharing data collated in common standardized formats. In addition, engagement by the United Nations in sector discussions on improving data sharing and overall M&E approaches will continue to identify opportunities to demonstrate and improve the effectiveness of mine action as an enabler for humanitarian action, peace and security and sustainable development. There is also scope to explore sectoral collaboration for impact assessment. The UN will collaborate with mine action sector

partners (i.e. national counter-parts, NGOs, CSOs, Foundation, and the private sector) to seek ways to refine methodologies for the assessment of impact, to the extent possible.

## **7. Assumptions**

- Existence of appropriate resources for data collection and management, data quality assurance, data analysis, commission of targeted studies and development of reporting
- Commitment and engagement of UN mine action programmes and relevant national stakeholders to share quality, timely data consistently through country surveys that can be disaggregated by gender, location, and age, where necessary
- Availability of quality secondary data through existing publications and reporting channels
- Adequate and sustainable funding for the management, maintenance and coordination of M&E activities related to the Strategy.

## **8. Core Indicators**

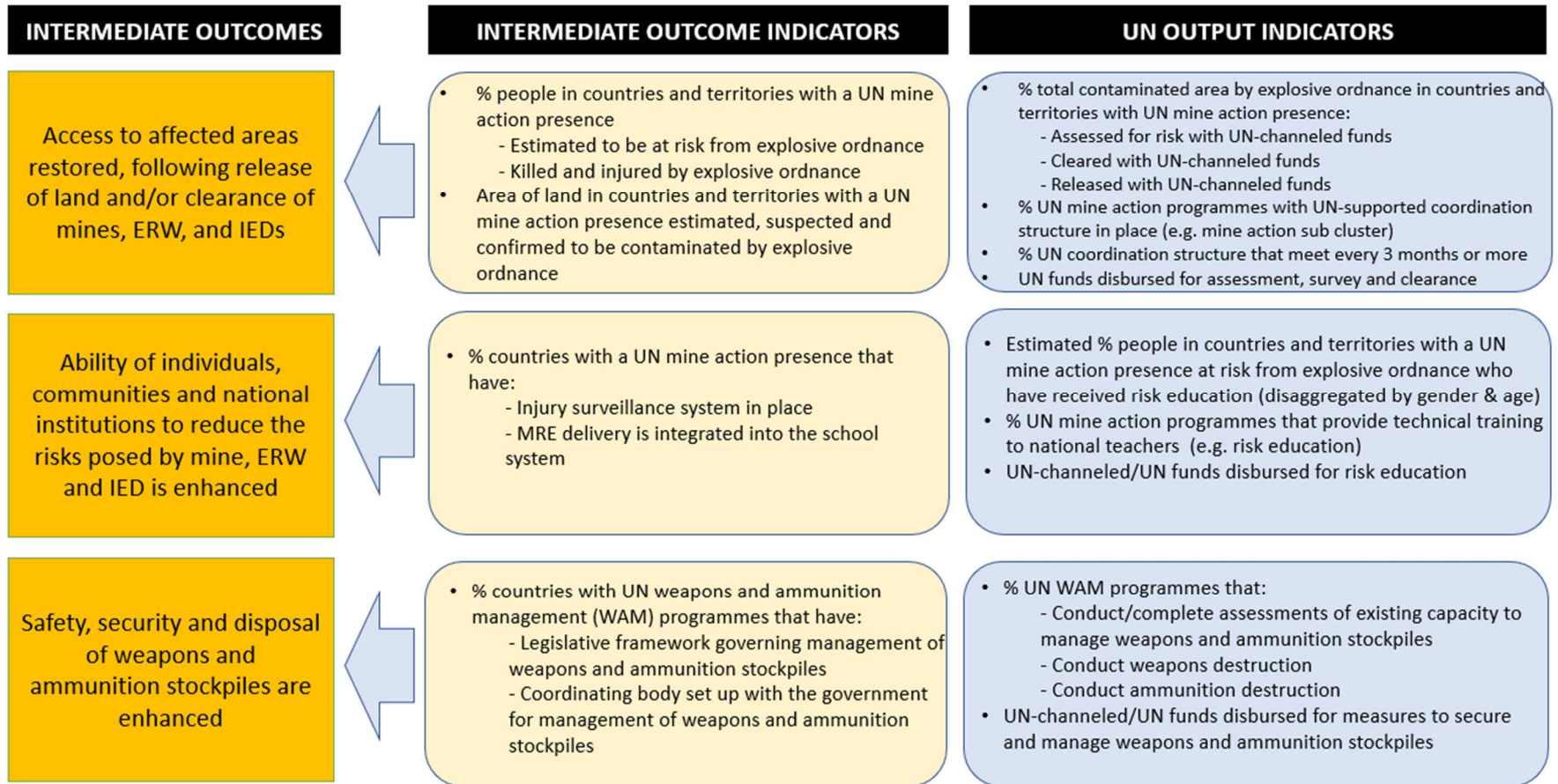
As part of monitoring progress, a *set of core indicators for the intermediate outcomes and the UN outputs* have been identified in the Strategy. The core indicators are summarised below (see sections 8.1 – 8.5), according to each strategic outcome and in the context of the relevant intermediate outcome ('IO') or UN output.

It is worth noting that in some cases, data from the core indicators can inform multiple IOs and will be incorporated into analysis, where relevant, although have been displayed graphically below only once.

These Core Indicators will be reviewed periodically by the IACG-MA through the CWG for the duration of this Strategy. These reviews will also be informed by ongoing collaboration with other partners across the sector.

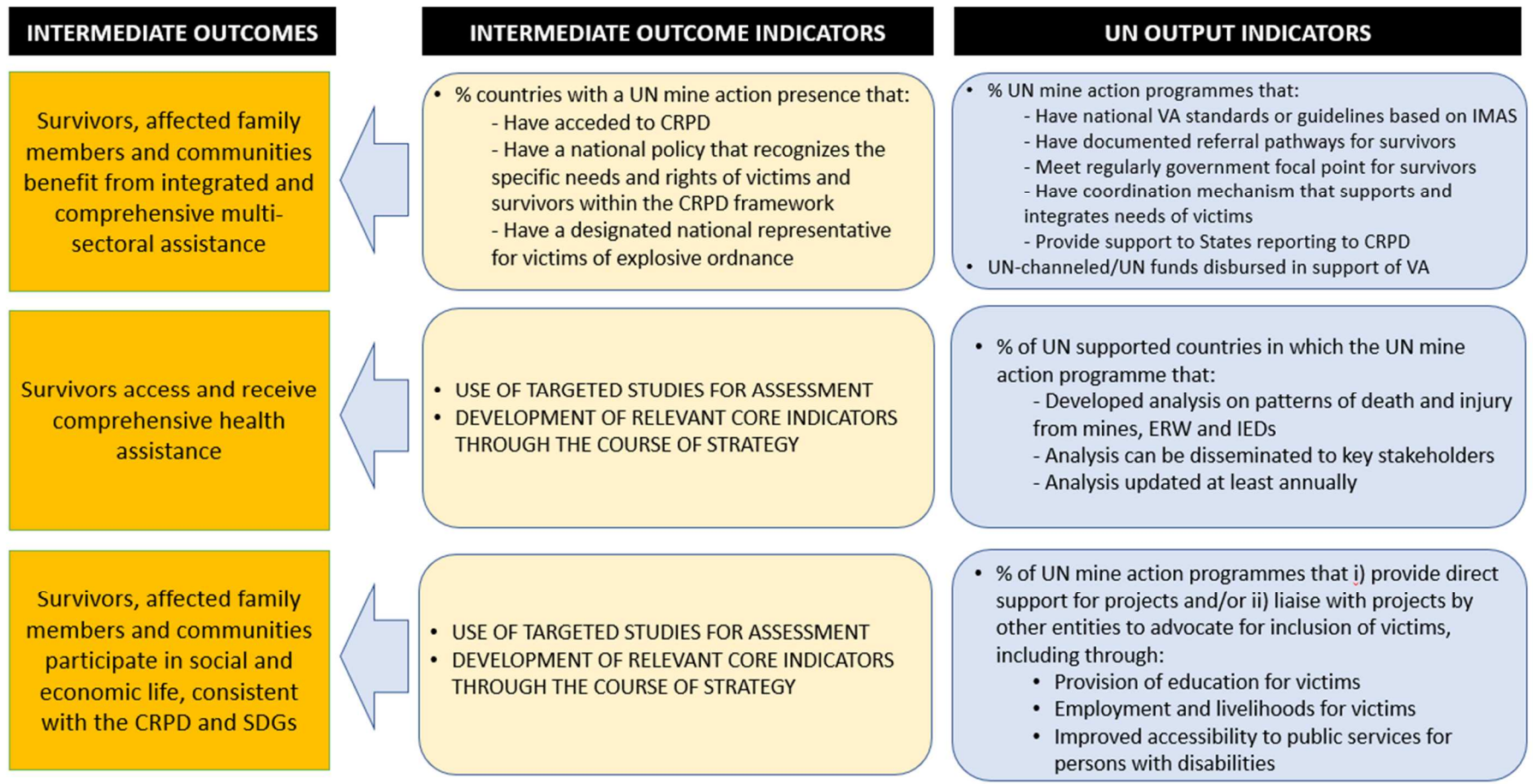
### 8.1 Core Indicators for Strategic Outcome 1: Protection of individuals and communities from the risks and socio-economic impacts of explosive ordnance strengthened

Core indicators for Strategic Outcome 1 demonstrate the extent of the threat posed by explosive ordnance (e.g. estimating populations affected by contamination of their land by explosive ordnance; the casualties from the contamination; land contaminated), assess the extent to which structures are in place to manage the threat, and examine the UN contribution to protecting individuals and the communities through clearance of land and provision of risk education and through facilitating coordination mechanisms within a country.



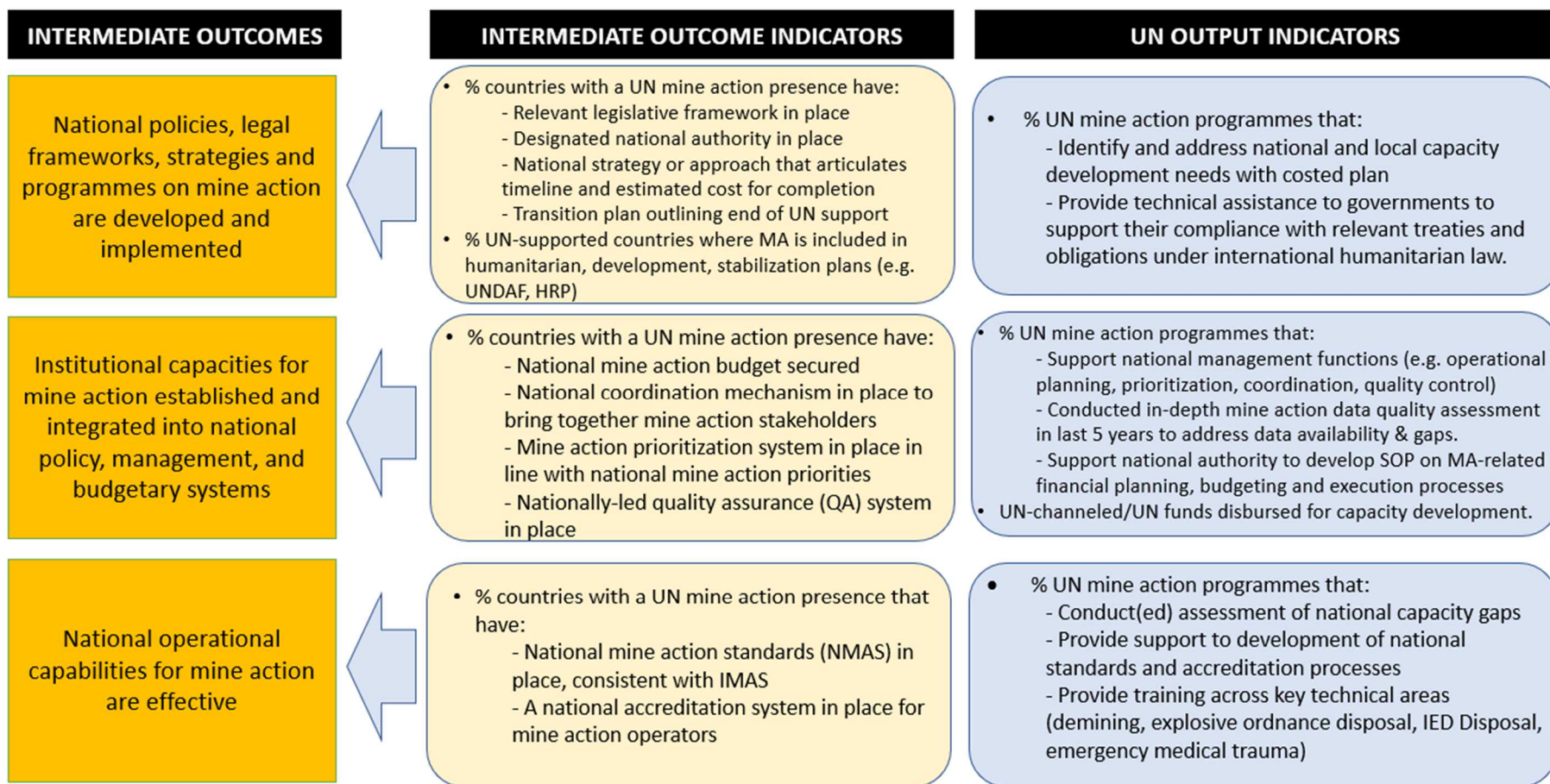
## 8.2 Core Indicators for Strategic Outcome 2: Survivors, family members and communities affected by explosive ordnance have equal access to health and education and participate fully in social and economic life.

Core indicators for Strategic Outcome 2 investigate the extent to which key frameworks are in place that support victims of explosive ordnance. For monitoring of IO2 and IO3, targeted assessments will be conducted to explore changes in the outcomes identified. Based on these targeted studies, core indicators will be developed for further monitoring of progress. Monitoring of UN outputs is focussed on capturing the scope of the UN engagement in providing assistance to survivors, family members and communities.



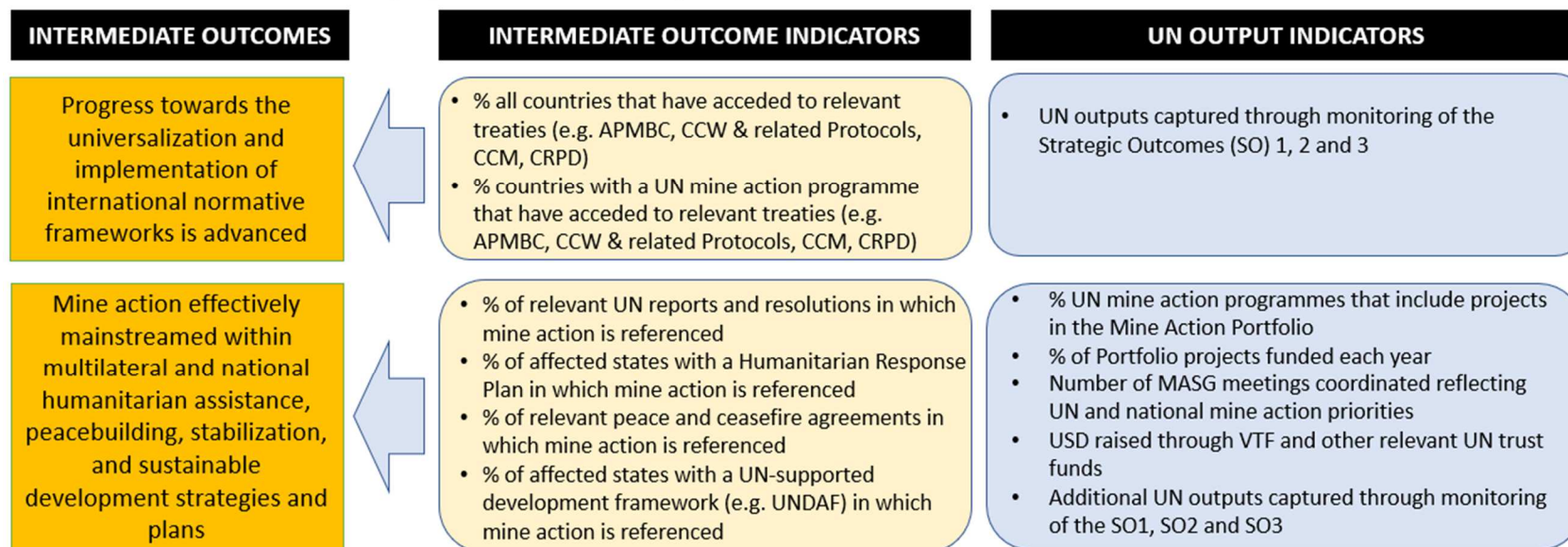
### 8.3 Core Indicators for Strategic Outcome 3: National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities.

Core indicators for Strategic Outcome 3 identify key structures and processes that are valuable for host countries to have in place when developing capacities in mine action. Indicators identify the scope of role of the UN globally in its provision of support in developing mine action capacity related to these key structures and processes.



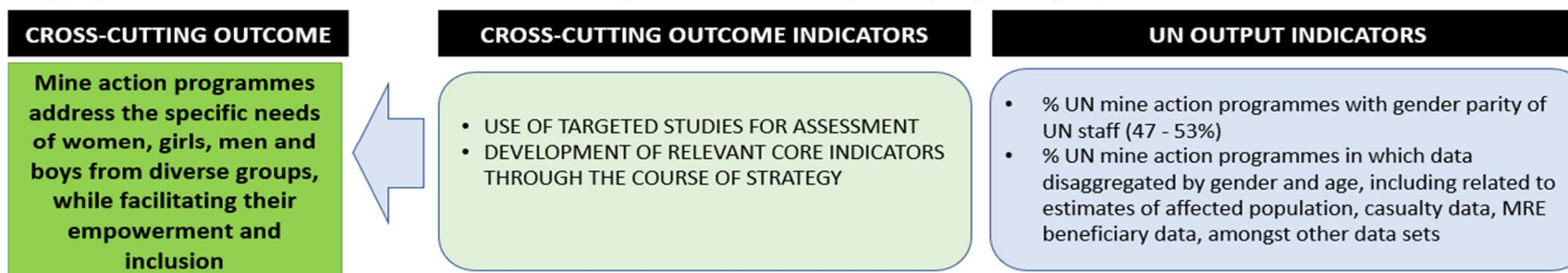
**8.4 Core Indicators for Cross-Cutting Strategic Outcome 1: Momentum and profile of mine action efforts, including through mainstreaming in multilateral frameworks for humanitarian assistance, human rights, peacebuilding, stabilization, and sustainable development, maintained and enhanced.**

In addition to monitoring of this cross-cutting outcome in relation to the other strategic outcomes, additional monitoring will be conducted through desk research to assess the extent of progress of mainstreaming mine action into relevant international structures and frameworks.



**8.5 Core Indicators for 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.**

Effective monitoring of this cross-cutting outcome will depend on the UN being able to advocate for and ensure the T availability of sex and age disaggregated data. In addition, the UN will be monitoring its commitment to gender parity in its programmes.



## Acronyms

<b>AOR</b>	Area of Responsibility
<b>APMBC</b>	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (also referred to as Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention)
<b>CCM</b>	Convention on Cluster Munitions
<b>CCW</b>	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (also referred to as Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons)
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
<b>CFS</b>	Child Friendly Spaces
<b>CHA</b>	Confirmed Hazardous Areas
<b>CRPD</b>	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>EOD</b>	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
<b>ERW</b>	Explosive Remnant of War
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GPC</b>	Global Protection Cluster
<b>HAC</b>	Humanitarian Action for Children
<b>HRL</b>	Human Rights Law
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>IACG-MA</b>	United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action
<b>IATG</b>	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Device
<b>IHL</b>	International Humanitarian Law
<b>IMAS</b>	International Mine Action Standards
<b>ISF</b>	UN Integrated Strategic Framework
<b>MA</b>	Mine Action
<b>MASG</b>	Mine Action Support Group
<b>MOSAIC</b>	Modular Small Arms Control Implementation Compendium
<b>MRE</b>	Mine/ERW Risk Education
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

<b>WAM</b>	Weapons and Ammunition Management
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNGA</b>	United Nations General Assembly
<b>UNHCR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>UNMAS</b>	United Nations Mine Action Service
<b>UNODA</b>	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UNSF</b>	United Nations Strategic Framework