



# THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

A presentation to the  
Standing Committee on the  
General Status and Operation  
of the Convention  
Geneva, 29 May 2009



# UN Mine Action Assistance and Cooperation 1989 – Present





# Article 6 of the APMBC

## International Cooperation and Assistance

Paragraph I: "In fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible ..."





## Key UNMAT funding mechanisms for assistance in mine action

- The Trust Fund for Human Security;
- The Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan;
- The UN Nepal Peace Fund; and
- The Pooled Fund for the DRC.



## UNMAS-specific funding mechanisms for assistance in mine action

- Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (VTF)
- The Assessed Budget (AB) and
- The Peacekeeping Support Account (PKSA) .



## UNDP-specific funding mechanisms for assistance in mine action

- UNDP's Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.
- Bilateral funding through UNDP country offices.



## UNICEF-specific funding mechanisms for assistance in mine action

- Bilateral funding to specific country programmes.
- Funding through global allocations.
- UNICEF National Committees.



# Types of UN Mine Action support

1. Rapid Response Framework
2. UN-managed programmes
  1. Afghanistan
  2. DRC
  3. Sudan
3. UN-supported programmes
  1. Angola
  2. Cambodia
  3. Colombia
4. Technical assessment missions
5. Other e.g. Treaty implementation support







## Countries and territories that benefited from UN mine action

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, FYR of Macedonia, Malawi, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Panama, Peru, Serbia, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Western Sahara, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



## Lessons learnt

1. Landmines are a finite problem – provided we maintain focus and funding.
2. Coordination of activity is essential.
3. Transfer to national ownership is very important but must be carefully managed.
4. Mine action must clearly enable security, stabilization and development.
5. Capabilities and skills transferable to other sectors





# Questions