



# **The United Nations Strategy for Mine Action 2019-2023**

## **2019 Progress Report**

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

**17 Nov 2019**



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## I. Executive Summary

This report presents progress towards the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 primarily through data captured by a field-level survey developed to monitor the implementation of the Strategy. In 2019, 29 countries participated in the survey, three more than 2018 (Lao PDR, Lebanon, and Turkey started reporting in 2019 but then reported retrospectively for 2018 also; Niger and Eritrea reported in 2018, but not 2019).

Key findings show an increase in casualties from landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) from 13,574 in 2018 to 15,764 in 2019. Countries with ongoing conflicts still carry the heaviest burden in terms of casualties. IEDs caused 48% of all casualties, followed by 28% resulting from ERW, and 20% caused by anti-personnel and anti-tank mines (of which 45% caused by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature).

In 2019, and in response to the high number of casualties, the United Nations sustained its support to reducing explosive ordnance contamination. During the reporting period, 245 square km of land (196 sq. km. of battlefields and 49 sq. km. of minefields) were returned to communities, almost 100 sq. km more than in 2018, an increase of more than 70%, partly by the start of UN-funded clearance in Vietnam. Furthermore, the United Nations funded 2,509 projects to remove or render safe ERW (compared to 3,935 in 2018) and carried out 239 tasks to remove or render safe areas contaminated by IEDs in affected communities. The number of essential civilian infrastructure sites that were cleared of explosive ordnance using UN funds was 1,101 compared to 1,308 in 2018.

In 2019, of the 13,103 community reports of explosive ordnance the United Nations received, 57% were responded to within 48 hours. The UN also supported protection efforts by enhancing the safety, security and disposal of weapons and ammunition stockpiles. In 2019, 126 weapons storage facilities and 187 ammunition storage facilities were assessed, rehabilitated and/or constructed, a decrease from 2018 figures of 578 and 276, respectively.

In terms of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), in 2019, 3.75 million people were reached by EORE initiatives funded by the UN<sup>1</sup>, 31% of whom were boys and 27% girls, consistent with 2018 figures. 59% of the countries/territories reported having included, or being in process of including, EORE in school curricula, compared to 53% in 2018.

By the end of 2019, the UN was supporting the development of a national mine action strategy or its incorporation into other national strategies in 80% of the countries/territories with existing mine

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<sup>1</sup> This figure, drawn from data provided by the countries/territories completing the survey, does not and will not reflect all EORE supported by the UN until the survey completion rate reaches 100%.



action strategies. Support was extended as well to the establishment of 92% of national mine action authorities in place. Additionally, The UN supported the development of 58% of national mine action capacity development plans.

Survey results identified some improvements in national commitment to victim assistance. In 2019, 72% of countries/territories reported having a designated national disability policy, an increase from 60% in 2018 and a step forward towards fulfilling commitments to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Implementation frameworks of the Convention however showed rather conservative improvements. There are still less than a third of countries/territories where there is a coordination mechanism for victim assistance. However, the United Nations and governments are meeting regularly to discuss services provision to victims of explosive ordnance. In 2019, 41% of programmes reported having periodically met with the national authority on victim assistance, compared to 57% in 2018. There is room for the UN to improve its victim assistance efforts by increasing the percentage of programmes that provide support to, and documentation of, referral pathways to cover more than the current 24% of countries/territories where this takes place.

In more than half (52%) of countries/territories, the UN provided technical support to reporting on relevant international treaties and in 66% of cases collaborated with national entities to mobilize resources to implement national plans and support compliance with international treaty obligations.

In 2019, 87% of countries/territories that have formal priority-setting mechanisms were supported by the UN in doing so. 76% of operating countries/territories reported having national mine action standards in place, of which 77% are compliant with IMAS, and in 91% of cases, the UN supported the development of those standards. 72% of operating countries/territories reported having, or are in progress of developing, a national accreditation system, an impressive increase from the 2018 rate of 57%.

Sex and Age Data Disaggregation (SADD) sustained good results; 57% of casualties were disaggregated by sex and age, a slight increase from 55% in 2018 and 95% of data related to EORE in-person beneficiaries was disaggregated. In 2019, the survey introduced new and additional indicators on gender mainstreaming, which showed that 55% of countries and territories reported collecting SADD for mine action planning and monitoring. 91% reported integrating gender in mine action strategies, and 55% reported having, or were developing, a separate national-level gender strategy for mine action. 45% of countries/territories reported having, or being in the process of establishing, a coordination mechanism to support and integrate the gender-sensitive needs of victims into mine action service delivery and programming.

The findings of the survey provide insights into the progress made in 2019 against the 2018 established baseline and provide solid data on the contribution of the United Nations in mine action, and in combination with data collected under the previous Strategy, accumulative achievement over



the years. This report and the associated dashboard highlight areas where progress is being made and areas which would require increased focus. It can therefore be a valuable tool to inform and support management decisions.



## II. Introduction to the Country-Level Survey

This report presents the findings of the 2019 country-level survey to monitor progress made towards the strategic outcomes articulated in the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023.

In 2019, 29 out of 37 countries/territories with a UN mine action presence completed the survey, three more than 2018. Focal points in participating countries/territories coordinated with UN partners and national authorities in completing the survey.

## III. Reporting on Strategic Outcomes

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

#### A. Assessment of casualties and risk

Mines, ERW, IED casualties increased from 13,574 in 2018 to 15,764 in 2019 [Exhibit 1]<sup>2</sup>. The increase in casualties was driven by a surge of injuries and deaths in countries with ongoing conflicts such as Somalia and Syria, as well as sustained high numbers in countries such as Iraq.

Results show that improvised explosive devices (IEDs) caused 48% of all casualties, followed by 28% resulting from explosive remnants of war (ERW), and anti-personnel and anti-tank mines causing 20% of all casualties (of which 45% caused by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature). In most countries, disaggregation of casualties by type of device improved. However, in Syria, the prolonged conflict caused “*access restrictions and limited operating space for humanitarian organizations [resulting] in the full extent of explosive ordnance contamination remaining unknown*”<sup>3</sup>. These challenges

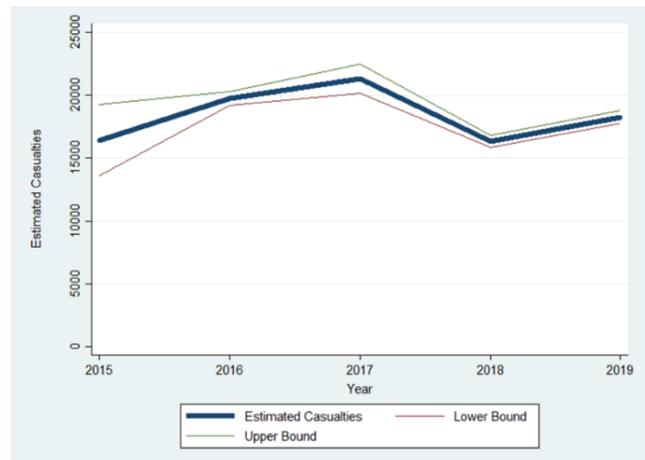


Exhibit 1: Mine/ERW/IED Casualty 2015 - 2019

<sup>2</sup> Some zeros displayed in the dashboard are not true zeros but relate to data marked as 'unknown' or 'not applicable' by field programmes. Due to inability to collect and report accurate casualty data in conflict areas, some casualty figures might be under-reported.

<sup>3</sup> UNMAS Annual Report, 2019, p. 14. <https://unmas.org/en/unmas-annual-report-2019>



explain the increased number of casualties caused by unknown types of devices in Syria from 1,040 to in 2018 to 2,199 in 2019. Similarly, in Somalia, the number of Mines, ERW, and IEDs casualties increased from 1,479 in 2018 to 1,865 in 2019. Despite the existence of an injury surveillance system that disaggregates casualty data, 91.3% of casualties were recorded as unknown device types, as “non-state armed groups have used IEDs as a weapon of choice against the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS)”<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, in contexts where IEDs predominate, specifying the type of device is challenging [Exhibits 2.a. and 2.b.]. In Iraq, Somalia, and Syria 56% of all casualties were caused by IEDs, out of which 98% were of an unknown type, compromising the level of disaggregation by type.

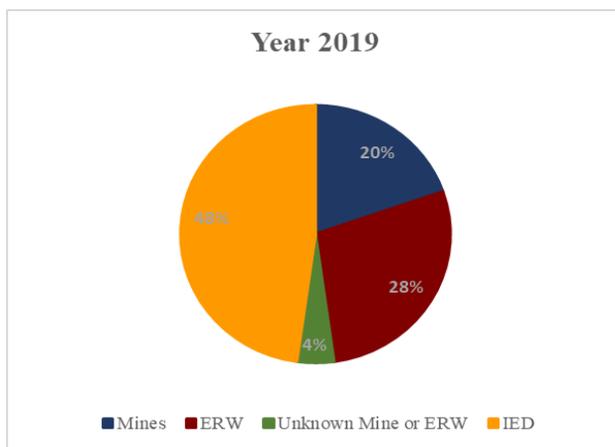


Exhibit 2.a. Casualties distribution by type of devices – 2019

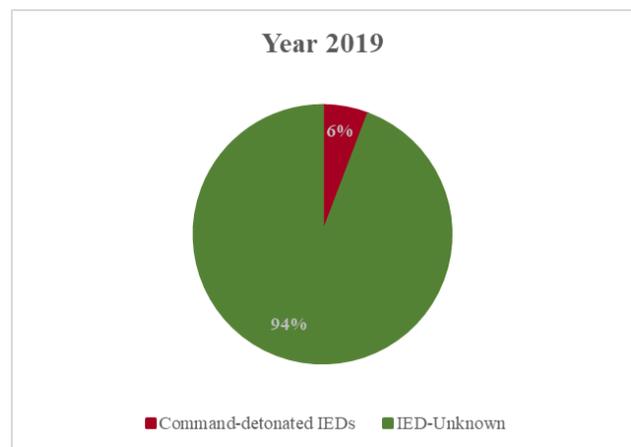
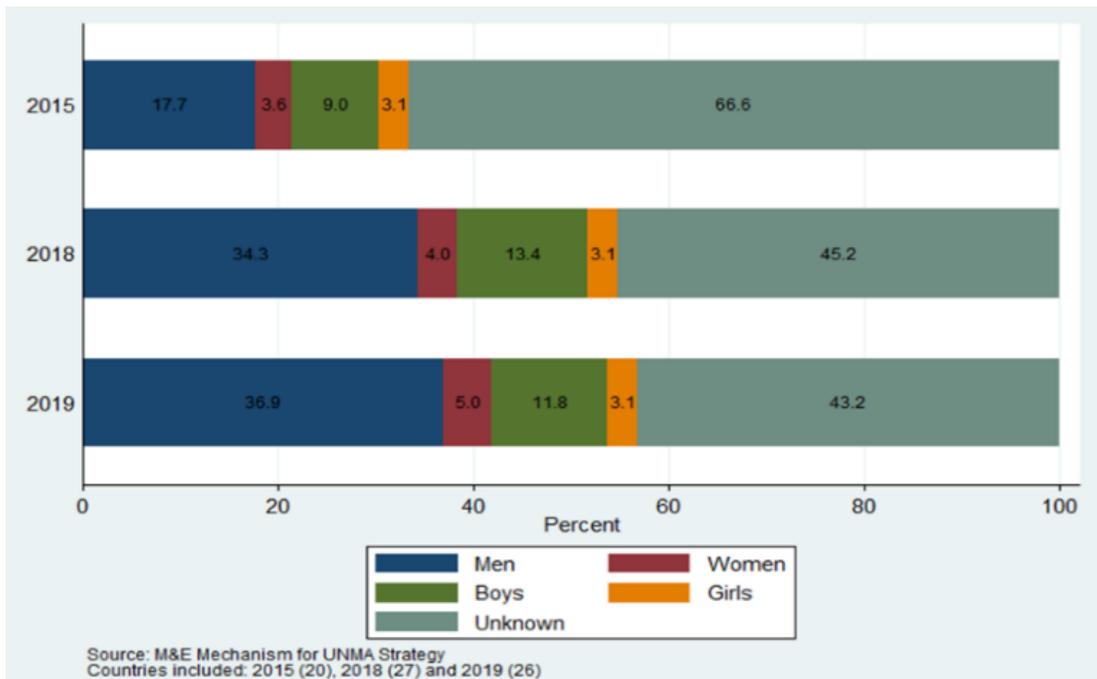


Exhibit 2.b. IED Casualties – 2019

In 2019, all 29<sup>5</sup> countries/territories reported casualty data. 57% of data was disaggregated by sex and age, slightly higher than 2018 rate of 55% [Exhibit 3]. This rate of disaggregation is lowest among IED casualties, where the contexts of accidents can challenge detailed injury surveillance. The figures show that Mines, ERW, and IEDs continue to disproportionately affect men (36.9%) and boys (11.8%), which calls for needs-specific programme interventions.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) website: <https://unsom.unmissions.org/un-mine-action-service#:~:text=In%20Somalia%2C%20decades%20of%20armed,peacebuilding%20and%20state%2Dbuilding%20activities>.

<sup>5</sup> Abyei, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Jordan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Territory of Western Sahara, Turkey, Vietnam, Yemen.



*Exhibit 3: Distribution of total casualties by sex, age, year  
2015, 2018, and 2019*

Findings show that countries/territories which receive UN assistance in managing the injury surveillance system can disaggregate 93% of total casualties, compared to 31% elsewhere.

Improved reporting (reflected by the low percentage of missing data<sup>6</sup>), helped produce projections<sup>7</sup> with high confidence rates and enabled establishment of global casualty trends between 2015 and 2019.

## B. Contamination and Clearance

<sup>6</sup> Countries that did not complete the survey (Albania, Azerbaijan, Chad, Niger, Tajikistan, and Ukraine. Cameroon reported no mine action activities in 2019) do not carry the heaviest burden of casualties.

<sup>7</sup> To present the unbiased global casualties, Regression Multiple Imputation Method was used to estimate the missing casualty data points. The model is first fitted using maximum likelihoods. After that, model parameters are set equal to their maximum likelihood estimates and linear regression is used to predict the unobserved values. Predicted values are then plugged in to replace missing values.



The United Nations is present in seven out of ten countries/territories with “*Massive antipersonnel mine contamination (defined by the ICBL-CMC as more than 100km<sup>2</sup>)*”<sup>8</sup> including: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Iraq, Turkey, Ukraine, and Yemen.. UN operations in affected countries/territories aim to improve access to affected areas by releasing and/or clearing lands from the threats of mines, ERW, and IEDs. In 2019, 245.16 square km of land (195.99 sq. km. of battlefields and 49.05 sq. km. of minefields) were returned to communities, almost 100 sq. km more than 2018. This increase was largely driven by the commencement of UN-supported clearance activities in Vietnam.

In 2019, 83% of countries/territories (24 countries) had a system for community reporting on explosive ordnance contamination [Exhibit 4], through which the UN received 13,103 community reports. EOD/IEDD teams responded to a total of 7,775 reports by either completing clearance, visiting sites to confirm and verify contamination, or logging information in the database of suspected contamination for follow up. Response time to community reports varied though technical teams responded in less than 48 hours in 57% of the cases.

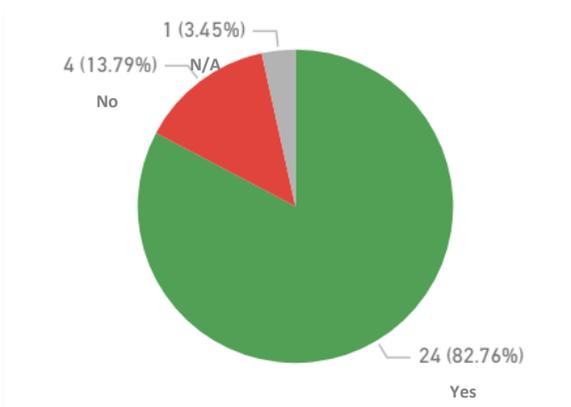


Exhibit 4: Existence of a system for community reporting explosive ordnance contamination – 2019

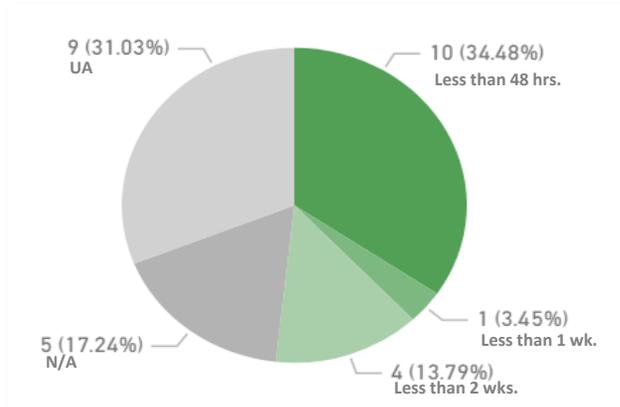


Exhibit 5: Average Response time to contamination community reports by of EOD/IEDD teams – 2019

Additionally, in 2019, the UN funded 3,685 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and 239 improvised explosive device disposal (IEDD) spot tasks to clear and/or render safe ERW and IEDs from communities compared with 3,216 and 1,178 respectively in 2018. 1,101 essential civilian infrastructure sites were cleared of explosive ordnance using UN funds, a slight decrease from 1,308 sites in 2018 sites [table 1].

<sup>8</sup> Landmine Monitor 2020, p. 29. <http://www.the-monitor.org/media/3168934/LM2020.pdf>



Infrastructure	(1) Number of known affected sites at the beginning of the reporting period	(2) Number of sites surveyed during the reporting period	(3) Newly affected/ identified during the reporting period in addition to (1)	(4) Number cleared during the reporting period	(5) Number cleared during the reporting period using UN mine action funds
Hospitals	33	116	98	80	50
Educational Facilities	72	195	150	126	97
Government Buildings	53	200	91	72	48
Roads marked as SHA in km	834.8	2943.1	21.1	83.2	67
Roads marked as CHA in km	1674.6	183.5	176.9	280.5	259.8
Agricultural Land in sq. km.	3926.6	435.0	2202.8	179.7	32.1
Villages	126	1869	40	7	271
Markets	269	1	315	90	31
Bridges	10	11	8	3	0
IDP Camps	0	13	0	0	0
Other (e.g. water points, religious facilities, etc.)	1732	1140	1121	847	604.3

*Table (1): information on infrastructure affected by explosive ordnance. Countries/territories included: Abyei, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Darfur, Iraq, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Territory of Western Sahara.*

Evidence from the survey also showed a possible positive correlation between carrying out a national explosive ordnance contamination survey and the number of casualties. In 2019, 11 out of 29 countries reported having carried out a contamination survey and these countries account for only 17% of total mine/ERW casualties. This makes sense given increased understanding of the threat should result in more effective risk reduction efforts, leading to reduced casualties.

### C. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education<sup>9</sup>

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) are activities which seek to reduce the risk of injury from mines or ERW by raising awareness of men, women, and children in accordance with their different vulnerabilities, roles and needs, and promoting behavioral change including public information dissemination, education and training, and community mine action liaison. At the institutional level, the UN supports the establishment of national EORE priority-setting mechanisms to enable national capacities to facilitate greater awareness of the risks of explosive ordnance. In 2019, 38% of countries/territories reported having, or being in the process of establishing, an EORE priority setting mechanism [Exhibit 6].

<sup>9</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



In Afghanistan, for instance, the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination integrates EORE priority-setting methodology into Afghanistan Mine Action Standards, where a set of 14 weighted impact indicators to prioritize response are incorporated (e.g. community with recorded EO in the last 24 months, number of accidents in a community). In addition, in the northern provinces of Sri Lanka (most affected areas of the country), the Sri Lanka Mine Action Programme defines a list of 10 scored criteria to measure the need for EORE in a given village.

The data indicates a possible positive influence of having a priority-setting mechanism on the number of casualties; countries/territories with such a mechanism account for only 12% of casualties (e.g. Cambodia, DRC, Lebanon).

Also, 86% of countries/territories now have a designated EORE focal point, an increase from the 2018 figure of 80%. In most cases, focal points are national or local authorities, though UN mine action programmes also act as EORE focal points, in some cases sharing the responsibility with the national authority.

In 2019, the UN funded EORE programmes that reached 3,758,347 through in-person risk education<sup>10</sup> (23% men, 15% women, 31% boys, and 27% girls). 59% of countries/territories integrated, or were in the process of integrating, EORE in their national school curricula, an increase from 53% in 2018. [Exhibit 7]. In 2019, the UN continued to fund approximately half of the risk education being delivered in the reporting countries/territories.

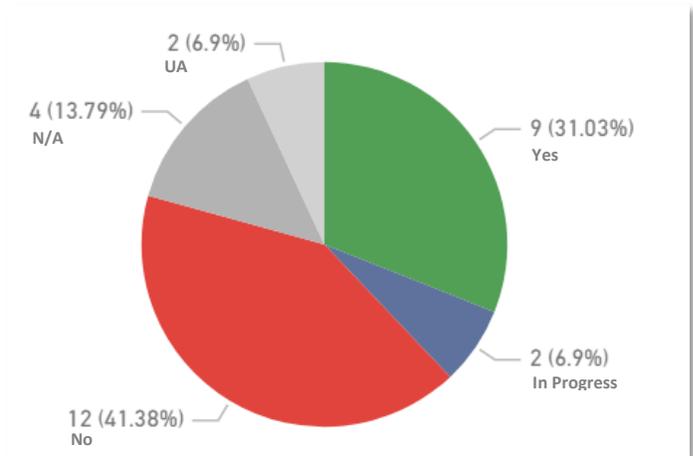


Exhibit 6: Existence of a National Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) Priority-Setting Mechanism – 2019

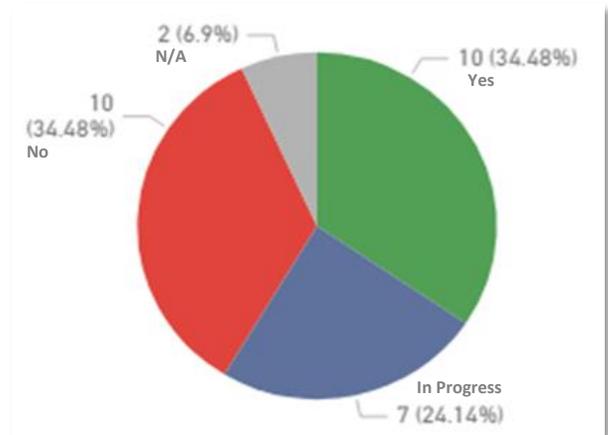


Exhibit 7: Integration of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) into School Curricula – 2019

<sup>10</sup> This figure, drawn from data provided by the countries/territories completing the survey, does not and will not reflect all EORE supported by the UN until the survey completion rate reaches 100%.



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

Support to legislative frameworks governing management of weapons and ammunition stockpiles, and the assessment, rehabilitation, and construction of weapons and ammunition storage areas is another commitment of the UN to enhance the protection of individuals and communities from explosive ordnance.

In 2019, 8 countries/territories reported WAM support, either to national authorities or United Nations peace operations including Abyei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia, and South Sudan. Abyei and Bosnia and Herzegovina reported having laws or policies on WAM, based on International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATGs) and Modular Small-arms control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC), and Mali and Somalia are in the process of developing them. In 63%, the UN regularly coordinates with national authorities on WAM. In CAR for instance, the UN participates in the WAM steering committee, during which representatives of national authorities, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSCA) (Security Sector Reform, Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration and United Nations Police) and international partners discuss future activities and priorities of WAM.

In 2019, the UN assessed, rehabilitated, and/or constructed 126 weapons storage facilities compared to 578 in 2018 [Exhibit 9]. Also, 187 ammunition storage facilities were assessed, rehabilitated and/or constructed, a decrease from 276 in 2018. The reduction results from the conclusion of UN construction support in South Sudan. This programme proved instrumental in making significant improvements to the manner in which ammunition is managed in South Sudan; a considerable amount of degraded stock was destroyed and recommendations made that would allow all peace operation contingents to store their ammunition more safely.

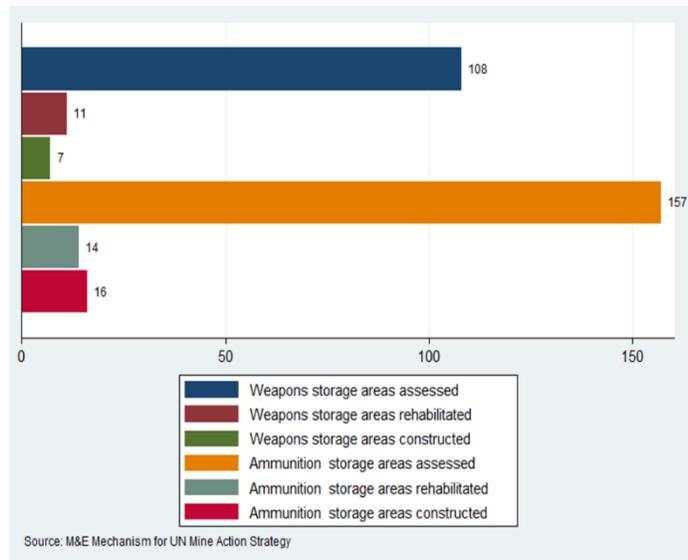


Exhibit 9: Present number of weapons and ammunition storage assessed/rehabilitated or constructed with funds channeled through UN – 2019



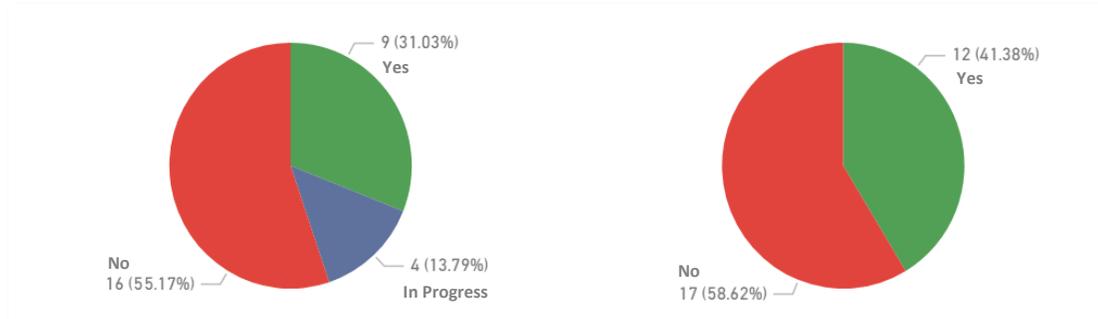
## 2. Strategic Outcome Two: Survivors, family members and communities affected by explosive ordnance have equal access to health and education and participate fully in social and economic life

### A. Advocacy and Inclusion

In 2019, 72% of countries/territories reported having a national disability policy, an impressive increase from 60% in 2018<sup>11</sup>. In 2019, 52% of countries/territories reported having a representative for victims/survivors of explosive ordnance, compared to 50% in 2018, which reflects increased national commitment to their inclusion. Cambodia reported, for example, that the UN continued to advocate for incorporating disability in government development activities, and Vietnam reported advocating for the integration of survivors in larger government social assistance programmes.

### B. Coordination of Victim Assistance (VA)

Victim assistance at the national level is a shared responsibility, with multiple stakeholders involved in planning and provision of services. In 2019, 31% of countries/territories reporting having a UN coordination mechanism to support and integrate gender-sensitive needs of victims into mine action service delivery and programming, consistent with the 30% reported in 2018. 41% of those coordination mechanisms met regularly with national authorities to discuss VA service provision compared to 57% in 2018. [Exhibits 10.a. and 10.b.].



*Exhibit 10.a.: Existence of a UN Coordination Mechanism for Victim Assistance – 2019*

*Exhibit 10.b.: Regular Meetings of UN and National Authorities to Discuss VA Service Provision – 2019*

The data indicates that the absence of a coordination framework affects prioritization of the needs of victims/survivors. Where there are no coordination mechanisms, 69% of UN mine action programmes do not regularly meet with the government to discuss those services, 81% either do not map-out service providers or do not have that information available, and another 81% do not

<sup>11</sup> New countries are Cyprus, Jordan, Syria, and Yemen



support referral pathways mechanisms<sup>12</sup> for survivors. In some cases, the government is solely responsible for victim assistance service delivery, in others the UN is not mandated for victim assistance (e.g. Abyei or CAR) or victim assistance is not a component/focus of the UN programme (e.g. Lao PDR). In other countries/territories, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria, the absence of a national disability policy results in the absence of referral pathways and victims/survivors are referred on a case by case basis, which makes it difficult to monitor progress.

In 2019, 24% of UN programmes documented the existence of referral pathways. In Mali, where presently there is no mine action national authority or VA coordination mechanism in place, the UN has established referral pathways with other mine action actors. Cambodia, Lao PDR, Territory of Western Sahara, and Turkey reported that it is the responsibility of the government to document referral pathways and Lebanon, Libya, and Yemen reported that the lack of funding affected UN contributions in this area. The Strategy results framework highlights the importance of communicating with the sector's stakeholders and exchanging data and analysis to ensure coordinated service planning and delivery. 69% of countries/territories reported sharing data and analysis on victim assistance with stakeholders through periodical reporting or through one of the mine action coordination platforms in place (e.g. UN/government coordination mechanisms, UN country teams, UN protection clusters and sub-clusters, and/or donor/NGOs networks).

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

In 2019, trends show improved commitment to full participation of survivors in social and economic life, consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 62% of countries/territories reported advocating for the inclusion of victims/survivors in education (an increase from 57% in 2018), 55% reported supporting equal access to employment opportunities (an increase from 43% in 2018), and 48% supported improved accessibility to public services for persons with disabilities (an increase from 43% in 2018). There was, however, a slight decrease in the reports of advocating for equal access of men and women with disabilities to education services, from 60% in 2018 to 55% in 2019. Additionally, UN mine action programmes carried out other services to ensure full participation of victims/survivors in social and economic life. Darfur reported, for example, that the UN undertook income generation projects in support of victims, Lebanon reported generating small projects for survivors' families, and Syria implemented physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support activities for victims.

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

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<sup>12</sup> A flexible mechanism that links survivors to supportive and competent services, such as medical care, mental health and psychosocial support, and legal/justice support [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)



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

The country-level survey assessed the quality of ‘core’ mine action activities carried out by national authorities through the National Capacity Development Index (NCDI)<sup>13</sup>. Data from countries/territories that reported on any of the 9 categories (26 in 2019)<sup>14</sup> is shown in [exhibit 11] below. Data continues to suggest a negative association between the average NCDI score and casualties, in other words, countries/territories with higher NCDI scores continued to have a lower number of casualties between 2015 and 2019, which could be an indication of a potential positive impact of national capacity development on the number of casualties. The outliers to this overall trend are countries with ongoing conflicts.

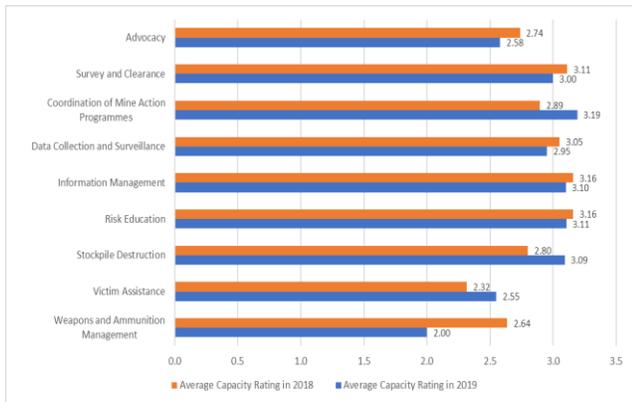


*Exhibit 11: National Capacity Development Index versus Mine/ERW/IED casualties – 2015-2019*

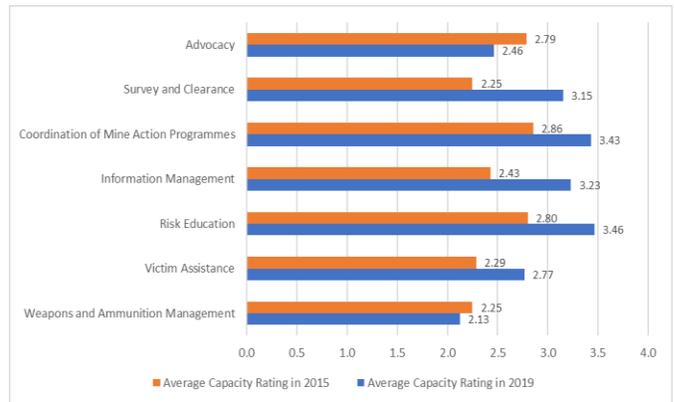
In comparison to 2018, NCDI data in 2019 paints a varied picture of both increasing and decreasing trends of national capacity against specific programme areas [exhibit 12]. However, data from 2015 to 2019 [exhibit 13], shows the average national capacity rating has increased in most areas, indicating that national capacity development requires long-term investment.

<sup>13</sup> National Capacity Development Index (NCDI) is a tool that is generated through the survey focal point scoring relevant national capacity across a specific set of core mine action functional areas on a scale from 1 to 5, 5 being the highest, and it applies to nine 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.

<sup>14</sup> Countries/Territories are not included in the analysis if they did not report any of the 9 categories of the NCDI.



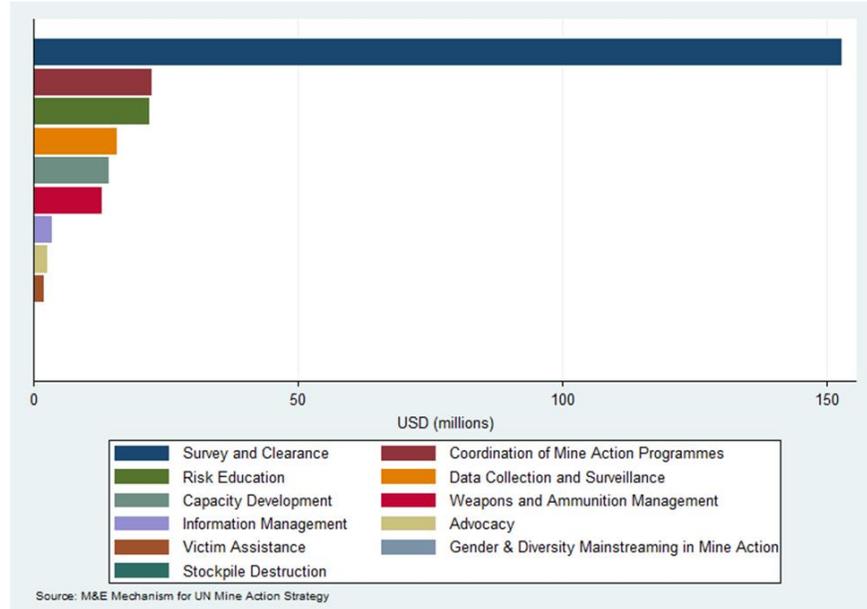
*Exhibit 12: Average score of National Capacity Development Index by Programme Areas 2018 vs. 2019*



*Exhibit 13: Average score of National Capacity Development Index by Programme Areas 2015 vs. 2019*

Although more indicative than explicit, the NCDI could be used as one of the tools to support decision-making on assistance to national capacity development. The data shows where and to which programme areas funds could be allocated. For example, to those countries/territories with higher casualties and lower national capacities (*such as Somalia – see exhibit 1*), and in programme areas that received lower NDCI assessment scores.

Data on disaggregation of UN funding per programme area slightly improved in 2019, however the analysis relies on estimated distribution of UN mine action funding by programme areas where funding under the category “Other, not specified” was redistributed across programme areas [Exhibit 14].



*Exhibit 14: Estimated Distribution of UN Mine Action Funding by Programme Area – 2019*

In 2019, government funding was roughly estimated, and mostly in aggregate totals, which affects data disaggregation by source of funding and therefore the ability to support decision-making on progressive phasing-out of UN assistance.

There are multiple factors that could affect capacity development (and therefore casualty rates) other than funding, one of which is ongoing war or conflict<sup>15</sup>. [Exhibit 15] below shows a bubble graph relating NCDI, casualties, funding, and ongoing conflict in 2019. The graph clearly shows that in a non-conflict context, countries have higher NCDI, lower casualties and overall allocate less mine action funding. On the other hand, countries in conflict tend to have the highest burden of casualties and lower NCDI. This analysis demonstrates the UN commitment to focusing resources on these countries, with the highest casualties, ongoing conflict and low NCDI. In a few cases, however, we can observe the data shows paralleled funding and comparable NDCI but contrasting number of casualties (the case of Iraq and South Sudan on the graph for example), which calls for a more context-specific explanation (i.e. level of contamination, type of conflict).

<sup>15</sup> Categorization used for conflict/non-conflict countries/territories is not official. Furthermore, some countries may not be in an active state of war, but elements of conflict or post-conflict setups may exist, which may affect casualties and national capacities. Context-specific analysis might be needed for more accurate diagnosis.

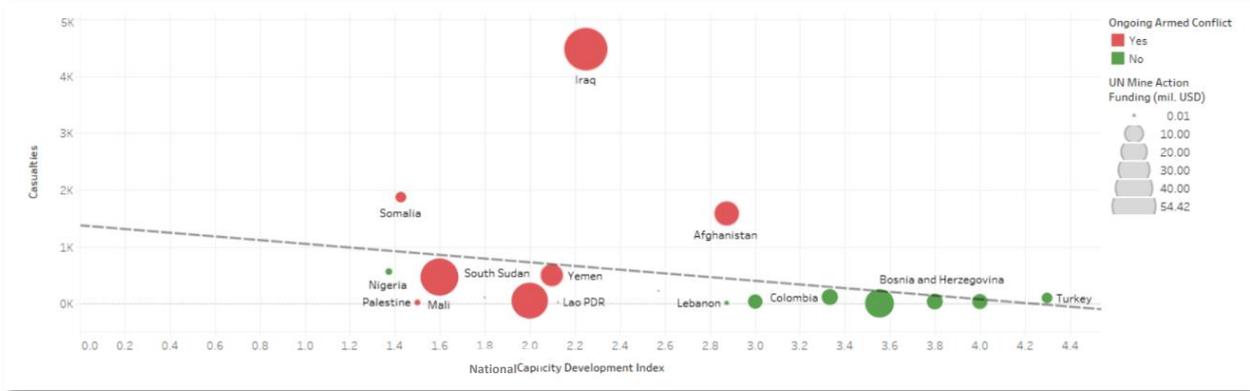


Exhibit 15: NCDI, Casualties, UNMA funding, Ongoing war conflict, 2019

### B. National legislative frameworks and strategies

The survey found that 86% of operating countries/territories have a national mine action authority, 92% of these were established with UN support. 20 of the 29 reported already having a national mine action strategy and 80% of these received support from the UN in its development/incorporation in other national plans. In addition, 42% received UN support in developing mine action law, and 58% for developing a capacity development plan.

The survey also examines enabling legislative frameworks and assessed UN support extended to national authorities on their development and implementation. In 2019, as in 2018, in 66% of countries/territories, 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. In 2019, 97% of countries/territories had a coordination mechanism for mine action, in 39% it is chaired by the government, in 25% it is co-chaired by both the government and the UN, and in 21% it is chaired by the UN.

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

In 2019, 87% of operating countries/territories with formal mine-action priority-setting mechanisms received support from the UN in their establishment. A possible influence of priority-setting mechanism on land survey/clearance/land release is observed as countries/territories with priority-setting mechanisms account for 75% of total land released in 2019.

83% of Countries/territories reported national data quality assurance systems, compared to 67% in 2018. 45% of countries/territories have Standard Operating Procedures in place for a range of management functions (e.g. financial planning, budgeting), an increase from 30% in 2018.



Similarly, 12 out of 29 countries/territories reported having a strategy on mine action information management and a further 4 are in progress of development, an increase from 27% in 2018 to 41% in 2019.

#### D. National Operational Capacity

In 2019, 76% of operating countries/territories reported having national mine action standards in place (compared to 67% in 2018), out of which 77% are reported to be compliant with IMAS, and in 91% of cases, the UN supported the development of those standards.

Furthermore, 72% of operating countries/territories reported having, or are in progress of developing, a national accreditation system<sup>16</sup>, an impressive increase from 2018 rate of 57%. Consistent with 2018, 55% reported that the UN provided training to the national mine action authority or civil society across key technical areas (e.g. EOD), and 55% reported that the UN facilitated regional interaction and learning on key mine action technical issues, a slight decrease from 63% in 2018.

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<sup>16</sup> This would be a system that accredits organizations to conduct mine action in said country/ territory. As per IMAS, accreditation is the “procedure by which a mine action organization is formally recognized as competent and able to plan, manage and operationally conduct mine action activities safely, effectively and efficiently”. IMAS 10.4, Second Edition, Amendment 10. *Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations*. p.6.



#### 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.

The UN supports the advancement of progress towards the universalization and implementation of international normative frameworks. In 2019, in more than half (52%) 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>. Two countries, Namibia and the Philippines, became state parties to the CCM, and two more, Chad and Kyrgyzstan, to the CRPD. No more countries joined APMBC or CCW.

Mine action was included in 17 humanitarian response plans targeting 19 million people in need of protection from explosive ordnance in Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt), Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen<sup>18</sup>, compared to 12 countries in 2018.

Additionally, in 2019, progress was made towards mainstreaming mine action in national sustainable development strategies and plans. Bosnia and Herzegovina for instance reported that its strategic plan indicates that mines and ERWs are a threat ‘*to the safety, health and lives of civil population and an obstacle to social and economic development at national and local level*’<sup>19</sup> and that the country’s Voluntary National Review (VNR) contained references to the intention of creating an additional SDG 18 ‘*Bosnia and Herzegovina mine free by 2030*’ and states that ‘*demining has an impact on SDG 16, and contributes to addressing SDG1 (Poverty), SDG2 (Hunger), SDG3 (Healthy Lives), SDG8 (Inclusive Growth), SDG9 (Infrastructure), SDG11 (Human Settlements) and SDG15 (Ecosystems)*’<sup>20</sup>. Dedicated sessions were organized to inform and engage relevant stakeholders in the process of the VNR and creating the SDG Framework. Cambodia also reported that support was extended to the national authority in the implementation of the first phase of the National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025, with Cambodia’s specific SDG on landmines and explosive remnants of war ‘*CSDG 18: End the negative impact of mines/ERW*’ incorporated in the strategy.

Despite the alarming rise in casualties and the dire humanitarian crisis at the global level, in 2019, 25 Member States (and the EU, UNA Sweden, UN Foundation) contributed USD 69,040,728 to the

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<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).

<sup>18</sup> UNMAS Director opening statement to the MASG meeting of 12 February 2020 in Geneva, Switzerland, p. 2. [https://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/documents/agenda\\_item\\_2\\_unmas\\_-\\_masg\\_opening\\_remarks\\_0.pdf](https://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/documents/agenda_item_2_unmas_-_masg_opening_remarks_0.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2015. *Strategic Framework for BiH*. Sarajevo, August 2015. p. 50

<sup>20</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2019. *Voluntary Review. Implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. April 2019. p. 93



UN VTF. This was a significant decrease (almost 50 per cent) in UN VTF income compared to 2018, primarily resulting from donors' reduced interest in Iraq as well as competing priorities.

The UN also supports national platforms for national mine action resource mobilization to accelerate transition to full national ownership. In 2019, 24% of countries/territories have established national platform for resource mobilization, all of which received UN support in doing so. Multiple channels/fora were used to communicate funding needs, including humanitarian response plans, strategic response plans, meetings with donors, and national authorities' presentations in treaties meetings.

Mine action continues to play a critical role in post-conflict stabilization and peacebuilding in many of the countries surveyed, including as an enabler of Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes, a driver of community-based peacebuilding through the training of community-based risk educators and community liaison officers, and a facilitator of IDP returns in post-conflict settings.



## 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

In 2019, in addition to sex and age disaggregation of casualty and EORE data, the survey expanded interrogation of gender and diversity mainstreaming to better monitor need-specific responses to diverse groups of individuals and communities with respect to institutional capacity, national frameworks, programming and resource allocation. Additionally, in 2019, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action IACG-MA, reviewed and updated the United Nations Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes to enhance the mainstreaming of gender perspectives and promote women's participation in United Nations mine action projects and policy. The guidelines are available on [mineaction.org](http://mineaction.org)<sup>21</sup>

In terms of sex and age data disaggregation, rates slightly improved from 55% in 2018 to 57% in 2019. EORE data disaggregation of both UN-funded and non-UN funded programmes was 95% (compared to 96% in 2018).

In 2019, 91% of countries/territories had gender integrated in the national mine action strategy, which is an impressive rate that reflects national commitment to institutionalizing gender mainstreaming in national frameworks. 55% of countries/territories have, or are in progress of developing, a stand-alone strategy for gender in mine action, of which 69% have, or are in progress of developing, a workplan or a system to monitor its implementation. 83% of UN mine action programmes participated in assessing the national capacity for gender and diversity mainstreaming. Only 21% of those countries/territories, however, already have a quality assurance mechanism in place to ensure gender-responsive programming and programmes' cycles, demonstrating there is room for more support to translating the institutional commitment into implementable programmes.

Eight countries/territories used the IASC Gender with Age Marker Survey<sup>22</sup> reporting the following scores (five being the highest rate of gender-responsive programming): Libya, Nigeria, Palestine, South Sudan, and Syria scored (4), Mali scored (2), and Abyei and Cyprus scored (0).

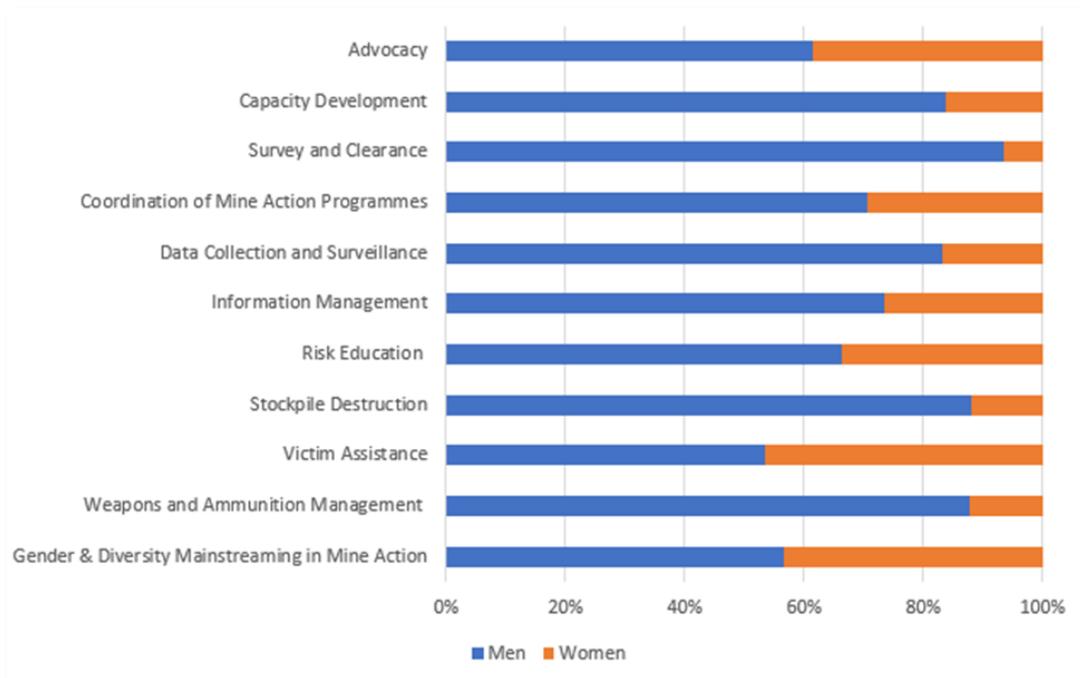
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<sup>18</sup> <https://mineaction.org/en/united-nations-gender-guidelines-mine-action-programmes-0>

<sup>22</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>



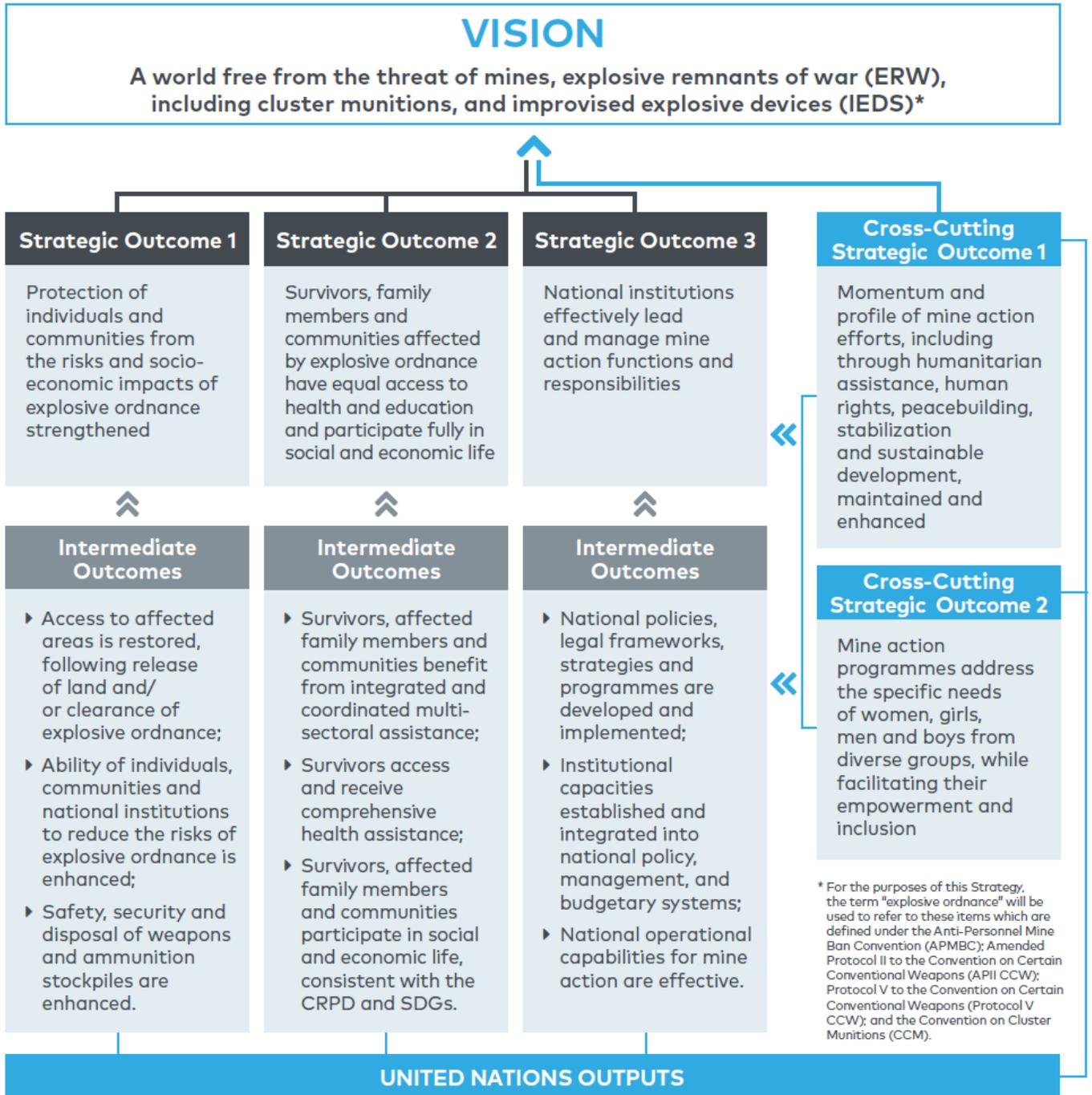
In terms of human and financial resources to support gender and diversity mainstreaming, 38% of UN mine action programmes provided technical assistance/training/support to national authorities on how to mainstream gender & diversity aspects in mine action. In 2019, 26 out of 29 countries/territories shared data on personnel working in UN mine action. Only 17% of all UN mine action personnel are women [Exhibit 16], and only 1% of all employees are dedicated to gender and diversity mainstreaming. More focus is needed on equal inclusion of women across all organizational levels to achieve the balance needed for the improvement of gender parity within UN mine action personnel. In terms of financial resources, an estimated USD121,408 was allocated for gender and diversity mainstreaming in 2019, a small percentage of total funding. There is room for increased resource mobilization for funding earmarked to gender and diversity mainstreaming in support of improving gender-responsive programme planning.



*Exhibit 16: UN personnel employed in mine action – Men and Women – 2019*



## IV. Annex A: Theory of Change of the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019 – 2023





## V. Annex B: 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*	2019*	Unit
<b>SO1: Protection of individuals and communities from the risks and socio-economic impacts of explosive ordnance strengthened</b>				
1	% people in countries and territories with a UN mine action presence - Estimated to be at risk from explosive ordnance	1.2	1.4	Casualty rate per 100,000 population
2	% people in countries and territories with a UN mine action presence - Killed and injured by landmines, ERW and IEDs	13,574	15,764	Injuries / Deaths
3	% total contaminated area by explosive ordnance in countries and territories with UN mine action presence: - <b>Cancelled</b> for risk with UN-channeled funds	61.7	60.7	CHA (in square km)
4	% total contaminated area by explosive ordnance in countries and territories with UN mine action presence: - <b>Reduced</b> with UN-channeled funds	25.9	78.9	CHA (in square km)
5	% total contaminated area by explosive ordnance in countries and territories with UN mine action presence: - <b>Cleared</b> with UN-channeled funds	68	105.6	CHA (in square km)
6	<b>UN funds disbursed for assessment, survey, and clearance</b>	118,256,753	153,030,256	US Dollars
7	% UN mine action programmes with UN-supported <b>coordination structure</b> in place (e.g. mine action sub cluster)	90%	97%	UN Mine Action Programme



8	% UN coordination structures that <b>meet every 3 months</b> or more	77%	79%	UN Mine Action Programme
9	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - <b>Injury surveillance system</b> in place	60%	66%	Country / Territory
10	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - <b>Explosive Ordnance Risk Education</b> delivery is <b>integrated into the school system</b>	53%	59%	Country / Territory
11	UN-channeled/UN funds disbursed for <b>explosive ordnance risk education</b>	22,417,545	21,999,466	US Dollars
12	% UN mine action programmes that provide <b>technical training</b> to national teachers (e.g. risk education)	56%	55%	UN Mine Action Programme
13	% countries with UN weapons and ammunition management (WAM) programmes that have: - <b>Legislative framework</b> governing management of weapons and ammunition stockpiles	0%	25%	Country / Territory
14	% 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	22%	63%	Country / Territory
15	% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct/complete <b>assessments of existing capacity</b> to manage weapons and ammunition stockpiles	43%	34%	UN Mine Action Programme
16	% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct <b>weapons stores rehabilitation</b>	89%	75%	UN Mine Action Programme
17	% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct <b>ammunition store rehabilitation</b>	89%	63%	UN Mine Action Programme
18	UN-channeled/UN funds disbursed for measures to secure and manage <b>weapons and ammunition stockpiles</b>	28,433,317	12,929,933	US Dollars



<b>19</b>	% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct <i>weapons destruction</i>	78%	38%	UN Mine Action Programme
<b>20</b>	% UN WAM programmes that: - Conduct <i>ammunition destruction</i>	78%	50%	UN Mine Action Programme



Indicator Number	Strategy Indicator	2018 Baseline*	2019*	Unit
<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>				
21	% countries with a UN mine action presence that: - Have <b>acceded to CRPD</b>	94%	94%	Country / Territory
22	% 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%	72%	Country / Territory
23	<b>Increased VA government funding</b>	3,866,647	2,021,042	US Dollars
24	% UN mine action programmes that: - Have <b>national VA standards</b>			
25	% UN mine action programmes that: - Have documented <b>referral pathways</b> for survivors	33%	24%	UN Mine Action Programme
26	% UN mine action programmes that: - <b>Meet regularly</b> (at least every 6 months) government focal point for survivors	57%	41%	UN Mine Action Programme
27	% UN mine action programmes that: - Have <b>coordination mechanism (CM)</b> that supports and integrates <b>needs of victims</b>	30%	31%	UN Mine Action Programme
28	% UN mine action programmes that: - Provide support to <b>States reporting to CRPD</b>	53%	52%	UN Mine Action Programme
29	% of countries that have a <b>national representative for victims/survivors</b> of explosive ordnance	50%	52%	Country / Territory
30	% of UN supported countries in which the UN mine action programme that: - Developed <b>analysis on patterns of death and injury</b> from mines, ERW and IEDs disaggregated by gender and age	90%	100%	Country / Territory



31	% of UN supported countries in which the UN mine action programme that: - <b>Analysis can be disseminated to key stakeholders</b>	70%	69%	Country / Territory
32	% of UN supported countries in which the UN mine action programme that: - <b>Discussed with the government health service provision to victims including referral pathways</b>	57%	41%	Country / Territory
33	% of UN supported countries in which the UN mine action programme that: - <b>Conducted explosive ordnance mapping of health service providers to victims</b>	33%	17%	Country / Territory
34	- % of injuries out of deaths + injuries	64%	68%	Injured
35	% 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: <b>Provision of education for victims</b>	57%	62%	UN Mine Action Programme
36	% 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: <b>Employment and livelihoods for victims</b>	43%	55%	UN Mine Action Programme
37	% 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: <b>Improved accessibility to public services for persons with disabilities</b>	43%	48%	UN Mine Action Programme



Indicator Number	Strategy Indicator	2018 Baseline*	2019*	Unit
<b>SO3: National institutions effectively lead and manage mine action functions and responsibilities</b>				
38	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - Relevant <b>legislative framework</b> in place	30%	34%	Country / Territory
39	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>Designated national authority</b> in place	77%	83%	Country / Territory
40	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>National mine action strategy</b> or approach	60%	69%	Country / Territory
41	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - National mine action strategy or approach that <b>articulates timeline and estimated cost</b> for completion	47%	48%	Country / Territory
42	% 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>	57%	66%	UN Mine Action Programme
43	% UN mine action programmes that: - Provide <b>technical assistance</b> to governments <b>to support their compliance</b> with relevant treaties and obligations under international humanitarian law.	53%	52%	UN Mine Action Programme
44	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>National mine action budget</b> secured	53%	69%	Country / Territory
45	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - <b>National coordination mechanism</b> in place to bring together mine action stakeholders	90%	97%	Country / Territory
46	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - Mine action <b>prioritization system</b> in place in line with national mine action priorities	37%	52%	Country / Territory
47	% countries with a UN mine action presence have: - Nationally-led <b>quality assurance (QA) system</b> in place	67%	83%	Country / Territory



48	% UN mine action programmes that: - Support <b>national management functions</b> (e.g. operational planning, prioritization, coordination, quality control)	33%	45%	UN Mine Action Programme
49	UN-channeled/UN funds disbursed for <b>capacity development</b>	14,902,580	14,251,787	US Dollars
50	% UN mine action programmes that: - Facilitated government's participation in training <b>or regional exchanges</b>	63%	55%	UN Mine Action Programme
51	% UN mine action programmes that: - Support national authority to develop <b>SOPs</b> on MA-related financial planning, budgeting and execution processes	30%	45%	UN Mine Action Programme
52	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - <b>National mine action standards (NMAS)</b> in place	67%	76%	Country / Territory
53	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - <b>National mine action standards (NMAS)</b> in place, that is <b>consistent with IMAS</b>	80%	77%	Country / Territory
54	% countries with a UN mine action presence that have: - A <b>national accreditation system</b> in place for mine action operators	50%	59%	Country / Territory
55	% UN mine action programmes that: - Conduct(ed) <b>assessment of national capacity gaps</b>	20%	28%	UN Mine Action Programme
56	% UN mine action programmes that: - Provide support to development of <b>national standards and accreditation processes</b>	85%	91%	UN Mine Action Programme
57	% UN mine action programmes that: - Provide <b>training across key technical areas</b> (demining, explosive ordnance disposal, IED Disposal, emergency medical trauma)	57%	55%	UN Mine Action Programme



Indicator Number	Strategy Indicator	2018 Baseline*	2019*	Unit
<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>				
58	<i>% of relevant UN reports and resolutions in which mine action is referenced</i>	9%	7%	UN Report
59	<i>USD raised through for mine action through Peace Operations in USD per calendar year **</i>	\$156.99	\$158.57	Rounded in million US Dollars
60	<i>USD raised through the Peacekeeping Support Account **</i>	\$1,334,952.05	Pending input from UNMAS Finance	Rounded in million US Dollars
61	<i>Total UN funding for mine action in USD per calendar year (excluding Peace Operations)</i>	252,391,684	248,863,674	US Dollars



Indicator Number	Strategy Indicator	2018 Baseline*	2019*	Unit
<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>				
62	% UN mine action programmes with <b>gender parity</b> of UN staff (47 - 53%)	27%	21%	Gender Parity Rate
63	% 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%	100%	UN Mine Action Programmes
64	% UN mine action programmes in which <b>data disaggregated</b> by gender and age, including related to estimates of <b>EORE beneficiary data</b> , amongst other data sets	96%	95%	EORE data disaggregated
65	% <b>Casualty data</b> that is <b>disaggregated</b> by age and sex - <b>Mine/ERW/IED</b>	55%	57%	Mine/ERW/IED casualty data disaggregated
66	% <b>Casualty data</b> that is <b>disaggregated</b> by age and sex - <b>Mine/ERW</b>	97%	96%	Mine/ERW casualty data disaggregated
67	% of countries/territories that integrate <b>gender into national mine action strategy**</b>	–	91%	Country / Territory
68	% of countries/territories that undertake <b>gender capacity assessment**</b>	–	83%	Country / Territory
69	% of countries/territories that have a <b>national gender strategy for mine action**</b>	–	31%	Country / Territory
70	% of countries/territories that have a <b>quality assurance mechanism in place to ensure gender-responsive programming and programmes' cycles**</b>	–	28%	Country / Territory
71	% of UN mine action programmes that provided technical assistance/training/support to <b>national authorities on how to mainstream gender &amp; diversity aspects in Mine Action**</b>	–	38%	UN Mine Action Programme
72	<b>UN-channeled/UN funds</b> disbursed for <b>Gender &amp; Diversity Mainstreaming in Mine Action**</b>	–	121,408	US Dollars

\* Reporting countries/territories differ from one year to the other and between indicators

\*\* Newly introduced indicators