



## Sri Lanka Mine Action Programme



### Moving towards completion

#### National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)

State Ministry of Rural Housing and Construction & Building Materials Industries  
Promotion

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## Background

Over three decades of conflict mines, IEDs and other explosive devices were extensively used

The National Mine Action Programme was established in 2002 with the assistance of the UN, INGOs, NGOs and several donors



Mahinda Wickramasingha

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# Victim Assistance



## Objective 3:

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

## Progress

- VA officer has been appointed at NMAC and work closely with the National Secretariat for Persons with Disability and District Secretariats

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# Advocacy → Policy & Conventions



## Objective 4

*Sri Lanka accedes to the CRPD and complies with relevant obligations*

UNCRPD Signed by Sri Lanka in 2007 and ratified in 2016.

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## Advocacy → Policy & Conventions



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National Mental Health Helpline

- Drafting new bill on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Representative of Land mine Survivors involved in consultations
- National Mental Health Strategy is being finalized for land mine survivors and others to exposed to traumatic situations by Health Ministry
- Mental Health Network is organized across all National Hospitals and initiated Counseling Services in district level
- Two Healing Centers has been established in Northern Province (Mannar and Kilinochchi)

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## Victim Assistance – Experience and updates

- Experienced major reduction in mine accident in last 10 years
- Mine/ERW victims Database is maintained by NMAC
- Need assessment survey initiated and completed in 5 districts
- 403 mine/ERW victims identified
- Needs and priorities are different
- Gender and Diversity are taken into consideration
- NMAC commenced awareness among partners as an obligation

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District	1995-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	1995-2021
Ampara	13	1			6				1			2										23
Anuradhapura	11		13	4			4		4													36
Badulla	6	2	1	1																		10
Batticaloa	123	3	2	5		26	12	1	s	2						1						175
Colombo			2																			2
Gampaha		4																				4
Hambantota		1		1																		2
Jaffna	568	76	54	23	28	12	4	5	14	22	13	7	1	2					3	1		833
Kalutara			2																			2
Kegalle		2																				2
Kilinochchi	97	15	21	5	7	2	1			13	6	5		5		4	1		5			187
Kurunegala		4																				4
Mannar	40	5	7	5	2	1		2	2	6		7			3							80
Matara		4		1																		5
Monaragala		2		2																		4
Mullaitivu	83	12	1	4	1	2			32	4	3	24		11							2	179
NuwaraEliya		6																				6
Polonnaruwa		2	7	1								2										15
Puttalam	3																					21
Trincomalee	9	7	1	4	1	14	17		1	5		1					1				0	61
Vavuniya	33	5	10		2	3		1	5	2	3	1										65
Grand Total	994	155	122	56	47	67	38	9	59	55	25	49	1	18	3	5	2	0	8	1	2	1716

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## Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)



### Objective 2:

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

### Progress

- Major casualty reduction
- EORE integrated into school curricula in Northern & Eastern provinces
- EORE training materials/tools/standards are available in all local languages
- NMAC allocated Small amount for EORE
- 85 EORE programme conducted in 2020 and 40 EORE conducted in 2021.

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## Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

### Way ahead

- Sustainable coordination mechanisms
- Increase number of beneficiaries to 200,000
- Guarantee EORE capacity for long term residual contamination
- Approx. \$100,000 per year investment

### Challenges

- No donor funding
- Changing risk behavior
- Increasing accident/incident rate



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