

Transition and National Capacity Development in Mine Action

Program Directors and UN Advisors Meeting
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UN Strategic Objectives 2006-2010

- Assist the development of national institutions to manage the landmine and ERW threat, and at the same time prepare for residual response capacity in at least 15 countries
- Integration of mine action needs into national development and reconstruction plans and budgets in at least 15 countries

The Context

- 10 years since the signing of Ottawa Treaty
- Mine Action well-established as a sector
- Standardization and professional development
- Significant international support over the years
- National authorities with good capacity in most affected countries
- Major achievements over the past two decades
- Many challenges still ahead, significant amount of work to be done

Scenarios for Mine Action

Emergency Response Program	Long Term Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High level of threat and impact- Often large in structure and size- Focused on reduction of risk vs. capacity development- High operational costs- Not sustainable in the long run- Highly reliant on external support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Defined level of contamination and impact (medium or low)- Smaller in structure and size but more sustainable- Higher national ownership- Stronger national capacity- Lower operational costs- Less reliant on external support- Mainstreaming into national priorities and plans

Definition of Transition

“Transition” in Mine Action is a stage at which national authorities, with support from the UN and other partners, will have developed the capacity to take over responsibility for management, coordination, implementation, resources mobilization and allocation of the programme that is currently supported by the United Nations.

Conditions or Criteria for Transition

1. A National Mine Action Authority

- Established within proper legislative framework
- Has sustainable national institutional capacity
- Has full endorsement of the government
- Has a defined policy and regulative function

2. National Technical and Operational capacity

- Planning and Prioritization
- Training and Quality Assurance
- Implementation and Coordination

Conditions for Transition

3. Resource Mobilization and Allocation Capacity

- Resource mobilization from *external* sources
- Allocation of *national resources*
- Management of resources
- Accountability and Reporting

4. Strategic Management Capacity

- Development of strategies and plans
- Mainstreaming MA into national strategies and plans

Questions

Capacity Development:

1. What capacities need to be developed?
2. Why should they be developed?
3. How should these capacities be developed?
4. How should progress be measured?
5. How would you define 'success' and prepare for Transition?

Transition:

6. What role national authorities should have in achieving Transition?
7. What role the UN should have to achieve Transition?
8. What are the key challenges and constraints in achieving transition?

Thank You!