



# Sri Lanka Mine Action Programme



## Key Achievements and Way Ahead

National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)

Ministry of Prison Reforms , Rehabilitation, Resettlement, and Hindu Religious Affairs



# Background

During the past 3 decades, various kinds of mines, booby traps including improvise explosive devices (IEDs) and other explosives were used as defensive weapons.





# Sri Lankan NMAP

**Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Programme** started in 2002 with the assistance of UNDP, UNICEF, International and national Non- Government Organizations and several donors with the goal of creating an environment free of exploded ordnance in support of the Government of Sri Lanka's (GoSL) resettlement and development initiatives.





# National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)

NMAC is the executive body of the National Mine Action Programme (NMAP) and has the overall responsibility of coordination, evaluation and monitoring of the NMAP.

The Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAO) assist the NMAC in coordination and management of operations.





# SL NMAP Vision & Mission

**Vision :** Sri Lanka is free from the threat of landmines and ERW by the end of 2020, enabling women, girls, boys and men to live in a safe environment where the needs of mine/ERW victims are met.

**Mission:** To further develop a sustainable national mine action programme capable of planning, coordinating, implementing and monitoring all aspects of mine action, and mobilising required resources to make Sri Lanka free from the threat of mines/ERW through elimination, threat prevention and education, in accordance with Sri Lanka National Mine Action Standards (SLNMAS).





# Demining Progress & Remaining Challenge

Clearance Progress from 2002 to end of May 2018

## Manual Clearance – 137 SqKm

Battle Area Clearance	-	1097 Sqkm
NTS cancelled	-	964 SqKm

### Devices Destroyed

Anti Personnel (AP)	-	735,444
Anti tank (AT)	-	2,073
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	-	556,384

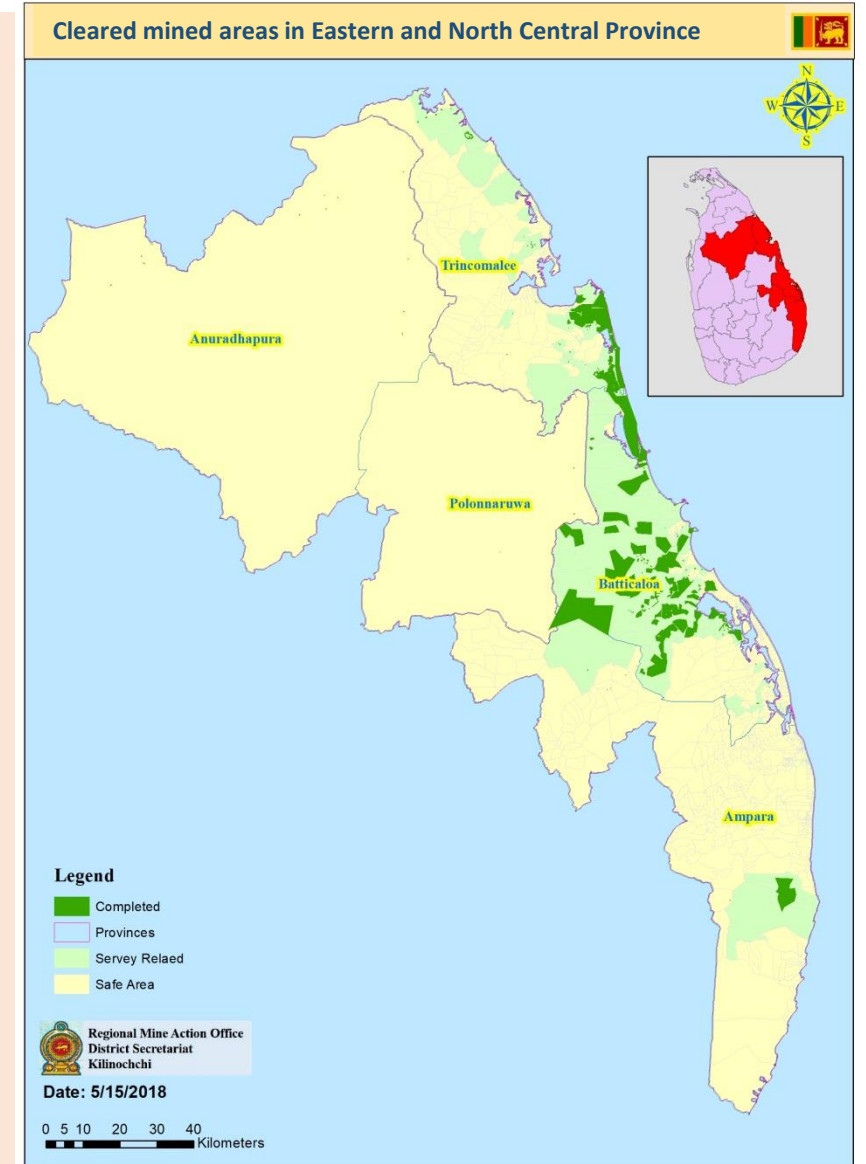
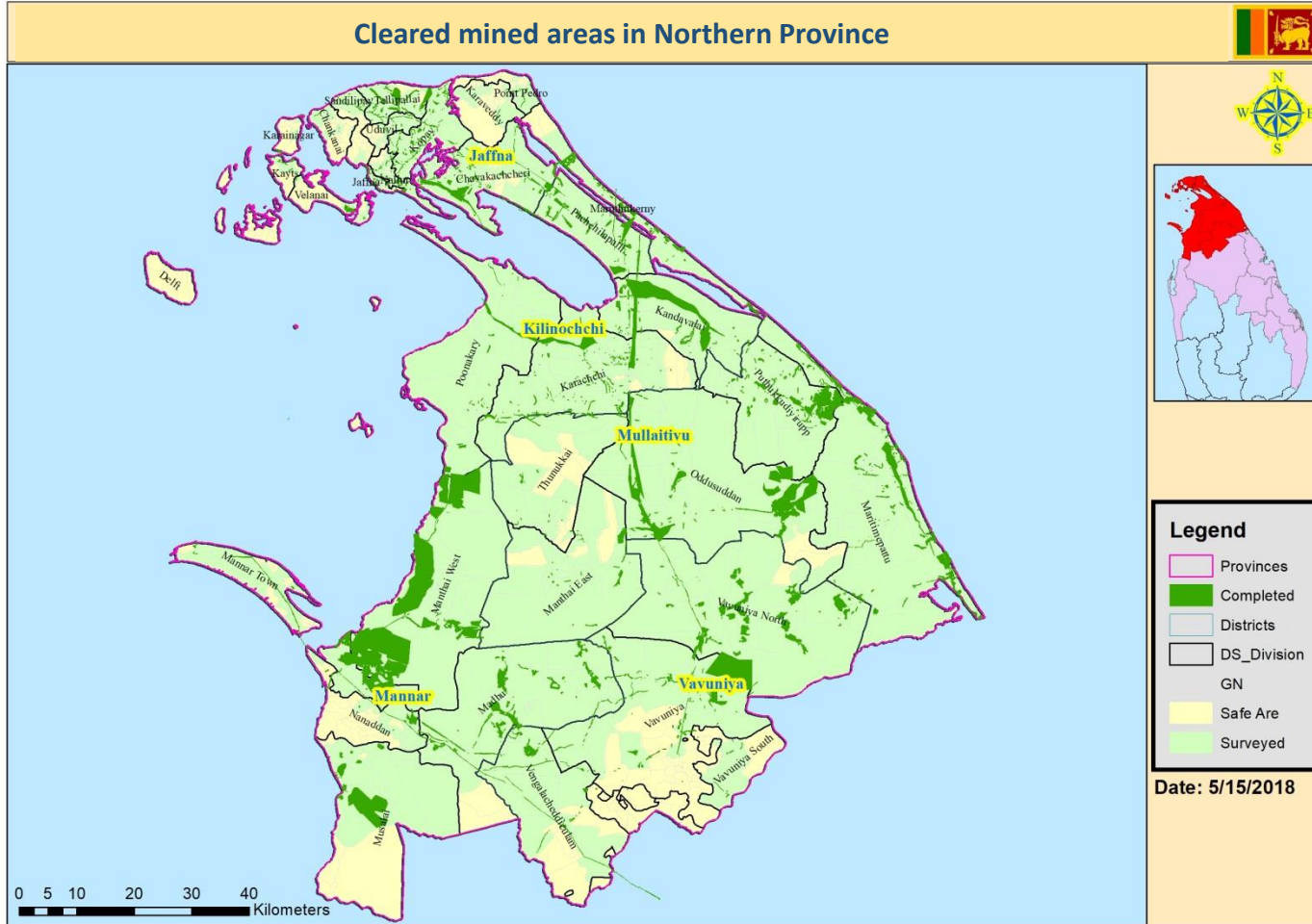
Remaining Challenge area

**Area to be addressed – 28 SqKm**





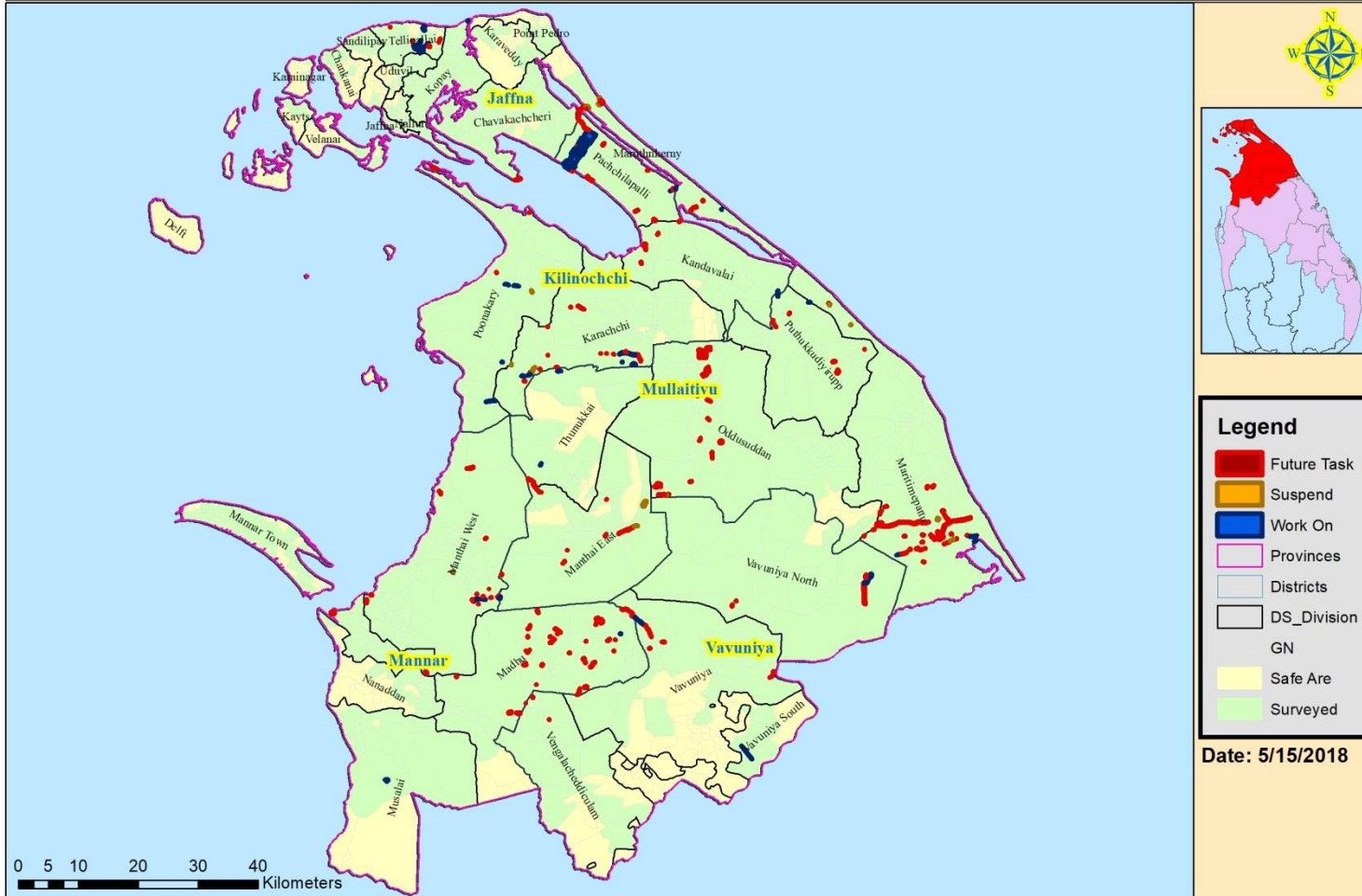
# Demining Progress



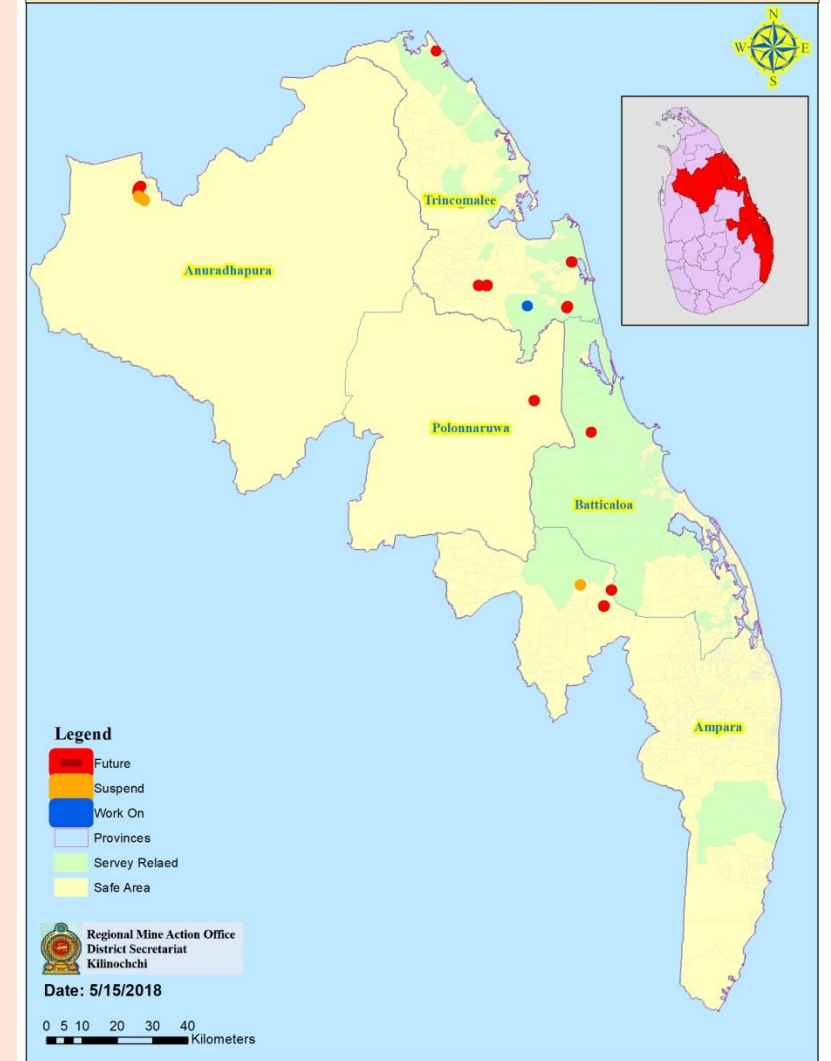


# Remaining Challenge

### Remaining Mine and UXO contaminated areas in Northern Province



### Remaining contaminated areas in Eastern and North Central Province







# Survey & Clearance

## Challenges

- ✓ Under-resourced NMAC
- ✓ Decrease in donor funding & outputs
- ✓ Restricted timeframe for completion

## Opportunities

- ✓ Increased attention following accession
- ✓ Strong national ownership and funding
- ✓ Well defined problem with firm plans
- ✓ Ability to expand quickly





# Survey & Clearance



## Strategic Objective 1

Scope of the mine/ERW problem is identified, confirmed and addressed using appropriate methodologies and resources

## Progress

- ✓ Resurvey completed – 1<sup>st</sup> target
  - 54 km<sup>2</sup> (647 areas) baseline contamination reduced to 28 km<sup>2</sup> (201 areas)
- ✓ Batticaloa District declared mine-free, June 2017
- ✓ Agency work-plans feed into overall completion plan



# Survey & Clearance



## Way ahead

✓ Analysis of sector capability complete:

- Current funding
- Anticipated funding (incl. military expansion)
- Maximum practicable expansion

6.5km<sup>2</sup> remaining / May 2024

6.7km<sup>2</sup> remaining / June 2024

**COMPLETE by end of 2020**



## Survey & Clearance



Funding delta

**USD 12 million**

total additional sector funding



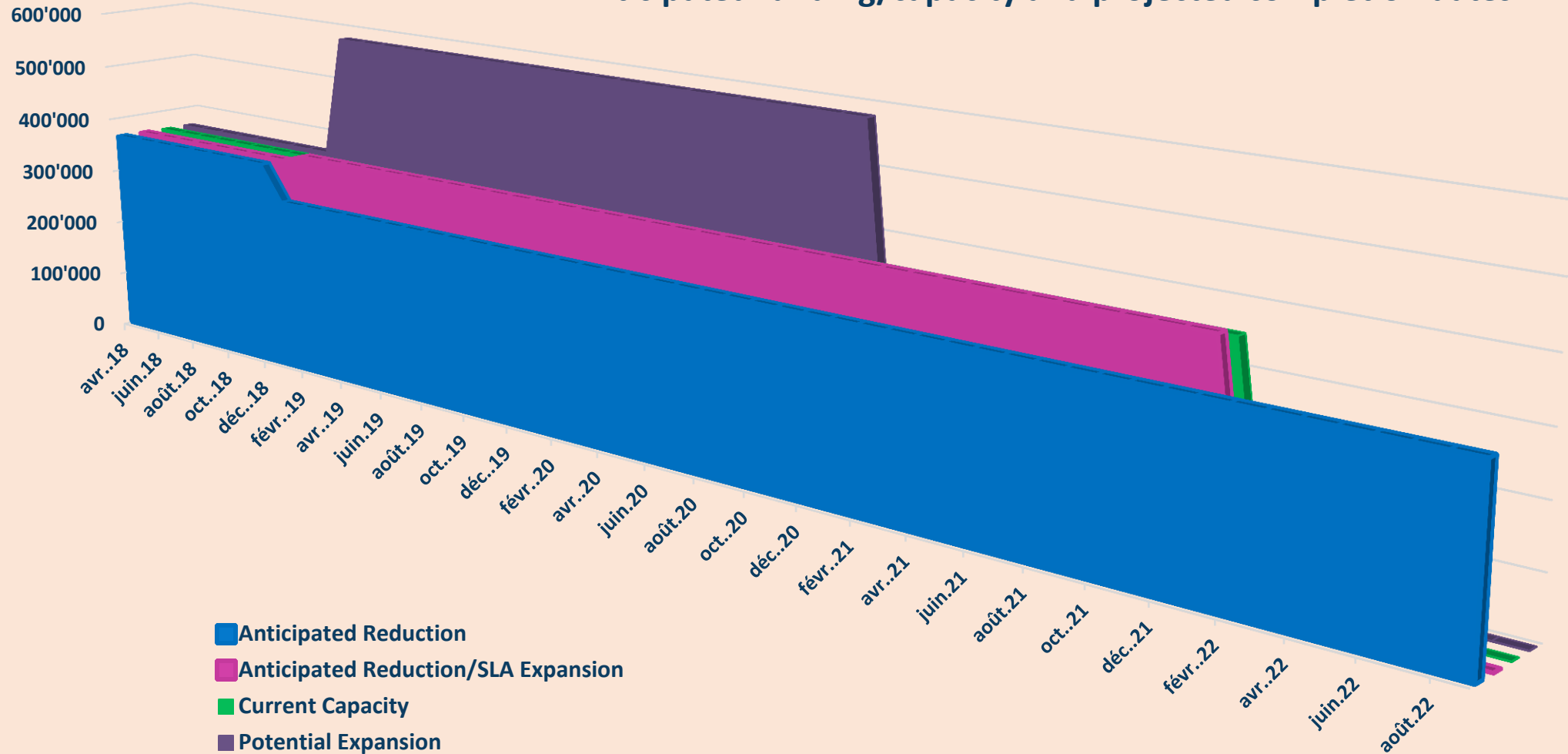
# Sri Lanka Mine Action Programme: Planning 2018-2020

Capacity	Areas to be cleared	Areas to be cleared after potential Cancellation/Reduction	Area that will be cleared by 2020	Area Remaining by 2020	Date of Completion	Cost (\$ USD)
<b>Current Capacity</b>	28,048,656	16,640,863	11,695,616	4,945,247	01/2022	8,323,456
<b>Anticipated Reduction</b>	28,048,656	16,640,863	10,116,148	6,524,715	09/2022	6,743,988
<b>Anticipated Reduction/SLA Expansion</b>	28,048,656	16,640,863	11,732,312	4,908,551	01/2022	6,743,988
<b>Potential Expansion</b>	28,048,656	16,640,863	16,495,548	145,315	12/2020	11,507,224
<b>Funding delta Total additional sector funding</b>			<b>Current+</b>			<b>8,940,460</b>
			<b>Reduced+</b>			<b>12,729,960</b>



# Sri Lanka Mine Action Programme: Planning 2018-2020

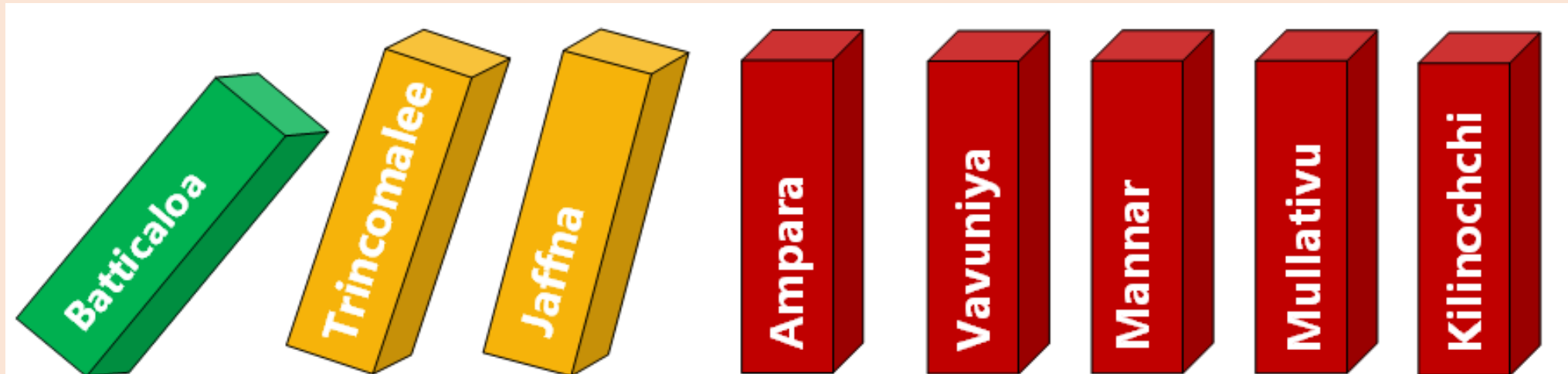
### Anticipated funding/capacity and projected completion dates





# Districts with Remaining Mine Contamination

- District-by-district completion approach





# Mine Risk Education



## Strategic Objective 2:

Mine/ERW safe behaviour among women, girls, boys and men is promoted

## Progress

- ✓ Major casualty reduction since 2012 – 47 to 2
- ✓ MRE integrated into school curricula in Northern & Eastern provinces
- ✓ MRE training materials/tools/standards are available in all local languages





# Mine Risk Education



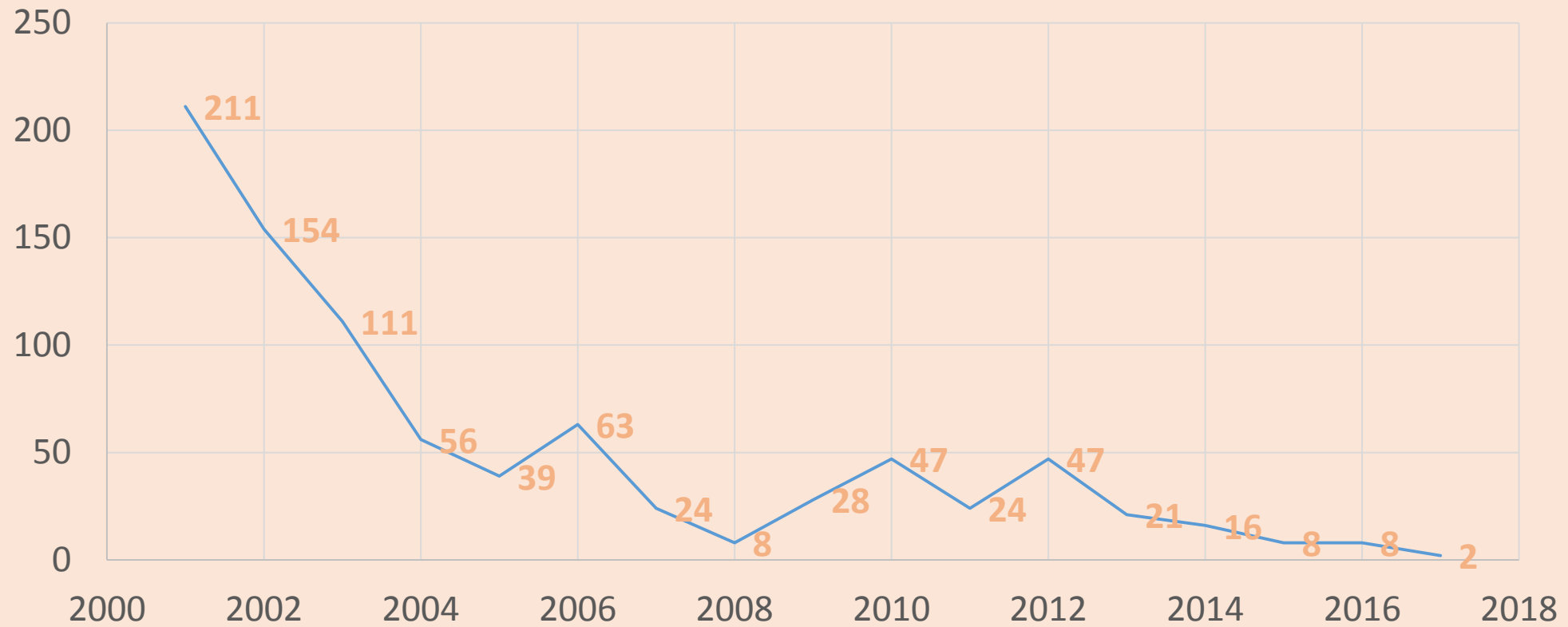
## Progress

- ✓ Improve Mine/ERW safe behaviour among the community
- ✓ Village-level Mine Action Committees established – 83 committees functioning
- ✓ MRE Volunteer Networks - more than 300 volunteers
- ✓ MRE Focal Points in certain DS offices



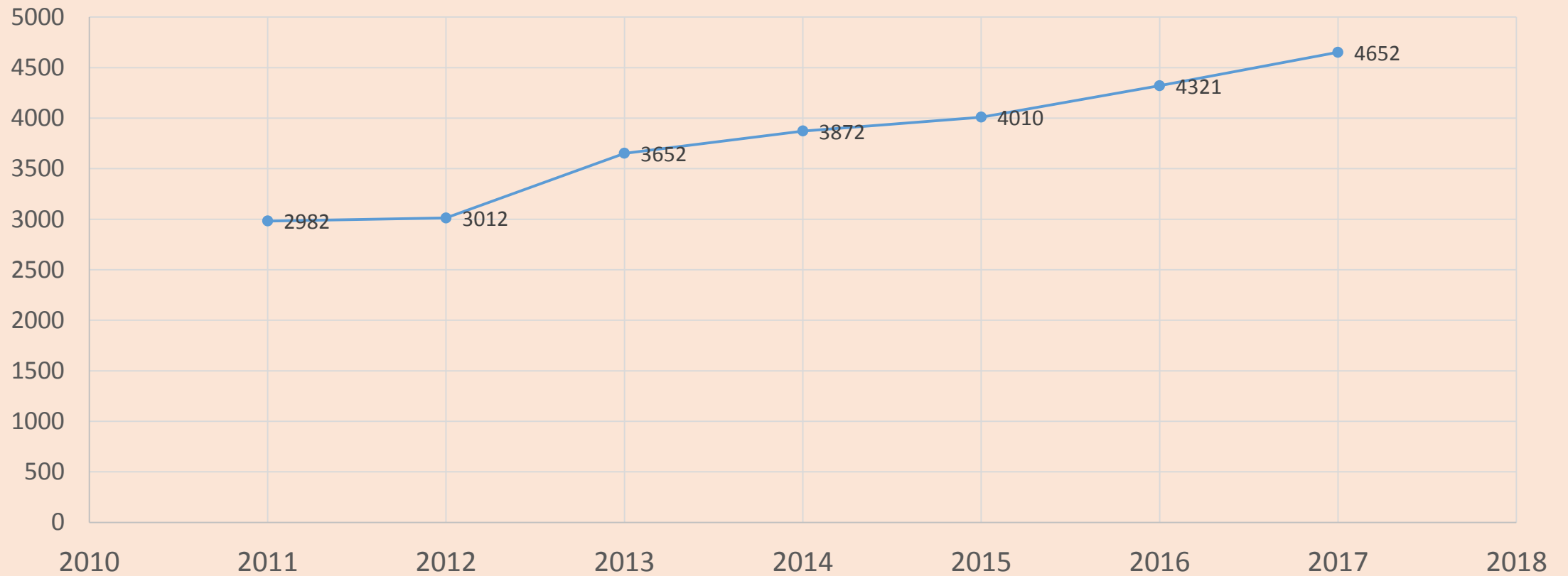
# Mine Risk Education

Mine/ERW casualties: 2001 to 2017



# No of explosive devices reported by the community after resettlement

Explosive Devices reported by the community members





# Mine Risk Education



## Challenges and opportunities

- ✓ Reduction in funding for target group specific MRE
- ✓ Integrated and consolidated data base
- ✓ Hospital-based injury surveillance system
- ✓ Long-term support for MRE following accession of APMBC
- ✓ New Partnerships with Army, Police and Ministry of Health (injury surveillance system)



# Mine Risk Education



## Way ahead

- ✓ Sustainability of coordination mechanisms
- ✓ Inclusion of MRE into primary school curricula
- ✓ Develop context specific MRE material
- ✓ Increase number of beneficiaries to 200'000
- ✓ Make sure minimum MRE capacity for long term – MRE residual contamination
- ✓ Mine Risk reduction measures



# Victim Assistance

Strategic Objective 3: The needs of mine/ ERW victims are determined and met and victims are integrated into the society.

## Progress

- ✓ A VA officer has been designated at NMAC and coordination with partners has started
- ✓ 200m. Rps. allocated by the government for mine action programme including VA.
- ✓ The APMBC, CCM and CRPD have been acceded by the government
- ✓ NMAC has started raising awareness on victim assistance as an obligation among partners such as MOSE and MOH





# Sri Lanka Mine Action Programme: Key Achievements

Sri Lanka's acceded to  
Convention on the  
Rights of Persons with  
Disabilities 8<sup>th</sup> February,  
2016



CONVENTION on the RIGHTS of  
PERSONS with DISABILITIES



# Victim Assistance



## Challenges and opportunities

- ✓ Needs assessment has not fully started (1<sup>st</sup> outcome)
- ✓ MoH and MoSE have not designated VA focal points yet, but both ministries are interested in doing so in 2018 (2<sup>nd</sup> outcome)
- ✓ No coordination mechanism has been created on VA yet, but NMAC plans to start coordinating with relevant ministries in 2018 (2<sup>nd</sup> outcome)





# Victim Assistance



## Challenges and opportunities

- ✓ NMAC has not yet provided VA capacity building support to relevant ministries (4<sup>th</sup> outcome)
- ✓ Action Plan on VA has not yet been developed, but comprehensive action plans on disabilities are in place that would need to be reviewed and aligned with VA provisions of the APMBC (5<sup>th</sup> outcome)
- ✓ No specific fund has been allocated to VA



# Victim Assistance

## Strategic Objective 3

The needs of mine/ ERW victims are determined and met and victims are integrated into the society.

### Way ahead

- ✓ Conduct a comprehensive national needs assessment, through a “comprehensive specific survey” on VA by NMAC in collaboration with MOSE, MOH and MOHC by Dec 2018
- ✓ Develop a proper data base on VA in 2018 and 2019 in line with IMSMA
- ✓ The MOH and MOSE will designate VA focal points by November 2018





# Victim Assistance



## Way ahead

- ✓ A National Coordination System on VA will be established by NMAC in collaboration with MOH and MOSE in 2019
- ✓ A national VA Action Plan will be developed under the lead the of NMAC, MOH and MOSE in 2019
- ✓ A specific budget will be allocated to VA in 2019

## Required funds

- ✓ NMAC needs an average of about **25m. Rps.** (estimated) for VA/year
- ✓ Some 20% of the 25m. Rps. (approximately. \$160,000) will be financed by the government, the rest of the funds would need to be mobilized by NMAC (e.g. through donor funds)



# Advocacy

## Strategic Objective 4

Sri Lanka accedes to the APMBC and complies with relevant obligations

## Progress

- ✓ Acceded to APMBC, December 2017
- ✓ Acceded to CMC, March 2018





# Advocacy → Policy & Conventions



## Way ahead

- ✓ Advocacy → Policy & Conventions
- ✓ Ensure Treaty compliance: reporting and implementation
- ✓ Globally demonstrate and share best practice



# Management of Residual Contamination



## Strategic Objective 5

Long-term residual contamination is managed with sustainable national capacities

## Progress

- ✓ EOD Capacity in place
- ✓ Reactive capacity
- ✓ National ownership



# Management of Residual Contamination



## Key challenges and opportunities

- ✓ National level monitoring beyond completion of the programme
- ✓ Clearance plan leading to residual state needs to be communicated to donors
- ✓ Mine Action competency would be available for any eventualities

Questions?





A photograph of a sandy area, likely a beach or dunes, with numerous yellow markers (possibly bamboo stakes) planted in the sand. A small green plant with heart-shaped leaves is growing from a piece of wood in the center. The background is filled with palm trees and other tropical vegetation under a clear blue sky. The text "Thank You" is overlaid in the center.

Thank You

[www.slnmac.gov.lk](http://www.slnmac.gov.lk)