



**Monitoring and Evaluation Progress Report  
For the United Nations Strategy for Mine Action 2019-2023**

**2018 Baseline Data**

**Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action  
Monitoring & Evaluation Mechanism**



## Contents

<b>I. Executive Summary</b> .....	3
<b>II. Introduction to the Country-Level Survey</b> .....	5
1. Reporting on the United Nations Mine Action Strategy (2019-2023) .....	5
2. UN presence in mine/ERW affected countries/territories .....	6
<b>III. Establishing the Baseline for the New Strategy: Reporting on Strategic Outcomes</b> .....	7
1. Strategic Outcome One: Protection of individuals and communities from the risks and socio-economic impacts of explosive ordnance strengthened .....	7
A. Assessment of Casualties and Risk.....	7
B. Contamination and Clearance .....	9
C. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education .....	11
D. Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) .....	14
2. Strategic Outcome Two: Survivors, family members and communities affected by explosive ordnance have equal access to health and education and participate fully in social and economic life.....	15
A. Advocacy and Inclusion.....	15
B. Coordination of Victim Assistance.....	15
C. Participation of Victims in Social and Economic Life.....	16
3. Strategic Outcome Three: National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities .....	17
A. National Capacity Development .....	17
B. National legislative frameworks and strategies .....	18
C. National Institutional Capacity for Mine Action Management.....	19
D. National Operational Capacity .....	20
4. 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.....	21
5. 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 .....	22
<b>IV. Annex 1</b> .....	24



## I. Executive Summary

This report presents a baseline for the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023. The baseline was established using data captured through the survey developed to monitor the implementation of the Strategy by United Nations entities engaged in mine action in 2018.

The findings demonstrate that the United Nations is playing a significant role in countries and communities where explosive ordnance contamination poses a threat to protection of civilians, socio-economic development, and sustaining peace. The analysis also identified Strategic Outcomes where qualitative research is required to further understand the challenges and opportunities for progress.

The survey reveals a steep increase in the total number of explosive ordnance casualties reported by United Nations programmes from 7,955 in 2017 to 13,378 in 2018. The majority of these casualties were recorded in countries where violent conflicts are ongoing. Findings show that the highest rate of casualties result from improvised explosive devices (IEDs)<sup>1</sup>, causing 70.7% of all casualties, followed by 16.5% resulting from explosive remnants of war (ERW), and anti-personnel and anti-tank mines causing 9.2% of all casualties.

Given the high percentage of casualties caused by victim-operated IEDs and ERW, the United Nations aimed to increase protection of civilians by rendering these devices safe or removing them from communities. In 2018 alone, there were almost 4,000 UN-funded operations to remove or render safe ERW and over 1,100 UN-funded tasks to remove or render safe IEDs from communities. Furthermore, 83.8 square km of minefields and 58.2 square km of battlefields were returned to communities, and a total of 1,132 essential civilian infrastructure sites were cleared of explosive ordnance using UN funds, including hospitals, educational facilities, government buildings, and markets. During the reporting period, the UN responded to 12,521 community reports of suspected contamination, 77% of which the response was within 48 hours, 17% in under a week, and 6% in under two weeks. The UN also enhanced the safety, security and disposal of weapons and ammunition stockpiles by conducting rehabilitation and construction of safe storage facilities. In 2018, 578 weapons storage facilities and 276 ammunition storage facilities were assessed, rehabilitated, and/or constructed.

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<sup>1</sup> According to the General Assembly resolution (A/RES/72/75), “improvised explosive devices meeting the definition of mines, booby traps or other devices fall under the scope of mine action when their clearance is undertaken for humanitarian purposes and in areas where major active hostilities have ceased”.



Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) is a vital way in which the United Nations aims to prevent explosive ordnance accidents. In 2018, direct<sup>2</sup> beneficiaries of UN-funded EORE totaled more than 4.5 million people. During the reporting period, the UN funded 43% of all EORE programmes in the surveyed countries/territories totaling 133 EORE programmes.

Strengthening national ownership through planning and managing mine action, developing relevant frameworks, allocating resources, and increasing technical expertise is a key focus for the Strategy. Findings show that the UN supported the establishment of 75% of existing mine action national authorities, contributed to development and implementation of 83% of national mine action strategies, supported the development of 57% of all national mine action laws, and contributed to developing 87% of national mine action development plans. Survey results reflect a positive relationship between improved national capacity indices and reduction of casualties.

In the area of victim assistance, consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, findings showed national commitment to developing frameworks, policies, and coordination mechanisms to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities, including survivors of explosive ordnance. In 2018, 60% of countries had a designated national disability policy. Furthermore, in 60% of countries/territories the UN regularly meets with national focal points to discuss service provision for explosive ordnance victims, which the Strategy identifies as important indicators of support to countries to ensure sustainable assistance to victims.

The data showed substantial improvement to sex and age data disaggregation compared to data collected under the previous Strategy. 97% of mine/ERW casualty data and 98% of all EORE data were disaggregated, coherent with the Strategy's goals to improve responding to the specific needs of diverse groups, in particular according to gender and age.

The results provide insights into both the achievements of the United Nations in mine action to date as well as the challenges and areas that require increased focus and innovative approaches moving forward. The Strategy is an accountability framework for the United Nations and the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism of the Strategy is a unique tool to enable the United Nations to continue to review and improve its support to governments and communities around the world who are working towards the vision of a world free from the threats of explosive ordnance.

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<sup>2</sup> Face-to-face

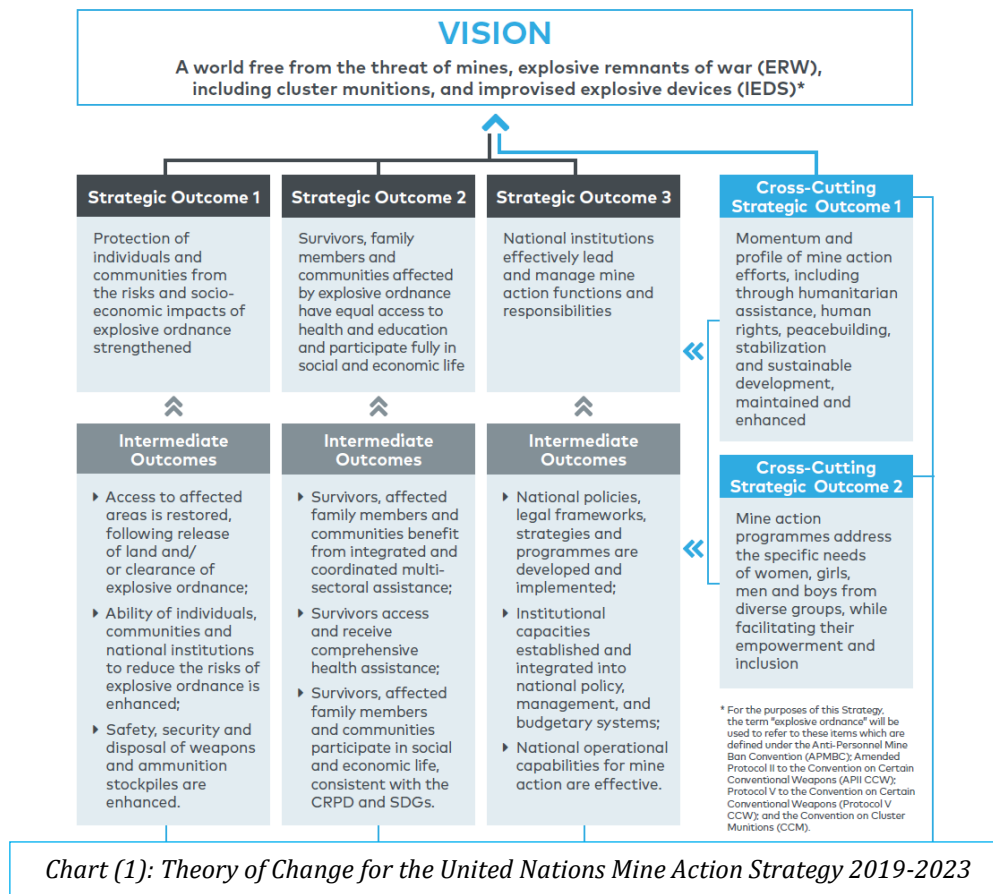


## II. Introduction to the Country-Level Survey

### 1. Reporting on the United Nations Mine Action Strategy (2019-2023)

This report presents the baseline according to the three Strategic Outcomes and two cross-cutting objectives defined in the Strategy, largely based on the findings of the country-level survey, which since 2013 has been a critical component of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism for the Strategy.

Coherent with the theory of change set out in the Strategy (chart1), the survey gathered data consistent with the indicators defined in the Results Framework. While implementing the survey, survey focal points consulted all UN partners engaged in mine action in the operating country/territory<sup>3</sup> and with relevant national authorities to the extent possible. Data collected covered the period 1 January to 31 December 2018.



<sup>3</sup> An operating country/territory is a country or territory that is considered a state affected by contamination with mines, CM, other ERW and IEDs, (excluding countries classified as 'high income') and where the UN has an operational mine action presence.



## 2. UN presence in mine/ERW affected countries/territories

The survey was rolled out in all 37 countries/territories where the UN has a mine action presence, to establish a baseline against which progress towards implementation of the Strategy can be measured. In addition, given the availability of data gathered by the mechanism for the previous Strategy, this report also provides some reflections on key recent trends. Out of 37, 27 countries/territories completed the survey, an impressive 73% implementation rate. Exhibit 1 shows that countries which are low on the Human Development Index<sup>4</sup> and have ongoing conflict (except for Iraq that has a higher HDI) have the highest burden of casualties. Furthermore, this analysis reveals that it is these countries, with the highest casualties, ongoing conflict and low-HDI, where the United Nations is present and focusing the most resources.

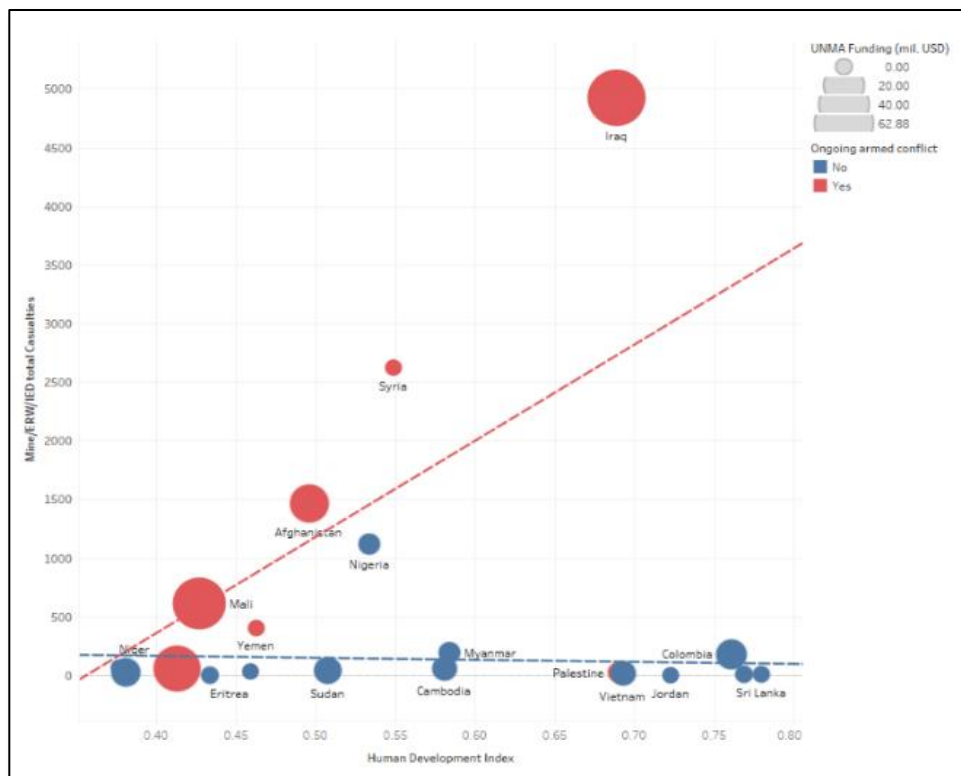


Exhibit 1: HDI. Casualties. UN mine action fundina. onaoina war

<sup>4</sup> Human Development Index (HDI): is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. More on HDI is available on: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/hdi-what-it-is>



### III. Establishing the Baseline for the New Strategy: Reporting on Strategic Outcomes

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

Reducing risks posed by explosive ordnance and mitigating their negative socio-economic impacts are key to protection of individuals and communities. Understanding the magnitude of impact by assessing casualties, affected population, individuals at risk, and scale of contamination is crucial to understanding progress achieved and planning future actions.

##### A. Assessment of Casualties and Risk

For 2018, there was an unprecedented level of response (24 countries)<sup>5</sup> in casualty reporting, forming a solid baseline against which implementation of the new Strategy will be measured. The survey reveals a steep increase in the total number of explosive casualties from (7,955) in 2017 to (13,378) in 2018 (Exhibit 2). This is largely due to a number of countries, where violent conflicts are ongoing being able to report casualties for the first time (Iraq, Nigeria, Syria, and Yemen).

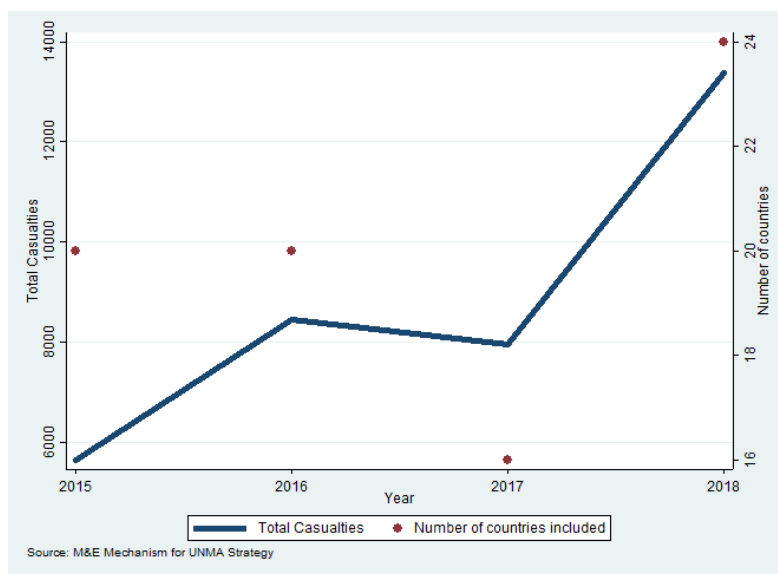


Exhibit 2: Trend of Mine/ERW/IED casualties for all countries, 2015-2018

<sup>5</sup> Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen



Excluding the casualties of the countries that reported for the first time in 2018, the number of casualties dropped significantly from (7,770) in 2017 to (4,021) in 2018. However, it is critical to note that this subset of countries (i.e. those which were able to provide data consistently over this timeframe<sup>6</sup>) were mostly post-conflict countries where mine action responses are not contending with new contamination. The analysis shows that the countries that contributed to an increase in the number of casualties are all countries in conflict, emphasizing the fact that although globally mine action programmes continue to make progress in addressing risks associated with explosive ordnance, crises and conflicts increase the risk to individuals and communities and lead to higher civilians' casualty rates due to new contamination, destruction of infrastructure and population displacement. This high baseline presents a major challenge to the UN whose first and central Strategic Outcome is to protect individuals and communities from the risks of explosive ordnance.

Disaggregation of data by type of explosive device also improved with 24 out of 27 countries surveyed reporting disaggregated data by type of device. Analysis conducted on the trend of casualties by type of device (Exhibit 4) shows that the highest threat comes from IEDs, which saw a steep increase caused 70.7% of all casualties<sup>7</sup>, which “present specific technical and operational challenges due to their scale, lethality, sophistication and evolving designs<sup>8</sup>, followed by 16.5% resulting from ERW. Anti-personnel and anti-tank mines caused 9.2% of all casualties, with 3.7% remained unknown whether mine or ERW.

In terms of disaggregation of casualties' data by age and sex the survey shows improvement reflected in the lower percentage of unknown casualties' age and sex from 66.6% in 2015 to 45.9% in 2018. This percentage of unknown casualties is largely associated with the high percentage of unknown IED casualties, seeing that in 2018, 97% of mines and ERW casualties were disaggregated, compared to 44.6% in 2015. This improvement in data quality and disaggregation shows that that explosive ordnance disproportionately affects men (48.1%) and boys (34.4%).

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<sup>6</sup> This finding is drawn from data collected from 13 countries/territories that consistently reported casualties between 2015 and 2018. Countries/Territories included in measuring the trend are: Abyei, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Mali, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan.

<sup>7</sup> Within IED casualties 17.4% are casualties of command-detonated IEDs, 15.6% are casualties of victim-operated IEDs/AP mine of an improvised nature, and 67% are casualties of an IED device of an unknown type. No time-detonated IEDs casualties were reported in 2018. This subset shows the challenge that this baseline sets for the new Strategy in terms of improving recording and reporting IED casualties.

<sup>8</sup> Report of the Secretary General on assistance in mine action, p. 2, 2019. Available at <https://undocs.org/A/74/288>





## B. Contamination and Clearance

The UN has a mine action presence in four out of the five countries with the largest areas of suspected and confirmed minefields contamination: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, and Iraq (Exhibit 5).



*Exhibit 5: Total Area in square kilometers suspected (SHA) plus confirmed (CHA) of minefield contamination - 2018  
Source: Global Mine Action Monitoring (GMAM) - MineActionReview\_AffectedArea\_20181112  
[Blue indicates UN presence – Grey indicates No UN presence]*

Given the high percentage of casualties caused by ERW, an important aspect of the UN mine action response to improve protection of civilians is the rapid removal of Mines and ERW from communities. Data confirms the majority of operating countries/territories have a mechanism that allows communities to report contamination to mine action actors. During the reporting period, the UN responded to a total of 12,521 reports, 77% of which were responded to within 48 hours 17% in under a week and 6% in under two weeks. Such rapid response to community reports is a clear demonstration of how the UN is efficiently protecting civilians in conflict and post-conflict countries.

In 2018, there were almost 4,000 UN-funded ‘spot tasks’ where items of ERW were cleared from specific areas in communities and 1,178 UN-funded tasks were carried out to remove improvised explosive devices. 52% of operating countries or territories reported carrying out Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (IEDD) spot tasks. The table shows the number of the spot tasks carried out in 2018<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> The finding is drawn from data collected from 14 countries/territories that reported carrying out EOD/IEDD spot tasks: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Libya, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Western Sahara.



	Without UN Mine Action channelled funds	With UN Mine Action channelled funds	Total
EOD spot tasks	74,474	3,935	78,409
IEDD spot tasks	7,125	1,178	8,303

The table below provides information on the infrastructure reported in 2018 to be affected by explosive ordnance<sup>10</sup>. The data, which comes from 40% of the countries/territories surveyed which were able to provide information, reflects that United Nations funds were used to remove contamination from a total of 1,132 social infrastructure points including 62 hospitals, 68 educational facilities, 108 government buildings, and 746 km of roads identified as CHA<sup>11</sup>. These actions enabled safe movement for civilians and contributed to socio-economic benefits such as safe schools, hospitals, roads, and agricultural lands that could be used to strengthen the economy and sustain local development, consistent with the 2030 Agenda.

Infrastructure	(1) Affected and not cleared sites at the beginning of the reporting period	Sites surveyed during the reporting period	Newly affected/ identified during the reporting period in addition to (1)	Cleared during the reporting period	Cleared during the reporting period using UN mine action funds
Hospitals	30	50	36	103	62
Educational Facilities	37	121	101	163	68
Government Buildings	35	133	109	124	108
Roads marked as SHA <sup>12</sup> in km	699.1	16.0	217.8	45.1	21.0
Roads marked as CHA in km	1440.7	0.0	508.2	1001.0	745.6
Contaminated Agricultural Land in square km	4749.3	208.3	2614.3	351.9	66.6
Other (e.g. markets, bridges, water points, religious facilities, refugee camps, etc.)	2177	5073	3261	2894	893

<sup>10</sup> Data collected from: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Darfur, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan, and Western Sahara.

<sup>11</sup> Confirmed Hazardous Area

<sup>12</sup> Suspected Hazardous Area



In 2018, the country-level survey assessed how many square kilometers were cancelled, reduced, and cleared using UN-channeled funds. Only five of the surveyed countries/ territories provided data on such clearance, indicating both the breadth of mine action today and that, in line with the casualty figures and the prevalence of contamination in densely populated urban areas, much of the clearance carried out today is measured in terms of infrastructure or communities released from contamination, rather than land. The reported minefields released back to communities in 2018 was 83.3 square km.

### C. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education<sup>13</sup>

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) aims to raise explosive ordnance awareness of men, women, and children in accordance with their different vulnerabilities, roles and needs, and promotes behavioral change. EORE methodologies include public information dissemination, education and training, and community liaison.

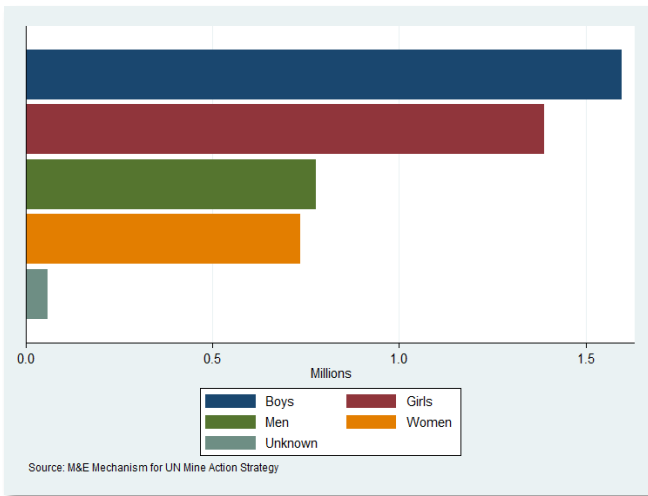
The UN seeks to support national authorities in integrating EORE in school curricula, which is an essential platform for children (boys and girls). In regions where there is a long-term threat of explosive ordnance. In the baseline survey, 37% out of the surveyed countries/territories already included EORE in school curricula and 18% have started the process. More support needs to target those countries which have not begun this process to ensure that all children benefit from risk reduction education.

In 2018, 21 countries/territories out of the 27 surveyed reported that they have a designated focal point for EORE. In 14 the focal point is the national/local authority, in five it is the UN and in two the role is shared. This suggests there is (reflects) a high level of commitment of national authorities to EORE. EORE activities target beneficiaries both directly through face-to-face sessions and indirectly through radio, TV, social media, SMS, and printed media such as leaflets, books, posters.

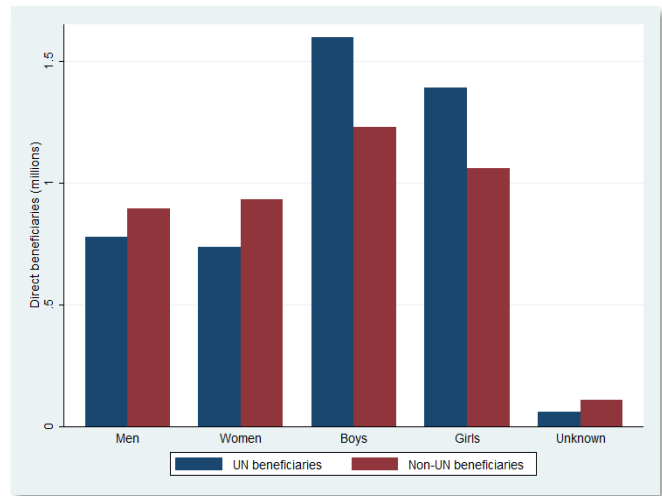
The UN provides support to EORE activities through both funding and administrative and logistical assistance. During the reporting period, the UN funded 43% and extended non-financial support (e.g. coordination, admin/logistic support, etc.) to 35% of all EORE programmes in the surveyed countries/territories totalling 133 EORE programmes. In terms of the number of EORE sessions, the UN funded 54% and logistically supported 27% of the total 125,682 sessions conducted during the reporting period. In 2018, the number of direct beneficiaries reached with UN funds was 4,556,026, out of which 2,985,603 were children (Exhibit 6). This figure represents 51.9% of all direct beneficiaries reached during the reporting period by both UN and non-UN funds (Exhibit 7).

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<sup>13</sup> Previously known as Mine Risk Education (MRE). Defined in IMAS 04.10, Second Edition. *Glossary of mine action terms, definitions, and abbreviations*, p.30



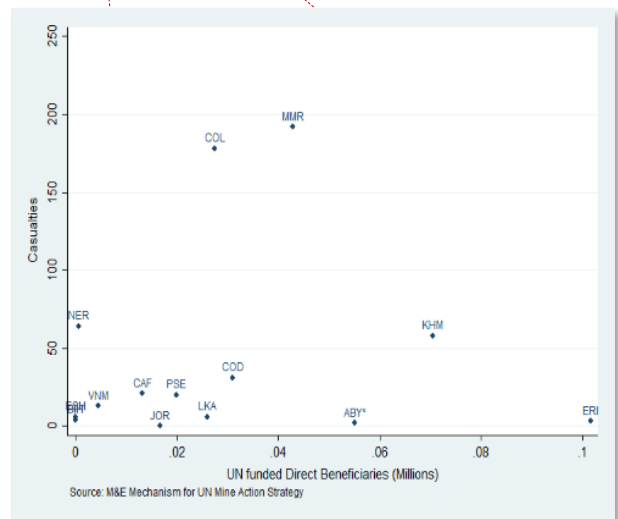
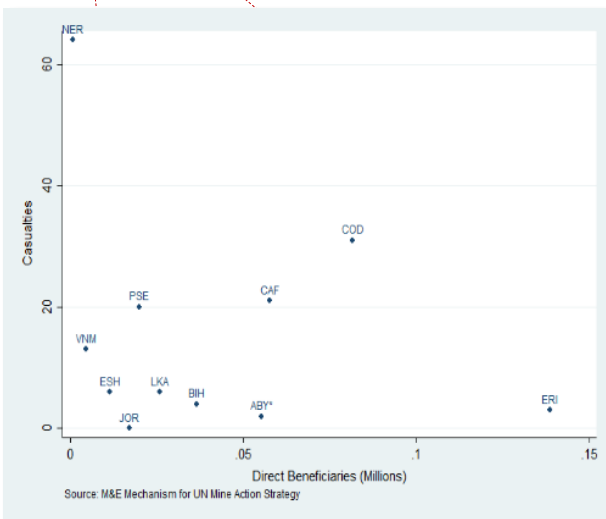
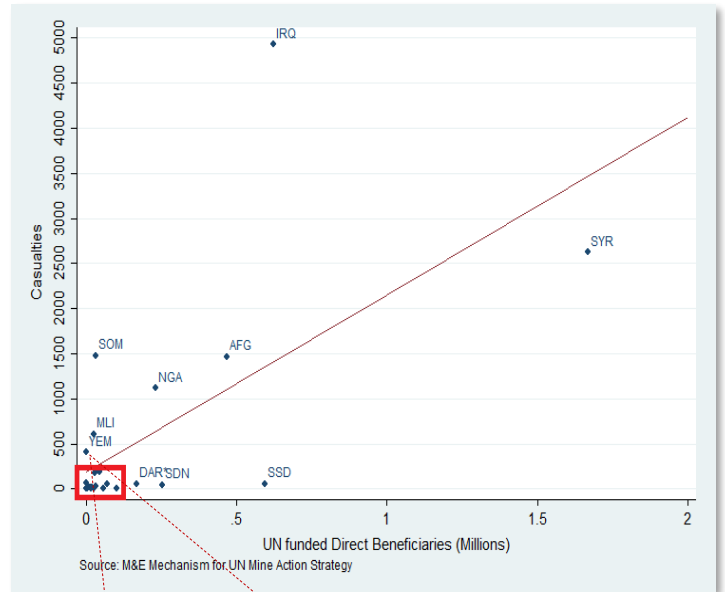
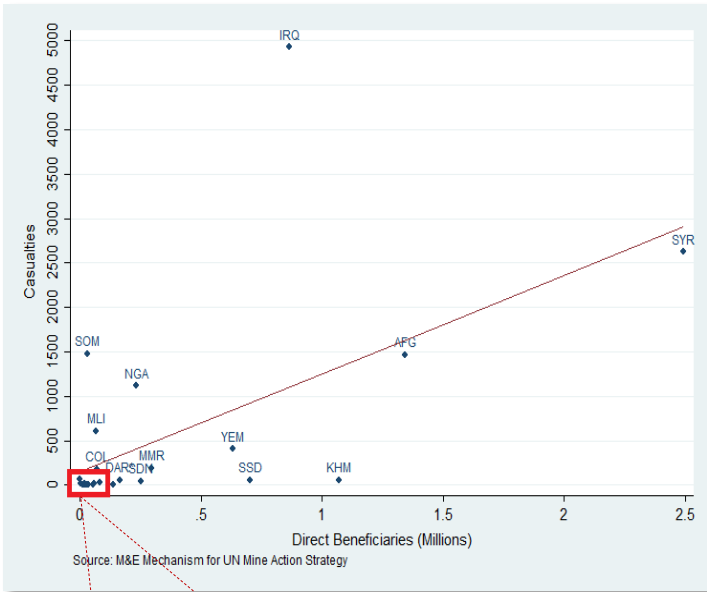
*Exhibit 6: Number of direct beneficiaries reached with UN funds (disaggregated by age and gender), 2018*



*Exhibit 7: Number of direct beneficiaries reached with both UN funds and non-UN funds (disaggregated by age and gender), 2018*

Evidence from the survey shows the UN makes a significant contribution to EORE activities, consistent with the UN’s strategic commitment to sustain funding to reduction of risk as outlined in the Strategy. The impact of this commitment, although difficult to isolate, could be assessed by examining the correlation between the number of casualties and the number of direct beneficiaries of EORE. Unfortunately, no direct causation could be established due to the multitude of factors affecting number of casualties (such as community reporting, national capacity development, etc.). However as can be seen in (Exhibit 8) on casualties and direct EORE beneficiaries, a strong correlation<sup>14</sup> (0.5663) is evident. This correlation is even higher (0.6287) for EORE carried out with funds channeled through the UN (Exhibit 9). This could indicate that the UN is allocating increased EORE resources in countries with high casualties and therefore a high requirement for risk education.

<sup>14</sup> The correlation between two variables is measured on a scale of (-1) to (+1), with (-1) meaning a perfect negative linear relationship and (+1) meaning a perfect positive linear relationship. The closer the value is to (+1) the higher the positive relationship between the two variables.



*Exhibit 8: Mine/ERW/IED Casualties versus all Direct EORE Beneficiaries 2018*

*Exhibit 9: Mine/ERW/IED Casualties versus all Direct EORE Beneficiaries reached with funds channeled through UN, 2018*

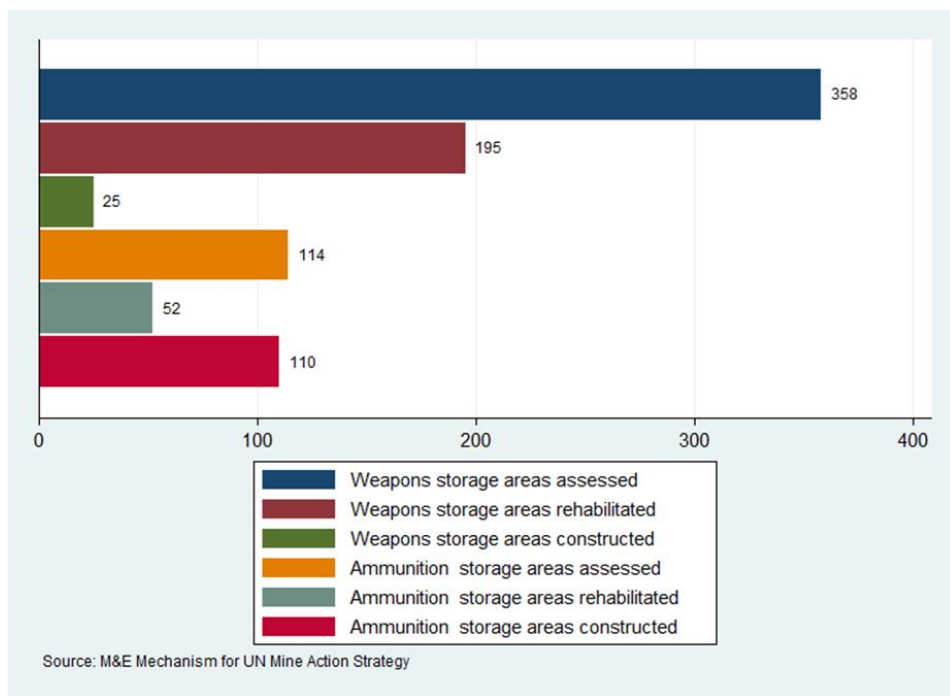
*Red rectangle is zoomed on the next graph*



#### D. Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM)

Another area through which the UN seeks to reduce the risk of explosive ordnance in the Strategy is by enhancing the safety, security and disposal of weapons and ammunition stockpiles, known as weapons and ammunition management (WAM). The United Nations carries this out by working to improve coordination, strengthen legislative frameworks and rehabilitate storage areas. In 2018, the UN conducted WAM in 9 countries/territories, in 6 the UN regularly coordinates with the government on WAM programmes, and in 3 are in process of establishing WAM laws and policies.

In addition, in these 9 programmes the UN also supports the provision of safe and secure storage for weapons and ammunition. In 2018, 578 weapons storage areas and 276 ammunition storage areas were assessed, rehabilitated, and/or constructed (Exhibit 10).



*Exhibit 10: Number of weapons and ammunition storage assessed/rehabilitated or constructed with funds channeled through UN*



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

The Strategy's second Strategic Outcome is dedicated to assistance of victims—understood to be individuals (survivors), family members and communities directly and indirectly impacted by explosive ordnance accidents or incidents—in accessing needed health services and ensuring their inclusion in social and economic life. The Strategy calls for mine action actors to support the development of national capacity in this area to ensure sustainable support to victims.

### A. Advocacy and Inclusion

44% of operating countries/territories reported having a national representative for victims/survivors, which reflects some commitment to victim assistance at the national level. More work needs to be done to have representatives for victims in all affected countries. The Strategy's results framework specifies the existence of a national policy that recognizes the specific needs and rights of victims and survivors as an indicator of the support to victims. In 2018, 60% of countries/territories surveyed reported having a designated national disability policy and 11% reported that policy development is underway.

### B. Coordination of Victim Assistance

Another area of focus for victim assistance (VA) prioritized in the Strategy is the establishment of coordination mechanisms within the UN to integrate the needs of victims into mine action service delivery and programming. In 2018, 30% of programmes reported having this mechanism in place, and 18% reported that establishment is underway. In the case where there is formal coordination mechanism, 60% reported that they regularly meet with government focal points to discuss service provision for explosive ordnance victims. In cases where the UN does not meet with the national authorities on VA, reported reasons were that no official focal point was designated by the government and/or that VA is not a priority in the country/territory. In 70% of countries/territories, the UN regularly shares casualty data/analysis with key stakeholders, through reporting, publications or in meetings such as UN Country Teams, protection clusters, and others.

The Strategy highlights the role for UN mine action actors in documenting and supporting referral pathways, a flexible mechanism that links survivors to supportive and competent services, such as



medical care, mental health and psychosocial support, and legal/justice support<sup>15</sup>. In 2018, the UN provided support to referral pathways in 40% of operating countries/territories. In countries where the UN does not support referral pathways, it was reported that this was the responsibility of the national authority (in some cases carried out in collaboration with local or community organizations or centers working with people with disability), or that there was no enabling national policy or no mandate for the UN to work on referral pathways. Ongoing conflicts and shifts in power at the national level were also reported as reasons for lack of support to referral pathway development. This analysis shows that national level coordination of referral pathways, services and streamlining access of survivors is key to optimize resources and synergize victim assistance among all players, therefore enabling survivors to benefit from integrated and comprehensive multi-sectoral assistance.

### C. Participation of Victims in Social and Economic Life

The strategy emphasizes access of survivors, affected family members, and communities to an active social and economic life consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability CRPD and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)s, which note this as an imperative in restoring the lives of victims. In 55% of operating countries/territories, UN mine action actors actively supported the inclusion of survivors in education, and in 60% equal access for both female and male survivors to education and learning opportunities. In 41%, UN mine action actors advocated for the equal inclusion of female and male survivors and affected family members within employment and livelihood programmes, as well as national social protection and development strategies, and in 41% of countries/territories, the UN supported improved accessibility to public services for persons with disabilities. This is an area where quantitative data is not sufficient to assess the substance of these activities and a targeted study of this area is proposed to gather qualitative data on these UN activities.

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<sup>15</sup> [https://gbvguidelines.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/TAG-HMA-08\\_26\\_2015.pdf](https://gbvguidelines.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/TAG-HMA-08_26_2015.pdf)



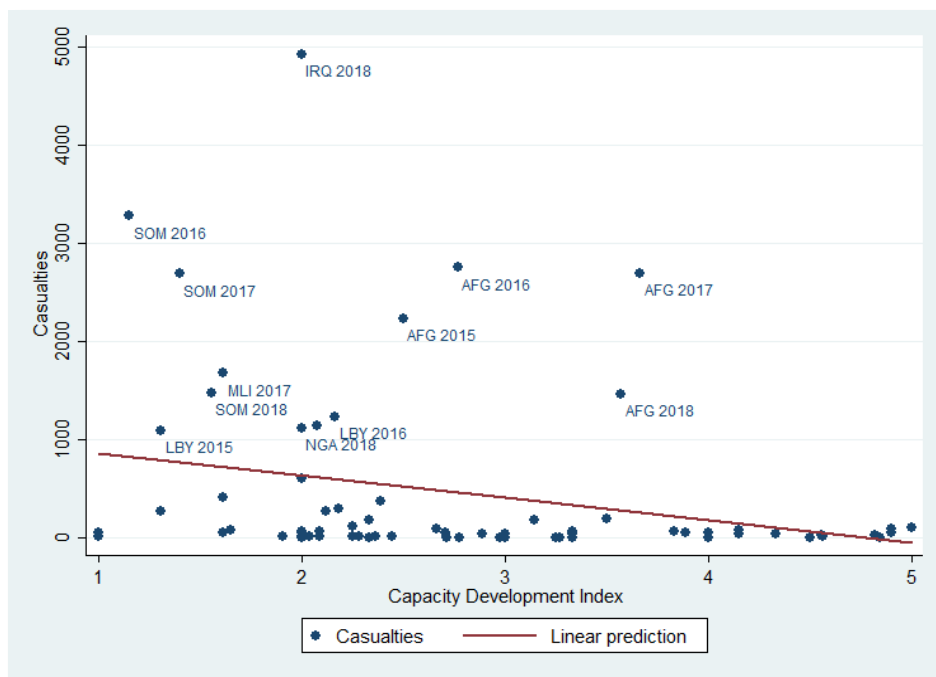


### 3. Strategic Outcome Three: National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities

The third Strategic Outcome focuses on UN support to national leadership and capacities for mine action through the provision of technical and capacity development advice, context-specific interventions, and development of benchmarks for the progressive phasing out of UN assistance.

#### A. National Capacity Development

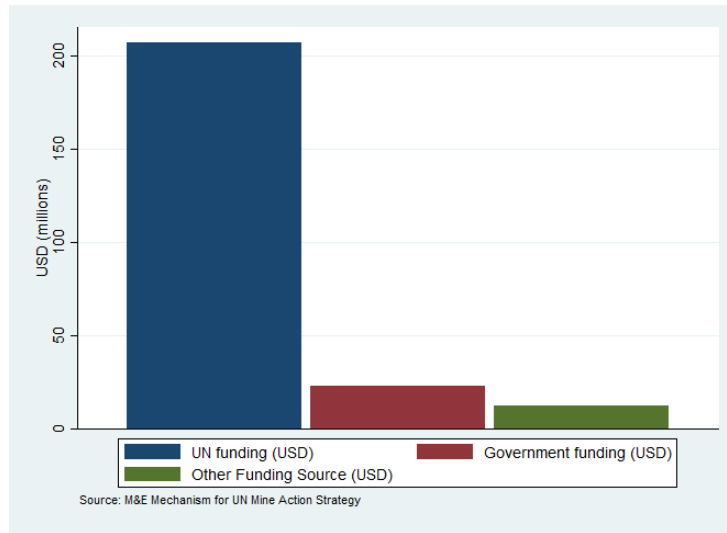
National capacity to plan and manage mine action, develop relevant frameworks, allocate resources, and develop technical expertise in mine action is vital to reducing the threat posed by explosive ordnance. The country-level survey developed a national capacity development index to assess the quality of 'core' mine action activities on a scale from 1 to 5, 5 being the highest, applied to 9 areas of work: Advocacy, Survey and Clearance, Coordination of Mine Action Programmes, Data Collection and Surveillance, Information Management, Risk Education, Stockpile Destruction, Victim Assistance, and Weapons and Ammunition Management. Data from countries/territories that reported on all 9 categories (21 in 2018) shown in (Exhibit 11), indicates a potential positive impact of national capacity development on the number of casualties between 2015 and 2018.



*Exhibit 11: Capacity Development Index and Mine/ERW/IED casualties Years 2015-2018*



48% of operating countries/territories reported that the national authority allocates funds for mine action<sup>16</sup>. Figures show that in 2018, in countries/territories where the UN is present, UN funding comprises 85% of all funds allocated to mine action (Exhibit 12). Sustaining UN funding remains crucial to achieve expected outcomes of the Strategy. More effort needs to be channeled to advocating for increased funding from national authorities to support the sustainability of mine action.



*Exhibit 12: Present total government budget versus UNMA funding allocated to mine action, 2018*

## B. National legislative frameworks and strategies

Ensuring the availability and functionality of national policies, legal frameworks, strategies and programmes and compliance with relevant international frameworks is key to effectively lead and manage mine action at the national level. In 2018, in almost half (48%) of operating countries/territories, the UN provided technical support to reporting on relevant international humanitarian law (i.e. APMBC, CCW, CCM and CRPD)<sup>17</sup>. In 51% the UN collaborated with national entities to mobilize resources to implement national plans and support compliance to international treaty obligations, a critical requirement in those countries and territories where resources are often the greatest challenge to reaching the goals set out by these treaties.

<sup>16</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Mali, Myanmar, Palestine, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Vietnam.

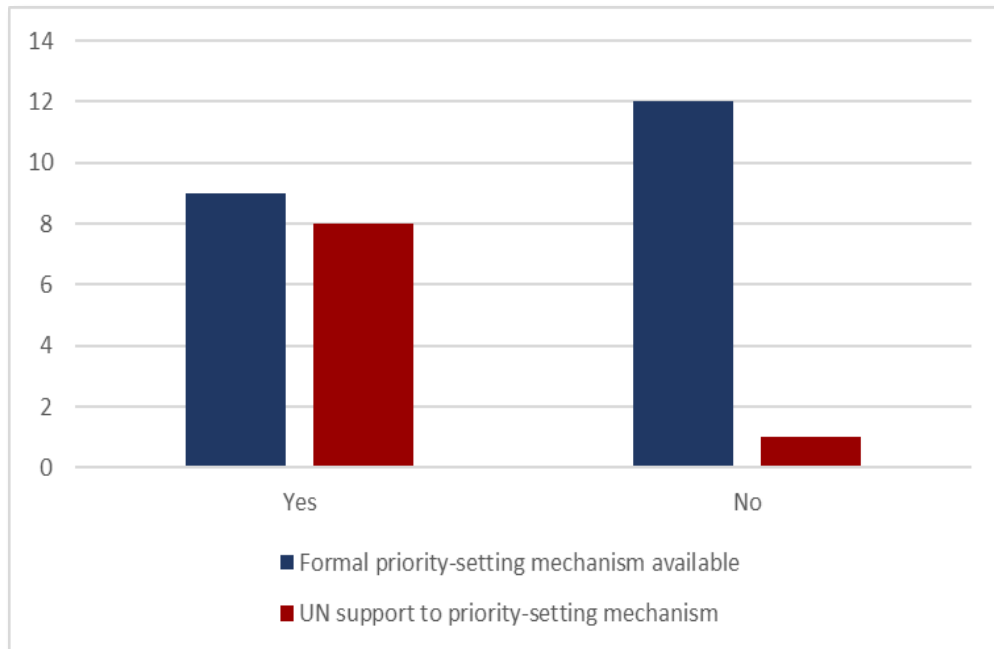
<sup>17</sup> Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD).



The survey examines enabling legislative frameworks and assessed UN support extended to national authorities on their development and implementation. The survey found that 75% of operating countries/territories have a national mine action authority. The UN supported the establishment of 75% of these and is currently working to support three countries in forming a national designated mine action authority. 13 of the 27 reported already having a national mine action strategy, two are in progress and three reported that mine action is incorporated into other strategies. 83% of countries/territories that have a national strategy received support from the UN in its development/incorporation, in addition, 40% received support in developing mine action law, and 87% in setting up a national mine action development plan. These efforts are geared towards enhancing national capacities to manage risks of explosive ordnance and eventually phase out reliance on UN assistance.

### C. National Institutional Capacity for Mine Action Management

Enhanced national mine action management functions, improved quality of mine action data and the existence of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on mine action-related financial planning, budgeting and execution processes are the indicators identified in the Strategy to measure national capacity. 89% of operating countries/territories that have formal mine-action priority-setting mechanisms have received support from the UN in their establishment. (Exhibit 13) shows the relationship between UN support and the development of a national priority-setting mechanism.



*Exhibit 13: Availability of a national formal priority-setting mechanism on MA versus UN assistance, 2018*

Operating countries/territories also required UN support in developing national data quality assurance systems, 62% of which already established one currently 38% of which do not have such a system. Support is needed as well in developing SOPs for financial planning, budgeting, and execution processes, only 8 countries have SOPs in place. Similarly, related to the development of information management strategies, only 7 countries reported having such a strategy, though a further 4 are in progress of development.

#### D. National Operational Capacity

The Strategy prioritizes assessing and supporting national capacity in order to improve mine action operations and ensure effectiveness. In 2018, 62% of operating countries/territories reported having national mine action standards (NMAS) in place, out of which 82% are reported to be compliant with IMAS in 88% of cases, the UN supported the development of standards.

National accreditation systems are another way to ensure effectiveness of mine action operations. 55% of operating countries/territories reported having, or in progress of having, a national accreditation system in place. 55% reported that the UN provided training to the national mine action authority or civil society across key technical areas (e.g. EOD), and 62% reported that the UN facilitated regional interaction and learning on key mine action technical issues.



#### 4. 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.

A key priority for the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action 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 a cross-cutting objective contributes directly to risk reduction, assistance to survivors and national capacity development priorities. Measuring progress is carried out through monitoring accession to mine action treaties in countries with UN presence and, examining how mine action is mainstreamed in national humanitarian and development frameworks as well as peace and security related domains.

The Global Mine Action Monitoring (GMAM) tool was developed to collate data to measure progress of this outcome. The tool examines UN presence, country treaty status, the content of peace and ceasefire agreements, contamination, and casualties from explosive ordnance and UN reports and resolutions.

The GMAM also examines relevant humanitarian and development frameworks (including reports) for the frequency with which key topics (UNMAS, mine action, IEDs, explosive ordnance, etc.) appear. The purpose is to track changes over time in the percentage of relevant documents that include language from key mine action thematic areas, so as to track advocacy progress.

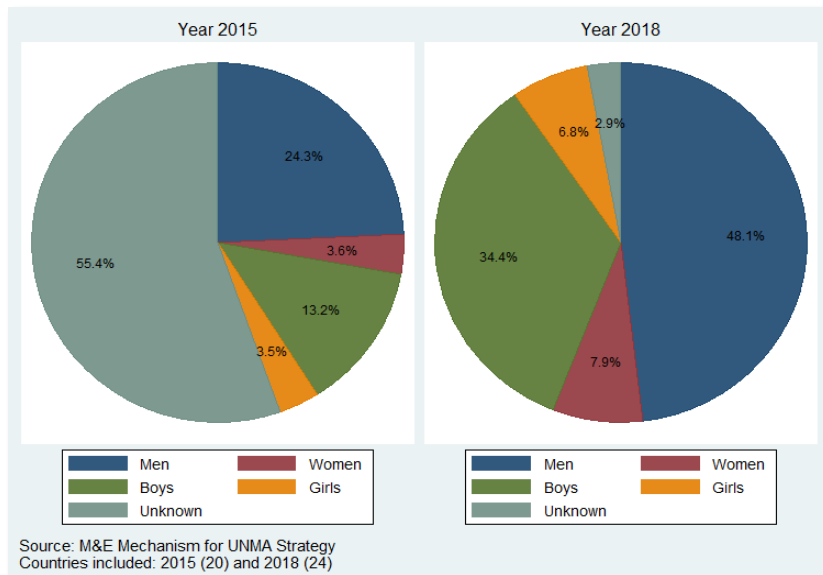
In 2018, two new states ratified/acceded to the APMBC bringing the total percentage of states that ratified/acceded signed the convention to 84%. One new state ratified/acceded to the CCM raising the percentage to 61% of all states. The number of states that ratified/acceded/signed the CCW did not change (66% of all states), but one new state consented to its Amended Protocol II. Two new states ratified/acceded to the CRPD making the 96% of all states. The GMAM was also used to analyze the inclusion of mine action topics in 363 relevant Reports of the Secretary-General and General Assembly resolutions and reports, finding 31 mine action references comprising. Findings will form the baseline against which the GMAM will track performance of this cross-cutting outcome.



5. 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

It is widely recognized that 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<sup>18</sup>.

Acknowledging these differences in impact of explosive ordnance on the various groups, the country-level survey ensures the disaggregation of data by gender and age, including related to casualties and EORE beneficiary data, to enable response to specific needs of diverse groups and facilitation of their empowerment and inclusion. In 2018, sex and age data disaggregation (SADD) greatly improved, and is more reflected on the disaggregation of mine/ERW casualties by sex and age which saw a significant decrease of the “unknown” categories of distribution reported from 24 out of 27 operating countries/territories, from 55.4% in 2015 to 2.9% in 2018 (Exhibit 14).



*Exhibit 14: Distribution of total Mine/ERW casualties by gender and year 2015 versus 2018*

In 2018, the country-level survey asked operating countries/territories to report on scores achieved in the countries/territories when completing an IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM)

<sup>18</sup> United Nation Strategy on Mine Action 2019 – 2023, p. 28. Available at [https://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/publications/un\\_mine\\_action\\_strategy\\_2019-2023\\_lr.pdf](https://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/publications/un_mine_action_strategy_2019-2023_lr.pdf)



Survey<sup>19</sup>. Only 7 countries reported back, 6 of which had the highest possible GAM score (4) and 1 which had a score of (2). Interpreting these results, is limited by the lack of context for the score and the rationale behind them. To better capture gender mainstreaming, the survey will be improved and targeted qualitative studies will be carried out to review existing practices and compare responses within the context of the United Nations Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes, rather than the IASC GAM.

In terms of disaggregation of EORE direct beneficiaries by sex and age, out of the 4,556,026 direct beneficiaries reported, 98% were disaggregated (as seen in Exhibit 6 above), which forms a solid basis for targeting beneficiaries with relevant risk education materials according to the specific needs of the various groups.

Efforts are being made to achieve the balance needed for the improvement of gender parity in UN mine action staff (a measure that provides a numerical value of female-to-male ratio). Out of 27 operating countries/territories 24 provided information on mine action personnel, which demonstrated an average of 27% female employees. More focus is needed on equal inclusion of women across all organizational levels and in all mine action programme areas to achieve the (47-53%) gender parity rate targeted in the Strategy.

<b>UN Mine Action Programme Areas - UN Personnel</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Advocacy	10	14
Capacity Development	38	12
Survey and Clearance	81	12
Coordination of Mine Action Programmes	41	19
Data Collection and Surveillance	5	2
Information Management	23	7
Risk Education	68	17
Stockpile Destruction	2	1
Victim Assistance	5	1
Weapons and Ammunition Management	19	3
Other - not specified	840	211
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>300</b>

<sup>19</sup> The IASC Gender Age Marker is a grading scale used to assess how humanitarian appeals account for gender; GAM could be applicable in both humanitarian and development setups. More on the Gender Age Marker is available at: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/other/content/iasc-gender-age-marker-gam-2018>  
<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/iasc-gam-information-sheet.pdf>



## IV. Annex 1

### **2019-2023 UN Mine Action Strategy: Results Framework** **Reporting on Indicators Progress**

Strategic Objectives are in dark green

Intermediate Outcomes-level indicators are in light green

UN Outputs-level indicators are in white and blue

Indicators not part of core strategy but will be useful to collect are in yellow

*Please note that some indicators have been updated since the publication of the Strategy. The Results Framework is continuously reviewed and updated to ensure it reflects changes in the context and the sector.*

Indicator Number	Strategy Indicator	2018 Baseline	Reporting Countries / Territories	Unit	Source
<b>SO1: Protection of individuals and communities from the risks and socio-economic impacts of explosive ordnance strengthened</b>					
<b>1</b>	% people in countries and territories with a UN mine action presence - Estimated to be at risk from explosive ordnance	1.7	24 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Casualty rate per 100,000 population	M&E Survey <b>Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6</b>
<b>2</b>	% people in countries and territories with a UN mine action presence - Killed and injured by explosive ordnance	13,378	24 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Injuries / Deaths	M&E Survey <b>Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6</b>





3	Area of land in countries and territories with a UN mine action presence <b>suspected</b> to be contaminated by explosive ordnance	2,782.62	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Square km	LMMC
4	Area of land in countries and territories with a UN mine action presence <b>confirmed</b> to be contaminated by explosive ordnance	1,819	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Square km	LMMC
5	% total contaminated area by explosive ordnance in countries and territories with UN mine action presence: - <b>Cancelled</b> for risk with UN-channeled funds	57.8	20 Abyei, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	CHA (in square km)	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q22</a>
6	% total contaminated area by explosive ordnance in countries and territories with UN mine action presence: - <b>Reduced</b> with UN-channeled funds	25.88	20 Abyei, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	CHA (in square km)	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q22</a>
7	% total contaminated area by explosive ordnance in countries and territories with UN mine action presence: - <b>Cleared</b> with UN-channeled funds	58.38	20 Abyei, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	CHA (in square km)	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q22</a>
8	UN funds disbursed for <b>assessment, survey and clearance</b>	115,208,915	9 Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Lybia, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Vietnam, Western Sahara	US Dollars	M&E Survey - dashboard <a href="#">Q95</a>



9	% UN mine action programmes with UN-supported <b>coordination structure</b> in place (e.g. mine action sub cluster)	58%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q61</b>
10	% UN coordination structures that <b>meet every 3 months</b> or more	79%	24 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q61</b>
11	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - <b>Injury surveillance system</b> in place	55%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <b>Q1</b>
12	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - <b>Explosive Ordnance Risk Education</b> delivery is <b>integrated into the school system</b>	37%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <b>Q35</b>



13	<i>UN-channeled/UN funds disbursed for <b>explosive ordnance risk education</b></i>	21,839,776	15 Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Eritrea, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam, Western Sahara	US Dollars	M&E Survey - dashboard <a href="#">Q95</a>
14	<i>% UN mine action programmes that provide <b>technical training</b> to national teachers (e.g. risk education)</i>	56%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q73</a>
15	<i>% countries with UN weapons and ammunition management (WAM) programmes that have: - <b>Legislative framework</b> governing management of weapons and ammunition stockpiles</i>	0%	9 Abyei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q42</a>
16	<i>% countries with UN weapons and ammunition management (WAM) programmes that have: - <b>Coordinating body</b> set up with the government for management of weapons and ammunition stockpiles</i>	22%	9 Abyei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q43</a>
17	<i>% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct/complete <b>assessments of existing capacity</b> to manage weapons and ammunition stockpiles</i>	44%	13 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Western Sahara	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q79</a>
18	<i>% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct <b>weapons stores rehabilitation</b></i>	89%	9 Abyei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q45</a>



19	% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct <b>ammunition store rehabilitation</b>	89%	9 Abyei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q46</a>
20	UN-channeled/UN funds disbursed for measures to secure and manage <b>weapons and ammunition stockpiles</b>	27,700,504	3 Central African Republic, Libya, Mali	US Dollars	M&E Survey - dashboard <a href="#">Q95</a>
21	% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct <b>weapons destruction</b>	78%	9 Abyei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q48, Q49, Q50</a>
22	% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct <b>ammunition destruction</b>	78%	9 Abyei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q51, Q52</a>



Indicator Number	Strategy Indicator	2018 Baseline	Reporting Countries / Territories	Unit	Source
<b>SO2: Survivors, family members and communities affected by explosive ordnance have equal access to health and education and participate fully in social and economic life</b>					
23	% countries with a UN mine action presence that: - Have <b>acceded to CRPD</b>	97%	36 Abyei, Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	GMAM
24	% countries with a UN mine action presence that: - Have a <b>national disability policy</b> that recognizes the specific needs and rights of victims and survivors within the CRPD - Have a national disability policy and a national VA strategy/ framework/ plan	60%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q53</a>
25	Increased VA government <b>funding</b>	3,766,992	8 Afghanistan, Cambodia, Darfur, Mali, Myanmar, Sudan, Vietnam, Western Sahara	US Dollars	M&E Survey - dashboard <a href="#">Q95</a>
26	% UN mine action programmes that: - Have <b>national VA standards</b> *				



27	% UN mine action programmes that: - Have documented <b>referral pathways</b> for survivors	41%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q58</b>
28	% UN mine action programmes that: - <b>Meet regularly</b> (at least every 6 months) government focal point for survivors	59%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q56</b>
29	% UN mine action programmes that: - Have <b>coordination mechanism (CM)</b> that supports and integrates <b>needs of victims</b>	30%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q57</b>
30	% UN mine action programmes that: - Provide support to <b>States reporting to CRPD</b>	48%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q67, Q68</b>



31	% of countries that have a <b>national representative for victims/survivors of explosive ordnance</b>	44%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q54</a>
32	% of UN supported countries in which the UN mine action programme that: - Developed <b>analysis on patterns of death and injury from mines, ERW and IEDs disaggregated by gender and age</b>	89%	24 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6</a>
33	% of UN supported countries in which the UN mine action programme that: - <b>Analysis can be disseminated to key stakeholders</b>	70%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q59</a>
34	% of UN supported countries in which the UN mine action programme that: - <b>Analysis updated at least annually</b>	67%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q59</a>



35	% of UN supported countries in which the UN mine action programme that: - <b>Discussed</b> with the government <b>health service provision</b> to victims including referral pathways	60%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q56</a>
36	% of UN supported countries in which the UN mine action programme that: - Conducted explosive ordnance <b>mapping of health service providers</b> to victims	15%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q57</a>
37	- % of <b>injuries out of deaths + injuries</b>	64%	24 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Injured	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q3</a> , <a href="#">Q4</a> , <a href="#">Q5</a> , <a href="#">Q6</a>
38	% of UN mine action programmes that i) provide direct support for projects and/or ii) liaise with projects by other entities to advocate for <b>inclusion of victims</b> , including through: Provision of <b>education</b> for victims	56%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q60</a>





39	<p><i>% of UN mine action programmes that i) provide direct support for projects and/or ii) liaise with projects by other entities to advocate for <b>inclusion</b> of victims, including through: <b>Employment and livelihoods</b> for victims</i></p>	41%	<p>27  Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen</p>	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q60</b>
40	<p><i>% of UN mine action programmes that i) provide direct support for projects and/or ii) liaise with projects by other entities to advocate for <b>inclusion</b> of victims, including through: <b>Improved accessibility to public services for persons with disabilities</b></i></p>	41%	<p>27  Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen</p>	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q60</b>



Indicator Number	Strategy Indicator	2018 Baseline	Reporting Countries / Territories	Unit	Source
<b>SO3: National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities</b>					
41	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - Relevant <b>legislative framework</b> in place	26%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q65</a>
42	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>Designated national authority</b> in place	74%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q69</a>
43	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>National mine action strategy</b> or approach	60%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q62</a>
44	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>National mine action strategy</b> or approach that <b>articulates timeline and estimated cost</b> for completion	45%	18 Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q64</a>



45	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>Transition plan</b> outlining end of UN support	11%	18 Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q63</a>
46	% UN mine action programmes that: - Collaborate with national entities to mobilize resources to implement national plans and support <b>compliance to international treaty obligation</b>	52%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q68</a>
47	% UN mine action programmes that: - Provide <b>technical assistance</b> to governments to <b>support their compliance</b> with relevant treaties and obligations under international humanitarian law.	48%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q68</a>
48	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>National mine action budget</b> secured	48%  89%  33%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q80</a>



49	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>National coordination mechanism</b> in place to bring together mine action stakeholders	89%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q61</a>
50	% countries with a UN mine action presence have:- Mine action <b>prioritization system</b> in place in line with national mine action priorities	33%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q15</a> , <a href="#">Q16</a> , <a href="#">Q17</a>
51	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>Nationally-led quality assurance (QA) system</b> in place	63%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q78</a>
52	% UN mine action programmes that: - Support <b>national management functions</b> (e.g. operational planning, prioritization, coordination, quality control)	55%	9 Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Darfur, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q16</a> , <a href="#">Q20</a>



53	<i>UN-channeled/UN funds disbursed for <b>capacity development</b>.</i>	14,518,495	12 Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Darfur, Iraq, Libya, Myanmar, South Sudan, Sudan, Vietnam, Western Sahara	US Dollars	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q95</a>
54	<i>% UN mine action programmes that: - Conducted in-depth mine action <b>data quality assessment</b> in last 5 years to address data availability &amp; gaps.</i>	26%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q78</a>
55	<i>% UN mine action programmes that: - Facilitated government's participation in training <b>or regional exchanges</b></i>	63%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q74</a>
56	<i>% UN mine action programmes that: - Support national authority to develop <b>SOPs</b> on MA-related financial planning, budgeting and execution processes</i>	15%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q84</a>



57	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - <b>National mine action standards (NMAS) in place</b>	63%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q18</a>
58	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - <b>National mine action standards (NMAS) in place, that is consistent with IMAS</b>	52%	17 Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Iraq, Libya, Niger, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q19</a>
59	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - <b>A national accreditation system in place for mine action operators</b>	48%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q21</a>
60	% UN mine action programmes that: - <b>Conduct(ed) assessment of national capacity gaps</b>	22%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q71</a>



61	% UN mine action programmes that:- Provide support to development of <b>national standards and accreditation processes</b>	55%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q21</b>
62	% UN mine action programmes that: - Provide <b>training across key technical areas</b> (demining, explosive ordnance disposal, IED Disposal, emergency medical trauma)	55%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q73</b>



Indicator Number	Strategy Indicator	2018 Baseline	Reporting Countries / Territories	Unit	Source
<b>Cross-Cutting SO1: 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</b>					
63	<i>% all countries that have <b>acceded</b> to relevant treaties (e.g. APMBC, CCW &amp; related Protocols, CCM, CRPD)</i>	77%	36 Abyei, Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	GMAM
64	<i>% countries with a UN mine action programme that have <b>acceded</b> to relevant treaties (e.g. APMBC, CCW &amp; related Protocols, CCM, CRPD)</i>	73%	36 Abyei, Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Country / Territory	GMAM
65	<i>% of relevant UN reports and resolutions in which mine action is referenced</i>	23%	36 Abyei, Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Report	GMAM





66	USD raised through for mine action through Peace Operations in USD per calendar year **	\$164,664,161	10 CAR, Abyei, Cyprus, Darfur, DRC, Lebanon, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, Western Sahara	US Dollars	UNMAS Finance
67	USD raised through the Peacekeeping Support Account **	\$1,334,952.05		US Dollars	UNMAS Finance
68	<b>Total UN funding</b> for mine action in USD per calendar year (excluding Peace Operations)	245,886,779	19 Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Darfur, Eritrea, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam, Western Sahara	US Dollars	M&E Survey <b>Q95</b>

Indicator Number	Strategy Indicator	2018 Baseline	Reporting Countries / Territories	Unit	Source
<b>Cross-cutting SO2: Mine action programmes address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups, while facilitating their empowerment and inclusion</b>					
69	% UN mine action programmes with <b>gender parity</b> of UN staff (47 - 53%)	27%	24 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Gender Parity Rate	M&E Survey <b>Q93</b>
70	% UN mine action <b>programmes</b> in which <b>data disaggregated</b> by gender and age, including related to estimates of affected population, casualty data	89%	24 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	UN Mine Action Programme	M&E Survey <b>Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6</b>



71	% UN mine action programmes in which data <b>disaggregated</b> by gender and age, including related to estimates of <b>EORE beneficiary data</b> , amongst other data sets	98%	27 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	EORE data disaggregated	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q37</a> , <a href="#">Q38</a>
72	% <b>Casualty data</b> that is <b>disaggregated</b> by age and sex - <b>Mine/ERW/IED</b>	54%	24 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Mine/ERW/ IED casualty data disaggregated	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q3</a> , <a href="#">Q4</a> , <a href="#">Q5</a> , <a href="#">Q6</a>
73	% <b>Casualty data</b> that is <b>disaggregated</b> by age and sex - <b>Mine/ERW</b>	97%	24 Abyei, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen	Mine/ERW casualty data disaggregated	M&E Survey <a href="#">Q3</a> , <a href="#">Q4</a> , <a href="#">Q5</a> , <a href="#">Q6</a>

*\* IMAS on Victim Assistance were released after the roll out of 2019 survey. Reporting on this indicator will start for 2020 data collection.*

*\*\* 2018-2019 (Peacekeeping reporting year)*