



# UN Support for Successful Achievement of the 2025 Vision

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On behalf of the IACG-MA Consultative Working Group on M&E

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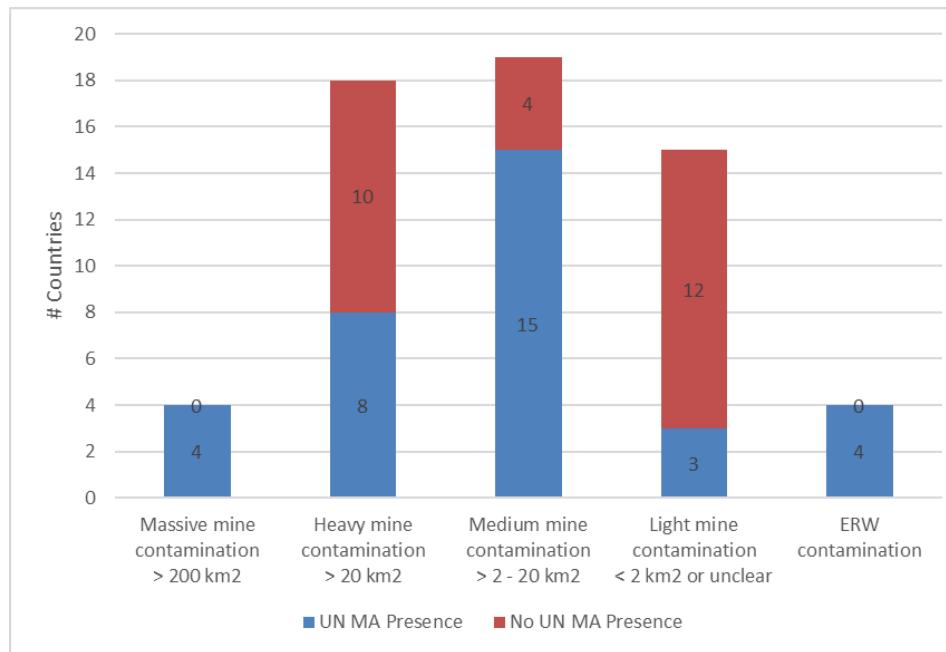
## Partnership at core of UN Mine Action Strategy 2013-2018

- Mission Statement :"The United Nations works with affected states to reduce the threat and impact of mines and ERW ... in partnership with civil society, the private sector, international and regional arrangements, and donors .."
- UN support for the 2025 Vision:
  1. In-country engagement
  2. Multilateral and inter-governmental processes



## In-country Engagement

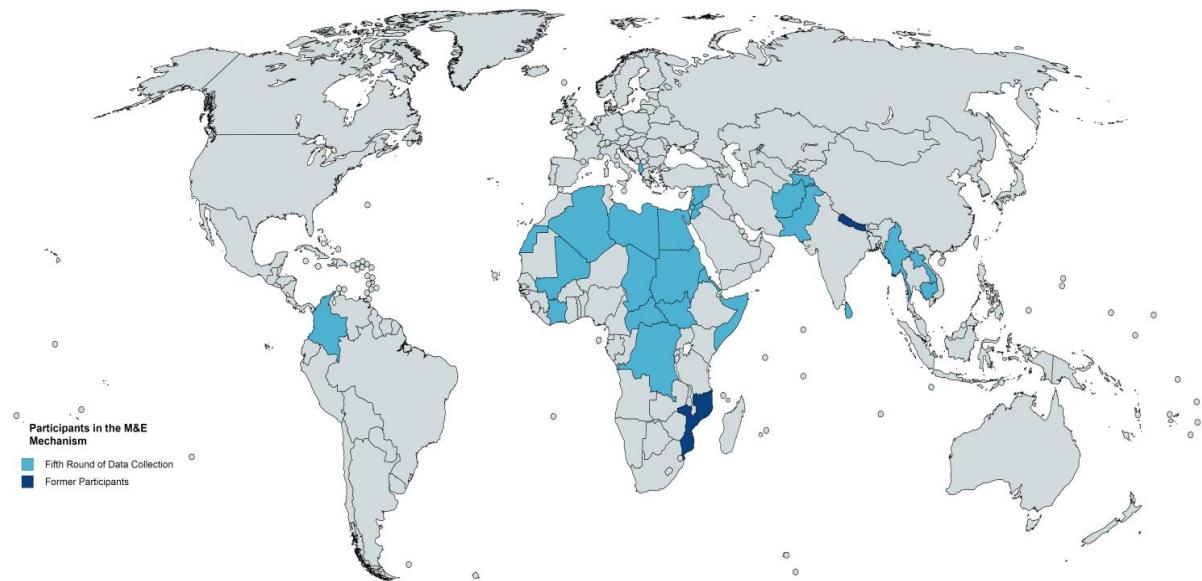
- UN has a mine action presence in 30 out of 62 mine-affected states and territories (48%) plus a further 4 countries and territories with ERW contamination only
- Greater presence in countries with mine contamination classified as 'massive' or 'medium'
- To support the 2025 vision, the UN will coordinate within the mine action community so that support is targeted effectively.





# M&E Mechanism of the UN Mine Action Strategy

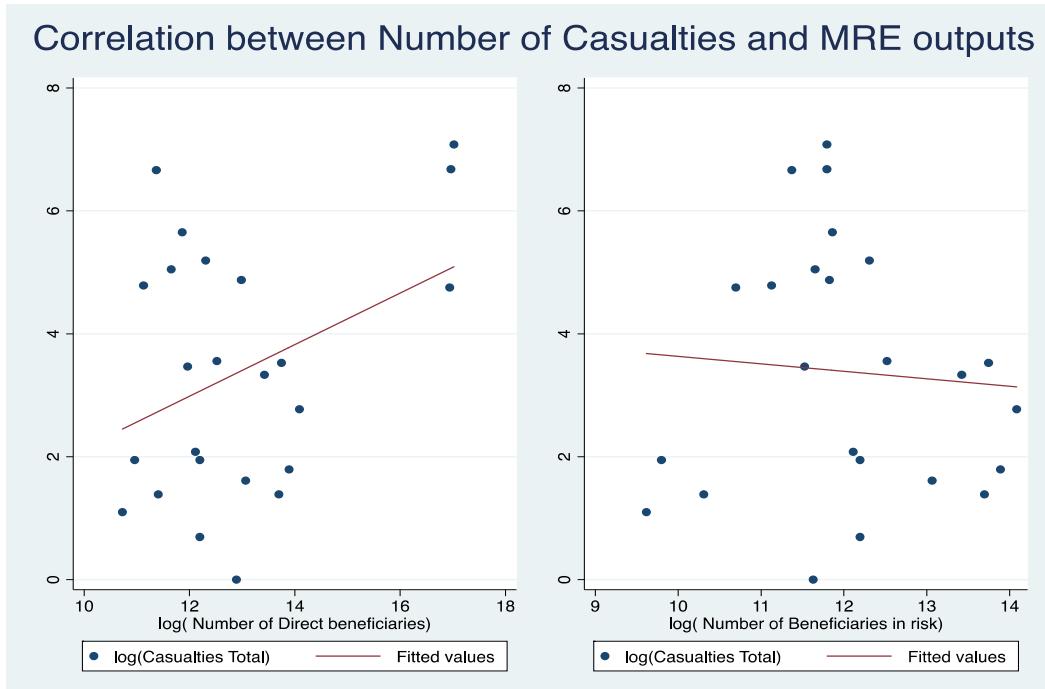
- The progress of the UN Mine Action Strategy 2013 – 2018 is monitored with the M&E Mechanism of the UN Mine Action Strategy
- Progress in thirty countries and territories is currently monitored through this Mechanism
- Findings can be used to support prioritization of resources to target effectively the 2025 vision.





# MRE Delivery and Casualties

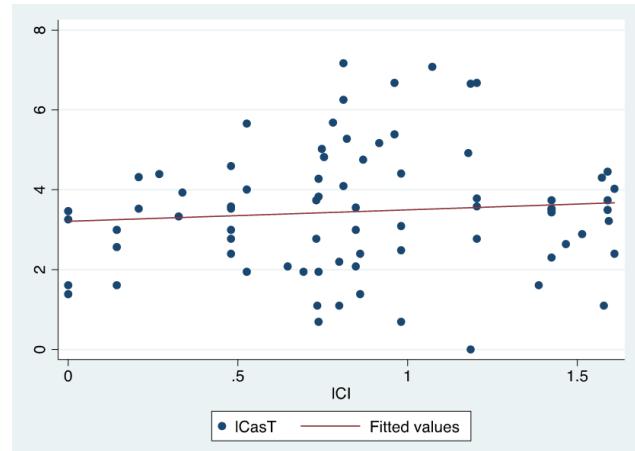
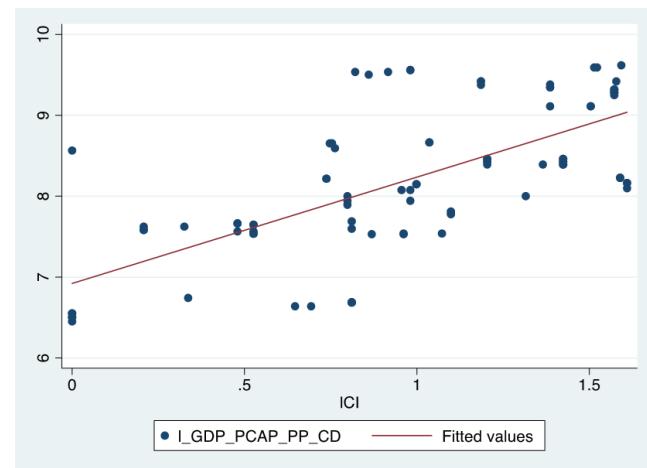
- Investigation into MRE beneficiaries and casualty figures
- The left-hand graph indicates larger numbers of MRE beneficiaries (x-axis) are related to larger number of casualty figures (y-axis)
- The right hand graph indicates larger numbers of MRE beneficiaries classified as 'at risk' are related to smaller number of casualty figures
- Infer that effective targeting of MRE required to have an effect on mine/ERW casualty figures
- This does not prove causal relationship: further investigation required





# Capacity Development

- Investigation into level of national capacity and relationship with GDP per capita and mine/ERW casualty rate.
- Positive relationship between capacity levels and GDP per capita: richer countries tend to have better national ability to manage their mine/ERW threats (top graph –capacity level on x-axis and GDP per capita on y-axis)
- No relationship between capacity levels (and by extension GDP per capita) and casualty rate: countries with stronger national mine action capacity, who are likely to be richer, are not necessarily better able to reduce mine/ERW casualty rate (bottom graph –capacity level on x-axis and casualty rate on y-axis)
- Further investigation (not shown here) demonstrated that within countries with a stronger national capacity, there IS a relationship between casualty rate and GDP per capita
- This finding suggests that regardless of how rich a country is, it needs to have a sufficient national capacity matched to be effective at tackling mine /ERW casualties

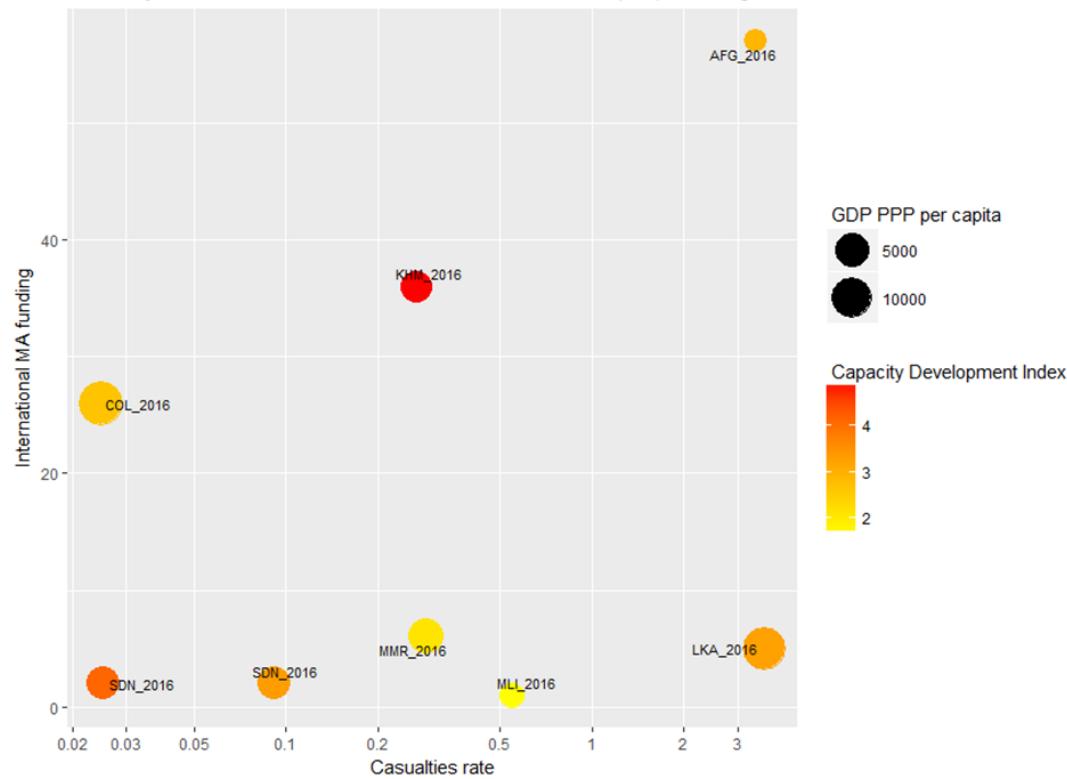




# Effective Prioritization and Transition Readiness

- Factors such as level of international funding received by countries, the number of casualties and a country's own capacity to manage the mine/ERW threat are all factors for consideration in prioritizing resources for country support.
- An example is this graph that shows the level of mine/ERW casualties (the x-axis), the level of international mine action funding received by a country (y-axis), GDP per capita (bubble size) and level of national capacity (bubble colour)
- More vulnerable countries are those in the top right-hand corner: larger number of mine/ERW casualties, lower GDP per capita, heavily dependent on international support with weaker national capacity
- Correspondingly, more mature countries can be easily identified to prioritize transition.

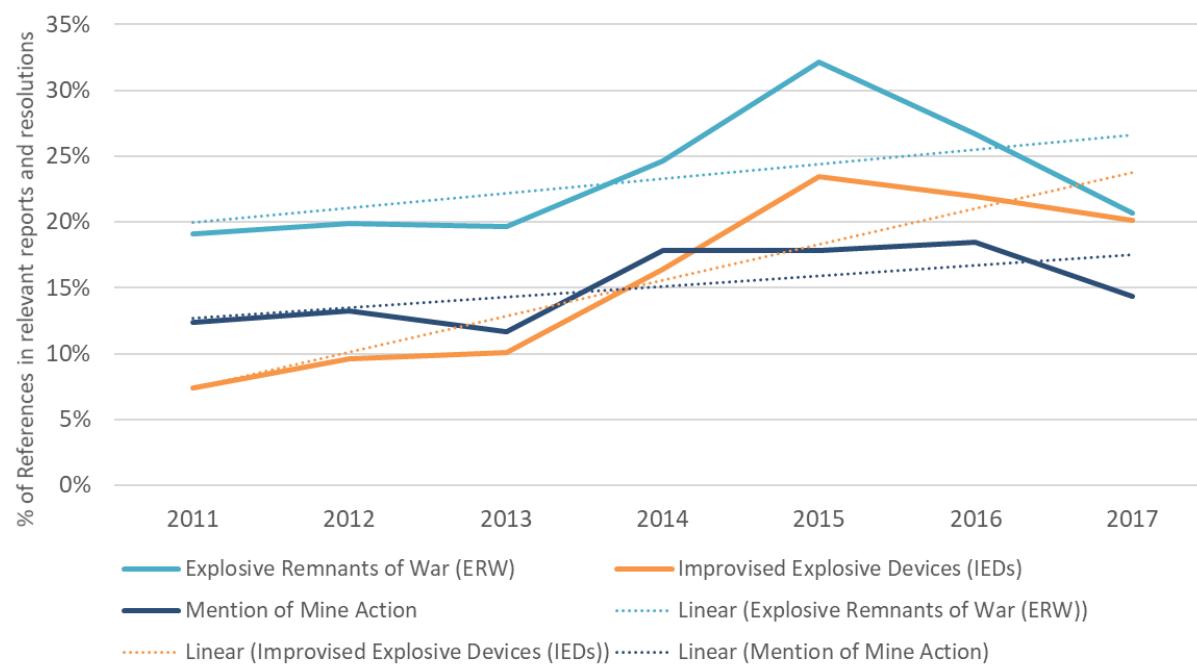
Casualty Rates versus Total International Mine Action (MA) Funding for UN MA countries





# Advocacy within the UN Agenda

- At the global level, in support of the Maputo vision, the UN will continue to advocate for mine action to gain greater political support as well as continued funding
- The M&E Mechanism also monitors the UN's mainstreaming of mine action into relevant UN reports and resolutions. This indicates a positive trend and shows mine action remains high on the UN agenda





# Getting to 2025: next UN Strategy

- Fulfil the goals of the Maputo Action Plan
- Align mine action with the UN Secretary-General agenda to promote conflict prevention and peace sustainment
- Strengthen mine action as catalyst for sustainable development and achieving SDGs
- Ensure continued criticality of mine action to humanitarian responses
- Development of next UN Mine Action Strategy and M&E Framework:
  - Q1 2018: Evaluation period: external review of 2013-2018 strategy
  - Q2/Q3 2018: Strategy development:
    - Develop theories of change to create environments that are safe (humanitarian component) and conducive to development (SDG component).
    - Coordinate within the IACG-MA
    - Consultation with NGOs, national authorities, beneficiary groups, civil society
  - Q3/Q4 2018: M&E framework development:
    - Engage with broader M&E initiatives across mine action sector
    - Indicator review and reorganize survey design
    - Coordinate with UN mine action programmes to develop joint M&E plans of action and conduct proper socio economic surveys and baseline data
  - Q4 2018: Adoption of UN Strategy and M&E Framework