



# National Capacity Strengthening in Mine Action

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UNMAS

# I. What we measure



# United Nations approach

- **The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023** includes a Strategic Outcome “*National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities*” 22 indicators are tracked and displayed through dynamic dashboard.
- **UNMAS Country Programme Strategies:** most include national capacity development outcomes; indicators include well-prioritized plans and capacity to respond to EO threats.
- **UNDP’s Country Program Document (CPD)** reflects agreed results with program countries on capacity development; metrics focus on: 1) institutional arrangements; 2) leadership; 3) knowledge; and 4) accountability
- **UNICEF’s Country Programme Action Plan may measure** the number of professionals trained in EORE, social service work strengthening (e.g. referral mechanisms), EORE integration in schools, etc.

## II. Predicting success



# Prerequisites for sustained national ownership

- National political will - *Angola, Nepal, Cambodia, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka*
- Capacity and commitment to undertake SSR
- National mine action authority that is empowered and prioritizes planning and implementation (*Afghanistan's DMAC*)
- National budget resource allocations to mine action
- Strong national coordination mechanism for regular dialogue (*consistent with Oslo Action Plan action #44; Lebanon's Mine Action Forum an example*)
- Strong donor commitment and long-term approach (*seen in Afghanistan*)
- Cohesion with overarching national and regional development plans (*adoption of SDG 18 in Cambodia and Lao PDR*)
- In places without national mine action authorities, strong and sustained engagement with key line ministries and other national stakeholders (*Syria – UNICEF*)

# Reflections from UNDP

1. Capacity Development is at the heart of UNDP's mandate.
2. Factors of success include:
  - Sustained support over time + good coordination
  - Regular needs assessment, capacity development strategy, benchmarks/KPIs
  - Focus on broader institutional functions, beyond individual training
  - Advisory, not decision-making role – neutrality is key
  - Co-location of staff, increasingly national
  - Transparent, efficient management of resources to lend credibility
  - Exit strategy in mind
3. Examples from implementation:
  - Ukraine (Coordination of MA sub-cluster)
  - Lebanon (Management and co-location with LMAC)
  - Vietnam (SDG 18, Capacity self-assessment)

# III. Joining forces



# Challenges and Opportunities

- **Generate government buy-in via advocacy** to generate political will (SSR, national budget, legislation) and leveraging treaty obligations (incl. Article 5 extension requests) and **sanctions regimes**
- **Expand advocacy by partnering** with complementary sectors: education, health, child protection, human right and regional organizations
- Integrate mine action into national and regional **sustainable development plans**