

Organization Strategy for: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

I. Objective:

This strategy for the cooperation between Denmark and the United Nations Mine Action Service, UNMAS, forms the basis for the Danish core contribution to UNMAS¹ (2017-2020). The strategy constitutes the central platform for Denmark's dialogue and partnership with UNMAS and sets up the Danish priorities for UNMAS performance within the overall framework established by UNMAS own strategy, taking into account the UN Mine Action Strategy 2013-2018 and its successor. In addition, this strategy outlines specific goals and results vis-à-vis UNMAS that Denmark will pursue in its cooperation with the organization. Denmark will work closely with like-minded countries towards the achievement of these results.

Civilian Danish mine action activities take their point of departure in the nexus between development and security policy as well as in humanitarian policy. These policies are mandated in Denmark's strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action: The World 2030 (2017-21), as well as the Danish Foreign and Security Policy Strategy (2017-18). Denmark's policy and priorities are further emphasized through international commitments, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals and the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit Commitments.

The Foreign and Security Policy Strategy (2017-18) underlines the need to promote stabilization in the Middle East and Africa as part of the prioritized focus on migration, instability and terrorism. Multi-year core funding to UNMAS is one tool among others to contribute to this agenda, both by supporting UNMAS capacity to deliver direct mine action services in fragile areas, but also to increase the capacity of local authorities to deliver effective mine action services.

This focus is likewise part of the Danish strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action (2017-21) where peace, security and protection and migration is highlighted. In addition to the focus on prevention of conflicts and stabilization, the strategy outlines that Denmark will, together with other actors, promote sustainable reintegration of returnees and internally displaced people. Mine action plays an important role as an enabler, letting refugees and internally displaced people return home, allowing the affected population to regain access to areas where they live and work. If displaced people are unable to return home, it hampers sustainable development, poses a threat to human security and is an obstacle to peace.

In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), mine action is considered a vital enabler for peace, stability and development. Several of the SDGs are of direct or indirect relevance to mine action, as it is not only about physical removal of mines or saving lives in emergency situations, but also restoring livelihood capacities, building resilience and creating opportunities for economic development. SDG 16 to 'Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies' provides the most direct entry point for mine action, particularly in target 16.1 which seeks to 'significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere'. SDG 1 to 'End poverty in all its form everywhere' is also highly related to mine action services since fragile areas in need of UN mine action services often are exposed to high levels of poverty.

¹ Denmark has supported UNMAS mine action activities since 2010 through both core funding as well as earmarked funding. The current Organization Strategy includes strategic considerations for the core funding only.

Both of these SDGs are emphasized in the Danish strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action.

In accordance with the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit (2016), Denmark continues to actively promote and enhance the protection of civilians and civilian objects, especially in the conduct of hostilities, for instance by working to prevent civilian harm resulting from the use of wide area explosive weapons in populated areas, and by sparing civilian infrastructure from military use in the conduct of military operations. Furthermore, the Nordic countries consistently make joint statements in open debates on Protection of Civilians in the UN Security Council.

Denmark supports the global role played by UNMAS in maintaining a rapid response capability enabling it to deploy to emergencies at the request of Member States and UN leadership. Denmark will provide funding for the budget of UNMAS 2017-20 to ensure its continued lead role in the global coordination of mine action.

The overall objective of Denmark's support to UNMAS is to

- (1) address forced displacement not only to meet immediate humanitarian needs, but also to reduce vulnerability and improve the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and internally displaced people, and
- (2) enhance the protection of civilians and civilian objects especially during and after the conduct of hostilities, by working to prevent civilian harm resulting from the use of wide-area explosive weapons in populated areas.

Danish support to global mine action services is one of several instruments that contribute to securing peace, stabilization and development as well as responding to humanitarian needs. Denmark applies a comprehensive approach to peace, stabilization, development and humanitarian efforts, including within the field of mine action. Besides the financial contributions to UNMAS by the MFA, other Danish agencies, such as the Ministry of Defense (MoD) and a number of civil society organizations receiving funding from the Danish government, carry out counter-IED and other mine action services in conflict-affected regions around the world.

II. The organization:

Established in 1997 by the UN General Assembly, UNMAS works to eliminate the threat of mines, explosive remnants of war and explosive hazards by coordinating United Nations mine action, leading operational responses and supporting the development of standards, policies and norms.

In its capacity as the coordinator for mine action within the United Nations system, UNMAS collaborates with United Nations departments, agencies, programmers and funds to ensure an effective, proactive and coordinated response to mitigate the threat of landmines, explosive remnants of war and an increasingly wide range of explosive hazards, including improvised explosive devices. UNMAS provides direct support and assistance to 17 countries/territories/missions including Afghanistan, Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Colombia, Cyprus (UNFICYP), Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), Iraq, Lebanon

(UNIFIL), Libya (UNSMIL), Mali (MINUSMA), Palestine, Somalia (UNSOA) (UNSOM), Sudan, Abyei (UNISFA), Darfur (UNAMID), South Sudan (UNMISS), Syria, and Western Sahara (MINURSO).

UNMAS leads, coordinates and implements operational and programmatic interventions in complex environments, including in conflict or immediate post-conflict situations. In several countries, UNMAS is part of an integrated peacekeeping operation or special political mission, and conducts humanitarian interventions and supports the capacity-development of national mine action institutions.

Furthermore, UNMAS coordinates advocacy and policy initiatives related to the implementation of multilateral conventions, such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. UNMAS leads the development of United Nations Mine Action policies that inform the evolution of broader normative frameworks set by Member States.

UNMAS operates under UN legislative and executive mandates (UN General Assembly, UN Security Council etc.), deploys at the requests of the UN Secretary-General or his designated official, or of an affected country, mostly in response to a humanitarian emergency. UNMAS coordinates 12 UN departments, agencies, programmers and funds to ensure an effective, proactive and coordinated response to the problems of landmines and explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions.

UNMAS coordinates the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA), which brings together representatives of UN organizations involved in mine action at both principals and working levels to actively monitor emerging threats and prepare appropriate responses, develop or revise policies and strategies, set priorities among UN actors and share information. UNMAS also coordinates meetings of standing committees, created when the Anti-Personnel Mine-Ban Treaty went into effect in 1999, and the Steering Committee on Mine Action, which brings together UN mine-action, nongovernmental and intergovernmental organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Denmark's support for UNMAS

Based on the shared views by Denmark and UNMAS that mine action is a prerequisite for humanitarian and development activities and is essential in promoting peace and stability, Denmark has been a long-time supporter of UNMAS, having contributed DKK 153 million since 2010 in a combination of core funding (DKK 105 million) and earmarked support in Iraq (DKK 48 million).

UNMAS geographical priorities are to a large extent in line with Danish priorities, including Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Libya, Mali and Somalia. Danish stabilization and humanitarian initiatives often, therefore, function in the context of UNMAS presence. Taking Iraq as an example, Denmark is (1) deploying civilian experts to the EU civilian mission in Iraq, (2) contributing to the global coalition against Daesh, (3) providing substantial humanitarian assistance and (4)

running a large stabilization program for Syria and Iraq, which includes an engagement with UNMAS.

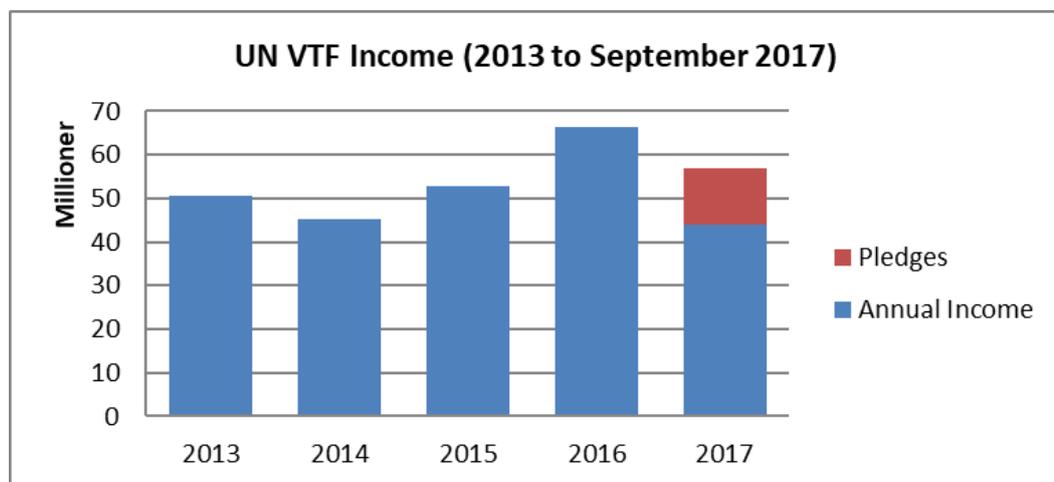
UNMAS also has a close cooperation with Danish civil society organizations undertaking humanitarian mine action and risk education in conflict-affected and fragile countries.

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action

The Danish core funding to UNMAS will be channeled through the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (UN VTF). The UN VTF functions as the United Nations “one stop shop” to support emergencies and other mine activities in situations where funding is not immediately available. The purpose of the UN VTF is to support a coherent multilateral humanitarian response to risks posed by mines and explosive remnants of war.

In recent years, UNMAS has experienced sustained growth in the overall level of donor contributions to the UN VTF. The demand for mine action services, however, has increased substantially as well. As of the start of 2017, more than 141.1 million people required humanitarian assistance, many as a result of protracted crisis, and delivery of the needed aid remains hampered by insecurity. In parallel, the nature of conflict has evolved, becoming more intractable and asymmetric. While landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) still pose enormous dangers, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have emerged as a serious threat to civilians and peacekeepers. Therefore, continued Danish support to UNMAS is of great importance from a humanitarian, stabilization and peacekeeping perspective as well as for sustainable development.

The total funding to the UN VTF for 2017 is expected to be USD 55 million including a planned contribution from Denmark of DKK 30 million (approximately USD 4.9 million) including both core and earmarked support. This represents approximately 9 percent of the total expected UN VTF budget. Other contributors include Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Australia, Germany and the Netherlands.



Management and Governance of the UN VTF

Under the authority and with overall oversight of the United Nations Secretariat Controller, the Director of UNMAS is responsible for the management of the UN VTF. The United Nations Office of Program Planning, Budget and Accounts is mandated to provide UNMAS with relevant advisory support.

The UN VTF is governed by the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules, as promulgated by Secretary-General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2013/4 dated 1 July 2013, as well as by ST/SGB/188 on the "Establishment and Management of Trust Funds" and ST/AI/284 on "General Trust Funds".

Transparency and Accountability

Donor contributions are formalized through agreements signed by the United Nations Secretariat Controller and recorded in Umoja, an enterprise resource planning system that provides a harmonized approach to management of finance, procurement and assets across the United Nations system. Income and expenditure are subject to United Nations financial reports, certified by the United Nations Secretariat Accounts Division and sent to the Danish MFA (in accordance with deadlines specified in the Agreement between the United Nations and the MFA).

UNMAS, as part of the United Nations Secretariat, uses International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), a publicly recognized set of financial principles applied by public sector and non-profit entities. Audited financial statements of UN VTF income and expenditures are published annually by the Accounts Division, and financial information as well as programmatic achievements are reflected in UNMAS annual reports. Both the financial reports, audited financial statements and annual reports will be provided to the Danish MFA on an annual basis as described in the monitoring & reporting section.

The UN VTF is subject to United Nations internal and external audit and oversight mechanisms through the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of External Auditors elected by Member States. By virtue of having UNOPS as the implementing partner of UNMAS, Mine Action operations are already fully compliant with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and have been since 2012.

As has been done in the past, UNMAS should provide information on any partners awarded contracts/grants using Danish funds.

As a United Nations Secretariat entity, UNMAS is governed by the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Framework of the United Nations Secretariat (ST/IC/2016/25), which provides guidance and information on how UNMAS must act to prevent, detect, deter, respond to and report on fraud and corruption. In this regard, UNMAS makes every reasonable effort to prevent and detect fraud and corruption in respect to funds provided by donors. No offer, payment, consideration or benefit of any kind, which could be regarded as an illegal or corrupt practice, should be made as an inducement or reward in relation to activities funded by the Danish contribution. Any such practice will be grounds for the immediate cancellation of the Danish

support to UNMAS. If the United Nations determines that there are credible allegations of embezzlement or other corrupt activities, Denmark must be informed without undue delay.

Monitoring & Reporting

The Danish MFA will monitor UNMAS use of the Danish core contribution on a regular basis. This monitoring will be based on, but not necessarily limited to, the annual reports of UNMAS as well as financial reporting. The MFA will request UNMAS to provide Denmark with its annual report no later than four months after the end of the year it covers. The annual report should provide key data on achieved results and organizational performance substantiated by facts and figures. The annual report should in addition include an acknowledgement of the Danish contribution.

UNMAS will also be requested to provide Denmark with financial reporting as defined in the contribution agreement. A financial report as well as an audited financial statement should be submitted to the Danish MFA no later than six months after the end of the year it covers. The financial report should clearly state the disbursements made by the Danish MFA as well as the outstanding balance at the time of reporting.

In addition to the annual reports, the Danish MFA will engage with UNMAS for instance through participation in meetings of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG), though decentralized consultations or at country level.

Funding will be set aside in order to allow for a thematic review of UNMAS, or aspects of UNMAS work, to be carried out as part of this Organization Strategy. If such a review is not carried out, the funds will be channeled to UNMAS as part of the core contribution instead.

UNMAS will administer and account for the grant in accordance with United Nations financial regulations and rules. The accounts shall at all times be kept updated according to international standards.

III. Key strategic challenges and opportunities:

Despite the successes of the last 25 years in the fight against mines (such as worldwide support to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention), cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war, major challenges remain to be tackled at the humanitarian, stabilization and development level, making continued involvement on the ground and in the international political arena an ongoing necessity.

In 2015, it has been estimated that the number of casualties due to mines as well as other explosive devices, including victim-activated improvised explosive devices (IEDs), cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) increased by 75 per cent. Many of the countries affected by mines and ERW are currently experiencing renewed or protracted violent conflict, which is likely to result in new contamination.² Mine action actors are thus increasingly working in complex environments where armed conflicts are ongoing, and the threat is constantly evolving. The rise in the number of intra-State conflicts and the expansion in the range of

² <http://the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2016/landmine-monitor-2016/casualties-and-victim-assistance.aspx>

explosive hazards have presented new challenges, in particular: (1) the indiscriminate use of explosive weapons in populated areas, which has a devastating impact on civilians and leaves a legacy of explosive remnants of war for decades; and (2) the increasing use of improvised explosive devices, which have become a major threat to civilians and a significant obstacle to peace and humanitarian operations. These new threats also present normative, policy, programmatic and operational challenges for mine action actors.

Unplanned explosions resulting from unsafe and unsecured conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles, including those located in populated areas, continue to wreak havoc in many countries. Appropriate assistance in the management of conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles is especially necessary in post-conflict environments, where national capacities and institutions have been weakened and to prevent looting, diversion, and use of explosive material for the making of IEDs.

UNMAS is increasingly called upon by Member States to conduct emergency responses and technical assessments, but the organization lacks sufficient core resources to conduct these activities. As shown earlier, the overall level of donor contributions to UNMAS has increased in recent years. However, donors now prefer to provide one-time contributions for earmarked programming instead of multi-year core funding. Member states' core funding for mine action has therefore declined significantly over the last years. This greatly affects the flexibility and planning needed to deliver and effectively backstop mine action in challenging, ever-evolving contexts.

An additional challenge of UNMAS is to further strengthen its internal performance management, including monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Although UNMAS reporting has been streamlined and improved in recent years, increased focus and resourcing is needed to effectively quantify and communicate the real impact of its efforts at both headquarters and in the field. UNMAS has gained a significant amount of experience in this capacity through its work leading the data gathering and analysis of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Mechanism for the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2013-2018 (on behalf of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action [IACG-MA]) so it is well-positioned to improve its results-based management.

The comparative advantage of UNMAS lies in its unique mandate (coordination, operational and normative) and its accumulated experience in complex settings across peace, humanitarian and development interventions. The mix of political, programmatic, managerial and technical expertise available to UNMAS allows for rapid and flexible operational responses in adverse environments. This includes the provision of effective capacity-building assistance in contexts of fragile states and institutions. UNMAS also draws on its experience at country level to better assess and analyze emerging threats and challenges to inform the development of appropriate programmatic, policy and normative responses. Lastly, UNMAS works to ensure that global mine action efforts adapt to, and effectively support, the new priorities of the peace and security, humanitarian and development agendas of the United Nations, including ongoing system-wide reforms.

Especially, UNMAS coordination role, which is important to Denmark, may often be a challenge with a wide representation of different humanitarian and development actors at country level. It is therefore important to continuously assess whether and how UNMAS is able to deal with this challenge, and how Denmark as an active donor can facilitate and support UNMAS coordinating role at country level.

For the time being, it is not possible to tell whether UN Secretary-General Guterres' proposed peace and security reform will affect the mandate and capabilities of UNMAS. UNMAS is part of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations meaning that any change to the peace and security pillar could influence UNMAS as well. We do not, however, anticipate UNMAS mandate and ability to deliver and coordinate global mine action services to be impacted by the reform process.

IV. Priority areas and results:

UNMAS is engaged in a range of activities that operationalize the general priorities of the UN strategy on mine action. These in turn are relevant for the priorities related to Danish peace and stabilization as well as humanitarian efforts in conflict-affected countries.

Based on the overall objective for Denmark's support to UNMAS, three strategic objectives have been drawn from UNMAS own Multi-Year Strategic Plan and defined as priority areas for this Organization Strategy.

First priority area: Ensuring that mine action enables and facilitates humanitarian action from protection to early recovery, by mitigating the risk of explosive hazards to affected communities enabling the return and resettlement of displaced people and the resumption of basic socio-economic recovery.

Second priority area: Ensuring that mine action enables peace and stabilization operations to deploy and operate in complex explosive threat environments, strengthens the protection of civilians and human rights, facilitates early peace building in the immediate post-conflict phase and supports peace sustainment through assistance to national institutions. Denmark will focus on the civilian dimension of this priority area.

Third priority area: Organizational efficiency and effectiveness relate to how UNMAS delivers on its mandates and plans. Denmark will continue to support institutional reform processes, improved efficiency and results delivery as well as UNMAS efforts in enhancing its results-based management approach, accountability and transparency mechanisms. Furthermore, it will reinforce UNMAS data collection, monitoring and analytical capacity, notably in support of the implementation of the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2013-2018 and of the development of a successor strategy and related monitoring framework.

At present, UNMAS geographic focus is on Libya, Syria, Afghanistan, Gaza, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which for a large part are closely aligned with Denmark's priority countries. Based on requests by Member States and United Nations partners, these geographic areas are subject to change. UNMAS will also target vulnerable refugee communities returning home to listed priority countries (for example, Syrian refugees in Jordan, Iraq and

Lebanon). The Danish contribution to UNMAS activities in Iraq is funded directly under the Danish Syria/Iraq Regional Stabilization Program (2016-18).

Denmark supports and emphasizes the importance of the coordinating role of UNMAS in the field of mine action services both globally and at country level. Together with the government of the recipient country, UNMAS plays a key role in coordinating mine action, from emergency to more long-term efforts. Denmark will maintain its support for UNMAS in order to strengthen the ability of the UN to coordinate, especially in countries where the local authorities are not yet in a position to do so.

UNMAS is expected to continue to work with diverse beneficiary groups including refugees, internally displaced people and conflict-affected communities. UNMAS works holistically to address immediate humanitarian needs as well as to lay the foundation for longer-term development, including realization of the SDGs. For the moment, UNMAS priorities are guided by the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018. Priorities will be re-evaluated post 2018 in line with the new system-wide UN Mine Action Strategy, which will be developed in partnership with the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action.

The UN VTF has been used by donors to support national programs and NGOs, often through UNDP or UNICEF. In the spirit of robust coordination, UNMAS is encouraged to collaborate with UN partners to deliver coherent, multi-dimensional responses. UNMAS is furthermore expected to collaborate with NGOs to carry out their mine action activities. UNMAS will also assist national mine action authorities in affected states to develop their own technical capabilities to address the threat of mine and ERW and the needs of victims.

V. Budget

As mentioned in the above, Denmark is a substantial donor to UNMAS. Since 2010, the Danish MFA has disbursed DKK 153 million to the support UNMAS, made up of DKK 105 million for core activities and DKK 48 million earmarked for Iraq.

Most recently, The Danish Government provided DKK 30 million for 2015 and 2016 to support UNMAS core activities. Funds were allocated to activities in Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, and Libya and to strengthen UNMAS Rapid Response Capacity and its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Mechanism.

For the period of this strategy (2017-20), an annual disbursement of DKK 15 million is planned. This funding will complement any potential other earmarked support to UNMAS during this period. UN VTF program support costs amount to three per cent. Should recipients of UN VTF funds, including implementing partners, decide to charge associated program support costs, the total costs shall not exceed the thirteen percent ceiling established by the United Nations General Assembly.

The review worth of DKK 0,6 million will be financed as a part of the Danish contribution to UNMAS in 2019.

Amount (in million DKK) / Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Core funds	15	15	14,4	15
Review	0	0	0,6	0

VI. Risks and assumptions:

Risk/Event	Impact	Risk management/mitigation
<p>Volatile security situation and political instability in UNMAS Areas of Operation</p>	<p>Insecurity has the potential to result in postponement or cancelation of programmatic activities.</p>	<p>To minimise direct attack against UNMAS and its implementing partners, UNMAS will strictly adhere to UN Security Management System rules and procedures. In case of postponement or suspension of programmatic activities, UNMAS will look at shifting assets to other priority activities and develop measure to reasonably reduce future events. All UNMAS programmes develop risk plans and plan for contingencies.</p>
<p>Insufficient funding and overreliance earmarked funding</p>	<p>Member State donors have, in recent years, cut dedicated budgets for mine action and moved away from core funding support for their implementing partners. For UNMAS, reductions in budget impact its ability to fulfil core mandated activities, to deliver mine action where it is needed most and to backstop programmes. The overreliance on earmarked funding reduces UNMAS ability to plan multi-year responses and its flexibility to respond to emergencies at the request of Member States and UN partners.</p>	<p>Concerted efforts in resource mobilisation will therefore be required while maintaining a healthy balance between core and earmarked resources. Should UNMAS fundraising fall significantly short of its core funding targets, mitigation measures include managing staff vacancy rates with a particular focus on capacity at field level; reviewing and limiting discretionary cost increases; freezing recruitment of new posts; and maximizing to the extent possible direct project costing where appropriate.</p>
<p>Simultaneous crises</p>	<p>UNMAS has limited capacity (financial, personnel and material) to respond to the multitude of crises requiring mine action interventions. In addition to its ongoing responses in the Middle East and North Africa, UN partners and Member States have encouraged UNMAS responses to Yemen and Myanmar and Boko Haram in western Africa,.</p>	<p>UNMAS will liaise closely with Member States and UN partners to emphasize funding needs for its Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity that enable the organization to deploy in just days on an emergency basis.</p>
<p>National security institutions do not ensure sustainable capacity</p>	<p>Lack of qualified personnel, as well as poorly maintained infrastructure and equipment, result in weakened responses to mine and ERW threat.</p>	<p>UNMAS implements a train-the-trainer model to ensure a sustained capacity in countries where possible. Core funding also enables UNMAS to conduct annual and/or bi-annual Quality Assurance/Quality Control reviews of programmes so that checks can be made on personnel capacities and infrastructure/equipment.</p>

VII. ANNEX:

Results framework:

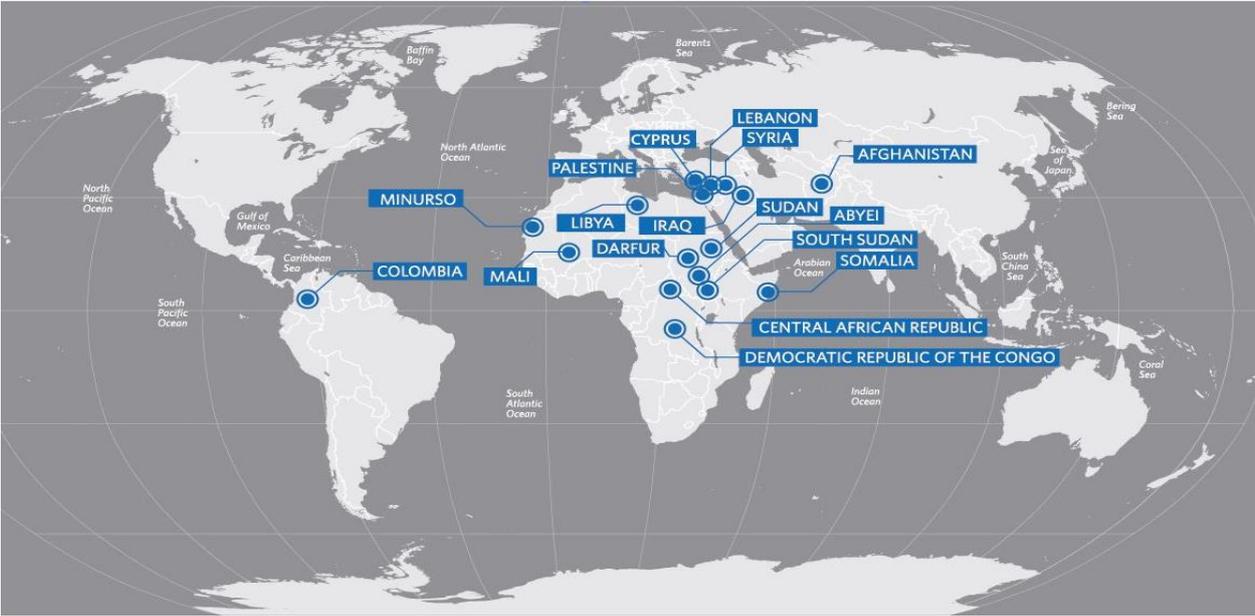
The results framework is, according to the multilateral guidelines, based on UNMAS own Results Framework, with selected indicators and results covering the three selected priority areas of DK's particular interest.

IV. Priority areas and results to be achieved:

Priority areas and results	Outcomes	Indicators
Mine action enables and facilitates humanitarian action from protection to early recovery	<p>Mine action is mainstreamed in humanitarian interventions;</p> <p>Improved coordination of humanitarian mine action at global and country levels;</p> <p>Effective programmatic responses, adapted to humanitarian needs, and new threats/challenges;</p> <p>The risk posed by mines, ERW and IEDs to women, men, boys and girls is reduced;</p> <p>Safe access by affected populations to infrastructure and basic services is facilitated</p>	<p>-% increase in safe access to basic services, facilities and vital infrastructure.</p> <p>-% of affected individuals and communities with the information needed to reduce personal risks.</p> <p>-Technical guidance and emergency responses delivered by UNMAS at the request of UN and Member State partners.</p> <p>-Number of UNMAS programmes where affected states are independently managing the collection of mine action data and analysis.</p> <p>-Percentage of communities provided with information to reduce risk</p>
Mine action enables peace operations to deploy and operate in explosive threats environments, strengthens the protection of civilian and human rights and facilitates early peace building (Denmark will focus on the civilian dimension of this priority area)	<p>Mine action mainstreaming into the strategic and policy frameworks of peace operations.</p> <p>Mine action is integrated into the mandates and plans of peace operations and resourced.</p> <p>Effective programmatic responses, adapted to needs and threats/challenges</p>	<p>-Ratio of casualties per IED incident among peacekeepers while patrolling or in convoys</p> <p>-Reduction in casualties among local civilian population from accidents caused by explosive hazards</p> <p>-Frequency with which reference to mine action appear in relevant reports and/or resolutions of the UN</p> <p>-All UN peace operations with an explosive hazard threat incorporate UNMAS activities in their mandate/plans with adequate resources allocated</p> <p>-Peace operations positively assess the contribution of mine action activities to implement their mandate</p> <p>Reduction in number of mission movements hindered by explosive hazard threats.</p>

<p>A more efficient and effective UMNAS supports a global mine action response fit for purpose.</p>	<p>Financial and human resources are efficiently managed;</p> <p>Programmes and services are strategically focused and resourced to effectively address priority need;</p> <p>An agile, learning and innovative organization helps mine action adapt to new challenges;</p> <p>Processes and tools are put in place to strengthen accountability and transparency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective strategic and technical guidance in core areas (such as weapons and ammunition management and IED threat mitigation is) provided to programmes and the UN system. -A knowledge management system captures good practices and lessons learned, which inform programming and policy. -Data-driven analysis on mine action issues and explosive threats is produced, which informs evidence-based programming, policy and advocacy for normative developments. -A new United Nations Mine Action Strategy is developed and rolled out. -Quarterly programme reviews are undertaken as per standardized process. -Reviews of core support services provided by implementing partner are undertaken based on agreed key performance indicators.

UNMAS presence



UNMAS organizational chart

