National Capacity Strengthening in Mine Action

MASG Meeting 15 October 2020
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**